



C16-EE-301/C16-CHPP-301/  
C16-PET-301

6237

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-16)

JUNE—2019

DEE—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.

1. Evaluate  $\int \sec x (\sec x + \tan x) dx$ .

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

3. Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$ .

4. Find the RMS value of  $f(x) = \sqrt{8-x^2}$  over the interval (0, 2).

5. Find  $L\{t^2 + \sinh 2t + 2\sin 2t\}$ .

6. Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^4 - 4s^2 + 4}{s^5}\right\}$ .

7. Write the Euler's formula for the Fourier series expansion of a function  $f(x)$  in the interval (0,  $2\pi$ ).

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8. Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x+1)(y+1)$ .
9. Solve  $(D^2 - 2D + 10)y = 0$ , where  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ .
10. Form differential equation for the family of curves  $y = A \sin 4x + B \cos 4x$ .

**PART—B**

10×5=50

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any five* questions  
(2) Each question carries **ten** marks.

11. (a) Evaluate  $\int \sin 5x \cdot \cos 3x \, dx$ .
- (b) Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3}} \, dx$ .
12. (a) Evaluate  $\int x^3 \sin 7x \, dx$ .
- (b) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\cot x) \, dx$ .
13. (a) Find the area enclosed between the parabolas  $y^2 = 4x$  and  $x^2 = 4y$ .
- (b) If the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  is rotated about x-axis, find the volume of the solid so generated.
14. (a) Evaluate  $\int_1^5 \frac{1}{1+x} \, dx$  using trapezoidal rule by taking  $n = 4$ .
- (b) Find  $L\{e^{4t} \sin 2t \cdot \cos t\}$ .

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15. (a) Find  $L\left\{\frac{\cos 2t - \cos 3t}{t}\right\}$ .

(b) Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s-2)(s-3)}\right\}$ .

16. Expand the function  $f(x) = x - x^2$  as a Fourier series in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .

17. (a) Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \sec x$ .

(b) Solve  $(2x + y + 1)dx + (2y + x + 8)dy = 0$ .

18. (a) Solve  $(D^2 - 5D + 6)y = e^{2x} + e^{3x}$ , where  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ .

(b) Solve  $(D^2 - 1)y = x^2$ , where  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ .

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