## 7424

# BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-20) JUNE/JULY—2022

### DACE - FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION

#### ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-III

Time: 3 hours [ Total Marks: 80

## PART—A

 $3 \times 10 = 30$ 

**Instructions:** (1) Answer **all** questions.

- (2) Each question carries **three** marks.
- 1. Solve  $(D^2 + 1)y = 0$
- **2.** Solve  $(D^2 + 4D + 6)y = 0$
- 3. Find the particular integral of differential equation  $(D^2 4D + 8)y = e^{-x}.$
- **4.** Find the particular integral of differential equation  $(D^2 16)y = \sin 2x$ .
- **5.** Find  $L\{2e^{-7t} + 5t^3 + 2\sinh 2t\}$ .
- **6.** Find  $L\left\{e^{-t}\cos 2t\right\}$ .
- 7. Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+4s+20}\right\}$ .

**1** [ Contd...

- **8.** Write down the Fourier series expansion of a function f(x) in the interval (-1,1). Give the corresponding formulae for finding the coefficients.
- **9.** Obtain the value of " $b_n$ " in Fourier series expansion of  $f(x) = \cos x$  in the interval  $-\pi < x < \pi$ .
- **10.** Obtain the value of " $a_0$ " in the half range cosine series expansion of f(x) = 3x + 1 in the interval 0 < x < 2.

**PART—B** 8×5=40

**Instructions:** (1) Answer either (a) **or** (b) from each questions from part-B.

(2) Each question carries **eight** marks.

11. (a) Solve 
$$(D^4 - D^3 - 9D^2 - 11D - 4)Y = 0$$

(b) Solve 
$$(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = (e^x + 1)^2$$

12. (a) Solve 
$$(D^2 + 5D - 6)y = \sin 4x \sin x$$

(b) Solve 
$$(D^2 + 4)y = x^2 + 3$$

**13.** (a) Find 
$$L(f(t))$$
 if  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < 2 \\ 2, & t > 2 \end{cases}$ 

(b) Evaluate  $L\{t(\sin t + \cos t)\}$ 

/7424 2 [Contd...

**14.** (a) Evaluate  $L\left\{\frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t}\right\}$ 

(OR)

- (b) Evaluate  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 6s 7} \right\}$
- **15.** (a) Find  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s-1)(s-2)} \right\}$ 
  - (b) Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{\left(s^2+1\right)^2}\right\}$  by using convolution theorem.

PART—C

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

**Instructions:** (1) Answer the following question.

(2) The question carries **ten** marks.

**16.** Find the Fourier series for  $f(x) = x^2$  in the interval  $(0,2\pi)$ .

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