



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN
MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2017/2018**

COURSE NAME : ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS I
COURSE CODE : DAS 10303
PROGRAMME CODE : DAE
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE/JULY 2018
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN
SECTION A AND **THREE(3)**
QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF NINE (9) PAGES

SECTION A

Q1 (a) Find the inverse of the following Laplace transform.

(i) $\frac{s}{s^2 - 4}$ (1 mark)

(ii) $\frac{6}{2s^2 - 18} + \frac{4s}{4s^2 + 16}$ (3 marks)

(iii) $\frac{2}{s} + \frac{3}{s+3} + \frac{4}{s^2 + 16} - \frac{8}{s^4}$ (4 marks)

(iv) $\frac{-4}{(s-4)^2} - \frac{s+5}{s^2 + 6s + 13}$ (5 marks)

(b) Find the inverse Laplace of equation below by using partial fraction $\frac{3s+16}{(s^2 - s - 6)(s-1)}$. (7 marks)

Q2 Solve the given initial value problem below by using Laplace transform.

(a) $y'' + y = e^t$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$. (9 marks)

(b) $y'' + y' - 2y = 4$; $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = 1$. (11 marks)

SECTION B

Q3 (a) Given a set of ordered pairs, $A = \{(2,13), (3,28), (5,76), (7,148)\}$.

(i) State the domain and range of A . (2 marks)

(ii) Determine the relation of set A , either $y = 2x^3 - 3$ or $y = 3x^2 + 1$. (4 marks)

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- (b) (i) Given a graph of a function, $y = f(x)$ in **Figure Q3(b)**, find $f(-3)$, $f(0)$, $f(4)$, and $f(6)$.

(4 marks)

- (ii) Given a piecewise function, $g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-7 & , \quad x < 2 \\ 11-x^2 & , \quad 2 \leq x < 5 \\ \frac{2}{5}x+1 & , \quad 5 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$, sketch the graph of $g(x)$.

(4 marks)

- (c) (i) Find the inverse of $h(x) = \ln(5x-2)$.

(3 marks)

- (ii) Given $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ and $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$. Find $(f \circ g)(x)$.

(3 marks)

- Q4** (a) By referring to the **Figure Q4(a)**, find

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -4} f(x)$.

(3 marks)

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x)$.

(3 marks)

- (iii) Discuss whether the function given is continuous at $x = 2$.

(3 marks)

- (b) Evaluate

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 10x + 24}{x^2 - x - 12}$.

(3 marks)

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 5}{x^2 - 9}$.

(4 marks)

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(c) Given $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+3 & , \quad x < 1 \\ ax^2 + b & , \quad 1 \leq x < 2. \\ -2x+2 & , \quad x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

If $f(x)$ is a continuous function, find the values of a and b .

(4 marks)

Q5 (a) Find the derivatives of the following function.

(i) $y = \frac{3}{5}x^5 + \frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{x+1}$.

(3 marks)

(ii) $y = \frac{3x^2 + 2x^3 + 3}{2\pi}$.

(2 marks)

(iii) $y = e^{2x} \ln(\sin x)$.

(3 marks)

(b) Given $f(x) = \frac{4 \sin x}{2x + \cos x}$. Find and simplify $f'(x)$. Hence find $f'(0)$.

[Hint: $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$]

(7 marks)

(c) Use Implicit differentiation to find the gradient of the tangent to the curve $3x^2 - 2xy = y^{\frac{1}{2}} - \cos x$.

(5 marks)

Q6 (a) A conical water tank filled with water has the radius of r cm at the top and h cm height where the height of the water is twice the radius. Water flows out the tank at a rate of $10 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$. Find the rate at which the radius of the water is changing at an instant when the height of water is 4 cm.

[Hint: $V = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$]

(4 marks)

(b) Given a function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 20x + 6$.

(i) Find $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$, a , b , and complete the Table Q6(b)(i).

(9 marks)

(ii) Sketch the graph of $f(x)$.

(3 marks)

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(c) Calculate the following limits by using L'Hospital's Rule.

(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 35}{3x - 21}$.

(2 marks)

(ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 7}{4x^2 - 6x - 5}$.

(2 marks)

Q7 (a) Find the Laplace Transform for the following function.

(i) $f(t) = 3t^2 + 3 \cos 3t$.

(3 marks)

(ii) $f(t) = \cosh 2t + 3 + 2e^{-3t}$.

(4 marks)

(iii) $f(t) = e^t \sin 4t + t^2 \cos 5t$.

(7 marks)

(b) Find the Inverse Laplace Transform of $\frac{2s-3}{s^2+3s-10}$ by using partial fraction.

(6 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS-

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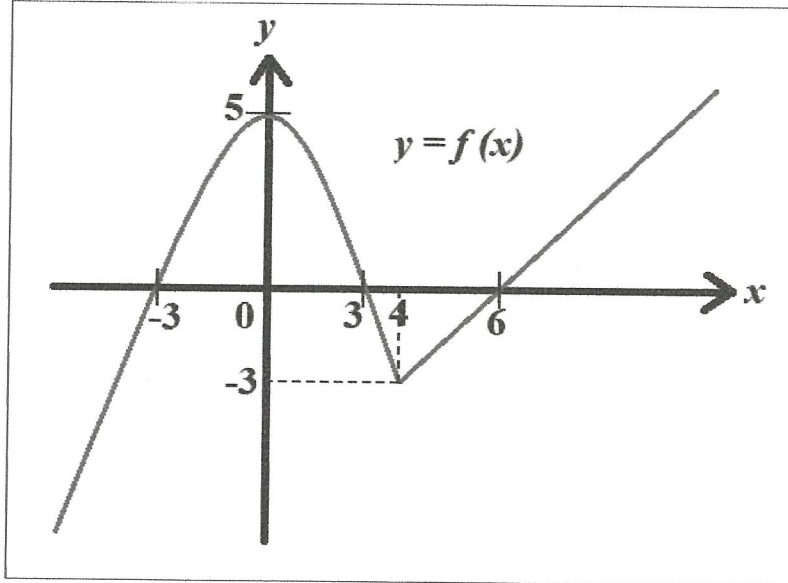


Figure Q3(b)

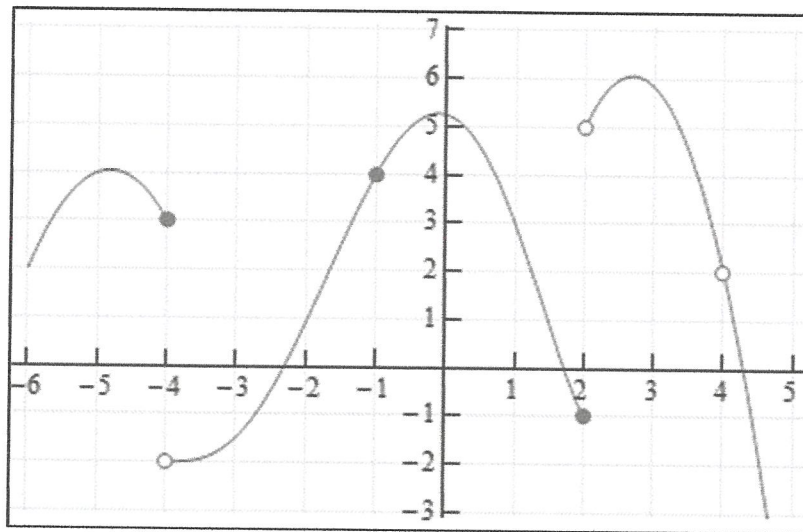


Figure Q4(a)

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Table Q6(b)(i)

Area	$x < a$	$a < x < -\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} < x < b$	$x > b$
Test value	-10		0	5
f'				
f''				
Slope				
Concavity				
Shape of f				

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Formulae

Table 1: Differentiation

$\frac{d}{dx}[c] = 0$	$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin u] = \cos u \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
$\frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = nx^{n-1}$	$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos u] = -\sin u \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
$\frac{d}{dx}[cu] = c \frac{du}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}[\ln u] = \frac{1}{u} \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
$\frac{d}{dx}[u \pm v] = \frac{du}{dx} \pm \frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}[e^u] = e^u \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
$\frac{d}{dx}[uv] = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}[a^u] = a^u \ln a \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{u}{v}\right] = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$	$\frac{d}{dx}[\tan u] = \sec^2 u \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
$\frac{d}{dx}[\log_a u] = \frac{1}{u} \log_b e \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$	$\frac{d}{dx}[\sec u] = \sec u \tan u \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)$
Chain Rule: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$	Parametric Differentiation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$

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Table 2: Laplace and Inverse Laplace Transforms

$L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt = F(s)$	
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
k	$\frac{k}{s}$
$t^n, n=1,2,\dots$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2+a^2}$
$\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$
$\sinh at$	$\frac{a}{s^2-a^2}$
$\cosh at$	$\frac{s}{s^2-a^2}$
The First Shift Theorem	
$e^{at} f(t)$	$F(s-a)$
Multiply with t^n	
$t^n f(t), n=1,2,\dots$	$(-1)^n \frac{d^n F(s)}{ds^n}$
Initial Value Problem	
$L\{y(t)\} = Y(s)$	
$L\{y'(t)\} = sY(s) - y(0)$	
$L\{y''(t)\} = s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)$	

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