

**CBCS-235**

**B. Sc. (Hon's) (CS) (First Semester) Examination,  
Dec. 2023**

**(CBCS Course)**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE**

***Paper : 102***

***(Calculus)***

***Time Allowed : Three hours***

***Maximum Marks : 60***

***Minimum Pass Marks : 21***

***Note : Attempt all five questions from section A and  
any three question from section B.  
Distribution of marks is given with section.***

***Section-‘A’***

***(Short Answer Type Questions)      5×6=30***

***Note : Attempt all five questions. One question  
from each unit is compulsory. Each  
question carries 6 marks.***



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**Unit-I**

1. Define monotonic increasing, monotonic decreasing and oscillatory sequences with examples.

Or

Evaluate :

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{\tan x}}$$

**Unit-II**

2. Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}$$

Or

Discuss different types of discontinuity.

**Unit-III**

3. Prove that the function  $f(x)$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & , x \neq 0 \\ 0 & , x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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is continuous at origin but not differentiable at origin.

Or

Write geometrical interpretation of Lagrange's mean value theorem.

**Unit-IV**

4. Expand  $\log(1+x)$  by Maclaurin's theorem.

Or

Prove that  $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$  has one maxima and one minima.

**Unit-V**

5. Find radius of curvature of the curve

$$x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t$$

Or

Show that the curve  $y = 2x - 3 + \frac{1}{x}$  is concave from below for all positive values of  $x$ .

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## Section-'B'

**(Long Answer Type Questions)  $3 \times 10 = 30$** 

*Note : Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.*

6. Prove that :

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$$

7. Prove that the function  $f(x) = |x|$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ . Draw the graph of this function.

8. Verify Cauchy's mean value theorem for the functions  $x^2$  and  $x^3$  in the interval  $[1, 2]$ .

9. Expand  $\log \sin(x+h)$  in powers of  $h$  by Taylor's theorem.

10. Find all asymptotes of the curve

$$x^2 y^2 - a^2 (x^2 + y^2) - a^3 (x + y) + a^4 = 0$$