

**TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA**

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING,**

**BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL &**

**AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL  
ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL  
ENGINEERING**

**SMA 2371: PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SERIES: APRIL 2016**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DATE: Pick Date May 2016**

**Instructions to Candidates**

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists of **FIVE** questions. Attempt question ONE (Compulsory) and any other TWO questions.

**Do not write on the question paper. PAPER 1**

**QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)**

a) Describe the orthogonal trajectories of  $y = kx^2, k \neq 0$  [6 Marks]

b) Obtain the general solution to the partial differential equation  
 $(y - z)p + (z - x)q = x - y$  [4 Marks]

c) Show that a the partial differential equation arising from

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + 2)x^2 + axy + bx + w(y + ax)$$

can be put in the form  $(r + u)(t + v) = s^w$  where  $u, v, w$  are integers. [6 Marks]

d) Find the direction cosines of the space curve defined by the parametric equations  
 $x = -0.5s^2$ ,  $y = 0.25s^3$ ,  $z = 1.5s^2$  through  $(-2, 2, 6)$  [6 Marks]

e) Find the complete solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 3\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \sin(3x - y) + 12xy$ . [8 Marks]

### QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

a) Find a partial differential equation arising from the general solution

$$w\left(x^6 - y^6, \frac{x^3 + y^3}{z^3}\right) = 0 \quad [6 \text{ Marks}]$$

b) A long rectangular metal plate has its two long sides and the far end at  $0^\circ$  and the base at  $100^\circ$ . The width of the plate is 10 cm. Find by the method of separation of variables, the steady-state temperature distribution inside the plate. [14 Marks]

### QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

a) Use Laplace transform method to solve the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u$$

subject to the initial conditions  $u(x, 0) = e^{-sx}$  and  $u(0, s) = 0$

given that  $u(x, t)$  is bounded for  $t > 0$ ,  $x > 0$ . [10 Marks]

b) An infinite metal plate covering the first quadrant has the edge along the y-axis held at  $0^\circ$ , and the edge along the x-axis held at

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 100^\circ, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0^\circ, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Use the method of separation of variables to find the steady-state temperature distribution as a function of  $x$  and  $y$ . Assume temperatures of zero as  $y$  tends to infinity. [10 Marks]

#### QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a) Solve the system

$$y_1' = 4y_1 - 2y_2$$

$$y_2' = y_1 + y_2$$

[14 Marks]

subject to the initial conditions  $y_1(0) = 3$  and  $y_2(0) = -1$

b) Find the General Solution for  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \sin(3x - y)$

[6 Marks]

#### QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

a) Find the orthogonal trajectories on the conicoid  $z(x + y) = 4$  of a cone in which it is cut by the system of planes  $x - y + z = k$  where  $k$  is a parameter. [10 Marks]

b) Find the general integral of the partial differential equation  $(2xy - 1)p + (z - 2x^2)q = 2(x - yz)$  and also the particular integral which passes through the line  $x = 1, y = 0$  [10 Marks]

### A SHORT TABLE OF LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

$f(t)$	$L\{f(t)\}$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
$\frac{\sin at}{t}$	$\tan^{-1} \frac{a}{s} \quad \text{for } \operatorname{Re} s > \operatorname{ima}$
$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad \text{for } \operatorname{Re} s > \operatorname{ima}$
$\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad \text{for } \operatorname{Re} s > \operatorname{ima}$
$\frac{1}{t} \sin at \cos bt$	$\frac{1}{2} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{a+b}{s} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{a-b}{s} \right) \text{ for } \operatorname{Re} s > 0$
$1 - \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{a}{2\sqrt{t}} \right), a > 0$	$\frac{1}{s} e^{-a\sqrt{s}}, \quad \operatorname{Re} s > 0$