

SOLUTIONS/ MARKING SCHEME

SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC

2019 / 2020 Semester 1 Exam

Module Name: Engineering Mathematics II

Module Code: MS2216/MS4216/MS6216

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

Year: 2 FT

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No.	SOLUTION													
A	c, b, d, a, d													
B1a	$f(x, y) = xy^2 + 3xy - x + 2$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y^2 + 3y - 1, \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy + 3x$													
B1b	$g(x, y) = (y^2 + x)e^{-xy}$ $g_y(x, y) = -x(y^2 + x)e^{-xy} + 2ye^{-xy} = e^{-xy}(2y - xy^2 - x^2)$ $g_y(0, 2) = 4$													
B2a	$\int x^2 \cos x \, dx$ $= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$	<div><div>u x^2 $2x$ 2 0</div><div><div><div>$\nearrow +$</div><div>$\searrow -$</div><div>$\nearrow +$</div></div><div>dv $\cos x$ $\sin x$ $-\cos x$ $-\sin x$</div></div></div>												
B2b	$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^2} \, dx \underset{u=x^3+1}{=} \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u^2} \, du = \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{u} \right]_1^2 = -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{6}$													
B3	$h = \frac{2-0}{4} = 0.5$ <table><tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>0.5</td><td>1.0</td><td>1.5</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>$\sin(x^2)$</td><td>0</td><td>0.2474</td><td>0.8415</td><td>0.7781</td><td>-0.7568</td></tr></table> $\int_0^2 \sin(x^2) \, dx \approx \frac{1}{6} [0 - 0.7568 + 4(0.2474 + 0.7781) + 2(0.8415)] \approx 0.84$		x	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	$\sin(x^2)$	0	0.2474	0.8415	0.7781	-0.7568
x	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0									
$\sin(x^2)$	0	0.2474	0.8415	0.7781	-0.7568									
B4a	$e^{-(2x-1)} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y} \rightarrow e^y dy = e^{(2x-1)} dx$ $\rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int e^{(2x-1)} dx$ $\rightarrow e^y = \frac{e^{(2x-1)}}{2} + C$													

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B4b	$\int_0^{2\pi} v^2(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 36 \sin^2 t dt = \frac{36}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 - \cos 2t dt = \frac{36}{2} \left[t - \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 36\pi$ $v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{36\pi}{2\pi}} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2} \simeq 4.24 \text{ V}$
B5a	$\mathcal{L}\{3t^3 - 2e^{-5t} + 7\} = 3 \frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} - 2 \frac{1}{s - (-5)} + \frac{7}{s} = \frac{18}{s^4} - \frac{2}{s+5} + \frac{7}{s}$
B5b	$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{2t \sin 4t\} = \frac{16s}{(s^2 + 16)^2}$ $\mathcal{L}\{e^{\pi t} f(t)\} = \frac{16s}{(s^2 + 16)^2} \bigg _{s \rightarrow s - \pi} = \frac{16(s - \pi)}{[(s - \pi)^2 + 16]^2}$
B5c	$\mathcal{L}\{\cos(3t + \pi)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\cos 3t \cos \pi - \sin 3t \sin \pi\} = -\mathcal{L}\{\cos 3t\} = -\frac{s}{s^2 + 9}$
B6a	$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2} + \frac{2s}{s^2 + 9} + \frac{5}{s^2 + 4}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3 \times 1!}{s^{1+1}} + \frac{2s}{s^2 + 3^2} + \frac{5}{2} \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2}\right)\right\} = 3t + 2 \cos 3t + \frac{5}{2} \sin 2t$
B6b	$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{(s-1)^2 + 9}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2 + 3^2} \bigg _{s \rightarrow s-1}\right\} = e^t \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s^2 + 3^2}\right\} = e^t \sin 3t$
B6c	$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{5}{(s-2)(s+2)}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{-\frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right) + \frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s-2}\right)\right\} = -\frac{5}{4} e^{-2t} + \frac{5}{4} e^{2t}$
B7 (i)	<p>$y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0$</p> <p>The auxiliary equation is $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$</p> <p>$\rightarrow (\lambda + 2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow$ one repeated root $\lambda = -2$.</p> <p>\therefore The general solution is $y(t) = e^{-2t}(At + B)$.</p>

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B7 (ii)	$y(0)=1 \rightarrow y(0)=e^{-2(0)}(A(0)+B)=1 \rightarrow B=1$ $y'(t)=e^{-2t}A-2e^{-2t}(At+B)$ $y'(0)=-2 \rightarrow y'(0)=e^{-2(0)}A-2e^{-2(0)}(A(0)+B)=-2$ $\rightarrow A-2B=-2 \rightarrow A=-2+2B \rightarrow A=0$ <p>Thus the particular solution is $y(t)=e^{-2t}$</p>
C1	$I = \frac{V}{R}; \frac{\Delta V}{V} = 0.01; \frac{\Delta R}{R} = 0.04$ $\Delta I \approx \frac{\partial I}{\partial V} \Delta V + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \Delta R$ $\frac{\Delta I}{I} \approx \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial I}{\partial V} \Delta V + \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \Delta R = \frac{\partial(\ln I)}{\partial V} \Delta V + \frac{\partial(\ln I)}{\partial R} \Delta R$ $\ln I = \ln V - \ln R, \quad \frac{\partial(\ln I)}{\partial V} = \frac{1}{V}, \quad \frac{\partial(\ln I)}{\partial R} = -\frac{1}{R}.$ $\therefore \frac{\Delta I}{I} \approx \frac{\Delta V}{V} - \frac{\Delta R}{R} = 0.01 - 0.04 = -0.03 \text{ or } -3\%$
C2a	$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - R)$
C2b	<p>Since $k = 0.1$ and $R = 30^\circ\text{C}$, $\frac{dT}{dt} = -0.1(T - 30)$,</p> $\int \frac{dT}{T - 30} = \int -0.1 dt$ $\ln T - 30 = -0.1t + C$ $T - 30 = Ae^{-0.1t} \quad \text{or} \quad T = Ae^{-0.1t} + 30$ <p>At $t = 0$, $T = 120^\circ\text{C}$: $120 - 30 = Ae^{-0.1(0)} \rightarrow A = 90$</p> <p>Thus $T = 90e^{-0.1t} + 30$</p>
C2c	$T(2) = 90e^{-0.1(2)} + 30 = 103.69^\circ\text{C}$

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C3a	$\frac{5000}{(s^2+100)(s^2+10s+100)} = \frac{As}{s^2+100} + \frac{5s+D}{s^2+10s+100}$ $5000 = As(s^2+10s+100) + (5s+D)(s^2+100)$ $s^3 \text{ term: } 0 = A+5 \rightarrow A = -5$ $\text{const: } 5000 = 100D \rightarrow D = 50$ $\therefore \frac{5000}{(s^2+100)(s^2+10s+100)} = \frac{-5s}{s^2+100} + \frac{5s+50}{s^2+10s+100}$
C3b	<p>(i) $E(t) = 500 \sin 10t$</p> $Lq''(t) + Rq'(t) + \frac{q(t)}{C} = 500 \sin 10t$ $q(0) = q'(0) = 0 \text{ (as } q'(t) = i(t))$ <p>(ii) $L = 1 \text{ henry, } R = 10 \Omega, C = 0.01 \text{ farad,}$ $q''(t) + 10q'(t) + 100q(t) = 500 \sin 10t$ Take Laplace transform on both sides of the equation Let $Q = \mathcal{L}\{q\}$</p> $\left[s^2 Q - sq(0) - q'(0) \right] + 10[sQ - q(0)] + 100Q = \frac{5000}{s^2 + 10^2}$ $(s^2 + 10s + 100)Q = \frac{5000}{s^2 + 100} \rightarrow Q = \frac{5000}{(s^2 + 100)(s^2 + 10s + 100)}$ <p>(iii) From (a): $Q = \frac{-5s}{s^2 + 100} + \frac{5s + 50}{s^2 + 10s + 100}$</p> $= -5 \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 10^2} \right) + \frac{5(s+5) + 25}{(s+5)^2 + 75}$ $\therefore q(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Q\}$ $= -5 \cos 10t + e^{-5t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5s}{s^2 + [\sqrt{25(3)}]^2} + \frac{25}{s^2 + [\sqrt{25(3)}]^2} \right\}$ $= -5 \cos 10t + e^{-5t} \left(5 \cos 5\sqrt{3}t + \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin 5\sqrt{3}t \right)$