

2506/203

2507/203

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS II

March/ April. 2024

Time: 3 hours



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**DIPLOMA IN AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING
(AIRFRAMES AND ENGINES OPTION)
(AVIONICS OPTION)**

MODULE II

ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS II

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

You should have the following for this examination:

Answer booklet;

Mathematical tables/Non-programmable scientific calculator;

Abridged table of Laplace transforms and standard normal curves are attached.

Answer FIVE of the following EIGHT questions.

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 7 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) Solve the differential equation $(4x - y)\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x$. (8 marks)
- (b) Use the method of undetermined coefficients to solve the differential equation *
 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 9x = e^{2t}$, given that when $t = 0$, $x = 0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$. (12 marks)
2. (a) (i) Use Taylor's theorem to expand $\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + h\right)$ in ascending powers of h up to the term in h^3 .
- (ii) Use the result in (i) above to determine the value of $\sec 47^\circ$ correct to three decimal places. (9 marks)
- (b) (i) Determine the first four non-zero terms in the Maclaurin series expansion of $f(x) = 1 + \cosh^2 x$.
- (ii) Hence evaluate $\int_0^1 x^2(1 + \cosh^2 x)dx$. (11 marks)
3. (a) Determine the:
- (i) Laplace transform of $f(t) = t^2 \sin 3t$.
- (ii) inverse Laplace transform of $f(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+2)(s^2+4)}$. (10 marks)
- (b) Use Laplace transforms to solve the differential equation:
 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dx}{dt} + 6x = e^{4t}$ given that when $t = 0$, $x = 2$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$. (10 marks)
4. (a) Given the matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ *
Determine $BA - C$. (6 marks)

(b) Solve the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & x \\ 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

(2 marks)

(c) (i) Given the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, determine A^{-1} .

(ii) Use the result in c(i) to solve the following linear simultaneous equations:

$$4x + y + 9z = 45$$

$$2x + 5y + 8z = 24$$

$$6x + 3y + 7z = 45$$

(12 marks)

5. (a) Given the vector fields

$$\underline{A} = \underset{\sim}{x^2 z i} + \underset{\sim}{x y j} + \underset{\sim}{y^2 z k}$$

$$\underline{B} = \underset{\sim}{y z^2 i} + \underset{\sim}{x z j} + \underset{\sim}{x^2 z k}$$

Determine:

(i) $\underline{C} = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{B}$;

(ii) grad \underline{C} at the point $(1, -1, 1)$ in the direction of the vector $\underline{r} = 2\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} + \underline{k}$.
(11 marks)

(b) Show that the divergence of the vector

$$\underline{A} = (y^2 - z^2 + 3yz - 2x)\underline{i} + (3xz + 2xy)\underline{j} + (3xy - 2xz + 2z)\underline{k}$$
 is zero. (3 marks)

(c) Given the vector field $\underline{F} = (x + 2y + az)\underline{i} + (bx - 3y - z)\underline{j} + (4x + cy + 2z)\underline{k}$, where a, b and c are constants. If the curl of \underline{F} is zero, determine the values of the constants a, b and c . (6 marks)

6. (a) Given that $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, prove that $y \frac{dz}{dx} - x \frac{dz}{dy} = 0$. (5 marks)
- (b) The radius of a right circular cone is increasing at the rate of 0.5 cms^{-1} while the height is decreasing at the rate of 1.5 cms^{-1} . Given that the surface area of the cone is given by $s = \pi r^2 + \pi r(r^2 + h^2)^{1/2}$, use partial differentiation to determine the rate at which its surface area is changing when the radius is 5 cm and the height is 12 cm. (6 marks)
- (c) (i) Locate the stationary points of the surface $f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy + y^3$.
(ii) Hence determine their nature. (9 marks)
7. (a) Six students are selected at random from a college where only 15% of the students have been vaccinated against corona virus. Determine the probability that:
(i) at most two students have been vaccinated.
(ii) at least three students have been vaccinated. (6 marks)
- (b) The distribution of the resistance for a certain type of resistor is normally distributed with a mean μ and a standard deviation of δ . If 10% of all the resistors have a resistance exceeding 10.256 ohms while 5% have a resistance less than 9.671 ohms, determine the:
(i) mean;
(ii) standard deviation. (8 marks)
- (c) A continuous random variable x has a probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ke^{-\frac{1}{2}x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$
Determine the:
(i) value of the constant k.
(ii) mean. (6 marks)

8. (a) Table 1 shows marks obtained by 100 students in a mathematics examination.

Table 1

Marks	1 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60
No. of students	3	16	26	31	16	8

Calculate the:

- (i) mean;
- (ii) standard deviation;
- (iii) median;
- (iv) mode.

(11 marks)

- (b) A civil service efficiency expert developed a test measuring the job satisfaction of civil service clerks. The information obtained from 10 clerks was recorded in table 2.

Table 2

x	48	92	32	56	40	72	16	56	76	80
y	13	2	14	10	14	6	17	8	3	7

where x is the job satisfaction index and y is the number of days absent from work in a year.

- (i) Determine the equation of the regression line of Y on X.
- (ii) Hence estimate the number of absent days in a year for a clerk whose job satisfaction index is 60.

(9 marks)

TABLE OF LAPLACE TRANSFORM FORMULAS

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-a}\right] = e^{at}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin at] = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + a^2}\right] = \frac{1}{a} \sin at$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos at] = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right] = \cos at$$

First Differentiation Formula

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n \mathcal{L}[f(t)] - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(u) du\right] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s} F(s)\right] = \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] du$$

In the following formulas, $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ so $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$.

First Shift Formula

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}f(t)] = F(s-a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s+a)]$$

Second Differentiation Formula

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{d^n F(s)}{ds^n}\right] = (-1)^n t^n f(t)$$

Second Shift Formula

$$\mathcal{L}[u_a(t)g(t)] = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}[g(t+a)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-as} F(s)] = u_a(t) f(t-a)$$

