

**MATHEMATICS**  
**DPP**  
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

**DPP No. 70**

**Total Marks : 34**  
**Max. Time : 36 min.**

**Topic : Definite Integration**

**Type of Questions**

**M.M., Min.**

<b>Single choice Objective ('-1' negative marking) Q.2,3,4</b>	<b>(3 marks, 3 min.)</b>	<b>[9, 9 ]</b>
<b>Multiple choice objective ('-1' negative marking) Q.5</b>	<b>(5 marks, 4 min.)</b>	<b>[5, 4]</b>
<b>Subjective Questions ('-1' negative marking) Q.1,6,7</b>	<b>(4 marks, 5 min.)</b>	<b>[12, 15]</b>
<b>Match the Following (no negative marking) Q.8</b>	<b>(8 marks, 8 min.)</b>	<b>[8, 8]</b>

1. Evaluate :  $\int_{-1}^3 \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} + \tan^{-1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right) dx$

2. Given  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} = \ln 2$ , then the value of  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx$  is equal to:

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$       (B)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2$       (C)  $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$       (D)  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \ln 2$

3. If  $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin x) dx$  then  $\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \ln(\sin x + \cos x) dx =$

- (A)  $\frac{I}{2}$       (B)  $\frac{I}{4}$       (C)  $\frac{I}{\sqrt{2}}$       (D) I

4. Let  $u = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2+1} dx$  and  $v = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin 2x) dx$ , then

- (A)  $u = 4v$       (B)  $4u + v = 0$       (C)  $u + 4v = 0$       (D)  $2u + v = 0$

5. If  $A_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx$ ;  $B_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx$ ; for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then :

- (A)  $A_{n+1} = A_n$       (B)  $B_{n+1} = B_n$       (C)  $A_{n+1} - A_n = B_{n+1}$       (D)  $B_{n+1} - B_n = A_{n+1}$

6. Prove that  $\int_0^1 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{1-x+x^2} \right) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} x dx$ . Hence or otherwise,

evaluate the integral  $\int_0^1 \tan^{-1} (1-x+x^2) dx$

7. Given that,  $F(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^x (4t^2 - 2F'(t)) dt$ , find  $F'(4)$ .

**8. Column – 1**

**Column – 2**

(A) The value of  $\int_{-1}^1 \max(|x|, x^2, x^4) dx$  is equal to (p) – 1

(B) If for a continuous  $f(x)$ ,  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = |k| \int_0^a (f(x) + f(-x)) dx$ , then k is/are (q)  $\frac{17}{3}$

(C) If  $\int_0^\infty e^{-2x} (\sin 2x + \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{k}{2}$ , then value of k is/are (r)  $\frac{5}{2}$

(D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sin^2 4t + t^2) dt}{x^3}$  is equal to (s) 1

## Answers Key

1.  $\pi$

2. (C)

3. (A)

4. (B)

5. (A)(D) 6.  $\ln 2$  7.  $32/9$

8. (A)  $\rightarrow$  (s), (B)  $\rightarrow$  (p, s), (C)  $\rightarrow$  (p), (D)  $\rightarrow$  (q)