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Total No. of Questions: 05Total No. of Printed Pages: 03

**Code No. : B-420(B)** 

**Annual Examination - 2017** 

**Class BCA-III** 

## Paper- I

# **CALCULUS & GEOMETRY**

Max.Marks : 50

Time : 3 Hrs.Min.Marks : 20Note : Attempt any two parts from each unit. All questions carry<br/>equal marks.

### Unit-I

$\int_{0}^{a} \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}[0, \mathbf{b}]}{\mathbf{A}^{2}} = a^{3} / 3$ Q-1.(a)Let $f:[a, b] \rightarrow$	R be a bounded functio	n on . Prove
that	iff for every , there	e exists a partition
P of [a,b] s.t.		
U (p, f)-L (p, f	) <	
(b) Let $f = on$	[0, a], a>0 show that	and

(c) State and prove the fundamental theorem of Integral Calculus.

### **Unit-II**

Q-2.(a)Discuss the maximum or minimum values of the function :

$$u = xy + \frac{a^3}{x} + \frac{a^3}{y}$$
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(b) Find the minimum distance from the origin to the plane x+2y-2z-12=0
(c) Find the maximum and minimum value of u = a<sup>2</sup>x<sup>2</sup> + b<sup>2</sup>y<sup>2</sup> + c<sup>2</sup>z<sup>2</sup> where x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup> + z<sup>2</sup> = 1 and

#### **Unit-III**

Q-3.(a)Test the convergence of

(b) Test the convergence  $\int_{a}^{\infty} e^{-x} \frac{Sin x}{x^{2}} dx$  where a > 0(c) Prove that the integral  $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{(x-a)\sqrt{b-x}}$  diverges.



Q-4.(a)Show that the plane : ax+by+cz=0 cuts the cone

yz + zx + xy = 0 in two perpendicular lines if

(b) The plane meets the co-ordinates axes in A, B, C

Prove that the equation of the cone genrated by the lines drawn from 0 to meet the cirde ABC is (c) Find the equation of right circular cylinder whose radius

(3)

is 3 and axis is 
$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{2} = 5 - z$$



Q-5.(a)Prove that the polar equation of a conic is

where the focus is a pole.

(b) If  $Psp^{l}$  is a focal chord of a conic whose focus is S and the

equation is 
$$\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta$$
 then

$$\begin{array}{l} herefore for the second state of the s$$

(c) Find the polar equation of a straight line which is at a distance P from the pole and the perpendicular from the pole to the line makes an angle  $\alpha$  with the initial line.

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