



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

Faculty of Applied & Health Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & PHYSICS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF:

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

SMA 2370: CALCULUS IV

SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

SERIES: JUNE 2015

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Instructions to Candidates:

You should have the following for this examination

- *Mathematical tables*
- *Scientific Calculator*

This paper consist of **FIVE** questions

Answer question **ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions

Maximum marks for each part of a question are as shown

This paper consists of **TWO** printed pages

Question One (Compulsory)

$$\vec{F} = xz^3 \hat{i} - 2xyz \hat{j} + 2yz \hat{k} \quad \text{curl } \vec{F}$$

a) If $\vec{F} = xz^3 \hat{i} - 2xyz \hat{j} + 2yz \hat{k}$ find $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ at (1, -1, 1) **(3 marks)**

$$f = f(x, y), x = re^\theta, y = re^{-\theta} \quad x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

b) If $f = f(x, y), x = re^\theta, y = re^{-\theta}$ express $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ in polar coordinates **(7 marks)**

$$u = 2x^3y - 3y^2z$$

c) Find the directional derivative of $u = 2x^3y - 3y^2z$ at P(1, 2, -1) in a direction toward Q(3, -1, 5) In what direction from P is the directional derivative a maximum and what is its maximum **(7 marks)**

$$f(x, y) = \frac{y^3}{x^3}$$

- d) Expand $f(x, y) = \frac{y^3}{x^3}$ in powers of $x - 1$ and $y + 1$ up to and including second degree terms **(6 marks)**

$$\iiint_v 16z \, dv$$

- e) Evaluate $\iiint_v 16z \, dv$ where v is the upper half of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ **(7 marks)**

Question Two

$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad 0 < x < \pi$$

- a) Expand $f(x) = \sin x$ in a Fourier cosine series **(7 marks)**

$$\vec{F} = 2y\hat{i} + 3x\hat{j} - z^2\hat{k}$$

- b) Verify Stokes' theorem for $\vec{F} = 2y\hat{i} + 3x\hat{j} - z^2\hat{k}$ where S is the upper half surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and C is its boundary **(13 marks)**

Question Three

- a) Find the equation of the:
(i) Tangent line

$$3x^2y + y^2z = -2, \quad 2xz - x^2y = 3$$

- (ii) Normal plane to the curve at the point $(1, -1, 1)$ **(9 marks)**

- b) Find the mean value of $\sin mx \sin nx$ over $-\pi < x < \pi$ **(5 marks)**

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad \vec{F} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

- c) Verify the divergence theorem for the sphere if $\vec{F} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ **(6 marks)**

Question Four

$$\int_{(1,2)}^{(3,4)} [(6xy^2 - y^3)dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2)dy]$$

- a) Prove that $\int_{(1,2)}^{(3,4)} [(6xy^2 - y^3)dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2)dy]$ is independent of the path joining $(1, 2)$ and $(3, 4)$. hence or otherwise evaluate the integral **(6 marks)**

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^6 + 1} dx$$

- b) Test the convergence of $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^6 + 1} dx$ **(6 marks)**

- c) Evaluate $\int (x^2 - xy + y^2) ds$ where S is the ellipse given by $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 2$ and using the transformation $x = u\sqrt{2} - v\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, y = u\sqrt{2} + v\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (8 marks)

Question Five

- a) The natural frequency of oscillation of an LRC series circuit is given by:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \frac{R^2}{4L^2}}$$

If L is increased by 1% C decreased by 1%, show that the percentage

increase in f is approximately $\frac{R^2 C}{4L - R^2 C}$ (11 marks)

- b) Find and classify all the critical points of $f(x, y) = 4 + x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$ (9 marks)