



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA
Faculty of Applied & Health
Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & PHYSICS
DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING
(DEPE V)

AMA 2301: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS V

SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

SERIES: MARCH 2014

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions to Candidates:

You should have the following for this examination

- *Answer Booklet*
- *Mathematical Table*
- *Scientific Calculator/Drawing Instruments*

This paper consist of **FIVE** questions in **TWO** sections **A & B**

Answer question **ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions
 Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown
 This paper consists of **THREE** printed pages
SECTION A (COMPULSORY)

Question One

$$f(z) = xy^2 + ix^2y$$

- a) (i) Given that $f(z) = xy^2 + ix^2y$ find the point where the Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied for the function. **(5 marks)**

$$z = 2xy + i(x^2 - y^2)$$

- (ii) Determine if $z = 2xy + i(x^2 - y^2)$ is analytic **(6 marks)**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \bar{u} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq \bar{u} \\ -x - \bar{u} & -\bar{u} \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

- b) (i) Find the Fourier series to represent $f(x)$ **(8 marks)**

- (ii) Represent the following function by a half range Fourier sine series.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{\pi}{2} < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

(7 marks)

- c) Devise a fixed iterative schemes to find the roots of the quadratic equation:

$$2x^2 - 24x + 41 = 0$$

and test them numerically using Newton-Raphson iterative method.

(4 marks)

SECTION B (Answer any TWO questions from this section)

Question Two

$$w = f(z) = z^2 + 2z - 3z$$

$$w = f(z) = u(x, y) + iV(x, y)$$

- a) Express the function $w = f(z) = z^2 + 2z - 3z$ in the form

$$f(1+i)$$

then find the value of

$$|z - 3i| = 3 \qquad w = \frac{1}{z}$$

- b) Find the image $|z - 3i| = 3$ under the mapping $w = \frac{1}{z}$ **(7 marks)**

$$u = x^2 - y^2 \qquad v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \qquad (x, y)$$

- c) Prove that $u = x^2 - y^2$ and $v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ are harmonic functions of (x, y) but are not harmonic conjugates. **(7 marks)**

Question Three

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -5 < x < 0 \\ 5 & 0 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = f(x+10)$$

- a) A function is defined as
- (i) Sketch the function for at least three periods
 - (ii) State whether the function is odd, even or neither
 - (iii) Determine the Fourier series.
- b) A periodic wave function if fig 1 below represents an electromotive force in an electric circuit.

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- (i) Determine the analytic representation of the wave hence resulting Fourier series
- (ii) Using a suitable substitution and the series in b(i) above show that:

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$

Question Four

$$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 10 = 0$$

- a) Solve using Newton's method. (8 marks)

$$f(x) = x - \cos x = 0$$

- b) Use the interaction method to solve (12 marks)

Question Five

- a) Given that x_n is an approximation to the root of the equation $x^3 - 2x^2 + 2 = 0$ show using Newton

Raphson method that an approximation x_{nr1} is given by:

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n^3 - 2x_n^2 - 2}{3x_n^2 - 4x_n}$$

$$x_0 = -0.85$$

Hence by taking $x_0 = -0.85$ find to five decimal places the root of the equation. **(8 marks)**

b) Given the table below, use Newton-Gregory interpolation formula to determine:

(i) $f(-3)$

(ii) $f(4)$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
f(x)	-10	0	4	8	18