



C14-A/AA/AEI/BM/CH/CHST/C/CM/EC/EE/CHPP/
CHPC/CHOT/PET/M/RAC/MET/MNG/
IT/TT/PCT-102

4002

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

OCT/NOV—2017

FIRST YEAR (COMMON) EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS—I

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

3×10=30

Instructions : (1) Answer **all** questions.

(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed *five* simple sentences.

1. Resolve

$$\frac{1}{x^2(x-2)}$$

into partial fractions.

2. Evaluate :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

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3. If *

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ x & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a singular matrix, find the value of x .

4. Show that

$$\frac{\cos 12^\circ \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ \sin 12^\circ} \tan 57^\circ$$

5. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{\tan 3A} - \frac{1}{\tan A} = \frac{1}{\cot 3A} - \frac{1}{\cot A} \cot 4A$$

6. If $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$, show that

$$z^3 - \frac{1}{z^3} = 2 \cos 3\theta, \quad z^3 + \frac{1}{z^3} = 2i \sin 3\theta$$

7. Find the point of intersection of the lines $3x - 4y - 6 = 0$ and $6x - 5y - 9 = 0$.

8. Find the equation of the circle, whose centre is the point $(-7, -3)$ and radius is 10.

9. Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{\sin 4x - \sin 2x}$$

10. If $u = e^{ax} \sin bx$ then find

$$\frac{u}{x}, \quad \frac{u}{y}$$

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PART—B

10×5=50

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any five* questions.
(2) Each question carries **ten** marks.
(4) Answers should be comprehensive and the criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

11. (a) Using matrix inversion method, solve the equations

$$2x + 8y + 5z = 5; x + y + z = 2; x + 2y + z = 2$$

(b) Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c & b^2 & c^2 \\ 1 & c & a & c^2 & a^2 \\ 1 & a & b & a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

12. (a) If

$$A + B + C = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

then prove that $\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = 1 - 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C$.

(b) If

$$\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z$$

then prove that $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1$.

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13. (a) Solve :

$$8 \sin \theta = \sin 3\theta$$

(b) In a $\triangle ABC$, show that

$$\frac{C^2 \sin(A-B)}{\sin A \sin B} = 0$$

14. (a) Find the eccentricity, centre, vertices, foci, length of the latus-rectum and equation of directrices of the ellipse $3x^2 + 4y^2 - 12x - 8y + 4 = 0$.

(b) Find the ^{*} equation of the hyperbola in the form

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

whose eccentricity is 2 and whose distance between the foci is 16.

15. (a) If

$$y = \log \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}}$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

(b) Find

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

if $y = (\cos x)^{(\cos x)^{(\cos x)^{\dots}}}$.

16. (a) If $x = \cos \theta$, $y = \sin \theta$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

(b) If

$$y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

show that

$$(1 + x^2)y_2 - xy_1 = 0$$

17. (a) Find the lengths of the tangent, normal, sub-tangent, and subnormal for the curve $y = x^3 - 3x + 2$ at $(0, 2)$.

(b) Find the rate at which the area of an equilateral triangle is increasing when each side is 10 cm and length of each side is increasing at the rate of 2 cm/min.

18. (a) The sum of the sides of a rectangle is constant. If the area is to be maximum show that the rectangle is a square.

(b) If the length of a simple pendulum l is decreased by 2%, find the approximate percentage error in calculated value of its period T , where $T = 2\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$, and g is a constant.
