2201/301
2203/301
2204/301
2206/301
MATHEMATICS
Oct. / Nov. 2004
Time: 3 hours

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

DIPLOMA IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
DIPLOMA IN TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING
DIPLOMA IN INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL ENGINEERING

MATHEMATICS

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

You should have the following for this examination:
- Answer booklet
- Mathematical tables / Calculator
- Geometrical Drawing instruments

Answer any **FIVE** of the following **EIGHT** questions.
All questions carry equal marks.
Attached are:
- An abridged table of Laplace transforms
- The standard normal probability tables.

This paper consists of 5 printed pages

1. (a) If $A=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2 & 3\\ 4 & 6 & 7\\ 5 & 8 & 9\end{bmatrix}$ and $B=\begin{bmatrix}-2 & 6 & -4\\ -1 & -6 & 5\\ 2 & 2 & -2\end{bmatrix}$

verify that AB=kI where I is a unit matrix and k is a constant. Hence solve the equations.

$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 2$
$4x_1 + 6x_2 + 7x_3 = 2$
$5x_1 + 8x_2 + 9x_3 = 3$

(8 marks)

(b) Determine the eigen values and corresponding eigen vectors of

$Ax = \lambda x$ where $A = \begin{bmatrix}4 & 3\\ 2 & 5\end{bmatrix}$

(12 marks)

2. (a) Determine the unit vector normal to the surface $2xy^2 + y^2z+x^2z-11=0$ at the point (-2, 1, 3). (6 marks)

(b) A scalar field v = xyz exists over the curved surface s defined by $x^2 +y^2 = 9$ between the planes z = 0 and z = 4 in the first octant.

Evaluate $\int_S v\,ds$ over this surface. (14 marks)

3. (a) Determine where the function $w = z^2 - z+1$ fails to be regular. (6 marks)

(b) Determine the image in the w - plane of the circle 1Z1 = 2 in teh z - plane under the transformation.

$w = \frac{z+j}{z-j}$.

(14 marks)

4. A function f(t) is defined by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases}0, & -2<t<0\\ t, & 0<t<2\\ f(t+4).\end{cases}$$

obtain the Fourier series for the function and also determine its percentage third harmonic. (20 marks)

5. (a) Solve the differential equation $(x-y)\,ydx - x^2dy = 0$, given that y = 2 when x = 1. (9 marks)

(b) Use the method of undetermined coefficients to solve the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2\frac{dy}{dx}+10y=\sin 3x$$

given that y = 0 and $\frac{dy}{dx}=1$ when x = 0.

(11 marks)

6. (a) Show that $L\{t^2\sin 3t\} = \frac{6(3s^2-9}{(s^2+9)^3}$ **(6 marks)**

(b) Using Laplace transforms, solve the differential equation

$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}-2\frac{dx}{dt}+x=te^t$ given that at t = 0, x = 1 and $\frac{dx}{dt}=0$.

(14 marks)

7. (a) Determine the logarithmic form of $\sinh^{-1}x$ and hence find $\sinh^{-1}(0.3)$, correct to five decimal places. **(7 marks)**

(b) Using Newton-Raphson method, solve the equation

$x^3 - 6x^2+6x-8=0$, near to x=5, correct to four decimal places.

(13 marks)

8. A continuous random variable X has a probability density function f(x) defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k(x^2-x), & 0<x<3 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Determine the;

(a) value of the constant k
(b) mean and standard deviation of x.
(c) P(1<x<2).

(20 marks)

maths tels 2004

Areas under the standard normal curve (to four decimal places)

z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0657	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2704	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.8	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2995	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.3159	0.3186	0.3212	0.3238	0.3264	0.3289	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4983	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4986	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990
3.1	0.4990	0.4991	0.4991	0.4991	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4992	0.4993	0.4993
3.2	0.4993	0.4993	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4994	0.4995	0.4995	0.4995
3.3	0.4995	0.4995	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4996	0.4997
3.4	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4997	0.4998
3.5	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998	0.4998
3.6	0.4998	0.4998	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999
3.7	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999
3.8	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999	0.4999
3.9	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000

TABLE OF LAPLACE TRANSFORM FORMULAS

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

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

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

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

First Differentiation Formula

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

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

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

First Shift Formula

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

Second Differentiation Formula

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

Second Shift Formula

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