## UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG



FACULTY OF SCIENCE

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS

## NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING: ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL/INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

CAMPUS: DFC

MODULE: MAT3AW3 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS 3

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ASSESSOR MODERATOR

MARKS

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**REQUIREMENTS** : INFORMATION BOOKLET NON-PROGRAMMABLE SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR

- **1.** (a) Sketch the graph of the function  $f(t) = (1 t^2)[H(t 1) H(t 3)]$  for  $t \ge 0$ . [3]
  - (b) Evaluate  $\frac{1}{D^2 + 7} \{\cos\sqrt{7}t + e^{-\pi t}\}$  [4]
  - (c) The function represented by the graph below is defined analytically as



- (i) Express f(t) in terms of Heaviside functions. [2] (ii) Find  $L\{f(t)\}$  [4]
- 2. Determine the unique solutions of the following differential equations by using the Laplace transform, subject to the indicated initial conditions:
  - (a) y'' 4y = 4t, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -1 [7]
  - (b)  $y'' 4y' 5y = 2\delta(t-2), \quad y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 0$  [8]

(c) 
$$y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3(t-2)}H(t-2)$$
  $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1,$  [11]

3. Find the general solutions of the following differential equations, using **D-operator meth-ods**.

(a) 
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dx}{dt} = 5\cos 3t - \frac{2}{e^t},$$
 [8]

(b) 
$$(D^2 + D - 2)y = x^2 e^{3x}$$
, [7]

[13]

4. The equation governing the build up of charge, q(t), on the capacitor of an RC circuit is

$$R\frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}q = v_0$$

where  $v_0$  is the constant d.c. voltage. Initially, the circuit is relaxed and the circuit 'closed' at t = 0 and so q(0) = 0 is the initial condition for the charge. Let R = 0.5, c = 2 and  $v_0 = 10$ .

- (a) Use the **Laplace transform** to solve the differential equation for q(t). [7]
- (b) Use **D-operator methods** to solve the differential equation for q(t). [5]
- 5. Use **D-operator methods** to solve the following system of differential equations for x and y,

$$7x' + 7y' + 2x = 3e^t$$
$$x' + 3y' + y = 3$$

6. Find a Fourier series for the following function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le x \le \pi \\ & & \\ \cos x & \pi < x \le 2\pi \end{cases}; \qquad f(x) = f(x + 2\pi)$$
[15]

7. Obtain the half-range Fourier sine series for the following function:

$$f(x) = 3 - x,$$
  $0 \le x \le 3$  and  $f(x) = f(x+6)$  [6]