



**TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA**  
**Faculty of Applied & Health**  
**Sciences**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & PHYSICS  
DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING

AMA 2301: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS V

**SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**SERIES: OCTOBER 2013**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Instructions to Candidates:**

You should have the following for this examination

- *Answer Booklet*
- *Mathematical table*
- *Scientific Calculator*

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 Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied for the function

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

- (ii) Determine if  $f(z) = 2xy + i(x^2 - y^2)$  is analytic (5 marks)

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

- 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 interactive schemes to find the roots of the quadratic equation:

$$2x^2 - 24x + 4x = 0$$

and test them numerically using Newton-Raphson iterative method.

(4 marks)

**SECTION B (Answer any TWO questions from this section)**

**Question Two**

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

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

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

Then find the value of  $f(1 + i)$

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

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

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

- 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. (8 marks)

**Question Three**

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -5 < x < 0 \\ 5 & 0 < x < 5 \end{cases} f(x+10)$$

- a) A function f(x) 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.

- (i) Determine the analytic representation of the wave hence resulting fourier series.
- (ii) Using a suitable substitution and the series in b(1) 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)**
- b) Using the interaction method to solve **(12 marks)**  
 $f(x) = x - \cos x = 0$

**Question Five**

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

Raphson method that an approximation  $x_n r_1$  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 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) **(12 marks)**

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