

SECTION A

STRUCTURED : 2 Questions (25 marks each)

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **TWO (2)** structured questions. Answer **ONE (1)** question only.

QUESTION 1

Table 1 below shows the weight of 40 durians as measured and recorded in kg.

1.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.6	1.5	2.8
1.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.9
1.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.9
2.0	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5
2.2	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.6

Table 1: Weight of 40 Durians, in kg.

- a) State the heaviest and lightest durian. CLO1:C1
(1 mark)
- b) Determine the size and number of class interval. CLO1:C1
(2 marks)
- c) Construct a frequency distribution table. CLO1:C2
(6 marks)
- d) Draw an ogive graph by using a suitable scale. Hence, estimate the median weight, interquartile range and ninetieth percentile from the graph. CLO1:C2
(16 marks)

EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION
(MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE & COMPUTER DEPARTMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION

JUNE 2012 SESSION

BA301: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS 3

DATE: 18 NOVEMBER 2012 (SUNDAY)

DURATION: 2 HOURS (2.30 PM – 4.30 PM)

This paper consists of **EIGHT (8)** pages including the front page.
Section A: Structured (2 question – answer **ONE (1)** question only)
Section B: Structured (4 questions – answer **THREE (3)** questions)

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THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR

(The CLO stated is for reference only)

- b) The data below are the length in meter of 6 rolls of ropes. CLO 1 : C2
Find the variance for these ropes. (5 marks)

35, 45, 30, 35, 40, 25

- c) The mode and the mean of the set of data below are the same which is 15.

10, 15, 9, 24, p , q

- i. Determine the values of p and q where $p \neq q$. CLO 1 : C2
(5 marks)
- ii. Find the median of the set of data. CLO 1 : C2
(2 marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) The frequency distribution for the systolic blood pressure readings (mmHg) of 200 randomly selected polytechnic students is shown in Table 2(a).

Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	Number of Students
90 - 104	24
105 - 119	62
120 - 134	72
135 - 149	26
150 - 164	12
165 - 179	4

Table 2(a) : Systolic blood pressure readings of 200 polytechnic students

- i. Find the mean CLO 1 : C2
(6 marks)
- ii. Find the mode CLO 1 : C2
(3 marks)
- iii. Find the 70th percentile (P_{70}) CLO 1 : C2
(4 marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) Find the sum of each of these Arithmetic Progression (APs) CLO2:C3
- i. 2, 4, 6,....., 100. (4 marks)
 - ii. 19, 11, 3,....., -221. (4 marks)
- b) The sum of the third and ninth term of an APs is 8. Find the sum of the first 11 terms of the progression. CLO2:C3 (4 marks)
- c) Write down the term indicated in brackets in each of the following Geometric Progression (GPs).
- i. -8, 16, -32,.....(15th term) CLO2:C3 (3 marks)
 - ii. $x, x^2, x^3, \dots, \dots, (n^{\text{th}} \text{ term})$ CLO2:C3 (3 marks)
- d) Find the sum of the first six terms of GPs where the 3rd term is 16 and 6th term is 2. CLO2:C3 (7 marks)

SECTION B

STRUCTURED : 4 Questions (25 marks each)

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **THREE (3)** questions only.

QUESTION 3

a) Given a function $y = \frac{1}{2x-2}$.

- i. Complete Table 3a and give the answers correct to 4 decimal places. CLO 2 : C1 (3 marks)

x	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
y	0.5	0.3333		0.2			0.125

Table 3a

- ii. Based on the values in Table 3a, use the Trapezium's Rule to find the approximate value of $\int_2^5 \frac{1}{2x-2} dx$ with $n = 6$. Give your answer correct to 3 decimal places. CLO 2:C2 (7 marks)
- b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ using Simpson's Rule with the bandwidth of $\frac{1}{8}$. CLO 2 : C3 (15 marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) Solve the simultaneous equation below by using the Crout - LU Decomposition Method to find the value of s , t and u .

CLO3:C3

$$\begin{aligned} 2s - 5t + u &= 12 \\ 4s - t - u &= -8 \\ 3s - 4t + u &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

(15 marks)

- b) Find the root correct to three decimal places for the equation $2x^2 - 3 = \frac{1}{x}$ with $x_0 = 1.5$ by using the Newton-Raphson Method.

CLO 3:C3

(10 marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Find $[AC - B]^T$

CLO3: C2

(3 marks)

- b) Given matrix of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & -3 \\ 5 & 7 & -13 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

- i) Find the determinant of A

CLO3: C2

(2 marks)

- ii) Calculate the minor of A

CLO3: C2

(4 marks)

- iii) Determine the inverse matrix of A

CLO3: C2

(4 marks)

- c) Given the simultaneous linear equations as:

$$5x - y + 5z = 7$$

$$5x + y + 7z = 7$$

$$7x + 4y - z = 5$$

Determine the value of x , y and z by using the Cramer's Rule.

CLO3: C2

(12 marks)

FORMULA OF ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS 3 (BA301)

1. Mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

$$\text{Median} = L + \left[\frac{\frac{N}{2} - F}{f_m} \right] c$$

2. Mode = $L + \left[\frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right] c$

3. Quartile, $Q_k = L + \left[\frac{\frac{k}{4}N - F}{f_{QK}} \right] c$

4. Decil, $D_k = L + \left[\frac{\frac{k}{10}N - F}{f_{DK}} \right] c$

5. Percentile, $P_K = L + \left[\frac{\frac{k}{100}N - F}{f_{PK}} \right] c$

6. Mean Deviation

i. $E = \frac{\sum |x - \bar{x}|}{n}$

ii. $E = \frac{\sum |x - \bar{x}| f}{n}$

7. Variance.

i. $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}$

ii. $s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n}$

iii. $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2 f}{n}$

iv. $s^2 = \frac{\sum fx^2}{\sum f} - \left[\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} \right]^2$

8. Standard Deviation

$$s = \sqrt{\text{variance}}$$

Arithmetic Progression

9. $T_n = a + (n-1)d$

10. $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

11. $T_n = \frac{T_{n-1} + T_{n+1}}{2}$

Geometric Progression

12. $T_n = ar^{n-1}$

13. $S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} @ \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1}$

14. $T_n = \sqrt{T_{n-1} \times T_{n+1}}$

Matrix

15. Inverse of Matrix

i. $A^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adjoin}(A)}{|A|} = \frac{C'_a}{|A|}$

ii. Cofactor, $C = (-1)^{ij} M_{ij}$

Area of Irregular Shape

16. Trapezoidal Rule

i. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n)$

ii. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = h \left(\frac{1}{2} f(a) + f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) + \frac{1}{2} f(b) \right)$

17. Simpson's Rule

i. $\int_a^b y dx = \frac{h}{3} (f_0 + 4f_1 + 2f_2 + 4f_3 + \dots + 4f_{n-1} + f_n)$

ii. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} (f(a) + 4\sum f(\text{odd number}) + 2\sum f(\text{even number}) + f(b))$