



BASIC CONCEPTS OF DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS

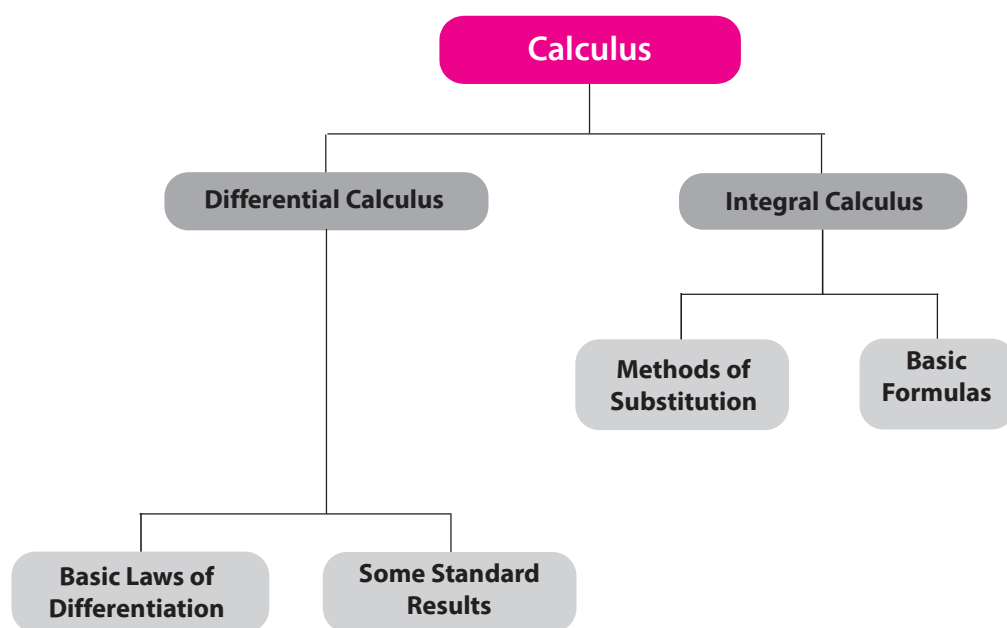


LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, students will be able to understand:

- ◆ Understand the basics of differentiation and integration.
- ◆ Know how to compute derivative of a function by the first principle, derivative of a function by the application of formulae and higher order differentiation.
- ◆ Appreciate various techniques of integration.
- ◆ Understand the concept of definite of integrals of functions and its application.

CHAPTER OVERVIEW



INTRODUCTION TO DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS (EXCLUDING TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS)

(A) DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS



8.A.1 INTRODUCTION

Differentiation is one of the most important fundamental operations in calculus. Its theory primarily depends on the idea of limit and continuity of function.

To express the rate of change in any function we introduce concept of derivative which involves a very small change in the dependent variable with reference to a very small change in independent variable.

Thus differentiation is the process of finding the derivative of a continuous function. It is defined as the limiting value of the ratio of the change (increment) in the function corresponding to a small change (increment) in the independent variable (argument) as the latter tends to zero.



8.A.2 DERIVATIVE OR DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT

Let $y = f(x)$ be a function. If h (or Δx) be the small increment in x and the corresponding increment in y or $f(x)$ be $\Delta y = f(x+h) - f(x)$ then the derivative of $f(x)$ is defined

$$\text{as } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \text{ i.e.}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

This is denoted as $f'(x)$ or dy/dx or $\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$. The derivative of $f(x)$ is also known as differential coefficient of $f(x)$ with respect to x . This process of differentiation is called the first principle (or definition or abinitio) (Ab-initio).

Note: In the light of above discussion a function $f(x)$ is said to be differentiable at $x = c$ if

$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$ exist which is called the differential coefficient of $f(x)$ at $x = c$ and is denoted

$$\text{by } f'(c) \text{ or } \left[\frac{dy}{dx} \right]_{x=c}.$$

We will now study this with an example.

Consider the function $f(x) = x^2$.

By definition

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}f(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \Delta x)^2 - x^2}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 - x^2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2x + \Delta x) = 2x + 0 = 2x\end{aligned}$$

Thus, derivative of $f(x)$ exists for all values of x and equals $2x$ at any point x .

Examples of differentiations from the 1st principle

- i) $f(x) = c$, c being a constant.

Since c is constant we may write $f(x+h) = c$.

So $f(x+h) - f(x) = 0$

$$\text{Hence } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

$$\text{So } \frac{d(c)}{dx} = 0$$

- ii) Let $f(x) = x^n$; then $f(x+h) = (x+h)^n$

let $x+h = t$ or $h = t - x$ and as $h \rightarrow 0$, $t \rightarrow x$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^n - x^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{(t^n - x^n)}{(t - x)} = nx^{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

- iii) $f(x) = e^x \therefore f(x+h) = e^{x+h}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So } f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x(e^h - 1)}{h} \\ &= e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = e^x \cdot 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$$

iv) Let $f(x) = a^x$ then $f(x+h) = a^{x+h}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{x+h} - a^x}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{a^x(a^h - 1)}{h} \right] \\ &= a^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} \\ &= a^x \log_e a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = a^x \log_e a$$

v) Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$. Then $f(x+h) = \sqrt{x+h}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

vi) $f(x) = \log x \therefore f(x+h) = \log(x+h)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(x+h) - \log x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left\{ \log\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Let $\frac{h}{x} = t$ i.e. $h=tx$ and as $h \rightarrow 0$, $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{tx} \log(1+t) = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \log(1+t) = \frac{1}{x} \times 1 = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ since } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} = 1$$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) = \frac{1}{x}$$



8.A.3 SOME STANDARD RESULTS (FORMULAS)

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) = e^x$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = a^x \log_e a$$

$$(4) \frac{d}{dx} (\text{constant}) = 0$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} (e^{ax}) = ae^{ax}$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Note: } \frac{d}{dx} \{c f(x)\} = cf'(x) \text{ } c \text{ being constant.}$$

In brief we may write below the above functions and their derivatives:

Table: Few functions and their derivatives

Function	derivative of the function
$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
x^n	nx^{n-1}
e^{ax}	ae^{ax}
$\log x$	$1/x$
a^x	$a^x \log_e a$
c (a constant)	0

We also tabulate the basic laws of differentiation.

Table: Basic Laws for differentiation

Function	Derivative of the function
(i) $h(x) = c \cdot f(x)$ where c is any real constant (Scalar multiple of a function)	$\frac{d}{dx}\{h(x)\} = c \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\}$
(ii) $h(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$ (Sum/Difference of function)	$\frac{d}{dx}\{h(x)\} = \frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\} \pm \frac{d}{dx}\{g(x)\}$
(iii) $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ (Product of functions)	$\frac{d}{dx}\{h(x)\} = f(x) \frac{d}{dx}\{g(x)\} + g(x) \frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\}$
(iv) $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ (Quotient of function)	$\frac{d}{dx}\{h(x)\} = \frac{g(x) \frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\} - f(x) \frac{d}{dx}\{g(x)\}}{\{g(x)\}^2}$
(v) $h(x) = f\{g(x)\}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\{h(x)\} = \frac{d}{dz}f(z) \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$, where $z = g(x)$

It should be noted here even though in (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) we have considered two functions f and g , it can be extended to more than two functions by taking two by two.

Example: Differentiate each of the following functions with respect to x :

(a) $3x^2 + 5x - 2$

(b) $a^x + x^a + a^a$

(c) $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2\log x + 3$

(d) $e^x \log x$

(e) $2^x x^5$

(f) $\frac{x^2}{e^x}$

(g) $e^x / \log x$

(h) $2^x \cdot \log x$

(i) $\frac{2x}{3x^3 + 7}$

Solution: (a) Let $y = f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \frac{d}{dx}(x)^2 + 5 \frac{d}{dx}(x) - \frac{d}{dx}(2)$$

$$= 3 \times 2x + 5 \cdot 1 - 0 = 6x + 5$$

(b) Let $h(x) = a^x + x^a + a^a$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\{h(x)\} = \frac{d}{dx}(a^x + x^a + a^a) = \frac{d}{dx}(a^x) + \frac{d}{dx}(x^a) + \frac{d}{dx}(a^a), a^a \text{ is a constant}$$

$$= a^x \log a + ax^{a-1} + 0 = a^x \log a + ax^{a-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad \text{Let } f(x) &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2\log x + 3 \quad \therefore \frac{d}{dx}\{f(x)\} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2\log x + 3\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 - 5 \cdot 2x + 6 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 0 = x^2 - 10x + 6 - \frac{2}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(d)} \quad \text{Let } y = e^x \log x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) + \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) \quad (\text{Product rule}) \\ &= \frac{e^x}{x} + e^x \log x = \frac{e^x}{x}(1 + x \log x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x}{x}(1 + x \log x)$$

$$\text{(e)} \quad y = 2^x x^5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= x^5 \frac{d}{dx}(2^x) + 2^x \frac{d}{dx}(x^5) \quad (\text{Product Rule}) \\ &= x^5 2^x \log_e 2 + 2^x \cdot 5 \cdot x^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(f)} \quad \text{let } y = \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{e^x \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) - x^2 \frac{d}{dx}(e^x)}{(e^x)^2} \quad (\text{Quotient Rule}) \\ &= \frac{2xe^x - x^2 e^x}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{x(2-x)}{e^x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(g)} \quad \text{Let } y = e^x / \log x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(\log x) \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) - e^x \frac{d}{dx}(\log x)}{(\log x)^2} \quad (\text{Quotient Rule}) \\ &= \frac{e^x \log x - e^x/x}{(\log x)^2} = \frac{e^x x \log x - e^x}{x(\log x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x (x \log x - 1)}{x(\log x)^2}$$

- (h) Let
- $h(x) = 2^x \cdot \log x$

The given function $h(x)$ is appearing here as product of two functions

$$f(x) = 2^x \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \log x.$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = \frac{d}{dx} (2^x \cdot \log x) = 2^x \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) + \log x \frac{d}{dx} (2^x).$$

$$2^x \times \frac{1}{x} + \log x \cdot (2^x \log 2) = \frac{2^x}{x} + 2^x \log 2 \log x$$

- (i) Let
- $h(x) = \frac{2x}{3x^3 + 7}$
- [Given function appears as the quotient of two functions]

$$f(x) = 2x \text{ and } g(x) = 3x^3 + 7$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = \frac{(3x^3 + 7) \frac{d}{dx} (2x) - 2x \frac{d}{dx} (3x^3 + 7)}{(3x^3 + 7)^2} = \frac{(3x^3 + 7) \cdot 2 - 2x \cdot (9x^2 + 0)}{(3x^3 + 7)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \{(3x^3 + 7) - 9x^3\}}{(3x^3 + 7)^2} = \frac{2(7 - 6x^3)}{(3x^3 + 7)^2}.$$



8.A.4 DERIVATIVE OF A FUNCTION OF FUNCTION

$$\text{If } y = f[h(x)] \text{ then } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx} = f'(u) \times h'(x) \quad \text{where } u = h(x)$$

Example: Differentiate $\log(1 + x^2)$ wrt. x

Solution: Let $y = \log(1 + x^2) = \log t$ when $t = 1 + x^2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{t} \times (0 + 2x) = \frac{2x}{t} = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)}$$

This is an example of derivative of function of a function and the rule is called Chain Rule.



8.A.5 IMPLICIT FUNCTIONS

A function in the form $f(x, y) = 0$ is known as implicit function. For example $x^2y^2 + 3xy + y = 0$ where y cannot be directly defined as a function of x is called an implicit function of x .

In case of implicit functions if y be a differentiable function of x , no attempt is required to express

y as an explicit function of x for finding out $\frac{dy}{dx}$. In such case differentiation of both sides with respect of x and substitution of $\frac{dy}{dx} = y_1$ gives the result. Thereafter y_1 may be obtained by solving the resulting equation.

Example: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $x^2y^2 + 3xy + y = 0$

Solution: $x^2y^2 + 3xy + y = 0$

Differentiating with respect to x we see

$$x^2 \frac{d}{dx} (y^2) + y^2 \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) + 3x \frac{d(y)}{dx} y + 3y \frac{d}{dx} (x) + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\text{or } 2yx^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy^2 + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y \frac{d(x)}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \frac{d}{dx}(x)=1, \frac{d(y^2)}{dx}=2y \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ (chain rule)}$$

$$\text{or } (2yx^2 + 3x + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy^2 + 3y = 0$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} = - \frac{(2xy^2 + 3y)}{(2x^2y + 3x + 1)}$$

This is the procedure for differentiation of Implicit Function.



8.A.6 PARAMETRIC EQUATION

When both the variables x and y are expressed in terms of a parameter (a third variable), the involved equations are called parametric equations.

For the parametric equations $x = f(t)$ and $y = h(t)$ the differential coefficient $\frac{dy}{dx}$

is obtained by using $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$

Example: Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $x = at^3$, $y = a / t^3$

Solution: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3at^2$; $\frac{dy}{dt} = -3a / t^4$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{-3a}{t^4} \times \frac{1}{3at^2} = \frac{-1}{t^6}$$

This is the procedure for differentiation of parametric functions.



8.A.7 LOGARITHMIC DIFFERENTIATION

The process of finding out derivative by taking logarithm in the first instance is called logarithmic differentiation. The procedure is convenient to adopt when the function to be differentiated involves a function in its power or when the function is the product of number of functions.

Example: Differentiate x^x w.r.t. x

Solution: let $y = x^x$

Taking logarithm,

$$\log y = x \log x$$

Differentiating with respect to x ,

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \log x + \frac{x}{x} = 1 + \log x$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} = y (1 + \log x) = x^x (1 + \log x)$$

This procedure is called logarithmic differentiation.



8.A.8 SOME MORE EXAMPLES

(1) If $y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ show that $(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$.

Solution: Taking logarithm, we may write $\log y = \frac{1}{2} \{\log (1-x) - \log (1+x)\}$

Differentiating throughout we have

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \{\log (1-x) - \log (1+x)\} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) = -\frac{1}{1-x^2}.$$

By cross-multiplication $(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$

Transposing $(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$.

(2) Differentiate the following w.r.t. x :

(a) $\log (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$

(b) $\log (\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x-b})$.

Solution: (a) $y = \log (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} (2x) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})} + \frac{x}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

(b) Let $y = \log(\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x-b})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x-b}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-a}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-b}} \right) = \frac{(\sqrt{x-b} + \sqrt{x-a})}{(\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x-b}) 2\sqrt{x-a}\sqrt{x-b}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-a}\sqrt{x-b}} \end{aligned}$$

(3) If $x^m y^n = (x+y)^{m+n}$ prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$

Solution: $x^m y^n = (x+y)^{m+n}$

Taking log on both sides

$$\log x^m y^n = (m+n) \log (x+y)$$

$$\text{or } m \log x + n \log y = (m+n) \log (x+y)$$

$$\text{so } \frac{m}{x} + \frac{n}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(m+n)}{(x+y)} \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{n}{y} - \frac{m+n}{x+y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{m+n}{(x+y)} - \frac{m}{x}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{(nx+ny-my-ny)}{y(x+y)} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{mx+nx-mx-my}{x(x+y)}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{(nx-my)}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{nx-my}{x}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \text{ proved.}$$

(4) If $x^y = e^{x-y}$ prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log x}{(1+\log x)^2}$

Solution: $x^y = e^{x-y}$

$$\text{So } y \log x = (x-y) \log e$$

$$\text{or } y \log x = (x-y) \quad \dots\dots\dots(a)$$

Differentiating w.r.t. x we get

$$\frac{y}{x} + \log x \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\text{or } (1 + \log x) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x-y)}{x(1+\log x)}, \text{ substituting } x-y = \log x, \text{ from (a) we have}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(\log x)}{x(1+\log x)} \dots\dots\dots (b)$$

$$\text{From (a) } y(1 + \log x) = x$$

$$\text{or } \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{(1+\log x)}$$

$$\text{From (b) } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\log x}{(1+\log x)^2}$$



8.A.9 BASIC IDEA ABOUT HIGHER ORDER DIFFERENTIATION

$$\text{Let } y = f(x) = x^4 + 5x^3 + 2x^2 + 9$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = 4x^3 + 15x^2 + 4x = f'(x)$$

Since $f(x)$ is a function of x it can be differentiated again.

$$\text{Thus } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (4x^3 + 15x^2 + 4x) = 12x^2 + 30x + 4$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \text{ is written as } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \text{ (read as d square y by dx square) and is called the second derivative}$$

of y with respect to x while $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is called the first derivative. Again the second derivative

here being a function of x can be differentiated again and $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)$

$$= f'''(x) = 24x + 30.$$

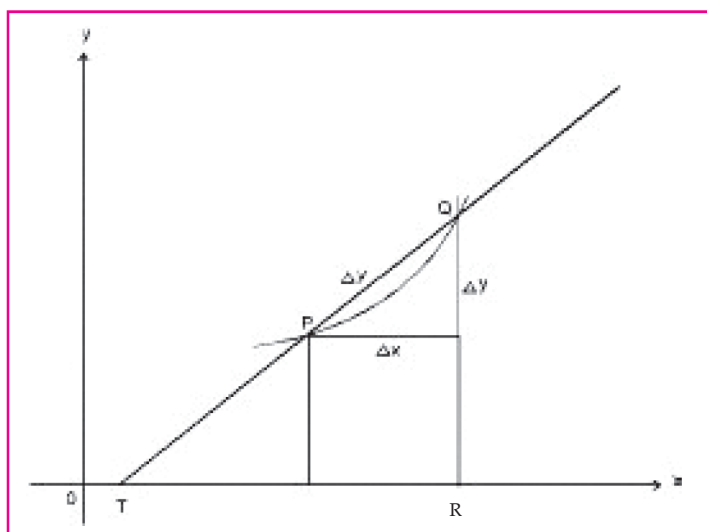
Example: If $y = ae^{mx} + be^{-mx}$ prove that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = m^2y$.

$$\text{Solution: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (ae^{mx} + be^{-mx}) = ame^{mx} - bme^{-mx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (ame^{mx} - bme^{-mx}) \\ &= am^2e^{mx} + bm^2e^{-mx} = m^2 (ae^{mx} + be^{-mx}) = m^2y. \end{aligned}$$



8.A.10 GEOMETRIC INTERPRETATION OF THE DERIVATIVE



Let $f(x)$ represent the curve in the fig. We take two adjacent points P and Q on the curve whose coordinates are (x, y) and $(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)$ respectively. The slope of the chord TPQ is given by

$$\Delta y / \Delta x \quad \text{when } \Delta x \rightarrow 0, Q \rightarrow P. \text{ TPQ becomes the tangent at P and } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

The derivative of $f(x)$ at a point x represents the slope (or sometime called the gradient of the curve) of the tangent to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point x . If $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ exists for a particular point say $x = a$ and $f(a)$ is finite we say the function is differentiable at $x = a$ and continuous at that point.

Example: Find the gradient of the curve $y = 3x^2 - 5x + 4$ at the point $(1, 2)$.

Solution: $y = 3x^2 - 5x + 4 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - 5$

$$\text{so } [dy / dx]_{x=1, y=2} = 6.1 - 5 = 6 - 5 = 1$$

Thus the gradient of the curve at $(1, 2)$ is 1.



SUMMARY

♦ $\frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1}$

♦ $\frac{d}{dx} (e^x) = e^x$

♦ $\frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = a^x \log_e a$

$$\blacklozenge \quad \frac{d}{dx} (\text{constant}) = 0 \quad \blacklozenge \quad \frac{d}{dx} (e^{ax}) = ae^{ax} \quad \blacklozenge \quad \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Note: $\frac{d}{dx} \{c f(x)\} = cf'(x)$ c being constant.

Function	Derivative of the function
(i) $h(x) = c.f(x)$ where c is any real constant (Scalar multiple of a function)	$\frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = c \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\}$
(ii) $h(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$ (Sum/Difference of function)	$\frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] \pm \frac{d}{dx} \{g(x)\}$
(iii) $h(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ (Product of functions)	$\frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = f(x) \frac{d}{dx} \{g(x)\} + g(x) \frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\}$
(iv) $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ (Quotient of function)	$\frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = \frac{g(x) \frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} - f(x) \frac{d}{dx} \{g(x)\}}{\{g(x)\}^2}$
(v) $h(x) = f\{g(x)\}$	$\frac{d}{dx} \{h(x)\} = \frac{d}{dz} f(z) \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$, where $z = g(x)$

Applications of Differential Calculus:

In this chapter we have discussed the concept of differentiation. Differentiation helps us to find out the average rate of change in the dependent variable with respect to change in the independent variable. It makes differentiation to have applications. Various scientific formulae and results involves rate of change in price, change in demand with respect change in output, change in revenue obtained with respect to change in price, change in demand with respect change in income, etc.

1) Ate of Change in Quantities: Let there two variables x and y such that y is a function of x .

Differential coefficient $\frac{dy}{dx}$ represents the rate of change of y with respect to x .

2) In other words, the expression, “the rate of Change of a function” means the derivative of the function.

3) We write $f(x)$ in place of y and $f'(x)$ in place of $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Cost Function: Total cost consists of two parts (i) Variable Cost (ii) Fixed Cost.

If $C(X)$ denotes the cost producing x units of a product then $C(x) = V(x) + F(x)$, where $V(x)$ denotes the variable cost and $F(x)$ is the fixed cost. Variable cost depends upon the number of units produced (i.e value of x) whereas fixed cost is independent of the level of output x . For example,

$$\text{Average cost (AC or } \bar{C}) = \frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{OutPut}} = \frac{C(X)}{X}$$

$$\text{Average variable cost (AVC)} = \frac{\text{Variable Cost}}{\text{OutPut}} = \frac{V(x)}{x}$$

$$\text{Average Fixed Cost (AFC)} = \frac{\text{Fixed Cost}}{\text{OutPut}} = \frac{F(x)}{x}$$

Marginal Cost: If $C(x)$ the total cost producing x units then the increase in cost in producing one more unit is called marginal cost at an output level of x units and is given as $\frac{dC}{dx}$.

Marginal Cost (MC) = Rate of change in cost C per unit change in OutPut at an OutPut level of x units = $\frac{dC}{dx}$.

To increase profits of a company may decide to increase its production. The question that concerns the management is how will the cost be affected by an increase in production. Economists use the marginal cost to answer the question.

Example 1: The total cost function of a firm is $C(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 28x + 10$ where C is the total cost and x is output.

A tax at the rate of ₹ 2 per unit of output is imposed and the producer adds it to his cost. If the market demand function is given by $p = (2530 - 5x)$, where ₹ p is the price per unit of output, find the profit maximising output and price for maximum profit.

Solution:

After the imposition of tax of ₹ 2 per unit, the total new cost is

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 28x + 10 + 2x$$

$$\text{Also, } R(x) = px = (2530 - 5x)x = 2530x - 5x^2$$

$$\therefore P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$= (2530x - 5x^2) - \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 30x + 10\right) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2500x - 10$$

For maximum total profit, and .

$$P'(x) = 0 \text{ gives } -x^2 + 2500 = 0 \therefore x = \pm 50$$

Since output cannot be negative, we consider $x = 50$.

$$\text{For } x = 50, P''(x) = -2x = -2 \times 50 = -100 < 0$$

Thus, the profit is maximum at $x = 50$.

Putting $x = 50$ in the demand function, the corresponding price is $p = 2530 - 5 \times 50 = ₹ 2280$.

Example 2: The cost function of a company is given by:

$$C(x) = 100x - 8x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3},$$

where x denotes the output. Find the level of output at which:

- (i) marginal cost is minimum
- (ii) average cost is minimum

Solution:

$$M(x) = \text{Marginal Cost} = C'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(100x - 8x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} \right) = 100 - 16x + x^2$$

$$A(x) = \text{Average Cost} = \frac{C(x)}{x} = 100 - 8x + \frac{x^2}{3}.$$

- (i) $M(x)$ is maximum or minimum when $M'(x) = -16 + 2x = 0$ or, $x = 8$.

$$M''(8) = M''(x) \Big|_{x=8} = [2]_{x=8} = 2 > 0$$

Hence, marginal cost is minimum at $x = 8$.

- (ii) $A(x)$ is maximum or minimum when $A'(x) = -8 + \frac{2x}{3} = 0$ or, $x = 12$.

$$A''(12) = A''(x) \Big|_{x=12} = \left[\frac{2}{3} \right]_{x=12} = \frac{2}{3} > 0$$

Hence, average cost is minimum at $x = 12$.

$$A(x) = \text{Average Cost} = 100 - 8x + \frac{x^2}{3} = 100 - 8(12) + \frac{144}{3}$$

$$= 100 - 96 + 48 = 52$$

- 1) **Revenue Function:** Revenue, $R(x)$, gives the total money obtained (Total turnover) by selling x units of a product. If x units are sold at 'P' per unit, then $R(x) = P \cdot X$

Marginal Revenue: It is the rate of change in revenue per unit change in output. If R is the revenue and x is the output, then $MR = \frac{dR}{dx}$.

Profit function: Profit $P(x)$, the difference of between total revenue $R(x)$ and total Cost $C(x)$.

$$P(X) = R(x) - C(x)$$

Marginal Profit: It is rate of change in profit per unit change in output. i.e $\frac{dP}{dx}$

Example 3: A computer software company wishes to start the production of floppy disks. It was observed that the company had to spend ₹ 2 lakhs for the technical informations. The cost of setting up the machine is ₹ 88,000 and the cost of producing each unit is ₹ 30, while each floppy could be sold at ₹ 45. Find:

- (i) the total cost function for producing x floppies; and
- (ii) the break-even point.

Solution :

a) Given, fixed cost = ₹ 2,00,000 + ₹ 88,000 = ₹ 2,88,000.

(i) If $C(x)$ be the total cost function for producing floppies, then $C(x) = 30x + 2,88,000$

(ii) The Revenue function $R(x)$, for sales of x floppies is given by $R(x) = 45x$.

For break-even point, $R(x) = C(x)$

$$\text{i.e., } 45x = 30x + 2,88,000$$

$$\text{i.e., } 15x = 2,88,000 \therefore x = 19,200, \text{ the break-even point}$$

Example 4: A company decided to set up a small production plant for manufacturing electronic clocks. The total cost for initial set up (fixed cost) is ₹ 9 lakhs. The additional cost for producing each clock is ₹ 300. Each clock is sold at ₹ 750. During the first month, 1,500 clocks are produced and sold.

- (i) What profit or loss the company incurs during the first month, when all the 1,500 clocks are sold ?
 - (ii) Determine the break-even point.
- (b) Total cost of producing 20 items of a commodity is ₹ 205, while total cost of producing 10 items is ₹ 135. Assuming that the cost function is a linear function, find the cost function and marginal cost function.

Solution:

(a) The total cost function for manufacturing x Clocks is given by $C(x) = \text{Fixed cost} + \text{Variable cost to produce } x \text{ Clocks} = 9,00,000 + 300x$.

The revenue function from the sale of x clocks in given by $R(x) = 750 \times x = 750x$.

- (i) Profit function,

$$P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$$

$$= 750x - (9,00,000 + 300x) = 450x - 9,00,000$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit, when all 1500 clocks are sold} = P(1500) = 450 \times 1500 - 9,00,000 = - ₹ 2,25,000$$

Thus, there is a loss of ₹ 2,25,000 when only 1500 clocks are sold.

(ii) At the break-even point, $R(x) = C(x)$

$$\text{or, } 9,00,000 + 300x = 750x$$

$$\text{or, } 450x = 9,00,000 \quad \therefore \quad x = 2,000$$

Hence, 2000 clocks have to be sold to achieve the break-even point.

(b) Let cost function be

$$C(x) = ax + b, \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

x being number of items and a, b being constants.

Given, $C(x) = 205$ for $x = 20$ and $C(x) = 135$ for $x = 10$.

Putting these values in (i),

$$205 = 20a + b \quad \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

$$135 = 10a + b \quad \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

(ii) – (iii) gives,

$$70 = 10a \quad \text{or, } a = 7$$

$$\text{From (iii), } b = 135 - 10a = 135 - 70 = 65$$

$\therefore$ Required cost function is given by $C(x) = 7x + 65$

$$\text{Marginal cost function, } C'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(7x + 65) = 7$$

Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC): The consumption function $C = F(Y)$ expresses the relationship between the total consumption and total Income (Y), then the marginal propensity

to consume is defined as the rate of Change consumption per unit change in Income i.e., $\frac{dC}{dY}$. By consumption we mean expenditure incurred in on Consumption.

Marginal Propensity to save (MPS): Saving, S is the difference between income, I and consumption, c, i.e., $\frac{dS}{dY}$.

 EXERCISE 8(A)

Choose the most appropriate option (a) (b) (c) or (d).

- The gradient of the curve $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 8$ at $x = 0$ is
 a) -12 b) 12 c) 0 d) none of these
- The gradient of the curve $y = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x$ at $x = 0$ is
 a) 3 b) -3 c) $1/3$ d) none of these
- The derivative of $y = \sqrt{x+1}$ is
 a) $1 / \sqrt{x+1}$ b) $-1 / \sqrt{x+1}$ c) $1 / 2 \sqrt{x+1}$ d) none of these
- If $f(x) = e^{ax^2+bx+c}$ the $f'(x)$ is
 a) e^{ax^2+bx+c} b) e^{ax^2+bx+c} (2ax + b) c) 2ax + b d) none of these
- If $f(x) = \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1}$ then $f'(x)$ is
 a) $-4x / (x^2-1)^2$ b) $4x / (x^2-1)^2$ c) $x / (x^2-1)^2$ d) none of these
- If $y = x(x-1)(x-2)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is
 a) $3x^2 - 6x + 2$ b) $-6x + 2$ c) $3x^2 + 2$ d) none of these
- If $xy = 1$ then $y^2 + dy/dx$ is equal to
 a) 1 b) 0 c) -1 d) none of these
- The derivative of the function $\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}$ is
 a) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}$ b) $1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ c) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$ d) none of these
- Given $e^{-xy} - 4xy = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ can be proved to be
 a) $-y / x$ b) y / x c) x / y d) none of these
- If $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ can be expressed as
 a) $\frac{x}{y}$ b) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$ c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2}-1}}$ d) none of these

11. If $\log(x/y) = x + y$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ may be found to be
- a) $\frac{y(1-x)}{x(1+y)}$ b) $\frac{y}{x}$ c) $\frac{1-x}{1+y}$ d) none of these
12. If $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ can be found out as
- a) $\frac{ay-x^2}{y^2+ax}$ b) $\frac{ay-x^2}{y^2-ax}$ c) $\frac{ay+x^2}{y^2+ax}$ d) none of these
13. Given $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$; $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is calculated as
- a) t b) $-1/t$ c) $1/t$ d) none of these
14. Given $x = 2t + 5$, $y = t^2 - 2$; $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is calculated as
- a) t b) $-1/t$ c) $1/t$ d) none of these
15. If $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to
- a) $\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$ b) $\frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x}}$ c) $-\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$ d) none of these
16. If $x = 3t^2 - 1$, $y = t^3 - t$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to
- a) $\frac{3t^2-1}{6t}$ b) $3t^2-1$ c) $\frac{3t-1}{6t}$ d) none of these
17. For the curve $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2hy = 0$, the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $(0, 0)$ is
- a) $-g/h$ b) g/h c) h/g d) none of these
18. If $y = \frac{e^{3x} - e^{2x}}{e^{3x} + e^{2x}}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to
- a) $2e^{5x}$ b) $1/(e^{5x} + e^{2x})^2$ c) $e^{5x}/(e^{5x} + e^{2x})$ d) none of these
19. Given $x = t + t^{-1}$ and $y = t - t^{-1}$ the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $t = 2$ is
- a) $3/5$ b) $-3/5$ c) $5/3$ d) none of these

20. If $x^3 - 2x^2 y^2 + 5x + y - 5 = 0$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 1, y = 1$ is equal to
 a) $4/3$ b) $-4/3$ c) $3/4$ d) none of these
21. The derivative of $x^2 \log x$ is
 a) $1+2\log x$ b) $x(1 + 2 \log x)$ c) $2 \log x$ d) none of these
22. The derivative of $\frac{3-5x}{3+5x}$ is
 a) $30/(3+5x)^2$ b) $1/(3+5x)^2$ c) $-30/(3+5x)^2$ d) none of these
23. Let $y = \sqrt{2x} + 3^{2x}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to
 a) $(1/\sqrt{2x}) + 2.3^{2x} \log_e 3$ b) $1/\sqrt{2x}$
 c) $2.3^{2x} \log_e 3$ d) none of these
24. The derivative of e^{3x^2-6x+2} is
 a) $30(1-5x)^5$ b) $(1-5x)^5$ c) $6(x-1)e^{3x^2-6x+2}$ d) none of these
25. If $y = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to
 a) $\frac{-2e^x}{(e^x-1)^2}$ b) $\frac{2e^x}{(e^x-1)^2}$ c) $\frac{-2}{(e^x-1)^2}$ d) none of these
26. If $x = at^2, y = 2at$ then $\left[\frac{dy}{dx}\right]_{t=2}$ is equal to
 a) $1/2$ b) -2 c) $-1/2$ d) none of these
27. Let $f(x) = \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2$ then $f'(2)$ is equal to
 a) $3/4$ b) $1/2$ c) 0 d) none of these
28. If $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8$ then $f'(5) - f'(8)$ is equal to
 a) $f'(2)$ b) $3f'(2)$ c) $2f'(2)$ d) none of these
29. If $f(x) = x^k$ and $f'(1) = 10$ the value of k is
 a) 10 b) -10 c) $1/10$ d) none of these

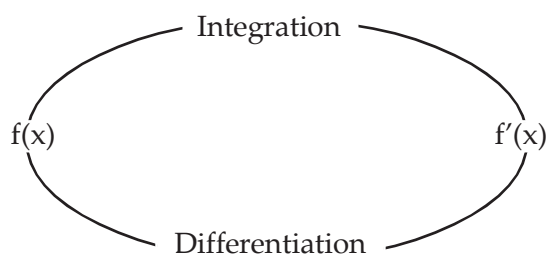
30. If $y = e^x + e^{-x}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} - \sqrt{y^2 - 4}$ is equal to
a) 1 b) -1 c) 0 d) none of these
31. The derivative of $(x^2-1)/x$ is
a) $1 + 1/x^2$ b) $1 - 1/x^2$ c) $1/x^2$ d) none of these
32. The differential coefficients of $(x^2 + 1)/x$ is
a) $1 + 1/x^2$ b) $1 - 1/x^2$ c) $1/x^2$ d) none of these
33. If $y = e^{\sqrt{2x}}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to _____.
a) $\frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}}$ b) $e^{\sqrt{2x}}$ c) $\frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}}$ d) none of these
34. If $x = (1 - t^2)/(1 + t^2)$ $y = 2t/(1 + t^2)$ then dy/dx at $t=1$ is _____.
a) $1/2$ b) 1 c) 0 d) none of these
35. $f(x) = x^2/e^x$ then $f'(1)$ is equal to _____.
a) $-1/e$ b) $1/e$ c) e d) none of these

(B) INTEGRAL CALCULUS



8.B.1 INTEGRATION

Integration is the reverse process of differentiation.



We know

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) = \frac{(n+1)x^n}{(n+1)}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) = x^n \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Integration is the inverse operation of differentiation and is denoted by the symbol $\int$.

Hence, from equation (1), it follows that

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

i.e. Integral of x^n with respect to variable x is equal to $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$

Thus if we differentiate $\frac{(x^{n+1})}{n+1}$ we can get back x^n

Again if we differentiate $\frac{(x^{n+1})}{n+1} + c$ and c being a constant, we get back the same x^n .

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c \right] = x^n$$

Hence $\int x^n dx = \frac{(x^{n+1})}{n+1} + c$ and this c is called the constant of integration.

Integral calculus was primarily invented to determine the area bounded by the curves dividing the entire area into infinite number of infinitesimal small areas and taking the sum of all these small areas.



8.B.2 BASIC FORMULAS

$$\text{i) } \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, \quad n \neq -1 \quad (\text{If } n=-1, \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ which is not defined})$$

$$\text{ii) } \int dx = x + c, \text{ since } \int 1 dx = \int x^0 dx = \frac{x^1}{1} = x + c$$

$$\text{iii) } \int e^x dx = e^x + c, \text{ since } \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\text{iv) } \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c, \text{ since } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{ax}}{a} \right) = e^{ax}$$

$$\text{v) } \int \frac{dx}{x} = \log x + c, \text{ since } \frac{d}{dx} \log x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{vi) } \int a^x dx = a^x / \log_e a + c, \text{ since } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{a^x}{\log_e a} \right) = a^x$$

Note: In the answer for all integral sums we add +c (constant of integration) since the differentiation of constant is always zero.

Elementary Rules:

$$\int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx \text{ where } c \text{ is constant.}$$

$$\int \{ f(x) dx \pm g(x) \} dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

Examples : Find (a) $\int \sqrt{x} dx$, (b) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$, (c) $\int e^{-3x} dx$ (d) $\int 3^x dx$ (e) $\int x \sqrt{x} dx$.

Solution: (a) $\int \sqrt{x} dx = x^{1/2+1} / (1/2 + 1) = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} + c$

$$\text{(b) } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + c = 2\sqrt{x} + c \text{ where } c \text{ is arbitrary constant.}$$

$$\text{(c) } \int e^{-3x} dx = \frac{e^{-3x}}{-3} + c = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + c$$

$$\text{(d) } \int 3^x dx = \frac{3^x}{\log_e 3} + c.$$

$$(e) \int x \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} = \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} + c.$$

Examples : Evaluate the following integral:

$$i) \int (x + 1/x)^2 dx = \int x^2 dx + 2 \int dx + \int dx / x^2$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x + \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$ii) \int \sqrt{x} (x^3 + 2x - 3) dx = \int x^{7/2} dx + 2 \int x^{3/2} dx - 3 \int x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{7/2+1}}{7/2+1} + \frac{2x^{3/2+1}}{3/2+1} - \frac{3x^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1}$$

$$= \frac{2x^{9/2}}{9} + \frac{4x^{5/2}}{5} - 2x^{3/2} + c$$

$$iii) \int e^{3x} + e^{-4x} dx = \int e^{2x} dx + \int e^{-4x} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{4e^{4x}} + c$$

$$iv) \int \frac{x^2}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 1 + 1}{x+1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x^2 - 1)}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$= \int (x-1) dx + \log(x+1) = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \log(x+1) + c$$

$$v) \int \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - 3}{(x+2)} dx$$

$$\text{By simple division } \int \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 - 3}{(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \int \left\{ x^2 + 3x - 6 + \frac{9}{(x+2)} \right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 6x + 9\log(x+2) + c$$



8.B.3 METHOD OF SUBSTITUTION (CHANGE OF VARIABLE)

It is sometime possible by a change of independent variable to transform a function into another which can be readily integrated.

We can show the following rules.

To put $z = f(x)$ and also adjust $dz = f'(x) dx$

Example: $\int F\{h(x)\} h'(x) dx$, take $z = h(x)$ and to adjust $dz = h'(x) dx$

then integrate $\int F(z) dz$ using normal rule.

Example: $\int (2x+3)^7 dx$

We put $(2x+3) = t \Rightarrow 2 dx = dt$ or $dx = dt / 2$

$$\text{Therefore } \int (2x+3)^7 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int t^7 dt = \frac{t^8}{2 \times 8} = \frac{t^8}{16} = \frac{(2x+3)^8}{16} + c$$

This method is known as Method of Substitution

Example: $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$

We put $(x^2+1) = t$

so $2x dx = dt$ or $x dx = dt / 2$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 \cdot x}{t^3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t-1}{t^3} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t^{-2+1}}{(-2+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t^{-3+1}}{(-3+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)} + c$$

IMPORTANT STANDARD FORMULAE

$$a) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \frac{x-a}{x+a} + c$$

$$b) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \frac{a+x}{a-x} + c$$

$$c) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + c$$

$$d) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) + c$$

$$e) \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + c$$

$$f) \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right) + c$$

$$g) \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) + c$$

$$h) \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log f(x) + c$$

Examples: (a) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 4} dx = \int \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2^2}$ where $z = e^x$ $dz = e^x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log \left(\frac{e^x - 2}{e^x + 2} \right) + c$$

$$(b) \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})} dx = \int (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) + c$$

$$(c) \int e^x (x^3 + 3x^2) dx = \int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx, \text{ where } f(x) = x^3$$

[by (e) above] $= e^x x^3 + c$



8.B.4 INTEGRATION BY PARTS

$$\int u v dx = u \int v dx - \int \left[\frac{d(u)}{dx} \int v dx \right] dx$$

where u and v are two different functions of x

Evaluate:

i) $\int x e^x dx$

Integrating by parts we see

$$\begin{aligned}\int x e^x dx &= x \int e^x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^x dx \right\} dx \\ &= x e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c\end{aligned}$$

ii) $\int x \log x dx$

Integrating by parts,

$$\begin{aligned}&= \log x \int x dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \int x dx \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \int \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} + c\end{aligned}$$

iii) $\int x^2 e^{ax} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= x^2 \int e^{ax} dx - \int \left\{ \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \int e^{ax} dx \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{a} e^{ax} - \int 2x \cdot \frac{e^{ax}}{a} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{a} e^{ax} - \frac{2}{a} \int x \cdot e^{ax} dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{a} e^{ax} - \frac{2}{a} x \int e^{ax} dx - \int \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) \int e^{ax} dx \right] dx \\ &= \frac{x^2 e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \left[\frac{x e^{ax}}{a} - \int 1 \cdot \frac{e^{ax}}{a} dx \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{2xe^{ax}}{a^2} + \frac{2}{a^3} e^{ax} + c$$



8.B.5 METHOD OF PARTIAL FRACTION

Type I :

Example: $\int \frac{(3x+2) dx}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

Solution: let $\frac{(3x+2)}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

$$= \frac{A}{(x-2)} + \frac{B}{(x-3)}$$

[Here degree of the numerator must be lower than that of the denominator; the denominator contains non-repeated linear factor]

so $3x + 2 = A(x-3) + B(x-2)$

We put $x = 2$ and get

$$3 \cdot 2 + 2 = A(2-3) + B(2-2) \Rightarrow A = -8$$

we put $x = 3$ and get

$$3 \cdot 3 + 2 = A(3-3) + B(3-2) \Rightarrow B = 11$$

$$\int \frac{(3x+2)dx}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} = -8 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + 11 \int \frac{dx}{x-3}$$

$$= -\log(x-2) + 11\log(x-3) + c$$

Type II:

Example: $\int \frac{(3x+2) dx}{(x-2)^2(x-3)}$

Solution: let $\frac{(3x+2)}{(x-2)^2(x-3)} = \frac{A}{(x-2)} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-3)}$

or $3x + 2 = A(x-2)(x-3) + B(x-3) + C(x-2)^2$

Comparing coefficients of x^2 , x and the constant terms of both sides, we find

$$A + C = 0 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$-5A + B - 4C = 3 \dots\dots(ii)$$

$$6A - 3B + 4C = 2 \dots\dots(iii)$$

By (ii) + (iii) $A - 2B = 5$ (iv)

(i) - (iv) $2B + C = -5$ (v)

From (iv) $A = 5 + 2B$

From (v) $C = -5 - 2B$

From (ii) $-5(5 + 2B) + B - 4(-5 - 2B) = 3$

$$\text{or } -25 - 10B + B + 20 + 8B = 3$$

$$\text{or } -B - 5 = 3$$

or $B = -8$, $A = 5 - 16 = -11$, from (iv) $C = -A = 11$

Therefore $\int \frac{(3x+2) dx}{(x-2)^2(x-3)}$

$$= -11 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)} - 8 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} + 11 \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)}$$

$$= -11 \log (x-2) + \frac{8}{(x-2)} + 11 \log (x-3)$$

$$= 11 \log \frac{(x-3)}{(x-2)} + \frac{8}{(x-2)} + c$$

Type III:

Example: $\int \frac{(3x^2 - 2x + 5)}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 5)} dx$

Solution: Let $\frac{3x^2 - 2x + 5}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 5)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2 + 5)}$

$$\text{so } 3x^2 - 2x + 5 = A(x^2 + 5) + (Bx + C)(x-1)$$

Equating the coefficients of x^2 , x and the constant terms from both sides we get

$$A + B = 3 \quad \text{.....(i)}$$

$$C - B = -2 \quad \text{.....(ii)}$$

$$5A - C = 5 \quad \text{.....(iii)}$$

$$\text{by (i) + (ii) } A + C = 1 \quad \text{..... (iv)}$$

$$\text{by (iii) + (iv) } 6A = 6 \quad \text{..... (v)}$$

$$\text{or } A = 1$$

$$\text{therefore } B = 3 - 1 = 2 \text{ and } C = 0$$

$$\text{Thus } \int \frac{(3x^2 - 2x + 5)}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 5)} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{2x}{x^2+5} dx \\
 &= \log (x-1) + \log (x^2+5) \\
 &= \log (x^2+5) (x-1) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^3+1)}$

Solution: $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^3+1)}$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 (x^3+1)} \quad \text{we put } x^3 = z, 3x^2 dx = dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z(z+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z+1} \right) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [\log z - \log (z+1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log \left(\frac{x^3}{x^3+1} \right)$$

Example : Find the equation of the curve where slope at (x, y) is 9x and which passes through the origin.

Solution: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 9x$

$$\therefore \int dy = \int 9x dx \quad \text{or } y = 9x^2/2 + c$$

Since it passes through the origin, $c = 0$; thus required eqn . is $9x^2 = 2y$.



8.B.6 DEFINITE INTEGRATION

Suppose $F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$

As x changes from a to b the value of the integral changes from $f(a)$ to $f(b)$. This is as

$$\int_a^b F(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

'b' is called the upper limit and 'a' the lower limit of integration. We shall first deal with indefinite integral and then take up definite integral.

Example: $\int_0^2 x^5 dx$

Solution: $\int_0^2 x^5 dx = \frac{x^6}{6}$

$$\int_0^2 x^5 dx = \left(\frac{x^6}{6} \right)_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2^6 - 0) = 64/6 = 32/3$$

Note: In definite integration the constant (c) should not be added

Example: $\int_1^2 (x^2 - 5x + 2) dx$

Solution: $\int_1^2 (x^2 - 5x + 2) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 2x$. Now, $\int_1^2 (x^2 - 5x + 2) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_1^2$

$$= \left[\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{5 \times 2^2}{2} + 2 \times 2 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 2 \right] = -19/6$$



8.B.7 IMPORTANT PROPERTIES

Important Properties of definite Integral

(I) $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt$

(II) $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$

(III) $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx, a < c < b$

(IV) $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$

(V) When $f(x) = f(a+x)$ then $\int_0^{na} f(x) dx = n \int_0^a f(x) dx$

(VI) $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$ if $f(-x) = f(x)$
 $= 0$ if $f(-x) = -f(x)$

Example: $\int_0^2 \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 + (2-x)^2}$

Solution: Let $I = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 + (2-x)^2}$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{(2-x)^2 dx}{(2-x)^2 + x^2} \quad [\text{by prop. IV}]$$

$$\therefore 2I = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 + (2-x)^2} + \int_0^2 \frac{(2-x)^2 dx}{(2-x)^2 + x^2}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^2 + (2-x)^2}{x^2 + (2-x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 dx = [x]_0^2 = 2 - 0 = 2$$

or $I = 2/2 = 1$

Example: Evaluate $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^4 dx}{a^{10} - x^{10}} \quad (a > 2)$

Solution: $\frac{x^4 dx}{a^{10} - x^{10}} = \frac{x^4 dx}{(a^5)^2 - (x^5)^2}$

let $x^5 = t$ so that $5x^4 dx = dt$

Now $\int \frac{x^4 dx}{(a^5)^2 - (x^5)^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5x^4 dx}{(a^5)^2 - (x^5)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(a^5)^2 - t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10a^5} \log \frac{a^5 + x^5}{a^5 - x^5} \quad (\text{by standard formula b})$$

Therefore, $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^4 dx}{a^{10} - x^{10}}$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{x^4 dx}{a^{10} - x^{10}} \quad (\text{by prop. VI})$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{10a^5} \log \left[\frac{a^5 + x^5}{a^5 - x^5} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{5a^5} \log \frac{a^5 + 32}{a^5 - 32}$$



SUMMARY

◆ $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$ (If $n=-1, \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{0}$ which is not defined)

◆ $\int dx = x$, since $\int 1 dx = \int x^0 dx = \frac{x^1}{1} = x + c$

◆ $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$, since $\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$

◆ $\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$, since $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{ax}}{a} \right) = e^{ax}$

◆ $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \log x + c$, since $\frac{d}{dx} \log x = \frac{1}{x}$

◆ $\int a^x dx = a^x / \log_e a + c$, since $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{a^x}{\log_e a} \right) = a^x$

$\int c f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx$ where c is constant.

$\int \{ f(x) dx \pm g(x) \} dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

◆ $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \frac{x-a}{x+a} + c$

◆ $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \log \frac{a+x}{a-x} + c$

- ◆ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right| + c$
- ◆ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) + c$
- ◆ $\int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx = e^x f(x) + c$
- ◆ $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \right) + c$
- ◆ $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \log \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) + c$
- ◆ $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log f(x) + c$

Integration by parts

Important Properties of definite Integral

- ◆ $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt$ ◆ $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$
- ◆ $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx, a < c < b$
- ◆ $\int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx$
- ◆ When $f(x) = f(a+x) = \int_0^{na} f(x) dx = n \int_0^a f(x) dx$
- ◆ $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

EXERCISE 8(B) [K = CONSTANT]

Choose the most appropriate option (a) (b) (c) or (d).

1. Evaluate $\int 5x^2 dx$:

- (a) $5 / 3x^3 + k$ (b) $\frac{5x^3}{3} + k$ (c) $5x^3$ (d) none of these

2. Integration of $3 - 2x - x^4$ will become

- (a) $-x^2 - x^5 / 5$ (b) $3x - x^2 - \frac{x^5}{5} + k$ (c) $3x - x^2 + \frac{x^5}{5} + k$ (d) none of these

3. Given $f(x) = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 5$ and $\int f(x) dx$ is

(a) $x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + 5x$

(b) $x^4 + x^3 - x^2 + 5x + k$

(c) $12x^2 + 6x - 2x^2$

(d) none of these

4. Evaluate $\int (x^2 - 1) dx$

(a) $x^5/5 - 2/3 x^3 + x + k$

(b) $\frac{x^3}{3} - x + k$

(c) $2x$

(d) none of these

5. $\int (1 - 3x)(1 + x) dx$ is equal to

(a) $x - x^2 - x^3$

(b) $x^3 - x^2 + x$

(c) $x - x^2 - x^3 + k$

(d) none of these

6. $\int [\sqrt{x} - 1/\sqrt{x}] dx$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - 2x^{1/2} + k$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} + k$ (c) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}} + k$ (d) none of these

7. The integral of $px^3 + qx^2 + rk + w/x$ is equal to

(a) $px^2 + qx + r + k$

(b) $px^3/3 + qx^2/2 + rx$

(c) $3px + 2q - w/x^2$

(d) none of these

8. Use method of substitution to integrate the function $f(x) = (4x + 5)^6$ and the answer is

(a) $1/28 (4x + 5)^7 + k$ (b) $(4x + 5)^7/7 + k$ (c) $(4x + 5)^7/7$ (d) none of these

9. Use method of substitution to evaluate $\int x(x^2 + 4)^5 dx$ and the answer is

(a) $(x^2 + 4)^6 + k$

(b) $1/12 (x^2 + 4)^6 + k$

(c) $(x^2 + 4)^6 / + k$

(d) none of these

10. Integrate $(x + a)^n$ and the result will be

(a) $\frac{(x + a)^{n+1}}{n + 1} + k$

(b) $\frac{(x + a)^{n+1}}{n + 1}$

(c) $(x + a)^{n+1}$

(d) none of these

11. $\int 8x^2/(x^3 + 2)^3 dx$ is equal to

(a) $-4/3(x^3 + 2)^2 + k$

(b) $-\frac{4}{3(x^3 + 2)^2} + k$

(c) $\frac{4}{3(x^3 + 2)^2} + k$

(d) none of these

12. Using method of partial fraction the integration of $f(x)$ when $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2}$ and the answer is

(a) $\log x - \frac{a}{x+a} + k$

(b) $\log(x - a) - \log(x + a) + k$

(c) $\frac{1}{2a} \log\left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right) + k$

(d) none of these

13. Use integration by parts to evaluate $\int x^2 e^{3x} dx$

(a) $x^2 e^{3x}/3 - 2x e^{3x}/9 + 2/27 e^{3x} + k$

(b) $x^2 e^{3x} - 2x e^{3x} + 2e^{3x} + k$

(c) $e^{3x}/3 - x e^{3x}/9 + 2e^{3x} + k$

(d) none of these

14. $\int \log x dx$ is equal to

(a) $x \log x + k$

(b) $x \log x - x^2 + k$

(c) $x \log x + k$

(d) none of these

15. $\int x e^x dx$ is

(a) $(x-1)e^x + k$

(b) $(x-1)e^x$

(c) $x e^x + k$

(d) none of these

16. Evaluate $\int_0^1 (2x^2 - x^3) dx$ and the value is

(a) $4/3 + k$

(b) $5/12$

(c) $-4/3$

(d) none of these

17. Evaluate $\int_2^4 (3x-2)^2 dx$ and the value is

(a) 104

(b) 100

(c) 10

(d) none of these.

18. Evaluate $\int_0^1 x e^x dx$ and the value is

(a) -1

(b) 10

(c) $10/9$

(d) +1

19. $\int x^x (1 + \log x) dx$ is equal to

(a) $x^x \log x + k$

(b) $e^{x^2} + k$

(c) $\frac{x^2}{2} + k$

(d) $x^x + c$

20. If $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ then $\int f(x)dx$ is

(a) $\frac{2}{3} x (1+x^2)^{3/2} + k$

(c) $\frac{2}{3} x (1+x^2)^{3/2} + k$

(b) $\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\log(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) + k$

(d) none of these

21. $\int \frac{\sqrt{2}(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{x^2+2}) + k$ (b) $\sqrt{x^2+2} + k$ (c) $1/(x^2+2)^{3/2} + k$ (d) none of these

22. $\int (e^x + e^{-x})^2 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{3}(e^x + e^{-x})^3 + k$

(c) $e^x + k$

(b) $\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})^2 + k$

(d) none of these

23. $\int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$ is equal to

(a) $\int_0^a 2f(x) dx$

(b) $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$

(c) 0

(d) $\int_{-a}^a -f(-x) dx$

24. $\int xe^x/(x+1)^2 dx$ is equal to

(a) $e^x/(x+1) + k$

(b) $e^x/x + k$

(c) $e^x + k$

(d) none of these

25. $\int (x^4 + 3/x) dx$ is equal to

(a) $x^5/5 + 3 \log |x|$

(c) $1/5 x^5 + k$

(b) $1/5 x^5 + 3 \log |x| + k$

(d) none of these

26. Evaluate $\int_1^4 (2x+5) dx$ and the value is

(a) 3

(b) 10

(c) 30

(d) none of these

27. $\int_1^2 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$ is equal to

(a) $\log_e (5/2)$

(c) $\log_e (2/5)$

(b) $\log_e 5 - \log_e 2$

(d) none of these

28. $\int_0^4 \sqrt{3x+4} \, dx$ is equal to
 (a) $9/112$ (b) $112/9$ (c) $11/9$ (d) none of these
29. $\int_0^2 \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx$ is
 (a) $2 + \log_e 2$ (b) $2 + \log_e 3$ (c) $\log_e 3$ (d) none of these
30. The value of $\int_2^3 f(5-x) dx - \int_2^3 f(x) dx$ is
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) none of these
31. $\int (x-1)e^x / x^2 dx$ is equal to
 (a) $e^x/x + k$ (b) $e^{-x}/x + k$ (c) $-e^x/x + k$ (d) none of these
32. $\int_0^2 3x^2 dx$ is
 (a) 7 (b) -8 (c) 8 (d) none of these
33. Using integration by parts $\int x^3 \log x dx$
 (a) $x^4/16 + k$ (b) $x^4/16 (4 \log x - 1) + k$
 (c) $4 \log x - 1 + k$ (d) none of these
34. Evaluate $\int \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \right) dx$ and the value is
 (a) $\log_e |e^x + e^{-x}|$ (b) $\log_e |e^x - e^{-x}| + k$
 (c) $\log_e |e^x - e^{-x}| + k$ (d) none of these
35. If $f'(x) = x - 1$, the equation of a curve $y = f(x)$ passing through the point (1, 0) is given by
 (a) $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$ (b) $y = x^2/2 - x + 1$
 (c) $y = x^2/2 - x + 1/2$ (d) none of these

ANSWERS

Exercise 8(A)

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c)
9. (a) 10. (a)&(b) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a)
17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (c)
25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (c) 31. (a) 32. (b)
33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b)

Exercise 8(B)

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a)
9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b)
17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (c)
33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (c)



8. C APPLICATION OF INTEGRATION TO COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

We know that marginal function is obtained by differentiating the total function. Now, when Marginal function is given and initial values are given, then total function can be obtained with the help of integration.

8.C.1 Determination of cost function

If C denotes the total cost and $MC = \frac{dC}{dx}$ is the marginal cost, then we can write $C = C(x) = \int (MC) dx + k$, where k is the constant of integration, k , being the constant, is the fixed cost.

Example 8.C.1. The marginal cost function of manufacturing x units of a product is $5 + 16x - 3x^2$. The total cost of producing 5 times is Rs. 500. Find the total cost function.

Solution: Given, $MC = 5 + 16x - 3x^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C(x) &= \int (5 + 16x - 3x^2) dx \\ &= 5x + 16 \frac{x^2}{2} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + k \\ C(x) &= 5x + 8x^2 - x^3 + k\end{aligned}$$

When $x = 5$, $C(x) = C(5) = \text{Rs. } 500$

$$\text{or, } 500 = 25 + 200 - 125 + k$$

This gives, $k = 400$

$$\therefore C(x) = 5x + 8x^2 - x^3 + 400$$

Example 8. C.2. The marginal cost (MC) of a product is given to be a constant multiple of number of units (x) produced. Find the total cost function, if fixed cost is Rs. 5000 and the cost of producing 50 units is Rs. 5625

Solution: Here $MC \propto x$ i.e. $MC = k_1x$ (k_1 is a constant)

$$\therefore \frac{dC}{dx} = k_1x \Rightarrow C = \int k_1x dx + k_2$$

$$\therefore C = k_1 \frac{x^2}{2} + k_2$$

Since fixed cost = Rs 5000 $\therefore x = 0 \Rightarrow C = 5000$

$$\therefore 5625 = k_1 \frac{2500}{2} + 5000$$

$$\Rightarrow 625 = 1250 k_1 \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence $C = \frac{x^2}{4} + 5000$, is the required cost function.

8.C.3.2 Determination of Total Revenue Function

If $R(x)$ denote the total revenue function and MR is the marginal revenue function, then

$$MR = \frac{d}{dx}[R(x)]$$

$$\therefore R(x) = \int (MR)dx + k \text{ Where } k \text{ is the constant of integration.}$$

Also, when $R(x)$ is known, the demand function can be found as $p = \frac{Rx}{x}$

Example 8.C.20 The marginal revenue function for a product is given by

$$MR = \frac{6}{(x-3)^2} - 4.$$

Find the total revenue function and the demand function.

Solution: $MR = \frac{6}{(x-3)^2} - 4$

$$\therefore R = \int \left| \frac{6}{(x-3)^2} - 4 \right| dx = \frac{6}{x-3} - 4x + k$$

$$X = 0, R = 0 \Rightarrow k = -2$$

$$R = \frac{6}{x-3} - 4x - 2, \text{ which is the required revenue function.}$$

$$\text{Now, } PR = \frac{R}{x} = \frac{6}{x(x-3)} - 4 - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{6}{x(x-3)} - \frac{2}{x} - 4$$

$$= \frac{-6 - 2x + 6}{x(x-3)} - 4$$

$$= \frac{-2}{x-3} - 4 = \frac{2}{3-x} - 4$$

$$\therefore \text{ The demand function is given by } p = \frac{2}{3-x} - 4.$$

EXERCISE -8(C)

Choose the most appropriate option (a) (b) (c) or (d)

1. The fixed cost of a new product is Rs. 18000 and the variable cost per unit is Rs 550. If demand function $p(x)=4000-150x$, find the break-even values.

(a) 15, 8 (b) 7, 12 (c) 3, 17 (d) 5, 15

Using the data (2-4) A company sells its product at Rs.60 per unit. Fixed cost for the company is Rs.18000 and the variable cost is estimated to be 25% of total revenue.

2. Determine: the total revenue function .

(a) $70x$ (b) $60x$ (c) $90x$ (d) $100x$

3. Determine the total cost function

(a) $19000 + 6x$ (b) $20000 + 10x$ (c) $18000 + 15x$ (d) $4000 + 5x$

4. Determine the breakeven point

(a) 600 (b) 400 (c) 700 (d) 1000

Using the data (5-8) The total cost $C(x)$ of a company as $C(x) = 1000 + 25x + 2x^2$ where x is the output.

5. Determine: the average cost

(a) $1000/x + 25 + 2x$ (b) $1000/x + 20 + 2x$
(c) $1000/x + 30 + 3x$ (d) $1000/x + 25 + x$

6. Determine the marginal cost.

(a) $30 + 4x$ (b) $25 + 4x$ (c) $50 + 4x$ (d) $50 + 5x$

7. Find the marginal cost when 15 units are produced,

(a) 60 (b) 90 (c) 80 (d) 85

8. Find the actual cost of producing 15th unit.

(a) 80 (b) 70 (c) 83 (d) 90

Using the data (9-12).The total cost function of a firm is given

$C^s(x) = 0.002x^3 - 0.04x^2 + 5x + 1500$, where x is the output.

9. Determine: the average cost

(a) $0.002x^2 - 0.04x + 5 + 1500/x$ (b) $0.002x^2 - 0.05x + 5 + 1500/x$
(c) $0.002x^2 - 0.05x + 5 + 1000/x$ (d) $0.002x^2 - 0.05x + 5 + 500/x$

10. Determine the marginal average cost (MAC)

(a) $0.004x - 0.08 - 1500/x^2$

(b) $0.004x - 0.04 - 1500/x^2$

(c) $0.004x - 0.04 - 1000/x^2$

(d) $0.001x - 0.04 - 1500/x^2$

(11) Find the marginal cost.

(a) $0.06x^2 - 0.10x + 5$

(b) $0.06x^2 - 0.16x + 5$

(c) $0.006x^2 - 0.08x + 5$

(d) $0.05x^2 - 0.08x + 5$

(12) Find the rate of change of MC with respect to x.

(a) $0.012x - 0.10$

(b) $0.010x - 0.08$

(c) $0.012x + 0.08$

(d) $0.012x - 0.08$

13. The total cost function for a company is given by $C(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - 7x + 27$. Find the level of output for which $MC = AC$

(a) 8

(b) 6

(c) 9

(d) 10

Using the data (14-17) The demand function for a monopolist is given by $x = 100 - 4p$, where x is the number of units of product produced and sold and p is the price per unit.

14. Find total revenue function

(a) $25x - x^2/4$

(b) $25x + x^2/4$

(c) $25x - x^2/2$

(d) $5x - x^2/4$

15. Find average revenue function

(a) $25 - x/6$

(b) $25 - x/4$

(c) $5 - x/4$

(d) $25 + x/4$

16. Find marginal revenue function

(a) $25 - x/3$

(b) $25 - x/4$

(c) $5 - x/2$

(d) $25 - x/2$

17. Find price and quantity at which $MR = 0$.

(a) 50, 12.5

(b) 70, 12.5

(c) 100, 12.5

(d) 70, 10

Using the data (18-21) A firm knows that the demand function for one of its products is linear. It also knows that it can sell 1000 units when the price is Rs. 4 per unit and it can sell 1500 units when the price is Rs. 2 per unit.

18. Find the demand function.

(a) $2000 - 250p$

(b) $2000 - 5p$

(c) $2000 + 5p$

(d) $2000 - 25p$

19. Find the total revenue function

(a) $8 - x^2/250$

(b) $8x - x^2/50$

(c) $8x - x^2/250$

(d) $8x - x^2/25$

20. Find the average revenue function.

- (a) $8 - x/50$ (b) $8 - x/25$ (c) $8 + x/250$ (d) $8 - x/250$

21. Find the marginal revenue function.

- (a) $8 - x/12$ (b) $8 - x/25$ (c) $8 - x/125$ (d) $8 + x/125$

22. A company charge Rs. 15000 for a refrigerator on orders of 20 or less refrigerator. The charge is reduced on every set by Rs. 100 per piece for each piece ordered in excess of 20. Find the largest size order the company should allow so as to receive a maximum revenue.

- (a) 85 (b) 80 (c) 100 (d) 70

23. A firm has the following demand and the average cost-functions:

$x = 480 - 20p$ and $AC = 10 + \frac{x}{15}$. Determine the profit maximizing output and price of the monopolist.

- (a) 70, 25 (b) 60, 30 (c) 60, 25 (d) 70, 30

Using the data (24-25) The marginal cost of production is $MC = 20 - 0.04x + 0.003x^2$ where x is the number of units produced. The fixed cost is Rs. 7000.

24. Find the total cost function.

- (a) $C = 20x - 0.02x^2 + 0.001x^3 + 7000$ (b) $C = -20x - 0.04x^2 + 0.001x^3 + 7000$
 (c) $C = 20x + 0.02x^2 + 0.001x^3 + 7000$ (d) $C = 20x - 0.02x^2 + 0.001x^3 - 7000$

25. Find the average cost function.

- (a) $AC = 20 - 0.02x + 0.001x^2 + \frac{7000}{x}$ (b) $AC = 20 - 0.02x + 0.001x^2 + \frac{7000}{x}$
 (c) $AC = 20 - 0.02x + 0.001x^2 - \frac{7000}{x}$ (d) $AC = 20 + 0.02x + 0.001x^2 + \frac{7000}{x}$

Using the data (26-27) The marginal cost function of manufacturing x units of a product is given by $MC = 3x^2 - 10x + 3$. If the fixed cost of product is Rs. 7.

26. Find the total cost function

- (a) $C = x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x + 7$ (b) $C = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 7$
 (c) $C = x^3 + 5x^2 - 3x + 7$ (d) $C = x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x - 7$

27. Find the average cost function.

- (a) $AC = x^2 - 5x + 3 + \frac{7}{x}$ (b) $AC = x^2 - 5x + 3 - \frac{7}{x}$
 (c) $AC = x^2 - 5x - 3 + \frac{7}{x}$ (d) $AC = x^2 + 5x - 3 + \frac{7}{x}$

Using the data (28-29). The marginal cost function of a commodity is given by $MC = \frac{14000}{\sqrt{7x+4}}$ and the fixed cost is Rs. 18000.

28. Find the total cost function.

(a) $C = 4000\sqrt{7x+4} + 10000$

(b) $C = 4000\sqrt{7x+4} - 10000$

(c) $C = 400\sqrt{7x+4} + 10000$

(d) $C = 4000\sqrt{7x^2+4} + 1000$

29. Find average cost of producing x units of the products.

(a) $AC = \frac{4000}{x}\sqrt{7x+2} + \frac{10000}{x}$

(b) $AC = \frac{4000}{x}\sqrt{7x+4} + \frac{10000}{x}$

(c) $AC = \frac{4000}{x}\sqrt{7x+4} + \frac{10000}{x^2}$

(d) $AC = \frac{4000}{x}\sqrt{7x+4} + \frac{1000}{x}$

30. The marginal revenue of a function $MR = 7-4x-x^2$. Find the total Revenue.

(a) $R = 7x - \frac{4x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}$

(b) $R = 7x + \frac{4x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3}$

(c) $R = 7x - \frac{4x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$

(d) $R = 7x + \frac{4x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$

ANSWERS

Set C

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (a) | 2 (b) | 3 (c) | 4 (b) | 5 (a) | 6 (b) |
| 7 (d) | 8 (c) | 9 (a) | 10 (b) | 11 (c) | 12 (d) |
| 13 (b) | 14 (a) | 15 (b) | 16 (d) | 17 (a) | 18 (a) |
| 19 (c) | 20 (d) | 21 (c) | 22 (a) | 23 (c) | 24 (a) |
| 25 (a) | 26 (b) | 27 (a) | 28 (a) | 29 (b) | 30 (a) |