

2601/103 2603/103
2602/103
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS I
June/July 2022
Time: 3 hours



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
(POWER OPTION)
(TELECOMMUNICATION OPTION)
(INSTRUMENTATION OPTION)

MODULE I

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS I

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

You should have the following for this examination:

Drawing instruments;

Mathematical tables/ non-programmable Scientific calculator.

This paper consists of EIGHT questions.

Answer any FIVE questions in the answer booklet provided.

All questions carry equal marks.

Maximum marks for each part of a question are as indicated.

Candidates should answer the questions in English.

This paper consists of 4 printed pages

**Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that
all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

1. (a) The constant term in the expansion of $\left(ax + \frac{b}{x}\right)^{10}$ is 8064 where a and b are constants. Express a in terms of b . (8 marks)
- (b) Expand $\frac{1+3x}{1-2x}$ as far as the term x^2 and state the values of x for which the expansion is valid. (6 marks)
- (c) By expanding $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ upto the term in x^3 , approximate the value of $\sqrt[4]{50}$ correct to 3 decimal places. (6 marks)

2. (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, given that:
- (i) $y = x^x$
- (ii) $y = x^3 \sin^2(4x)$
- (iii) $x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = 0$ (7 marks)

- (b) Given that $f(x, y) = x^3y^2 + \sin(xy) + e^{xy}$. Show that $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$. (8 marks)

- (c) The volume V of a cone of radius r and height h is given by $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$. If r is decreased by 1% and h is increased by 3%, find the percentage change in V by using partial differentiation. (5 marks)

3. (a) (i) By setting $t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$, find:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(5+3\cos x)}$$

- (ii) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_3^5 \frac{2x+3}{(x+1)^2(x-2)} dx$$

(14 marks)

- (b) (i) Sketch the region bounded by the parabolas:

$$y = x^2 - x \quad \text{and} \quad y = x - x^2$$

- (ii) By using integration, determine the area bounded in (b)(i) above. (6 marks)

4. (a) (i) Given that $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+2}$.

Find $f^{-1}(x)$.

(ii) Convert $r = \sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$ to cartesian form.

(7 marks)

(b) The roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$ are α and β . Find an equation whose roots are α^2 and β^2 without solving the equation. (6 marks)

(c) Three currents I_1 , I_2 and I_3 in amperes in a d.c network satisfy the equations

$$7I_1 + 5I_2 = 25$$

$$5I_1 + 19I_2 - 4I_3 = 25$$

$$-4I_2 + 6I_3 = 50$$

Use the method of substitution to solve the equations.

(7 marks)

5. (a) Use exponential functions to prove that:

(i) $\cosh(2x) = \cosh^2(x) + \sinh^2(x)$

(ii) $\sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \sinh y \cosh x$

(iii) $\coth^2 x - \cosh^2 x = 1$

(7 marks)

(b) (i) Show that $\coth^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$

(ii) Hence evaluate $\coth^{-1}(3)$ correct to 3 decimal places.

(7 marks)

(c) Solve the equation $3 \operatorname{sech}^2 x + 4 \tanh x + 1 = 0$, correct to 3 decimal places.

(6 marks)

6. (a) Simplify the expression

$$\frac{\log_3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \log_4 \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)}{\log_{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)} (8) + \log_{\left(\frac{1}{16} \right)} 4}$$

(6 marks)

(b) Solve the equations:

(i) $\log_{10}(1 + \sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \log_{10}(9 + \sqrt{16x})$

(ii) $\log_2(x^2y) = 2$

$$11 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 y = 3 \log_2 x$$

(14 marks)

7. (a) Differentiate the function

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x}$ from first principles. (6 marks)

(b) The normal to the curve $y = \frac{16}{x} - 4\sqrt{x}$ at the point $(4, -4)$ intersects the y -axis at point P. Determine the co-ordinates of P. (5 marks)

(c) Locate the stationary points on the curve $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - y^3 + 6xy + 4$ and determine their nature. (9 marks)

8. (a) Express $z = \frac{j}{1+j}$ in exponential form giving your answer in surd form. (5 marks)

(b) Use De Moivre's theorem to show that $\cos 5A = 16 \cos^5 A - 20 \cos^3 A + 5 \cos A$. (7 marks)

(c) One root of the equation $2Z^3 - 5Z^2 + aZ - 5 = 0$ is $z = 1 - 2j$. Determine the:

(i) value of the constant a

(ii) other two roots.

(8 marks)

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