

079



SABARAGAMUWA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY  
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY HONORS DEGREE  
PROGRAMME  
YEAR I SEMESTER II EXAMINATION-JUNE/JULY 2023

MATHEMATICS 2 - ET 12052

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Time allowed: Three (03) Hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

Answer only 5 questions including the first question.

Marks for each part is indicated within brackets.

Use of scientific calculators are allowed.

Write down required steps for every question.

The correct steps will be given marks accordingly.

1. a. Plot the points  $A(-1,2)$  and  $B(2,5)$  on the Cartesian plane (20 marks)
- b. Find the distance and middle point coordinates between these two points. (20 marks)
- c. Draw the complex number representing the coordinates  $(3, -2)$  in an Argand Diagram. (10 marks)
- d. Find the modulus of the above complex number. (10 marks)
- e. Write down the order and the degree of the following differential equations. (10 marks)
- (i).  $2x \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right) + y^2x = 0.$
- (ii).  $\left( \frac{d^4y}{dx^4} \right)^3 + y \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)^4 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0.$
- f. Form the differential equation by eliminating arbitrary constants. Where, A and B are arbitrary constants. (20 marks)
- (i).  $y = Ax^2 + A^2.$
- (ii).  $y = A \cos(x) + B \sin(x).$
- g. Evaluate the following expressions. (10 marks)
- (i).  $\int \frac{(3x^2 + 2x)}{(x^3 + x^2)} dx.$
- (ii).  $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$

2. a. What is the reference angle for  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6})$ ? (10 marks)
- b. Find values of sine and cosine of  $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}$ . (10 marks)
- c. Assuming the below values, find the exact value of  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6})$ . (10 marks)
- d. Using the sum and difference identities, find the exact value of  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6})$ . (10 marks)
- e. Find the exact value of  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6})$ . (10 marks)
3. a. Prove the following trigonometric identities. (10 marks)
- (i).  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ .
- (ii).  $\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$ .
- (iii).  $\csc^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$ .
- b. Given that,  $\sin A = \frac{3}{5}$ . Find the exact value of  $\sin(2A)$ . (10 marks)
- c. Given that  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\theta$  lies in the second quadrant. Find the exact value of  $\sin(2\theta)$ . (10 marks)

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2. a. What is the reference angle of  $120^\circ$ ? (10 marks)
- b. Find values of sine, and cosine of the angle  $120^\circ$  using **symmetric relationship**. (20 marks)
- c. Assuming the below sum formula of sine, obtain the difference formula of sine. (20 marks)

$$\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot \sin y.$$

- d. Using the sum and difference formulas of sine, calculate the values of (30 marks)  
 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  and  $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ .
- e. Find the exact value of the  $\sin 75^\circ$  by using the sum or difference formulas. (20 marks)

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marks)
3. a. Prove the followings Pythagorean identities starting from the basic (30 marks)  
trigonometric identities,

(i).  $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$ .

(ii).  $\sec^2 A = 1 + \tan^2 A$ .

(iii).  $\csc^2 A = 1 + \cot^2 A$ .

- b. Given that,  $\sin A = -\frac{4}{5}$  and  $\tan A > 0$ . What is the quadrant of angle  $A$  lies. (40 marks)

Find the exact values of all the basic trigonometric functions.

- c. Given that  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  What are the possible values for the angle  $\theta$  between 0 (30 marks)  
and  $2\pi$ ?

4. a. Solve  $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$ . (20 marks)
- b. Express each of the following in the form  $x + yi$ .
- $(3 + 5i) + (2 - 3i)$ . (20 marks)
  - $(3 + 5i) + 6$ . (30 marks)
- c. Solve the following equations for real  $x$  and  $y$ .
- $3 + 5i + x - yi = 6 - 2i$  (30 marks)
  - $x + yi = (1 - i)(2 + 8i)$ .
- d. The complex numbers  $u, v$  and  $w$  are related by,

$$\frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{w}$$

Given that  $v = 3 + 4i, w = 4 - 3i$ , find  $u$  in the form  $x + yi$ .

5. a. Let  $z_1 = 5 + 2i, z_2 = 1 + 3i, z_3 = 2 - 3i, z_4 = -4 - 7i$ . (20 marks)
- Plot the complex numbers,  $z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4$  on an Argand Diagram, and label them.
- b. Plot the complex numbers  $z_1 + z_2$  and  $z_1 - z_2$  on the same Argand diagram. (30 marks)
- Geometrically, how do the positions of the numbers  $z_1 + z_2$  and  $z_1 - z_2$  relate to  $z_1$  and  $z_2$ ?
- c. Suppose you wish to combine two complex numbers of the form, (40 marks)

$$z_1 = [r_1, \theta_1], z_2 = [r_2, \theta_2]$$

Note that,

$$z_1 = r_1 \cos \theta_1 + ir_1 \sin \theta_1 \text{ and } z_2 = r_2 \cos \theta_2 + ir_2 \sin \theta_2$$

Derive an expression for  $z_1 \times z_2$  in polar form.

- d. Hence find  $z_1 \times z_2$ , where  $z_1 = [2, \frac{\pi}{3}]$  and  $z_2 = [4, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ . (10 marks)

6. a. Find an expression for  $\frac{1}{z}$  in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ . (20 marks)
- b. Deduce an expression for  $\frac{1}{z^2}$ . (20 marks)
- c. Show that, (30 marks)
- d. Simplify the following. (30 marks)

7. a. Define linear dependence. (20 marks)
- three steps follow:

- b. Solve the following equations simultaneously. (30 marks)
- $x \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) - y \left( \frac{dx}{dy} \right) = 0$
  - $(x + 1)y' - xy = 0$
- c. Find the solution of the differential equation  $y' = \frac{y}{x+1}$ . (40 marks)

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6. a. Find an expression to represent  $z^2, z^3$  where,  $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ . (20 marks)
- b. Deduce an expression for  $z^n$  using the above pattern. (n is positive) (20 marks)
- c. Show that, (30 marks)

$$\frac{1}{(\cos m\theta + i \sin m\theta)} = \cos m\theta - i \sin m\theta.$$

- d. Simplify the following expression using the deduced expression in part (b), (30 marks)
- $$\frac{(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)}{(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)}.$$

7. a. Define linear differential equation with its standard format and state the main three steps followed to find the solution of a linear differential equation. (20 marks)

- b. Solve the following linear differential equations. (40 marks)

(i).  $x \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + y = x(x^3 - 3).$

(ii).  $(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x(x+1)^2.$

- c. Find the solution for Bernoulli's differential equation, (40 marks)

$$x^2 dy + y(x+y) dx = 0.$$