# FD-2862

# BCA (Part-II) Examination, 2022

## Paper - I

## Calculus and Differential Equations

Time : Three Hours]	[Maximum	Marks	:	80
	[Minimum Pass	Marks	:	27

**Note** : Answer any **two** parts from each question. All questions carry equal marks. Simple/Scientific calculator is allowed.

#### Unit-I

- 1. (a) Prove that  $\lim_{x \to 3} (x^2 + 2x) = 15$ .
  - (b) State and prove the Mostest theorem.
  - (c) Test for differentiability the function f given by

$$f(x)\begin{cases} x^{m}\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \text{ if } x \neq 0\\ 0, \qquad \text{ if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Also find the value of *m* when f'(x) is continuous at x = 0.

**DRG\_8**(4)



#### Unit-II

2. (a) Find the derivative of the function  $\log_{10} x + \log_x 10$  with respect to x.

(b) If 
$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{b}\right) = \log\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$
, then prove that

$$x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1) x y_{n+1} + 2n^2 y_n = 0$$

(c) Tangents are drawn to the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  and the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  at

the points where a common ordinate cuts them. Show that if  $\theta$  be the greatest inclination of these tangents, then

$$\tan \theta = \frac{(a-b)}{2\sqrt{ab}}$$

#### Unit-III

3. (a) Evaluate

$$\int \frac{x \tan^{-1} x^2}{1 + x^4} dx$$

**DRG\_8** (4)

(Continued)

(b) Evaluate

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(x-a\right)\sin\left(x-b\right)}$$

(c) Evaluate

$$\int \log\left(1+x^2\right) dx$$

#### **Unit-IV**

4. (a) Show that  $\int_{0}^{2a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx, \text{ if}$  f(2a - x) = f(x), and  $\int_{0}^{2a} f(x) dx = 0 \text{ if } f(2a - x) = -f(x)$ 

(b) Find the value of  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} dx$ .

(c) Show that

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

**DRG\_8** (4)

(Turn Over)

#### Unit-V

5. (a) Show that  $Ax^2 + By^2 = 1$  is the solution of

$$x\left[y\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right] = y\frac{dy}{dx}$$

- (b) Solve the differential equation  $(1-x^2) (1-y) dx = xy (1+y) dy$
- (c) Solve

$$(x+y)(dx-dy) = dx + dy$$