



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL & ACTUARIAL SCIENCE**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE MASTERS DEGREE**  
**IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS**  
**1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER 2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**CENTRE: MAIN SCHOOL BASED**

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**COURSE CODE: SMA 840**

**COURSE TITLE: METHODS OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS**

**EXAM VENUE:**

**STREAM: (MSc. )**

**DATE: 29/4/2014**

**EXAM SESSION: 9.00 – 12.00 NOON**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

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**Instructions:**

- 1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) and ANY other 2 questions**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

**Question1[20 marks]**

(a) Solve the system of ordinary differential

equations  $\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} + y + x = 1$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} - 2x - y = 0$ :  $x(0) = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  [14 marks]

(b) An electrical circuit gives rise to the system

$$L I_1' + R I_1 + \frac{q}{C} = E_0(t).$$

$$L I_2' + R I_2 - \frac{q}{C} = 0.$$

$$q' - I_1 + I_2 = 0$$

If initially the charge  $q$  is zero, and the currents  $I_1(0) = I_2(0) = \frac{E_0}{2R}$ , solve the system. [6 marks]

**Question2[20 marks]**

(a) Evaluate the integral  $\int_H \frac{dz}{(z^2 - 8z + 25)^4}$  where  $H$  is a semi circle in the lower half plane big enough to contain all poles of this integrand with negative imaginary part. [16 marks]

(b) Obtain solution to the initial value problem

$xy'' + (1 - x)y' + 4y = 0$ ; satisfying  $y(0) = e^{-300}$ ,  $y'(0) = e^{12}$  [4 marks]

**Question3 [20 marks]**

(a) Show that  $v_1 = [-4, 5, 7]^t$ ,  $v_2 = [-3, 4, 2]^t$  are eigenvectors of

the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -8 & -5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(b) Find  $e^{At}$ , the exponential matrix of  $A$

(c) Verify that  $\left[ e^{At} \right]_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

**Question4 [20 marks]**

Given the system of first order ordinary linear differential equations  $\dot{\underline{X}} = A \underline{X} + \underline{F}(t)$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{F}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Find the fundamental matrix  $\Phi(t)$  of the system. [10 marks]

(b) (i) Evaluate the matrix  $[\Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(0)]_{(t=0)}$ . (ii) Deduce  $\underline{X}$  the general solution of the system  $\dot{\underline{X}} = A \underline{X} + \underline{F}(t)$ . [10 marks]

**Question5 [20 marks]**

An elliptic partial differential equation is defined in the region  $\Omega = \{0 < x < a, 0 < y < b\}$  by

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f(x, y) \quad \text{in } \Omega: \quad 0 < x < a, \quad 0 < y < b \quad (\text{i})$$

$u = g(x, y)$  on  $S$ ;  $S$  is the boundary of  $\Omega$

Determine the Green's function  $G(x, y; \xi, \eta)$  for the elliptic partial differential equation.

[20 marks]

### LAPLACE TRANSFORMS TABLE

$\cos bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + b^2}$
$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2 + b^2}$
$e^{-at} \sin bt$	$\frac{b}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$
$e^{-at} \cos bt$	$\frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + b^2}$
$e^{-at} t^n$	$\frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(s+a)^{n+1}} \quad n > -1$
$t^n$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{-at} t^n$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$
$\frac{dy}{dt}$	$sY - y_0 \quad ; \quad Y = L(y)$
$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$	$s^2Y - sy_0 - y'_0 \quad ; \quad Y = L(y)$
$J_0(t)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}$
$t \sin bt$	$\frac{2bs}{(s^2 + b^2)^2}$
$t \cos bt$	$\frac{s^2 - b^2}{(s^2 + b^2)^2}$

$$L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_t^\infty F(s)ds : L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$$

$$L^{-1}\left[L\{f(t)\}L\{g(t)\}\right] = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau ,$$

$f(t)$	Laplace transform of $f(t)$
$J_0(t)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2+1}}$
$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2+b^2}$
$L_m(x) = \frac{e^x}{m!} \frac{d^m}{dx^m}(x^m e^{-x}) \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$	
$e^{-at} \sin bt$	$\frac{(s-1)^m}{s^{m+1}}$
$e^{-at} \cos bt$	$\frac{b}{(s+a)^2+b^2}$
$e^{-at} t^n$	$\frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2+b^2}$
$t^n$	$\frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(s+a)^{n+1}} \quad n > -1$
$e^{-at} t^n$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$\frac{dy}{dt}$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$
$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$	$sY - y_0 \quad Y = L(y)$
	$s^2 Y - sy_0 - y'_0 \quad Y = L(y)$

$L\left[\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t};s\right]$	$sU(x,s)-u(x,0)$
$L\left[\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2};s\right]$	$s^2U(x,s)-su(x,0)-u_t(x,0)$
$L\left[\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial x};s\right]$	$\frac{dU(x,s)}{dx}$
$L\left[\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x^2};s\right]$	$\frac{d^2U(x,s)}{dx^2}$
$L\left[\frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial x\partial t};s\right]$	$s\frac{dU(x,s)}{dx}-\frac{du(x,0)}{dx}$
<p><math>J_0(t)</math> is the Bessel function of order zero.</p> <p><math>L_m(x)</math> is the Laguerre's function of order <math>m</math></p> <p><math>L^{-1}\{W(s)\}=e^{-at}L^{-1}\{W(s-a)\}</math> , <math>L\{e^{-at}f(t)\}=L\{f(t)\}_{s\rightarrow s+a}</math></p>	

### LAPLACE TRANSFORMS