



C09-CHOT-302/C09-M-302/

C09-RAC-302

3246

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV—2014

DME—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.
(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed *five* simple sentences.

1. Evaluate $\frac{1}{1 + \cos x} dx$.

2. Evaluate $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{25 - x^2}}$.

3. Evaluate $e^x(\sin x - \cos x) dx$.

4. Evaluate $2x e^{x^2} dx$.

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

6. Find the mean value of the function $x^2 e^x$ in the interval [1, 3].

7. Find the area bounded the curve $y^2 = 4x$ between $x = 0$ and $x = 3$.

8. Form the differential equation of family of curves $y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-2x}$, where A, B are arbitrary constants.

9. Solve $(D^2 - 18D - 77)y = 0$.

10. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - y^2}{1 - x^2}}$.

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PART—B

10×5=50

- 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 $\frac{1}{x^2(x-1)} dx$.

(b) Evaluate $x \cot^{-1} x dx$.

12. (a) Evaluate $\sin 5x \cos 2x dx$.

(b) Evaluate $\cos^3 \sin^3 x dx$.

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

14. (a) Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the area enclosed by the curve $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$ about y -axis.

(b) Find the RMS value of $\sqrt{27 - 4x^2}$ between $x = 0$, $x = 3$.

15. (a) Solve $(D^2 - 4)y = \cos 2x$.

(b) Solve $(D^2 - 4)y = x^4$.

16. Solve $(x^2 - y^2)dx - 2xydy = 0$.

17. (a) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \sec^2 x - \sin x \sec^3 x$.

(b) Solve $(D^2 - 7D - 6)y = e^{2x}$.

18. (a) Given $e = 1, e^1 = 2.72, e^2 = 7.39, e^3 = 20.09$ and $e^4 = 54.60$, verify Simpson's rule by finding the value of $\int_0^4 e^x dx$.

(b) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a^2}{(x-y)}$.
