

Menoufia University

Subject : Engineering Mathematics

Faculty of Engineering, Shebin El kom



Year: 2<sup>nd</sup> year Mech. (ثانية قوى حديث)

Mechanical Power Engineering Department

Time allowed: 3 hours

First semester Examination, 2013-2014

Total marks: 100 marks

Date of Exam: 5/1/2014

**ATTEMPT TO SOLVE ALL QUESTIONS.**

Q.1	(A)	<p>If <math>\vec{F} = 2x^2z\vec{i} - (xy^2z)\vec{j} + 3yz^2\vec{k}</math> find,</p> <p>(i) <math>div\vec{F}</math>      (ii) <math>grad(div\vec{F})</math>      (iii) <math>Laplacian(div\vec{F})</math></p>
	(B)	<p>Evaluate using <b>Green's</b> theorem <math>\int_C (3x + 4y)dx + (x - 3y)dy</math> where C is a circle of radius a.</p>
Q.2	(A)	<p>For any Scalar function <math>\phi</math>, prove that <math>curl(\phi grad \phi) = 0</math></p>
	(B)	<p>Is <math>\vec{F} = (y + z \cos(xz))\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + x \cos(xz)\vec{k}</math> is conservative?</p> <p>(i) If it is conservative find its scalar potential.</p> <p>(ii) Evaluate <math>\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}</math> along any simple closed curve.</p> <p>(iii) Evaluate <math>\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}</math> along the line segment from (0,0,0) to (1,1,<math>\pi</math>).</p>
Q.3	(A)	<p>For any two vectors <math>\vec{A}</math> and <math>\vec{B}</math> prove that</p> <p>(i) <math> \vec{A} \times \vec{B} ^2 = A^2B^2 -  \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} ^2</math></p> <p>(ii) The projection of <math>\vec{A}</math> on <math>\vec{B}</math> is equal to <math>\vec{A} \cdot \vec{b}</math>, where <math>\vec{b}</math> is a unit vector in the direction of <math>\vec{B}</math></p> <p>(iii) Evaluate <math>\oint (x^2y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2e^x) dx + (x^2 \sin x - 2ye^x) dy</math> around the hypocycloid <math>x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}</math></p>

(B)

Evaluate  $\iint_S \nabla \cdot \bar{F} \cdot \bar{n} \, ds$  (by **Stoke's** theorem) for

$$\bar{F} = (x^2 + y + 2)\bar{i} + 2xy\bar{j} - (3xyz + z^3)\bar{k}$$

Where S is upper half surface of sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  above the xy-plane.

Q4

(A)

Evaluate the following integrals:

i)  $\Gamma(-5/2)$     ii)  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-\ln x}}$     iii)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 \theta \, d\theta$

iv)  $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} \cdot e^{-y^3} \, dy$

(B)

Prove that

i)  $\beta(m, n) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2m-1} \theta \cos^{2n-1} \theta \, d\theta$

ii)  $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^8 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{35\pi}{64}$

(C)

Using divergence theorem to evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S \bar{F} \cdot \bar{n} \, ds$  where  $\bar{F} = x^2\bar{i} + y^2\bar{j} + z^2\bar{k}$  and the surface S is the surface of the cube  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ .

Q5

(A)

Discuss each of the following:

- (i) Standard form of LP problem.
- (ii) Unbounded solution.
- (iii) Artificial variable.

(B)

Solve the following LP problem using **simplex** method,

$$\text{Max } Z = 12x_1 + 8x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } 5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 150$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 100$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 80$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

then check your answer using graphical method.