

# Contents

<b>Note to the Reader</b>	<i>vii</i>
<b>Preface</b>	<i>ix</i>
<b>INTRODUCTION Arithmetic for Engineers</b>	<b>1</b>
▶ Whole numbers	2
▶ Indices	7
▶ Numbers	12
▶ Fractions	16
▶ Arithmetic of fractions	18
▶ Decimals	24
▶ Powers of 10	28
▶ Conversion	38
▶ Arithmetical operations	40
▶ Percentages	43
▶ Ratios	48
<b>1 Engineering Formulae</b>	<b>52</b>
▶ Substitution and transposition	53
▶ Transposing engineering formulae	59
▶ Indices	66
▶ Dimensional analysis	69
▶ Expansion of brackets	73
▶ Factorization	78
▶ Quadratic equations	86
▶ Simultaneous equations	90
<b>2 Visualizing Engineering Formulae</b>	<b>99</b>
▶ Graphs	100
▶ Applications of graphs	105
▶ Quadratic graphs	109
▶ Quadratics revisited	114
▶ Further graphs	120
▶ Binomial expansion	127
<b>3 Functions in Engineering</b>	<b>133</b>
▶ Concepts of functions	134
▶ Inverse functions	138
▶ Graphs of functions	142

▶ Combinations of functions	150
▶ Limits of functions	156
▶ Modulus function	163
<b>4 Trigonometry and Waveforms</b>	<b>167</b>
▶ Trigonometric functions	168
▶ Angles and graphs	177
▶ Trigonometric equations	181
▶ Trigonometric rules	187
▶ Radians	192
▶ Wave theory	195
▶ Trigonometric identities	203
▶ Applications of identities	209
▶ Conversion	213
<b>5 Logarithmic, Exponential and Hyperbolic Functions</b>	<b>223</b>
▶ Indices revisited	224
▶ The exponential function	227
▶ The logarithmic function	233
▶ Applications of logarithms	241
▶ Hyperbolic functions	246
<b>6 Differentiation</b>	<b>257</b>
▶ The derivative	258
▶ Derivatives of functions	265
▶ Chain rule revisited	274
▶ Product and quotient rules	280
▶ Higher derivatives	286
▶ Parametric differentiation	291
▶ Implicit and logarithmic differentiation	298
<b>7 Engineering Applications of Differentiation</b>	<b>307</b>
▶ Curve sketching	308
▶ Optimization problems	320
▶ First derivative test	326
▶ Applications to kinematics	330
▶ Tangents and normals	335
▶ Series expansion	338
▶ Binomial revisited	346
▶ Numerical solution of equations	351
<b>8 Integration</b>	<b>359</b>
▶ Integrals	360
▶ Integration by substitution	368
▶ Definite integrals	375
▶ Integration by parts	388

▶ Algebraic fractions	396
▶ Integration of algebraic fractions	405
▶ Integration by substitution revisited	410
▶ Trigonometric techniques for integration	414
<b>9 Engineering Applications of Integration</b>	<b>425</b>
▶ Trapezium rule	426
▶ Further numerical integration	434
▶ Engineering applications	442
▶ Applications in mechanics	452
▶ Miscellaneous applications of integration	456
<b>10 Complex Numbers</b>	<b>463</b>
▶ Arithmetic of complex numbers	464
▶ Representation of complex numbers	475
▶ Multiplication and division in polar form	482
▶ Powers and roots of complex numbers	488
▶ Exponential form of complex numbers	497
<b>11 Matrices</b>	<b>507</b>
▶ Manipulation of matrices	508
▶ Applications	516
▶ $3 \times 3$ matrices	522
▶ Gaussian elimination	534
▶ Linear equations	541
▶ Eigenvalues and eigenvectors	548
▶ Applications in heat transfer	556
<b>12 Vectors</b>	<b>567</b>
▶ Vector representation	568
▶ Vectors in Cartesian co-ordinates	576
▶ Three-dimensional vectors	581
▶ Scalar products	586
▶ Vector products	593
<b>13 First Order Differential Equations</b>	<b>601</b>
▶ Solving differential equations	602
▶ Using the integrating factor	611
▶ Applications to electrical principles	616
▶ Further engineering applications	623
▶ Euler's numerical method	630
▶ Improved Euler's method	638
▶ Fourth order Runge–Kutta	645

<b>14 Second Order Linear Differential Equations</b>	656
▶ Homogeneous differential equations	657
▶ Engineering applications	662
▶ Non-homogeneous (inhomogeneous) differential equations	670
▶ Particular solutions	683
<b>15 Partial Differentiation</b>	694
▶ Partial derivatives	695
▶ Applications	706
▶ Optimization	714
<b>16 Probability and Statistics</b>	726
▶ Data representation	727
▶ Data summaries	734
▶ Probability rules	745
▶ Permutations and combinations	756
▶ Binomial distribution	761
▶ Properties of discrete random variables	769
▶ Applications of continuous random variables	777
▶ Normal distribution	786
<b>Solutions</b>	797
<b>Appendix: Standard Normal Distribution Table</b>	821
<b>Index</b>	822

# Engineering Formulae

SECTION A **Substitution and transposition** 53

- ▶ Evaluate formulae
- ▶ Solve equations

SECTION B **Transposing engineering formulae** 59

- ▶ Transpose and evaluate formulae

SECTION C **Indices** 66

- ▶ Use the laws of indices to simplify expressions

SECTION D **Dimensional analysis** 69

- ▶ Check equations which involve physical quantities

SECTION E **Expansion of brackets** 73

- ▶ Expand brackets

SECTION F **Factorization** 78

- ▶ Factorize simple expressions
- ▶ Factorize quadratic expressions

SECTION G **Quadratic equations** 86

- ▶ Solve quadratic equations by factorization
- ▶ Solve quadratic equations by formula

SECTION H **Simultaneous equations** 90

- ▶ Solve linear simultaneous equations

In this chapter we look at the applications of basic algebra to engineering problems.

The word *algebra* comes from the Arabic '*al-jabr*' which occurs in Al-Khwarizmi's book '*Hisab al-jabr w'al-muqabala*' written in the early ninth century. *Al-jabr* means restoration (or transpose to remove the negative quantities of an equation, e.g.  $3x + 1 = 8 - 4x$  goes to  $7x + 1 = 8$ ). Al-Khwarizmi (780–850 AD) was born in Khwarizm, now called Khiva, a town located in Uzbekistan (a former Soviet republic which became independent in 1991).

## SECTION A Substitution and transposition

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- evaluate formulae using BROIDMAS
- solve equations
- transpose formulae

### A1 Evaluating formulae

A **formula** is a general rule or law of mathematics. The plural of formula is **formulae**.

In evaluating formulae, the mnemonic BROIDMAS gives the order of operation (see Introductory chapter):

<u>B</u> rackets	} First
<u>R</u> oots	} Second
<u>I</u> ndices	
<u>D</u> ivision	} Third
<u>M</u> ultiplication	
<u>A</u> ddition	} Last
<u>S</u> ubtraction	

It's imperative that you understand BROIDMAS because it tells us the rules of algebra and is used for evaluating and simplifying algebraic expressions. Moreover it can be useful for typing in an expression into a computer algebra package or a calculator.

In algebra, letters or symbols are used to represent numbers. These letters or symbols may be **constants**, that is fixed, or **variables**, which means they can take up various values.

No space between letters represents multiplication, for example

$$ab = a \times b = a \cdot b$$

So if  $a = 3$  and  $b = 7$  then  $ab = 3 \times 7 = 21$ . To evaluate a formula we substitute the given

numbers in place of letters and then apply BROIDMAS to evaluate the arithmetical expression as in the Introductory chapter.

For example, evaluate  $a(b + c) + \frac{c(a + b)^2}{b}$  where  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 3$  and  $c = 5$ :

$$\begin{aligned} 2(3 + 5) + \frac{5(2 + 3)^2}{3} &= (2 \times 8) + \left(\frac{5 \times 5^2}{3}\right) \\ &= 16 + \left(\frac{5 \times 25}{3}\right) \\ &= 16 + \frac{125}{3} \\ &= 57\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

### Example 1

Pythagoras theorem gives the length of the longest side,  $c$ , in terms of the other two sides of a right-angled triangle,  $a$  and  $b$ , as

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Evaluate  $c$  for  $a = 5$  and  $b = 12$ .

**Solution**

Substituting  $a = 5$  and  $b = 12$  into  $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  gives

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 144} \\ &= \sqrt{169} = 13 \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $c = 13$ .

## A2 Transposition of formulae

In the formula  $v = u + at$ , we say  $v$  is the **subject** of the formula. If we want to make  $t$  the subject of the formula then we need to change the form to

$$t = \square$$

This process of changing the subject is called **transposition** of formulae.

When transposing we can

- add, subtract, multiply or divide by the same quantities on both sides of the formula (though we cannot divide by zero)

### A3 Transposition applied to equations

An **equation** is a mathematical statement that says two expressions are equal. For example

$$x - 3 = 7$$

is an equation where  $x$  is a unknown variable. To solve this equation means we need to find the value (or values) of  $x$  so that

$$\text{Left-Hand Side} = \text{Right-Hand Side}$$

**?** Hence we need to make  $x$  the subject of  $x - 3 = 7$ . **That is we need to remove the 3 on the Left-Hand Side. How?**

Add 3. We need to add 3 to both sides because we have to maintain the **balance** of the equation:

$$x - 3 + 3 = 7 + 3$$

$$x - 0 = 10$$

$$x = 10$$

In this case  $x = 10$  is a **solution**, or a **root**, of the above equation. The process of finding the value of  $x$  is the same as transposition of formulae. Let's try some examples in the field of electrical principles and mechanics.



#### Example 2 *electrical principles*

If the voltage,  $V$ , across a resistor  $R = 100 \Omega$  is 10 volts, find the current  $I$  through the resistor, given that  $V = IR$ .

Solution

Substituting  $V = 10$  and  $R = 100$  into  $V = IR$  gives

$$10 = 100I$$

**?** **What are we trying to find?**

**?** The value of  $I$ . **How do we find  $I$ ?**

Divide both sides by 100:

$$\frac{100I}{100} = \frac{10}{100}$$

Cancelling the 100's on the Left-Hand Side:

$$I = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1 \text{ amp (A)}$$

The unit for current is amp and will generally be denoted by A.

As a check you can substitute  $I = 0.1$  into  $10 = 100I$ , thus  $10 = 100 \times 0.1$ .

Example 3 *mechanics*

A vehicle's speed,  $v$ , is given by

$$v = 14 + 5t$$

where  $t$  is time. Find the time taken in seconds to reach a speed of 23 m/s.

Solution

Substituting  $v = 23$  gives

$$14 + 5t = 23$$



**We need to find  $t$ . How?**

Subtract 14 from both sides:

$$5t = 23 - 14 = 9$$



**How do we remove the 5 from the Left-Hand Side?**

Divide both sides by 5:

$$\frac{5t}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$$

Cancelling 5's on the Left-Hand Side gives:

$$t = \frac{9}{5} = 1.8 \text{ s}$$

We use SI units throughout the book – see the Introductory chapter. For example, velocity is given in m/s, acceleration in  $\text{m/s}^2$ , time in s, etc.

The above equations,  $14 + 5t = 23$  and  $100I = 10$ , are examples of **linear equations**.

## A4 Transposition applied to engineering formula

Algebraic expressions can be simplified by adding, subtracting or cancelling like terms, for example

$$x + x = 2x, \quad x - x = 0, \quad x + 5x = 6x \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x}{x} = 1 \quad [\text{provided } x \neq 0]$$

We can **only** add and subtract like terms. We cannot simplify the following:

$$x + y = x + y, \quad x - y = x - y, \quad x + 5y = x + 5y \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x}{y} = \frac{x}{y}$$

The procedure in applying transposition to formulae is very similar to that used in solving equations. Let's try some engineering examples.

Example 4 *electronics*

The power,  $P$ , dissipated in a circuit is given by

$$P = IV$$

where  $I$  is current and  $V$  is voltage. Transpose the formula for  $V$ .

Solution



We want to get  $V = \dots$ . **How can we achieve this from  $P = IV$ ?**



**We need to remove  $I$  from the Right-Hand Side (RHS). How?**

Divide both sides by  $I$ . Thus

$$\frac{P}{I} = \frac{IV}{I} \quad [\text{the } I\text{'s on the RHS cancel out}]$$

$$\frac{P}{I} = V \text{ or } V = \frac{P}{I}$$



**In Example 4, how do we know that we need to divide both sides by  $I$ ?**

The subject that we want to obtain is  $V$ .



**What does the formula  $P = IV$  do to  $V$ ?**

It is multiplied by  $I$ .



**We want to remove the  $I$  and find  $V$  on its own. How can we remove  $I$ ?**

We can divide by  $I$ .

One way of obtaining the subject in many cases is to see what the formula does to the subject and then do the opposite on the other side. In **Example 4** the subject ( $V$ ) is multiplied by  $I$  so we need to divide the other side by  $I$ , thus obtaining  $V = \frac{P}{I}$ .

Example 5 *mechanics*

The velocity,  $v$ , of an object with an initial velocity  $u$  and constant acceleration  $a$  after time  $t$  is given by

$$v = u + at$$

Transpose to make  $t$  the subject of the formula.

Solution

We need to get from  $v = u + at$  to  $t = \dots$

Example 5 *continued***We need to remove the  $u$  first. How?**Subtract  $u$  from both sides:

$$\begin{aligned}v - u &= (u + at) - u \\ &= \underbrace{u - u}_{=0} + at \\ v - u &= at\end{aligned}$$

**How can we obtain  $t$  from  $v - u = at$ ?**Divide both sides by  $a$ :

$$\frac{v - u}{a} = \frac{at}{a}$$

The  $a$ 's on the Right-Hand Side cancel out to give

$$t = \frac{v - u}{a}$$

We will assume that the variable we are dividing by is **not** zero because we cannot divide by zero. So in **Example 5**,  $a$  is not zero.

**SUMMARY**

In evaluating the formula we use the mnemonic BROIDMAS: Brackets, ROots, Indices, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction.

We can transpose a formula to make a certain variable the subject of the formula. Transposing involves arithmetical operations carried out on both sides of the formula. We use transposition to solve equations.

**Exercise 1(a)**

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

**1** Given that

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

evaluate  $c$  for  $a = 24$  and  $b = 7$ .

**2**  [*electrical principles*] If the voltage,  $V$ , across a resistor  $R = 1000 \Omega$  is  $15 \text{ V}$ , then find the current  $I$  given that

$$V = IR.$$

**3**  [*thermodynamics*] A gas is expanded from an initial pressure  $P_1$  and volume  $V_1$  of  $5 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$  and  $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$

respectively, to a final pressure

$P_2 = 2 \times 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$ . Find the new volume  $V_2$  given that  $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$ .

**4**  [*thermodynamics*] A gas has pressure  $P = 5.6 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ , volume  $V = 0.015 \text{ m}^3$  and is at a temperature  $T = 312 \text{ K}$ . If there are  $n = 34.6$  mole of gas, determine the mass,  $m$ , given that

$$PV = nmRT$$

where  $R = 8.31 \text{ J/(K mole)}$  ( $R$  is called the universal or molar constant).

## Exercise 1(a) continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 5  [mechanics] The distance,  $s$ , travelled in time  $t$  is related by

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

where  $u$  is the initial velocity and  $a$  is constant acceleration. Determine  $a$ , given that  $s = 30$  m,  $u = 2$  m/s and  $t = 5$  s.

- 6  [electrical principles] The resistance,  $R$ , of a wire at  $t^\circ\text{C}$  is given by

$$R = R_0(1 + \alpha t)$$

where  $R_0$  is the resistance at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and  $\alpha$  is the temperature coefficient of resistance. Determine  $\alpha$ , given that  $R_0 = 33 \Omega$ ,  $R = 35 \Omega$  and  $t = 89^\circ\text{C}$ . (The units of  $\alpha$  are  $^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ .)

- 7  [electrical principles] A battery with e.m.f.  $E = 12$  V and an internal resistance  $r = 1 \Omega$  is connected across a resistor  $R = 20 \Omega$ . Find the voltage  $V$  across  $R$ , given that

$$E = \frac{V(R + r)}{R}$$

- 8  [mechanics] The velocity,  $v$ , of an object is given by

$$v = u + at$$

where  $u$  is the initial velocity,  $a$  is constant acceleration and  $t$  is time.

Transpose to make

i  $u$  the subject

ii  $a$  the subject.

- 9  [electrical principles] Ohm's law states that

$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

where  $I$  is current,  $V$  is voltage and  $R$  is resistance. Transpose to make  $R$  the subject of the formula.

- 10  [thermodynamics] The characteristic equation of a perfect gas is given by

$$PV = mRT$$

( $P$  = pressure,  $V$  = volume,  $R$  = gas constant,  $m$  = mass and  $T$  = temperature). Make  $T$  the subject.

- 11  [mechanics] The slip,  $S$  (%), of a vehicle is given by

$$S = \left(1 - \frac{r\omega}{v}\right) \times 100$$

where  $r$  = radius of tyre,  $\omega$  = angular velocity and  $v$  = velocity. Make  $\omega$  the subject of the formula.

## SECTION B Transposing engineering formulae

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- transpose complicated formulae
- evaluate formulae by substitution

Transposition and substitution are two very important concepts of algebra and it is critical that you fully understand the processes involved because the remaining chapters in this book rely upon these techniques.

This section is more difficult than Section A in the sense that the formulae involve roots and inverse.

## B1 Formulae involving roots

As discussed in the Introductory chapter, the square root and the  $n$ th root are denoted by  $\sqrt{\quad}$  and  $\sqrt[n]{\quad}$  respectively. We can write these as

$$1.1 \quad \sqrt{a} = a^{1/2} \quad [\text{square root}]$$

$$1.2 \quad \sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n} \quad [n\text{th root}]$$

For example

$$\sqrt{49} = 7 \quad (\text{positive square root})$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2 \quad (\text{because } 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8 \quad \text{or} \quad 2^3 = 8; \sqrt[3]{\quad} \text{denotes the cube root})$$

**?** What is  $8^{1/3}$  and  $256^{1/4}$  equal to?

$$8^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$256^{1/4} = 4 \quad (\text{because } 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 256)$$

Now let's take a look at roots where letters represent variables.

We also have:

$$\sqrt{a^2} = (\sqrt{a})^2 = a$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^n = a$$

(These can be shown by using the rules of indices which are explored in the next section.)



### Example 6 aerodynamics

The lift force,  $L$ , on an aircraft is given by

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 AC$$

where  $\rho$  is density,  $v$  is speed,  $A$  is area and  $C$  is lift coefficient. Make  $v$  the subject of the formula.

Solution

**?** How can we get  $v = \dots$ ?

We can first find  $v^2$  and then take the square root of both sides.

**?** How do we get  $v^2 = \dots$ ?

**?** First we need to remove the  $\frac{1}{2}$ . How?

Multiply both sides by 2:  $2L = \rho v^2 AC$

**?** Next we need to remove  $\rho AC$  from the Right-Hand Side. How?

Divide through by  $\rho AC$ :

$$\frac{2L}{\rho AC} = v^2$$

Example 6 *continued***How can we find  $v$ ?**Take the square root of both sides (because  $\sqrt{v^2} = v$ ):

$$\sqrt{v^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{\rho AC}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{\rho AC}} \text{ which we may write as } \underbrace{\left(\frac{2L}{\rho AC}\right)^{1/2}}_{\text{by 1.1}}$$

In the last line where we say 'by 1.1' means the result follows by this reference quoted earlier and repeated at the bottom of this page.

We adopt this approach of quoting a reference number throughout the book and the formula itself will either be in the main text or on the bottom of the page below a horizontal line so that you do not need to flick over pages to find the reference.

Example 7 *materials*The second moment of area,  $I$ , of a rectangle of height  $h$  and breadth  $b$  is given by

$$I = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$$

Make  $h$  the subject of the formula.

Solution

**First we need to remove  $\frac{1}{12}$  from the Right-Hand Side. How?**Multiply both sides by 12:  $12I = bh^3$ **By what means can we find  $h$ ?**We can initially obtain  $h^3$  and then find  $h$ . So divide both sides by  $b$ :

$$\frac{12I}{b} = h^3$$

and now take the cube root, ( $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$ ), of both sides:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{12I}{b}} = h \text{ (because } \sqrt[3]{h^3} = h)$$

or

$$h \equiv \left(\frac{12I}{b}\right)^{1/3}$$

by 1.2

---

1.1  $\sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$

1.2  $\sqrt[3]{a} = a^{1/3}$

As discussed in the Introductory chapter, in many engineering examples it is sufficient to give your final answer to the smallest number of significant figures consistent with the data. The intermediate working has to be one more decimal point (d.p.) or significant figure (s.f.) than is needed. Thus in order to give your final answer to 1 d.p. (or 1 s.f.) you need to work to 2 d.p. (or 2 s.f.).

In the next example we use substitution and transposition of formulae to evaluate the capacitance,  $C$ . It is more difficult than the above examples.



### Example 8 *electronics*

The impedance,  $Z$ , of a circuit containing a resistor  $R$ , capacitor  $C$  and inductor  $L$  is given by

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

where  $X_L = 2\pi fL$  and  $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$  ( $f$  represents frequency).

Determine  $C$  if  $R = 100 \Omega$ ,  $Z = 104 \Omega$ ,  $L = 0.1$  henry and  $f = 50$  Hz.

**Solution**

Substituting  $f = 50$  and  $L = 0.1$  into  $X_L = 2\pi fL$  gives

$$X_L = 2\pi \times 50 \times 0.1 = 10\pi$$

Substituting  $X_L = 10\pi$ ,  $Z = 104$  and  $R = 100$  into the given formula,  $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$ , results in

$$104 = \sqrt{100^2 + (10\pi - X_C)^2}$$



**What are we trying to find?**

We need to determine  $C$  but first we find  $X_C$  and then obtain  $C$ .

Squaring both sides gives

$$104^2 = 100^2 + (10\pi - X_C)^2$$

Transposing

$$104^2 - 100^2 = 816 = (10\pi - X_C)^2$$

We have

$$(10\pi - X_C)^2 = 816$$

Taking square root of both sides:

$$10\pi - X_C = \sqrt{816} = 28.566$$

Hence  $X_C = 10\pi - 28.566 = 2.850$

Since  $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$  we have

$$\frac{1}{2\pi fC} = 2.850$$

Example 8 *continued*

Transposing

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi f \times 2.85}$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\text{substituting} \\ f = 50}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi \times 50 \times 2.85} = 0.0011$$

Hence  $C = 0.0011$  farad or  $1.1 \times 10^{-3}$  farad = 1.1 millifarad (mF). Remember that the prefix milli, m, represents  $10^{-3}$ .

**B2 Formulae involving the inverse**

The multiplicative inverse of  $x$  ( $\neq 0$ ) is denoted by  $x^{-1}$  and defined as

$$1.3 \quad x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x} \quad (= 1 \div x)$$

## Example 9

Show that

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} = \frac{b}{a} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

Solution

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)} \quad \left[\text{by (1.3) with } x = \frac{a}{b}\right] \\ &= 1 \div \frac{a}{b} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

Remember  $1 \div \frac{a}{b} = 1 \times \frac{b}{a}$  because when we divide fractions we turn the second fraction upside down and multiply.

We give this important result a reference number:

$$\text{1.4} \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} = \frac{b}{a}$$

We also have  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$ , but more of this in the next section.



### Example 10 *thermodynamics*

A gas in a cylinder in state 1 with pressure  $P_1$ , temperature  $T_1$  and volume  $V_1$  expands to state 2 with pressure  $P_2$ , temperature  $T_2$  and volume  $V_2$ . A formula relating these variables is given by  $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$ . Make  $T_1$  the subject of the formula.

Solution

From  $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$  we need  $T_1 = \dots$ . Taking the inverse,  $(\ )^{-1}$ , of both sides gives

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1}\right)^{-1} &= \left(\frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}\right)^{-1} \\ \frac{T_1}{P_1 V_1} &= \frac{T_2}{P_2 V_2} \quad [\text{by } \text{1.4}] \end{aligned}$$



How can we find  $T_1 = \dots$ ?

Multiply both sides by  $P_1 V_1$ :

$$T_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1 T_2}{P_2 V_2}$$

## SUMMARY

The square root,  $\sqrt{\quad}$ , and the  $n$ th root,  $\sqrt[n]{\quad}$ , are defined as

$$\text{1.1} \quad \sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$$

$$\text{1.2} \quad \sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n}$$

The inverse of  $x$  ( $\neq 0$ ) is defined as

$$\text{1.3} \quad x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{1.4} \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-1} = \frac{b}{a} \quad (a \neq 0, b \neq 0)$$

It is well worth spending some time learning these, **1.1** to **1.4**, because they are used throughout the book.

## Exercise 1(b)

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 1  [electrical principles] The power  $P$  dissipated in a resistor of resistance  $R$  is given by

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} \quad [V \text{ is voltage}]$$

Make  $V$  the subject of the formula.

- 2  [acoustics] The speed,  $c$ , of sound in air is given by

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{\rho}}$$

where  $\gamma$  is the specific heat ratio,  $P$  is the pressure and  $\rho$  is the density. Make  $P$  the subject of the formula.

- 3  [mechanics] The airflow over a vehicle causes drag  $D$ , which is given by

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \rho C v^2 A$$

where  $\rho$  is density,  $C$  is drag coefficient,  $v$  is velocity and  $A$  is the frontal area of the vehicle. Make  $A$  the subject of the formula.

- 4  [electrical principles] Evaluate the total resistance,  $R$ , in a circuit containing two resistors in parallel,  $R_1 = 100 \Omega$  and  $R_2 = 270 \Omega$ , where

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

( $\Omega$  is the SI unit ohm used to measure electrical resistance).

- 5  [mechanics] The time,  $T$ , taken for a pendulum to make a complete swing is given by

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

where  $l$  = length of pendulum and  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ . Determine  $l$ , if  $T = 0.5 \text{ s}$ .

- 6  [electronics] The impedance,  $Z$ , of a circuit containing a resistor  $R$ , capacitor  $C$  and inductor  $L$  is given by

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

where  $X_L = 2\pi fL$  and  $X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$

( $f$  represents frequency).

Determine  $C$  if  $R = 50 \Omega$ ,  $Z = 100 \Omega$ ,  $L = 1 \text{ henry}$  and  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$ .

- 7  [aerodynamics] The power,  $P$ , required to drive an air screw of diameter  $D$  is given by

$$P = 2\pi k \rho n^3 D^5$$

( $k$  = torque coefficient,  $\rho$  = density,  $n$  = number of revolutions per second). Make  $D$  the subject of the formula.

- 8  [electronics] A system with feedback  $\beta$  and gain  $A$  has an input voltage  $v_{\text{in}}$  given by

$$v_{\text{in}} = \left( \frac{1}{A} - \beta \right) v_{\text{out}}$$

( $v_{\text{out}}$  = output voltage). Show that

$$\frac{v_{\text{out}}}{v_{\text{in}}} = \frac{A}{1 - A\beta}$$

- 9  [materials] A cylinder of radius  $r$  is subject to a torque  $T$  at each end, which causes it to twist. The shear stress  $\tau$  is given by

$$\tau = \frac{T}{\frac{1}{2}\pi r^3}$$

Make  $r$  the subject of the formula.

- 10 The following formulae occur in various engineering fields. Make the letter in the square brackets the subject of the formula.

**a**  $V = \frac{ER}{R+r}$  [r]

**b**  $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$  [u]

**c**  $v = \left( \frac{K + 4a/3}{\rho} \right)^{1/2}$  [K]

## Exercise 1(b) continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

$$\mathbf{d} \quad \eta = \frac{\pi P r^4 t}{8 \nu L} \quad [r]$$

$$\mathbf{e} \quad T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \quad [l]$$

$$\mathbf{f} \quad RT = \left(P + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V - b) \quad [P]$$

$$\mathbf{g} \quad W = \frac{P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2}{n - 1} \quad [V_1]$$

$$\mathbf{h} \quad PV^n = C \quad [V]$$

$$\mathbf{i} \quad f = C \frac{W}{D} \sqrt{\frac{h}{u}} \quad [u]$$

## SECTION C Indices

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- use the laws of indices to simplify expressions
- use the laws of indices in applications of thermodynamics

**?** Do you remember what  $3^5$  represents?

It is  $\underbrace{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}_{5 \text{ copies}}$  which is equal to 243.

The 5 in  $3^5$  is called the **index** or the **power**. The plural of index is **indices**. In this section we will predominantly apply the rules of indices to letters rather than numbers.

The topic of indices is very important for engineers but many students do find this a difficult topic – invariably because they don't know the rules well enough.

## C1 Some rules of indices

We have already stated some rules of indices in the last section, 1.1 to 1.4. Other important rules of indices are

$$1.5 \quad a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$1.6 \quad a^m \div a^n = \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$1.7 \quad (a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$$

$$1.8 \quad a^0 = 1 \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$1.9 \quad a^1 = a$$

$$1.10 \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$1.11 \quad (ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$1.12 \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n} \quad (b \neq 0)$$

## Example 11

Simplify the following:

**a**  $x^3 x^2$

**b**  $\frac{x^3}{x^2}$

**c**  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}$

**d**  $\left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^2 \sqrt[3]{x}$

## Solution

Using the above rules we have

**a**  $x^3 x^2 \equiv x^{3+2} = x^5$   
by 1.5

**b**  $\frac{x^3}{x^2} \equiv x^{3-2} = x^1 \equiv x$   
by 1.6 by 1.9

**c**  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x^1}{x^{1/2}} = \underbrace{x^{1-1/2}}_{\text{by 1.6}}$   
 $= x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$  [by 1.1]

**d**  $\left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)^2 \sqrt[3]{x} \equiv \left(x^{1/3}\right)^2 \left(x^{1/3}\right)$   
by 1.2  
 $\equiv x^{2/3} x^{1/3} = \underbrace{x^{(2/3)+(1/3)}}_{\text{by 1.5}} = x^1 = x$   
by 1.7

As **Example 11** shows, the rules of indices, 1.1 to 1.12, can be used to simplify algebraic expressions. We can also apply these to show results that we have already used, such as  $\sqrt{a^2} = a$ :

$$\sqrt{a^2} = (a^2)^{1/2} = a^{2 \times 1/2} = a^1 = a$$

Similarly we have

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = (a^n)^{1/n} = a^{n \times 1/n} = a^1 = a$$

Note that if  $x^n = a$  then taking the  $n$ th root of both sides gives

$$(x^n)^{1/n} = a^{1/n}$$

Thus we have

$$\dagger \quad x = a^{1/n}$$

We call this ( $\dagger$ ) because we will refer to it later on.

Let's try an engineering example.

**1.1**  $\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$

**1.6**  $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$

**1.2**  $\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n}$

**1.7**  $(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$

**1.5**  $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$

**1.9**  $a^1 = a$

Example 12 *thermodynamics*

A gas in a cylinder is compressed according to the law

$$P_1 V_1^{1.5} = P_2 V_2^{1.5}$$

where  $P$  is pressure and  $V$  is volume. If the gas has an initial volume of  $V_1 = 0.16 \text{ m}^3$  and pressure of  $P_1 = 140 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$  and is then compressed to a pressure of  $P_2 = 750 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$ , find the new volume,  $V_2$ .

Solution

Substituting  $P_1 = 140 \times 10^3$ ,  $P_2 = 750 \times 10^3$  and  $V_1 = 0.16$  into

$$P_1 V_1^{1.5} = P_2 V_2^{1.5}$$

gives

$$(140 \times 10^3) \times (0.16)^{1.5} = (750 \times 10^3) \times V_2^{1.5}$$

$$V_2^{1.5} = \frac{(140 \times 10^3) \times (0.16)^{1.5}}{750 \times 10^3} \quad [\text{Dividing by } 750 \times 10^3]$$

$$= \frac{140 \times (0.16)^{1.5}}{750} \quad [\text{Cancelling } 10^3 \text{ 's}]$$

$$V_2^{1.5} = 0.0119$$

Applying the index  $1/1.5$  to both sides and using  $\dagger$  yields:

$$V_2 = (0.0119)^{1/1.5} = 0.052 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (2 s.f.)}$$

**SUMMARY**

We can use the rules of indices, 1.1 to 1.12, to simplify algebraic expressions and in engineering applications such as those in thermodynamics.

**Exercise 1(c)**

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

1 Simplify the following:

**a**  $x^5 x^2$     **b**  $x^{1/5} x^{1/2}$     **c**  $\frac{x^3}{x^3}$     **d**  $\frac{x^7}{x^9}$

**e**  $(\sqrt[5]{x})^2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x}$

2 Simplify

**a**  $(1 + y)^2(1 + y)$     **b**  $\frac{(1 + x^2)^5}{(1 + x^2)^3}$

**c**  $(\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1})^5 \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x}$

**d**  $(\sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1})^5 \sqrt[3]{x^2 + x + 1}$



Questions 3 to 5, inclusive, are on **[thermodynamics]**

3 A gas in an engine obeys the law

$$P_1 V_1^{1.45} = P_2 V_2^{1.45}$$

where  $P$  represents pressure and  $V$  represents volume.

## Exercise 1(c) continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

If  $P_1 = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$ ,  $V_1 = 0.15 \text{ m}^3$  and  $P_2 = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$ , find  $V_2$ .

- 4 The work done,  $W$ , on the face of a piston by a gas is given by

$$W = \frac{CV_2^{-0.35} - CV_1^{-0.35}}{-0.35}$$

where  $C = P_1V_1^{1.35} = P_2V_2^{1.35}$  ( $P$  and  $V$  are pressure and volume respectively and  $C$  is a constant). Show that

$$-0.35W = P_2V_2 - P_1V_1$$

- 5 The state of a gas changes from  $P_1$ ,  $V_1$  and  $T_1$  to  $P_2$ ,  $V_2$  and  $T_2$  (pressure, volume and temperature respectively). The characteristic equation is given by

$$\frac{P_1V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{T_2}$$

By the polytropic law we have

$$P_1V_1^n = P_2V_2^n$$

By using these formulae, show that

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left(\frac{P_1}{P_2}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{n}}$$

- 6 ✖ [aerodynamics] In aerodynamics the following equation holds:

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{g/LC} \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)$$

where  $\rho_1$ ,  $\rho_2$ ,  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  represent the densities and temperatures at altitude 1 and 2 respectively.  $L$  is the rate of decrease of temperature with altitude.  $C$  is a constant and  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity. Show that

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{g-LC}{LC}}$$

## SECTION D Dimensional analysis

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- apply the rules of indices to check equations which involve physical quantities

## D1 Dimensional analysis

There are **three** fundamental dimensions: Mass, Length and Time ( $M$ ,  $L$  and  $T$  respectively). All mechanical quantities can be expressed in terms of powers of  $M$ ,  $L$  and  $T$ . (Non-mechanical quantities such as electrical current can also be expressed in terms of  $M$ ,  $L$  and  $T$ , but it is easier to introduce a fourth fundamental dimension – charge  $Q$ .)

We use the following notation:

[force] represents the dimension of force

## Example 13

Obtain the fundamental dimensions of velocity (units m/s), acceleration (units m/s<sup>2</sup>) and force (= mass × acceleration).

## Solution

We know the units of velocity are m/s so the dimensions are

$$\frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{L}{T} = L\left(\frac{1}{T}\right) \stackrel{\text{by 1.3}}{=} LT^{-1} \text{ etc}$$

Similarly acceleration has units m/s<sup>2</sup> so the dimensions are

$$\frac{\text{Length}}{(\text{Time})^2} = \frac{L}{T^2} = L\left(\frac{1}{T^2}\right) \stackrel{\text{by 1.10}}{=} LT^{-2}$$

**What about force?**

$$\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

$$[\text{force}] = M \times (LT^{-2})$$

$$= MLT^{-2}$$

Similarly we can evaluate the dimensions of the other quantities as shown in Table 1. Try verifying some of these in your own time.

TABLE 1	Quantity	Units	Dimensions
	Area	m <sup>2</sup>	L <sup>2</sup>
	Volume	m <sup>3</sup>	L <sup>3</sup>
	Velocity	m/s	LT <sup>-1</sup>
	Acceleration	m/s <sup>2</sup>	LT <sup>-2</sup>
	Force	newton (N)	MLT <sup>-2</sup>
	Work (or energy)	joule (J)	ML <sup>2</sup> T <sup>-2</sup>
	Power	watt (W)	ML <sup>2</sup> T <sup>-3</sup>
	Pressure	N/m <sup>2</sup>	ML <sup>-1</sup> T <sup>-2</sup>
	Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	ML <sup>-3</sup>
	Frequency	hertz (Hz)	T <sup>-1</sup>

**1.3**  $\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$

**1.10**  $\frac{1}{a^n} = a^{-n}$

Dimensional analysis is a method used in checking an equation by establishing the same dimension formula on each side of the equation, that is

$$[\text{Left-Hand Side}] = [\text{Right-Hand Side}]$$

Numbers with no units attached to them are dimensionless.



### Example 14 *fluid mechanics*

Bernoulli's equation is given by

$$P + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 + \rho g z = \text{constant}$$

where  $P$  = pressure,  $\rho$  = density,  $v$  = velocity,  $z$  = height and  $g$  = acceleration due to gravity.

Find the dimensions of the constant.

Solution

Using Table 1 we have (remember  $\frac{1}{2}$  is dimensionless)

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{ML^{-1} T^{-2}}_P + \underbrace{ML^{-3}}_\rho \underbrace{(LT^{-1})^2}_{v^2} + \underbrace{ML^{-3}}_\rho \underbrace{LT^{-2}}_g \underbrace{L}_z \\ &= ML^{-1} T^{-2} + ML^{-3} \underbrace{L^2 T^{-2}}_{\text{by 1.7}} + \underbrace{ML^{-3+2}}_{\text{by 1.5}} T^{-2} \\ &= ML^{-1} T^{-2} + \underbrace{ML^{-1} T^{-2}}_{= L^{-3+2}} + ML^{-1} T^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

Hence the constant has the dimensions  $ML^{-1} T^{-2}$ .

A physical requirement is that **dimensional homogeneity** holds, that is both sides of an equation have the same dimensions.



### Example 15 *mechanics*

The period  $T$  of a pendulum of length  $l$  is given by

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

where  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity. Show that the formula has dimensional homogeneity.

Example 15 *continued*

## Solution

Remember  $2\pi$  is dimensionless. By Table 1,  $g$  has the dimensions  $LT^{-2}$ . So we have

$$[T] = \sqrt{\frac{L}{LT^{-2}}} = \left(\frac{L}{LT^{-2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \underset{\text{by 1.12}}{=} \frac{1^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(T^{-2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{T^{-2 \times \frac{1}{2}}}_{\text{by 1.7}}} = \frac{1}{T^{-1}} = T$$

The last step is justified by

$$\frac{1}{T^{-1}} \underset{\text{by 1.3}}{=} (T^{-1})^{-1} \underset{\text{by 1.7}}{=} T^{(-1) \times (-1)} = T^1 \underset{\text{by 1.9}}{=} T$$

Clearly period  $T$  has dimensions  $T$ .

**SUMMARY**

There are three fundamental dimensions – mass  $M$ , length  $L$  and time  $T$ . We can apply the rules of indices to check dimensional homogeneity.

**Exercise 1(d)**

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)



All questions in this exercise belong to [**dimensional analysis**].

- 1 Show that the dimensions of
  - a pressure  $\left(= \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}\right)$  are  $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
  - b density  $\left(= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}\right)$  are  $ML^{-3}$
  - c momentum (= mass  $\times$  velocity) are  $MLT^{-1}$
  - d power (= force  $\times$  velocity) are  $ML^2T^{-3}$
  - e impulse (= force  $\times$  time) are  $MLT^{-1}$
  - f kinetic energy  $\left(= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times (\text{velocity})^2\right)$  are  $ML^2T^{-2}$
  - g potential energy (= mass  $\times$  acceleration  $\times$  height) are  $ML^2T^{-2}$
- 2 The pressure,  $P$ , at a depth  $d$  of a fluid of density  $\rho$  is given by
 
$$P = \rho g d \quad (g = \text{acceleration})$$

Show that the formula has dimensional homogeneity.
- 3 Which of the following are dimensionally correct (have dimensional homogeneity)?
  - a  $F = mgl$
  - b  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
  - c  $v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$
  - d  $W = F \times v$
  - e  $P = F \times l$

( $m$  = mass,  $g$  = acceleration,  $l$  = length,  $t$  = time,  $s$  = distance,  $u$  and  $v$  = velocities,  $F$  = force,  $W$  = work and  $P$  = power).

1.3  $\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$

1.7  $(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$

1.9  $a^1 = a$

1.12  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$

## Exercise 1(d) continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 4 The dynamic coefficient of viscosity  $\mu$  (viscosity of a fluid) is found from

$$F = \frac{\mu Av}{d}$$

where  $v$  = velocity,  $d$  = distance,  $F$  = force and  $A$  = area. Find the dimensions of  $\mu$ .

- 5 Show that the following are dimensionless parameters by checking that the dimensions of each are equal to 1:

a Reynolds Number =  $\frac{\rho vl}{\mu}$

b Mach Number =  $\frac{v}{c}$

c Euler Number =  $\frac{p}{\rho v^2}$

d Froude Number =  $\frac{v}{\sqrt{gl}}$

e Weber Number =  $\frac{v^2 l \rho}{\sigma}$

( $\rho$  is density,  $v$  is velocity,  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity,  $l$  is length,  $\mu$  is viscosity,  $p$  is pressure,  $c$  is speed of sound and  $\sigma$  is surface tension whose units are N/m.)

## SECTION E Expansion of brackets

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- expand brackets
- use expansion of brackets in engineering applications
- expand brackets of the type  $(a + b)(c + d)$  using FOIL

## E1 Revision of brackets

**?** What does  $5(x + 3)$  mean?

All the terms inside the bracket are multiplied by 5:

$$\begin{aligned} 5(x + 3) &= (5 \times x) + (5 \times 3) \\ &= 5x + 15 \end{aligned}$$

Let's do a few examples.

## Example 16

Multiply out the brackets of the following:

a  $5(2x + 1)$

b  $3(3x - 2)$

c  $-(x - 1)$

d  $-2(-x - 4)$

Solution

a  $5(2x + 1) = (5 \times 2x) + (5 \times 1) = 10x + 5$

b  $3(3x - 2) = (3 \times 3x) - (3 \times 2) = 9x - 6$

c Remember that 'minus times minus equals plus':

Example 16 *continued*

$$-(x - 1) = -1(x - 1) = (-1 \times x) - \underbrace{[1 \times (-1)]}_{=-1} = -x + \underbrace{1}_{\substack{\text{because} \\ -(-1)=1}} = 1 - x$$

The result of taking a negative sign inside a bracket is to change **all** the signs inside the bracket.

$$\mathbf{d} \quad -2(-x - 4) = [-2 \times (-x)] - \underbrace{[2 \times (-4)]}_{=-8} = 2x + 8$$

## Example 17

Simplify the following:

$$\mathbf{a} \quad 3(x + 2) + 5(2x + 3)$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad (x + 5) - 2(x - 1)$$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad -(2x + 3) + (2x + 3)$$

Solution

We add all the like terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \quad 3(x + 2) + 5(2x + 3) &= (3x + 6) + (10x + 15) \\ &= \underbrace{3x + 10x}_{\text{collecting all the } x \text{ terms}} + (6 + 15) \\ &= 13x + 21 \end{aligned}$$

**b** Multiplying out the brackets gives

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 5) - 2(x - 1) &= (x + 5) - (2 \times x) - (2 \times (-1)) \\ &= (x + 5) - 2x + 2 \\ &= x - 2x + (5 + 2) \\ &= 7 - x \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{c} \quad -(2x + 3) + (2x + 3) = 0$$

Example 18 *structures*

The deflection,  $y$ , at a distance  $x$  from one end of a beam of length  $l$  is given by

$$y = \frac{wx^2}{6EI}(3l - x)$$

where  $w$  is the load per unit length and  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity of the beam. Remove the brackets of this expression.

Solution

We have

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{wx^2}{6EI}(3l - x) = \frac{wx^2}{6EI}3l - \frac{wx^2}{6EI}x \\ &= \frac{3wx^2 l}{6EI} - \frac{wx^2 x}{6EI} \\ &= \frac{wx^2 l}{2EI} - \frac{wx^3}{6EI} \end{aligned}$$

## E2 Using FOIL

**?** How do we remove the brackets from an expression like  $(x + 3)(x + 2)$ ?

Each term of the first bracket ( $x$  and  $3$ ) multiplies the second bracket ( $x + 2$ ):

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 3)(x + 2) &= x(x + 2) + 3(x + 2) \\ &= (x \times x) + (x \times 2) + (3 \times x) + (3 \times 2) \\ &= x^2 + \underbrace{2x + 3x}_{=5x} + 6 \\ &= x^2 + 5x + 6\end{aligned}$$

Another way is to use FOIL, which is a mnemonic for First, Outside, Inside and Last:

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 3)(x + 2) &= \underbrace{(x \times x)}_F + \underbrace{(x \times 2)}_O + \underbrace{(3 \times x)}_I + \underbrace{(3 \times 2)}_L \\ &= x^2 + 5x + 6\end{aligned}$$

Multiply

The First terms in each bracket

The Outside terms

The Inside terms

The Last terms

The process of multiplying brackets is also known as **expanding brackets**.

## Example 19

Expand the following:

**a**  $(x + 4)(x + 5)$       **b**  $(x + 5)(x - 1)$       **c**  $(2x + 3)(3x + 5)$       **d**  $(3x - 1)(4x - 2)$

Solution

Using FOIL in each case gives

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} \quad (x + 4)(x + 5) &= \underbrace{(x \times x)}_F + \underbrace{(x \times 5)}_O + \underbrace{(4 \times x)}_I + \underbrace{(4 \times 5)}_L \\ &= x^2 + \underbrace{5x + 4x}_{=9x} + 20 \\ &= x^2 + 9x + 20\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{b} \quad (x + 5)(x - 1) &= \underbrace{(x \times x)}_F + \underbrace{(x \times (-1))}_O + \underbrace{(5 \times x)}_I + \underbrace{(5 \times (-1))}_L \\ &= x^2 - x + 5x - 5 \\ &= x^2 + \underbrace{4x}_{=5x-x} - 5\end{aligned}$$

Example 19 *continued*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} \quad (2x + 3)(3x + 5) &= \underbrace{(2x \times 3x)}_F + \underbrace{(2x \times 5)}_O + \underbrace{(3 \times 3x)}_I + \underbrace{(3 \times 5)}_L \\ &= 6x^2 + \underbrace{10x + 9x}_{=19x} + 15 \\ &= 6x^2 + 19x + 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{d} \quad (3x - 1)(4x - 2) &= \underbrace{(3x \times 4x)}_F + \underbrace{(3x \times (-2))}_O + \underbrace{((-1) \times 4x)}_I + \underbrace{((-1) \times (-2))}_L \\ &= 12x^2 - \underbrace{6x - 4x}_{=-10x} + 2 \\ &= 12x^2 - 10x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

## E3 Important expansions

Important expansions are  $(a + b)^2$  and  $(a - b)^2$ . Let's use FOIL to expand these.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b)^2 &= (a + b)(a + b) = \underbrace{(a \times a)}_F + \underbrace{(a \times b)}_O + \underbrace{(b \times a)}_I + \underbrace{(b \times b)}_L \\ &= a^2 + \underbrace{ab + ba}_{=2ab} + b^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we have

$$\begin{aligned} (a - b)^2 &= (a - b)(a - b) = \underbrace{(a \times a)}_F - \underbrace{(a \times b)}_O - \underbrace{(b \times a)}_I + \underbrace{(b \times b)}_L \\ &= a^2 - ab - ba + b^2 \\ &= a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$$

Note these results:

$$(a + b)^2 \neq a^2 + b^2 \quad [\text{Not equal}]$$

$$(a - b)^2 \neq a^2 - b^2 \quad [\text{Not equal}]$$

The symbol ' $\neq$ ' means 'does not equal'.

It is useful to remember these results:

$$\mathbf{1.13} \quad (a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\mathbf{1.14} \quad (a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

For example, by using **1.13** with  $a = 2x$  and  $b = 3$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2x + 3)^2 &= (2x)^2 + (2 \times 2x \times 3) + 3^2 \\ &= 2^2x^2 + (4x \times 3) + 9 \\ &= 4x^2 + 12x + 9 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, using 1.14 with  $a = 5x$  and  $b = 2$  we have

$$\begin{aligned}(5x - 2)^2 &= (5x)^2 - (2 \times 5x \times 2) + 2^2 \\ &= 5^2x^2 - (10x \times 2) + 4 \\ &= 25x^2 - 20x + 4\end{aligned}$$

Another important result which will be discussed in **Exercise 1(e)** is

$$1.15 \quad (a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$$

Expansions of the type 1.13, 1.14 and 1.15 are prevalent in many fields of engineering and are worth learning until they become second nature to you.



### Example 20 *electrical principles*

The impedance,  $Z$ , of a circuit is given by

$$Z^2 = R^2 + \left( \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2$$

where  $R$  is resistance,  $L$  is inductance,  $C$  is capacitance and  $\omega$  is angular frequency. Expand the brackets and simplify.

**Solution**

Substituting  $a = \omega L$  and  $b = \frac{1}{\omega C}$  into  $(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$  produces

$$\begin{aligned}\left( \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2 &= (\omega L)^2 - \left( 2 \times \omega L \times \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2 \\ &= \omega^2 L^2 - \left( \frac{2 \times L \times 1}{C} \right) + \frac{1^2}{(\omega C)^2} \\ &= \omega^2 L^2 - \frac{2L}{C} + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2} \quad \text{[Simplifying]}\end{aligned}$$

Substituting this into the original formula gives

$$Z^2 = R^2 + \omega^2 L^2 - \frac{2L}{C} + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}$$

## SUMMARY

Expand brackets of the form  $(a + b)(c + d)$  by using FOIL (First, Outside, Inside, Last). Important expansions are

$$1.13 \quad (a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$1.14 \quad (a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$1.15 \quad (a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

## Exercise 1(e)

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

1 Multiply out the brackets and simplify:

a  $2(3x + 1)$       b  $-(2x + 1)$

c  $-3(5y + 1)$     d  $x(3x + 5)$

e  $3(y - 1) - (2y + 1)$

f  $x(x - 3) + x(3x + 2)$

2  [structures] Remove the brackets from the following and simplify:

a  $y = \frac{w}{2EI} (Lx^3 - x^4)$

b  $y = \frac{wx^3}{8EI} (2L - 3x)$

c  $y = \frac{wx^2}{48EI} (3L^2 - 2x^2)$

d  $y = -\frac{w}{12EI} \left( Lx^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{L^3x}{2} \right)$

( $L$  is length of beam,  $x$  is distance along the beam,  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity,  $y$  is deflection of the beam and  $w$  is the load per unit length).

3 Expand the following brackets and simplify:

a  $(x + 1)(x + 2)$

b  $(2x + 3)(3x + 5)$

c  $(2x - 1)^2$

d  $(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$

e  $(xy + 1)^2 - x(y + 1)$

4 By expanding brackets show that

a  $(x - 5)(x + 5) = x^2 - 25$

b  $(2x - 3)(2x + 3) = 4x^2 - 9$

c  $(9x - 7)(9x + 7) = 81x^2 - 49$

 **What do you notice about the above results?**

In general

1.15  $(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$

This is known as the difference between two squares.

5  [electrical principles] Expand and simplify the following:

a  $(R + \omega L)(R - \omega L)$

b  $\frac{1}{R^2} + \left( \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right)^2$

( $R$  is resistance,  $\omega$  is angular frequency,  $L$  is inductance and  $C$  is capacitance).

6 Find

$(x - a)(x - b)(x - c) \dots (x - z)$

where ... means ( $x$  - number represented by next letter of the Roman alphabet).

## SECTION F Factorization

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- factorize simple expressions
- factorize quadratic expressions

## F1 Factorizing expressions

 We investigated factors in the Introductory chapter. **What are the factors of 10?**

5 and 2 because  $5 \times 2 = 10$

Of course there are other factors of 10: 1 and 10.

Similarly  $2 \times 5 \times 7 = 70$  and we say that 2, 5 and 7 are factors of 70.

In this section we look at factors of algebraic expressions.

### Example 21

Factorize  $5x + 5y + 5z$ .

Solution



**What do you notice about  $5x + 5y + 5z$ ?**

The number 5 is common to all the terms in  $5x + 5y + 5z$ . We write

$$5x + 5y + 5z = 5(x + y + z)$$

and say that 5 and  $x + y + z$  are **factors** of  $5x + 5y + 5z$ .

Factorization is the reverse process of expansion discussed in the previous section.



**How do we factorize an expression like**

$$5x - 4x^2?$$

We know  $x$  is common in both terms because  $x^2 = xx$ , thus

$$5x - 4x^2 = 5x - 4xx = x(5 - 4x)$$



**How do we factorize an engineering expression such as**

$$y = \frac{wx^2}{EI} - \frac{wx^3}{EI}?$$

We know from the rules of indices that  $x^3$  can be written as  $x^2x$ , so we have:

$$y = \frac{wx^2}{EI} - \frac{wx^2x}{EI}$$



**What is common between the two terms on the Right-Hand Side?**

Clearly it is  $\frac{wx^2}{EI}$ . So we can take out this common factor and write  $y$  as

$$y = \frac{wx^2}{EI}1 - \frac{wx^2}{EI}x = \frac{wx^2}{EI}(1 - x)$$

Let's do another example.



### Example 22 structures

The deflection  $y$  of a beam of length  $L$  at distance  $x$  is given by

$$y = \frac{wx^2L^2}{16EI} + \frac{wx^4}{16EI}$$

where  $w$  is the load per unit length and  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity. Factorize this expression.

Example 22 *continued*

## Solution

From the rules of indices we have  $x^4 = x^2x^2$ , so we can write  $y$  as

$$y = \frac{wx^2 L^2}{16EI} + \frac{wx^2 x^2}{16EI}$$

$\frac{wx^2}{16EI}$  is common to both terms on the Right-Hand Side, so we can take this factor out:

$$y = \frac{wx^2}{16EI}(L^2 + x^2)$$

The next example is a lot more difficult because it involves an algebraic fraction with different denominators.

Example 23 *structures*

The deflection,  $y$ , of a beam of length  $L$  at distance  $x$  is given by

$$y = \frac{wx^2 L^2}{8EI} - \frac{wx^4}{24EI}$$

where  $w$  is the load per unit length and  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity. Factorize this expression.

## Solution

From the rules of indices we have  $x^4 = x^2x^2$ , so we can write  $y$  as

$$y = \frac{wx^2 L^2}{8EI} - \frac{wx^2 x^2}{24EI}$$

$\frac{wx^2}{EI}$  is common to both terms on the Right-Hand Side, so we can take this factor out:

$$* \quad y = \frac{wx^2}{EI} \left( \frac{L^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{24} \right)$$

**Can we factorize this further?**

Yes. The bracket term  $\frac{L^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{24}$  is an example of an algebraic fraction. It is dealt with in the same way as an arithmetic fraction.

**How do you evaluate  $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{24}$ ?**

We need a common denominator, 24. Hence

$$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{3}{\underline{24}} - \frac{1}{24}$$

=1/8



### Example 23 *continued*

Similarly we have

$$\frac{L^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{24} = \frac{3L^2}{24} - \frac{x^2}{24} = \frac{3L^2 - x^2}{24}$$

(Of course we cannot simplify  $3L^2 - x^2$  any further because they are not like terms.)

Substituting  $\frac{L^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{24} = \frac{3L^2 - x^2}{24}$  into \* gives

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{wx^2}{EI} \left( \frac{3L^2 - x^2}{24} \right) \\ &= \frac{wx^2}{24EI} (3L^2 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

In **Example 23** the examination of the fraction,  $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{24}$ , might seem like a diversion, but to deal with the algebraic fraction,  $\frac{L^2}{8} - \frac{x^2}{24}$ , we need to consider the arithmetic fraction.

## F2 Factorizing quadratics ( $ax^2 + bx + c$ )

An expression of the form  $ax^2 + bx + c$  (where  $a$  is not zero) is called a **quadratic**.

Expand  $(x + 2)(x + 5)$ .

We can use FOIL:

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 2)(x + 5) &= \underbrace{(x \times x)}_F + \underbrace{(x \times 5)}_O + \underbrace{(2 \times x)}_I + \underbrace{(2 \times 5)}_L \\ &= x^2 + 5x + 2x + 10 \\ &= x^2 + 7x + 10 \end{aligned}$$

Remember in this section we go in the opposite direction.

**?** How can we obtain  $(x + 2)(x + 5)$  given the quadratic  $x^2 + 7x + 10$ ? (Or how do we factorize  $x^2 + 7x + 10$ ?)

Let's assume we don't know the factors of  $x^2 + 7x + 10$ . We know  $x^2 + 7x \pm 10 = (x \pm *) (x \pm \bullet)$  because  $x \times x$  gives  $x^2$ .

**1** If the sign in front of 10 is

- + then  $\pm$  and  $\pm$  in the brackets are the same sign
- then  $\pm$  and  $\pm$  in the brackets are different signs

In this example,  $\pm$  and  $\pm$  are the same sign but we have to establish which sign.

**2** If the signs are the same then

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 \pm 7x + 10 &= (x \pm *) (x \pm \bullet) \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{this first sign tells you what the sign is, hence} \\ x^2 + 7x + 10 &= (x + *) (x + \bullet) \end{aligned}$$

**3** Now we look at the factors of 10 (because 10 is the only term in the quadratic which does not contain an  $x$ ). **What are the factors of 10?**

10 and 1 or 5 and 2

We have a  $7x$  on the Left-Hand Side, therefore

$$7x = x \bullet + *x \quad \text{[Expanding]}$$

$$= (\bullet + *)x \quad \text{[Factorizing]}$$

Since we want 7 in the middle,  $*$  must be 5 and  $\bullet$  must be 2 (or vice versa). So we have

$$x^2 + 7x + 10 = (x + 5)(x + 2)$$

Let's do another example.

### Example 24

Factorize  $x^2 - 2x - 3$ .

Solution

Using the above procedure we have

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x + \quad)(x - \quad)$$

Because of this, the signs are different. Next we look at the factors of 3.

**What are the factors of 3?**

1 and 3

Hence we have

$$(x + 1)(x - 3) \text{ or } (x + 3)(x - 1)$$

Since we want  $-2$  in the middle it is  $-3$  and  $+1$ . Thus

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x + 1)(x - 3)$$

**How do we factorize  $x^2 + 5x - 3$ ?**

Since the only factors of 3 are 1 and 3 we can only have

$$(x + 1)(x - 3) \text{ or } (x - 1)(x + 3)$$

Multiplying out either of these does not give

$$x^2 + 5x - 3$$

**Where have we made a mistake?**

There is **no** mistake. Simply, **not** all quadratics,  $ax^2 + bx + c$ , can be factorized into whole numbers. The actual factorization is

$$x^2 + 5x - 3 = \left(x + \frac{5 - \sqrt{37}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{5 + \sqrt{37}}{2}\right)$$

Of course this looks horrendous and you are not expected to attempt this factorization in this chapter. The quadratic  $x^2 + 5x - 3$  cannot be factorized into simple whole numbers.

### Example 25

Factorize  $2x^2 + 7x - 15$ .

Solution

We know:

$$2x^2 + 7x - 15 = (2x \pm *) (x \pm \bullet) \quad [\text{Because we want } 2x^2]$$

↑  
This sign tells us that the signs in the middle ( $\pm$  and  $\pm$ ) are different.

So we have

$$(2x - *) (x + \bullet) \text{ or } (2x + *) (x - \bullet)$$

Let's consider the case  $(2x - *) (x + \bullet)$ . The factors of 15 are 15 and 1 or 5 and 3. We need a 7 in the middle (the  $x$  term). In this example we need to be careful because the middle term is obtained by

$$(2x - *) (x + \bullet) = \dots \underbrace{2x \times \bullet}_{\text{outside}} + \underbrace{x \times (-*)}_{\text{inside}} \dots$$

only the middle term

Clearly the factors 15 and 1 are useless because we will never get 7. They need to be 5 and 3 because  $(2 \times 5) - 3 = 7$ . So  $\bullet$  is 5 and  $*$  is 3, that is the  $x$  term is made from  $(2 \times 5) - 3 = 7$ . We have

$$2x^2 + 7x - 15 = (2x - 3)(x + 5)$$

You can always check your result; expanding  $(2x - 3)(x + 5)$  gives  $2x^2 + 7x - 15$ . Also note that if you change the signs such that we have  $(2x + 3)(x - 5)$  then you get  $-7x$  in the middle and not  $+7x$  as required. You can only judge the placement of signs by practising a number of factorizations. It's good practice to expand your final factorization to check your result.

## F3 Important factorization

**?** How do we factorize  $x^2 - 25$ ?

It is a quadratic because the highest power term is  $x^2$  and it doesn't matter if there is no  $x$ . Remember a quadratic is  $ax^2 + bx + c$  where  $a$  is **not** zero but  $b$  or  $c$  may be zero.

**?** How do we factorize this,  $x^2 - 25$ ?

We can use

$$\mathbf{1.15} \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

It's easier than the above, so we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 25 &= x^2 - 5^2 \\ &\equiv (x + 5)(x - 5) \\ &\text{by } \mathbf{1.15} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we have

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - 9 &= (x + 3)(x - 3) \\x^2 - 16 &= (x + 4)(x - 4) \\x^2 - 5 &= x^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2 && \left[ \text{Rewriting } 5 = (\sqrt{5})^2 \right] \\&= (x + \sqrt{5})(x - \sqrt{5})\end{aligned}$$

Let's investigate a more challenging example.



### Example 26 *mechanics*

The equation of an object falling in air is given by

$$ma = mg - kv^2$$

where  $m$  ( $\neq 0$ ) is the mass of the object,  $a$  is acceleration,  $v$  is velocity,  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity and  $k$  is a constant. Show that

$$a = (\sqrt{g} - cv)(\sqrt{g} + cv) \text{ where } c = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

**Solution**

Dividing the initial equation,  $ma = mg - kv^2$ , by  $m$  gives

$$a = \frac{mg}{m} - \frac{k}{m}v^2 = g - \frac{k}{m}v^2$$

From earlier work we know that  $g = (\sqrt{g})^2$  and  $\frac{k}{m} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\right)^2$  so we have

$$\begin{aligned}a &= (\sqrt{g})^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\right)^2 v^2 \\&= (\sqrt{g})^2 - c^2 v^2 && \text{where } c = \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\right) \\&= (\sqrt{g})^2 - \underbrace{(cv)^2}_{\text{by 1.11}}\end{aligned}$$



**How can we place  $(\sqrt{g})^2 - (cv)^2$  into two brackets?**

Use **1.15**, hence

$$a = (\sqrt{g})^2 - (cv)^2 = (\sqrt{g} - cv)(\sqrt{g} + cv)$$

**SUMMARY**

To factorize  $ax^2 + bx + c$  we need to look at factors of  $a$  and  $c$  and signs inside the expression. A common factorization is

$$1.15 \quad a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

You need to know this result in both directions, that is from left to right and right to left.

**Exercise 1(f)**

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

1 Factorize the following:

- a**  $4x + 4y + 4z$                       **b**  $8x + 8xy$   
**c**  $2x - 4y$                               **d**  $3x - 2x^2$   
**e**  $x^2 - xy$

2  [mechanics] The following formulae occur in mechanics. Factorize each of them.

- a**  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$   
**b**  $F = \frac{mv_2}{t} - \frac{mv_1}{t}$   
**c**  $F = \rho Av_2 v_1 - \rho Av_1^2$

3 The surface area,  $S$ , of a cone of radius  $r$  and height  $h$  is given by

$$S = \pi r^2 + \pi r(r^2 + h^2)^{1/2}$$

Factorize this formula.

4 Factorize the following:

- a**  $x^2 + 7x + 10$                       **b**  $x^2 + 5x + 4$   
**c**  $x^2 - 5x + 4$                       **d**  $x^2 - 4x - 12$   
**e**  $2x^2 + x - 1$                       **f**  $x^2 - 3x - 4$   
**g**  $21x^2 + 29x - 10$

5  [electrical principles] Factorize the following:

- a**  $Z^2 - R^2$                               **b**  $\omega^2 L^2 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}$

( $Z$  is impedance,  $R$  is resistance,  $L$  is inductance,  $C$  is capacitance and  $\omega$  is angular frequency).

6  [aerodynamics] The Froude efficiency,  $F$ , of a propulsive system is given by

$$F = \frac{2(VV_s - V^2)}{V_s^2 - V^2}$$

[ $V_s$  and  $V$  are velocities].

Show that

$$F = \frac{2V}{V_s + V}$$

7  [structures] Factorize the following:

- a**  $y = \frac{3wLx^2}{6EI} - \frac{wx^3}{6EI}$   
**b**  $y = \frac{wLx^3}{4EI} - \frac{3wx^4}{8EI}$   
**c**  $y = \frac{wx^4}{24EI} - \frac{wLx^3}{12EI} + \frac{wL^2 x^2}{24EI}$

where  $y$  is the deflection at a distance  $x$  along a beam of length  $L$ ,  $w$  is load per unit length and  $EI$  is flexural rigidity.

8  [mechanics] The acceleration,  $a$ , of an object in vibration is given by

$$a = g - k^2\omega^2$$

where  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity,  $\omega$  is angular frequency and  $k$  is a constant.

Show that  $a = (\sqrt{g} - k\omega)(\sqrt{g} + k\omega)$ .

9  [structures] The deflection,  $y$ , of a beam of length  $l$  at a distance  $x$  from one end is given by

$$y = \frac{wx^3}{12EI} - \frac{l x^2 w}{8EI} + \frac{l^2 wx}{24EI}$$

where  $EI$  is flexural rigidity and  $w$  is load per unit length on the beam. Show that

$$y = \frac{wx}{24EI}(2x - l)(x - l)$$

## Exercise 1(f) continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)10  [electrical principles] Show that

$$\mathbf{a} \text{ If } N = \frac{Z_0 + \frac{1}{2}Z_1}{Z_0 - \frac{1}{2}Z_1} \text{ then}$$

$$Z_1 = 2Z_0 \left( \frac{N-1}{N+1} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{b} \text{ If } Z_1(N-1)^2 + 2Z_0(N^2-1) = Z_1(N+1)^2$$

$$\text{then } Z_1 = Z_0 \left( \frac{N^2-1}{2N} \right)$$

( $Z_1$ ,  $Z_0$  are impedances and  $N$  is a number).

Section G **Quadratic equations**

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- solve some quadratic equations of the form  $ax^2 = b$
- solve some quadratic equations by factorization
- solve all quadratic equations by formula

In Section A3 we considered linear equations. In this section we consider the different methods involved in solving quadratic equations.

A **quadratic equation** is an equation with the unknown variable to the second power. It has the form

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad [a \neq 0]$$

where  $x$  is the unknown variable. In **Example 27** below both equations are quadratics.

G1 **Solving quadratics using factorization**

We use the process of factorization described in the previous section to solve quadratic equations.

We know from the Introductory chapter that if the result of multiplying two numbers is zero then one of the numbers must be zero. This can be stated as:

If  $A$  and  $B$  are numbers and  $A \times B = 0$  then  $A = 0$  or  $B = 0$ .

We use this to solve various equations, for example to solve  $x^2 - 2x = 0$ .

Since  $x$  is common in both terms we can factorize, thus

$$x^2 - 2x = xx - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x - 2) = 0 \quad [\text{Factorizing}]$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$$

## Example 27

Solve the following equations:

**a**  $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$       **b**  $27x^2 - 6x - 5 = 0$

Solution



**a What are we trying to find?**



The value(s) of  $x$  satisfying  $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ . **Can we factorize  $x^2 - x - 6$ ?**

$$x^2 - x - 6 = (x + 2)(x - 3)$$

So we have

$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$$



**What can we say about  $(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$ ?**

$$(x + 2) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad (x - 3) = 0$$

Hence we have

$$x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = -2 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 3$$

**b** Factorizing  $27x^2 - 6x - 5$  is more difficult but it can be factorized into whole numbers:

$$27x^2 - 6x - 5 = (3x + 1)(9x - 5)$$

$$(3x + 1)(9x - 5) = 0$$

which gives

$$3x + 1 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 9x - 5 = 0$$

$$3x = -1 \quad \text{or} \quad 9x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{-1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{5}{9}$$

Remember that **not all** quadratics **can** be factorized into simple whole numbers.

Example 28 *mechanics*

A body of mass  $m = 35$  kg has kinetic energy,  $KE = 3500$  joule (J). Find the speed  $v$  given that

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

Solution

Substituting  $m = 35$  and  $KE = 3500$  into  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = KE$  gives

$$\frac{1}{2}35v^2 = 3500$$

Example 28 *continued***How do we find  $v$ ?**We first find  $v^2$  and then take the square root.**So we need to remove the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 35 from the Left-Hand Side. How?**

Multiply both sides by 2:

$$35v^2 = 3500 \times 2 = 7000$$

Divide both sides by 35:

$$v^2 = \frac{7000}{35} = 200$$

Taking the square root of both sides and using a calculator gives

$$v = \sqrt{200} = 14.14 \text{ (2 d.p.)} = 14 \text{ m/s (2 s.f.)}$$

**G2 Solving quadratics using formula**

The formula for solving a quadratic equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

where  $x$  is a unknown variable is given by

$$1.16 \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Subsequently we will show this result in Chapter 2. (See question 8 in **Exercise 2(d)**.)

If the factorization is difficult or impossible then we use 1.16. Generally students prefer to use this formula rather than factorization even when they shouldn't, for example to solve  $x^2 - 2x = 0$ .

Example 29 *structures*The bending moment,  $M$ , of a beam is given by

$$M = 0.3x^2 + 0.35x - 2.6$$

where  $x$  is the distance (in m) along a beam from one end. Find the value of  $x$  for which  $M = 0$ .

Solution

We have

$$0.3x^2 + 0.35x - 2.6 = 0$$

Example 29 *continued*

It is not easy to factorize this, so we use formula 1.16 to determine  $x$ . For the formula,  $a$  is the number next to  $x^2$ ,  $b$  is the number next to  $x$  and  $c$  is the number without any  $x$  attached to it. Hence

$$a = 0.3, \quad b = 0.35 \quad \text{and} \quad c = -2.6$$

Substituting this,  $a = 0.3$ ,  $b = 0.35$  and  $c = -2.6$ , into

$$1.16 \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

gives

$$x = \frac{-0.35 \pm \sqrt{0.35^2 - (4 \times 0.3 \times (-2.6))}}{2 \times 0.3}$$

$$= \frac{-0.35 \pm \sqrt{3.243}}{0.6}$$

$$= \frac{-0.35 \pm 1.801}{0.6}$$

$$x = \frac{-0.35 + 1.801}{0.6} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{-0.35 - 1.801}{0.6}$$

$$x = 2.42 \text{ (2 d.p.)} \quad \text{or} \quad x = -3.59 \text{ (2 d.p.)}$$

Since we cannot have a distance of  $-3.59$  m on the beam, the bending moment  $M = 0$  is at  $x = 2.42$  m.

**SUMMARY**

For a quadratic equation,  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , first seek factorization. If this fails then try the formula

$$1.16 \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

**Exercise 1(g)**

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

1 Solve the following equations:

a  $2x - 1 = 0$

b  $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$

c  $x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0$

d  $6x^2 - 13x - 5 = 0$

e  $5x^2 + 14x - 3 = 0$

2  [mechanics] A vehicle with velocity  $v$  and constant acceleration  $a$  is related by

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

where  $s$  is the distance and  $u$  is the initial velocity. If  $a = 3.2 \text{ m/s}^2$ ,  $s = 187 \text{ m}$  and  $v = 35 \text{ m/s}$ , find  $u$ .

## Exercise 1(g) continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 3  [structures] The maximum deflection of a beam occurs at  $x$  satisfying

$$2x^2 - 3xL + L^2 = 0$$

where  $L$  is the length of the beam and  $x$  is the distance along the beam from one end. Find  $x$  at maximum deflection.

- 4  [mechanics] The displacement,  $s$ , of a particle is given by

$$s = 1.9t + 4.3t^2 \quad (t \geq 0)$$

where  $t$  is time. Find the time taken for a displacement of 50 m.

- 5 A rectangular conservatory has length  $l$  and its width is 5 m shorter than its length. Given that the area of the floor is  $84 \text{ m}^2$ , find the dimensions of the floor.

- 6  [structures] The bending moment,  $M$ , of a beam is given by

$$M = 3000 - 500x - 20x^2$$

where  $x$  is the distance along the beam from one end. At what distance is the bending moment  $M = 0$ .

- 7  [structures] A simply supported beam has the bending moment,  $M$ , given by

$$M = \frac{15}{8}x - \frac{29}{4}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

where  $x$  is the distance along the beam from one support. Find the value(s) of  $x$  for  $M = 0$ .

- 8  [mechanics] The height  $h$  (above the ground level) of a ball thrown vertically upwards is given by

$$h = -4.9t^2 + 55t + 12$$

where  $t$  is time. Find the time taken to reach the ground.

- 9  [mechanics] A ball is thrown vertically upwards from a height  $h_0$ . The height  $h$  above ground level is given by

$$h = h_0 + ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

where  $t$  is time and  $u$  is initial velocity. Find an expression of  $t$  for the ball to reach the ground.

- 10  [aerodynamics] The following equation occurs in aerodynamics:

$$\frac{-T}{2wL^{3/2}} = \frac{4kL^{5/2} - 3(DL^{1/2} + kL^{5/2})}{2L^3}$$

$$(L \neq 0, w \neq 0)$$

where  $T$  is thrust,  $w$  is weight,  $L$  is lift coefficient,  $D$  is drag coefficient and  $k$  ( $\neq 0$ ) is a constant. Show that

$$L = \frac{-T \pm \sqrt{T^2 + 12kDw^2}}{2kw}$$

## SECTION H Simultaneous equations

By the end of this section you will be able to:

- solve a pair of linear simultaneous equations

## H1 Solving simultaneous linear equations

Simultaneous means occurring together. **Simultaneous equations** are a set of equations such that the unknown variables  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ ... have the same values satisfying each equation. In this section we solve two simultaneous linear equations.

### Example 30

Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$150x + 140y = 10.4$$

$$150x + 100y = 10$$

Solution



**What are we trying to find?**

The values of  $x$  and  $y$  satisfying the above equations:

$$\text{†} \quad 150x + 140y = 10.4$$

$$\text{††} \quad 150x + 100y = 10$$



If we have one equation with one unknown then it is easy, we can apply a simple transposition of formulae. **Can we possibly get one equation with one unknown from † and ††?**

If we subtract these equations, † – †† :

$$\text{†} \quad 150x + 140y = 10.4$$

$$\text{††} \quad -(150x + 100y = 10)$$

---


$$\text{we get} \quad 0 + 40y = 0.4$$



**Can we solve  $40y = 0.4$ ?**

This is just a **linear equation** with one unknown,  $y$  :

$$40y = 0.4$$

$$y = \frac{0.4}{40} = 0.01$$



**Have we completed this problem?**



No, we need to find  $x$ . **How do we find  $x$ ?**

Substitute  $y = 0.01$  into †† (or †):

$$150x + (100 \times 0.01) = 10$$

$$150x + 1 = 10$$

$$150x = 9$$

$$x = \frac{9}{150} = 0.06$$

Hence

$$x = 0.06 \text{ and } y = 0.01$$

Example 30 *continued*

We can check our solution by substituting  $x = 0.06$  and  $y = 0.01$  into the original equations:

$$150x + 140y = 10.4$$

$$150x + 100y = 10$$

We get

$$(150 \times 0.06) + (140 \times 0.01) = 10.4$$

$$(150 \times 0.06) + (100 \times 0.01) = 10$$

The procedure outlined in the above example is a process of **elimination**. We eliminate one of the unknown variables and then solve for the remaining unknown variable.

Example 31 *mechanics*

The distance,  $s$ , travelled by an object is given by

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

where  $a$  is constant acceleration,  $u$  is initial velocity and  $t$  is time.

An experiment produces the following results: After times of 3 s and 5 s the distances travelled by the object are 66 m and 160 m respectively.

Determine the values of  $u$  and  $a$ .

Solution

Substituting  $t = 5$  and  $s = 160$  into  $ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 = s$  gives

$$5u + \frac{1}{2}5^2a = 160$$

=12.5

Substituting  $t = 3$  and  $s = 66$  into  $ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 = s$  gives

$$3u + \frac{1}{2}3^2a = 66$$

=4.5

Rewriting these as

$$\dagger \quad 5u + 12.5a = 160$$

$$\dagger\dagger \quad 3u + 4.5a = 66$$

? How can we get one equation with one unknown from  $\dagger$  and  $\dagger\dagger$ ?

In the previous example we had the same number of  $x$ 's so, when we subtracted, the  $x$ 's vanished. Can we remove the  $u$ 's from  $\dagger$  and  $\dagger\dagger$ ?

?

Yes, we need to make the numbers in front of  $u$  (the coefficients of  $u$ ) to be the same.

In  $\dagger$  we have  $5u$  and in  $\dagger\dagger$  we have  $3u$ .

Example 31 *continued*

If we multiply  $5u$  by 3 we get  $15u$  and if we multiply  $3u$  by 5 we also get  $15u$ . Thus multiplying  $\dagger$  by 3 gives

$$(3 \times 5u) + (3 \times 12.5a) = 3 \times 160$$

$$* \quad 15u + 37.5a = 480$$

and multiplying  $\dagger\dagger$  by 5 yields

$$** \quad 15u + 22.5a = 330$$

**Why?**

Because when we subtract,  $* - **$ , the  $u$ 's are eliminated:

$$* \quad 15u + 37.5a = 480$$

$$** \quad -(15u + 22.5a = 330)$$

$$\hline 0 + 15a = 150$$

$$a = \frac{150}{15}$$

$$a = 10$$

Substituting  $a = 10$  into  $3u + 4.5a = 66$  gives the linear equation

$$3u + (4.5 \times 10) = 66$$

$$3u + 45 = 66$$

$$3u = 66 - 45 = 21$$

$$u = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$

We have  $a = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$  and  $u = 7 \text{ m/s}$ . You can check your result by plugging these numbers into the original equations.

**Why do you think we remove the  $u$ 's in the above example?**

It is straightforward to find a common multiple of 3 and 5, that is 15, rather than find a common multiple of 4.5 and 12.5. We say that the 5 of  $5u$  is the coefficient of  $u$ .

**SUMMARY**

For two simultaneous linear equations, eliminate one of the unknown variables and the result is a linear equation with one unknown. Solve for this unknown, substitute this value into one of the original equations and solve for the remaining unknown.

## Exercise 1(h)

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 1 Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$8x + 5y = 13$$

$$x + 5y = 6$$

- 2
- 
- [mechanics] A lifting machine obeys the law

$$E = aW + b$$

where  $E$  is effort force,  $W$  is load and  $a$ ,  $b$  are constants. An experiment produces the following results: Effort forces of 45.5 N and 53 N lift loads of 70 N and 120 N respectively. Find the values of the constants  $a$  and  $b$ .

- 3
- 
- [mechanics] The displacement,
- $s$
- , of a body is given by

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

where  $t$  is time,  $u$  is initial velocity and  $a$  is acceleration. If at  $t = 2$  s then  $s = 33$  m and at  $t = 3$  s then  $s = 64.5$  m, find the initial velocity ( $u$ ) and acceleration ( $a$ ).

- 4
- 
- [electrical principles] By applying Kirchhoff's law in a circuit we obtain

$$25(I_1 - I_2) + 56I_1 = 2.225$$

$$17I_2 - 3(I_1 - I_2) = 1.31$$

where  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  represent currents. Find  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ .

- 5
- 
- [materials] The length,
- $\ell$
- , of an alloy varies with temperature
- $t$
- according to the law

$$\ell = \ell_0(1 + \alpha t)$$

where  $\ell_0$  is the original length of the alloy and  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of linear expansion. An experiment produces the following results:

$$\text{At } t = 55^\circ\text{C} \quad \ell = 20.11\text{m}$$

$$\text{At } t = 120^\circ\text{C} \quad \ell = 20.24\text{m}$$

Determine  $\ell_0$  and  $\alpha$ . (The units of  $\alpha$  are  $^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ .)

(Hint: Eliminate  $\ell_0$  by division.)

- 6
- 
- [electrical principles] Resistors
- $R_1$
- and
- $R_2$
- are parallel in a circuit and satisfy

$$\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{5}{R_1} + \frac{8}{R_2} = 6.6 \times 10^{-3}$$

Determine  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ .

(Hint: Work in terms of  $1/R_1$  and  $1/R_2$ .)

- 7
- 
- [dimensional analysis] The force,
- $F$
- , of a jet is a function of density
- $\rho$
- , area
- $A$
- and velocity
- $v$
- . By assuming

$$F = K\rho^a A^b v^c$$

and dimensional homogeneity, find  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  and express  $F$  in terms of  $\rho$ ,  $A$  and  $v$ . ( $K$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are real numbers. Hint: Use the fact that the equations must be dimensionally homogeneous to write three simultaneous equations by using Table 1.)

- 8
- 
- [dimensional analysis] The power,
- $P$
- , required to drive an air screw depends on the diameter
- $D$
- , the number
- $n$
- of revolutions per second and density
- $\rho$
- . Assume

$$P = K\rho^a n^b D^c$$

where  $K$ ,  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are real numbers. Using dimensional analysis, or otherwise, determine  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  and write down the equation relating  $P$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $n$  and  $D$ . (Take the dimensions of  $n$  to be  $T^{-1}$ .)

## Miscellaneous exercise 1

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 1  [aerodynamics] The pressure coefficient  $C$  is defined by

$$C = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\rho(v^2 - u^2)}{\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2}$$

where  $u$ ,  $v$  are velocities and  $\rho$  is density. Simplify this formula.

- 2  [fluid mechanics] The pressures  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  at depths  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  respectively are given by

$$P_1 = \rho g(d - d_1)$$

$$P_2 = \rho g(d - d_2)$$

where  $d$  is depth of the fluid,  $\rho$  is the density of fluid and  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity. Show that

$$P_2 - P_1 = -\rho g(d_2 - d_1)$$

- 3  [fluid mechanics] The head loss,  $h$ , of a fluid in a pipe is given by

$$h = \frac{v_2}{g}(v_2 - v_1) - \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2g}$$

( $g$  is acceleration due to gravity and  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$  are velocities of fluid). Show that

$$h = \frac{(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$$

- 4 Evaluate  $x^2 + x + 41$  for  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$  and 5. What do your results have in common?

- 5  [electronics] The resonant frequency,  $f_0$ , of a tuned circuit is given by

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

- a Evaluate  $f_0$  for  $L = 5 \times 10^{-3}$  henry and  $C = 1 \times 10^{-6}$  farad.  
b If  $f_0 = 1000$  Hz and  $L = 1 \times 10^{-3}$  henry then determine  $C$ .

- 6  [electrical principles] The total resistance,  $R$ , of two resistors,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , in parallel is given by

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Show that

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

- 7  [electrical principles] Find the total resistance,  $R$ , of a circuit consisting of three resistors,  $R_1 = 10$  k $\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 15$  k $\Omega$  and  $R_3 = 1.2$  k $\Omega$ , connected in parallel. (The total resistance,  $R$ , is given by

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}.)$$

- 8  [aerodynamics] An aircraft's drag,  $D$ , at speed  $v$  in a medium of density  $\rho$  is given by

$$D = \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 AC_D + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 AkC_L^2$$

where  $C_D$ ,  $C_L$  are drag coefficients,  $A$  is area and  $k$  is a constant. Transpose to make  $v$  the subject of the formula.

- 9  [mechanics] The excess energy,  $E$ , of an engine between the points of maximum speed,  $v_1$ , and minimum speed,  $v_2$ , is given by

$$E = \frac{1}{2}Iv_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}Iv_2^2$$

where  $I$  is the moment of inertia. Make  $I$  the subject of the formula.

- 10  [fluid mechanics] The flow of liquid from location 1 to location 2 can be described by Bernoulli's equation:

$$\frac{p_1}{\rho g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + h_1 = \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h_2$$

## Miscellaneous exercise 1 continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

where  $v$  is flow velocity,  $p$  is pressure,  $h$  is height,  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity and  $\rho$  is density. Make  $v_1$  the subject of the formula.

11 Solve the following equations:

- a**  $5x - 1 = 0$       **b**  $3x + 2 = 8$   
**c**  $(x - 1)(x + 2) = 0$   
**d**  $(3x - 1)(2x + 3) = 0$

12  [mechanics] The vertical displacement,  $y$ , of a projectile in motion is given by

$$y = ut - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

where  $u$  is the initial velocity of the projectile. Find  $t$  for  $y = 10$  m and  $u = 14$  m/s. (Take  $g = 9.8$  m/s<sup>2</sup>.)

13  [thermodynamics] The exit velocity,  $u$ , of a fluid from a nozzle is given by

$$u = \left\{ \frac{2\gamma P_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1} \left[ 1 - \frac{P_2 V_2}{P_1 V_1} \right] \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where  $P_1$ ,  $V_1$  represent the entrance pressure and specific volume respectively and  $P_2$ ,  $V_2$  represent the exit pressure and specific volume respectively.  $\gamma$  is the ratio of specific heat capacities. Given that

$$P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2^\gamma$$

show that

$$u^2 = \frac{2\gamma P_1 V_1}{\gamma - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{1-1/\gamma} \right]$$

Find  $u$  (correct to 1 d.p.) given that

- $\gamma = 1.39$ ,  $P_1 = 5.2 \times 10^6$  N/m<sup>2</sup>,  
 $V_1 = 3.1 \times 10^{-3}$  m<sup>3</sup>/kg and  
 $V_2 = 5 \times 10^{-3}$  m<sup>3</sup>/kg.

14  [electrical principles] In an electrical circuit a resistor  $R$  satisfies

$$R = 1 + \frac{3(9 + R)}{12 + R}$$

Determine  $R$ .

15 Solve the following equations:

- a**  $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$   
**b**  $x^2 - 1 = 0$   
**c**  $2x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$   
**d**  $15x^2 - x - 2 = 0$   
**e**  $-100x^2 + 400x - 300 = 0$

16  [dimensional analysis] The following coefficients occur in aerodynamics:

$$\text{Lift coefficient } C_L = \frac{L}{PA}$$

$$\text{Drag coefficient } C_D = \frac{D}{PA}$$

$$\text{Moment coefficient } C_M = \frac{M}{PA\ell}$$

where  $L$  is the lift (in N),  $D$  is the drag (in N),  $P$  is the pressure,  $A$  is the area,  $M$  is the moment (in Nm) and  $\ell$  is the length. Show that  $C_L$ ,  $C_D$  and  $C_M$  are dimensionless.

17  [structures] The deflection,  $y$ , of a beam of length  $L$  is given by

$$y = \frac{wx^4}{36EI} - \frac{wLx^3}{8EI} + \frac{wL^4}{36EI}$$

where  $w$  is the load per unit length,  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity and  $x$  is the distance along the beam from one end. Factorize this expression.

18  [structures] The critical load,  $P$ , of a steel column can be obtained from

$$L\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} = n\pi$$

where  $L$  is the length,  $EI$  is flexural rigidity and  $n$  is a positive whole number.

## Miscellaneous exercise 1 continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- i Transpose to make  $P$  the subject of the formula.  
 ii Determine  $P$  (correct to 2 d.p.) for  $n = 1$ ,  $E = 0.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ N/m}^2$ ,  $I = 6.95 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$  and  $L = 1.07 \text{ m}$ .

19 Solve the following equations:

- a  $x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$   
 b  $x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$   
 c  $5x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$   
 d  $1 - 3x - 2x^2 = 0$

20  [vibrations] A constant,  $C$ , in a vibrational problem is defined as

$$C = \frac{F_0}{k - m\alpha^2} \quad (\alpha \neq \sqrt{k/m})$$

where  $F_0$  is the magnitude of the forcing function,  $k$  is the spring stiffness,  $m$  is the mass and  $\alpha$  is the angular frequency.

If  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$  and  $r = \frac{\alpha}{\omega}$  then show that

$$C = \frac{F_0/k}{1 - r^2}$$

21  [electrical principles] Applying Kirchhoff's law to a circuit gives

$$\begin{aligned} 12(I_1 + I_2) + 67I_2 &= 5.794 \\ 3I_1 - 5(I_1 - I_2) &= 0.306 \end{aligned}$$

where  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  represent currents. Determine  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ .

22  [fluid mechanics] The acoustic velocity,  $v$ , is given by

$$v = (\gamma k \rho^{\gamma-1})^{1/2}$$

Using  $k\rho^\gamma = P$  and  $\frac{P}{\rho} = RT$ , show that

$$v = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

( $k$ ,  $R$  are constants,  $T$  is temperature,  $P$  is pressure,  $\rho$  is density and  $\gamma$  is the specific heat capacity ratio).

23  [fluid mechanics] The ratio of depths  $\frac{d_2}{d_1} \left( \frac{\text{upstream depth}}{\text{downstream depth}} \right)$  of water flowing through a channel can be derived from

$$\begin{aligned} d_1^2 - d_2^2 &= \frac{2Q}{g} \left( \frac{Q}{d_2} - \frac{Q}{d_1} \right) \\ (d_1 \neq 0, d_2 \neq 0, d_1 \neq d_2) \end{aligned}$$

where  $Q$  is the flow rate and  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity. Given that the Froude number,  $F$ , is defined as

$$F = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{gd_1^3}}$$

show that

$$\frac{d_2}{d_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8F^2} \right]$$

24 Solve the following simultaneous equations:

- a  $2x + 3y = 5$                       b  $3x + 8y = -18$   
     $x + 2y = 3$                        $5x + 5y = 25$   
 c  $3x + 2y = 7$   
     $x + 5y = 6$

25  [vibrations] The natural frequency,  $\omega$ , of a flywheel is given by

$$\omega^2 = \frac{JG}{IL}$$

where  $I$  and  $J$  are moments of inertia,  $G$  is shear modulus of elasticity and  $L$  is length.

If mass  $m$  is placed at a distance  $r$  from the centre then the natural frequency,  $\alpha$ , of the flywheel becomes

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{JG}{(I + 2mr^2)L}$$

From these two formulae, show that

$$I = \frac{2mr^2\alpha^2}{\omega^2 - \alpha^2}$$

## Miscellaneous exercise 1 continued

Solutions at end of book. Complete solutions available at [www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh](http://www.palgrave.com/science/engineering/singh)

- 26  [vibrations] When looking at vibrational problems, we often need to solve the quadratic equation

$$* \quad mx^2 + \zeta x + k = 0$$

where  $m$  is the mass,  $\zeta$  is the damping coefficient and  $k$  is the spring constant. Show that

$$x = \frac{\zeta}{2m} \left( -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4mk}{\zeta^2}} \right)$$

For critical damping, we need  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$  of the quadratic  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ . For what value of  $\zeta$  ( $> 0$ ) in (\*) does critical damping occur.

- 27  [thermodynamics] The specific heat at constant volume  $c_v$  and the specific heat at constant pressure  $c_p$  are related by

$$c_p - c_v = R$$

where  $R$  is the gas constant. If  $k = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$ , show that

$$\mathbf{a} \quad c_v = \frac{R}{k - 1} \qquad \mathbf{b} \quad c_p = \frac{Rk}{k - 1}$$

- 28  [vibrations] The four natural frequencies,  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$ ,  $\omega_3$  and  $\omega_4$ , of a system are given by the roots of the equation

$$\omega^4 - 402\omega^2 + 800 = 0$$

Determine  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$ ,  $\omega_3$  and  $\omega_4$ .

- 29  [vibrations] The natural frequencies,  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$ ,  $\omega_3$  and  $\omega_4$ , of two pendulums connected by a spring can be obtained from the equation

$$\omega^4 - 2\left(\frac{g}{\ell} + \frac{kx^2}{m\ell^2}\right)\omega^2 + \frac{g^2}{\ell^2} + \frac{2kx^2g}{m\ell^3} = 0$$

where  $\ell$ ,  $x$  are lengths,  $m$  is mass,  $k$  is spring stiffness and  $g$  is acceleration due to gravity. Show that

$$\omega_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell}}, \quad \omega_2 = -\omega_1,$$

$$\omega_3 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\ell} + \frac{2kx^2}{m\ell^2}} \text{ and } \omega_4 = -\omega_3$$

- 30  [aerodynamics] Minimum drag occurs when the lift coefficient,  $L$ , satisfies

$$kL^2 = Z$$

where  $Z$  is the zero lift coefficient and  $k$  is a constant. The velocity,  $v$ , of an aircraft satisfies

$$w = \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 LA$$

where  $w$  is weight,  $\rho$  is density and  $A$  is area. Show that

$$v^4 = \left(\frac{2w}{\rho A}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{k}{Z}$$

- 31  [structures] The deflection,  $y$ , of a beam of length,  $L$ , is given by

$$EIy = \frac{w(L-x)L}{6} - \frac{w}{6L}(L-x)^3$$

$$[EI \neq 0, w \neq 0]$$

where  $w$  is the load per unit length,  $EI$  is the flexural rigidity and  $x$  is the distance along the beam. Determine the value(s) of  $x$  for which the deflection is zero.

# Index

## Symbols

$\frac{dy}{dx}$  260

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  696

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  696

$e$  157–8

$f(x)$  136

$f^{-1}(x)$  139

$f'(x)$  261

$i$  465

$j$  465

$x$  axis 101

$y$  axis 101

## A

acceleration 330–2

addition of vectors 569

adjacent 168

adjoint of a matrix 528

algebra 53

subject of formula 54

transposition 54, 56–64

algebraic

cube root 60, 61

fraction 80–1

$n$ th root 60

square root 60

algebraic applications

bending moment 88

Bernoulli's equation 71

current through resistor 55

deflection of beam 74, 79–80

distance of object 92

falling object 84

gas in cylinder 64, 68

impedance 62, 77

kinetic energy 87

lift force 60

period of pendulum 71

power dissipated 57

second moment of area 61

speed of vehicle 56

velocity 57

algebraic fractions 80–1, 396–404

improper 402–4

amp 55

ampere (A) 33

amplitude–phase form 215

analytical techniques 426

angles

between vectors 589

important 486

angular motion 332–3

acceleration 333

displacement 332

velocity 332–3

anti-derivative 360, 362

arc 192

area

trapezium 106, 427

under a curve 375

under a normal curve 787

Argand, Jean Robert 475

Argand diagram 475

argument of a complex number

476–80

principal 476

arranging 756

Aryabhata 168

asymptote 121

atto (a) 33

augmented matrix 535

auxiliary equation 658

averages 734–5

axes 101

## B

base of logarithm 238

beautiful formula 499

binomial 127

binomial application

length of cable 349

binomial distribution 762–7

formula 765

mean 774

standard deviation 775

binomial expansion 127–30,

346–7

binomial series 348–50

boundary value problems 665–7  
 brackets, algebraic 73  
 BROIDMAS 40–2  
 BROIDMAS rule in algebra 53–4

**C**

calculator  
 combinations 759  
 complex numbers 479  
 fractions 17, 20, 23  
 indices 7  
 mean 734, 742  
 negative numbers 5  
 percentages 45  
 permutations 758  
 roots 10  
 sin 171  
 sinh 247  
 standard deviation 738, 742  
 standard form 32  
 vectors in two dimensions 579  
 calculus 260  
 cancelling 17  
 Cartesian 101  
 CAST rule 182  
 Cayley, Arthur 508  
 chain rule 269–73  
 applications 274–9  
 change of base 238  
 characteristic equation 658  
 circumference of a circle 192  
 class boundaries 729  
 class width 729  
 classes 728  
 coefficient 102, 112  
 equating 402–3  
 cofactor matrix 526  
 cofactors 525  
 column vector 535  
 combinations 758–60  
 common logarithms 236–7  
 complementary function 672  
 completing the square 114–19  
 complex conjugate 469–70  
 complex number applications  
 admittance 471  
 characteristic impedance 490  
 current in a circuit 483  
 impedance 472  
 primary and secondary currents 484  
 resultant force 480  
 transfer function 500  
 voltage 500

complex numbers 466  
 addition 466  
 arithmetic 464–72  
 division 470–1  
 division in polar form 482  
 imaginary part 466  
 indices 498  
 multiplication 468  
 multiplication in polar form 482  
 polar form 476–80  
 powers of  $j$  467–8  
 real part 466  
 rectangular form 476  
 subtraction 466  
 complex plane 475  
 composite function 150–1  
 computer algebra system 123–5  
 constant 53  
 constant of integration 360  
 constant of proportionality 626  
 continuous random variable 777–8  
 cumulative distribution function 779  
 probability density function 778  
 properties 778  
 conversion of units 38–9  
 co-ordinate 101  
 cos 168  
 graph 178–9  
 cosecant (cosec) 174–5  
 cosh 247  
 graph 248  
 cosine rule 190  
 cotangent (cot) 174–5  
 cube root 9  
 cubed 7  
 curve sketching 311–18

**D**

data  
 continuous 727  
 discrete 727  
 de Moivre, Abraham 488  
 de Moivre's theorem 488–90  
 de Morgan, Augustus 751  
 de Morgan's laws 751  
 decibels 237  
 decimal number system 24  
 decimal place 25  
 decimal point 24  
 definite integrals 375–83  
 degree of polynomial 400  
 degrees to radians 193  
 denominator 16  
 dependent variable 101

- derivative 258–64
    - cos function 272
    - exponential function 272
    - formulae 266, 275–6
    - gradient function 260
    - higher 289
    - not differentiable 264
    - second 286–9
    - sin function 272
    - using MAPLE 262–3
  - Derive 123
  - Descartes, René 101
  - determinant of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix 511
  - determinant of a  $3 \times 3$  matrix 523
    - by cofactors 525
  - differential 368
  - differential coefficient 368
  - differential equation 602
    - family of solutions 604
    - general solution 603
    - order 602
    - particular solution 605
    - solving by direct integration 603–5
  - differential equation, linear 658
  - differentiation applications
    - acceleration of particle 286, 288
    - bending moment 264
    - displacement 268
    - equation of tangent 337
    - kinematics 330–3
    - motion of projectile 296
    - simple harmonic motion 287
    - voltage across capacitor 278
    - voltage across inductor 282
  - differentiation of vectors 590
  - dimensional homogeneity 71
  - dimensionless 71
  - dimensions 70
  - discrete random variables 761–2
    - expected value 769–72
    - properties of expected value 772
    - variance 772–3
  - displacement 105
  - division 5
    - rules 4
  - domain 134
  - double angle formulae 205
  - dummy variable 364, 383
- E**
- eigenvalue 549
  - eigenvalues and eigenvectors 548–55
    - characteristic equation 552
  - eigenvector 549
    - general eigenvector 551
  - elimination 92
  - equating coefficients 402–3
  - equation 55–6
    - of a line 102
    - linear 56, 100
    - root 55
    - solution 55
  - error
    - in Euler's method 635
    - in modified method 641
    - in Runge–Kutta method 648–9
  - estimation and accuracy 35–6
  - Euler, Leonard 228, 630
  - Euler number 73
  - Euler's formula 499
  - Euler's improved method 638–44
    - accuracy 641
    - formula 639
    - Heun's formula 639
    - pole in solution 644
    - using EXCEL 643
    - using MAPLE 642
  - Euler's numerical formula 632
  - Euler's numerical method 630–6
    - accuracy 635
    - using EXCEL 636
    - using MAPLE 634
  - even function 110, 165
  - exa (E) 33
  - expanding  $(a + b)^n$  129
  - expansion
    - of brackets 73–7
    - important 76–7
  - experimental law 241–5
    - determination of law using logs 242–5
  - explicit function 298–9
  - exponential applications
    - energy of inductor 231
    - population growth 227
    - pressure of gas 229
    - voltage in RC circuit 230
  - exponential form of complex numbers 497–501
  - exponential function 227–32
    - properties 230
- F**
- factorial 340
  - factorizing
    - important expressions 83–4
    - quadratic expressions 81–3
    - simple expressions 78–81
  - factors 13–15, 78–9
  - farad (F) 33
  - femto (f) 33

- first order differential equation applications
  - bending moment 604
  - current in  $RL$  circuit 619
  - displacement 604
  - draining a tank 624
  - height of water 607
  - streamlines of flow 607
  - temperature at a particular time 626
  - voltage in  $RC$  circuit 613
  - voltage in  $RL$  circuit 617
- FOIL 75–6
- formulae 53
  - substitution 59
- fourth root 9
- fractions 16–23
  - addition and subtraction 18–20
  - improper 16
  - inverting 22
  - mixed 16
  - multiplication and division 21–3
  - proper 16
  - splitting 397
  - top-heavy 16
- frequency 727
- frequency distribution 727–9
- frequency polygon 732
- Froude number 73
- function 134
  - many-to-one 135
  - one-to-one 135
- function applications
  - displacement of particle 136, 145, 147
  - failure density function 152
  - steady-state error 161
  - transfer function 153
- function of two or more variables 695
- functions
  - combinations 151–2
  - composition 150–1
  - graphs 142–8
  - limits 156–61
  - plotting domain 142
  - plotting inverse 143–4
  - plotting range 142
- fundamental dimensions 69
- Fundamental Theorem of Algebra 491
  
- G**
- Gauss, K.F. 534
- Gaussian elimination 534–40
- Gaussian elimination process 537
- giga (G) 33
- gradient 101–4
  - negative 104
- graph applications
  - acceleration of particle 104
  - displacement of particle 123
  - extension of spring 102
  - failure density function 125
  - frequency and period 120
  - height of aircraft 118
  - magnification factor 124
  - power dissipated 111
  - streamlines 103, 110
  - velocity profile 122
  - velocity–time graphs 105–7
- graphical calculator 125
- graphs 100
  - linear 100
  - plotting 123
  - quadratic 109–12
- greater than 2–3
- Greeks 168
  
- H**
- half-angle formula 208
- heat transfer 556–62
  - temperature at nodes 557
- henry (H) 33
- hertz (Hz) 34
- histogram 730–1
- homogeneous equations 657–61
- hyperbolic applications
  - force on an electron 251
  - transmission line 251
- hyperbolic functions 246
  - fundamental identity 250
  - properties 249–50
- hypotenuse 168
  
- I**
- identity 114
- imaginary axis 475
- imaginary part 466
- imperial units 39
- implicit differentiation 298–301
- implicit function 298–9
- indefinite integral 360–6
- independent event 747
- independent variable 101
- index 7, 66
- indices 7–11
  - laws on complex numbers 498
- indices applications
  - gas in a cylinder 224–5
- infinite series 339, 348–9
- inflexion point 314
- inhomogeneous 670
- initial value problem 662

integers 6  
 integrand 360  
 integrating factor 611–14  
 integration 360  
   area 375–8  
   computer algebra system 439–40  
   constant 360  
   definite 375–83  
   definite by substitution 410–13  
   formulae table 362–4  
   important integral 371–3  
   limits 376  
   numerical 426  
   order for by parts formula 390  
   partial fractions 405–9  
   by parts 388–95  
   by parts formula 388  
   by parts formula definite integral 392  
   by parts formula twice 394–5  
   substitution 368–73  
   suggested substitution 416–19  
   trigonometric substitution 412–19  
   using MAPLE 376–8  
 integration applications  
   average current 439  
   average power 415  
   deflection of beam 458  
   displacement 379  
   energy of inductor 391, 394  
   equation of catenary 370  
   force 432, 449  
   hazard function 382  
   height of rocket 437  
   mechanics 452–4  
   moment of inertia 380  
   power in a circuit 381  
   probability of signal 440  
   RMS of current 447, 448  
   specific enthalpy 380  
   thermodynamics 365  
   velocity 392, 406  
   work in thermodynamics 456  
 intercept 102–4  
 intersection 746  
 inverse (multiplicative) 63  
 inverse cos 173  
 inverse functions 138–41  
 inverse matrix ( $2 \times 2$ ) 512–15  
 inverse matrix ( $3 \times 3$ ) 528  
 inverse sin 173  
 inverse tan 173  
 inverse trigonometric functions 173–4  
 irrational numbers 27–8  
 iterations 351, 630

## J

joule (J) 34

## K

kelvin (K) 34  
 kilo (k) 33  
 kilogram (kg) 33  
 kinematics 330–3  
 Kirchhoff's voltage law 616  
 Kutta, Martin 645

## L

Lambert 247  
 Laplace's equation 702  
 laws of indices 66  
 less than 2–3  
 Leibniz 260  
 like terms 74  
 limits  
   algebra 160–1  
   limits of functions 156–61  
 linear equations 56, 100, 541–8  
   inconsistent equations 542  
   properties 545  
   system 541  
 local maximum 308  
 local minimum 308  
 logarithmic applications  
   current gain 234  
   electronic device 243  
   gas in a cylinder 244  
   power gain 237  
   velocity of vehicle 236  
 logarithmic differentiation 302–4  
 logarithmic function 233–9  
   change of base 238  
   common logarithm 236–7  
   logarithmic laws 235  
   natural logarithm 233–6  
   tables 234  
 logarithmic graphs 242–5  
 lottery 759  
 lower class boundary 729  
 lowest common multiple (LCM) 12–15

## M

Mach number 73  
 Maclaurin, Colin 341  
 Maclaurin series 339–45  
   of functions 344  
   limits of functions 344–5  
   using MAPLE 342–3  
 MAPLE 123–4  
 Mathcad 123

- Matlab 123
  - matrices
    - addition 509
    - identity ( $2 \times 2$ ) 512
    - identity ( $3 \times 3$ ) 530
    - inverse ( $2 \times 2$ ) 512–15
    - inverse ( $3 \times 3$ ) 528
    - matrix multiplication 509–11
    - scalar multiplication 509
    - square 508
    - subtraction 509
  - matrix applications
    - acceleration in a pulley system 538
    - controllability matrix 519
    - currents in a circuit 516, 530, 539
    - heat transfer 556–62
    - natural vibrations 552
    - observability matrix 519
    - solving equations 516–19
    - system poles 520
    - using MAPLE 561–2
  - matrix multiplication 509–11
  - maximum 118, 308
    - first derivative test 326
    - second derivative test 310
  - maximum and minimum applications
    - energy absorbed by a resistor 316
    - maximum value of current 313
    - maximum volume 320
    - minimum power dissipated 323
    - minimum surface area 321
    - sketch graphs 311–14
  - mean 734
    - of frequency distribution 740
  - median 735
  - mega (M) 33
  - metre (m) 33
  - micro ( $\mu$ ) 33
  - milli (m) 33
  - minimum 118, 308
    - first derivative test 327
    - second derivative test 310
  - minor 524
  - mode 735
  - modulus function 163–4
    - sketch 164
  - modulus of a complex number 476–80
  - multiple-angle formula 208
  - multiples 12–15
  - multiplication 5
    - rules 4
  - mutually exclusive events 750
- N**
- nano (n) 33
  - Napier, John 233
  - natural logarithm 233–6
  - negative numbers 2–6, 8
  - Newton 260
  - newton (N) 34
  - Newton's law of cooling 626–7
  - Newton–Raphson 352
  - Newton–Raphson application
    - time taken for zero velocity 354
  - non-homogeneous equations 670–2
  - normal distribution 786–92
    - area 787
    - standard normal distribution 787
    - table 821
    - use of table 787, 792
  - normal distribution curve 786
  - normal equation 335–8
    - gradient 335
  - not equal ( $\neq$ ) 76
  - numerator 16
  - numerical integration 426
    - experimental data 426
  - numerical methods 351, 426, 630
    - Euler 632
    - fourth order Runge–Kutta 646
    - modified Euler 639
    - Newton–Raphson 352
    - Simpson 434
    - trapezium 428
  - numerical solution of equations 351–5
    - Newton–Raphson 352
- O**
- odd function 165
  - ohm ( $\Omega$ ) 33
  - Ohm's law 616
  - opposite 168
  - optimization problems 320–4
    - engineering 323–4
    - maximizing 320
    - minimizing 320
    - partial differentiation 719–21
  - order of operations 40–2
  - ordinates 428, 434
  - origin 101
- P**
- parameter 291
  - parametric differentiation 291–6
    - applications 296
  - parametric equations 291–2
    - plotting with MAPLE 292

partial derivatives 695–704  
   higher derivatives 699–700  
   maximum 716–19  
   minimum 716–19  
   mixed derivatives 700–4  
   notation 696  
   plotting with MAPLE 714–17  
   product rule 701  
   quotient rule 701  
   saddle point 716–19  
   stationary points 714–15  
 partial derivatives applications  
   coefficient of rigidity 710  
   head loss in a pipeline 709  
   ideal gas equation 698, 712  
   Laplace's equation 702  
   minimize surface area 719  
   power in a circuit 707  
   pressure of gas 697  
   resistance of wire 699  
   second moment of area 697  
 partial fractions 397–402  
   identity 398  
   improper 402–4  
   integration of 405–9  
 particular integrals 672–80  
 particular solutions  
   non-homogeneous equations 683–8  
 pascal (Pa) 34  
 Pascal, Blaise 128  
 Pascal's triangle 127–30  
 percentage error 46, 430  
 percentages 43–6  
   converting to fractions 44  
 permutations 756–8  
 peta (P) 33  
 pico (p) 33  
 place sign 525  
 point of inflexion  
   general 314  
   horizontal 308, 315–18  
 Poisson, Simeon-Denis 774  
 Poisson distribution 774–5  
   formula 774  
   mean 775  
   variance 775  
 polar form of a complex number  
   476–80  
 polynomial 400  
   cubic 400  
   degree 400  
   linear 400  
   quadratic 400  
   quartic 400

positive numbers 2–6  
 power 7, 66  
 prime 13  
 prime decomposition 13  
 prime factors 13–15  
 probability 745  
   and rule 747  
   least rule 752  
   not rule 747  
   or rule 750  
 probability applications  
   component failing 779  
   failure density function 778  
   failure distribution function 780  
   hazard function 781  
   mean time to failure 782  
   reliability engineering 778–80  
   reliability functions 780–4  
 probability density function 761  
 probability distribution 764  
 product rule 280–3  
 Pythagoras 169

## Q

quadratic 81  
 quadratic equations 86–9  
   solving by factorizing 86–8  
   solving by formula 88–9  
 quotient rule 283–4

## R

radians 193, 497  
 radians to degrees 194  
 radius of a circle 192  
 random variable 761  
 range 134  
 Raphson, Joseph 351  
 ratios 48–50  
 real axis 475  
 real numbers 6  
 real part 466  
 rectangular form of a complex  
   number 476  
 removing brackets 73–4  
 resultant force 480  
 Reynolds number 73  
 right-angled triangle 168  
 root mean square (RMS) 445–50  
 roots 8  
   properties of roots 10–11  
 roots of a complex number 491–6  
   on a circle 493–5  
 rules of indices 66–8  
 Runge, Carle 645

- Runge–Kutta, fourth order 645–50  
 accuracy 648–9  
 comparison graph 650  
 formula 646  
 using MAPLE 649
- S**
- saddle point 716–19  
 scalar 568  
 scalar products 586–9  
 definition 587  
 formula 587  
 properties 587  
 secant (sec) 174–5  
 second (s) 33  
 second order differential equation 657  
 auxiliary equation 658  
 characteristic equation 658  
 general solution 658  
 particular homogeneous solutions 662–3  
 particular solution 662  
 standard form 661  
 trivial solution 659  
 second order differential equation applications  
 compression of buffer 683  
 critical load 666  
 current in a circuit 663, 676  
 current in *RLC* circuit 685  
 deflection of column 687  
 motion of spring–mass system 665  
 undamped spring–mass system 677  
 separable equation 605  
 separating variables 605–8  
 series 338–45  
 Maclaurin 339–45  
 SI units 32–5  
 significant figures 26  
 simple harmonic motion 287, 664  
 simplify 67  
 Simpson, Thomas 434  
 Simpson’s rule 434–40  
 application 438  
 quadratic curves 435  
 simultaneous equations 90–3  
 simultaneous equations by matrices 516–19  
 sin 168  
 sin graph 178–9  
 sine rule 187–9  
 ambiguous case 188–9  
 sinh 246  
 graph 248  
 sketching quadratics 117–19  
 slide rule 234  
 small changes 706–7
- solution  
 infinite number 543  
 no solution 544  
 trivial 545  
 unique 541  
 spreadsheet 636  
 square root 8  
 properties 10–11  
 squared 7  
 squared deviations 736  
 squashed vertically 146  
 standard derivatives 275–6  
 standard deviation 736–40  
 of a frequency distribution 740  
 standard form 28–32  
 standard frequency 731  
 standard integrals 362–4  
 standard width 731  
 stationary points 308–11, 326–7  
 step size 632  
 streamlines 607  
 stretched vertically 146
- T**
- tan 168  
 graph 178–9  
 tangent equation 335–8  
 gradient 335  
 tanh 247  
 graph 248  
 Taylor series 341  
 tera (T) 33  
 three-dimensional co-ordinate  
 system 696  
 time constant 230  
 tolerance limits 706  
 Torricelli’s law 623–6  
 total differential 711–12  
 transformation of graphs 144–8  
 transient term 620, 627  
 transpose of a matrix 528  
 trapezium rule 426–32  
 trial function 672  
 adjusting trial function 679  
 table of trial functions 675  
 trigonometric applications  
 amplitude–phase form 215  
 crane 188  
 crank mechanism 190  
 current waveform 201  
 extension of spring 218  
 power in a circuit 210  
 sketch 217  
 time flight of projectile 210

trigonometric equations 181–6  
 general solution of  $\cos(x) = R$  185  
 general solution of  $\sin(x) = R$  184  
 general solution of  $\tan(x) = R$  185  
 general solutions 184–6  
 particular solutions 181–3  
 trigonometric functions 168–75  
 trigonometric identities 203–8  
 fundamental identities 208  
 important 206  
 trigonometric ratios 168  
 trigonometry 168

## U

union 746  
 units 70  
 upper class boundary 729

## V

variables 53  
 variance 737  
 vector 568  
 addition 569  
 free vectors 569  
 magnitude 568  
 moment vector (torque) 596  
 resultant 569  
 scalar multiplication 571–2  
 subtraction 570  
 zero vector 571  
 vector applications  
 angle between vectors 589  
 moment vector 596–7  
 projectile 577  
 resultant force 572, 577,  
 578, 582  
 resultant velocity 573  
 velocity and acceleration 591  
 work done 586

vector products 593–7  
 definition 593  
 determinant 595  
 properties 593  
 unit vectors 594  
 vectors in three dimensions 581–5  
 addition 581  
**i**, **j** and **k** notation 581  
 magnitude 582  
 unit vectors 583–5  
 vectors in two dimensions 576–9  
 addition 577  
**i** and **j** notation 576  
 magnitude 578  
 unit vectors 576  
 velocity 330–2  
 velocity–time graphs 105–7  
 Venn diagrams 746  
 volt (V) 33  
 voltage across capacitor 617  
 voltage across inductor 616

## W

watt (W) 34  
 waves 195–201  
 amplitude 197–8  
 angular velocity 197  
 cosine wave 195  
 frequency 196–8  
 lags 200  
 leads 200  
 period 196–8  
 phase 198–201  
 sine wave 195  
 time displacement 198–201  
 Weber number 73

## X

$\dot{x}$  (time derivative) 260