

17. Area of Bounded Regions

Exercise 17

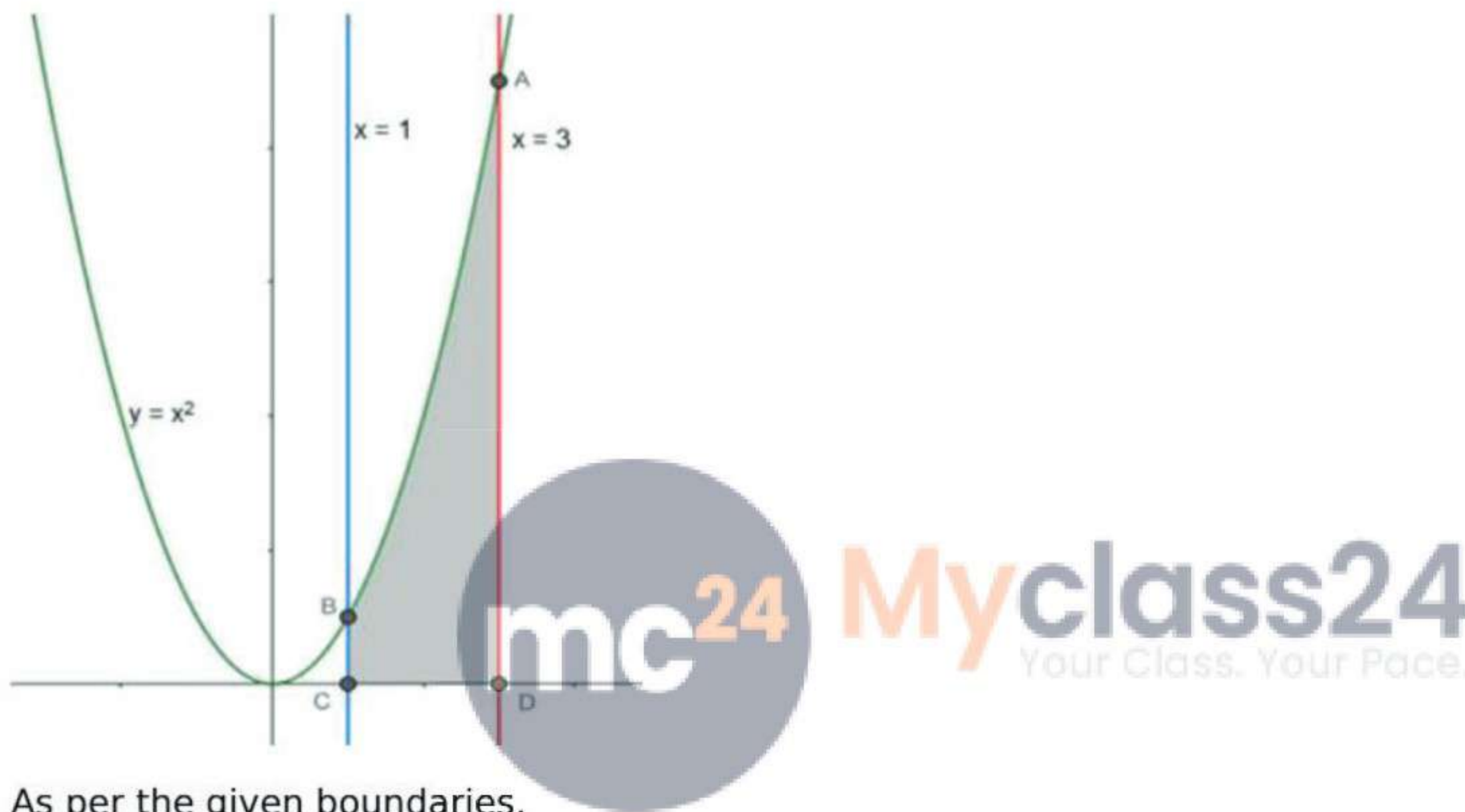
1. Question

Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y=x^2$, the x-axis, and the lines $x=1$ and $x=3$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y = x^2$
- The x-axis
- $x = 1$ (a line parallel to y-axis)
- $x = 3$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y = x^2$, has only the positive numbers as x has even power, so it is about the y-axis equally distributed on both sides.
- $x = 1$ and $x = 3$ are parallel to y-axis at of 1 and 3 units respectively from the y-axis.
- The four boundaries of the region to be found are,
 - Point A, where the curve $y = x^2$ and $x = 3$ meet
 - Point B, where the curve $y = x^2$ and $x = 1$ meet
 - Point C, where the x-axis and $x = 1$ meet i.e. $C(1,0)$.
 - Point D, where the x-axis and $x = 3$ meet i.e. $D(3,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = \int_1^3 x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^3 = \left(\frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} \right)$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \left(\frac{27}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{26}{3}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{26}{3}$ sq. units

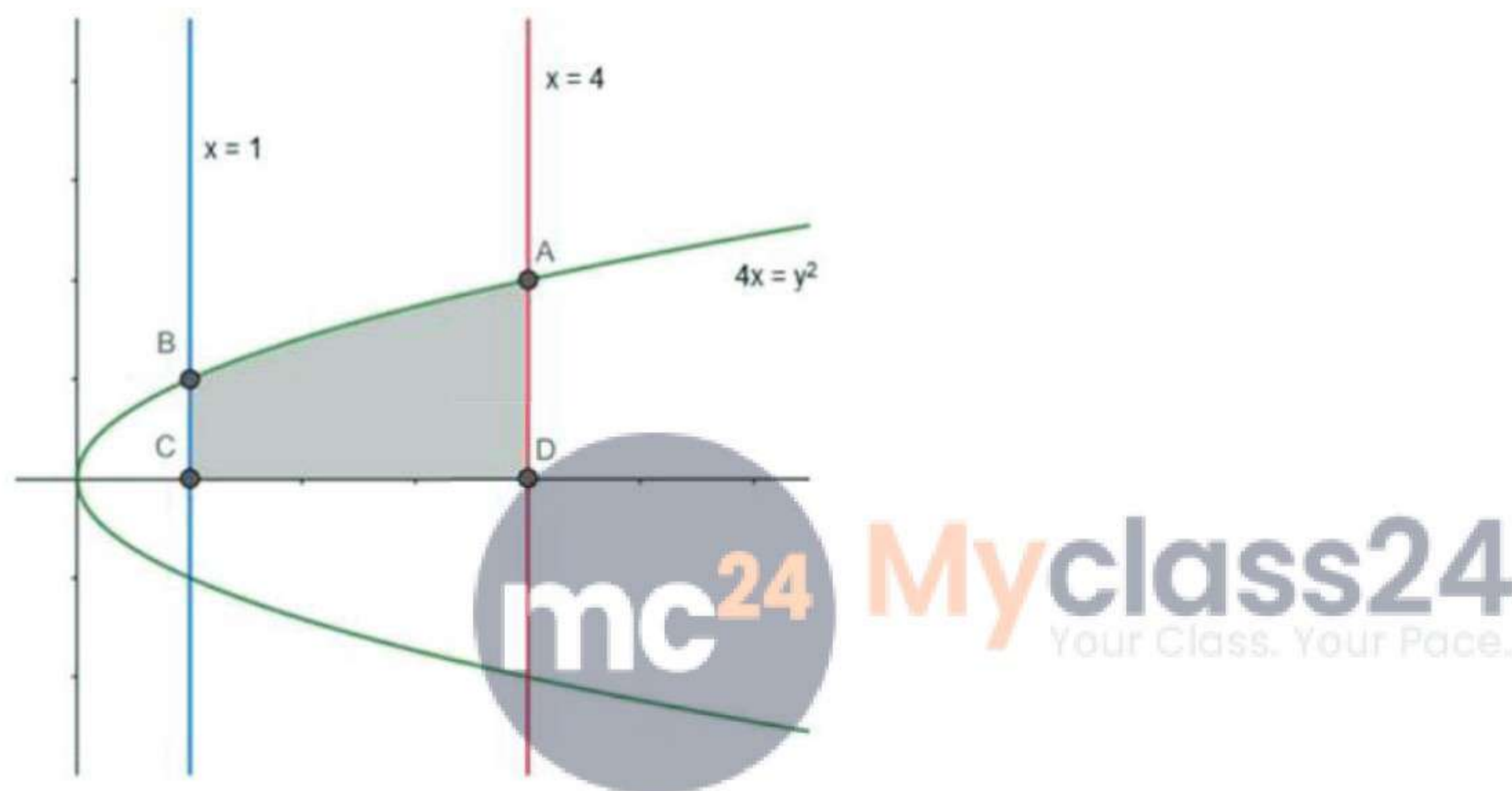
2. Question

Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y^2=4x$, the x-axis, and the lines $x=1$ and $x=4$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The parabola $y^2 = 4x$
- The x-axis
- $x = 1$ (a line parallel to y-axis)
- $x = 4$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y^2 = 4x$, has only the positive numbers as y has even power, so it is about the x-axis equally distributed on both sides.
- $x = 1$ and $x = 4$ are parallel to y-axis at of 1 and 4 units respectively from the y-axis.
- The four boundaries of the region to be found are,
- Point A, where the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and $x = 4$ meet
- Point B, where the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and $x = 1$ meet
- Point C, where the x-axis and $x = 1$ meet i.e. $C(1,0)$.
- Point D, where the x-axis and $x = 4$ meet i.e. $D(4,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = \int_1^4 y \, dx = \int_1^4 \sqrt{4x} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \, dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 = 2 \left[\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right]_1^4$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= 2 \left(\frac{2(4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{2(1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 4 \left(\frac{7}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{28}{3}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{28}{3}$ sq. units

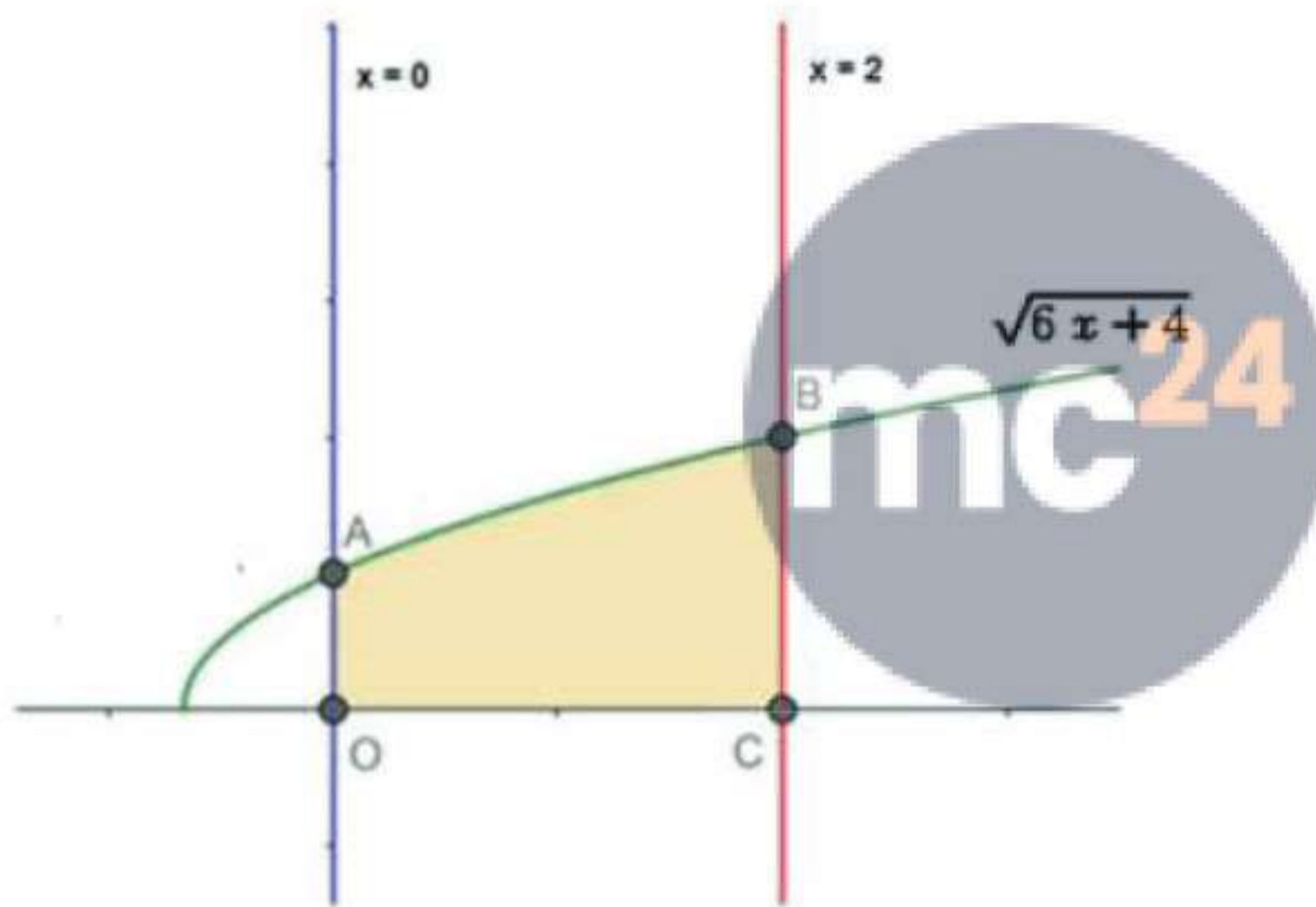
3. Question

Find the area under the curve $y = \sqrt{6x+4}$ (above the x-axis) from $x=0$ to $x=2$

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y = \sqrt{6x+4}$
- The x-axis
- $x = 0$ (y-axis)
- $x = 2$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y = \sqrt{6x+4}$ is a curve with vertex at $(0, -\frac{2}{3})$.
- $x=2$ is parallel to y-axis at 2 units away from the y-axis.
- $x=0$ is the y-axis.
- The four boundaries of the region to be found are,
- Point A, where the curve $y^2 = 6x + 4$ and $x=0$ meet.
- Point B, where the curve $y^2 = 6x + 4$ and $x=2$ meet.
- Point C, where the x-axis and $x=2$ meet i.e. $C(2,0)$.
- Point O, or the origin i.e. $O(0,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of OABC.

$$\text{Area of OBCD} = \int_0^2 y dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{6x+4} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \sqrt{6x+4} dx = \left[\frac{(6x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}(6)} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left[(6x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \frac{1}{9} \left(((6 \times 2) + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - ((6 \times 0) + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{9} (64 - 8) = \frac{1}{9} (56)$$

$$= \frac{56}{9}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{56}{9}$ sq. units

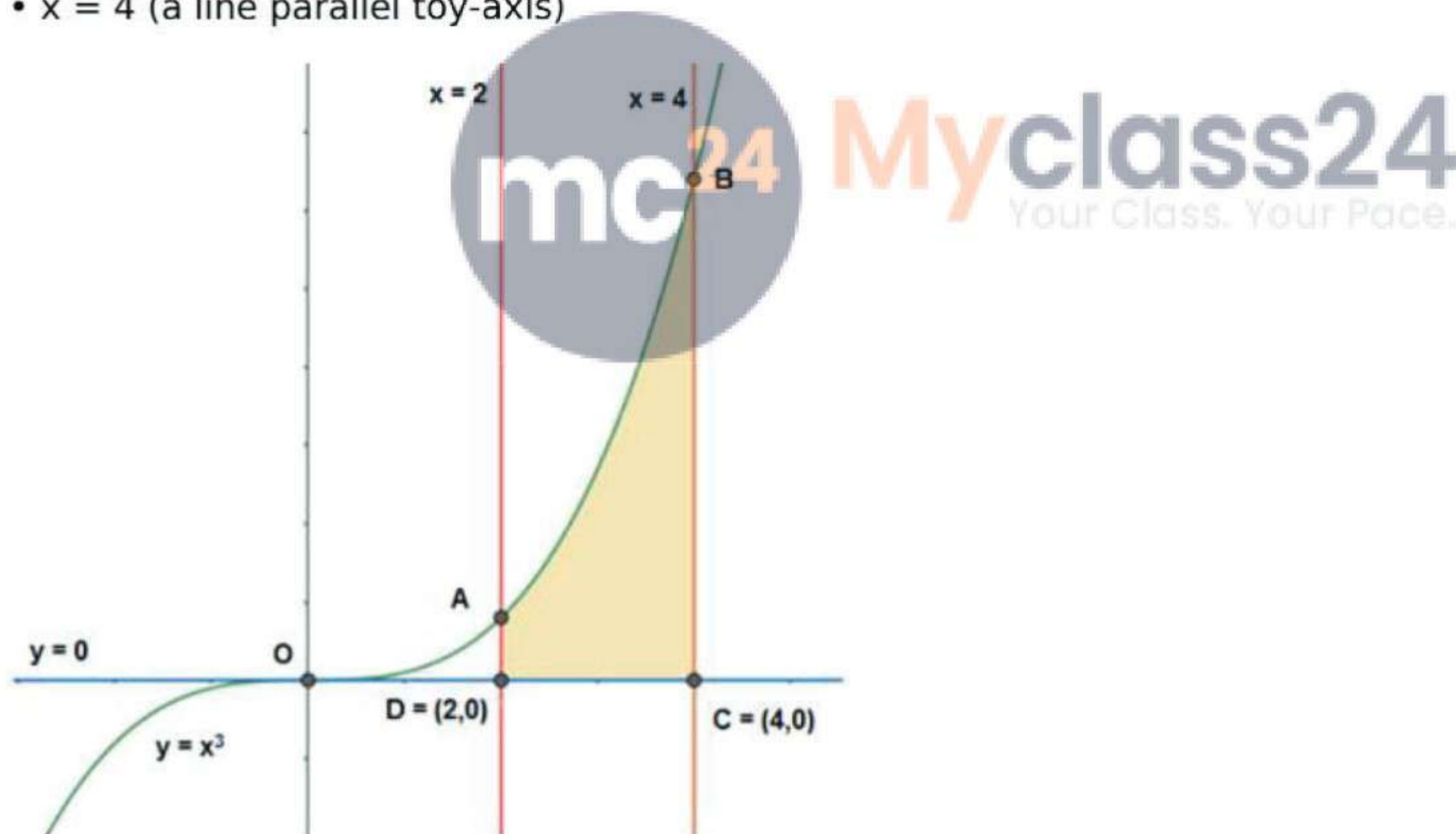
4. Question

Determine the area enclosed by curve $y=x^3$, and the lines $y=0$, $x=2$ and $x=4$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y = x^3$
- The $y = 0$, x-axis
- $x = 2$ (a line parallel to y-axis)
- $x = 4$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y = x^3$ is a curve with vertex at $(0,0)$.
- $x=2$ is parallel to y-axis at 2 units away from the y-axis.
- $x=4$ is parallel to y-axis at 4 units away from the y-axis.
- The four boundaries of the region to be found are,
- Point A, where the curve $y = x^3$ and $x=2$ meet.
- Point B, where the curve $y = x^3$ and $x=4$ meet.
- Point C, where the x-axis and $x=4$ meet i.e. $C(4,0)$.
- Point D, where the x-axis and $x=2$ meet i.e. $D(2,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = \int_2^4 y \, dx = \int_2^4 x^3 \, dx$$

$$= \int_2^4 x^3 \, dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_2^4 = \frac{1}{4} [(x)^4]_2^4$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \frac{1}{4} (4^4 - 2^4) = \frac{1}{4} (256 - 16) = \frac{1}{4} (240)$$

= 60 sq. units

The Area of the required region = 60 sq. units.

5. Question

Determine the area under the curve $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, included between the lines $x=0$ and $x=4$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$
- $x = 0$ (y-axis)
- $x = 4$ (a line parallel to y-axis)

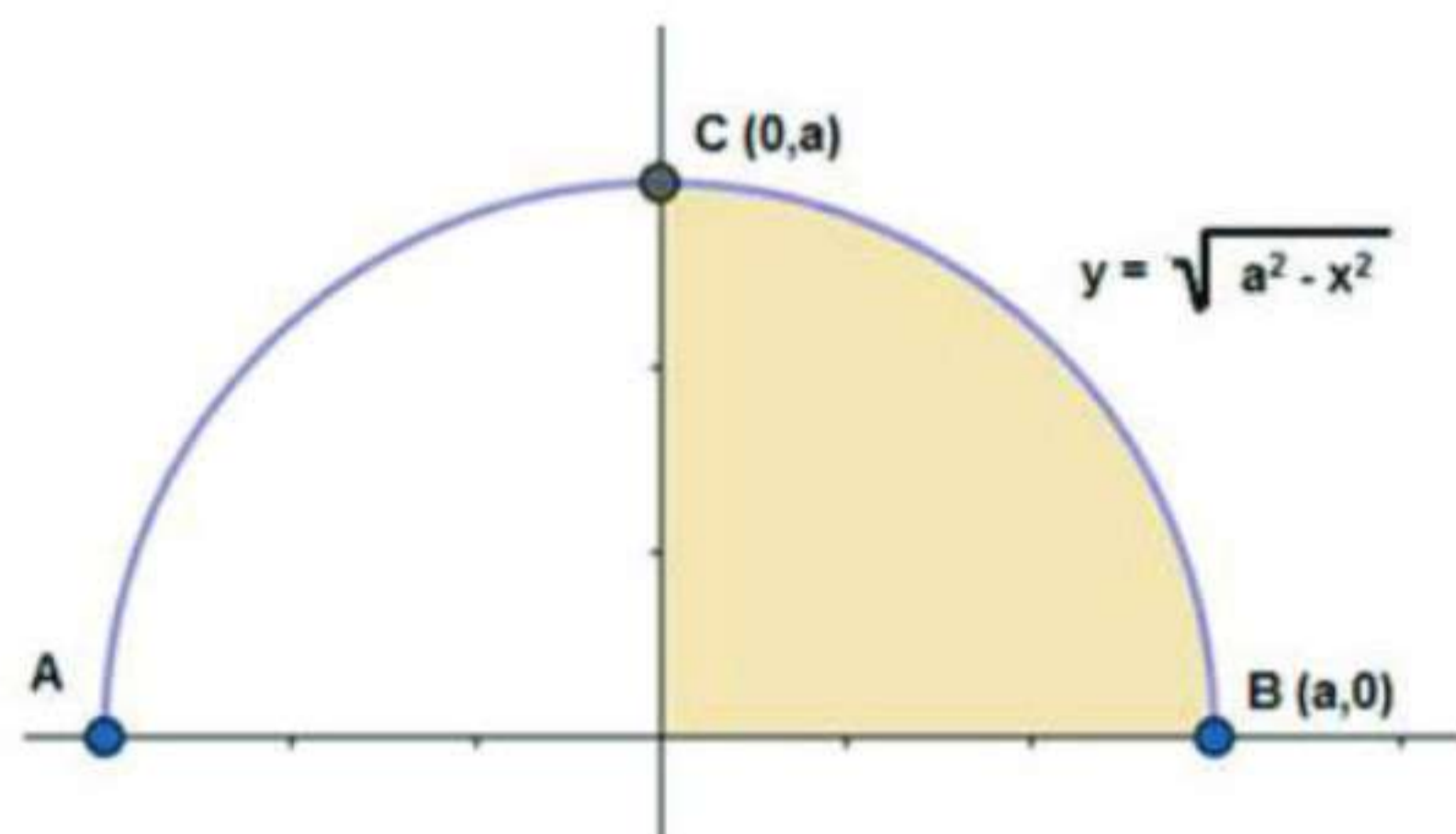
Here the curve, $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, can be re-written as

$$y^2 = a^2 - x^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

This equation (1) represents a circle equation with (0,0) as center and, a units as radius.

As x and y have even powers, the given curve will be about the x -axis and y -axis.



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, is a curve with vertex at (0,0).
- $x=4$ is parallel to y-axis at 4 units away from the y-axis. (but this might not really effect the boundaries as the value of 'a' in the equation is unknown.)
- $x=0$ is the y-axis.

Area of the required region = Area of OBC.

$$\text{Area of OBC} = \int_0^a y \, dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \left[\frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \right]_0^a$$

$$[\text{Using the formula, } \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)]$$

$$= \left[\frac{a\sqrt{a^2 - a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{a}\right) \right] - \left[\frac{0\sqrt{a^2 - 0^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{a}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - (0 + 0) = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$

$$[\sin^{-1}(1) = 90^\circ \text{ and } \sin^{-1}(0) = 0^\circ]$$

$$\text{The Area of the required region} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4} \text{ sq. units}$$

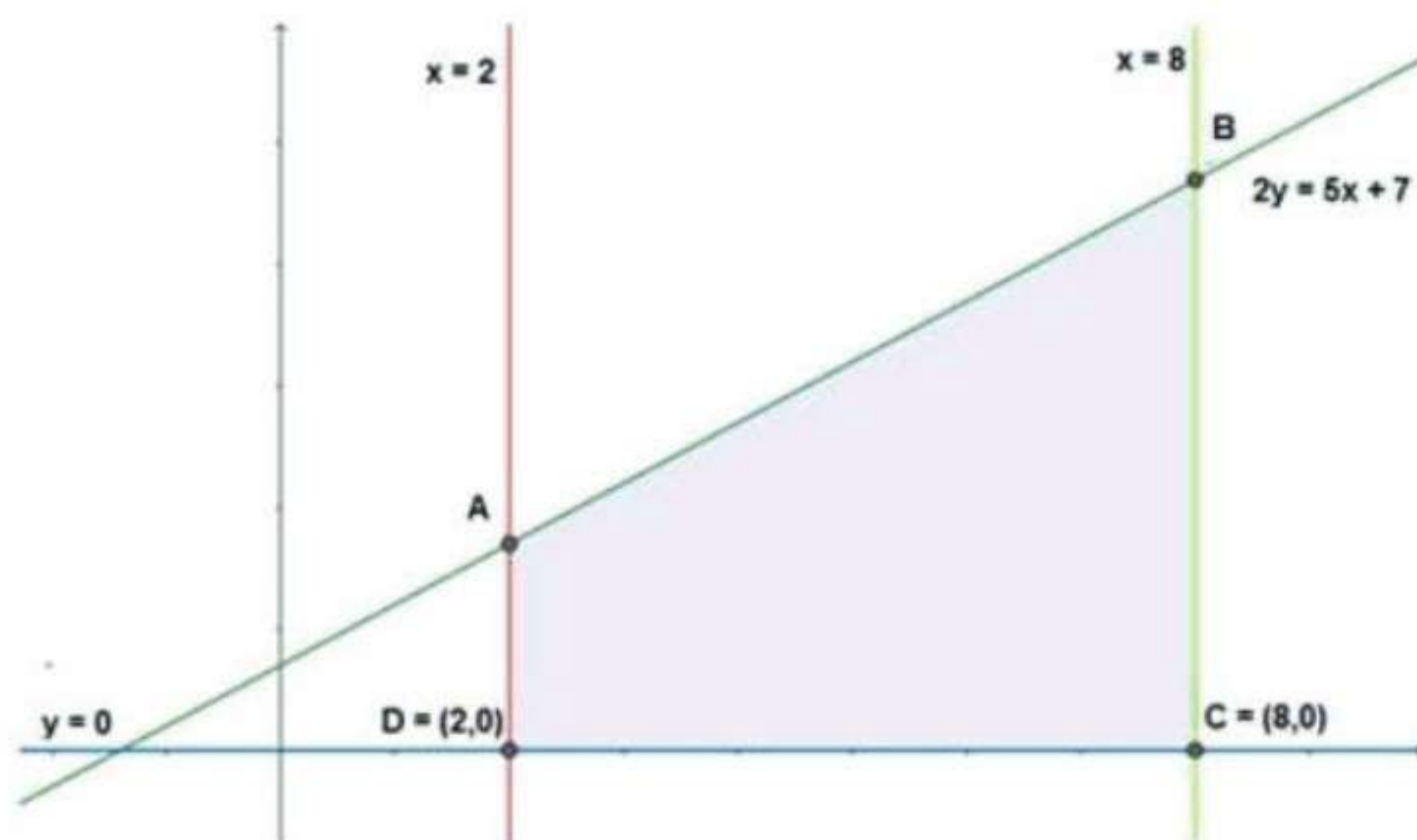
6. Question

Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the lines $2y=5x+7$, the x-axis and the lines $x=2$ and $x=8$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The line equation is $2y = 5x + 7$
- The $y = 0$, x-axis
- $x = 2$ (a line parallel to y-axis)
- $x = 8$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The line $2y = 5x + 7$.
- $x=2$ is parallel to y-axis at 2 units away from the y-axis.
- $x=8$ is parallel to y-axis at 8 units away from the y-axis.
- $y = 0$, the x-axis.
- The four boundaries of the region to be found are,
- Point A, where the line $2y = 5x + 7$ and $x=2$ meet.
- Point B, where the line $2y = 5x + 7$ and $x=8$ meet.

- Point C, where the x-axis and $x=8$ meet i.e. $C(8,0)$.
- Point D, where the x-axis and $x=2$ meet i.e. $D(2,0)$.

The line equation $2y = 5x + 7$ can be written as,

$$y = \frac{5x + 7}{2}$$

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of ABCD} &= \int_2^8 y \, dx = \int_2^8 \frac{5x + 7}{2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_2^8 (5x + 7) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[5 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + 7x \right]_2^8 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[5 \left(\frac{8^2}{2} \right) + 7(8) \right] - \left[5 \left(\frac{2^2}{2} \right) + 7(2) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c \, dx = cx$]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[5 \left(\frac{64}{2} \right) + 56 \right] - [10 + 14] \right\} = \frac{1}{2} [(5 \times 32) + 56 - 24] = \frac{1}{2} (160 + 32) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (192) = 96 \end{aligned}$$

The Area of the required region = 96 sq. units.

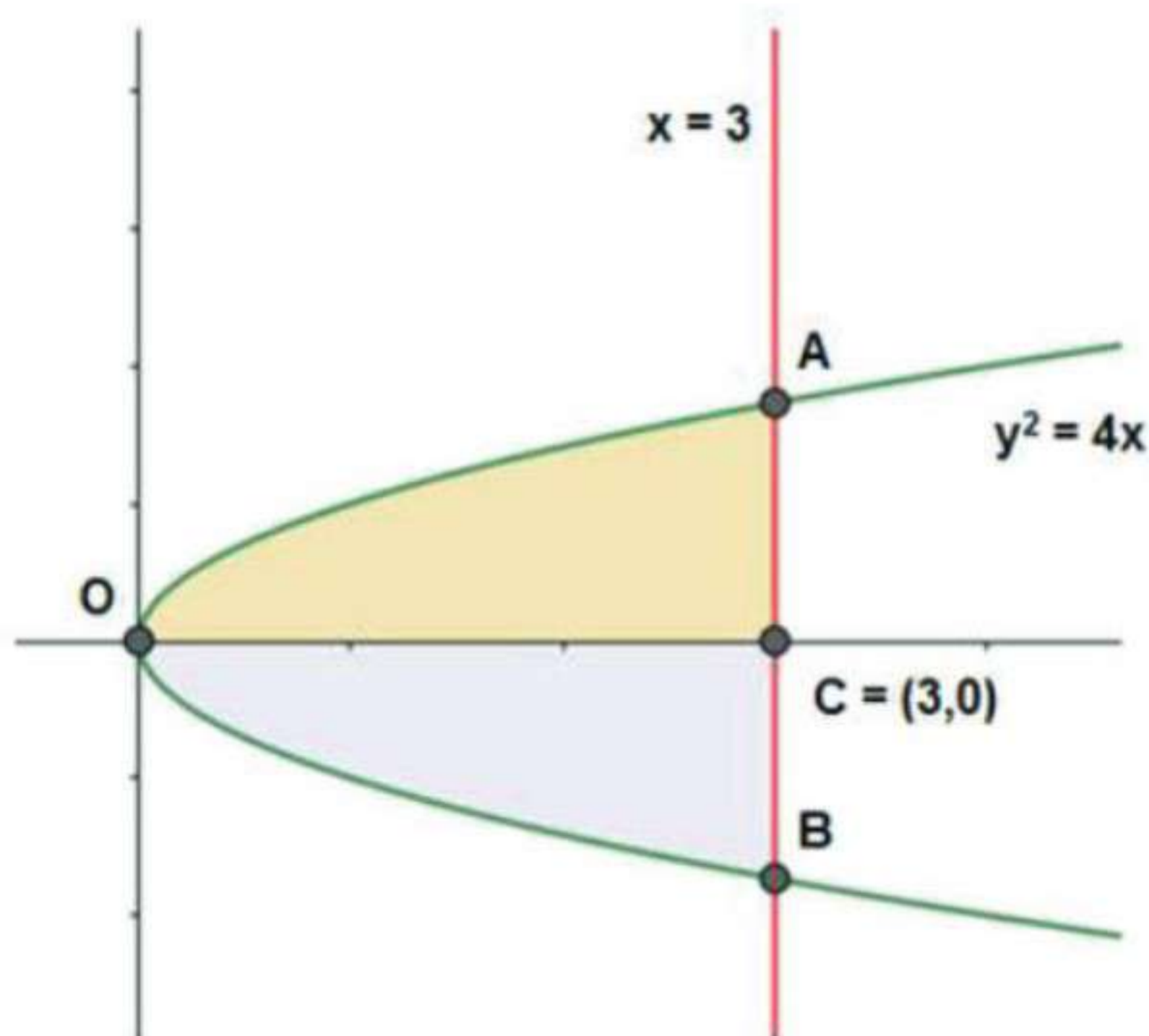
7. Question

Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and the lines $x=3$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The parabola $y^2 = 4x$
- $x = 3$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y^2 = 4x$ with vertex at $(0,0)$, has only the positive numbers as y has even power, so it is about the x-axis equally distributed on both sides.

- $x = 3$ are parallel to y-axis at 3 units from the y-axis.
- The boundaries of the region to be found are,
- Point A, where the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and $x=3$ meet when y is positive.
- Point B, where the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and $x=3$ meet when y is negative.
- Point C, where the x-axis and $x=3$ meet i.e. $C(3,0)$.
- Point O, the origin.

Area of the required region = Area of OAB

Area of OAB = Area of OAC + Area of OBC.

[area under OAC = area under OBC as the curve $y^2 = 4x$ is symmetric]

Area of OAB = 2 × Area of OAC

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of OAB} &= 2 \int_0^3 y \, dx = 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{4x} \, dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^3 \sqrt{x} \, dx = 4 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^3 = 4 \left[\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right]_0^3 \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= 4 \left(\frac{2(3)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{2(0)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) = \frac{8}{3} (3\sqrt{3}) = 8\sqrt{3}$$

The Area of the required region = $8\sqrt{3}$ sq. units



8. Question

Evaluate the area bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ above the x-axis.

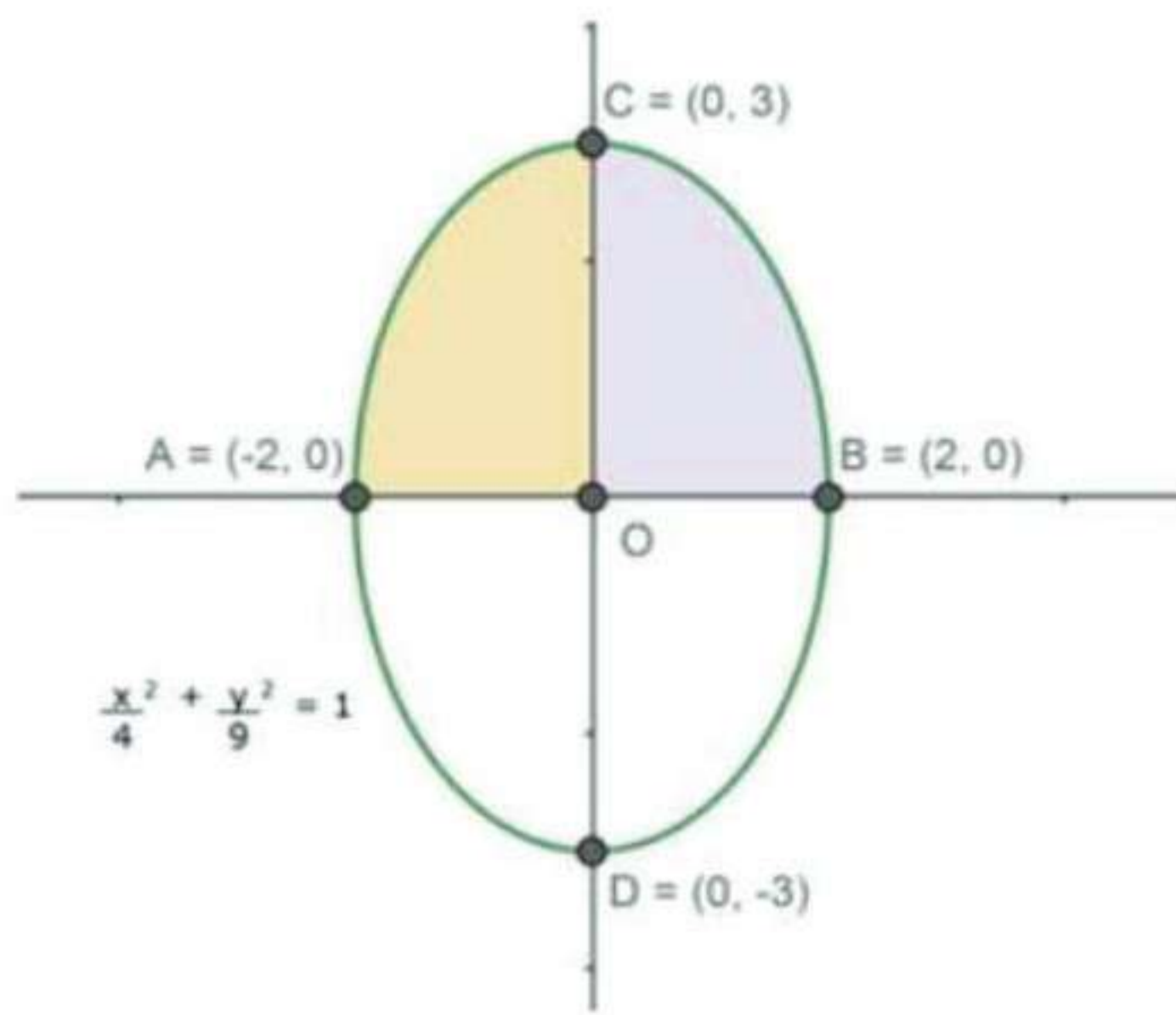
Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The ellipse, $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$
- $y = 0$ (x-axis)

From the equation, of the ellipse

- the vertex at $(0,0)$ i.e. the origin,
- the minor axis is the x-axis and the ellipse intersects the x-axis at $A(-2,0)$ and $B(2,0)$.
- the major axis is the y-axis and the ellipse intersects the y-axis at $C(3,0)$ and $D(-3,0)$.



As x and y have even powers, the area of the ellipse will be symmetrical about the x -axis and y -axis.

Here the ellipse, $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$, can be re-written as

$$y^2 = 9 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4} \right)$$

$$\bullet y = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}(4 - x^2)}$$

$$\bullet y = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4 - x^2} \dots (1)$$

As given, the boundaries of the re to be found will be

- The ellipse, $y = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{4 - x^2}$ with vertex at $(0,0)$.
- The x -axis.

Now, the area to be found will be the area under the ellipse which is above the x -axis.

Area of the required region = Area of ABC.

Area of ABC = Area of AOC + Area of BOC

[area of AOC = area of BOC as the ellipse is symmetrical about the y -axis]

Area of ABC = 2 Area of BOC

$$\text{Area of ABC} = 2 \int_0^2 y \, dx = 2 \int_0^2 \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$= 3 \int_0^2 \sqrt{(2)^2 - x^2} \, dx = 3 \left[\frac{x\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) \right]_0^2$$

[Using the formula, $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$]

$$= 3 \left[\frac{2\sqrt{4 - 2^2}}{2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{2} \right) \right] - 3 \left[\frac{0\sqrt{4 - 0^2}}{2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{0}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 3 \times 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 3(0 + 0) = 3\pi$$

[$\sin^{-1}(1) = 90^\circ$ and $\sin^{-1}(0) = 0^\circ$]

The Area of the required region 3π sq. units

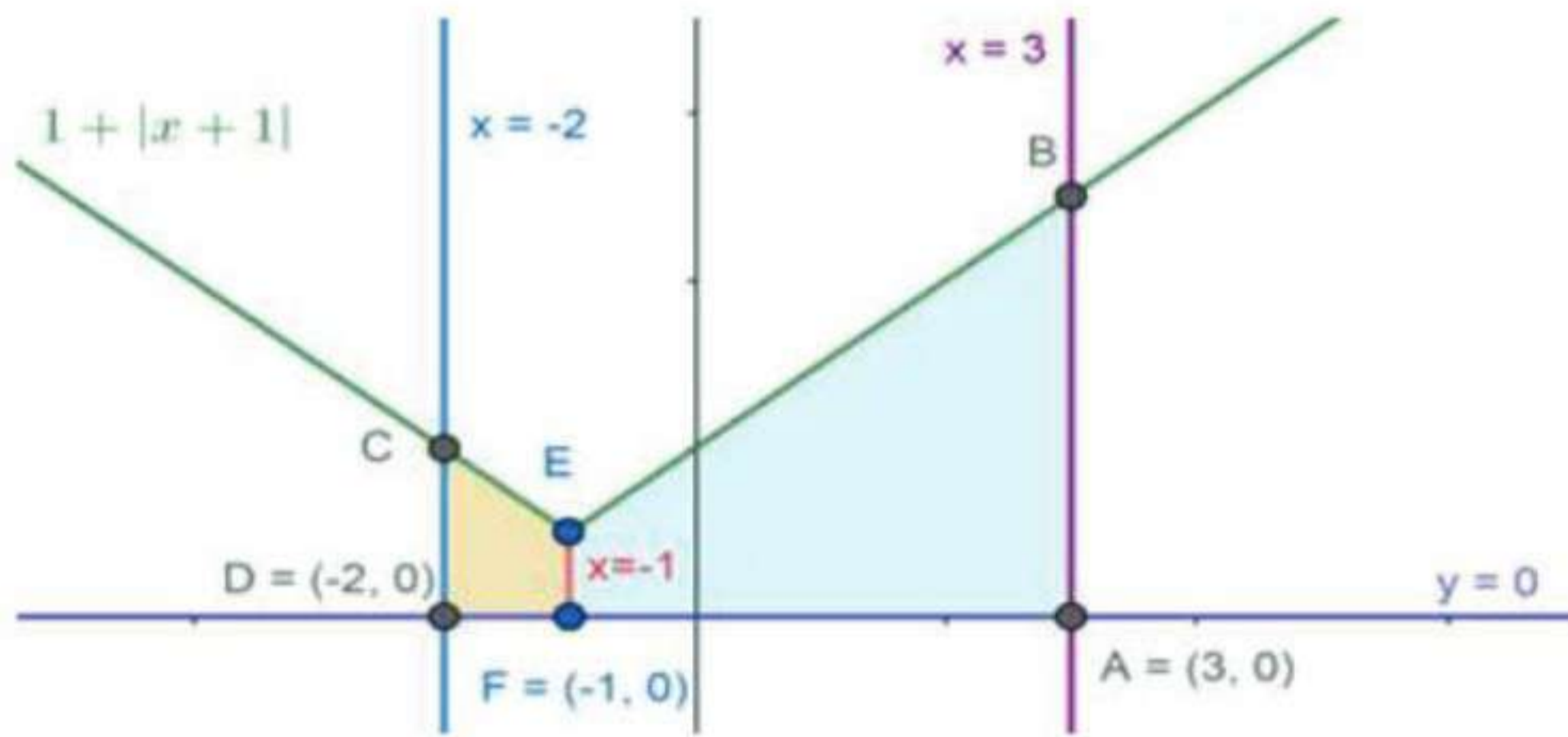
9. Question

Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the lines $y=1|x+1|$, $x=-2$, $x=3$ and $y=0$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The line equation is $y = 1 + |x+1|$
- The $y= 0$, x-axis
- $x = -2$ (a line parallel to y-axis)
- $x = 3$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



Consider the given line is

$$y = 1 + |x+1|$$

this can be written as

$$y = 1 + (x+1), \text{ when } x+1 \geq 0 \text{ (or) } y = 1 - (x+1), \text{ when } x+1 < 0$$

$$y = x+2, \text{ when } x \geq -1 \text{ (or) } y = -x, \text{ when } x < -1 \text{ ----(1)}$$

Thus the given boundaries are,

- The line $y = 1 + |x+1|$.
- $x=-2$ is parallel to y-axis at -2 units away from the y-axis.
- $x=3$ is parallel to y-axis at 3 units away from the y-axis.
- $y = 0$, the x-axis.

The four vertices of the region are,

- Point A, where the x-axis and $x=3$ meet i.e. $A(3,0)$.
- Point B, where the line $y = 1 + |x+1|$ and $x=3$ meet.
- Point C, where the line $y = 1 + |x+1|$ and $x=-2$ meet.
- Point D, where the x-axis and $x=-2$ meet i.e. $D(-2,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

From (1) we can clearly say that, the area of ABCD has to be divided into two pieces i.e. area under CDFE and EFAB as the line equations change at $x = -1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of ABCD} &= \int_{-2}^{-1} y \, dx + \int_{-1}^3 y \, dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (-x) \, dx + \int_{-1}^3 (x+2) \, dx \\ &= - \int_{-2}^{-1} (x) \, dx + \int_{-1}^3 (x+2) \, dx = \\ &= - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + 2x \right]_{-1}^3 \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c dx = cx$]

$$= -\left[\frac{(-1)^2}{2} - \frac{(-2)^2}{2}\right] + \left\{\left[\left(\frac{3^2}{2}\right) + 2(3)\right] - \left[\left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2}\right) + 2(-1)\right]\right\}$$

$$= -\left[\frac{1-4}{2}\right] + \left\{\left[\frac{9+12}{2}\right] - \left[\frac{1-4}{2}\right]\right\} = \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{21}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{27}{2}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{27}{2}$ sq. units.

10. Question

Find the area bounded by the curve $y=4-x^2$, the y-axis and the lines $y=0, y=3$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

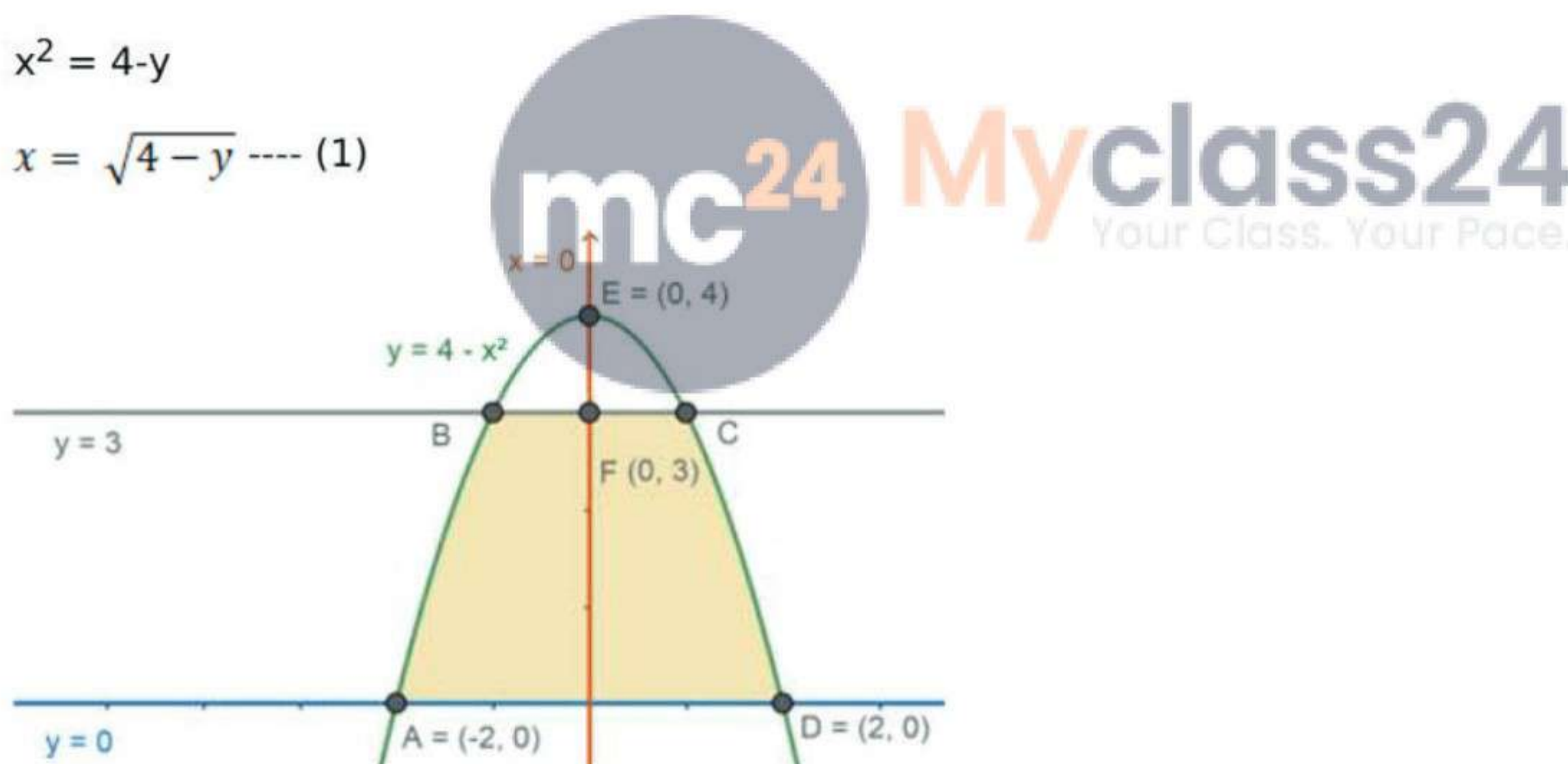
- The curve $y = 4-x^2$
- The y-axis
- $y = 0$ (x - axis)
- $y = 3$ (a line parallel to x-axis)

Consider the curve,

$$y = 4-x^2$$

$$x^2 = 4-y$$

$$x = \sqrt{4-y} \text{ ---- (1)}$$



About the area to be found,

- The curve $y = 4 - x^2$, has only the positive numbers as x has even power, so it is about the y -axis equally distributed on both sides.
- From (1) as, $x = \sqrt{4-y}$, the curve has its vertex at $(0,4)$ and cannot go beyond $y = 4$ as the value of x cannot be negative and imaginary.
- $y = 0$ is the x - axis
- $y = 3$ is parallel to x -axis which is 3 units away from the x -axis.

The four boundaries of the region to be found are,

- Point A, where the x -axis and $x = \sqrt{4-y}$ meet i.e.

$C(-2,0)$.

- Point B, where the curve $x = \sqrt{4-y}$ and $y=3$ meet where x is negative.

• Point C, where the curve $x = \sqrt{4-y}$ and $y=3$ meet where x is positive.

• Point D, where the x -axis and $x = \sqrt{4-y}$ meet i.e. $D(2,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = \int_0^3 x \, dy = \int_0^3 \sqrt{4-y} \, dy$$

$$= \left[\frac{(4-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}(-1)} \right]_0^3 = -\frac{2}{3} \left[(4-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^3$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left[(4-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (4-0)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = -\frac{2}{3} \left[1 - (2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = -\frac{2}{3} (1-8)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} (-7) = \frac{14}{3}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{14}{3}$ sq. units

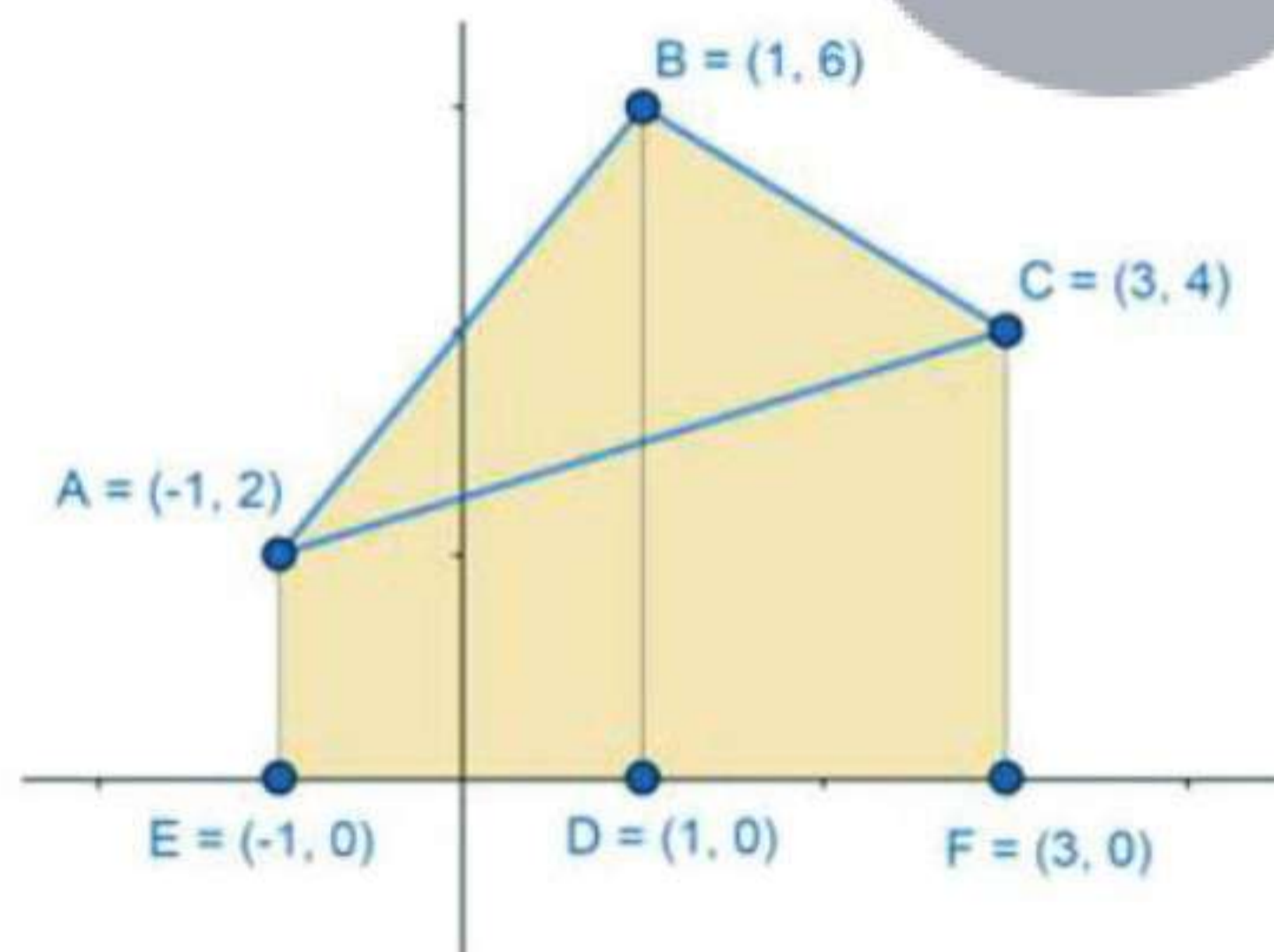
11. Question

Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are $A(-1, 2)$, $B(1,6)$ and $C(3,4)$

Answer

Given,

• $A(-1,2)$, $B(1,6)$ and $C(3,4)$ are the 3 vertices of a triangle.



From above figure we can clearly say that, the area between ABC and DEF is the area to be found.

For finding this area, we can consider the lines AB, BC and CA which are the sides of the given triangle. By calculating the area under these lines we can find the area of the complete region.

Consider the line AB,

If (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) are two points, the equation of a line passing through these points can be given by

$$\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Using this formula, equation of the line $A(-1,2)$ $B(1,5)$

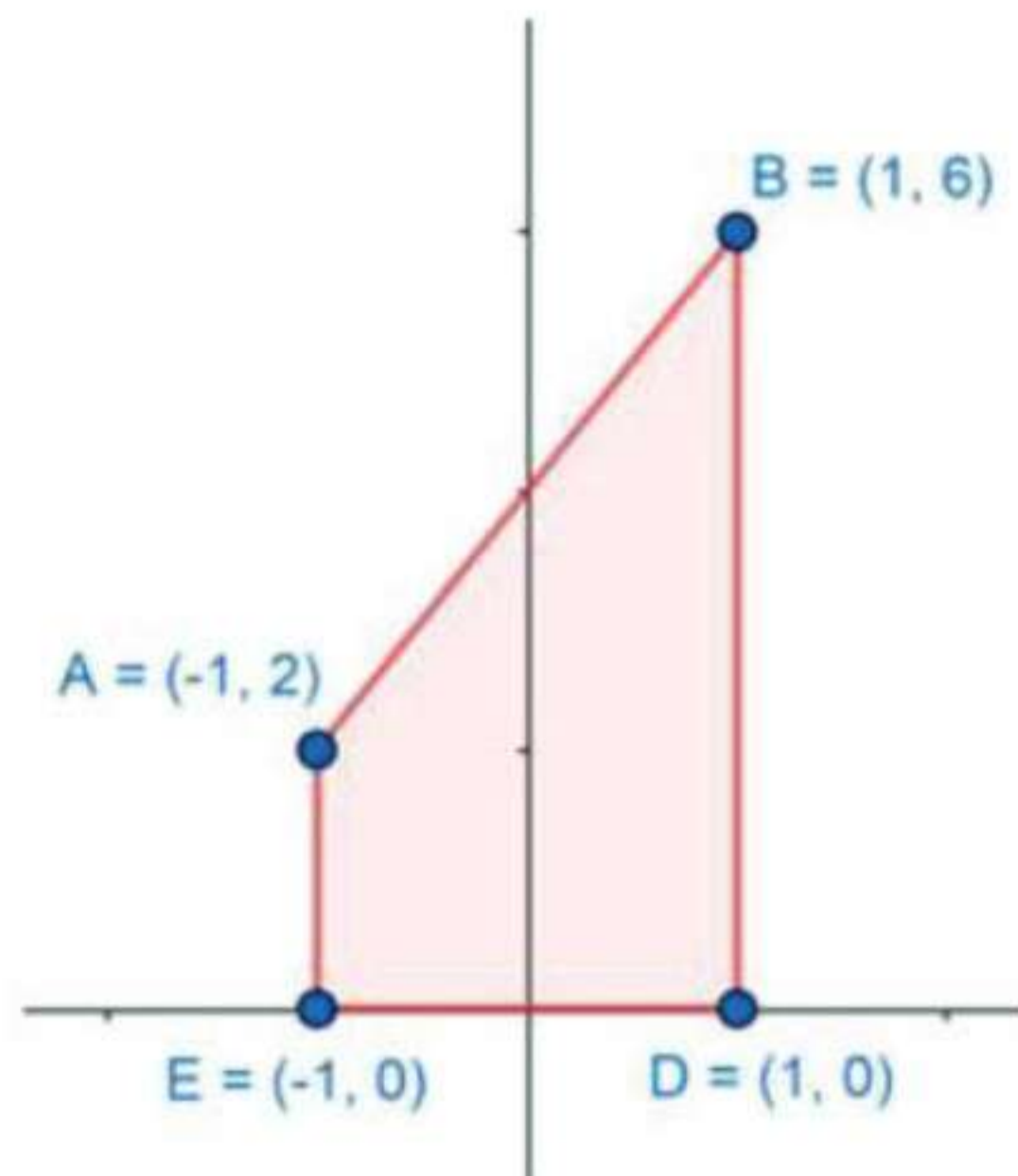
$$\frac{y - (2)}{5 - 2} = \frac{x - (-1)}{1 - (-1)}$$

$$\frac{y - (2)}{3} = \frac{x + 1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}(x + 1) + 2 = \frac{3x + 3 + 4}{2} = \frac{3x + 7}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3x + 7}{2}$$

Consider the area under AB:



From the above figure, the area under the line AB will be given by,

$$\text{Area of } ABED = \int_{-1}^1 y \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{3x + 7}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2}(3x + 7) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} + 7x \right]_{-1}^1$$

[using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c \, dx = cx$]

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{3(1)^2}{2} + 7(1) \right] - \left[\frac{3(-1)^2}{2} + 7(-1) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{3}{2} + 7 \right] - \left[\frac{3}{2} - 7 \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{2} (14)$$

$$= 7$$

Area of ABDE = 7 sq. units. ---- (1)

Consider the line BC,

Using this 2-point formula for line, equation of the line B(1,5) and C (3,4)

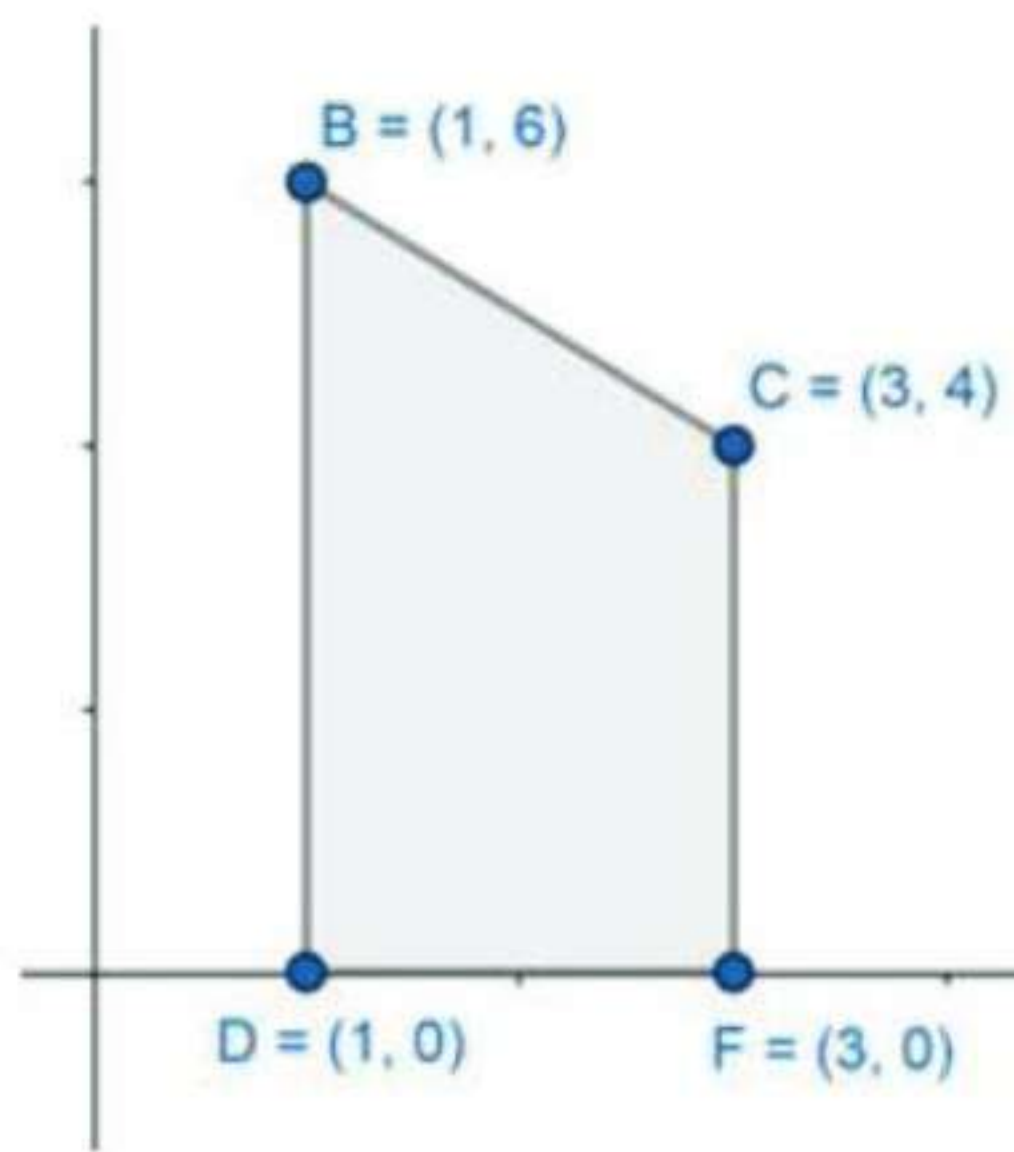
$$\frac{y - (5)}{4 - 5} = \frac{x - (1)}{3 - (1)}$$

$$\frac{y - (5)}{-1} = \frac{x - 1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(1 - x) + 5 = \frac{1 - x + 10}{2} = \frac{11 - x}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{11 - x}{2}$$

Consider the area under BC:



From the above figure, the area under the line BC will be given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of } BCDF &= \int_1^3 y \, dx = \int_1^3 \left(\frac{11-x}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2} (11-x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[11x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3 \end{aligned}$$

[using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c \, dx = cx$]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[11(3) - \frac{(3)^2}{2} \right] - \left[11(1) - \frac{(1)^2}{2} \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[33 - \frac{9}{2} \right] - \left[11 - \frac{1}{2} \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{57}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{57-21}{2} \right] = \frac{36}{4} = 9 \end{aligned}$$

Area of BCFD = 9 sq. units, ---- (2)

Consider the line CA,

Using this 2-point formula for line, equation of the line C(3,4) and A(-1,2)

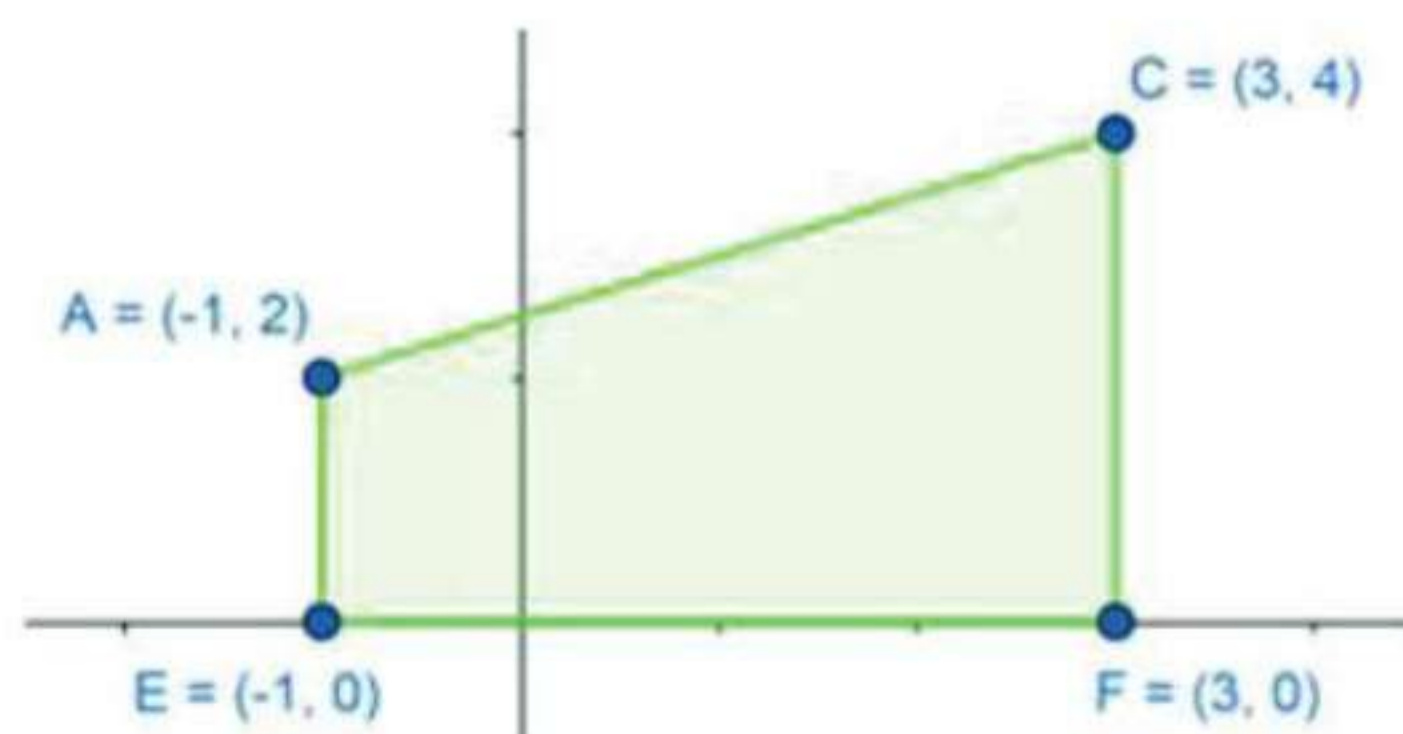
$$\frac{y - (4)}{2 - 4} = \frac{x - (3)}{-1 - (3)}$$

$$\frac{y - (4)}{-2} = \frac{x - 3}{-4}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} (x - 3) + 4 = \frac{x - 3 + 8}{2} = \frac{x + 5}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{x + 5}{2}$$

Consider the area under CA:



From the above figure, the area under the line CA will be given by,

$$\text{Area of ACFE} = \int_{-1}^3 y \, dx = \int_{-1}^3 \left(\frac{x+5}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{2}(x+5) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) + 5x \right]_{-1}^3$$

[using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c \, dx = cx$]

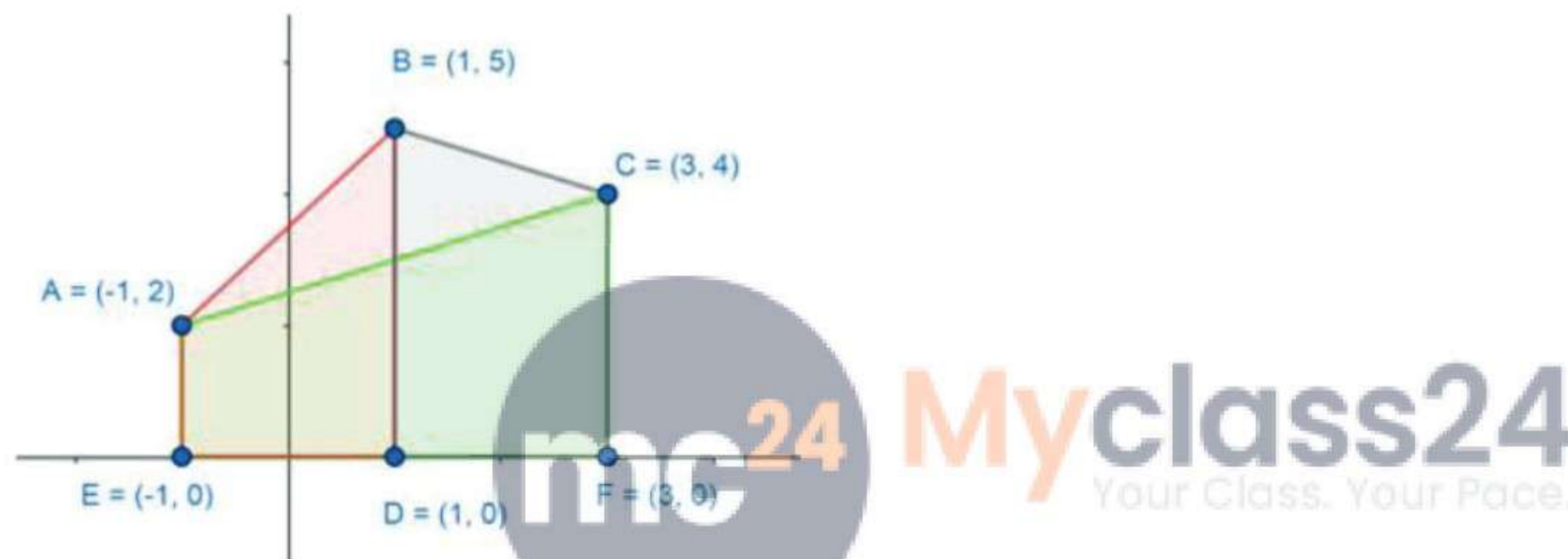
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{(3)^2}{2} + 5(3) \right] - \left[\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + 5(-1) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{9}{2} + 15 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} - 5 \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{39}{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{9}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{39+9}{2} \right] = \frac{48}{4} = 12$$

Area of ACFE = 12 sq.units ---- (3)

If we combined, the areas under AB, BC and AC in the below graph, we can clearly say that the area under AC (3) is overlapping the previous two areas under AB & BC.



Now, the combined area under the rABC is given by

Area under rABC

$$= \text{Area under AB} + \text{Area under BC} - \text{Area under AC}$$

From (1), (2) and (3), we get

$$\text{Area under rABC} = 7 + 9 - 12$$

$$= 16 - 12 = 4 \text{ sq. units.}$$

Therefore, area under rABC = 4 sq.units.

12. Question

Using integration, find the area of ΔABC , the equation of whose sides AB, BC and AC are given by $Y=4x+5$, $x+y=5$ and $4y=x+5$ respectively.

Answer

Given,

- ABC is a triangle
- Equation of side AB of $y = 4x + 5$
- Equation of side BC of $x + y = 5$
- Equation of side CA of $4y = x+5$

By solving AB & BC we get the point B,

$$AB : y = 4x+5 , BC: y = 5-x$$

$$4x + 5 = 5-x$$

$$5x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

by substituting $x = 0$ in AB we get $y = 5$

The point $B = (0,5)$

By solving BC & CA we get the point C,

$$AC : 4y = x+5 , BC: y = 5-x$$

$$4y - 5 = 5-y$$

$$5y = 10$$

$$y = 2$$

by substituting $y = 2$ in BC we get $x = 3$

The point $C = (3,2)$

By solving AB & AC we get the point A,

$$AB : y = 4x+5 , AC : 4y = x+5$$

$$16x + 20 = x+5$$

$$15x = -15$$

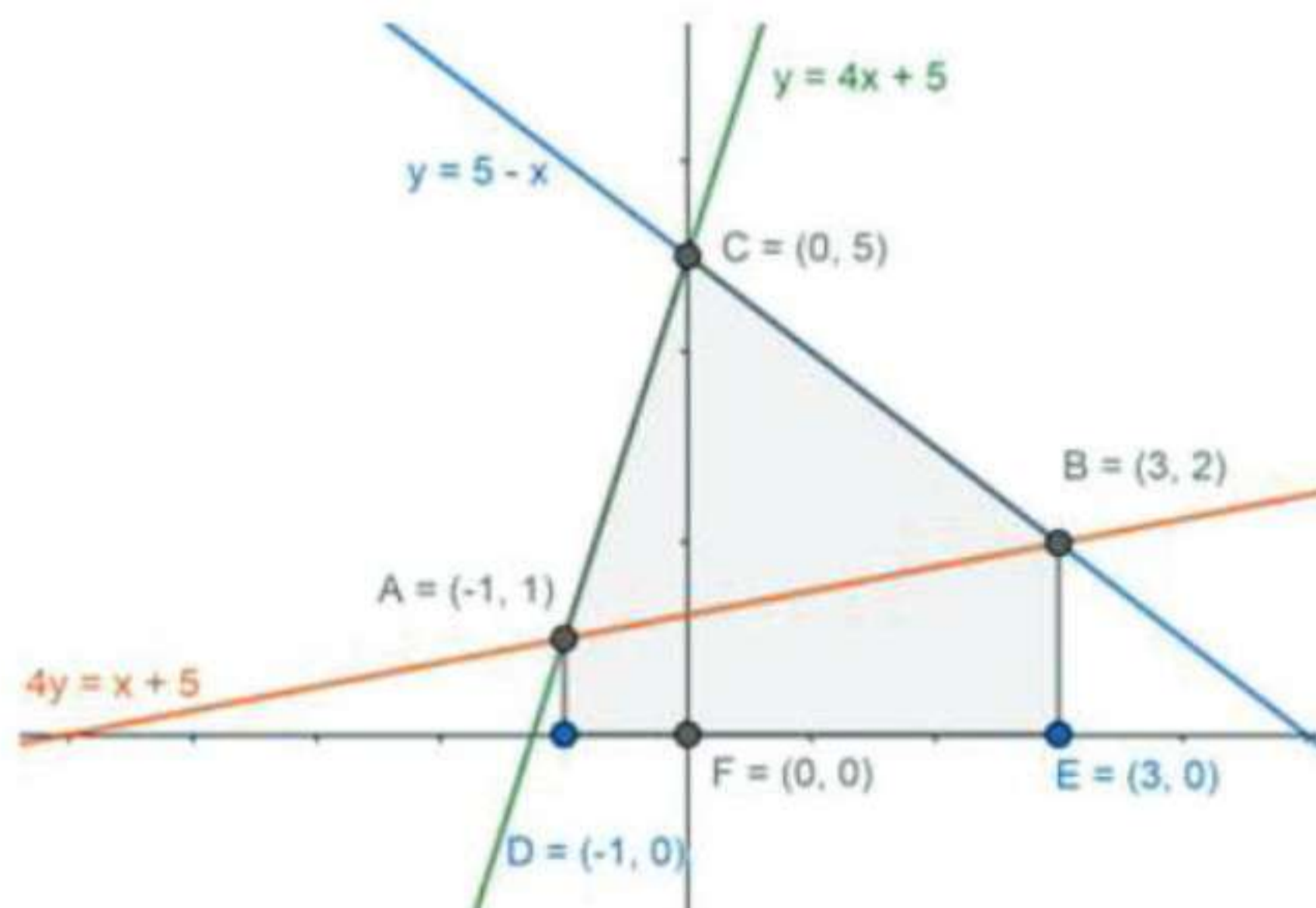
$$x = -1$$

by substituting $x = -1$ in AB we get $y = 1$

The point $A = (-1,1)$

These points are used for obtaining the upper and lower bounds of the integral.

From the given information, the area under the triangle (colored) can be given by the below figure.

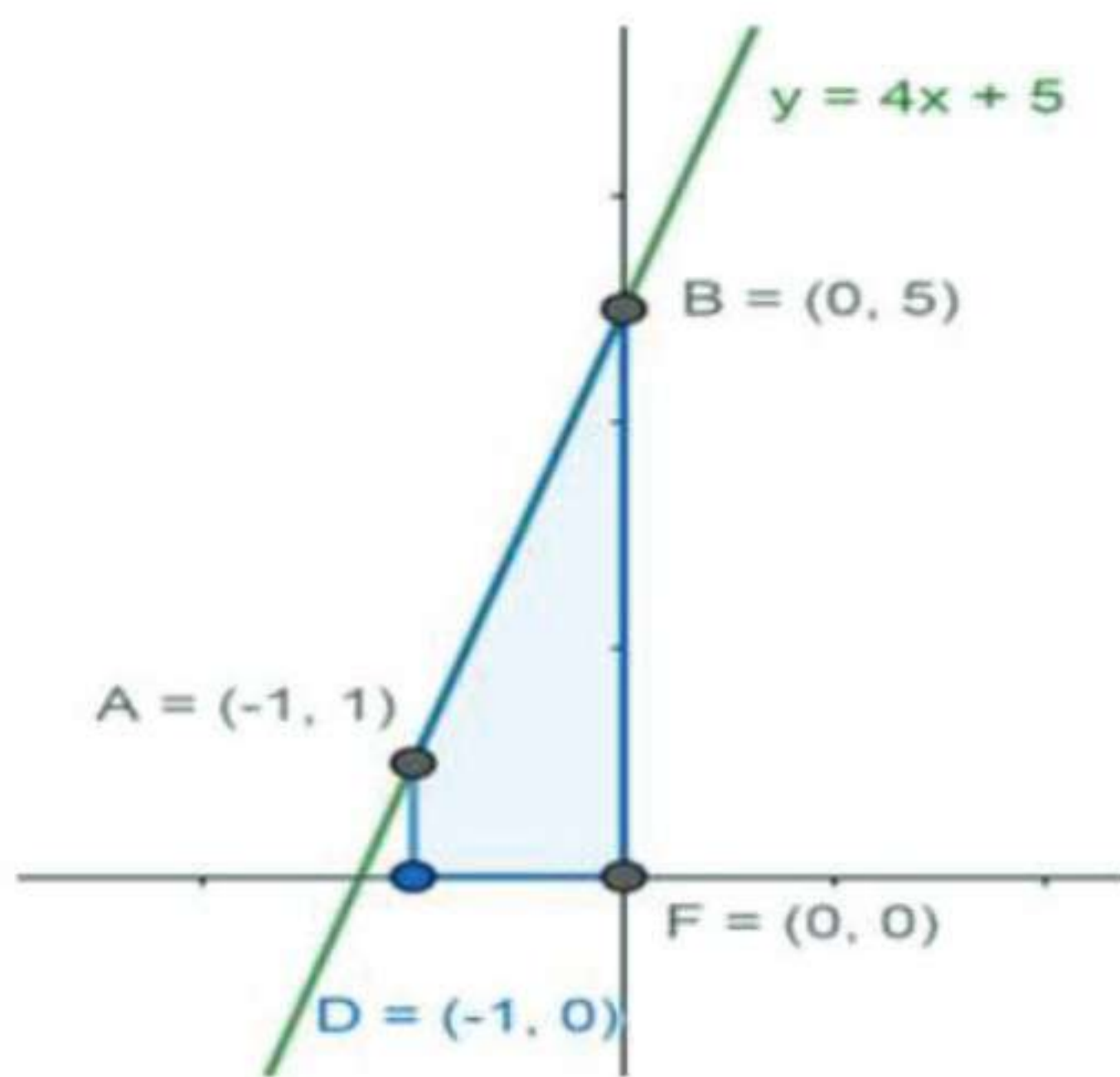


From above figure we can clearly say that, the area between ABC and DEF is the area to be found.

For finding this area, the line equations of the sides of the given triangle are considered. By calculating the area under these lines we can find the area of the complete region.

Consider the line AB, $y = 4x+5$

The area under line AB:



From the above figure, the area under the line AB will be given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of } AB &= \int_{-1}^0 y_{AB} dx = \int_{-1}^0 (4x + 5) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (4x + 5) dx = \left[\frac{4x^2}{2} + 5x \right]_{-1}^0 \end{aligned}$$

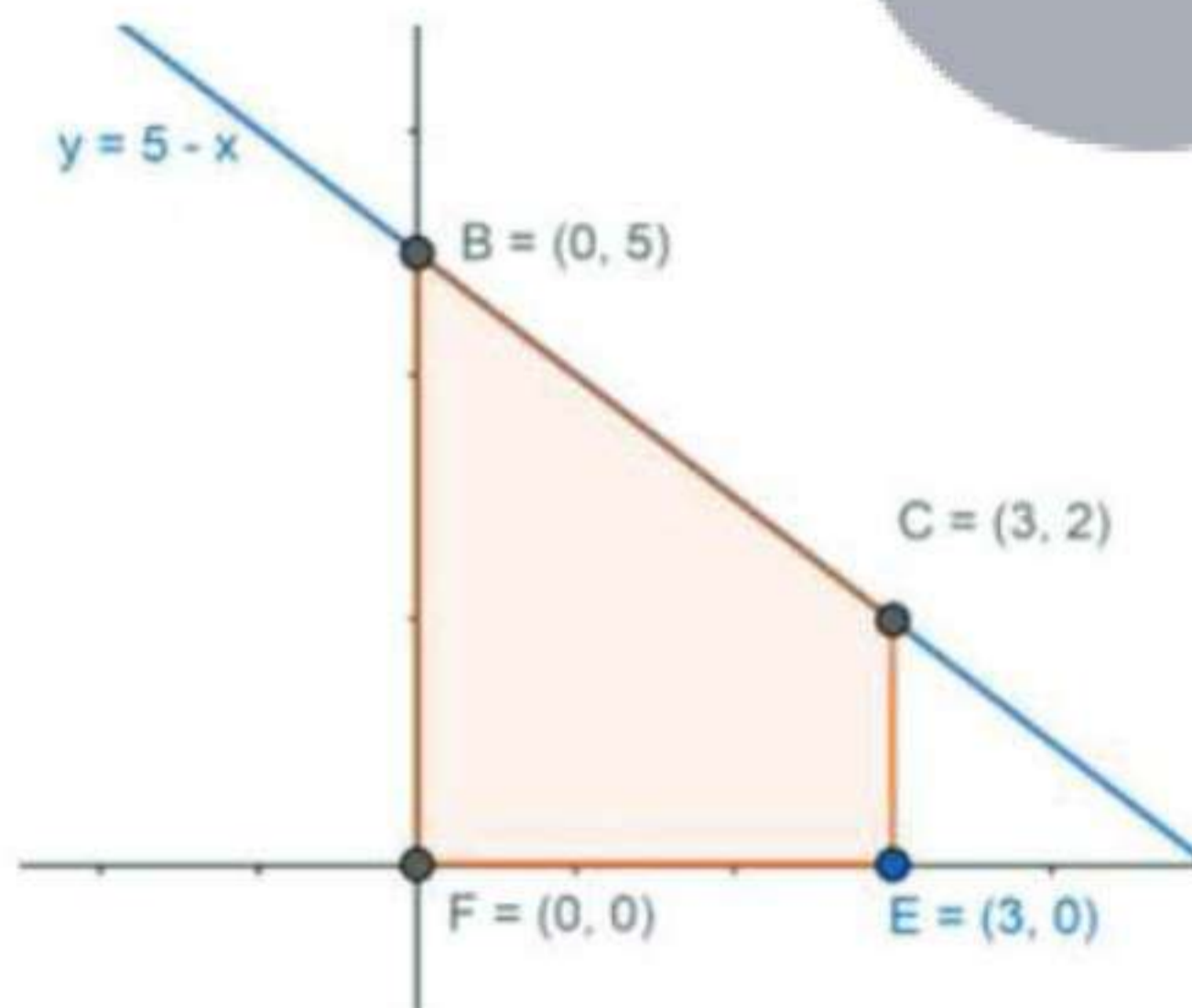
[using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c dx = cx$]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{ [2(0^2) + 5(0)] - [2(-1)^2 + 5(-1)] \} \\ &= (0) - (2-5) = 0+3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Area under AB = 3 sq. units. ---- (1)

Consider the line BC, $y = 5-x$

Consider the area under BC:



From the above figure, the area under the line BC will be given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of } BC &= \int_0^3 y_{BC} dx = \int_0^3 (5 - x) dx \\ &= \int_0^3 (5 - x) dx = \left[5x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 \end{aligned}$$

[using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c dx = cx$]

$$= \left\{ \left[5(3) - \frac{(3)^2}{2} \right] - \left[5(0) - \frac{(0)^2}{2} \right] \right\}$$

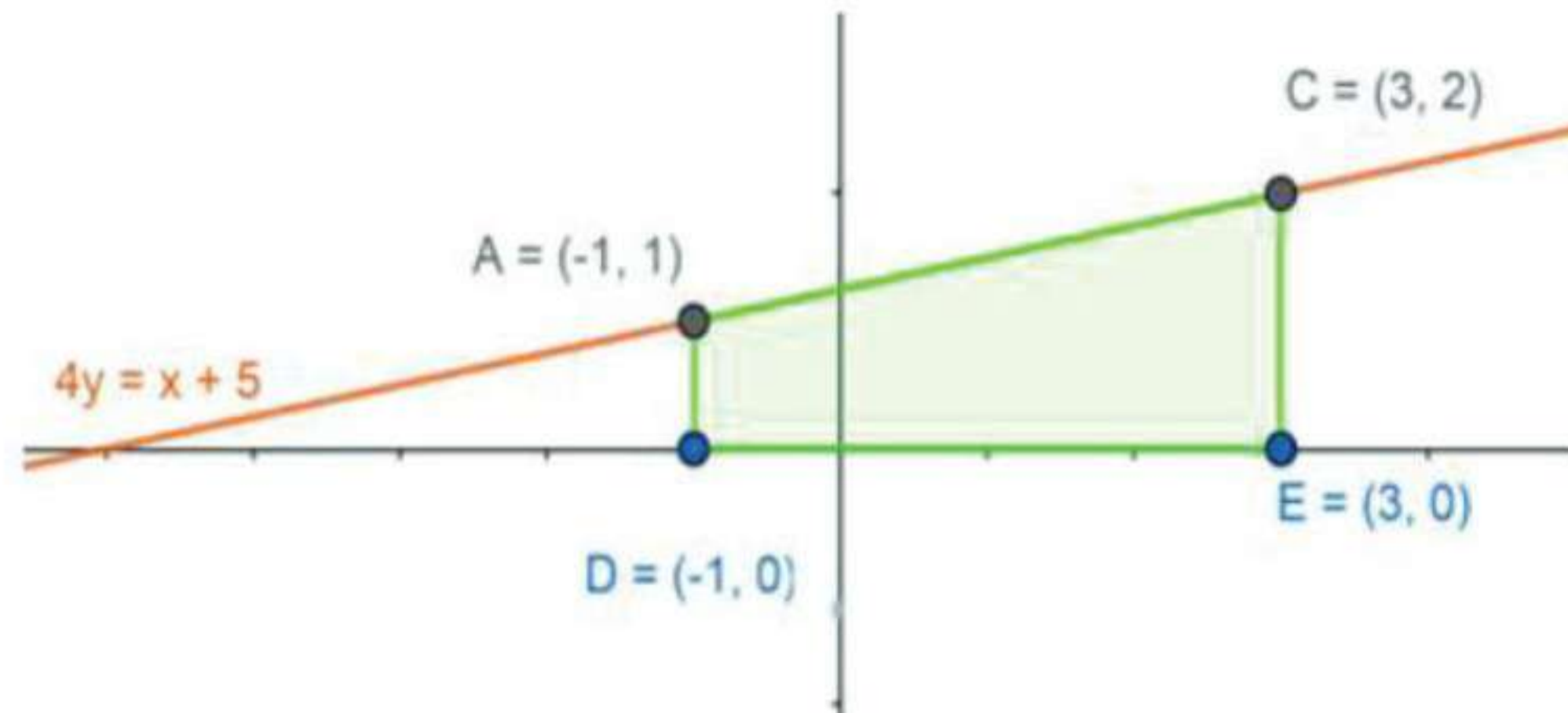


$$= \left\{ \left[15 - \frac{9}{2} \right] - 0 \right\} = \frac{30 - 9}{2} = \frac{21}{2}$$

Area under BC = $\frac{21}{2}$ sq. units. ---- (2)

Consider the line AC, $y = \frac{1}{4}(x + 5)$

Consider the area under AC:



From the above figure, the area under the line AC will be given by,

$$\text{Area of } ACFE = \int_{-1}^3 y_{AC} dx = \int_{-1}^3 \left(\frac{x+5}{4} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{4}(x+5) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 5x \right) \right]_{-1}^3$$

[using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c dx = cx$]

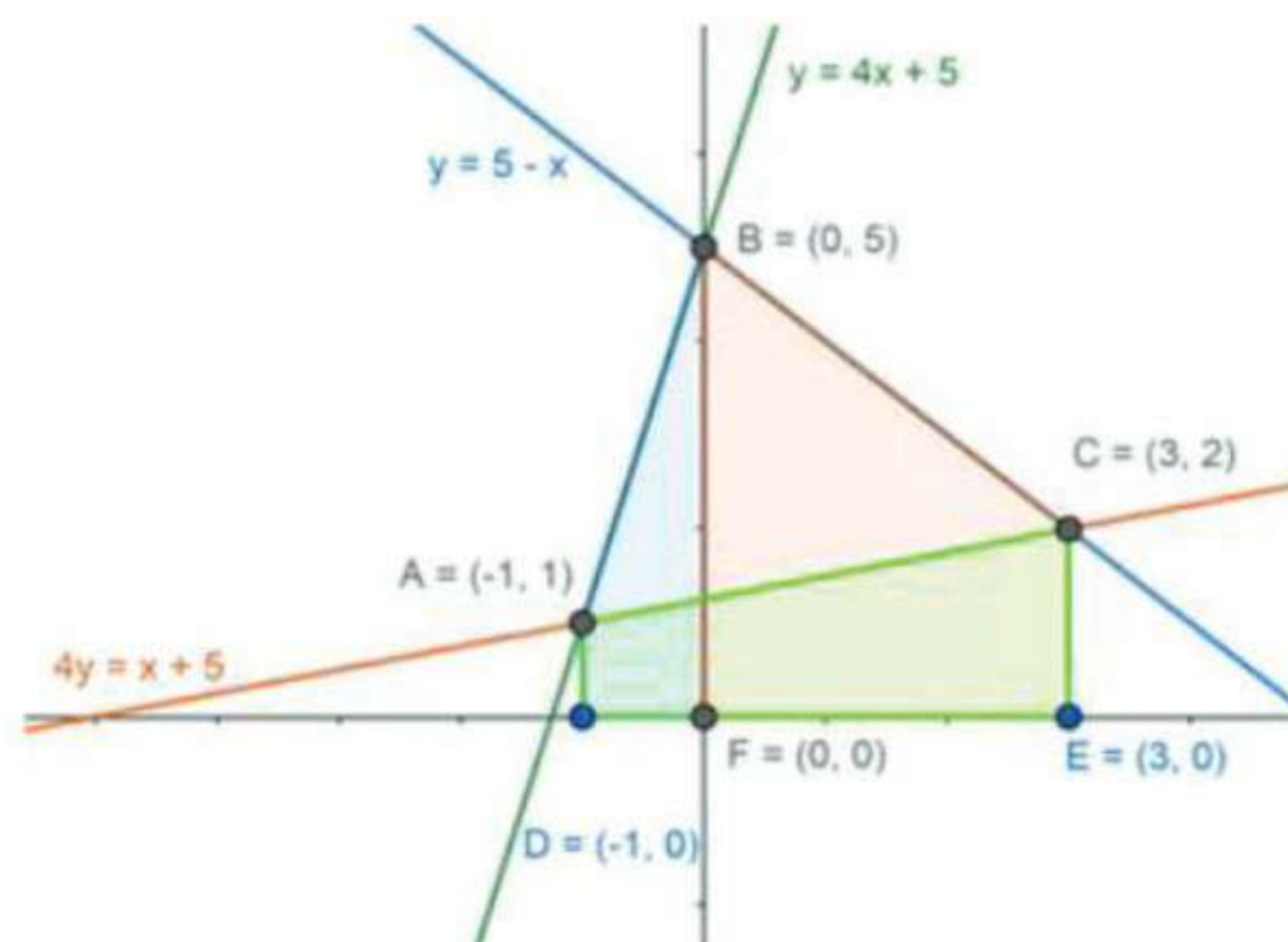
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[\frac{(3)^2}{2} + 5(3) \right] - \left[\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + 5(-1) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left[\frac{9}{2} + 15 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2} - 5 \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{39}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{9}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{39 - 9}{2} \right] = \frac{48}{8} = 6$$

Area under AC = 6 sq.units ---- (3)

If we combined, the areas under AB, BC and AC in the below graph, we can clearly say that the area under AC (3) is overlapping the previous two areas under AB & BC.



Now, the combined area under the rABC is given by

Area under rABC

$$= \text{Area under AB} + \text{Area under BC} - \text{Area under AC}$$

From (1), (2) and (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area under } \Delta ABC &= 3 + \frac{21}{2} - 6 \\ &= \frac{6 + 21 - 12}{2} = \frac{21 - 6}{2} = \frac{15}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, area under $\Delta ABC = \frac{15}{2}$ sq.units.

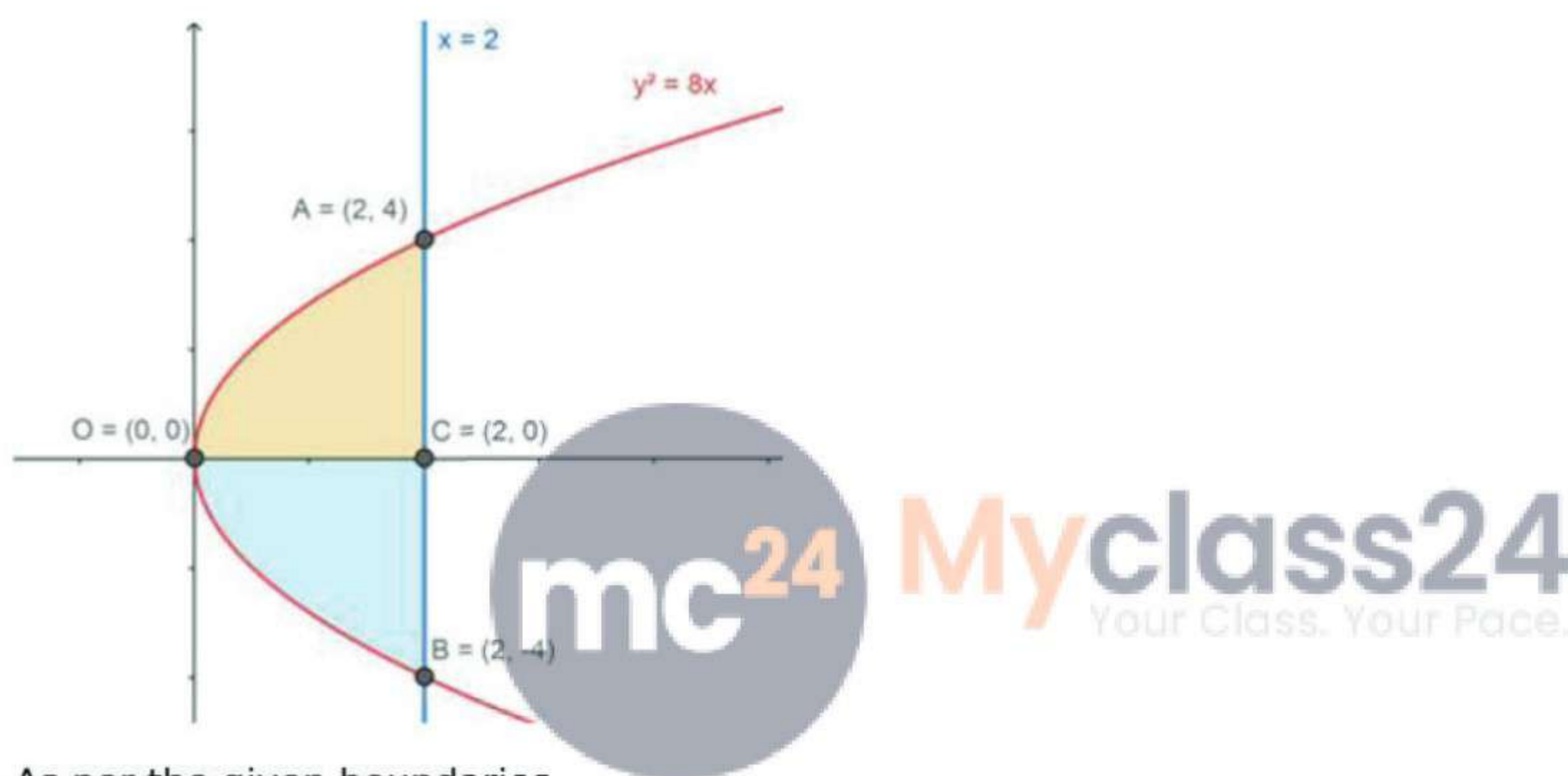
13. Question

Using integration, find the area of the region bounded between the line $x=2$ and the parabola $y^2=8x$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The parabola $y^2 = 8x$
- $x = 2$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y^2 = 8x$, has only the positive numbers as y has even power, so it is about the x -axis equally distributed on both sides as the vertex is at $(0,0)$.
- $x = 2$ is parallel to y -axis which is 2 units away from the y -axis.

The boundaries of the region to be found are,

- Point A, where the curve $y^2 = 8x$ and $x=2$ meet which has positive y .
- Point B, where the curve $y^2 = 8x$ and $x=2$ meet which has negative y .
- Point C, where the x -axis and $x=2$ meet i.e. $C(2,0)$.

Area of the required region = Area under OACB.

But,

Area under OACB = Area under OAC + Area under OBC

This can also be written as,

Area under OACB = 2 × Area under OAC

[area under OAC = area under OBC as AOB is symmetrical about the x -axis.]

$$\text{Area of OACB} = 2 \int_0^2 y \, dx = 2 \int_0^2 \sqrt{8x} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \times 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^2 \sqrt{x} dx = 4\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 = 4\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right]_0^2$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{(2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{(0)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) = 8\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) = \left(\frac{32}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{32}{3}$ sq. units

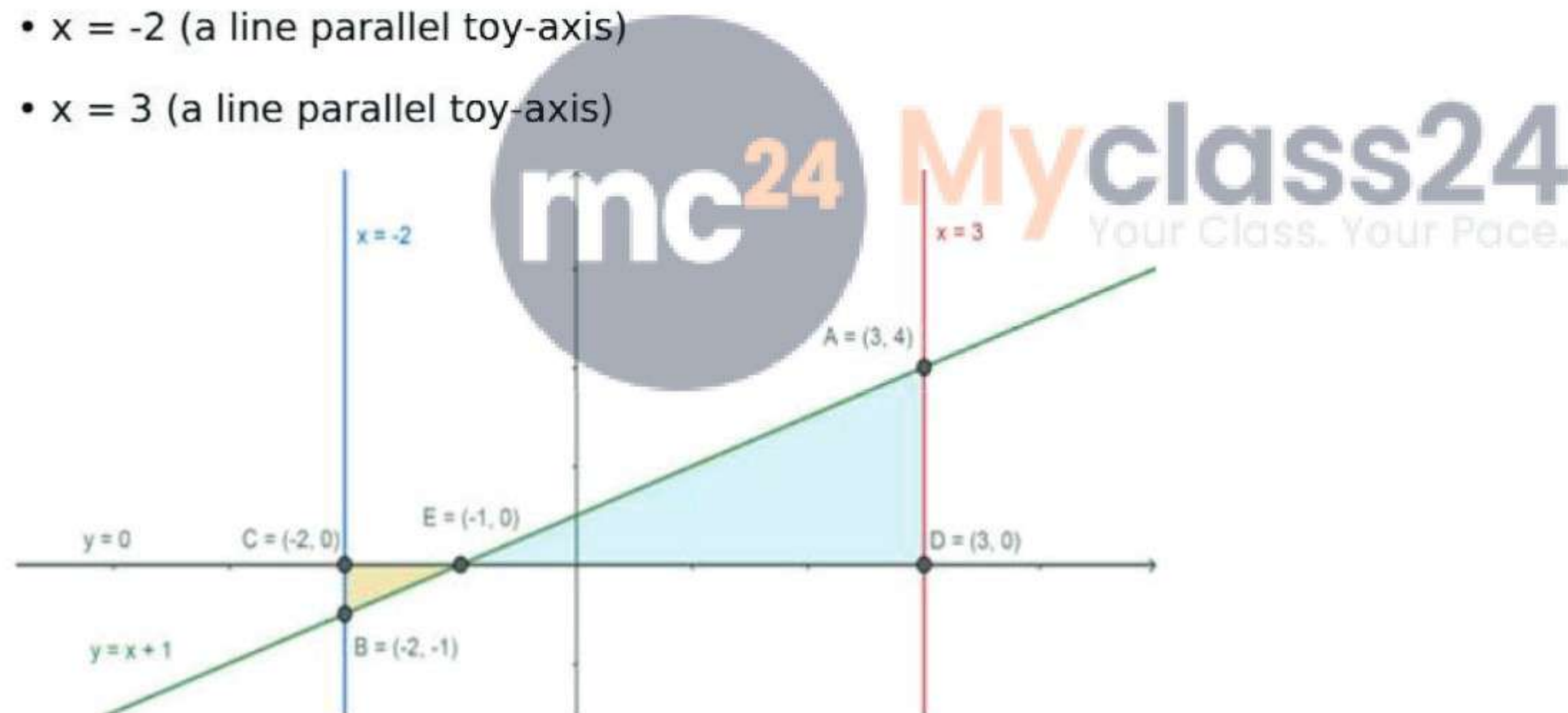
14. Question

Using integration, find the area of region bounded by the line $y-1=x$, the x-axis, and the ordinates $x=-2$ and $x=3$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The line equation is $y = x + 1$
- The $y = 0$, x-axis
- $x = -2$ (a line parallel to y-axis)
- $x = 3$ (a line parallel to y-axis)



Thus the given boundaries are,

- The line $y = x + 1$.
- $x = -2$ is parallel to y-axis at 2 units away from the y-axis.
- $x = 3$ is parallel to y-axis at 3 units away from the y-axis.
- $y = 0$, the x-axis.

The four vertices of the region are,

- Point A, where the line $y = x + 1$ and $x = 3$ meet i.e. $A(3, 4)$.
- Point B, where the line $y = x + 1$ and $x = -2$ meet i.e. $B(-2, -1)$.
- Point C, where the x-axis and $x = -2$ meet i.e. $C(-2, 0)$.
- Point D, where the x-axis and $x = 3$ meet i.e. $D(3, 0)$.

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

From (1) we can clearly say that, the area of ABCD has to be divided into two pieces i.e. area under CBE and ADE as the line equations changes the sign of x.

So the equation AB becomes negative between after it crosses the point E.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of ABCD} &= \int_{-2}^{-1} -y \, dx + \int_{-1}^3 y \, dx = \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) \, dx - \int_{-2}^{-1} (x+1) \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^3 (x+1) \, dx - \int_{-2}^{-1} (x+1) \, dx \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \right]_{-1}^3 - \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \right]_{-2}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ and $\int c \, dx = cx$]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{3^2}{2} + 3 \right) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + (-1) \right) \right] \right\} - \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + (-1) \right) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left[\left(\frac{(-2)^2}{2} + (-2) \right) \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \left[\frac{9+6}{2} \right] - \left[\frac{1-2}{2} \right] \right\} - \left\{ \left[\frac{1-2}{2} \right] - \left[\frac{4-4}{2} \right] \right\} = \left(\frac{15+1}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} = 8.5$$

The Area of the required region = 8.5 sq. units.



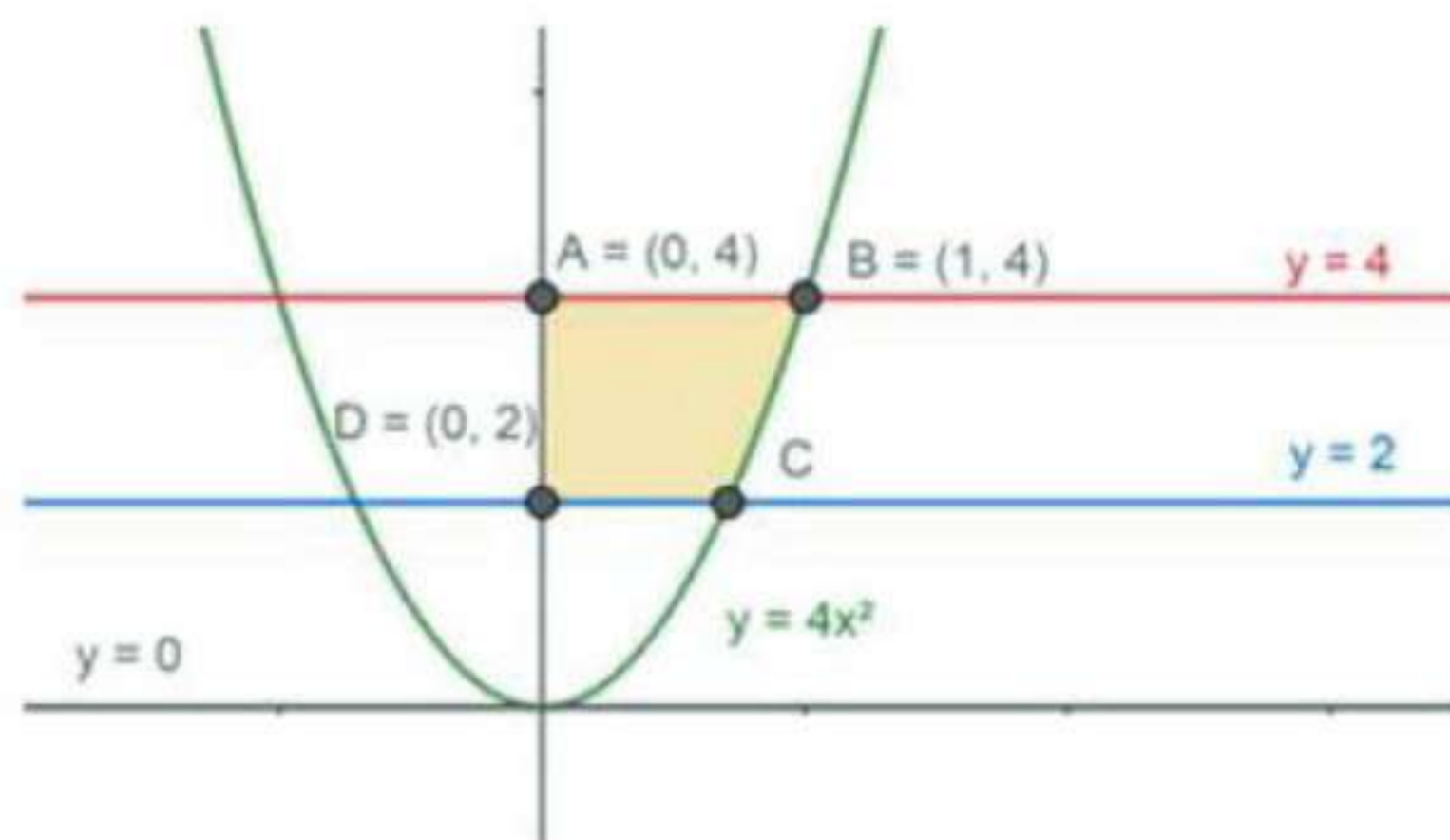
15. Question

Sketch the region lying in the first quadrant and bounded by $y=4x^2$, $x=0$, $y=2$ and $y=4$. Find the area of the region using integration.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y = 4x^2$
- $y = 0$, (x-axis)
- $y = 2$ (a line parallel to x-axis)
- $y = 4$ (a line parallel to x-axis)
- The area which is occurring in the 1st quadrant is required.



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y = 4x^2$, has only the positive numbers as x has even power, so it is about the y-axis equally distributed on both sides.

- $y = 2$ and $y = 4$ are parallel to x-axis at of 2 and 4 units respectively from the x-axis.

As the area should be in the 1st quadrant, the four boundaries of the region to be found are,

- Point A, where the curve $y = 4x^2$ and y-axis meet i.e. A(0,4)
- Point B, where the curve $y = 4x^2$ and $y = 4$ meet i.e. B(1,4)
- Point C, where the curve $y = 4x^2$ and $y = 2$ meet
- Point D, where the y-axis and $y = 2$ meet i.e. D(0,2).

Consider the curve, $y = 4x^2$

Now,

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y}$$

Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = \int_2^4 x \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 \sqrt{y} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^4 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \left[y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^4$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{3} (8 - 2\sqrt{2})$$



The Area of the required region = $\frac{(8-2\sqrt{2})}{3}$ sq. units

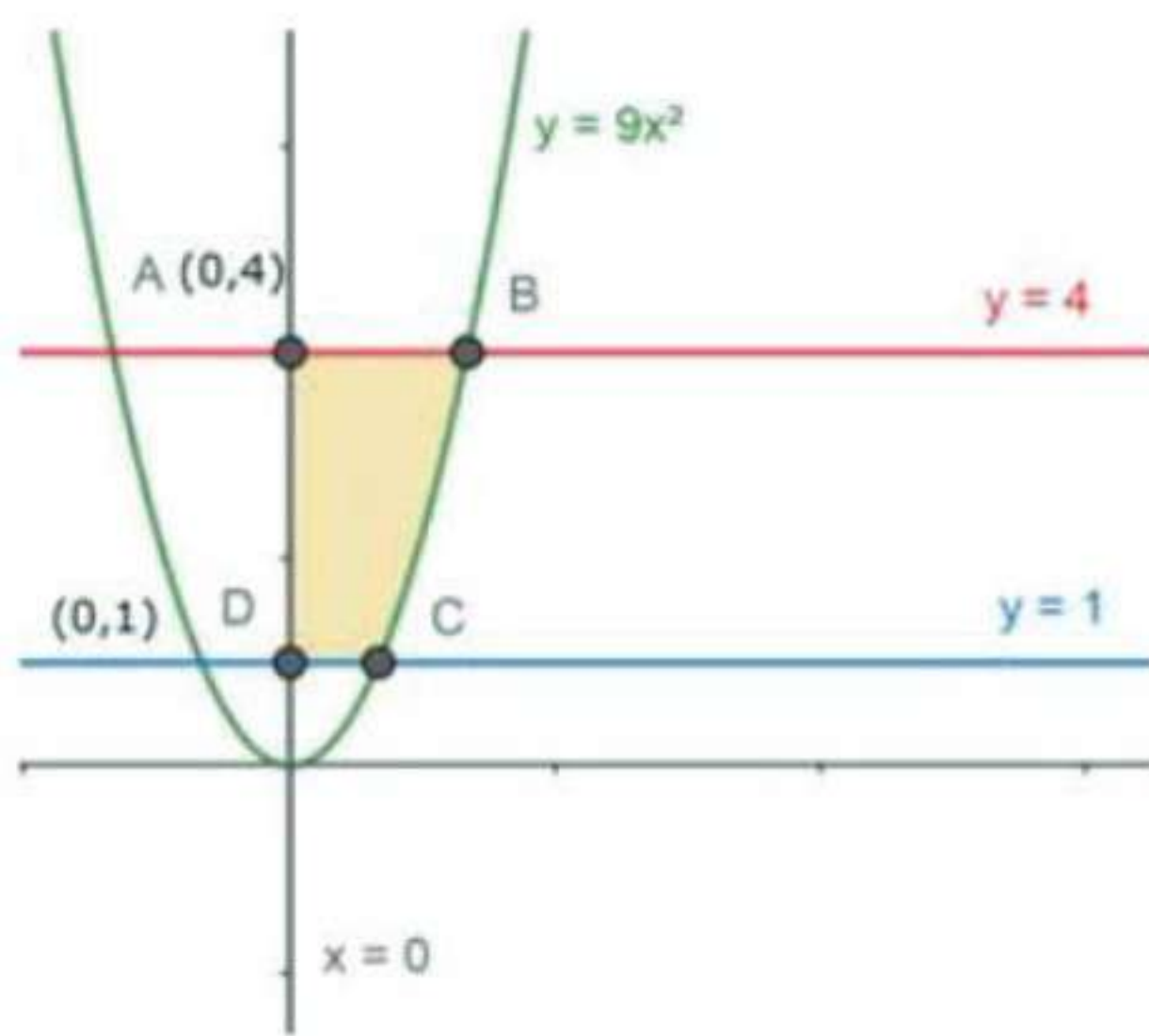
16. Question

Sketch the region lying in the first quadrant and bounded by $y = 9x^2$, $x = 0$, $y = 1$ and $y = 4$. Find the area of the region, using integration.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y = 9x^2$
- $x = 0$, (y-axis)
- $y = 1$ (a line parallel to x-axis)
- $y = 4$ (a line parallel to x-axis)
- The area which is occurring in the 1st quadrant is required.



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y = 9x^2$, has only the positive numbers as x has even power, so it is about the y -axis equally distributed on both sides.
- $y = 1$ and $y = 4$ are parallel to x -axis at of 1 and 4 units respectively from the x -axis.

As the area should be in the 1st quadrant, the four boundaries of the region to be found are,

- Point A, where the curve $y = 9x^2$ and y -axis meet i.e. $A(0,4)$
- Point B, where the curve $y = 9x^2$ and $y = 4$ meet
- Point C, where the curve $y = 9x^2$ and $y = 1$ meet
- Point D, where the y -axis and $y = 1$ meet i.e. $D(0,1)$.

Consider the curve, $y = 9x^2$

Now,

$$x = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{y}$$



Area of the required region = Area of ABCD.

$$\text{Area of ABCD} = \int_1^4 x \, dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 \sqrt{y} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \left[y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \frac{2}{9} \left(4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{9} (8 - 1) = \frac{14}{9}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{14}{9}$ sq. units

17. Question

Find the area of the region enclosed between the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- First circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ---(1)
- Second circle, $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ ---- (2)

From the equation, of the first circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- the radius is 1 unit.

From the equation, of the second circle, $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

- the vertex at (1,0) i.e. the origin
- the radius is 1 unit.

Now to find the point of intersection of (1) and (2), substitute $y^2 = 1-x^2$ in (2)

$$(x-1)^2 + (1-x^2) = 1$$

$$x^2 + 1 - 2x + 1 - x^2 = 1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Substituting x in (1), we get $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

So the two points, A and B where the circles (1) and (2) meet are $A = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ and $B = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

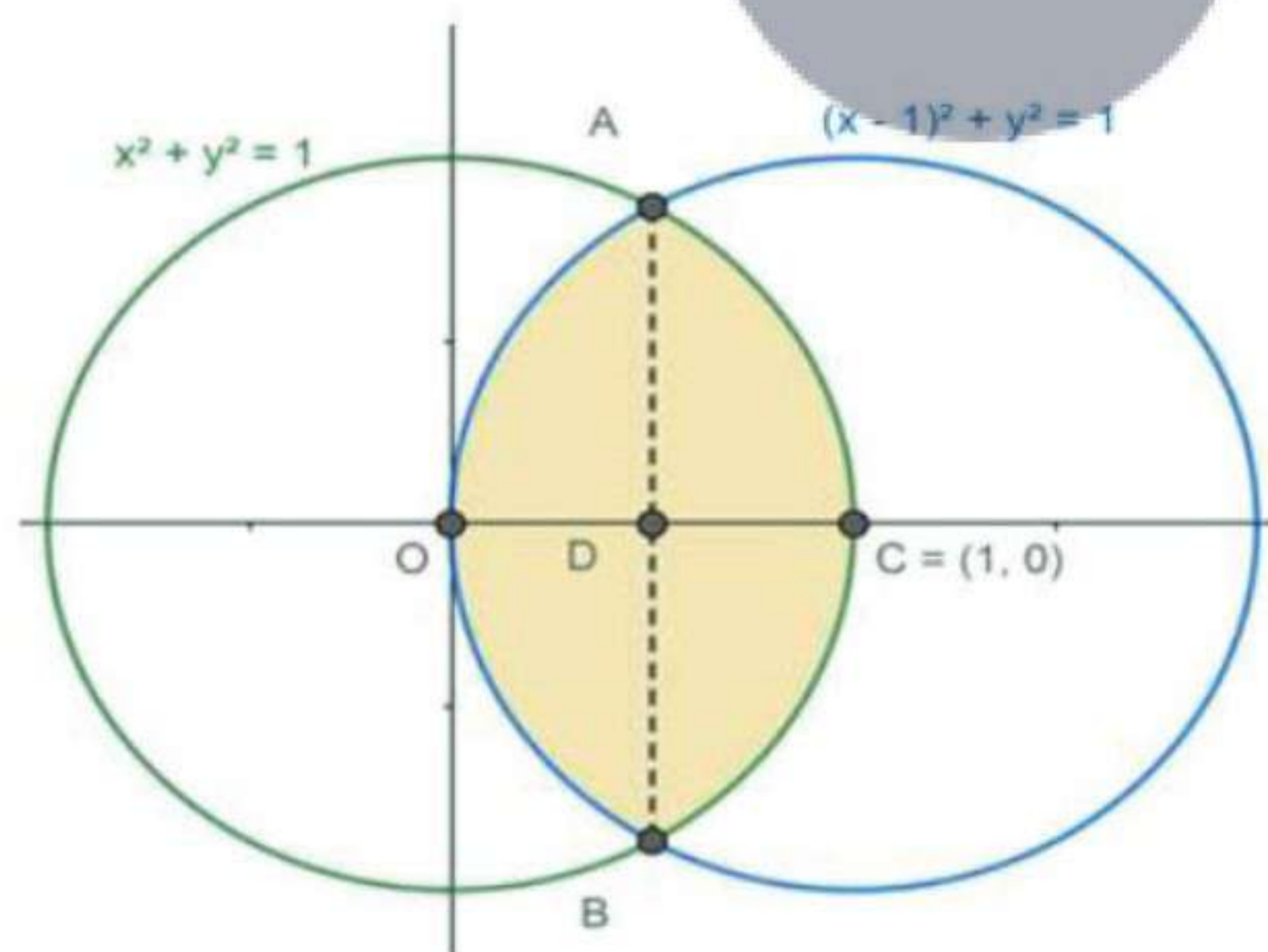
The line connecting AB, will be intersecting the x-axis at $D = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

As x and y have even powers for both the circles, they will be symmetrical about the x-axis and y-axis.

Here the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, can be re-written as

$$y^2 = 1 - x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{(1 - x^2)} \text{ ----- (3)}$$



Now, the area to be found will be the area is

Area of the required region = Area of OABC.

Area of OABC = Area of AOC + Area of BOC

[area of AOC = area of BOC as the circles are symmetrical about the y-axis]

Area of OABC = 2 × Area of AOC

Area of OABC = 2 (Area of OAD + Area of ADC)

[area of OAD = area of ADC as the circles are symmetrical about the x-axis]

Area of OABC = 2 (2 × Area of ADC)

Area of OABC = 4 × Area of ADC

Area of ADC is under the first circle, thus $y = \sqrt{(1-x^2)}$ is the equation.

$$\text{Area of OABC} = 4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 y \, dx = 4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{(1)^2 - x^2} \, dx = 4 \left[\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{1}\right) \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1$$

[Using the formula, $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$]

$$= 4 \left[\frac{1\sqrt{1-1^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(1) \right] - 4 \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1}\right) \right]$$

$$= 4 \left(0 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - 4 \left(\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right) = \pi - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

[$\sin^{-1}(1) = 90^\circ$ and $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2} = 30^\circ$]

The Area of the required region = $\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ sq. units

18. Question

Sketch the region common to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ and the parabola $x^2 = 6y$. Also, find the area of the region, using integration.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ ---(1)
- the parabola, $x^2 = 6y$ ---- (2)

From the equation, of the first circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- the radius is 4 unit.

From the equation, parabola, $x^2 = 6y$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- Symmetric about the y-axis, as it has the even power of x.

Now to find the point of intersection of (1) and (2), substitute $x^2 = 6y$ in (1)

$$6y + y^2 = 16$$

$$y^2 + 6y - 16 = 0$$

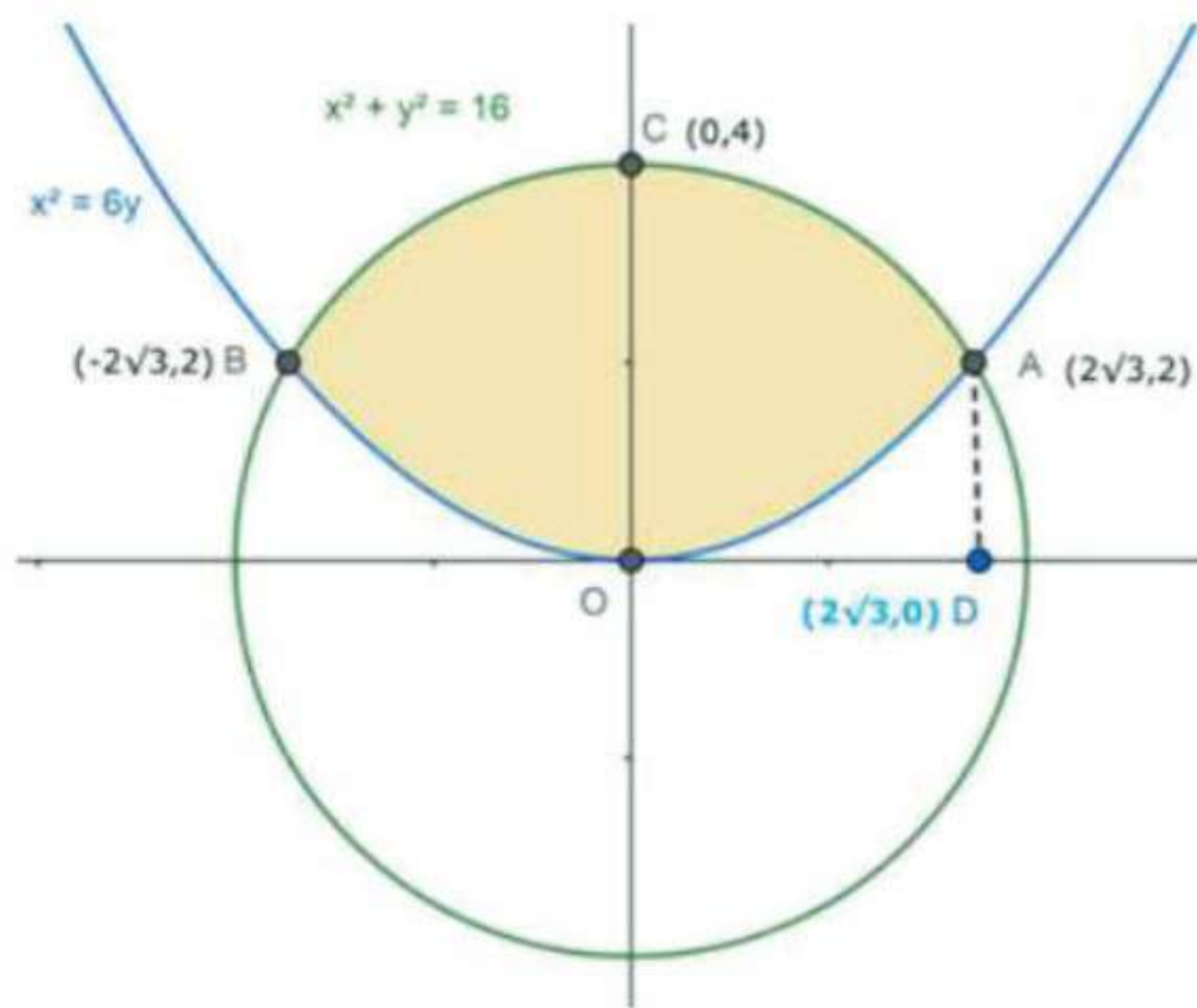
$$y = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4(1)(-16)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 64}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{100}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm 10}{2}$$

$$y = 2 \text{ (or) } y = -8$$

as x cannot be imaginary, $y = 2$

Substituting x in (2), we get $x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$

So the two points, A and B where (1) and (2) meet are $A = (2\sqrt{3}, 2)$ and $B = (-2\sqrt{3}, 2)$



As x and y have even powers for both the circle and parabola, they will be symmetrical about the x-axis and y-axis.

Consider the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$, can be re-written as

$$y^2 = 16 - x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{(16 - x^2)} \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Consider the parabola, $x^2 = 6y$, can be re-written as

$$y = \frac{x^2}{6} \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Let us drop a perpendicular from A on to x-axis. The base of the perpendicular is $D = (2\sqrt{3}, 0)$

Now, the area to be found will be the area is

Area of the required region = Area of OACBO.

Area of OACBO = Area of OCAO + Area of OCBO

[area of OCBO = area of OCAO as the circle is symmetrical about the y-axis]

Area of OACBO = $2 \times$ Area of OCAO ---- (5)

Area of OCAO = Area of OCAD - Area of OADO

Area of OCAO is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of OCAO} &= \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{16 - x^2} \, dx - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} x^2 \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x\sqrt{16 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \right]_0^{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula, $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ and $\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \left\{ \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{16 - (2\sqrt{3})^2}}{2} + 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \right] - \left[\frac{0\sqrt{16 - 0^2}}{2} + 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{0}{4}\right) \right] \right\} - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{(2\sqrt{3})^3}{3} - \frac{(0)^3}{3} \right]$$

$$= \left\{ \left[\frac{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{16 - 12}}{2} + 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right] - [0 + 8 \sin^{-1}(0)] \right\} - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{48\sqrt{3}}{3} - 0 \right]$$

$$[\sin^{-1}(1) = 90^\circ \text{ and } \sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 60^\circ]$$

$$= \left\{ \left[2\sqrt{3} + 8 \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] - 0 \right\} - \left[\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \right] = \frac{8\pi}{3} + \frac{6\sqrt{3} - 8\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{8\pi}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

The Area of OCAO = $\left(\frac{8\pi + 2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ sq. units

Now substituting the area of OCAO in equation (5)

Area of OACBO = 2 × Area of OCAO

$$= 2 \left(\frac{8\pi + 2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \frac{16\pi + 4\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Area of the required region is $\frac{16\pi + 4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ sq. units.

19. Question

Sketch the region common to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ and the parabola $y^2 = 8x$. Also, find the area of the region, using integration.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ ---(1)
- the parabola, $y^2 = 8x$ ---- (2)

From the equation, of the first circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- the radius is 5 units.

From the equation, of the parabola, $y^2 = 8x$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- Symmetric about the x-axis, as it has the even power of y.

Now to find the point of intersection of (1) and (2), substitute $y^2 = 8x$ in (1)

$$x^2 + 8x = 25$$

$$x^2 + 8x - 25 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(1)(-25)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 100}}{2} = \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{41}}{2}$$

as y cannot be imaginary, we reject the negative value of x

$$\text{so } x = -4 + \sqrt{41}$$

So the two points, A and B are the points where (1) and (2) meet.

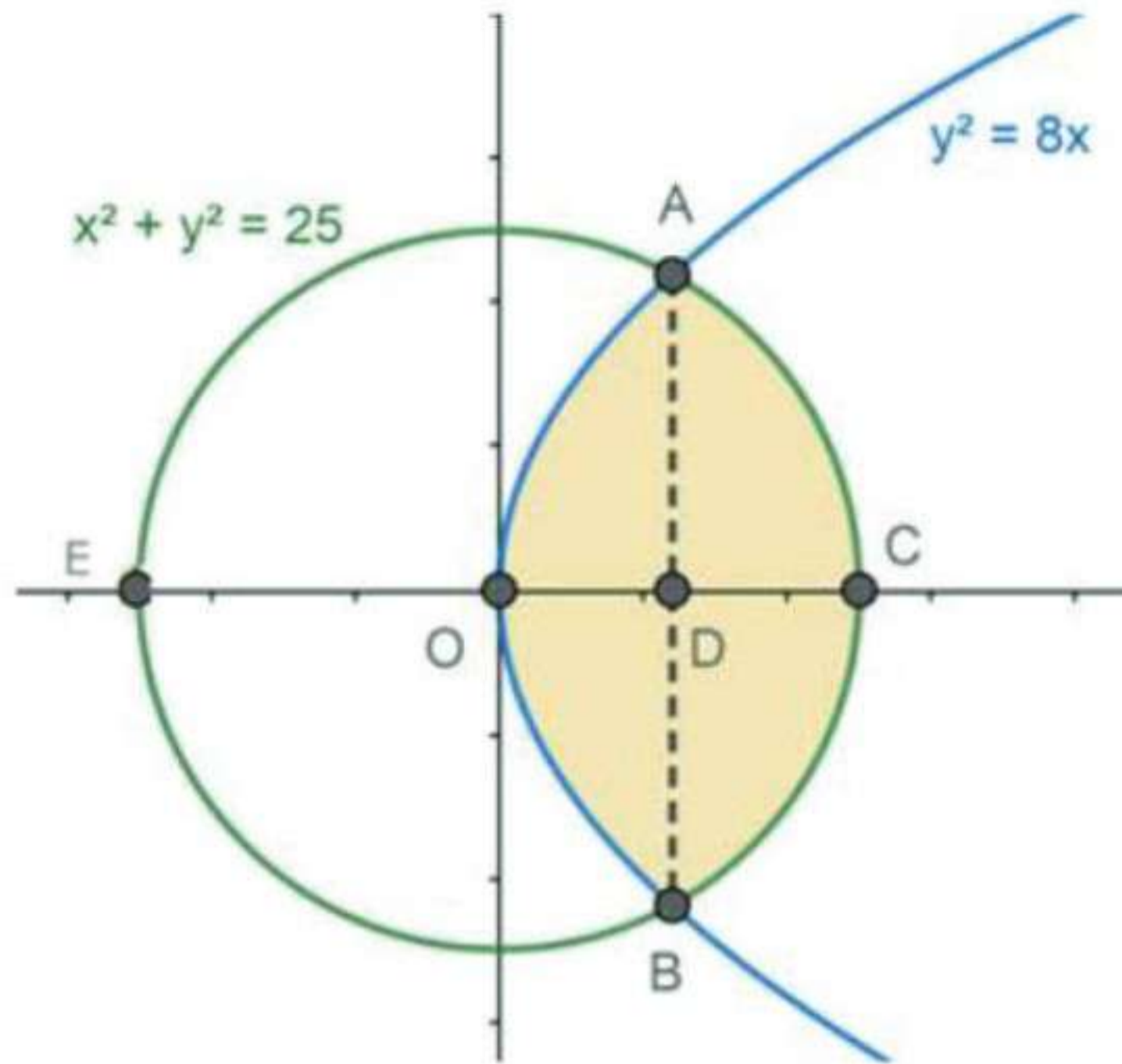
The line AB meets the x-axis at $D = [(\sqrt{41} - 4), 0]$

Substitute $y = 0$ in (1),

$$x^2 + 0 = 25$$

$$x = \pm 5$$

So the circle intersects the x-axis at $C(5,0)$ and $E(-5,0)$



As x and y have even powers for the circle, they will be symmetrical about the x -axis and y -axis.

Consider the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 25$, can be re-written as

$$y^2 = 25 - x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{(25 - x^2)} \text{ ----- (3)}$$



Consider the parabola, $y^2 = 8x$, can be re-written as

$$y = \sqrt{8x} \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Now, the area to be found will be the area is

Area of the required region = Area of OACBO.

Area of OACBO = Area of OCAO + Area of OCBO

[area of OCBO = area of OCAO as the circle is symmetrical about the y -axis]

Area of OACBO = $2 \times$ Area of OCAO ---- (5)

Area of OCAO = Area of OADO + Area of DACD

Area of OCAO is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of OCAO} &= \int_0^{\sqrt{41}-4} \sqrt{8x} \, dx - \int_{\sqrt{41}-4}^5 \sqrt{25-x^2} \, dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\sqrt{41}-4} - \left[\frac{x\sqrt{25-x^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) \right]_{\sqrt{41}-4}^5 \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula, $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$ and $\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

Let $\sqrt{41} - 4 = a$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right] - \left\{ \left[\frac{5\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right] - \left\{ \left[0 + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1}(1) \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$[\sin^{-1}(1) = 90^\circ \text{ and } \sin^{-1}(0) = 0^\circ]$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0 \right] - \left\{ \left[0 + \frac{25}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \left[\frac{25\pi}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{a\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right]$$

The Area of OCAO = $\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \left[\frac{25\pi}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{a\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right]$ sq. units, where $a = \sqrt{41} - 4$

Now substituting the area of OCAO in equation (5)

Area of OACBO = $2 \times$ Area of OCAO

$$= 2 \left\{ \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \left[\frac{25\pi}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{a\sqrt{25-a^2}}{2} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \left[\frac{25\pi}{2} \right] + \left[a\sqrt{25-a^2} + 25 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right]$$

Area of the required region is $\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \left[\frac{25\pi}{2} \right] + \left[a\sqrt{25-a^2} + 25 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{5} \right) \right]$ sq. units, where $a = \sqrt{41} - 4$

20. Question

Draw a rough sketch of the region $\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 3x, 3x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 16\}$ and find the area enclosed by the region, using the method of integration.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

$$R = \{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 3x, 3x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 16\}$$

This can be written as

$$R_1 = \{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 3x\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x, y) : 3x^2 + 3y^2 \leq 16\}$$

Then Area required is = $R_1 \cap R_2$

From R_1 , we can say that, $y^2 = 3x$ is a parabola

$$y^2 = 3x \text{ ---- (1)}$$

- With vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- Symmetric about the x-axis, as it has the even power of y

From R_2 , we can say that, $3x^2 + 3y^2 = 16$ is a circle

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 = 16 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- the radius of $\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ units

Now to find the point of intersection of (1) and (2), substitute $y^2 = 3x$ in (2)

$$3x^2 + 3(3x) = 16$$

$$3x^2 + 9x - 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9^2 - 4(3)(-16)}}{2(3)} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 192}}{6} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{273}}{6}$$

as y cannot be imaginary, we reject the negative value of x

$$\text{so } x = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{273}}{6}$$

So the two points, A and B are the points where (1) and (2) meet.

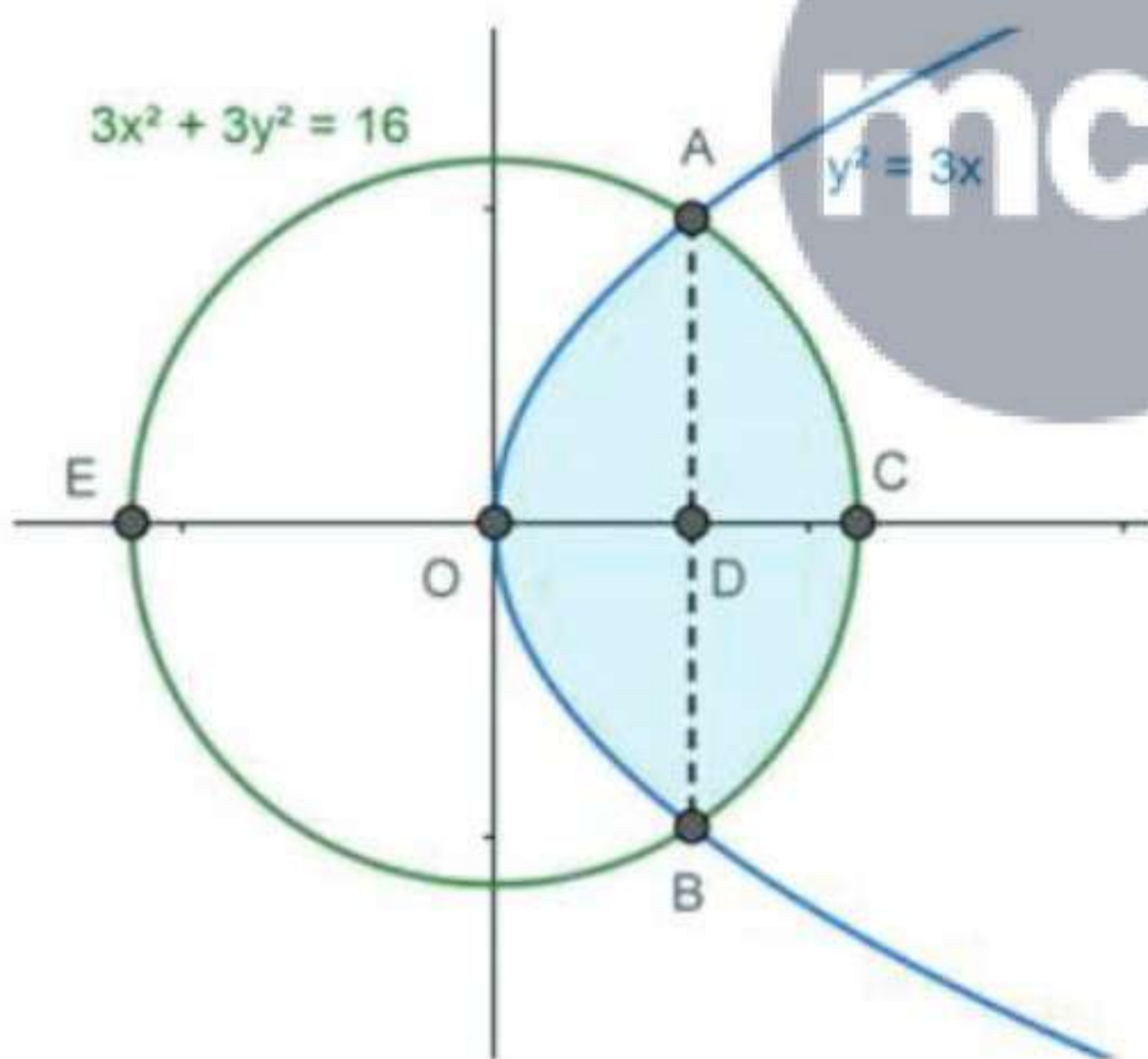
The line AB meets the x-axis at $D = \left(\frac{-9 + \sqrt{273}}{6}, 0\right)$

Substitute $y = 0$ in (2),

$$3x^2 + 0 = 16$$

$$x = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

So the circle intersects the x-axis at $C = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right)$ and $E = \left(-\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right)$



As x and y have even powers for the circle, they will be symmetrical about the x-axis and y-axis.

Consider the circle, $3x^2 + 3y^2 = 16$, can be re-written as

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\left(\frac{16}{3} - x^2\right)} \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Consider the parabola, $y^2 = 3x$, can be re-written as

$$y = \sqrt{3x} \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Now, the area to be found will be the area is

Area of the required region = Area of OACBO.

Area of OABCO = Area of OCAO + Area of OCBO

[area of OCBO= area of OCAOas the circle is symmetrical about the y-axis]

Area of OACBO= 2 × Area of OCAO---- (5)

Area of OCAO= Area of OADO+ Area of DACD

Area of OCAOis

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of OCAO} &= \int_0^{\frac{-9+\sqrt{273}}{6}} \sqrt{3x} \, dx + \int_{\frac{-9+\sqrt{273}}{6}}^{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} \sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{3} \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{-9+\sqrt{273}}{6}} + \left[\frac{x\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - x^2}}{2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) \right]_{\frac{-9+\sqrt{273}}{6}}^{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula, $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$ and $\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

Let $\frac{-9+\sqrt{273}}{6} = a$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$+ \left\{ \left[\frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2}}{2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2}}{2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{a}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \left\{ \left[0 + \frac{16}{6} \sin^{-1}(1) \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2}}{2} + \frac{16}{6} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right) \right] \right\}$$

[$\sin^{-1}(1) = 90^\circ$ and $\sin^{-1}(0) = 0^\circ$]

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \left\{ \left[\frac{16}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2}}{2} + \frac{16}{6} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{4\pi}{3} \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2}}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{The Area of OCAO} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{4\pi}{3} \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2}}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right) \right] \text{sq. units, where } a = \frac{-9+\sqrt{273}}{6}$$

Now substituting the area of OCAOin equation (5)

Area of OACBO = 2 × Area of OCAO

$$= 2 \left\{ \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{4\pi}{3} \right] - \left[\frac{a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2}}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right) \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \left[\frac{8\pi}{3} \right] - a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2} - \frac{16}{3} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right)$$

Area of the required region is $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \left[\frac{8\pi}{3} \right] - a\sqrt{\frac{16}{3} - (a)^2} - \frac{16}{3} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} \right)$ sq. units, where $a = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{273}}{6}$

21. Question

Draw a rough sketch and find the area of the region bounded by the parabolas $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$, using the method of integration.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- the first parabola, $y^2 = 4x$ --- (1)
- the second parabola, $x^2 = 4y$ ---- (2)

From the equation, of the first parabola, $y^2 = 4x$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- Symmetric about the x-axis, as it has the even power of y.

From the equation, of the second parabola, $x^2 = 4y$

- the vertex at (0,0) i.e. the origin
- Symmetric about the y-axis, as it has the even power of x.

Now to find the point of intersection of (1) and (2), substitute $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$ in (1)

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right)^2 = 4x$$

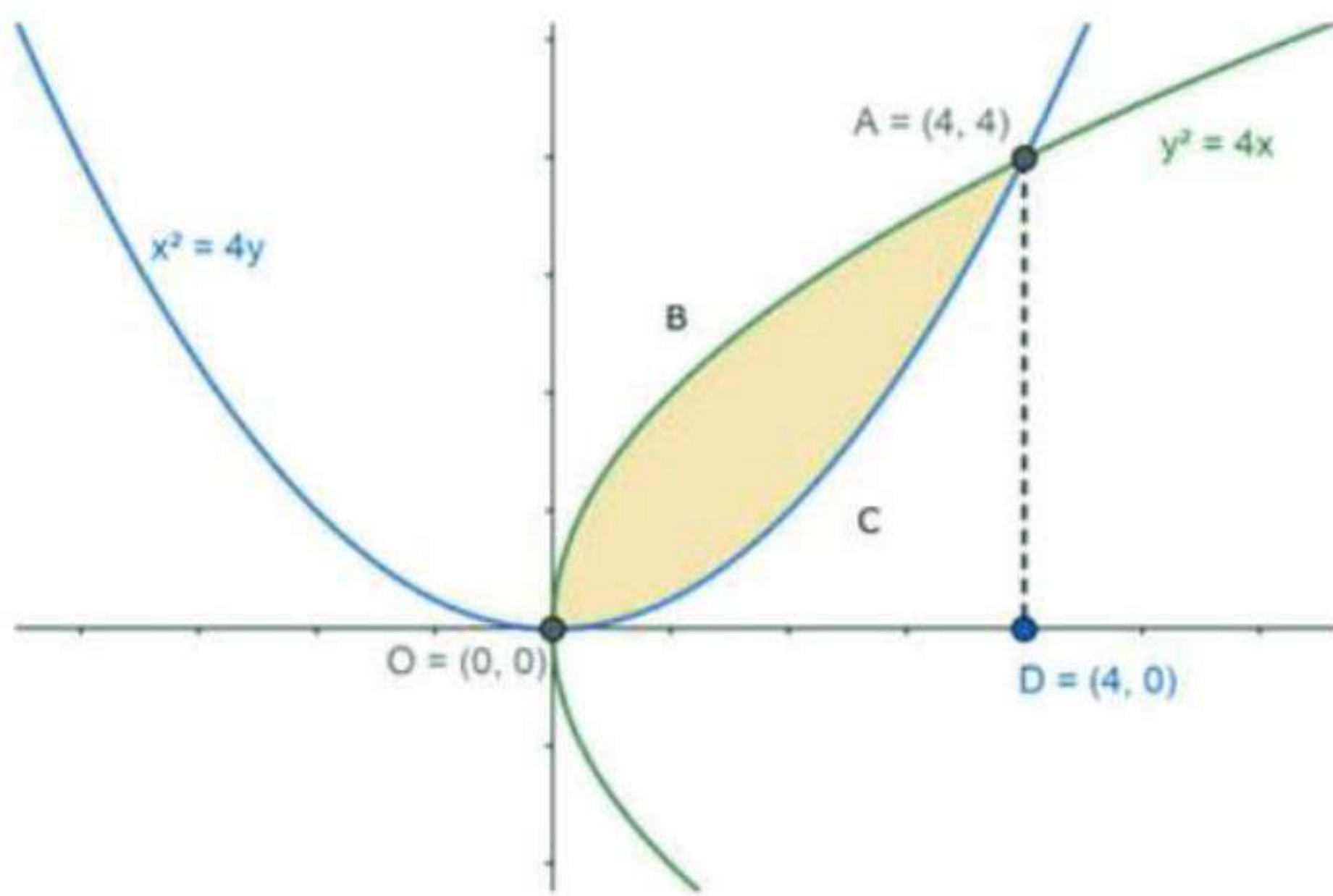
$$x^4 = 64x$$

$$x(x^3 - 64) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ (or) } x = 4$$

Substituting x in (2), we get $y = 0$ (or) $y = 4$

So the two points, A and B where (1) and (2) meet are $A = (4,4)$ and $O = (0,0)$



Consider the first parabola, $y^2 = 4x$, can be re-written as

$$y = 2\sqrt{x} \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Consider the parabola, $x^2 = 4y$, can be re-written as

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} \text{ ----- (4)}$$

Let us drop a perpendicular from A on to x-axis. The base of the perpendicular is $D = (4, 0)$

Now, the area to be found will be the area is

Area of the required region = Area of OBACO.

Area of OBACO = Area of OBADO - Area of OCADO

Area of OBACO is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of OBACO} &= \int_0^4 2\sqrt{x} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 x^2 dx \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 \end{aligned}$$

[Using the formula, $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \frac{4}{3} [4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0^{\frac{3}{2}}] - \frac{1}{12} [4^3 - 0^3]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (8) - \frac{1}{12} (64)$$

$$= \frac{32 - 16}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

The Required Area of OBACO = $\left(\frac{16}{3}\right)$ sq. units

22. Question

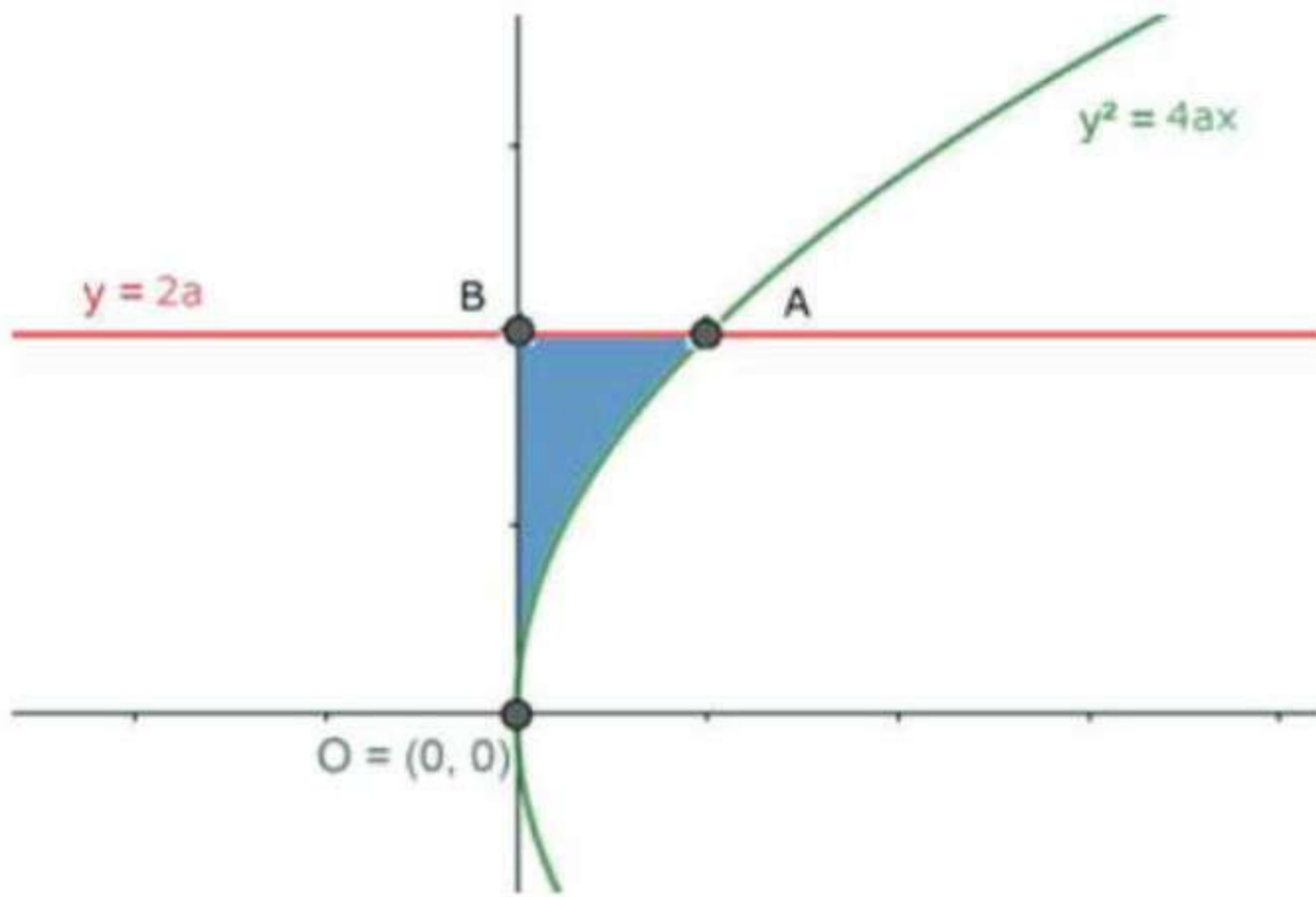
Find by integration the area bounded by the curve $y^2 = 4ax$ and the lines $y = 2a$ and $x = 0$.

Answer

Given the boundaries of the area to be found are,

- The curve $y^2 = 4ax$
- $y = 2a$ (a line parallel to x-axis)

- $x = 0$ (y-axis)



As per the given boundaries,

- The curve $y^2 = 4ax$, has only the positive numbers as y has even power, so it is about the x -axis equally distributed on both sides.
- $y = 2a$ is parallel to x -axis with $2a$ units from the x -axis.

The boundaries of the region to be found are,

- Point A, where the curve $y^2 = 4ax$ and $y = 2a$ meet i.e. $A(2a, 2a)$
- Point B, where the curve $y^2 = 4ax$ and y -axis meet i.e. $B(0, 2a)$
- Point O, is the origin

Consider the curve $y^2 = 4ax$,

$$x = \frac{y^2}{4a}$$



Area of the required region = Area of OBA.

$$\text{Area of OBA} = \int_0^{2a} x \, dy = \int_0^{2a} \frac{y^2}{4a} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^{2a}$$

[Using the formula $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$]

$$= \frac{1}{12a} [(2a)^3 - 0^3]$$

$$= \frac{8a^3}{12a} = \frac{2a^2}{3}$$

The Area of the required region = $\frac{2a^2}{3}$ sq. units

23. Question

Find the area between the curve $y = \frac{x}{\pi} + 2 \sin^2 x$, the axis and the ordinates $x=0$ and $x=\pi$.

Answer

Given