

C09-A-302/C09-AA-302/C09-AEI-302/C09-CH-302/ C09-CHST-302/C09-IT-302/C09-MET-302/

C09-MNG-302/C09-PKG-302/C09-TT-302

3202

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09) OCT/NOV-2014

THIRD SEMESTER (COMMON) EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS—II

Time: 3 hours [Total Marks: 80

PART—A

 $3 \times 10 = 30$

Instructions: (1) Answer all questions.

- (2) Each question carries three marks.
- **1.** Evaluate $(\frac{1}{x} \quad x \quad 3\sin x) dx$.
- **2.** Evaluate $\frac{1}{1\cos x}dx$.
- **3.** Evaluate $\frac{e^{\sin^{-1}x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.
- **4.** Write the formulae of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx$.
- **5.** Evaluate $\frac{dx}{x^2 + 36}$.
- **6.** Find the mean value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$ in [0, 1].

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- **7.** Find the volume of the solid obtained by revolving the parabola $y x^2$ about *x*-axis between x 0 and x 3.
- **8.** Solve $(D^2 ext{ } 4D ext{ } 7)y ext{ } 0.$
- **9.** Form the differential equation of family of curves $y + A\cos 3x + B\sin 3x$, where A, B are arbitrary constants.
- **10.** Solve x dy y dx = 0.

PART—B

 $10 \times 5 = 50$

Instructions: (1) Answer any five questions.

- (2) Each question carries ten marks.
- **11.** (a) Evaluate $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} dx$.
 - (b) Evaluate $x^2e^{7x} dx$.
- **12.** (a) Evaluate $\frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}} dx.$
 - (b) Evaluate $\frac{1}{5} 4 \cos x dx$.
- **13.** (a) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x \cos^4 x} dx$
 - (b) Find the area enclosed by the circle x^2 y^2 a^2 using the method of integration.
- 14. (a) Find the volume of the solid obtained by revolving the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9}$ $\frac{y^2}{4}$ 1 about its major axis.
 - (b) Find the RMS value of $\sqrt{\log x}$ between x = 1 and x = e.
- **15.** (a) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx}$ $y \cot x$ $\csc x$.
 - (b) Solve $(D^2 \ 5D \ 6)y \ 3e^{5x}$

- **16.** (a) Solve $(D^2 \ 6D \ 5)y \ \cos x$.
 - (b) Solve $(D^2 \ D \ 2)y \ 4x$.
- **17.** Solve $y(x \ y) dx \ x(x \ y) dy \ 0$.
- **18.** (a) Obtain the value of $0 \frac{1}{1} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ using Simpson's rule by dividing the interval (0, 1) into 4 equal parts.
 - (b) Solve $(x^2 \ y)dx \ (y^2 \ x)dy \ 0$.

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