



# THE MOMBASA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

(A Constituent College of Jkuat)

*Faculty of Engineering and Technology*

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

**DIPLOMA IN TECHNOLOGY**  
**DEPE5/DEAE5/DTIE5/DCSE5/DMRE5/DICE5**  
YEAR III

**EEP 3501 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS V**

END OF SEMSTER EXAMINATIONS

**SERIES: AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2011**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Instructions to Candidates:**

You should have the following for this examination

- *Question paper*
- *Answer booklet*
- *Scientific calculator*
- *Drawing instruments*
- *S.M.P Table*

Answer question **ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions

The maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown

This paper consists of **FOUR** printed pages

**Question 1 (Compulsory) – 30 Marks**

- a) i) Determine by double integral the area bounded by

$$y = x^3 + 4x, \quad y = 0, x = 0 \text{ and } x = 4 \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

- ii) Evaluate the following integrals

(a) 
$$\int_1^3 \int_0^{\ln y} dx dy \quad (4 \text{ marks})$$

(b) 
$$\int_1^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y dz \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

$$\int_c \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad \vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\vec{i} - zxy\vec{j}$$

- b) Evaluate where given that c is the rectangle in the x-y plane bounded by  $y = 0, x = a, y = b$  and  $x = 0$  (7 marks)

- c) i) Sketch the following functions for at least 3 periods and state whether the function are odd, even or neither. Give reason for your answer.

(a) 
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} -\cos x & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \cos x & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

(b) 
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \pi + x & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ \pi - x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

- ii) Determine the Fourier series for the periodic function  $f(t)$  defined by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi < t < 0 \\ 4t & 0 < t < \pi \end{cases} \quad (9 \text{ marks})$$

**Question 2**

- a) Determine the volume of a solid bounded by the planes  $x = 0, z = 0, x = 2,$   
 $z = x^2 + y^2$   
 and the surface  $y = x^2 + 1$

b) The periodic wave function in fig. 1 below represents an electromotive force in an electric circuit

i) State whether the function is ODD, EVEN or NEITHER resulting Fourier series.

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

ii) Using a suitable substitution and series in b(i), show that (1 mark)

**Question 3**

a) Determine the volume bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and the planes  $y + z = 3$  and  $z = 0$  (10 marks)

b) The function  $f(t)$  is symmetrical about (0,0) and is defined by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi}t & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 2\left(1 - \frac{t}{\pi}\right) & \frac{\pi}{2} < t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(t + 2\pi)$$

i) Sketch the function  $f(t)$  over the interval  $-\pi < t < \pi$

ii) Determine the half-range Fourier series for the function  $f(t)$

iii) By evaluating  $f(t)$  and its half-range Fourier series deduce that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$

(10 marks)

**Question 4**

a) Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\tan^{-1}(2)} \int_0^4 x \sin y \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

(4 marks)

- b) Verify Green's theorem in the plane for  $\int (xy + y^2)dx + x^2dy$  where C is the curve closed by  $y = x$  and  $y = x^2$  the region bounded by (6 marks)

- c) (i) If  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y$  is defined on a rectangular region  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 1 \leq y \leq 2$ , show that  $\int_1^2 \int_0^1 f(x, y) = \int_1^2 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y)dx = \int_0^1 \int_1^2 f(x, y)dy = \frac{\pi}{6}$  (4 marks)

- (ii) Find the area integral  $\int_{\Delta} \left( \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 dx_2$  where  $\Delta = -1 \leq x_1 \leq 1, -1 \leq x_2 \leq 1$  and  $F_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1 - x_2$

$F_2(x_1, x_2) = x_2 - x_1$  (6 marks)

**Question 5**

- a) State and proof Green's theorem for a simple region (9 marks)

- b) Given that D is a square defined by  $-1 \leq x_1 \leq 1, -1 \leq x_2 \leq 1$  and  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are defined on  $\Delta$  by  $F_1(x_1, x_2) = -x_2 e^{x_1}$  and  $F_2(x_1, x_2) = x_1 e^{x_2}$ , proof Green's theorem in the given region. (11 marks)