



C14-EE-102/C14-CHPP-102

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BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

MARCH/APRIL—2016

DEEE—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.

1. Resolve  $\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-7)}$  into partial fractions.

2. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $2X = A + B$ , then find  $X$ .

3. Using Laplace's expansion, evaluate  $\begin{vmatrix} p & q & r \\ r & p & q \\ q & r & p \end{vmatrix}$

4. Show that  $\frac{\cos 12^\circ \sin 12^\circ}{\cos 12^\circ \sin 12^\circ} = \tan 57^\circ$

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5. Prove that  $\frac{\sin 2A}{1 - \cos 2A} = \tan A$ .
6. Find the modulus of the complex number  $\frac{3 - 4i}{5 + 7i}$ .
7. Find the perpendicular distance of the point (3, 2) from the line  $4x - 5y - 6 = 0$ .
8. Find the centre and radius of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 4y - 12 = 0$ .
9. Evaluate  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan a}{\sin b}$ .
10. If  $y = e^{8x} \sec x$ , then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

**PART—B**

10×5=50

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any five* questions.  
 (2) Each question carries **ten** marks.

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

(b) Find the inverse of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

12. (a) Prove that  $\frac{\sin 8A}{\cos 8A} - \frac{\sin 6A}{\cos 6A} = \tan 7A$ .

(b) Prove that  $\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = \tan^{-1} \frac{6}{17}$ .

13. (a) Solve  $2 \cos^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$ .
- (b) In any triangle  $ABC$ , prove that  $a \sin(B - C) = 0$ .
14. (a) Find the equation of the parabola whose focus is at  $(1, -1)$  and directrix is  $x + y - 2 = 0$ .
- (b) Find the equation of the hyperbola whose foci are  $(-3, 0)$  and  $e = 6$ .
15. (a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $x = a(\sin \theta)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ .
- (b) If  $y = x^{x^{x^{\dots}}}$  then prove that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{x(1 - y \log x)}$ .
16. (a) If  $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ , prove that  $x^2 y_2 - xy_1 - y = 0$ .
- (b) If  $u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x + y}$ , then prove that  $x \frac{u}{x} - y \frac{u}{y} = \tan u$ .
17. (a) Find the equations of tangent and normal to the curve  $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$  at  $(1, 2)$ .
- (b) A particle is moving along a straight line according to the law  $s = 2t^3 - 3t^2 - 15t + 18$  ( $t$  is in secs). Find its velocity when its acceleration is zero.
- \* 18. (a) The sum of two numbers is 24. Find the numbers when the sum of their squares is a minimum.
- (b) The time  $T$  of a complete oscillation of a simple pendulum of length  $l$  is given by the equation  $T = 2\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ , where  $g$  is a constant. Find the approximate percentage error in the calculated value of  $T$  corresponding to an error 2% in the value of  $l$ .

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