



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

A. M. E. C. E. A

MAIN EXAMINATION

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AUGUST – DECEMBER 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

REGULAR / PART TIME PROGRAMME

MAT 500: METHODS OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Date: DECEMBER 2018

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions

- Q1. a) In Minkowski space, define $x_1 = x$, $x_2 = y$, $x_3 = z$ and $x_0 = ct$. This is done so that the space time interval $ds^2 = dx_0^2 - dx_1^2 - dx_2^2 - dx_3^2$, where c is the velocity of light. Show that the metric in Minkowski space is given by;

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(8 marks)

- b) The components of a tensor A is equal to the corresponding components of a tensor B in one particular coordinate system. Show that $A = B$.

(7 marks)

- c) Consider the Kernel of an integral equation to be defined as $K(x, t)$. Under what condition can the Kernel, $K(x, t)$ be referred to as a separate or degenerate Kernel?

(7 marks)

- d) Show that $y(x) = x + \frac{4x^2}{3}$ is a solution to the Fred Holm integral equation; $y(x) = x + \lambda \int_0^1 (x^2 t) y(t) dt$.

(8 marks)

- Q2. a) A Fred Holm integral equation of the second kind is given by;

$$y(x) = x + \lambda \int_0^1 (xt^2 + x^2 t) y(t) dt.$$

(12 marks)

Solve for the solution of $y(x)$.

- b) Use the anti-symmetry of ϵ_{ijk} to show that $\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = 0$. **(8 marks)**
- Q3. a) Considering a Fredholm integral equation with separable kernel defined by the relation; $y(x) - \int_0^1 t(x-t)y(t)dt = 1$, for $0 \leq x \leq 1$. **(14 marks)**
- b) Write $\nabla X(\nabla \phi)$ in ϵ_{ijk} notation so that it becomes zero (0). **(6 marks)**
- Q4. a) An integral equation is given by; $y(x) = \frac{2x}{3} + \int_0^1 xty(t)dt$. Show that $y(x) = x$ is a solution to the integral equation. **(15 marks)**
- b) Let A_i, \dots, n . What will be the rank of its derivative? **(5 marks)**
- Q5. a) Verify that $\cos 2x$ is a solution to the Fredholm integral equation of the second kind; $y(x) = \cos x + 3 \int_0^\pi K(x,t)y(t)dt$, **(15 marks)**
 Where, $K(x,t) = \begin{cases} \sin t \cos x, & t < x \\ \sin x \cos t, & t > x \end{cases}$
- b) Show that the velocity of a fluid at any point is component of a contravariant vector. **(5 marks)**

END