

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
 Faculty of Engineering Technology
 Department of Mathematics & Philosophy of Engineering



Bachelor of Technology Honors in Engineering

Final Examination (2020/2021)
 MPZ3552: Engineering Mathematics II

Date: 23rd January 2022 (Sunday)

Time: 14:00 – 17:00

Instruction:

- Please answer a total of five (05) questions choosing at least one from each single section.
- All symbols are in standard notation and state any assumption that you made.

Important integrals

- $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$
- $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sin bx)$
- $\int f(x) e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} f(x) e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} f'(x) e^{ax} + \frac{1}{a^3} f''(x) e^{ax} \dots \dots$ [Sign alternate (+ - + - + ...)]
- $\int f(x) \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a} f(x) \sin ax + \frac{1}{a^2} f'(x) \cos ax - \frac{1}{a^3} f''(x) \sin ax - \dots$ [Sign alternate in pairs + + - - + + - - ...]
- $\int f(x) \sin ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} f(x) \cos ax + \frac{1}{a^2} f'(x) \sin ax + \frac{1}{a^3} f''(x) \cos ax - \dots$ [Sign alternate in pairs after the first term (+ + - - + + - - + + - - ...)]
- $\int \sec ax dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln |\sec ax + \tan ax|$

SECTION – B

Q3.

- I. Find the vector product and scalar product of the two vectors $3\underline{i} - 2\underline{j} + \underline{k}$ and $2\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 3\underline{k}$. [15%]
- II. A particle moves in the XY plane such that its position vector at time t is given by $\underline{r} = 6(t - 1)^2\underline{i} + (3t^4 - 4t + 2)\underline{j}$. Find the velocity and acceleration of the particle at a given time t ? [10%]
- III. Let \underline{a} , \underline{b} and \underline{c} are non-zero and non-parallel vectors. If $\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}$ parallel to \underline{c} and $\underline{b} + 3\underline{c}$ parallel to \underline{a} , then show that $\underline{a} + 2\underline{b} + 6\underline{c} = 0$. [25%]
- IV. Two particle A and B start to move simultaneously from point $A = (-5, 2)$ and $B = (3, -8)$ and moves with constant velocities $(3\underline{i} + \underline{j})$ and $(\underline{i} + \underline{j})$.
What will be the time and distance apart when they are closest together? [20%]
- V. Find the perpendicular distance from the point $2\underline{i} + 7\underline{j} + 5\underline{k}$ to the straight line joining two points $-4\underline{i} + 7\underline{j} + 8\underline{k}$ and $5\underline{i} + 2\underline{j} + 8\underline{k}$. [30%]

Q4.

- I. Find the principle argument and argument of the following complex numbers. [20%]
 - a) $-1 - \sqrt{3}i$
 - b) $-3i$.
- II. Let Z is a complex number and \bar{Z} is complex conjugate of Z . Then find the values of Z and \bar{Z} in the expression $4Z + 5\bar{Z} = \frac{17-4i}{1+i}$. [15%]
- III. Let $Z \in \mathbb{C}$, then using the algebraic method, find the radius and center of the circle $|z + 1| = 2|z - 1|$ and sketch the graph of circle in Z plane. [15%]
- IV. Let $ABCD$ is a quadrangle on an Argand diagram with the points $6 + 4i$, $10 + 3i$, $3 + 9i$ and $a + bi$. Two diagonals intersect at the point M and M divide both diagonal AC and BD in the ratio 1:2 ($AM:MC = 1:2$ and $BM:MD = 1:2$). The point E is connected with point D as $|DE| = |DC|$ as well as angle between DE and DC is 90° . Find the point E in the Argand diagram. [25%]

- V. Using the De Moivre's theorem prove that [25%]

$$\cos 4\theta = 8\cos^4\theta - 8\cos^2\theta + 1.$$

Deduce that

$$\sin 4\theta = 2 \sin 2\theta (1 - 2\sin^2\theta).$$

SECTION – C

Q5.

- I. Using the bisection method find the root of the function $f(x) = 10 - x^2$ correct to 4 decimal places in the interval $[-2, 5]$. [30%]
- II. With the initial guess $x_0 = 1$, Use the Newton - Raphson method to find the value of the square root of 11 correct to eight decimal places. [30%]
- III. Apply the Jacobi method to solve the following system. [40%]

$$5x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = -1$$

$$-3x_1 + 9x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - 7x_3 = 3.$$

You may use the initial guess as $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$.

(Continue up to iterations)

Q6.

- I. Construct a polynomial for the values given in following table, using Lagrange's interpolation formula and estimate $f(7)$. [25%]

x	5	6	9
y	12	13	14

- II. The value of the function $y = f(x)$ at some discrete values are given in following table.

x	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
$f(x)$	46	66	81	93	101

Find the value of $f(1895)$ by using. [40%]

- a) Newton's forward difference interpolation formula, and
b) Newton's backward difference interpolation formula.

- III. Evaluate $\int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \, dx$ by using Trapezoidal and Simpson's rules. Use 6 subintervals for the calculation. [35%]

SECTION – D

Q7.

- I. Find the convergence interval of the following series: [20%]
- a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^n$
- b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x - 7)^n$.
- II. Find the power series for $f(x) = \ln(1 + x)$. [15%]
- III. Define the McLaurin's series expansion. [35%]
- a) Find the McLaurin Series expansion of $f(x) = \cos x$ about $x = 0$.
- b) Deduce the McLaurin Series expansion of $\sin 2x$ about $x = 0$.
- IV. Define the Laplace transform for a function $f(t)$, $0 \leq t < \infty$. [30%]

Find the Laplace transformation of the following functions.

- a) $\sin 3t + 5e^{-2t} + 2t^3$
- b) $\sin(at + b) - at \cos at$.

Q8.

- I. Let $f(x)$ be a periodic and Reimann integral function on the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$.
The write down the Fourier series expansion for the function $f(x)$. [10%]
- II. Let $f(x)$ be a function defined on the interval $(-5, 5)$ by
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -5 < x < 0 \\ 3, & 0 < x < 5. \end{cases}$$
- Find the Fourier series expansion of $f(x)$. [35%]
- III. Find the Fourier series reorientation of the function with the period 2π , defined by
 $h(x) = 2020x + 2021x^2 + 2022x^3$ for $-\pi < x < \pi$. [55%]

Hence deduce that $1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$.

--END--

