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C16-EC/CHPC/PCT-301

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BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-16)

MARCH/APRIL—2021

DECE - THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - II

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

**PART—A**

3×10=30

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

1. Evaluate  $\int (x^9 + 9^x + 9x) dx$ .

2. Evaluate  $\int \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}{1+x^2} dx$ .

3. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 (x^3 + 1) dx$ .

4. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve  $y = x^2 - x + 1$  the  $x$ -axis and the ordinates  $x = 1$  and  $x = 3$ .

5. Find  $L\{3 \sin 4t - 4 \cos 3t\}$ .

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6. Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2-4}\right\}$ .
7. Define the Fourier series of  $f(x)$  in the interval  $(c, c+2\pi)$ .
8. Find the differential equation to the family of curves  $y = A\cos 3x + B\sin 3x$  where  $A, B$  are arbitrary constants.
9. Solve  $x dx + y dy = 0$ .
10. Solve  $(D^2 - 5D + 4)y = 0$ .

**PART—B**

10×5=50

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

11. (a) Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 10} dx$

(b) Evaluate  $\int \sin 5x \cos 2x dx$

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12. (a) Evaluate  $\int x^2 e^{5x} dx$

(b) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}} dx$

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13. (a) Find the RMS value of  $\sqrt{x}$  over the range  $x=1$  and  $x=3$ .  
(b) Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the area enclosed by the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ , the X-axis and the lines  $x=2$  and  $x=3$  about the X-axis.

14. (a) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$  using Trapezoidal rule by taking number of intervals  $n=4$

(b) Find  $L\{e^{2t} \sin 3t\}$ .

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

(b) Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+13}\right\}$ .

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

17. (a) Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 5x$

(b) Solve :  $(9x + 5y - 9)dx + (5x + 7y - 4)dy = 0$

18. (a) Solve :  $(D^2 + 1)y = 3 \cos 4x$

(b) Solve :  $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = e^{2x}$

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