



C09-CHOT-302/C09-M-302

3246

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV—2013

DME—THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS—II

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

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**PART—A**

- Instructions :** (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. Evaluate :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$$

2. Evaluate :

$$\frac{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}{1-x^2} dx$$

3. Evaluate :

$$(x^3 - 3^x - 2) dx$$

4. Evaluate :

$$2x e^{x^2} dx$$

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5. Evaluate :

$$\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

6. Evaluate :

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

7. Find the area enclosed by the parabola  $y = x^2$ , the  $x$ -axis and the lines  $x = 3$  and  $x = 5$ .

8. Solve :

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} - 54y = 0$$

9. Form the differential equation of the family of curves  $y = A \cos 3x + B \sin 3x$ , where  $A, B$  are arbitrary constants.

10. Solve :

$$\sqrt{1-y^2} dx + \sqrt{1-x^2} dy = 0$$

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**PART—B**

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any five* questions.  
 (2) Each question carries **ten** marks.  
 (3) Answers should be comprehensive and the criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

11. (a) Evaluate :

$$\frac{\sec^2 x}{\sqrt{1 - \tan^2 x}} dx$$

(b) Evaluate :

$$\frac{1}{5 - 4 \cos x} dx$$

12. (a) Evaluate :

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 3x - 2} dx$$

(b) Evaluate :

$$x^2 e^{5x} dx$$

13. (a) Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the area enclosed by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  about  $x$ -axis.

(b) Find the RMS value of  $\sqrt{\log x}$  between  $x = 1$  and  $x = e$ .

14. Find the area enclosed between the parabolas  $y^2 = 16x$  and  $x^2 = 16y$ .

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**15.** (a) Solve :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{x^5}$$

(b) Solve :

$$(D^2 - D - 6)y = e^x$$

**16.** Solve :

$$(x^2 - y^2) dx - 2xy dy = 0$$

**17.** Solve :

$$(D^2 - 3D - 2)y = x$$

**18.** (a) Obtain the value of

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

using Simpson's rule by dividing the interval (0, 1) into 4 equal parts.

(b) Solve :

$$(ax + hy + g)dx + (hx + by + f)dy = 0$$

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