



C14-M/CHOT/RAC-102

4050

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-14)

OCT/NOV—2015

DME—FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS—I

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

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PART—A

3×10=30

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.  
(3) Answer should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed *five* simple sentences.

1. Resolve

$$\frac{7x + 1}{(3x + 1)(2x + 1)}$$

into partial fractions.

\* 2. If

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

find  $X$  such that  $2A + 3B + 2X = 0$ .

\*

3. Find :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ b & c & a \end{vmatrix}$$

4. Prove that

$$\frac{\cos 11^\circ \sin 11^\circ}{\cos 11^\circ \sin 11^\circ} \tan 56^\circ$$

5. If

$$x = \frac{1}{2 \cos x}$$

then show that

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2 \cos 2x}$$

6. Find the modulus-amplitude form of  $1 - i\sqrt{3}$ .

7. Find the equation of the point circle with centre (9, -2).

8. Find :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x(\sqrt{x^2 - 4} - x)$$

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9. Find the value of  $x$ , if the slope of the line joining the points (2, 5) and (x, 3) is 2.

10. Find the derivative of  $\sqrt[3]{x^2} \sin x$ .

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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) Solve the equations  $x + 2y + z = 1$ ,  $3x + y + 2z = 5$  and  $x + y + 3z = 0$  by using Cramer's method.

(b) Show that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc \left[ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + 1 \right]$$

**12.** (a) If

$$\sin x + \sin y = \frac{3}{4} \text{ and } \sin x - \sin y = \frac{2}{5}$$

Then prove that

$$8 \cot \frac{x+y}{2} = 15 \cot \frac{x-y}{2}$$

(b) If

$$\cos^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} y + \cos^{-1} z$$

then prove that

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xyz = 1$$

**13.** (a) Solve  $2 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos \theta - 3 = 0$ .

(b) In triangle ABC, if

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{3}{a+b+c}$$

Then show that  $C = 60^\circ$ .

- \* **14.** (a) Find the equation of the parabola whose axis is parallel to  $x$ -axis and which passes through the points  $(2, 0)$ ;  $(0, 4)$  and  $(-1, 2)$ .
- (b) Find the equation of the rectangular hyperbola whose focus is  $(-1, 3)$  and direction is  $x - 2y - 7 = 0$ .

- 15.** (a) If

$$y = x^{x^{x^{\dots}}}$$

Then prove that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2}{x(1 - y \log x)}$$

- (b) Differentiate  $\sin^{-1}(3x - 4x^3)$  with respect to  $x$ .

- 16.** (a) If

$$y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1 - x^2}\right), \text{ then find } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$$

- (b) If

$$u = \sin^{-1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x - y}$$

then prove that

$$x \frac{u}{x} - y \frac{u}{y} = \tan u$$

- 17.** (a) Compute lengths of tangent, normal, subtangent and subnormal of the curve  $y = 6x^3 - 7x^2 + 9$  at  $(1, 8)$ .

- (b) The volume of a sphere is increasing at the rate of 400 cubic.cm/sec. Find the rate of increase of its radius and surface area when the radius of the sphere is 40 cm.

- \* **18.** (a) The sum of two numbers is 24. Find the numbers when the sum of their squares is minimum.

- (b) If an error of 2% is made in measuring the side of a square plate then find % error in its area.

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