



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan  
Pendidikan Berterusan  
(UTMSPACE)

3

DDPB

---

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 – SESSION 2016 / 2017  
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : DDPS2033 / DDPS2213  
*KOD KURSUS*

COURSE NAME : HIGHER ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS  
*NAMA KURSUS MATEMATIK KEJURUTERAAN TINGGI*

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 2 / DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING  
*TAHUN / PROGRAM 2 / DIPLOMA KEJURUTERAAN*

DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES  
*TEMPOH 2 JAM 30 MINIT*

DATE : OKTOBER 2016  
*TARIKH*

---

**INSTRUCTIONS:**  
*ARAHAN:*

1. Answer **ALL** questions.  
*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*
2. A list of formulae and tables are given for reference.  
*Senarai formula dan jadual disertakan sebagai rujukan.*

(You are required to write your name and matriculation number in the space provided.)

1. (a) Use the method of separation of variables to solve the equation:

Guna kaedah pemisahan pembolehubah untuk menyelesaikan persamaan:

$$dy(2y + \cos y) = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{2y + \cos y} = \frac{3x^2}{dx}$$

$$(2y + \cos y) dy = 3x^2 dx$$

(5M)

(b)

- Find the integrating factor of equation and hence solve the equation.

Denyakan faktor pengamir persamaan dan seterusnya

3. (a) Find the partial derivatives  $f_x$ ,  $f_y$ ,  $f_{yx}$  and  $f_{xx}$ :

Dapatkan turunan separa  $f_x$ ,  $f_y$ ,  $f_{yx}$  dan  $f_{xx}$ :

$$f(x, y) = 3x + y^3 e^{5x} - 3y$$

(5M)

(b) If  $z = 3 \sin x - \cos y$ , where  $x = t^2$  and  $y = 3t$ , find  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ .

Jika  $z = 3 \sin x - \cos y$ , dengan  $x = t^2$  dan  $y = 3t$ , dapatkan  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ .

(5M)

(c) Find any maximum, minimum and saddle points of the function:

Dapatkan titik maksimum, titik minimum dan titik pelana bagi fungsi:

$$f(x, y) = x^3 - xy + y^3$$

$$(f_{xy})^2 = (f_{yy})(f_{xx}) \quad (5M)$$

4. (a) Evaluate the double integral

Nilaikan kamiran ganda dua

$$\iint_R (4 - x - y) \, dx \, dy, \quad R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$$

(5M)

(b) Reverse the order of integration

Tukar tertib pengamiran

> 0 & sebetulnya

$\int_0^2 \int_{y/2}^1 \frac{6}{x} \, dx \, dy$

<< max <> min

and hence evaluate the resulting integral.  
dan kemudian nilaikan kamiran yang terhasil.

(6M)

(3u^2) (3u^2)  
9u^4

(e) Use polar coordinates to evaluate the double integral

*Gunakan kamiran kutub untuk menilaikan kamiran gandadua*

$$\iint_R \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dA$$

***R*** is the sector in the first quadrant bounded by  $y=0$ ,  $y=x$  and  $x^2+y^2=4$ .  
*R* ialah sektor dalam sukuan pertama yang dibatasi oleh  $y=0$ ,  $y=x$  dan  $x^2+y^2=4$ .

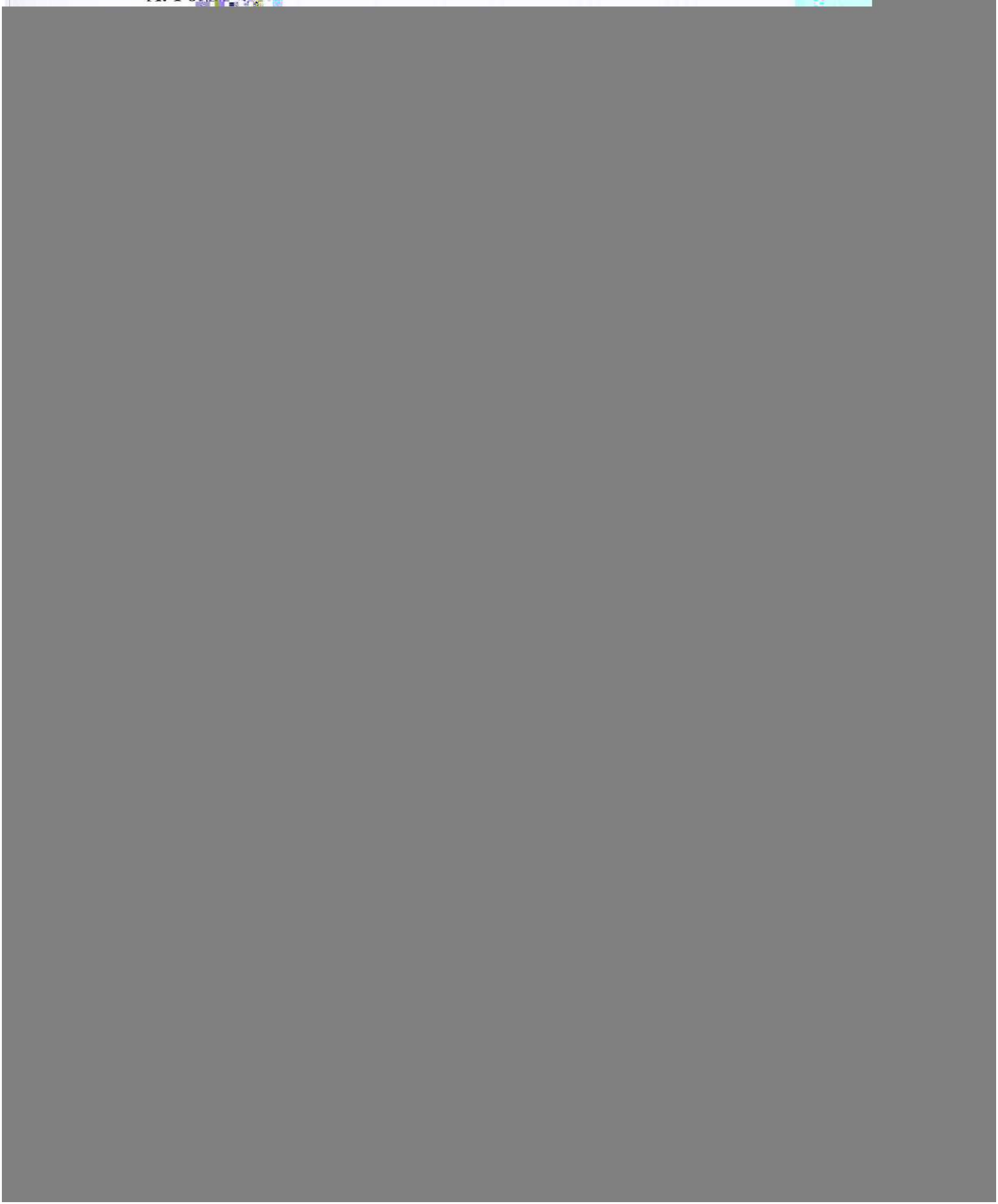
(6M)

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

*KERTAS SOALAN TAMAT*

## APPENDIX

### A. Formulae



**B. The method of undetermined coefficients**

Solution of homogeneous equation:  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$

Auxiliary equation:  $am^2 + bm + c = 0$

Roots of $am^2 + bm + c = 0$	General solution, $y_h$
1. real and unequal: $m_1$ and $m_2$	$y_h = Ae^{m_1x} + Be^{m_2x}$
2. real and equal: $m = m_1 = m_2$	$y_h = (A + Bx)e^{mx}$
3. complex numbers: $m_1 = \alpha + \beta i$ ; $m_2 = \alpha - \beta i$	$y_h = e^{\alpha x} (A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x)$

Particular integrals of nonhomogeneous equation:  $ay'' + by' + cy = f(x)$

$f(x)$	Roots of auxiliary equation: $m_1, m_2$	$y_p$
$A_n x^n + A_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + A_1 x + A_0$	$m_1 \neq 0$ and $m_2 \neq 0$  $m_1 = 0$ or $m_2 = 0$	$B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_1 x + B_0$  $(B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_1 x + B_0) x$
$Ke^{\alpha x}$	$m_1 \neq \alpha$ and $m_2 \neq \alpha$  $m_1 = \alpha$ or $m_2 = \alpha$  $m_1 = \alpha$ and $m_2 = \alpha$	$Ce^{\alpha x}$  $Cxe^{\alpha x}$  $Cx^2 e^{\alpha x}$
$K \cos \beta x$ or $K \sin \beta x$	$m_1 \neq i\beta$ and $m_2 \neq i\beta$  $m_1 = i\beta$ or $m_2 = i\beta$	$C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x$  $(C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x) x$

**C. Table of Laplace Transforms**  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ 

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$a$	$\frac{a}{s}$
$e^{at}$	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$\sin at$	$\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$
$\cos at$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$
$e^{at} f(t)$	$F(s-a)$
$e^{at} \sin bt$	$\frac{b}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$
$e^{at} \cos bt$	$\frac{(s-a)}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$
$t^n, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$t^n e^{at}$	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$
$y(t)$	$Y(s)$
$y'(t)$	$sY(s) - y(0)$
$y''(t)$	$s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)$

$(s-2)(s-2)(s-2)$   
 $s^3 - 2s^2 + s^2 - 2s - 2s + 4 - 2s + 4$   
 $+ s^2$