

# CUET Mathematics Test

## Chapter: Integrals

### General Instructions

1. Total Questions: **20**
2. Duration: **60 Minutes**
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Each question carries **5 marks**.
5. For each correct answer: **+5 marks**.
6. For each incorrect answer: **-1 mark**.
7. No negative marking for unanswered questions.
8. Use of calculator or electronic devices is strictly prohibited.
9. Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options.

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1. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-16}$
- (A)  $\frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x-4}{x+4} \right| + C$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{8} \log \left| \frac{x-4}{x+4} \right| + C$   
(C)  $\frac{1}{8} \log \left| \frac{x+4}{x-4} \right| + C$   
(D)  $\frac{1}{4} \log \left| \frac{x+4}{x-4} \right| + C$
2. The value of  $\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$  is:
- (A)  $\tan^{-1}(\cos x) + C$   
(B)  $-\tan^{-1}(\cos x) + C$   
(C)  $\log |1 + \cos^2 x| + C$   
(D)  $\tan^{-1}(\sin x) + C$
3. Evaluate  $\int e^x(\sin x + \cos x) dx$
- (A)  $e^x \cos x + C$   
(B)  $e^x \sin x + C$   
(C)  $-e^x \sin x + C$   
(D)  $e^x(\sin x - \cos x) + C$
4.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-25x^2}}$  is equal to:
- (A)  $\frac{1}{5} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{3}\right) + C$   
(B)  $\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{3}\right) + C$   
(C)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{3}\right) + C$   
(D)  $\frac{1}{5} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3x}{5}\right) + C$
5. Find  $\int x \sec^2 x dx$
- (A)  $x \tan x + \log |\cos x| + C$   
(B)  $x \tan x - \log |\sec x| + C$   
(C)  $x \tan x + \log |\sec x| + C$   
(D)  $x \tan x - \log |\cos x| + C$
6. The integral  $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx$  requires which technique first?
- (A) Integration by parts  
(B) Substitution  $u = x^2$   
(C) Long division  
(D) Partial fractions directly
7. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2}$
- (A)  $\tan^{-1}(x+1) + C$   
(B)  $\tan^{-1}(x) + C$   
(C)  $\log |x^2 + 2x + 2| + C$   
(D)  $\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(x+1) + C$
8.  $\int \log x dx$  is:
- (A)  $1/x + C$   
(B)  $x \log x + x + C$   
(C)  $x \log x - x + C$   
(D)  $x \log x + C$
9. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)}$
- (A)  $\log |x| - \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$   
(B)  $\log |x| + \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + 1) + C$   
(C)  $\log |x^2 + 1| - \log |x| + C$   
(D)  $\tan^{-1} x + C$

10. If  $\int \frac{3x^2}{x^6+1} dx = \tan^{-1}(f(x)) + C$ , then  $f(x)$  is:

- (A)  $x^2$
- (B)  $x^3$
- (C)  $x^4$
- (D)  $3x$

11. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}$

- (A)  $\log|x+1+\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}|+C$
- (B)  $\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)+C$
- (C)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)+C$
- (D)  $\log|x+\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}|+C$

12.  $\int \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1} dx$  is equal to:

- (A)  $\log|e^x+e^{-x}|+C$
- (B)  $\log|e^x-e^{-x}|+C$
- (C)  $e^x+e^{-x}+C$
- (D)  $\log|e^{2x}+1|+C$

13. Find  $\int \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)} dx$

- (A)  $\log\left|\frac{(x-2)^2}{x-1}\right|+C$
- (B)  $\log\left|\frac{x-1}{(x-2)^2}\right|+C$
- (C)  $2\log|x-2|-\log|x-1|+C$
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

14. Evaluate  $\int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{\tan^2 x+4}} dx$

- (A)  $\log|\tan x+\sqrt{\tan^2 x+4}|+C$
- (B)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan x}{2}\right)+C$
- (C)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\tan x}{2}\right)+C$
- (D)  $\log|\sec x|+C$

15.  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}}$  is solved by substituting:

- (A)  $x = \sin \theta$
- (B)  $e^x = \sin \theta$
- (C)  $e^x = t$
- (D)  $1 - e^{2x} = t$

16. Find  $\int x^2 e^x dx$

- (A)  $e^x(x^2-2x+2)+C$
- (B)  $e^x(x^2+2x+2)+C$
- (C)  $e^x(x^2-2x)+C$
- (D)  $x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + C$

17. Evaluate  $\int \frac{dx}{9x^2-1}$

- (A)  $\frac{1}{6} \log\left|\frac{3x-1}{3x+1}\right|+C$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \log\left|\frac{3x-1}{3x+1}\right|+C$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{3} \log\left|\frac{3x-1}{3x+1}\right|+C$
- (D)  $\log|9x^2-1|+C$

18.  $\int \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  is equal to:

- (A)  $2\sin\sqrt{x}+C$
- (B)  $\sin\sqrt{x}+C$

- (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \sin \sqrt{x} + C$
- (D)  $2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$

19. The integral  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2}$  results in:

- (A)  $\frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
- (B)  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{a} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
- (D)  $\log|x^2 + a^2| + C$

20. Evaluate  $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2-2x-5} dx$  involves:

- (A) Expressing numerator as  $A \frac{d}{dx}(\text{denominator}) + B$
- (B) Partial fractions only
- (C) Substitution  $x + 3 = t$
- (D) Integration by parts

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