



C14-EC-401/C14-CHPC-401/C14-PCT-401

4455

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

MARCH/APRIL—2017

DECE—FOURTH SEMESTER 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.

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

1. Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = 0$.

2. Solve $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 6\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 11\frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$.

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

4. Find the Laplace transform of $e^{2t} - 4t^3 - 5\sin 3t$.

5. Find $L[\sin^2 t]$.

6. Find $L^{-1}\left[\frac{2s-3}{s^2-4}\right]$.

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7. Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s^2 - 4s - 20}{s^3}$.
8. Write down the formulae for finding Fourier constants for $f(x)$ in (a, b) .
9. Find the constant term in the Fourier series corresponding to $f(x) = x - x^3$ in $(-1, 1)$.
10. Find the probability of getting two heads when three coins are tossed.

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) Solve $(D^2 - 2D - 8)y = e^{3x} - e^{4x}$.

(b) Solve $(D^2 - D - 2)y = \sin 2x$.

12. (a) Solve $(D^2 - 1)y = 1 - \cos 3x$.

(b) Find the particular integral of $(D - 1)^2 y = x$.

13. (a) Find the Laplace transform of $e^{-t} \cos 2t$.

(b) If $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{20 - 4s}{s^2 - 4s - 20}$, find $L\{e^{-t} f(2t)\}$.

14. (a) Find $L^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2 - 5s + 6}$.

(b) Using convolution theorem, find $L^{-1} \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)}$.

15. Expand the function $f(x) = x^2$ as a Fourier series in $[-\pi, \pi]$, hence deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$.
16. Find the Fourier series expansion of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ x & 2 \leq x < 4 \end{cases}$
17. (a) When two dice are thrown, find the probability of getting the sum :
 (i) 8 or 9
 (ii) more than 10
- (b) State addition theorem on probability. If $P(A) = 0.2$, $P(B) = 0.6$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$, find $P(A \cup B)$ for any events A, B.
18. (a) The letters of the word EQUATION are arranged in a row at random. Find the probability that the consonants may be in the even places.
- (b) Two cards are drawn from a well-shuffled pack. Find the probability that (i) both cards are kings and (ii) one is king and the other is ace.
