



C16-EC/CHPC/PET-102

6028

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-16)  
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER - 2020  
DECE—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  $\frac{1}{(x-8)(x-11)}$  into partial fractions.

2. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , then find  $A^2 - 2A - 3I$ , where  $I$  is a unit matrix of order 2.

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

4. If  $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ , then show that  $A + B = 45^\circ$ .

5. Prove that  $\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} = \cot \theta$ .

6. Find the real and imaginary parts of the complex number

$$\frac{4 - 2i}{1 + 2i}$$

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7. Find the equation of the straight line passing through the points (1, 2) and (3, 4).

8. Find the distance between the two parallel lines  $2x + y - 3 = 0$  and  $2x + y - 2 = 0$ .

9. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^3 - 125}{x - 5}$ .

10. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x}$ .

**PART—B**

10×5=50

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

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

11. (a) Prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 2c & a & b \\ & c & b & c & 2a & b \\ & & c & a & c & a & 2b \end{vmatrix} = 2(a + b + c)^3$$

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

$$x + y + z = 6, \quad x + 2y + z = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x + y + z = 1$$

12. (a) Prove that  $\cos 20^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$ .

(b) Show that

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{7} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{4} = \tan^{-1} \frac{15}{26}$$

- \* 13. (a) Solve  $2 \sin^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 3 = 0$ .
- (b) In any  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $\angle C = 60^\circ$ , then prove that
- $$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} = 1$$
14. (a) Find the equation of the circle passing through the points  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, -2)$  and  $(2, 0)$ .
- (b) Find the equation of the Ellipse whose center is the origin, whose axes are the axes of coordinates and which passes through the points  $(2, 1)$  and  $(1, -3)$ .
15. (a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 10$ .
- (b) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $x = e^t \cos t$  and  $y = e^t \sin t$ .
16. (a) If  $y = \sin(\log x)$ , then prove that  $x^2 y_2 - xy_1 - y = 0$ .
- (b) If  $u = \log \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x - y}$ , then prove that  $x \frac{u}{x} + y \frac{u}{y} = 3$ .
17. (a) Find the equation of tangent and normal to the curve  $y = x^2 - 2x + 1$  at  $(1, 2)$ .
- (b) A light is hung 8 m directly above a straight horizontal floor. A man of 2 m tall is walking away from the lamp at a rate of 5.4 m/min. Find the rate at which his shadow is lengthening.
18. (a) Find the maximum and minimum values of  $2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x - 15$ .
- (b) The time  $T$  of a complete oscillation of a simple pendulum of length  $l$  is given by  $T = 2\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ , where  $g$  is a constant. Show that the approximate percentage error in the calculated value of  $T$  corresponding to an error of 4% in the value of  $l$  is 2%.

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