



C14-C/CM-102

4015

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

MARCH/APRIL—2017

DCE—FIRST YEAR 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  $\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-7)}$  into partial fractions.

2. If  $\begin{matrix} x & 3 & x & 4y & 5 & 2 \\ z & 2 & x & z & 4 & 4 \end{matrix}$ , find  $x, y, z$ .

3. Evaluate  $\begin{matrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{matrix}$ .

4. Prove that  $\sin^2 45^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ .

5. Show that  $\frac{\tan 2}{1 - \sec 2} = \tan$ .

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6. Express  $\frac{2 + 5i}{4 - 3i}$  in the form of  $a + ib$ .
7. Find the equation of the straight line passing through (3, 4) and perpendicular to the line  $x + y - 1 = 0$ .
8. Find the equation of the point circle whose centre is (3, 4).
9. Evaluate :
- $$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 7x}{\sin 11x}$$
10. Find the derivative  $e^{3x} \sin 2x$  of with respect to  $x$ .

**PART—B**

10×5=50

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

11. (a) Show that 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^3 \\ b & b^2 & b^3 \\ c & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a).$$

(b) Solve the equations by Cramer's rule

$$x + 2y + z = 1, 2x + y + 2z = 1, x + y + z = 2$$

12. (a) If  $A + B + C = 180$ , then prove that

$$\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = 1 - 4 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

(b) Prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

13. (a) Solve the equation  $2 \sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta - 1 = 0$ .

(b) In any triangle  $ABC$ , prove that

$$\sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A = \sin C$$

14. (a) Find the vertex, focus, directrix, axis and length of latus rectum of the parabola  $y^2 = 16x$ .

(b) Find the equation of the ellipse, eccentricity  $\frac{1}{2}$  whose focus is the point  $(3, 1)$  and directrix is the line  $x - y - 6 = 0$ .

15. (a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$ .

(b) If  $y = \sqrt{\sin x \sqrt{\sin x \sqrt{\sin x \dots}}}$  terms, show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{2y - 1}$$

16. (a) If  $y = \log(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$ , show that  $(1 + x^2)y_2 - xy_1 = 0$ .

(b) If  $u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x + y}$ , show that  $x \frac{u}{x} - y \frac{u}{y} = \tan u$ .

17. (a) Find the lengths of the tangent, normal, sub-tangent and sub-normal to the curve  $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$  at  $(2, 4)$ .

(b) The radius of a circle is increasing at the rate of 2 cm/sec. Find the rate of change of area when the radius is 24 cm.

18. (a) Find the maximum and minimum values of

$$2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 15$$

(b) Find the approximate value of  $\sqrt[3]{123}$ .

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