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(20525)
B.C.A. - IV Sem.

(Printed Pages 4)
Roll No.

18020

B.C.A. Examination, May-2025

MATHEMATICS-III

(BCA-406)

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 75

Note : Attempt **all** the sections as per instructions.

Section-A

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : Attempt **all** the **five** questions. Each question carries **three** marks. $3 \times 5 = 15$

1. Define argument of a complex number and find the argument of $\frac{2+i}{4i+(1+i)^2}$.

2. Test the convergence of the series

$$\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2+x} + \frac{1}{3+x} + \dots$$

3. If, $\vec{r} = (\cos nt)\hat{i} + (\sin nt)\hat{j}$ where n is a constant and t varies, find $\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$.

4. Solve $3e^x \tan y \, dx + (1-e^x)\sec^2 y \, dy = 0$

5. Solve $(D^2+D+1)^2 y = 0$

Section-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : Attempt any **two** questions out of the three questions. Each question carries

7.5 marks.

$2 \times 7.5 = 15$

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{(1+i)x-2i}{3+i} + \frac{(2-3i)y+i}{3-i} = i, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

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7. Define Directional Derivative of a point.
Find the directional derivative of the function $f(x,y,z)=xy+yz+zx$ in the direction of the vector $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ at the point $(3, 1, 2)$.

8. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} - x^3y^3 + xy = 0$

Section-C

(Descriptive Answer Type Questions)

Note : Attempt any **three** questions out of the following **five** questions. Each question carries **equal** marks.

$$3 \times 15 = 45$$

9. Test the convergence of the series
 $1 + \frac{2x}{2!} + \frac{3^2x^2}{3!} + \frac{4^3x^3}{4!} + \dots$
10. If $\nabla^2 f(r) = 0$, show that $f(r) = c_1 \log r + c_2$ where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and c_1 and c_2 are arbitrary constants.

11. Find the Fourier series for the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k(x-c) & , -c < x < 0 \\ k(c+x) & , 0 < x < c \end{cases}$$

12. Solve $\frac{xdx + ydy}{xdy - ydx} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}$

13. (a) Find the particular integral of the following differential equation by the method of undetermined coefficients-

$$(D^2 + 1)y = \cos x$$

(b) Solve $(D^2 - 2D + 1)y = x e^x \cos x$