



Date: 07-11-2017

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00-12:00

PART – A

Answer ALL Questions:

10 × 2 = 20

1. If $\phi(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2$ find $\nabla\phi$ at the point $(2,0,1)$.
2. If $\vec{F} = xz^3\vec{i} - 2xyz\vec{j} + xz\vec{k}$, find $\text{curl}\vec{F}$ at $(1,2,0)$.
3. Show that the vector field f , where $f = (y + y^2 + z^2)\vec{i} + (x + z + 2xy)\vec{j} + (y + 2zx)\vec{k}$, is conservative.
4. If $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j}$, evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is the curve on the xy plane $y = 2x^2$ from $(0,0)$ to $(1,2)$.
5. State Green's theorem in plane.
6. Find the maximum value of the directional derivative of $\phi = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2$ at $(1,1, -4)$.
7. Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0$.
8. Solve: $y = 2px + y^2p^3$.
9. Solve: $(D^2 - D - 2)y = 0$.
10. Find the particular integral of $(D^2 - 6D + 9)y = e^{3x}$.

PART – B

Answer ANY FIVE Questions:

5 × 8 = 40

11. Prove that for any vector \vec{A} , $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \cdot \vec{A}$
12. Find the directional derivative of $xyz - xy^2z^3$ at the point $(1,2, -1)$, in the direction of the vector $\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$.

13. Evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$ where $\vec{F} = z\vec{i} + x\vec{j} - 3y^2z\vec{k}$ and S is the surface of the cylinder

$x^2 + y^2 = 16$ included in the first octant between $z = 0$ and $z = 5$.

14. Find the value of the integral $\int_C A \cdot d\vec{r}$, where $A = yz\vec{i} + zx\vec{j} - xy\vec{k}$ if C is the curve whose

parametric equations are $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ drawn from $O(0,0,0)$ to $Q(2,4,8)$.

15. Find by Green's theorem the value of $\int_C (x^2 y dx + y dy)$ along the closed curve C formed by

$y^2 = x$ and $y = x$ between $(0,0)$ and $(1,1)$.

16. Solve: $x dy - y dx = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$.

17. Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y-3}{2x+y-3}$.

18. Solve: $(D^2 + 3D + 2)y = e^{2x} + x^2$.

PART - C

Answer ANY TWO Questions:

2 × 20 = 40

19. a) If $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ and $|\vec{r}| = r$, prove that (i) $\nabla r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ (ii) $\nabla(\log r) = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$

b) Evaluate $\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV$ if $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$ and if V is the volume of the region enclosed by the cube $0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1$.

20. Verify Gauss's theorem for $\vec{A} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ taken over the region bounded by the planes $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = a, z = 0, z = a$.

21. a) Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \frac{\sin x \cos^2 x}{y^2}$.

b) Solve: $p^2 + 2yp \cot x - y^2 = 0$.

22. a) Solve: $(D^2 + 1)y = x^2 \cos x$.

b) Solve: $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a^2 y = \sec ax$, using variation of parameters.
