

SOLUTIONS/ MARKING SCHEME

SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC
2019 / 2020 Semester 1 MST

Module Name: Engineering Mathematics II

Module Code: MS2216/MS4216/MS6216

Course: DCHE/DASE/DCPE/DEB/DEEE/DES/DESM/DARE/DCEP/DME/DMRO

Year: 2 FT

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No.	SOLUTION								
1a(i)	$\int \left[(4u-1)^5 + \frac{7}{2u+5} \right] du = \frac{(4u-1)^6}{6(4)} + \frac{7}{2} \ln 2u+5 + C = \frac{(4u-1)^6}{24} + \frac{7}{2} \ln 2u+5 + C$								
a(ii)	$\int 2 \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = \int (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} + C$								
a(iii)	$\int \cot^2 4\theta d\theta = \int (\csc^2 4\theta - 1) d\theta = -\frac{\cot 4\theta}{4} - \theta + C$								
1b	$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{5}{e^{3x-2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 5e^{-3x+2} dx = -\frac{5}{3} \left[e^{-3x+2} \right]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{5}{3} (e^{-1} - e^5) = 246.74$								
1c	$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3t+1}}$ $y_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3-1} \int_1^3 \frac{1}{3t+1} dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 \times 3} [\ln 3t+1]_1^3} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6} (\ln 10 - \ln 4)} = 0.39$								
2a	$\int x^2 (4+x^3)^{20} dx \underset{u=4+x^3}{=} \frac{1}{3} \int u^{20} du = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{u^{21}}{21} \right) + C = \frac{1}{63} (4+x^3)^{21} + C$								
2b	$\int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{2x}(1+e^x)} dx = \int_0^1 e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} dx \underset{u=1+e^x}{=} \int_2^{1+e} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} \left[u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^{1+e}$ $= \frac{2}{3} \left((1+e)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = 2.89$								
3a	$\int x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3x + C$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; width: fit-content;"> <table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">u</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">dv</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">x</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$\cos 3x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$+\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$-\frac{1}{9} \cos 3x$</td> </tr> </table> </div>	u	dv	x	$\cos 3x$	1	$+\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x$	0	$-\frac{1}{9} \cos 3x$
u	dv								
x	$\cos 3x$								
1	$+\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x$								
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3b	$\int (3x-1) \ln(3x-1) dx$ $= \frac{(3x-1)^2}{2(3)} \ln(3x-1) - \int \frac{3}{3x-1} \cdot \frac{(3x-1)^2}{2(3)} dx$ $= \frac{(3x-1)^2}{6} \ln(3x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int (3x-1) dx$ $= \frac{(3x-1)^2}{6} \ln(3x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(3x-1)^2}{2(3)} + C$ $= \frac{(3x-1)^2}{6} \ln(3x-1) - \frac{(3x-1)^2}{12} + C$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> $\begin{array}{ccc} u & & dv \\ \ln(3x-1) & \xrightarrow{+} & 3x-1 \\ \frac{3}{3x-1} & \xrightarrow{-\int} & \frac{(3x-1)^2}{2(3)} \end{array}$ </div>
4a	$\frac{1}{x^2(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2+1}$ <p>or</p> $\frac{1}{x^2(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2+1}$
4b	$\frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2}$ $1 = A(x+1)^2 + B(x+2)(x+1) + C(x+2)$ <p>$x = -2$: $1 = A$</p> <p>$x = -1$: $1 = C$</p> <p>Coeff x^2: $0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -A = -1$</p> $\int \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$ $= \ln x+2 - \ln x+1 - \frac{1}{x+1} + C \quad \text{or} \quad = \ln \left \frac{x+2}{x+1} \right - \frac{1}{x+1} + C \quad (\text{optional})$

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4c	$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 2^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + C_1$ $\int \frac{1}{10x^2 + 20x + 50} dx = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx$ $= \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + C_1 \right) = \frac{1}{20} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + C_2$
5a	$A = f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} z \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^2} + yz = \frac{1}{2} z \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{z^2}{4}} + yz$ $= \frac{1}{2} z \sqrt{\frac{4x^2 - z^2}{4}} + yz = \frac{1}{4} z \sqrt{4x^2 - z^2} + yz$
5b	$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = f_x(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{4} z \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{8x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - z^2}} + 0 = \frac{xz}{\sqrt{4x^2 - z^2}}$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = f_y(x, y, z) = 0 + z = z$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = f_z(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{4} \right) \sqrt{4x^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{4} (z) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{-2z}{\sqrt{4x^2 - z^2}} \right) + y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x^2 - z^2}{\sqrt{4x^2 - z^2}} \right) + y$
5c	$\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} = f_x(2, 5, 3) = \frac{2(3)}{\sqrt{4(4) - 3^2}} = 2.2678$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = f_y(2, 5, 3) = 3$ $\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = f_z(2, 5, 3) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2(2)^2 - 3^2}{\sqrt{4(2)^2 - 3^2}} \right) + 5 = 4.8110$

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	<p>Given that $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0.015 \text{ m/s}$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0.01 \text{ m/s}$ and $\frac{dz}{dt} = 0.01 \text{ m/s}$</p> $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$ $\frac{dA}{dt}(2,5,3) = f_x(2,5,3) \frac{dx}{dt} + f_y(2,5,3) \frac{dy}{dt} + f_z(2,5,3) \frac{dz}{dt}$ $= (2.2678)(0.015) + (3)(0.01) + (4.8110)(0.01)$ $= 0.034017 + 0.03 + 0.04811$ $= 0.11 \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$