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**C20-A-AA-AEI-BM-CHST-MNG-CH-MET-TT-AMT-
AMG-WD-CAI-401**

7401

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-20)

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER—2022

FOURTH SEMESTER (COMMON) EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-III

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

3×10=30

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

1. Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$.

2. Solve $(D^2 + 25)y = 0$, where $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$.

3. Find the particular integral of $(D^2 + 1)y = \sin 3x$, where $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$.

4. Find the particular integral of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 5e^{3x}$.

5. Find $L\{5 + 2t - t^2\}$.

6. Using Laplace transforms, evaluate $\int_0^\infty e^{-4t} \sin 3t dt$.

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7. Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s-4} + \frac{3}{s^2-9} \right\}$.
8. Write the Euler's formulae for the Fourier series expansion of $f(x)$ in the interval $(0, 2\pi)$.
9. Find the value of a_0 in the Fourier series expansion of x^2 in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$.
10. Find the value of a_n in the half-range Fourier Cosine series of $f(x) = 1$ in the interval of $(0, \pi)$.

PART—B

8×5=40

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.
 (2) Each question carries **eight** marks.

11. (a) Solve $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0$

(OR)

(b) Solve $(D^3 + 2D^2 + 9D + 18)y = 0$, where $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$.

12. (a) Solve $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^{2x} + 5 \cos 2x$, where $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$.

(OR)

(b) Solve $(D^2 - 2D + 1)y = x^3$, where $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$.

13. (a) Find $L\{e^{-2t}(3\sin 4t - 4\cos 4t)\}$.

(OR)

(b) Find $L\{t^2 \sin 2t\}$.

14. (a) Find $L\left\{\frac{1 - \cos t}{t}\right\}$.

(OR)

(b) Find $L\left\{\int_0^t e^t \cosh t dt\right\}$.

15. (a) Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 3s + 2}\right\}$.

(OR)

(b) Using Convolution theorem, find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}\right\}$.

PART—C

10×1=10

Instructions : (1) Answer the following question.

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(2) The question carries **ten** marks.

16. Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ in the interval $(0, 2)$.

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