

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

## 4455

## BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14) MARCH/APRIL—2018 DECE-FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-III

*Time* : 3 hours]

[ Total Marks : 80

## PART—A

10×3=30

- Instructions: (1)
  - (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  $(D^2+6D+9)y=0$
  - **2.** Solve  $(D^3 3D^2 + 3D 1)y = 0$
  - **3.** Find the particular integral of  $(D^3-1)y = e^{-x}$
  - **4.** Find  $L_{3+5t+2} e^{t} + 8\sin 2t$
  - **5.** Find L{ Cos 4t Cos 2t}
  - **6.** Find  $L\{t \text{ Sin } 2t\}$
  - **7.** Find  $L^{-1} \{ t e^{-t} \text{ Sin } 3t \}$
  - **8.** Write down the Fourier series expansion of a function f(x) in the interval (*C*, *C* +  $2\pi$ ). Give the formula for finding the Fourier coefficients.
  - **9.** Find the value of  $b_n$  for the function f(x) = x in the interval  $(0, \pi)$ .

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**10.** State the mathematical definition of probability.

- (1) Answer *any* **five** questions.
- (2) Each question carries **ten** marks.
- (3) Answers should be comprehensive and the criteria for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.
- **11.** *a*) Solve  $(D^2 3D + 2)y = 5e^{3x}$

b) Solve  $(D^2 + D + 1)y = 2 \sin 3x$ 

**12.** a) Solve  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^x + \cos 2x$ 

b) Solve 
$$(D^2 + 5D + 4)y = x^2 + 7x + 9$$

**13.** *a*) Find  $L\{t (Sint + Cost)\}$ 

b) Find 
$$L\left\{\frac{e^{2t}-e^{3t}}{t}\right\}$$

**14.** a) Find 
$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{S-2}{S^2+5S+6}\right\}$$

b) Using convolution theorem, find the inverse Laplace transform

of 
$$\frac{1}{S(S^2+1)}$$

- **15.** Obtain the Fourier series of  $f(x) = |\sin x|$  in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .
- **16.** Obtain half range cosine series for the function  $f(x) = x^2$  in the interval  $(0,\pi)$  and hence find the sum of the series  $\frac{1}{1^2} \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \frac{1}{4^2} + ... = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$
- **17.** a) Find the probability of getting two queens when two cards are drawn from a pack of 52 cards.

b) Let A and B be two events with  $P(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$ find (i) P(A/B) (ii)  $P(A \cup B)$ 

18. Bag I contains 3 red and 4 black balls while another Bag II contains 5 red and 6 black balls. One ball is drawn at random from one of the bags and it is found to be red. Find the probability that was drawn from Bag II.

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