

# TS ECET-2021

## SYLLABUS: MATHEMATICS

(50 Marks)

### Unit-I: Matrices

Matrices: Definition of Matrix, Types of matrices-Algebra of matrices-Transpose of a matrix-Symmetric, skew symmetric matrices-Minor, cofactor of an element-Determinant of a square matrix-Properties-Laplace's expansion-singular and nonsingular matrices-Adjoint and multiplicative inverse of a square matrix-System of linear equations in 3 variables-Solutions by Cramer's rule, Matrix inversion method-Gauss-Jordan method.-Partial Fractions: Resolving a given rational function into partial fractions. Logarithms: Definition of logarithm and its properties, meaning of 'e' exponential function and logarithmic function.

### Unit-II: Trigonometry

Properties of Trigonometric functions– Ratios of Compound angles, multiple angles, sub multiple angles – Transformations of Products into sum or difference and vice versa.Properties of triangles: sine rule, cosine rule, tangent rule and projection rule. Solving a triangle when (i) three sides (SSS), (ii) two sides and an included angle(SAS), (iii) one side and two angles are given(SAA).Inverse Trigonometric functions, Hyperbolic functions.

Complex Numbers: Properties of Modulus, amplitude and conjugate of complex numbers, arithmetic operations on complex numbers—Modulus-Amplitude form (Polar form) - Euler form (exponential form)-Properties.

### Unit-III: Analytical Geometry

Straight Lines–different forms of Straight Lines, distance of a point from a line, angle between two lines, intersection of two non-parallel lines and distance between two parallel lines. Circles-Equation of circle given center and radius, given ends of diameter-General equation-finding center and radius, center and a point on the circumference, 3 non-collinear points, center and tangent, equation of tangent and normal at a point on the circle.

### Unit-IV: Differentiation and its Applications

Functions and limits – Standard limits – Differentiation from the First Principle – Differentiation of sum, product, quotient of functions, function of function, trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, exponential, logarithmic, Hyperbolic functions, implicit, explicit and parametric functions–Derivative of a function with respect to another function-Second order derivatives – Geometrical applications of the derivative(angle between curves, tangent and normal)–Increasing and decreasing functions–Maxima and Minima(single variable functions) using second order derivative only - Partial Differentiation–Partial derivatives up to second order–Euler's theorem.

### Unit-V: Integration and its Applications

Indefinite Integral – Standard forms – Integration by decomposition of the integrand, integration of trigonometric, algebraic, exponential, logarithmic and Hyperbolic functions– Integration by substitution –Integration of reducible and irreducible quadratic factors – Integration by parts– Definite Integrals and properties, Definite Integral as the limit of a sum – Application of Integration to find areas under plane curves and volumes of Solids of revolution– Mean and RMS values, Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 1/3 Rule for approximation integrals

## **Unit–VI: Differential Equations**

Definition of a differential equation-order and degree of a differential equation-formation of differential equations-solution of differential equation of the type first order, first degree, variable-separable, homogeneous equations, exact, linear differential equation of the form  $dy/dx+Py=Q$ , Bernoulli's equation, 2<sup>nd</sup> order linear differential equation with constant coefficients both homogeneous and non-homogeneous and finding the Particular Integrals for the functions  $e^{ax}$ ,  $\sin ax$ ,  $\cos ax$ ,  $ax^2 +bx+c$  (a,b,c are real numbers)

## **Unit–VII: Laplace Transforms**

Laplace Transforms (LT) of elementary functions-Linearity property, first shifting property, change of scale property multiplication and division by t - LT of derivatives and integrals, Unit step function, LT of unit step function, second shifting property, evaluation of improper integrals, Inverse Laplace transform (I LT)-shifting theorem, change of scale property, multiplication and division by s, ILT by using partial fractions and convolution theorem. Applications of LT to solve linear ordinary differential equations up to second order only.

## **Unit–VIII: Fourier series**

Define Fourier series, Euler's formulae over the interval  $(C, C+2\pi)$  for determining the Fourier coefficients. Fourier series of simple functions in  $(0, 2\pi)$  and  $(-\pi, \pi)$ . Fourier series for even and odd functions in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ .

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# TS ECET-2021

## MODEL QUESTIONS FOR MATHEMATICS

1. If the determinant of the transpose of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2+x & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2+y \end{bmatrix}$  is positive, then the point (x,y) lies in

- 1) I and II quadrants 2) **I and III quadrants** 3) II and IV quadrants 4) III and IV quadrants

2. If  $f(x)=x^2$  in  $(-\pi,\pi)$  and  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ , then  $a_1 =$

- 1) 4 2) **-4** 3)  $-4\pi$  4)  $4\pi$

3. If  $\frac{1}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x)^2} + \frac{C}{x}$  then  $A+B+C =$

- 1) 0 2) 3 3) 2 4) **1**

4. The general solution of the corresponding Homogeneous differential equation of  $(D^2 + 9)y = \cos 3x$  is

- 1) **A cos 3x + B sin 3x** 2)  $A \cos 3x + B x \sin 3x$  3)  $\frac{x \cos 3x}{3}$  4)  $\frac{x \sin 3x}{6}$

5. If  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s^2+1)} \right\} = \int_0^t f(t) dt$ , then  $f(t) =$

- 1) **sint** 2)  $1 - \cos t$  3)  $\arctan t$  4)  $1 + \sin t$

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# TS ECET-2021

## SYLLABUS: PHYSICS

(25Marks)

**Unit-I: Units and dimensions:** Physical quantity-fundamental and derived physical quantities-units-fundamental and derived units-SI units-advantages of SI units-dimensions and dimensional formulae for physical quantities -principle of homogeneity in dimensions

**Unit-II: Modern physics:** Photo electric effect–explanation and its laws-applications of photo electric effect (photocell)-Einstein’s photoelectric equation–critical angle and total internal reflection– optical fibers - principle, working- Basic concept of super conductivity , examples of super conducting materials and their applications.

**Unit-III: Heat and Thermodynamics:** Boyle’s law-Absolute scale of temperature-Charles laws-Ideal gas equation-Universal gas constant and its value-SI Units-problems - isothermal process-adiabatic process- statements of first law and second law of thermodynamics - two specific heats of a gas-relation between  $C_p$  and  $C_v$ -problems.

**Unit-IV: Elements of vectors:** Scalar and vector quantities-examples-types of vectors-triangle law-parallellogram law- expression for magnitude and direction of resultant of two vectors using parallelogram law -resolution of a vector-unit vectors (i,j,k)-dot product and cross product of two vectors- properties of dot and cross products-examples- problems.

**Unit-V: Kinematics:** Projectile motion-examples-horizontal and oblique projections- expression for path of projectile in case of oblique projection - expressions for maximum height, time of ascent, time of flight, horizontal range in case of oblique projection - problems.

**Unit-VI: Friction:** Friction- causes and types of friction-normal reaction-laws of friction-coefficients of friction-methods to reduce friction-advantages and disadvantages of friction-expression for acceleration of a body over a rough horizontal surface – expressions for displacement and time taken by a body to come to rest over a rough horizontal surface - problems.

**Unit-VII: Work and Energy:** Work and energy-definitions and units-potential and kinetic energies-examples and expressions-Work-Energy theorem – law of conservation of energy in the case of freely falling body -problems.

**Unit-VIII: Simple harmonic motion:** Definition-conditions of Simple Harmonic Motion (SHM) - examples of SHM - expressions for displacement, velocity, acceleration, time period, frequency and phase of SHM- expression for time period of a simple pendulum- laws of simple pendulum -seconds pendulum-problems.

**Unit-IX: Sound:** Sound- longitudinal wave and transverse wave - noise pollution-Effects and methods to control Noise Pollution-Beats and echo and their applications -Doppler effect - statement– Physical explanation and applications –Reverberation time -Sabine’s formula-characteristics/conditions of a good auditorium - problems.



# TS ECET-2021

## SYLLABUS: CHEMISTRY

(25 Marks)

**Unit I: Fundamentals of Chemistry: Atomic structure:** Introduction- Atomic number – atomic mass number – Bohr's theory – Aufbau's principle – Hund's rule – Pauli's exclusion principle- Electronic configurations of elements up to atomic number 30, Differences between orbit and orbital - shapes of **s, p, d** orbitals.

**Chemical Bonding:** Introduction – Electronic theory of valency - Types of chemical bonds – Ionic bond - NaCl and MgO – Characteristics of ionic compounds - Covalent bond - H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> (Lewis dot model) - Characteristics of covalent compounds - Coordinate covalent bond – Definition and examples, [NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>], [NH<sub>3</sub>BF<sub>3</sub>].

**Oxidation-Reductions:** Electronic concept of Oxidation and Reduction - Oxidation number and its calculations - Differences between oxidation number and valency.

**Unit-II: Solutions:** Introduction – Definition of solution, solute and solvent - Classification of solutions based on physical state - Mole concept - Molecular weight, equivalent weight of acids, bases and salts - Molarity, Normality and numerical problems.

**Unit-III: Acids and Bases:** Introduction – Theories of acids and bases – Arrhenius theory - Bronsted – Lowry theory – Lewis theory – Ionic product of water - pH and related numerical problems pertaining to strong acids and bases – Definition of buffer – Types of buffer – Acidic buffer (Acetate buffer) – Basic buffer (Ammonia buffer) without buffer action – Applications without explanation.

**Unit – IV: Principles of Metallurgy:** Characteristics of metals and distinction between metals and non-metals. Definitions of metallurgy, ore, gangue, flux, slag – Concentration of ore by froth floatation process – Roasting, calcination, smelting – Alloys – Composition and uses of brass, German silver and nichrome.

**Unit-V: Electrochemistry:** Conductors - Metallic and electrolytic conductors- Insulators, electrolytes (strong and weak) - Arrhenius theory of electrolytic dissociation – Electrolysis of fused NaCl –Electrolytic refining of copper - Faraday's laws of electrolysis- Numerical problems – Galvanic cell – Electrode potential - Standard electrode potential – Electro chemical series – Significance of electro chemical series without explanation - emf and numerical problems on emf of a cell ( based on  $EMF = E_R - E_L$  formula).

**Unit –VI: Corrosion:** Introduction – Definition of corrosion - Factors influencing rate of corrosion - Electrochemical theory of corrosion- Composition cell, stress cell and concentration cell - Rusting of iron and its mechanism – Prevention of corrosion by (a) protective coatings - Metallic (anodic and cathodic coatings), Inorganic and Organic coatings ( only examples) (b) cathodic protection (sacrificial anode method and impressed voltage method).

**Unit-VII: Water Technology:** Introduction – Soft and hard water – Causes of hardness – Types of hardness – Disadvantages of hard water in industries – Degree of hardness, units (ppm and mg/litre) and Numerical problems on hardness of water – Softening methods – Permutit process – Ion exchange process – Characteristics of drinking water – Municipal treatment of water for drinking purpose - Osmosis and reverse Osmosis - Advantages of Reverse Osmosis.

**Unit-VIII: Polymers:** Introduction – Polymerization – Types of polymerization – Addition, condensation polymerization with examples – Plastics – Types of plastics – Advantages of plastics over traditional materials – Disadvantages of using plastics - Thermo plastics and thermo setting plastics– Differences between thermo plastics and thermo setting plastics - Preparation and uses of the following plastics: 1. Polythene, 2. PVC, 3. Teflon, 4. Polystyrene, 5. Urea formaldehyde 6. Bakelite. – Rubber – Natural rubber – Processing of rubber from latex – Vulcanization – Elastomers – Butyl rubber, Buna-s, Neoprene rubber and their uses.

**Unit-IX: Fuels:** Definition and classification of fuels based on physical state and occurrence – Characteristics of good fuel - Composition and uses of gaseous fuels. (a) Water gas, (b) producer gas, (c) natural gas, (d) coal gas, (e) bio gas, (f) acetylene.

**Unit-X: Environmental Chemistry:** Introduction – Environment – Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, biotic component – Definitions of pollutant, contaminant- receptor, sink, particulate with examples, Definition and significance (without explanation) of DO, BOD, Threshold limit value, COD - Forest resources, uses and over exploitation - Deforestation - Air pollution - Causes-Effects- - Acid rain - Green house effect – Ozone depletion – Control of Air pollution ( Basic level only) – Water pollution – Causes – Effects – Control measures of water pollution ( Basic level only) - Renewable and Non Renewable energy sources with examples – Concept of ecosystem – Producers, consumers and decomposers – Biodiversity, threats to Biodiversity.

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## TS ECET-2021

### MODEL QUESTIONS FOR CHEMISTRY

- The number of unpaired electrons present in sulphur.  
1) 3      2) 2      3) 1      4) 4
- What is the conjugate base of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .  
1)  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$       2)  $\text{H}^+$       3)  $\text{OH}^-$       4)  $\text{O}^{2-}$
- Which one of the following cause temporary hardness to water?  
1)  $\text{CaCl}_2$       2)  $\text{MgSO}_4$       3)  $\text{NaCl}$       4)  $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$
- 0.4 grams of NaOH is added to 100 ml of 0.1 M NaOH solution and the volume of solution is made to 200ml by adding water. Calculate the molarity of the resulting solution?  
1) **0.1M**      2) 0.2M      3) 0.3M      4) 0.4M
- Monomers used for the preparation of Bakelite  
1) Urea and formaldehyde      2) aniline and formaldehyde  
3) **Phenol and formaldehyde**      4) Phenol and urea

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# TS ECET-2021

## SYLLABUS: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(100 Marks)

### Unit I: Workshop Technology, Metrology and Conventions in drawing

Basic Workshop tools and Operations (Carpentry, Fitting, Forging and sheet metal) - Forging processes and Tools, Drilling, Mechanical working of Metals- Cold and Hot working processes. Foundry - Pattern types, types of moulding sands and their properties.

Metrology — Linear and angular measurements, Measurement of surface roughness, Interferometry.

Conventional representations in machine drawing — production drawing — limits, fits & tolerances — surface finish - specifications of standard components like Bolts, Nuts, Bearings etc.

### Unit II: Engineering Materials and Engineering Mechanics

Mechanical properties of materials — structure of materials - Destructive and Non-destructive testing, Production of Iron and Steel. Iron Carbon equilibrium Diagram - Heat treatment processes — Plain Carbon and alloy steels — Ferrous and Nonferrous metals and alloys — Powder metallurgy.

System of forces- Resolution of Forces, Concept of Equilibrium, Lami's Theorem, Couple, Concept of Friction, Geometrical Properties of Sections, Simple Machines, Dynamics - Impulse Momentum Equation, D'Alembert's Principle.

### Unit III: Strength of Materials and CAD/CAM

Simple Stresses and Strains, Concept of Strain Energy, Shear Force and Bending Moment diagrams, Concept of Simple Bending and Deflection of Beams - Concept of torsion in shafts and springs — Thin cylinders.

Basic components of NC, CNC and DNC machines — CNC part programming – Manual and computer assisted programming - CIMS, FMS and Robotics.

### Unit IV: Design of Machine Elements

Design of Bolts, screws and Nuts - Shafts — Keys - Couplings- Bearings, Design of Belt, Chain and Gear drives – Cams

### Unit V: Production Technology

Working and operations of lathe- Capstan and turret lathes - Shaper, Slotting machine, Planner and Milling machines, Broaching machines, Welding - Equipment used in arc and gas welding. Modern welding methods — Submerged arc, atomic, hydrogen, CO<sub>2</sub>, and ultrasonic welding. Cutting fluids, Coolants and Lubricants, Gear making,- Grinding machines, surface finishing operations — Honing, lapping, super finishing, electro plating, Metal spraying, Modern machining processes, Press tools, Jigs and fixtures.

### Unit VI: Thermodynamics

Basic thermodynamics and Laws of Perfect gases, Thermodynamic processes, Air standard Cycles - Carnot, Otto and Diesel, Fuels and Combustion, I.C Engines - two and four stroke engines — Petrol and Diesel engines, Indicated and brake powers, Indicated and brake thermal efficiencies, lubrication and coolant systems.



**Unit VII: Heat Power Engineering**

Air Compressors - Gas turbines and Jet propulsion, - Properties of Steam- Working and Performance of Boilers - Steam nozzles, Steam Turbines - Steam Condensers.

**Unit VIII: Hydraulic and Hydraulic Machinery**

Properties of Fluids, Flow of liquids - Continuity and Bernoulli's equation, Flow through pipes, Impact of Jets, Hydraulic Turbines, Governing, Working principle and operation of Reciprocating and Centrifugal pumps

**Unit IX: Industrial Management & Engineering**

Principles and functions of management, organization structures, Production and materials management, Marketing, sales and Feasibility study, Entrepreneurial development, Principles of ISO 9000, Total Quality Management, Industrial legislation and safety.

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# TS ECET-2021

## MODEL QUESTIONS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. The specifications for the lathe machine is given by
  1. Power of the machine
  2. **Distance between centres**
  3. Height of the bed
  4. Pitch of the lead screw
  
2. Which of the following material is ductile
  1. **Mild steel**
  2. Cast Iron
  3. Ceramics
  4. Glass
  
3. M 20x2 for a bolt represents
  1. 20mm core diameter and 2 mm pitch
  2. 20 mm nominal diameter and 2 mm depth of thread
  3. **20mm nominal diameter and 2 mm pitch**
  4. 20 mm core diameter and 2 mm depth of thread
  
4. The Otto cycle consists of the following processes
  1. Two isobaric and two isentropic processes
  2. **Two isochoric and two isentropic processes**
  3. Two isothermal and two isentropic processes
  4. Two isobaric and two isothermal processes
  
5. Darcy's equation for the frictional loss in the pipes represented by
  1.  $4 f l v / 2 g d$
  2.  $5 f l v^2 / 2 g d$
  3.  $3 f l v^2 / 2 g d$
  4.  **$4 f l v^2 / 2 g d$**

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