

October 2010

Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA) Examination
II Semester**Mathematics - II**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 40

Note : All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. Solve any two parts from each question.

1. (a) Trace the curve :

$$Y^2 (a + x) = x^2 (a - x)$$

- (b) Trace the polar curve :

$$r = a(1 - \sin\theta)$$

- (c) Examine the convergence of the integral :

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

- (d) Show that the integral
- $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$
- is convergent.

2. (a) Prove that :

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \times \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \pi$$

- (b) Prove that
- $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$
- and evaluate
- $\Gamma\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$
- .

- (c) Prove that, the length of the arc of the parabola
- $y^2 = 4ax$
- cut off by the line
- $3y = 8x$
- is
- $\left[\log 2 + \frac{15}{16}\right]$
- .

- (d) Prove that the intrinsic equation of the parable
- $3ay^2 = 2x^3$
- is
- $9s = 4a(\sec^2 \psi - 1)$

3. (a) Evaluate :

$$\int_1^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} x dx dy$$

- (b) Evaluate :

$$\iiint_V z dx dy dz$$

where the region of integration V is a cylinder which is bounded by $z = 0$, $z = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

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- (c) Changing to polar co-ordinates, evaluate :

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy.$$

- (d) Show that :

$$\iint_S (axi + byj + czk) \cdot ndS = \frac{4}{3} \pi (a + b + c)$$

where S is the surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

4. (a) If
- $U = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$
- , then prove that :

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

- (b) If
- $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$
- (
- $x, y \neq (0, 0)$
-) and show that the function is continuous

$$= 0 \quad (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

- (c) Expand
- $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy - y^2$
- by Taylor's theorem in the power of
- $(x - 1)$
- and
- $(y + 2)$
- .

- (d) Let
- $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^2y$
- . Find the proper value of
- θ
- if
- $a = b = 0$
- ,
- $h = 1$
- ,
- $K = 2$
- using mean value theorem for two variables.

5. (a) Find the maximum and minimum value of the function :

$$f(x, y) = xy(a - x - y)$$

- (b) Find the maxima and minima of
- $U = x^2 = y^2 + z^2$
- where
- $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$
- .

- (c) Test the convergence of the series :

$$1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x^3}{10} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n^2 + 1} + \dots (x > 0)$$

- (d) Test for the convergence of the series :

$$x^2 + \frac{2^2}{3.4} x^4 + \frac{2^2.4^2}{3.4.5.6} x^6 + \frac{2^2.4^2.6^2}{3.4.5.6.7.8} x^8 + \dots x > 0$$

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