

**Paper Code : 21308**

**F-408**

**B.C.A. (Second Semester)**

**Examination, 2022**

**(New Course)**

**Paper No. BCA-N-203**

**MATHEMATICS-II**

**Time : Three Hours ] [ Maximum Marks : 70**

**Note :** Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks. Symbols used are as usual.

1. (a) Prove that the system  $\mathbb{Q}$  of rational numbers has the Archimedean property i.e. is an Archimedean ordered field.
- (b) Show that any open interval is a neighbourhood of each of its points.
2. (a) Find the limit points of the set

$$S = \left\{ \frac{n}{n+1}; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

(1)

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- (b) Prove that the intersection of an arbitrary collection of closed sets is closed.

3. (a) Evaluate :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{(1+x)^{1/2} - 1}$

- (b) Examine the following function for continuity at  $x=0$  and  $x=1$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & ; x \leq 0 \\ 1 & ; 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{x} & ; x > 1 \end{cases}$$

4. (a) If  $\langle s_n \rangle$  is a Cauchy sequence of real numbers which has a subsequence converging to  $\ell$ , prove that  $\langle s_n \rangle$  itself converges to  $\ell$ . <https://www.mjpruonline.com>

- (b) Prove that the set of limit points of every sequence is a closed set.

5. (a) Expand  $\tan x$  by Maclaurin's theorem.

- (b) Verify Cauchy's Mean Value Theorem for the functions  $x^2$  and  $x^3$  in the interval  $[1, 2]$ .

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(2)

6. (a) Let  $f:[0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2, \forall x \in [0, 1].$$

Find the equation of the tangent to the graph of this curve which is parallel to the chord joining the points (0,3) and (1,2) of the curve.

- (b) Test for convergence of the series whose  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is given by  $\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + \sqrt{n^2 - 1}$

7. (a) Evaluate :  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(1+x)^{1/x} - e}{x} \right]$

- (b) Show that if the perimeter of a triangle is constant, its area is maximum when it is equilateral.

8. (a) Find the maxima and minima of  $(4-3x)^2 e^x$ .

- (b) Show that the sequence  $\langle s_n \rangle$  where  $s_n = \sin n\pi\theta$  and  $\theta$  is a rational number such that  $0 < \theta < 1$ , is not convergent.