FIRST SEMESTER DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
(Common to all Diploma Programmes)

## MATHEMATICS II

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - SET-1

Time: 3 hours
Maximum Marks: 75

## PART A

I. Answer all questions in one word or one sentence. Each question carries one mark.

$$
\text { ( } 9 \times 1 \text { = } 9 \text { Marks) }
$$

| 1 | Evaluate $\left\|\begin{array}{cc}\sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x\end{array}\right\|$ | M 1.01 | U |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Find A-B , if $A=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4\end{array}\right], B=\left[\begin{array}{cc}0 & -2 \\ -3 & -3\end{array}\right]$ | M 1.03 | U |
| 3 | If $\vec{a}=i+j+k, \vec{b}=2 i-j+3 k$. Find $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$ | M 2.02 | U |
| 4 | Find unit vector in the direction of $\vec{a}=2 i+3 j+4 k$. | M 2.02 | R |
| 5 | Evaluate $\int(2 x+3) d x$ | M 3.01 | R |
| 6 | Evaluate $\int \sec x(\sec x+\tan x) d x$ | M 3.01 | R |
| 7 | Evaluate $\int_{0}^{1} x d x$ | M 3.03 | U |
| 8 | Find order and degree of $\left(\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}\right)^{3}+\frac{d^{3} y}{d x^{8}}+5 \frac{d y}{d x}=y$ | M 4.02 | R |
| 9 | Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{x}{y}$ | M 4.02 | U |

## PART B

II. Answer any eight questions from the following. Each question carries $\mathbf{3}$ marks

$$
\text { ( } 8 \times 3=24 \text { Marks) }
$$

| 1 | If $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc}x & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3\end{array}\right\|=\left\|\begin{array}{ccc}2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2\end{array}\right\|$, Find $x$. | M1.01 | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 2 | Find inverse of $\left[\begin{array}{ll}4 & 1 \\ 6 & 5\end{array}\right]$ | M 1.03 | U |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Find a vector perpendicular to the vectors <br> $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{a}}=2 i+3 j+4 k$ and $\vec{b}=i+j+k$ | M 2.02 | U |
| 4 | Find the angle between the vectors $6 i-3 j+2 k$ and $2 i+2 j-k$. | M 2.02 | U |
| 5 | Find the work done by a force $\vec{F}=i+2 j+k$ acting on a particle <br> which is displaced from a point with position vector $2 i+j+k$ to <br> the point with position vector $3 i+2 j+4 k$. | M 2.03 | U |
| 6 | Evaluate $\int \frac{\sin -{ }^{-1} 2 x}{\sqrt{1-4 m^{2}}} d x$ | M 3.02 | U |
| 7 | Evaluate $\int x \cdot \sin x d x$ | M 3.02 | U |
| 8 | $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \cos 4 x \cdot \cos x d x$ | M 3.03 | U |
| 9 | Obtain the area enclosed between the parabola $y=x^{2}-x-2$ <br> and the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{axis}$. | M 4.01 | U |
| 10 | Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{x y^{2}+e x}{y x^{2}+y}$ | M 4.02 | A |

## PART C

## Answer all questions. Each question carries seven marks

( $6 \times 7=42$ Marks)


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline V \& \begin{tabular}{l}
(a) A force \(\vec{F}=4 i-3 k\) passes through the point A whose position vector is \(2 i-2 j+5 k\). Find the moment of the force about the point B whose position vector is \(i-3 j+k\). \\
(b). Find area of the triangle formed by \(\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{A}\), and B when \(\overrightarrow{O A}=i+2 j+3 k\) and \(\overrightarrow{O B}=-3 i-2 j+k\) \\
OR \\
(a) The constant forces \(2 i-5 j+6 k,-i+2 j-k\) and \(2 i+7 j\) act on a particle from the position \(4 i-3 j-2 k\) to \(6 i+j-3 k\). Find the total workdone. \\
(b) Find a unit vector perpendicular to the vectors \(i-j+k\) and \(2 i+j-k\).
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
M2.03 \\
M2.02 \\
M2. 03 \\
M2.02
\end{tabular} \& A \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{|c} 
VII \\
\\
\\
VIII
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
(a) Find angle between \(7 i-j+11 k\) and \(i+j+k\). \\
(b) Find the value of ' \(p\) ' so that two vectors \(2 i-3 j-k\) and \(4 i-p j-2 k\) are perpendicular to each other. \\
OR \\
(a) Find area of a parallelogram whose adjacent sides are determined by the vectors \(\vec{a}=i-j+3 k\) and \(\vec{b}=2 i-7 j+k\). \\
(b) Find the dot product of \(2 \mathrm{i}+3 \mathrm{j}-\mathrm{k}\) and \(\mathrm{i}-2 \mathrm{j}+4 \mathrm{k}\)
\end{tabular} \& M2.02

M2.02 \& R

R <br>
\hline IX

X \& | (a) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1-\sin x}{x+\cos x} d x$. |
| :--- |
| (b) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \cos ^{3} x d x$. |
| OR |
| (a) Evaluate $\int \frac{\left(\tan ^{-1} 5 x\right)^{2}}{1+25 x^{2}} d x$. |
| (b). Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2} \sin 2 x \cdot \cos x d x$. | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { M3.03 } \\
& \text { M3.02 } \\
& \text { M3.03 }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& U

U <br>

\hline | XI |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
| XII | \& | (a). Evaluate $\int_{0}^{3 \pi / 2} x \cdot \cos 3 x d x$ |
| :--- |
| (b) Evaluate $\int x^{2} \log x d x$ |
| OR |
| (a). Prove that $\int \sec x d x=\log (\sec x+\tan x)+c$ |
| (b). Evaluate $\int \frac{2 x^{4}}{1+x^{10}} d x$. | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { M3.03 } \\
& \text { M3.02 } \\
& \text { M3.02 }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& U

U <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| XIII | (a). Find area bounded by the curve $x=y^{2}-2 y$, the Y -axis and the abscissae at $y=1$ and $y=2$ <br> (b) Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}+\sqrt{\frac{1-y^{2}}{1-x^{2}}}=0$ | M4.01 | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M4.02 |  |
| XIV | OR |  |  |
|  | (a). Find the area under the straight line $y=2 x+3$ bounded by the X -axis and the ordinates $=1$ and $x=3$. | M4.01 |  |
|  | $\text { (b). Solve }{ }_{d x}^{d y} \mid y \cot x=\operatorname{cosec} x \text {. }$ | M4.02 | A |

FIRST SEMESTER DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
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## MATHEMATICS II

MODEL QUESTION PAPER - SET-2

Time: 3 hours

## PART A

I. Answer all questions in one word or one sentence. Each question carries one mark.

| ( $9 \times 1=9$ Marks) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Evaluate $\left\|\begin{array}{cc}\sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta\end{array}\right\|$ | M1.01 | U |
| 2 | Subtract $\left[\begin{array}{cc}5 & 6 \\ -1 & 2\end{array}\right]$ from $\left[\begin{array}{cc}8 & -4 \\ -1 & 0\end{array}\right]$ | M1.03 | R |
| 3 | Find the sum of the vectors $\hat{\imath}-2 \hat{\jmath}+3 \hat{k}, 2 \hat{\imath}-3 \hat{\jmath}+\hat{k}$ and $-\hat{\imath}+2 \hat{\jmath}-3 \hat{k}$ | M2.02 | R |
| 4 | Find the length of the vector $\hat{\imath}-2 \hat{\jmath}+2 \hat{k}$ | M2.02 | U |
| 5 | Find $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} d x$ | M3.03 | R |
| 6 | Find $\int \cos x d x$. | M3.01 | R |
| 7 | Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin x d x$ | M3.03 | R |
| 8 | Find the order and degree of the differential equation $\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}+\left(\frac{d y}{d x}\right)^{2}-2 y=0$ | M4.02 | R |
| 9 | Find the integrating factor of $\frac{d y}{d x}+\frac{y}{x}=x^{2}$ | M4.02 | A |

## PART B

## II. Answer any eight questions from the following. Each question carries $\mathbf{3}$ marks

( $8 \times 3=24$ Marks)

| 1 | Solve by determinant method. $x+2 y-z=-3,3 x+y+z=4, x-y+2 z=6$ | M1. 02 | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | If $A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}1 & 0 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 7\end{array}\right]$ and $B=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}1 & -2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1\end{array}\right]$ then find $3 \mathrm{~A}+2 \mathrm{~B}$ | M1. 03 | U |
| 3 | If $\mathrm{A}=\left[\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2 \\ 4 & 9\end{array}\right]$ then show that $\mathrm{A}^{-1}=\mathrm{A}^{-1} \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{I}$ | M1. 03 | U |
| 4 | Find a unit vector perpendicular to the vectors $\hat{\imath}+\hat{\jmath}+\hat{k}$ and $\hat{\imath}+3 \hat{j}-\hat{k}$ | M2.02 | U |
| 5 | Find the unit vector in the direction of $2 \hat{\imath}+3 \hat{j}-\hat{k}$ | M2.02 | R |
| 6 | If $\vec{a}=5 \hat{\imath}-\hat{\jmath}-3 \hat{k}, \vec{b}=\hat{\imath}+3 \hat{\jmath}-\hat{k}$ then show that the vectors $(\vec{a}+\vec{b})$ and $(\vec{a}-\vec{b})$ are perpendicular. | M2.02 | A |
| 7 | Evaluate $\int \cos ^{3} x d x$ | M3. 02 | U |
| 8 | Find $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec ^{2} x}{1+\tan x} d x$ | M3.03 | U |
| 9 | Integrate $x^{2} e^{x}$ | M3.02 | R |
| 10 | Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{x y^{2}+x}{y x^{2}+y}$ | M4. 02 | A |

## PART C

## Answer all questions. Each question carries seven marks

( $6 \times 7=42$ Marks)

| III | Solve using Cramer's rule $x+y-4 z=-8,-4 x+y+z=2, x-4 y+z=-3$ <br> OR | M1.02 | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV | (i) If $\left[\begin{array}{cc}a & a+b \\ 2 a-c & b+c\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{cc}2 & 3 \\ 7 & -2\end{array}\right]$, find $a, b$ and $c$. | M1.03 | R |
|  | (ii) Solve $5 x+2 y=4,2 x-y=7$ by finding the inverse of the coefficient matrix | M1.03 | U |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline V \& \begin{tabular}{l}
(i) Find the values of \(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}\) and z so that \(2 i+4 j-\mathrm{z} k=\mathrm{x} i+\mathrm{y} j+3 k\) \\
(ii) Find the dot product and the angle between the vectors \(7 \hat{\imath}-\hat{\jmath}+11 \hat{k}\) and
\[
\hat{\imath}+\hat{j}+\hat{k}
\] \\
OR \\
(i) Find the work done by a force \(\vec{F}=i+2 j+k\) acting on a particle which is displaced from a point with position vector \(2 i+j+k\) to the point with position vector \(3 i+2 j+4 k\) \\
(ii) Find value of ' \(\lambda\) ' so that \(2 i-5 j-k\) and \(3 i+\lambda j+k\) are perpendicular.
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { M2.01 } \\
\& \text { M2.02 } \\
\& \text { M2.03 } \\
\& \text { M2.02 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
R \\
U \\
\\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{|c} 
VII \\
\\
\\
\\
VIII
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
(i) If \(|\vec{a}|=5,|\vec{b}|=4,|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|=10\),find the acute angle between \(\vec{a}\) and \(\vec{b}\) \\
(ii) If \(\vec{a}=2 \vec{i}+3 \vec{j}+4 \vec{k}, \vec{b}=-\vec{i}+3 \vec{j}+2 \vec{k}\) find the unit vector in the direction of the vector \(3 \vec{a}+4 \vec{b}\). \\
OR \\
(i) If \(\vec{a}=2 i+3 j-k\) find the length of the
\[
\text { vector } \overrightarrow{2 a}
\] \\
(ii) Find the moment about the point \\
\(\hat{\imath}+2 \hat{\jmath}-\hat{k}\) of the force represented by \\
\(\hat{i}+2 j+\hat{k}\) acting through the point \\
\(2 \hat{\imath}+3 \hat{\jmath}+\hat{k}\)
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { M2.02 } \\
\\
\text { M2.02 } \\
\\
\text { M2.01 } \\
\\
\\
\text { M2.03 }
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
R \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline IX

X \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Find (i) $\quad \int_{0}^{\pi / 2}(\sin x+\cos x) d x$ <br>
(ii) $\int x^{2} \log x d x$ <br>
OR <br>
Find (i) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \mathrm{dx}$ <br>
(ii) $\int \frac{\sin ^{3} x+\cos ^{3} x}{\sin ^{2} x \cos ^{2} x} d x$

 \& 

M3. 03 <br>
M3. 02 <br>
M3. 03 <br>
M3. 01
\end{tabular} \& R

R

$R$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| XI | (i) Find $\int x(x+1) d x$ | M3.01 | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (ii) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3 x \cos x d x$ | M3.03 | U |
|  | OR |  |  |
| XII | Find (i) $\int e^{\tan x} \sec ^{2} x d x$ | M3.02 | U |
|  | (ii) $\int \frac{2 x+2}{x^{2}+2 x+1} d x$ | M3. 02 | U |
| XIII | Solve $\frac{d y}{d x}+y \cot x=2 \cos x$ | M4.02 | A |
|  | OR |  |  |
| XIV | Find the area bounded between one arch of the curve $y=\sin x$ and the x -axis. | M4. 01 | A |

