

# OBJECTIVE MATHEMATICS

Volume 2

Descriptive Test Series

Prof. M. L. Khanna  
Bhushan Muley

## CHAPTER-8 : DEFINITE INTEGRAL

### UNIT TEST-1

- Let  $(f)$  denote the greatest integer function. If  $\int_0^{2.4} [x^2] dx = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{2} + \gamma\sqrt{3} + \delta\sqrt{5}$ , then  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Let  $(f)$  denote the greatest integer  $\leq t$ . Then  $\frac{2}{x} \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} (8[\operatorname{cosec} x] - 5[\cot x]) dx$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Hints and Solutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (6) \int_0^{2.4} [x^2] dx &= \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} 2 dx \\
 &+ \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 3 dx + \int_2^{\sqrt{5}} 4 dx + \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{2.4} 5 dx \\
 &= 0 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) + 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + 3(2 - \sqrt{3}) + 4(\sqrt{5} - 2) \\
 &\quad + 5(2.4 - \sqrt{5}) \\
 &= 9 - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5} \\
 \alpha &= 9, \beta = -1, \gamma = -1, \delta = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (14)

$$I = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} (8[\operatorname{cosec} x] - 5[\cot x]) dx$$

$$= 8 \cdot \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} [\operatorname{cosec} x] dx - 5 \cdot \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} [\cot x] dx - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{1} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_1 = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} [\operatorname{cosec} x] dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} 1 \cdot dx = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} [\cot x] dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} 1 \cdot dx + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 0 \cdot dx$$

$$+ \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/4} (-1) dx + \int_{3\pi/4}^{5\pi/6} (-2) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{Required value} = \frac{2}{\pi} I = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ 8 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} + 5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right] = 14$$