

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2019**  
**II Year IV Semester**  
**Vector Calculus and Fourier Transforms**

Time : 3 Hours

Max.marks :75

**Section A** ( $10 \times 2 = 20$ ) MarksAnswer any **TEN** questions

1. If  $\phi = x^2y + y^2x + z^2$  find  $\text{grad}\phi$  at  $(1, 1, 1)$ .
2. Determine the constants 'a' so that the vector  $\vec{F} = (z+3y)\vec{i} + (x-2z)\vec{j} + (x+az)\vec{k}$  is solenoidal.
3. If  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are irrotational. Show that  $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$  is solenoidal.
4. If  $\vec{F} = (3t^2 - 1)\hat{i} + (2 - 6t)\hat{j} - 4t\hat{k}$ , find  $\int_2^3 \vec{F} dt$ .
5. State Green's theorem
6. Show that  $\vec{F} = (2xy + z^3)\vec{i} + x^2\vec{j} + 3xz^2\vec{k}$  is a conservative field.
7. If  $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j}$  and C is a curve  $y = 2x^2$  joining the point  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1, 2)$ , then find  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ .
8. State Gauss Divergence theorem.
9. State the convolution theorem for Fourier transforms
10. Find the Fourier sine transform of  $\frac{1}{x}$ .
11. Define Parseval's Identity
12. State Fourier integral theorem.

**Section B** ( $5 \times 5 = 25$ ) MarksAnswer any **FIVE** questions

13. Find the unit vector normal to the surface  $x^2 + 3y^2 + 2z^2 = 6$  at the point  $(2, 0, 1)$ .
14. If  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ , then prove that  $\nabla \times f(\vec{r})\vec{r} = \vec{0}$
15. If  $\vec{F} = (3x^2 + 6y)\vec{i} - 14yz\vec{j} + 20xz^2\vec{k}$ . Evaluate  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  from  $(0,0,0)$  to  $(1,1,1)$  along the path  $x=t, y=t^2, z=t^3$ .
16. Verify Green's theorem in the plane for  $\int_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$  where C is the closed curve of the region bounded by  $y = x^2$  and  $y = x$
17. Verify Stoke's theorem for the function  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + xy\vec{j}$  over the square with sides  $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = a$  in the plane  $z = 0$

18. Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & |x| < a \\ 0 & |x| > a \end{cases}$
19. Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

**Section C** ( $3 \times 10 = 30$ ) Marks

Answer any **THREE** questions

20. (i) Prove that  $\text{curl}(\text{grad}\phi) = 0$ .  
 (ii) Prove that  $\nabla \cdot (r^n \vec{r}) = (n+3)r^n$ .
21. Evaluate  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$  where  $\vec{F} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$  and  $S$  is the surface of the cube bounded by  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x=1, y=1$  and  $z=1$
22. Verify the divergence theorem for  $\vec{F} = y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$  over the cylindrical region bounded by  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z=0, z=h$
23. Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$  and hence evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \left( \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot dx$
24. Using Parseval's identity show that
- (i)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$
- (ii)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

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