



Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**III Semester B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics Degree (C.B.C.S.S. –  
Supplementary) Examination, November 2023  
(2018 – 2020 Admissions)  
BHM302 : VECTOR CALCULUS**

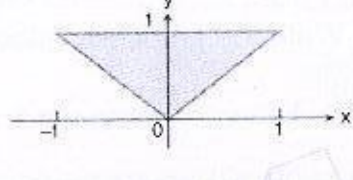
Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

## SECTION – A

Answer **any four** questions out of five questions. **Each** question carries **one** mark.

- Find the gradient of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2y$  at the given point  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ .
- Describe the given region in polar coordinates.



- Draw the graph of vector equation  $r(t) = ti + (1-t)j$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
- Find the divergence of  $F = 2x^2i + 2y^2j + 3z^2k$ .
- State Stokes Theorem.

## SECTION – B

Answer **any 6** questions out of 9 questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

- Find the curve  $r(t) = (2+t)i - (t+1)j + tk$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 3$ , unit tangent vector.
- Let  $f(x, y) = x - y$ ,  $g(x, y) = 3y$ . Find  $\nabla(f-g)$ .
- Find the linearization  $L(x, y)$  of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 1$  at point  $(0, 0)$ .

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- Evaluate the iterated integral  $\int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 (x-y) dy dx$ .
- Find a spherical coordinate equation for the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1$ .
- Check whether  $F = (y \sin z)i + (x \sin z)j + (xy \cos z)k$ , is conservative or not?
- Find a parametrization of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ .
- Find the curl of  $F = (x^2 - z)i + xe^zj + xyk$ .
- Show that  $\text{curl grad } f = 0$ .

## SECTION – C

Answer **any 8** questions out of 12 questions. **Each** question carries **4** marks.

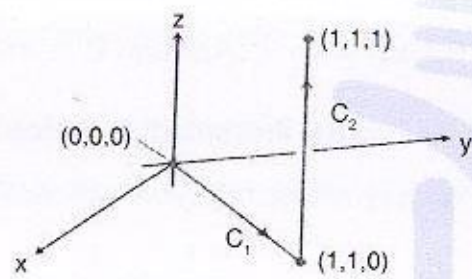
- Let  $r(t) = (1+t)i + t^2j + \frac{t^3}{3}k$  is the position of a particle in space at time  $t$ . Find the particle's velocity and acceleration vectors. Then find the particle's speed and direction of motion at the given value of  $t = 1$ . Write the particle's velocity at that time as the product of its speed and direction.
- Find the binormal vector and torsion for the space curve  $r(t) = (\cos t + t \sin t)i + (\sin t - t \cos t)j + 3k$ .
- Let  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - y$ . Find the directions  $u$  and the values of  $D_u f(1, -1)$  for which
  - $D_u f(1, -1)$  is largest
  - $D_u f(1, -1)$  is smallest
  - $D_u f(1, -1) = 0$
  - $D_u f(1, -1) = 4$ .



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- Use Fubini's Theorem to evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+xy} dx dy$ .
- Find the area of the region that lies inside the cardioid  $r = 1 + \cos \theta$  and outside the circle  $r = 1$ .
- Find the average value of  $F(x, y, z) = x + y - z$  over the rectangular solid in the first octant bounded by the coordinate planes and the planes  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 1$  and  $z = 2$ .
- Integrate  $f(x, y, z) = x - 3y^2 + z$  over  $C_1 \cup C_2$ .



- Find the work done by  $F$  over the curve in the direction of increasing  $t$ .  
 $F = xyi + yj - yzk$ ,  $r(t) = ti + t^2j + tk$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
- Find a potential function for  $F = \frac{2x}{y}i + \frac{1-x^2}{y^2}j$ ,  $\{(x, y) : y > 0\}$ .
- Find the area of the surface cut from the paraboloid  $x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$  by the plane  $z = 2$ .
- Integrate  $G(x, y, z) = xyz$  over the surface of the cube cut from the first octant by the planes  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 1$  and  $z = 1$ .
- Use the surface integral in Stoke's Theorem to calculate the circulation of the field  $F = x^2i + 2xj + z^2k$  around the curve  $C$  : ellipse  $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$  in the  $xy$ -plane, counterclockwise when viewed from above in the indicated direction.

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## SECTION – D

Answer **any 2** questions out of 4 questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks.

- Find unit tangent vector, principal unit normal vector and curvature for the plane curve in  $r(t) = (2t+3)i + (5-t^2)j$ .
- Find the volume of the "ice-cream cone"  $D$  cut from the solid sphere  $\rho \leq 1$  by the cone  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .
- Show that  $y dx + x dy + 4 dz$  is exact and evaluate the integral  $\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-1)} y dx + x dy + 4 dz$ , over any path from  $(1, 1, 1)$  to  $(2, 3, -1)$ .
- Use Stoke's Theorem to evaluate  $\int_C F \cdot dr$ , if  $F = xzi + xyj + 3xzk$  and  $C$  is the boundary of the portion of the plane  $2x + y + z = 2$  in the first octant, traversed counterclockwise as viewed from above.