



# FD-2862

BCA (Part-II) Examination, 2022

Paper - I

Calculus and Differential Equations

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

[Minimum Pass Marks : 27

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

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## Unit-I

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

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

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

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### 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

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ and the circle } x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \text{ at}$$

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

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

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(b) Evaluate

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

(c) Evaluate

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

#### Unit-IV

4. (a) Show that

$$\int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, \text{ if}$$

$$f(2a-x) = f(x), \text{ and}$$

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

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

(c) Show that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

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**Unit-V**

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

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

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

- (c) Solve

$$(x + y) \frac{dx - dy}{\quad} = dx + dy$$