UNIVERSITY OF LONDON [C145 2002]

B.ENG. AND M.ENG. EXAMINATIONS 2002

For Internal Students of the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine

This paper is also taken for the relevant examination for the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

COMPUTING C145

MATHEMATICAL METHODS AND GRAPHICS

Date Friday 3rd May 2002 10.00 - 12.00

Answer FOUR questions

[Before starting, please make sure that the paper is complete. There should be a total of SIX questions. Ask the invigilator for a replacement if this copy is faulty.]

1. (i) How is a viewport usually defined, and why?

   (ii) Projection: Assume a viewpoint $[1, 1, 1]$ and a plane of projection defined by the following 3 points: $[5, 0, 0]$, $[0, 5, 0]$, $[0, 0, 5]$. Find the projection of point $X[33,\ 22,\ 11]$. Is this a parallel or perspective projection? Why?

   (iii) Take point X from (ii) and compute X' by first applying a translation $t[1,\ 2,\ 3]$ and then a rotation around the x-axis by 90 degrees. Note that the rotation matrix for rotation around the x-axis for homogenous coordinates is:

$$R_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\phi) & \sin(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

   (iv) Show that, in general, for any two transformations $T1$ and $T2$ with $T1 \neq T2$, the equality:

$$(T1\, T2 = T2\, T1)$$

   is sometimes true and sometimes not, by giving an example of $T1$, $T2$ for which it is false and an example $T1$ and $T2$ for which the equality is true without using the trivial matrices like the identity matrix or the zero matrix.

   (*The four parts carry equal marks.*)

2. (i) How do you define a half space (in 2, 3, n dimensions)? Give 3 examples of applications of this concept.

   (ii) What does the Painter's algorithm do? Describe it in detail. Give three disadvantages of the Painter's algorithm.

   (iii) Assume a square of pixels on the screen defined by corners $p1[0,\ 0]$, $p2[0,\ 10]$, $p3[10,\ 10]$, $p4[10,\ 0]$. Calculate the expression for the intensity I in the centre of the square as a function of the intensities of the four corners of the square $I1$, $I2$, $I3$ and $I4$, using Gouraud Shading. Does the intensity at the centre of the square change when the square is rotated while the intensities $I1$ to $I4$ are kept constant? Explain.

   (iv) A practical application of computer graphics is the marketing of property. How would you use what you have learned in this class in conjunction with a few pictures of a room to let the potential buyer look at this room on a computer screen? Describe the transformation/projections etc. that you would require. How would you use the pictures?

   (*The four parts carry equal marks.*)

3. (i) Express each of the following complex numbers in the form $x + iy$, where x and y are real numbers:

(a) i^4;

(b) $(\sqrt{2}/(1-i))^2$.

(ii) Find and sketch clearly on an Argand diagram all the complex numbers satisfying the following relations:

(a) $z^6 - 1 = 0$;

(b) $|z - 3| = 5$.

(iii) De Moivre's theorem states that

$$(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta.$$

Use this equality and other trigonometric identities as required, to find a formula for $\cos 5\theta$ in terms of powers of $\cos\theta$ only.

4. (i) Find the *matrix of cofactors* (remembering to use the alternating sign rule) of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(ii) Give the definition of the adjoint matrix of the matrix A.

(iii) Find the adjoint matrix of A.

(iv) Give the definition of the determinant of a 3×3 matrix A.

(v) Find the determinant of A.

(vi) Find the inverse A^{-1} of the matrix A using the results obtained above.

5. (i) Use row operations (Gauss-Jordan method) as an alternative method for finding the inverse A^{-1} of the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(ii) *Explain* how the matrix A^{-1} can be used to solve the following system of simultaneous equations:

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcr} 2x & + & & & 3z & = & -1, \\ 4x & + & y & + & z & = & 1, \\ 2x & + & y & - & z & = & 1. \end{array}$$

(iii) Find the solution of the system using such a strategy.

6. (i) Find all the first and second order partial derivatives of

$$f(x,y) = xy \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

(ii) Write down the general expression for the total derivative of a function of three variables, (x, y, z).

(iii) Write down the explicit expression for the total derivative of the function

$$f(x,y,z) = 3x^2y^4z + 5y.$$

Hence, estimate the change in the value of f if (x, y, z) is changed from (0, 0, 0)

to $(\delta x, \delta y, \delta z) = (0.01, 0.03, 0.05)$.

END OF PAPER

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

1. VECTOR ALGEBRA

$$\mathbf{a} = a_1\mathbf{i} + a_2\mathbf{j} + a_3\mathbf{k} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

Scalar (dot) product: $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$

Vector (cross) product:

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Scalar triple product:

$$[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}] = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Vector triple product: $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{c}$

2. SERIES

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \quad (\alpha \text{ arbitrary}, |x| < 1)$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots,$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n\frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots,$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n\frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots,$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^n\frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)} + \dots (-1 < x \le 1)$$

3. TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES AND HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b\,;$$

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b\,.$$

$$\cos iz = \cosh z\,; \quad \cosh iz = \cos z\,; \quad \sin iz = i\sinh z\,; \quad \sinh iz = i\sin z\,.$$

4. DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS

(a) Leibniz's formula:

$$D^n(fg) = f\,D^n g + \binom{n}{1} Df\,D^{n-1}g + \dots + \binom{n}{r} D^r f\,D^{n-r}g + \dots + D^n f\,g\,.$$

(b) Taylor's expansion of $f(x)$ about $x = a$:

$$f(a+h) = f(a) + hf'(a) + h^2f''(a)/2! + \dots + h^nf^{(n)}(a)/n! + \epsilon_n(h)\,,$$

where $\epsilon_n(h) = h^{n+1}f^{(n+1)}(a+\theta h)/(n+1)!, \quad 0 < \theta < 1\,.$

(c) Taylor's expansion of $f(x, y)$ about (a, b):

$$f(a+h, b+k) = f(a,b) + [hf_x + kf_y]_{a,b} + 1/2!\left[h^2f_{xx} + 2hkf_{xy} + k^2f_{yy}\right]_{a,b} + \dots$$

(d) Partial differentiation of $f(x, y)$:

i. If $y = y(x)$, then $f = F(x)$, and $\dfrac{dF}{dx} = \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial y}\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

ii. If $x = x(t)$, $y = y(t)$, then $f = F(t)$, and $\dfrac{dF}{dt} = \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial x}\dfrac{dx}{dt} + \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial y}\dfrac{dy}{dt}$.

iii. If $x = x(u, v)$, $y = y(u, v)$, then $f = F(u, v)$, and

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}.$$

(e) Stationary points of $f(x, y)$ occur where $f_x = 0$, $f_y = 0$ simultaneously.
Let (a, b) be a stationary point: examine $D = [f_{xx}f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2]_{a,b}$.
If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx}(a, b) < 0$, then (a, b) is a maximum;
If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx}(a, b) > 0$, then (a, b) is a minimum;
If $D < 0$ then (a, b) is a saddle-point.

(f) Differential equations:

i. The first order linear equation $dy/dx + P(x)y = Q(x)$ has an integrating factor $I(x) = \exp[\int P(x)(dx)]$, so that $\dfrac{d}{dx}(Iy) = IQ$.

ii. $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ is exact if $\partial Q/\partial x = \partial P/\partial y$.

5. INTEGRAL CALCULUS

(a) An important substitution: $\tan(\theta/2) = t$:
$\sin\theta = 2t/(1+t^2)$, $\cos\theta = (1-t^2)/(1+t^2)$, $d\theta = 2\,dt/(1+t^2)$.

(b) Some indefinite integrals:

$$\int (a^2 - x^2)^{-1/2} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right), \quad |x| < a.$$

$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{-1/2} dx = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \ln\left\{\frac{x}{a} + \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^{1/2}\right\}.$$

$$\int (x^2 - a^2)^{-1/2} dx = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \ln\left|\frac{x}{a} + \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1\right)^{1/2}\right|.$$

$$\int (a^2 + x^2)^{-1} dx = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right).$$

6. NUMERICAL METHODS

(a) Approximate solution of an algebraic equation:

If a root of $f(x) = 0$ occurs near $x = a$, take $x_0 = a$ and
$x_{n+1} = x_n - [f(x_n)/f'(x_n)]$, $n = 0, 1, 2 \ldots$

(Newton Raphson method).

(b) Formulae for numerical integration: Write $x_n = x_0 + nh$, $y_n = y(x_n)$.

i. Trapezium rule (1-strip): $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} y(x)dx \approx (h/2)[y_0 + y_1]$.

ii. Simpson's rule (2-strip): $\int_{x_0}^{x_2} y(x)dx \approx (h/3)[y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2]$.

(c) Richardson's extrapolation method: Let $I = \int_a^b f(x)dx$ and let I_1, I_2 be two

estimates of I obtained by using Simpson's rule with intervals h and $h/2$.

Then, provided h is small enough,

$$I_2 + (I_2 - I_1)/15,$$

is a better estimate of I.

7. LAPLACE TRANSFORMS

Function	Transform	Function	Transform
$f(t)$	$F(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t)dt$	$af(t) + bg(t)$	$aF(s) + bG(s)$
df/dt	$sF(s) - f(0)$	d^2f/dt^2	$s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$
$e^{at}f(t)$	$F(s-a)$	$tf(t)$	$-dF(s)/ds$
$(\partial/\partial\alpha)f(t,\alpha)$	$(\partial/\partial\alpha)F(s,\alpha)$	$\int_0^t f(t)dt$	$F(s)/s$
$\int_0^t f(u)g(t-u)du$	$F(s)G(s)$		
1	$1/s$	$t^n (n = 1, 2 \ldots)$	$n!/s^{n+1}$, $(s > 0)$
e^{at}	$1/(s-a)$, $(s > a)$	$\sin\omega t$	$\omega/(s^2+\omega^2)$, $(s > 0)$
$\cos\omega t$	$s/(s^2+\omega^2)$, $(s > 0)$	$H(t-T) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < T \\ 1, & t > T \end{cases}$	e^{-sT}/s, $(s, T > 0)$

8. FOURIER SERIES

If $f(x)$ is periodic of period $2L$, then $f(x+2L) = f(x)$, and

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos\frac{n\pi x}{L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin\frac{n\pi x}{L}, \text{ where}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\cos\frac{n\pi x}{L}dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \text{ and}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L} f(x)\sin\frac{n\pi x}{L}dx, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

Parseval's theorem

$$\frac{1}{L}\int_{-L}^{L}[f(x)]^2 dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(a_n^2 + b_n^2\right).$$

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