

(7 pages)

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Code No. : 10424 E Sub. Code : CAMA 21

B.Sc. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023.

Second/Fourth Semester

Mathematic — Allied

VECTOR CALCULUS AND FOURIER SERIES

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer.

1. If  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ , then  $\nabla \cdot \vec{r} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 1 (b) 0  
(c) 3 (d)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$
2. A vector function  $\vec{f}$  is called solenoidal if \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\text{div} \vec{f} = 0$  (b)  $\text{grad} \vec{f} = 0$   
(c)  $\text{div} \vec{f} = \vec{0}$  (d)  $\text{curl} \vec{f} = 0$

3.  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 dy dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 2 (b) 1  
(c) 0.5 (d) None of the above

4.  $\int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^c dx dy dz =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $a + b + c$  (b)  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3$   
(c)  $abc$  (d)  $(abc)^3$

5. If  $C$  is the straight line joining  $(0, 0, 0)$  and  $(1, 1, 1)$  then  $\int_C \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b) 1  
(c)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (d) 2

6. Value of  $\int (xdy - ydx)$  around the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 0 (b)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$   
(c)  $\pi$  (d)  $2\pi$

Page 2 Code No. : 10424 E





7. Value of  $\iint_S \hat{n} \times \vec{F} ds$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $\iiint_V \text{div} \vec{F} dV$  (b)  $\iiint_V \text{Curl} \vec{F} dV$   
 (c)  $\iiint_V \vec{F} dV$  (d) zero

8. If  $S$  is the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  the value of  $\iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \hat{n} ds$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi$  (b)  $3\pi$   
 (c)  $4\pi$  (d)  $2\pi$

9. If  $f(x)$  is an odd function then  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a)  $2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$  (b) 0  
 (c)  $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a f(x) dx$  (d) None of these

10. What is the period of the periodic function  $\sin nx$ ?

- (a)  $\pi$  (b)  $2\pi$   
 (c)  $2n\pi$  (d)  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$

Page 3 Code No. : 10424 E

# SECTION B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) If  $\nabla \phi = yz\vec{i} + zx\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$  find  $\phi(x, y, z)$ .

Or

(b) Prove that  $\vec{f} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y - zx)\vec{j} + (z^2 - xy)\vec{k}$  is irrotational.

12. (a) Evaluate the following integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^2 (x+2) dy dx.$$

Or

(b) Evaluate the integral  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 dy \int_1^2 x^2 yz dz$ .

13. (a) If  $\vec{f} = (2y+3)\vec{i} + xz\vec{j} + (yz-x)\vec{k}$  evaluate  $\int_C \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r}$  along the path  $C$  the straight line joining  $(0, 0, 0)$  and  $(2, 1, 1)$ .

Or

(b) Evaluate  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$  where  $\vec{F} = (x+2y^2)\vec{i} - 2xz\vec{j} + 2yz\vec{k}$  where  $S$  is the surface of the plane  $2x+y+2z=6$  in the first octant.

Page 4 Code No. : 10424 E  
 [P.T.O.]





14. (a) Calculate  $\int_C (3x^2 - 8y^2)dx + (4y - 6xy)dy$  where  $C$  is the boundary of the square by lines  $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1$ .

Or

- (b) Using Stoke's theorem calculate  $\int_C (yzdx + zxdy + xydz)$  where  $C$  is the any closed curve.
15. (a) Find the Fourier series for the function  $f(x) = x^2$  where  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ .

Or

- (b) Find the Fourier sine series for the function  $f(x) = \pi - x$  in the interval  $(0, \pi)$ .

SECTION C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL the questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Find the unit normal at (6, 4, 3) to  $xy + yz + zx = 54$ .
- Or
- (b) Prove that  $\vec{F} = 3y^4z^2\vec{i} + 4x^3z^2\vec{j} - 3x^2y^2\vec{k}$  is solenoidal.

Page 5 Code No. : 10424 E

17. (a) Estimate  $\int_2^3 \int_1^2 \frac{dxdy}{xy}$ .

Or

- (b) Estimate  $I = \int_0^{\log a} \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} e^{x+y+z} dz dy dx$ .

18. (a) If  $\vec{f} = (3x^2 + 6y)\vec{i} - 14yz\vec{j} + 20xz^2\vec{k}$  determine  $\int_C \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{r}$  from (0, 0, 0) to (1, 1, 1) along the curve  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ .

Or

- (b) Determine  $\iint_S \vec{f} \cdot \hat{n} ds$  where  $\vec{f} = (x^3 - yz)\vec{i} - 2x^2y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}$  and  $S$  is the surface of the cube bounded by  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x=a, y=a$  and  $z=a$ .

19. (a) Verify Gauss divergence theorem for  $\vec{f} = y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$  for the cylindrical region  $S$  given by  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z=0$  and  $z=k$ .

Or

- (b) Verify Stoke's theorem for  $\vec{f} = (2x - y)\vec{i} - yz^2\vec{j} - y^2z\vec{k}$  where  $S$  is the upper half surface of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  and  $C$  is its boundary.

Page 6 Code No. : 10424 E



20. (a) If  $f(x) = -x$  in  $-\pi < x < 0$   
 $x$  in  $0 \leq x < \pi$

express  $f(x)$  as Fourier Series in the interval

$-\pi$  to  $\pi$ . Deduce that  $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$

Or

- (b) Formulate a cosine series in the range 0 to  $\pi$  for

$$f(x) = x \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
$$= \pi - x \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi\right)$$

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