## APPLY ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

## UNIT CODE:ENG/OS/WEF/CC/02/6/A

## UNIT DESCRIPTION:

This unit describes the competencies required by a technician in order toapply algebra apply trigonometry and hyperbolic functions, apply complex numbers, apply coordinate geometry, carry out binomial expansion, apply calculus, solve ordinary differential equations, carry out mensuration, apply power series, apply statistics, apply numerical methods, apply vector theory and apply matrix.

## ELEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { ELEMENT } \\ \text { These describe the } \\ \text { key outcomes which } \\ \text { make up workplace } \\ \text { function. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { PERFORMANCE CRITERIA } \\ \text { These are assessable statements which specify the required } \\ \text { level of performance for each of the elements. } \\ \text { Bold and italicized terms are elaborated in the Range. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { 1. Apply Algebra } & \begin{array}{l}\text { 1.1 Calculations involving Indices are performed as per the } \\ \text { concept } \\ \text { 1.2 Calculations involving Logarithms are performed as per the } \\ \text { concept }\end{array} \\ \text { 1.3 Scientific calculator is used in solving mathematical } \\ \text { problems in line with manufacturer's manual }\end{array}\right\}$

| ELEMENT <br> These describe the key outcomes which make up workplace function. | PERFORMANCE CRITERIA <br> These are assessable statements which specify the required level of performance for each of the elements. Bold and italicized terms are elaborated in the Range. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | geometry |
| 5. Carry out Binomial Expansion | 5.1 Roots of numbers are determined using binomial theorem <br> 5.2 Errors of small changes are determined using binomial theorem |
| 6. Apply Calculus | 6.1 Derivatives of functions are determined using Differentiation <br> 6.2 Derivatives of hyperbolic functions are determined using Differentiation <br> 6.3 Derivatives of inverse trigonometric functions are determined using Differentiation <br> 6.4 Rate of change and small change are determined using Differentiation. <br> 6.5 Calculation involving stationery points of functions of two variables are performed using differentiation. <br> 6.6 Integrals of algebraic functions are determined using integration <br> 6.7 Integrals of trigonometric functions are determined using integration <br> 6.8 Integrals of logarithmic functions are determined using integration <br> 6.9 Integrals of hyperbolic and inverse functions are determined using integration |
| 7. Solve Ordinary differential equations | 7.1 First order and second order differential equations are solved using the method of undetermined coefficients <br> 7.2 First order and second order differential equations are solved from given boundary conditions |
| 8. Carry out Mensuration | 8.1 Perimeter and areas of figures are obtained <br> 8.2 Volume and of Surface area of solids are obtained <br> 8.3 Area of irregular figures are obtained <br> 8.4 Areas and volumes are obtained using Pappus theorem |
| 9. Apply Power Series | 9.1 Power series are obtained using Taylor's Theorem <br> 9.2 Power series are obtained using McLaurin's 's theorem |
| 10. Apply Statistics | 10.1Mean, median ,mode and Standard deviation are obtained from given data <br> 10.2Calculations are performed based on Laws of probability |


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| :---: | :---: |
|  | 10.3Calculation involving probability distributions, mathematical expectation sampling distributions are performed <br> 10.4Sampling distribution methods are applied in data analysis 10.5 Calculations involving use of standard normal table, sampling distribution, T-distribution and Estimation are done <br> 10.6Confidence intervals are determined |
| 11. Apply Numerical methods | 11.1Roots of polynomials are obtained using iterative numerical methods <br> 11.2Interpolation and extrapolation are performed using numerical methods |
| 12. Apply Vector theory | 12.1Vectors and scalar quantities are obtained in two and three dimensions <br> 12.2Operations on vectors are performed <br> 12.3Position of vectors is obtained <br> 12.4Resolution of vectors is done |
| 13. Apply Matrix | 13.1Determinant and inverse of $3 \times 3$ matrix are obtained <br> 13.2Solutions of simultaneous equations are obtained <br> 13.3Calculation involving Eigen values and Eigen vectors are performed |

## RANGE

This section provides work environments and conditions to which the performance criteria apply. It allows for different work environments and situations that will affect performance.

| Variable | Range |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. Operations may include but not limited to: | - Addition <br> - Subtraction |
| 2. Hyperbolic functions may include but not limited to: | - Sinh X <br> - Cosh x <br> - Cosec x <br> - Coth x <br> - Tanh x <br> - Sech x |
| 3. Probability Distributions may include but not limited to: | - Binomial <br> - Poisson <br> - Normal |
| 4. Numerical Methods may include but not limited to: | - Newton Raphson <br> - Gregory Newton |

## REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

This section describes the skills and knowledge required for this unit of competency.

## Required Skills

The individual needs to demonstrate the following skills:

- Applying fundamental operations (addition, subtraction, division, multiplication)
- Using and applying mathematical formulas
- Logical thinking
- Problem solving
- Applying statistics
- Drawing graphs
- Using different measuring tools


## Required knowledge

The individual needs to demonstrate knowledge of:

- Fundamental operations (addition, subtraction, division, multiplication)
- Calculating area and volume
- Types and purpose of measuring instruments
- Units of measurement and abbreviations
- Rounding techniques
- Types of fractions
- Types of tables and graphs
- Presentation of data in tables and graphs
- Vector operations
- Matrix operations


## EVIDENCE GUIDE

This provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge and range.

| 1. Critical aspects of | Assessment requires evidence that the candidate: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Competency | 1.1 Applied Trigonometry and hyperbolic functions |
|  | 1.2 Applied complex numbers |
|  | 1.3 Applied Calculus |
|  | 1.4 Solved Ordinary differential equations |
|  | 1.5 Carried out mensuration |
|  | 1.6 Applied Power Series |
|  | 1.7 Applied Vector theory |
|  | 1.8 Applied Matrix |
|  | 1.9 Applied Numerical methods |
| 2. Resource | The following resources should be provided: |
| Implications | 2.1 Access to relevant workplace or appropriately simulated |
|  | environment where assessment can take place |
|  | 2.2 Measuring equipment |
|  | 2.3 Materials relevant to the proposed activity or tasks |
| 3. Methods of | Competency in this unit may be assessed through: |
| Assessment | 3.1 Observation |
|  | 3.2 Oral questioning |
|  | 3.3 Written test |
|  | 3.4 Portfolio of Evidence |


|  | 3.5 Interview |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 3.6 Third party report |
| 4.Context of <br> Assessment | Competency may be assessed <br> 4.1 On job <br> 4.2 Off job <br> 4.3 During industrial attachment |
| 5. Guidance <br> information for <br> assessment | Holistic assessment with other units relevant to the industry sector, <br> workplace and job role is recommended. |

