



# MURANG'A UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

## SCHOOL OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY ORDINARY EXAMINATION

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

**THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (APPLIED STATISTICS WITH PROGRAMMING)**

AMM 312 – METHODS

DURATION: 2 HOURS

DATE: 23<sup>RD</sup> APRIL, 2018

TIME: 9.00 – 11.00 A.M.

### **Instructions to Candidates:**

1. Answer **Question 1** and **Any Other Two** questions.
2. Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room.
3. You are not allowed to write on this examination question paper.

## SECTION A – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

### QUESTION ONE

- a) Show that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{-3/2} & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \text{ is absolutely integrable} \quad (2 \text{ marks})$$

- b) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  (2 marks)

- c) Find the half-range Fourier sine series representation of the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 3t & 0 < t < 2 \\ f(t+4) & \end{cases} \quad (6 \text{ marks})$$

- d) Use Laplace transforms of the second derivative to find  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin 2t\}$  (5 marks)

- e) Find the Fourier Cosine transform of the function  $f(t) = e^{-t}$  (6 marks)

- f) Use the convolution theorem to find  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^3+4s}\right\}$  (5 marks)

- g) A system at rest has a constant input  $f(t) = 5$  applied when  $t = 0$ . The output of the system is found to be  $x(t) = 1 - \cos t$

Find the impulse response function of this system (4 marks)

## SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

### QUESTION TWO

- a) Use first principles to find the Laplace transform of the function

$$f(t) = (t+1)e^{2t} \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

- b) Find the transfer function and the impulse response function of a system which is characterized

$$\text{by the differential equation } \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 6\frac{dx}{dt} + 10x = \cos 2t,$$

$$x(0) = x'(0) = 0 \quad (5 \text{ marks})$$

- c) Use Laplace transforms to find the solution to the initial value problem

$$2\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \frac{dx}{dt} - 3x = 2 + e^{2t} \text{ given the } x(0) = 0 \text{ and } x'(0) = 1 \quad (10 \text{ marks})$$

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Find the half-range Fourier cosine series of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & 0 < x < 1 \\ f(x+2) & \end{cases}$

(8 marks)

b) A periodic function is given by  $f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t < \pi \\ 0 & \pi \leq t < 2\pi \\ f(t + 2\pi) \end{cases}$  (8 marks)

i. Obtain its Fourier series (9 marks)

ii. By substituting  $t = \pi$  into the series obtained in part (i) above, show that  $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$  (3 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

a) A function  $f(t)$  is defined by  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -3 < t < 3 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$

Show that its Fourier transform is given by

$$\bar{F}(w) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left( \frac{\text{Sin}3w}{w} \right)$$
 (5 marks)

b) Find the Fourier sine transform of the function

$$f(t) = e^{-2t}$$

Hence show that  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{w \text{Sin}wt}{w^2+4} dw = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2t}$  (7 marks)

c) Use the method of differentiation with respect to a parameter to show that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2-1}{\ln x} dx = \ln 3$$
 (8 marks)