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## BCA II SEMESTER [MAIN/A.T.K.T.] EXAMINATION JUNE - 2019 MATHEMATICS - II

[Max. Marks: 85]

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[Time: 3:00 Hrs.]

[Min. Marks : 28]

Note: All THREE Sections are compulsory. Student should not write any thing on question paper. नोट: सभी तीन खण्ड अनिवार्य हैं। विद्यार्थी प्रश्न–पत्र पर कुछ न लिखें।

[Section - A]

This Section contains Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 Mark. इस खण्ड में बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

- Q. 01 If in the equation of the curve the power of y are all even then the curve is symmetrical
  - a) About y axis

- b) About x axis
- c) In opposite quadrants
- d) None of these

यदि वक्र के समीकरण में y की सभी घातें सम हो तो वक्र समित होता है -

a) y - अक्ष के सापेक्ष

b) x - अक्ष के सापेक्ष

c) विपरीत चतुर्थांशों में

d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

- Q. 02 The value of  $\Gamma(1)$  is
  - a) 1

**b**) -1

c) 2

**d**) 0

- Γ(1) का मान है -
- a) 1

b) -1

c) 2

- **d**) 0
- **Q. 03** The value of  $\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$
का मान है -

a)  $\frac{11}{3}$ 

b)  $-\frac{11}{3}$ 

c)  $\frac{10}{3}$ 

d)  $-\frac{10}{3}$ 



Q. 04 
$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \frac{2y}{x}$$
 is (का मान है) -

b) - 1

c) 2

- d) does not exist अरितत्व नहीं है
- Q. 05 The saddle point of the function  $x^3 y^3 3x$  is -फलन  $x^3 - y^3 - 3x$  का पल्याण बिन्दु है
  - a) (0,0)

b) (1, 0)

c) (0, 1)

d) (1, 1)

This section contains Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 5 Marks. इस खण्ड में लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है।

Q. 1 Test the convergence of  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{1/2}(1-x)^{1/3}}$  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{1/2}(1-x)^{1/3}}$  के अभिसरण का परीक्षण कीजिये।

Find points of inflexion of the curve  $x = \log(y/x)$ वक्र  $x = \log(y/x)$  के नित परिवर्तन बिन्दु ज्ञात कीजिये।

Q. 2 Prove that सिद्ध कीजिये -B(m, n) = B(m + 1, n) + B(m, n + 1) m, n > 0

Find the arc length of the curve  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \log x$  from x = 1 to x = 2वक्र  $y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \log x$  की x = 1 से x = 2 तक चाप की लम्बाई ज्ञात कीजिये।

Q. 3 Evaluate मान ज्ञात कीजिये

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx \, dy}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}}}$$

Evaluate मान ज्ञात कीजिये  $\int_{1}^{2} [A.(B \times C)] dt$ , where जहाँ

A = t i - 3 j + 2 t k, B = i - 2 j + 2 k, C = 3 i + t j - k

Cont....

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Q. 4 If 
$$u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y}$$
, then show that  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \tan u$ 

यदि 
$$u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x + y}$$
, तो सिद्ध कीजिये कि  $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \tan u$ 

## OR

Examine the continuity of f(x, y) given below at point (0, 0) नीचे दिये गये फलन के सांतत्यता का परीक्षण बिन्दु (0, 0) पर कीजिये

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Q. 5 Find the maximum or minimum value of  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 4xy + 2y^2$   $f(x, y) = x^3 - 4xy + 2y^2$  का उच्चिष्ठ या निम्निष्ठ मान ज्ञात कीजिये।

## OR

Test the convergence of series 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\sqrt{n^2 + 1} - n]$$

श्रेणी 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\sqrt{n^2+1}-n]$$
 की अभिसारिता का परीक्षण कीजिये।

## [Section - C]

This section contains Essay Type Questions. Each question carries 11 marks. इस खण्ड में दीर्घउत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 11 अंकों का है।

Q. 6 Trace the curve  $y^2 (2 a - x) = x^3$  वक्र  $y^2 (2 a - x) = x^3$  का अनुरेखण कीजिये।

Test the convergence of  $\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan x}} dx$   $\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tan x}} dx \quad \text{की अभिसारिता का परीक्षण कीजिये}$ 

Q. 7 Find the intrinsic equation of  $y = c \cos h$  (x/c). Hence show that  $c \rho = c^2 + s^2$ , where  $\rho$  is radius of curvature. वक्र  $y = c \cos h$  (x/c) का नैज समीकरण ज्ञात कीजिये अतः दर्शाइये  $c \rho = c^2 + s^2$ ,

जहां ρ वक्रता त्रिज्या है।

OR

P.T.O.

Prove that सिद्ध कीजिये  $B(m, n) = \frac{\boxed{m} \boxed{n}}{\boxed{m+n}} \quad (m, n > 0)$ 

Q. 8 Find the area enclosed by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_{tall} \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by double  $\inf_{\substack{t \in \mathbb{S}_t \\ \text{ $\mathbb{S}_t$}}} \frac{1}{tall}$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2$  by a substitution  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curves  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^3$  by the curve  $y = x^3$ 

Verify Stoke's theorem for the function  $\overrightarrow{F} = x^2 \ \hat{i} + x \ y \ \hat{j}$  integrated round square in xy - plane whose sides are along the line x = 0, y = 0, x = a, y = 0, x = a, y = 0, x = a, y = a से बने आयत के परितः लिया गया है।

Q. 9 if  $u = e^{xyz}$  then show that  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = (1 + 3 x y z + x^2 y^2 z^2) e^{xyz}$  पदि  $u = e^{xyz}$  तो सिद्ध कीजिये  $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = (1 + 3 x y z + x^2 y^2 z^2) e^{xyz}$  !

Expand the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 y + 3 y - 2$  in powers of (x - 1) and (y + 1) by Taylor's theorem. फलन  $f(x, y) = x^2 y + 3 y - 2$  को (x - 1) और (y + 2) के घातों में टेलर प्रमेय है। विस्तारित कीजिये।

Q. 10 Find the maxima and minima of  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  where  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$   $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  का उच्चिष्ठ या निम्निष्ठ मान ज्ञात कीजिये जबिक दिया है  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ 

OR

Test the convergence of the series

$$\frac{x}{1.2} + \frac{x^2}{3.4} + \frac{x^3}{5.6} + \frac{x^4}{7.8} + \dots, x > 0$$
श्रेणी 
$$\frac{x}{1.2} + \frac{x^2}{3.4} + \frac{x^3}{5.6} + \frac{x^4}{7.8} + \dots, x > 0 \quad की अभिसारिता का परीक्षण कीजिये।$$

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