


Benha University Faculty of Engineering – Shoubra Department of Energy and Sustainable Energy Course: Mathematics 3 Code: EMP 201		Final Exam Date : December 24, 2016 Answer <b>All</b> questions Duration: 2 hours
• The exam consists of one page		• No. of questions: 4 Total Mark: 40
<b><u>Question 1</u></b>		
(a) Find the first derivatives of the function :	4	
$f(x, y, z) = x \cdot \sinh x + 2y^4 + \ln z$		
(b) Find the envelope of the curves : $x^2 + (y - a)^2 = 4a$ .	4	
(c) Determine the extrema of the function : $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3y^2 - 8x + 12y$ .	4	
<b><u>Question 2</u></b>		
(a) Find $\nabla F$ where : $F = x^4 + x \cdot \sin y + y \cdot \cosh z$	2	
(b) Find $\nabla \cdot \bar{U}$ and $\nabla \times \bar{U}$ where : $\bar{U} = (x^2y)i + (yz)j + (xz + \cos z)k$ .	4	
(c) Find the integral : $\int_{(0,0)}^{(2,4)} (x + y)dx + (2x - y)dy$ along the curve $y = x^2$	4	
<b><u>Question 3</u></b>		
(a) Find $u$ and $v$ of the function : $f(z) = \ln z$ and show that they satisfy	4	
Remmain's equations.		
(b) If $C$ is the circle $ z  = 3$ , find the integrals :	8	
(i) $\oint_C \frac{\ln(z+8)}{z+4} dz$		
(ii) $\oint_C \frac{\sqrt{3z+1}}{z} dz$		
(iii) $\oint_C \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz$		
<b><u>Question 4</u></b>		
(a) Find $u$ and $v$ of the function : $f(z) = z^2 + 2z$ and show that $u$ is harmonic.	3	
(b) Find the Fourier series of the function :		
$f(x) = x, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1, \quad f(x+2) = f(x)$	3	

*Good Luck*

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# Model Answer

## Answer of Question 1

(a)  $f_x = x \cdot \cosh x + \sinh x$ ,  $f_y = 8y^3$ ,  $f_z = \frac{1}{z}$

-----4- Marks

(b) Differentiate with respect to  $a$ , we get :  $-2(y - a) = 4$ . Then  $a = y + 2$   
The envelope is :  $x^2 + (2)^2 = 4(y + 2)$  Or  $x^2 = 4y + 4$

-----4- Marks

(c) From :  $f_x = 2x - 8 = 0$ ,  $f_y = -6y + 12$ . We get  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 2$ .

Then  $\Delta = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2 = (2)(-6) = -12$ . Then  $(4, 2)$  is saddle point.

-----4- Marks

## Answer of Question 2

(a)  $\nabla F = (4x^3 + \sin y)i + (x \cos y + \cosh z)j + (y \sinh z)k$

-----2- Marks

(b)  $\nabla \cdot \bar{U} = 2xy + z + x - \sin z$ .

$$\nabla \times \bar{U} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & yz & xz + \cos z \end{vmatrix} = (0 - y)\mathbf{i} - (z - 0)\mathbf{j} + (0 - x^2)\mathbf{k}$$

-----4- Marks

(c)  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(2,4)} (x + y)dx + (2x - y)dy = \int_0^2 (x + 5x^2 - 2x^3) dx = \frac{22}{3}$

-----4- Marks

## Answer of Question 3

(a)  $f(z) = \ln z = \ln(x + iy) = \ln[\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot e^{i \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}}] = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$

Then  $u = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$  and  $u_x = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $u_y = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$v = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \text{ and } v_x = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, v_y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

We see that  $u_x = v_y$  and  $u_y = -v_x$

-----4- Marks

(b)(i)  $\oint_C \frac{\ln(z+8)}{z+4} dz = 0$  because  $\frac{\ln(z+8)}{z+4}$  is analytic inside C,  $-4$  outside C.

(ii)  $\oint_C \frac{\sqrt{3z+1}}{z} dz = 2\pi i f(0) = 2\pi i \sqrt{0+1} = 2\pi i$  because 0 inside C.

(iii) Since the two points 1, 2 inside C. Then

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z}{(z-2)^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \left[ (z-2)^2 \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} \right]' = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \left[ \frac{z}{z-1} \right]' = -1$$

$$\text{Then } \oint_C \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz = 2\pi i (1 - 1) = 0$$

-----8- Marks

**Answer of Question 4**

(a)  $f(z) = z^2 + 2z = 2x + x^2 - y^2 + i(2y + 2xy)$

Then  $u = 2x + x^2 - y^2$  and  $v = 2y + 2xy$

Then  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 2 - 2 = 0$ . Hence u is harmonic.

-----3- Marks

(b) Since f(x) is odd. Then  $a_0 = a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{1} \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \sin n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 x \cdot \sin n\pi x dx = 2 \left[ \frac{-x \cos n\pi x}{n\pi} + \frac{\sin n\pi x}{(n\pi)^2} \right] = \frac{2}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1}$$

$$\text{Then } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n\pi} \sin n\pi x$$

-----3- Marks

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