

Date: APRIL 2018

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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Duration: 2 Hours

MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY - APRIL 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

REGULAR PROGRAMME

MAT 335: METHODS OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS I

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions Q1. a) Define Laplace transform and give an example. (2 marks) Show that $\ell\{e^{kt}\} = \frac{1}{s-k}$; s > k. b) (5 marks) c) Distinguish between the following i) Ordinary point and singular point. (2 marks) Orthogonal function and orthonormal function. (2 marks) Find the first five non zero term of the Taylor series expression for the d) solution to the Initial value problem, $y'' = y^2 + x$: y(1); y'(1) = -1. (5 marks) e) State at which point the following differential equations have singular points. i) $x^2y'' + xy' - 2y = 0$ ii) $(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy + 6y = 0$ iii) $(x^2+1)y'' + 6xy' - 2y = 0$ Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{8}{3}} (\sec x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$. (5 marks) f) (5 marks) Explain the following terms g) i) Legendre polynomial. (1 mark) Bessel function. ii) (1 mark) Norm of a function. (1 mark) iii)

Gamma function.

(1 mark)

Q2. a) Find the Laplace transform of the piecewise continuous function
$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 2t; 0 \le t < 3 \\ -1; t > 3 \end{cases}$$
 (5 marks)

b) Evaluate
$$\ell \left\{ \frac{s+5}{s^2-2s-3} \right\}$$
. (6 marks)

- Solve the initial value problem below using Laplace transform. y'' + 2y' + 5y = 10; y(0) = 1; y'(0) = 0. (9 marks)
- Q3. a) Use a power series to solve the differential equation $y' + xy = x^2 2x$ about x=0. Obtain a recursion formula for the coefficients and write the first few terms as a power series of the solution function. (10 marks)
 - b) Find a solution in power series form, centered at x=1 on the differential equation xy'' + y' + xy = 0. Obtain a recursion formula and write the first few terms. (10 marks)
- Q4. a) Show that the functions $f_1(x) = 1$ and $f_2(x) = x$ are orthogonal on set (-1,1). (2 marks)
 - b) Determine the constants A and B so that the function, $f_3(x) = 1 + Ax + Bx^2$ is orthogonal to $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$ on the interval (-1,1). (8 marks)
 - c) Show that $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m}\theta \cos^{n}\theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{2}}}{2\sqrt{\frac{m+n+2}{2}}}.$ (10 marks)
- Q5. a) i) Express $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x^n)^p dx$ in terms of the Beta function and hence evaluate integral $\int_0^1 x^5 (1-x^3)^{10} dx$. (10 marks)
 - ii) Also show that $\int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} (1-x^2)^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \beta \left(\frac{n}{2}, n\right)$. (3 marks)
 - b) Obtain the Fourier series of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0; -\pi < x < \frac{-\pi}{2} \\ x; -\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0; \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$
 (7 marks)