



*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FORTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER**  
**SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**

**COURSE CODE:** MAT 432

**COURSE TITLE:** METHODS II

**DATE:** 02/02/2021

**TIME:** 8 AM - 10 AM

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer Question **One** and Any other **TWO**

**QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)**

- a) Given the expression  $f(x, y) = 4y^2 + 3x^2 + 2xy$ , show that

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} = -2 \quad (6 \text{ mks})$$

- b) Find the equation of the tangent to the polar equation  $r = 6\cos\theta$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  (8 mks)

- c) Convert the polar coordinates  $(2.35, \frac{-2\pi}{3})$  to rectangular coordinates (4 mks)

- d) Evaluate  $\int_0^4 \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} z dz dy dx$  (6 mks)

- e) Given that  $y = 2\cos(x+1) - 3\sin(x-1)$ , show that  $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial x^2} + y = 0$  (6 mks)

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- a) Given that  $f(t) = e^{2t}$  and  $h(t) = e^{-4t}$ , show that  $f * g = g * f$  (8 mks)

- b) Show that the curves with polar equations intersect at right angle  
 $r = a\sin\beta$  and  $r = r\cos\beta$  (7 mks)

- a) Convert the polar equation to rectangular form  $r = 4(1 - 2\cos\theta)$  (5 mks)

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a) (i) State Green's theorem for  $\varphi(x, y)$  and  $\psi(x, y)$  (5 mks)

- (ii) Use Green's theorem to evaluate  $\oint (3x^2 - 8y^2)dx + (4y - 6xy)dy$  where C is the boundary of the region bounded by  $x \geq 0, y \leq 0$  and  $2x - 3y = 6$  (8 mks)

- b) Find the Cartesian equation for the polar equation  $r = a(\cos\theta = \sin\theta)$  (7 mks)

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

- a) Convert the polar equation to rectangular form  $r = \frac{1}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}$  (8 mks)

- b) Given that  $x^4 + x^3y^2 + y^5 - 6 = 0$ , use implicit function theorem to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  (8 mks)

- c) State the inverse convolution theorem if  $L[f_1(t)] = F_1(S)$  and  $L[f_2(t)] = F_2(S)$  (4 mks)

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Use convolution to find the inverse laplace transform of

$$\frac{s+2}{s(s-1)} \quad (10 \text{ mks})$$

- b) Verify Gauss divergence theorem by evaluating  $\iint_S (3x_i - 2y_j)dA$  where S is the sphere  
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  (10 mks)