B.Sc. Degree Examinations - Even Semester 2021 II Year IV Semester Vector Calculus and Fourier Transforms

Max Marks: 25

Answer any Five questions (5 * 5 = 25)

- 1. Find the directional derivative of $xyz xy^2z^3$ at the point (1,2,-1) in the direction of the vector $\vec{i} \vec{j} 3\vec{k}$.
- 2. If $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{\iota} y^2\vec{j}$, 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).
- 3. 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 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 1$.

4. Find Fourier cosine transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x, 1 < x < 2 \\ 0, x > 2 \end{cases}$

- 5. Determine Inverse Fourier transform of $\frac{1}{12-7i\lambda-\lambda^2}$ by using Convolution theorem.
- 6. Show that $\vec{F} = (y^2 z^2 + 3yz 2x)\vec{i} + (3xz + 2xy)\vec{j} + (3xy 2xz + 2z)\vec{k}$ is irrotational and solenoidal.
- 7. Find the work done in moving a particle once around a circle C in the *xy* plane if the circle has centre at the origin and radius 2 units and if the force field is given by

$$\vec{F} = (2x - y + 2z)\vec{\iota} + (x + y - z^2)\vec{j} + (3x - 2y - 5z)\vec{k}.$$