TED (15) -1002B
(Revision- 2015)

N20-06847

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#### DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING/TECHNOLOGY/MANAGEMENT/ COMMERCIAL PRACTICE – NOVEMBER -2020.

### **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I**

(Maximum Marks: 75)

PART-A

[Time: 2.15 hours]

Marks

- I. Answer any three questions in one or two sentences. Each question carries 2 marks.
  - 1. Find the exact value of  $\cos 330^{\circ}$ .
  - 2. In triangle ABC, show that abc =  $4R\Delta$ , where  $\Delta$  is the area of the triangle.
  - 3. Evaluate  $\lim_{x\to 4} \frac{x^3-64}{x^2-16}$ .
  - 4. Find the derivative of  $2 \cos x 5 \sec x$  with respect to x.
  - 5. Find the range of values of x for which the function  $y = 4x^2 12x + 7$  is decreasing.

(3x2=6)

#### PART - B

- II Answer any four of the following questions. Each question carries 6 marks.
  - 1. Show that  $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}} = \sec x \tan x$ .
  - 2. A vertical tree is broken by the wind. The top of the tree touches the ground and makes an angle 30° with it. If the top of the tree touches the ground 30m away from the foot. Find the actual height of the tree.
  - 3. Prove that  $\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{8} = 0$ .
  - 4. Prove in any triangle ABC,  $(a b) \cos \frac{C}{2} = c \sin(\frac{A B}{2})$ .
  - 5. Using first principle, find the derivative of  $\sqrt{x}$ .
  - 6. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = \frac{e^x \sin x}{1 + \log x}$ .
    - 7. Find the equation of tangent and normal to the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  at the point  $(at^2,2at)$  on it.

#### PART - C

(Answer any of the three units from the following. Each full question carries 15 marks)

## UNIT - I

III a) If $\cot A = \frac{-15}{8}$ and A is in the fourth quadrant, find the remaining trigonometric functions of A.  b) Express $3\sin x - 4\cos x$ in the form $R\sin(x-\alpha)$ .  c) Prove that $\tan 15^0 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ .  OR  IV a) If $\sin A = \frac{-3}{5}$ , $\sin B = \frac{12}{13}$ , A lies in third quadrant and B lies in second quadrant Find $\sin(A - B)$ and $\cos(A - B)$ .  b) Prove that $\frac{\cos(90+A)\sec(360+A)\tan(180-A)}{\sec(A-720)\sin(540+A)\cot(A-90)} = 1$ .  c) Prove that $\sin A + \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} + A) + \sin(\frac{4\pi}{3} + A) = 0$ .  5  UNIT II  V a) Prove that $\frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1} = \frac{1+\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$ .  5  c) Solve triangle ABC, given $A = 30^0$ $B = 60^0$ and $c = 13\cos \theta$ .			
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	.V a)		5
c) Solve triangle ABC given $A = 30^{\circ}$ B = $60^{\circ}$ and $c = 13 \text{ cm}$	b)	Prove that $\frac{tan\theta + sec\theta - 1}{tan\theta - sec\theta + 1} = \frac{1 + sin\theta}{cos\theta}$ .	5
5 and c 15cm.	c)	Solve triangle ABC, given $A = 30^{\circ}$ , $B = 60^{\circ}$ and $c = 13$ cm.	5
OR		OR	

VI a) Prove that 
$$\frac{\sin 3A}{\sin A} - \frac{\cos 3A}{\cos A} = 2$$
.  
b) Show that  $\sin 18^0 = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ .  
c) Prove that  $\sin 50^0 - \sin 70^0 + \cos 80^0 = 0$ .

# UNIT III

5

VII a) Using quotient rule, find the derivative of cosecx.

	b) If $y = \log(\sec x + \tan x)$ , prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec x$ .	5
20	c) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if $y = \frac{\cot 11x}{(x^3 - 1)^2}$ .	5
	OR	
VIII	a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if,	
	i) $x = a(t + \frac{1}{t})$ , $y = a(t - \frac{1}{t})$ ii) $y = (1 + x^2) \cot^{-1} x$ .	5
	b) If x and y are connected by the relation $x^2y^2 = x^3 + y^3 + 3xy$ , find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .	5
	c) If $y = ae^x + be^{2x}$ , prove that $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ .	5
	UNIT IV	
IX a	n) Find the values of x for which the tangent to the curve $y = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$ will be	
	parallel to x axis.	5
1	b) Let S denotes the displacement of a particle at the time 't' seconds and	
	$S = t^3 - 6t^2 + 8t - 4$ . Find the time when the acceleration is $12 \text{cm/sec}^2$	
	and the velocity at that time.	5
(	Find the stationary points of the curve $y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5$ .	5
	OR	
X a	) A circular patch of oil spreads out on water, the area growing at the rate of	of
	6 sq.cm per minute. How fast is the radius increasing when the radius	
	is 2cm.	5
b)	Prove that the function $x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x + 7$ is increasing for all real values	
	of x.	5
c)	Prove that a rectangle of fixed perimeter has, its maximum area when it	
	becomes a square.	5