



C14-A/AA/BM/CH/CHST/AEI/MNG/
MET/IT/TT/PCT-102

4002

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

OCT/NOV—2015

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.

1. Resolve $\frac{3x-1}{(x-2)(x-3)}$ into partial fractions.

2. If

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

find $(A - A^T)$.

3. Find the values of x , y and z from

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-3 & 3x-2y & 2 & 7 & 2y \\ 3x-z & x & y & z & y & 4 & 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

4. If $A + B = 45^\circ$, then prove that $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan B) = 2$.

5. Prove that

$$\frac{\cos 7A}{\sec A} = \frac{\sin 7A}{\operatorname{cosec} A} = \cos 8A$$

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6. Find the real and imaginary parts of the complex number $\frac{4 - 5i}{1 - 2i}$.

7. Find the perpendicular distance of the point (3, 5) from the line $4x - 3y - 6 = 0$.

8. Find the centre and radius of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y = 0$.

9. Evaluate :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 - x)}{x}$$

10. Differentiate $\frac{x^8}{8} e^x \sqrt{x} + 2$ with respect to x .

PART—B

10×5=50

Instructions : (1) Answer *any five* questions.

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

11. (a) Solve

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & x & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(b) Solve the following equations by matrix inversion method :

$$3x + y + 2z = 3, 2x + 3y + z = 3 \text{ and } x + 2y + z = 4$$

12. (a) If $\cos C = \frac{3}{7}$ and $\cos D = \frac{5}{9}$, then show that

$$27 \tan \frac{C - D}{2} - 35 \cot \frac{C + D}{2} = 0$$

(b) Prove that

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \sin^{-1} \frac{5}{13} = \tan^{-1} \frac{56}{33}$$

- * **13.** (a) In a $\triangle ABC$, prove that

$$\cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s^2}{r}$$

- (b) Solve $\sin 3^\circ \sin 7^\circ \sin 5^\circ$.

- 14.** (a) Find the equation of the parabola with focus (3, 0) and vertex (1, 0).

- (b) Find the equation of the ellipse whose major axis is 6 and whose eccentricity is $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, referred to its axes as the axes of coordinates.

- 15.** (a) If $y = \sqrt{\sin \sqrt{x}}$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

- (b) Differentiate $\sin(\log x)$ with respect to $\tan(e^x)$.

- 16.** (a) If $y = \sqrt{\sec x \sqrt{\sec x \sqrt{\sec x \dots}}}$ terms, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

- (b) If $u = \sin(x - y) \log(x - y)$, then prove that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

- 17.** (a) Show that the curves $y = x^2 - 1$ and $y = 8x - x^2 - 9$ touch each other at the point (2, 3). Also find the equations of common tangent and common normal at that point to the curves.

- (b) Gas is leaking out from a spherical balloon at the rate of 2 cu. cm/sec. How fast is the surface area shrinking when the radius is 16 cm?

- * **18.** (a) Find the maximum and minimum values of $2x^3 - 9x^2 - 12x + 10$.

- (b) The pressure P and the volume V of a gas are connected by the relation $PV^{1.4} = K$, where K is a constant. Find the percentage increase in P if V is decreased by 1%.
