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ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS III

Oct./Nov. 2022

Time: 3 hours



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

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

MATHEMATICS III

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

You should have the following for this examination:

Answer booklet;

Mathematical tables/calculator.

Answer any FIVE of the EIGHT questions in the answer booklet provided.

All questions carry equal marks.

All necessary working must be clearly shown.

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

Candidates should answer all 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) Determine the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10 \text{ marks})$$

- (b) A linear time-invariant system is modelled by the vector-matrix differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Bx \quad \text{where}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determine:

- (i) state transition matrix
(ii) $\phi(t)$ at $t=0$

(10 marks)

2. (a) (i) Given that x_n is an approximation root of the equation $x^3 + \lambda x - 3 = 0$ where λ is a constant. Use Newton-Raphson method to show that a better approximation is given by

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

- (ii) By taking $x_0 = 0.8$ and $x_1 = 1.0265$, determine the value of λ and hence the root of the equation.

(10 marks)

- (b) The data in table 1 represents a polynomial $f(x)$.

Table 1

x	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	4	9	26	67	144

Use Newton-Gregory forward difference interpolation to estimate:

- (i) $f(0.5)$
(ii) $f(3.5)$.

(10 marks)

3. (a) Given that $U(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - 2y$.
- Show that $u(x, y)$ is harmonic.
 - determine the harmonic conjugate function $v(x, y)$ such that $f(z) = u + jv$ is analytic.
 - find $f(z)$ and $f'(z)$ in terms of z
- (9 marks)

- (b) The circle $|z| = 1$ is mapped onto the ω -plane under the transformation

$$w = \frac{2}{z + j}$$

Determine the:

- centre;
- radius

of the image circle.

(11 marks)

4. (a) (i) Sketch the region of integration for the integral

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dy dx$$

- (ii) By changing into polar co-ordinates, evaluate the integral in (i).
- (5 marks)

- (b) Verify the divergence theorem for $\underline{A} = (2x - z)\underline{i} + x^2y\underline{j} - xz^2\underline{k}$ where S is the region bounded by $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 1, y = 1$ and $z = 1$.
- (15 marks)

5. (a) Evaluate the integral

$$\iiint_s (x + 2y + 4z) dx dy dz \quad \text{where } s \text{ is defined by } 1 \leq x \leq 2, -1 \leq y \leq 0 \text{ and } 0 \leq z \leq 3.$$

(9 marks)

- (b) Use Green's theorem in the plane to evaluate the line integral

$$\oint_C [(x^2 - 2xy) dx + (x^2y + 3) dy]$$

where C is the boundary of the region bounded by $x = y^2$ and $z = 2$.

(11 marks)

6. (a) (i) Sketch the region of integration for the integral

$$\int_0^2 \int_1^{e^x} dy dx$$

- (ii) By reversing the order of integration in (i), evaluate the integral.

(8 marks)

- (b) Show that

$$\int_{(1,2)}^{(2,1)} [(x^2 - y^2 + x) dx - (2xy + y) dy]$$

is path independent and evaluate it from (1,2) to (1,1) and from (1,1) to (2,1)

(12 marks)

7. (a) Determine the Fourier Cosine series of the function defined by

$$h(t) = t, 0 < t < \pi$$

(8 marks)

- (b) A function is defined by

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} -t & , -1 < t < 0 \\ t & , 0 < t < 1 \\ g(t+2) & \end{cases}$$

- (i) Sketch the function in the interval $-3 < t < 3$

- (ii) Determine its Fourier series.

(12 marks)

8. (a) (i) Sketch the region of integration for the integral

$$\int_0^2 \int_{2-y}^{-2+y} dx dy$$

- (ii) Determine the value of the integral in (i).

(6 marks)

- (b) Evaluate the surface integral

$\iint_S \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s}$ where $\underline{F} = (x+y)\underline{i} + (2x-z)\underline{j} + (y+z)\underline{k}$ and S is the plane $3x + 2y + z = 6$ in the first octant.

(14 marks)

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