



SpeedLabs

MATHS

12th

TEEVRA EDUTECH PVT. LTD.

Integrals

Exercise 7.8

1. $\int_a^b x dx$

ANS. It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a+h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a = a$, $b = b$, and $f(x) = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_a^b x dx &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [a + (a+h) + \dots + (a+(n-1)h)] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(\underbrace{a + a + a + \dots + a}_{n \text{ times}} \right) + (h + 2h + 3h + \dots + (n-1)h) \right] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [na + h(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1))] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[na + h \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2} \right\} \right] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[na + \frac{n(n-1)(h)}{2} \right] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n} \left[a + \frac{(n-1)h}{2} \right] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[a + \frac{(n-1)h}{2} \right] \\ &= (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[a + \frac{(n-1)(b-a)}{2n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= (b-a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[a + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)(b-a)}{2} \right]$$

$$= (b-a) \left[a + \frac{(b-a)}{2} \right]$$

$$= (b-a) \left[\frac{2a + b - a}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)(b+a)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$$

2. $\int_0^5 (x+1) dx$

Ans. Let $I = \int_0^5 (x+1) dx$

It is known that,

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a+h) \dots f(a+(n-1)h)], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a = 0, b = 5$, and $f(x) = (x+1)$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{5-0}{n} = \frac{5}{n}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^5 (x+1) dx = (5-0) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[f(0) + f\left(\frac{5}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left((n-1)\frac{5}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \left(\frac{5}{n} + 1\right) + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{5(n-1)}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(1+1+1 \dots 1) + \left[\frac{5}{n} + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{n} + 3 \cdot \frac{5}{n} + \dots + (n-1) \frac{5}{n} \right] \right]$$

n times

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{5}{n} \{1 + 2 + 3 \dots (n-1)\} \right]$$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{5}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \right]$$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{5(n-1)}{2} \right]$$

$$= 5 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{5}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]$$

$$= 5 \left[1 + \frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$= 5 \left[\frac{7}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{35}{2}$$

3. $\int_2^3 x^2 dx$

Ans. It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[f(a) + f(a+h) + f(a+2h) \dots f\left\{a + (n-1)h\right\} \right], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a = 2$, $b = 3$, and $f(x) = x^2$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{3-2}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \int_2^3 x^2 dx = (3-2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[f(2) + f\left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + f\left(2 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \dots f\left\{2 + (n-1)\frac{1}{n}\right\} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[(2)^2 + \left(2 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(2 + \frac{(n-1)}{n}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[2^2 + \left\{ 2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right\} + \dots + \left\{ (2)^2 + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{n} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(2^2 + \dots + 2^2 \right) + \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{n} \right)^2 \right\} + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)}{n} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[4n + \frac{1}{n^2} \{ 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 \dots + (n-1)^2 \} + \frac{4}{n} \{ 1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1) \} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[4n + \frac{1}{n^2} \left\{ \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} \right\} + \frac{4}{n} \left\{ \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[4n + \frac{n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n} \right)}{6} + \frac{4n-4}{2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[4 + \frac{1}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n} \right) + 2 - \frac{2}{n} \right]$$

$$= 4 + \frac{2}{6} + 2$$

$$= \frac{19}{3}$$

4. $\int_1^4 (x^2 - x) dx$

Ans. Let $I = \int_1^4 (x^2 - x) dx$

$$= \int_1^4 x^2 dx - \int_1^4 x dx$$

Let $I = I_1 - I_2$, where $I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx$ and $I_2 = \int_1^4 x dx$... (1)

It is know that,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[f(a) + f(a+h) + f(a+(n-1)h) \right], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

For $I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx$,

$a = 1, b = 4$, and $f(x) = x^2$

$\therefore h = \frac{4-1}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$

$I_1 = \int_1^4 x^2 dx = (4-1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(1) + f(1+h) + \dots + f(1+(n-1)h)]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1^2 + \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^2 + \left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{(n-1)3}{n}\right)^2 \right]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1^2 + \left\{ 1^2 + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 \right\} + \dots + \left\{ 1^2 + \left(\frac{(n-1)3}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{2 \cdot (n-1) \cdot 3}{n} \right\} \right]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(1^2 + \dots + 1^2\right)_{n \text{ times}} + \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 \{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2\} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{n} \{1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)\} \right]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{9}{n^2} \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6} \right\} + \frac{6}{n} \left\{ \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2} \right\} \right]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{9n}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{6n-6}{2} \right]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{9}{6} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n}\right) + 3 - \frac{3}{n} \right]$

$= 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [1 + 3 + 3]$

$= 3[7] \dots\dots\dots(2)$

$I_1 = 21$

For $I_2 = \int_1^4 x dx$,

$a = 1, b = 4$, and $f(x) = x$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{4-1}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$

$$\therefore I_2 = (4-1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(1) + f(1+h) + \dots + f(a + (n-1)h)]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [1 + (1+h) + \dots + (1 + (n-1)h)]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right) + \dots + \left\{1 + (n-1) \frac{3}{n}\right\} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left(1 + 1 + \dots + 1\right) + \frac{3}{n} (1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)) \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n + \frac{3}{n} \left\{ \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= 3 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= 3 \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{5}{2} \right]$$

$$I_2 = \frac{15}{2} \quad \dots(3)$$

From equation (2) and (3), we obtain

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = 21 - \frac{15}{2} = \frac{27}{2}$$

5. $\int_1^1 e^x dx$

Ans. Let $I = \int_1^1 e^x dx \quad \dots(1)$

It is known that

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a+h) + \dots + f(a + (n-1)h)], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a = -1$, $b = 1$, and $f(x) = e^x$

$$\therefore h = \frac{1+1}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\therefore = (1+1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[f(-1) + f\left(-1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) + f\left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right) + \dots + f\left(-1 + \frac{(n-1)2}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[e^{-1} + e^{\left(-1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)} + e^{\left(-1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\right)} + \dots + e^{\left(-1 + (n-1) \frac{2}{n}\right)} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[e^{-1} \left\{ 1 + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + e^{\frac{4}{n}} + e^{\frac{6}{n}} + e^{\frac{(n-1)2}{n}} \right\} \right]$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{-1} \left[e^{\frac{2n-1}{n}} \right]}{\left[e^{\frac{2-1}{n}} \right]}$$

$$= e^{-1} \times 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{e^2 - 1}{e^{\frac{2-1}{n}}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-1} \times 2(e^2 - 1)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e^{\frac{2}{n}} - 1}{\frac{2}{n}} \right) \times 2}$$

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

$$\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e^h - 1}{h} \right) = 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^2 - 1}{e}$$

$$= \left(e - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

6. $\int_0^4 (x + e^{2x}) dx$

Ans. It is know that,

$$\int_0^4 (x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a+h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a=0$, $b=4$, and $f(x) = x + e^{2x}$

$$\therefore h = \frac{4-0}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^4 (x + e^{2x}) dx = (4-0) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(0) + f(h) + f(2h) + \dots + f((n-1)h)]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [(0 + e^0) + (h + e^{2h}) + (2h + e^{2 \cdot 2h}) + \dots + \{(n-1)h + e^{2(n-1)h}\}]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [1 + (h + e^{2h}) + (2h + e^{4h}) + \dots + \{(n-1)h + e^{2(n-1)h}\}]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [\{h + 2h + 3h + \dots + (n-1)h\} + \{1 + e^{2h} + e^{4h} + \dots + e^{2(n-1)h}\}]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [h \{1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)\} + \left(\frac{e^{2hn} - 1}{e^{2h} - 1} \right)]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{(h(n-1)n)}{2} + \left(\frac{e^{2hn} - 1}{e^{2h} - 1} \right) \right]$$

$$= 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{4 \cdot (n-1)n}{n \cdot 2} + \left(\frac{e^8 - 1}{e^{\frac{8}{n}} - 1} \right) \right]$$

$$= 4(2) + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^8 - 1)}{\left(\frac{\frac{8}{n} - 1}{\frac{8}{n}} \right) \cdot \frac{8}{n}}$$

$$= 8 + \frac{4 \cdot (e^8 - 1)}{8} \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right)$$

$$= 8 + \frac{e^8 - 1}{2}$$
$$= \frac{15 + e^8}{2}$$

