

SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC)
Chromepet, Chennai — 600 044.

B.Sc. END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS NOVEMBER-2022

SEMESTER - IV

20UMACT4007 - Vector Calculus And Fourier Transforms

Total Duration : 2 Hrs 30 Mins.

Total Marks : 60

Section A

Answer any **SIX** questions ($6 \times 5 = 30$ Marks)

1. Find the directional derivative of the function $x^2 yz + 4xz^2$ at the point $(1, -2, -1)$ in the direction of the vector $2\vec{i} - \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$.
2. If $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - y^3\vec{j}$, Compute $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ along $y = 2x^2$ from $(0,0)$ to $(1,2)$.
3. Using Gauss divergence theorem, evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, ds$ where $\vec{F} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$ and S is the surface of the cube bounded by $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 1, z = 0, z = 1$.
4. Derive a Fourier sine transform of the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$
5. State and prove change of scale property of Fourier cosine transform.
6. If $\vec{F} = xyz\vec{i} + xyz^2\vec{j} + x^2yz\vec{k}$, then find $\text{div}(\text{curl } \vec{F})$.
7. If $\vec{F} = (2x^2 - 3z)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j} - 4x\vec{k}$, then find $\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) \, dV$, where V is the region bounded by $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $2x + 2y + z = 4$.
8. State and prove shifting property of Fourier transform.

Section B

Answer any **THREE** questions ($3 \times 10 = 30$ Marks)

9. If $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$, Show that
(i) $\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$ (ii) $\nabla \cdot r^n = nr^{n-2}\vec{r}$.
10. Check Green's theorem for $\int_C (xy + y^2)dx + x^2 dy$, Where C is the closed curve of the region bounded by the line $y = x$ and $y = x^2$.

Contd...

11. Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\vec{i} + 2xy\vec{j}$ taken over the rectangle bounded by $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = b$.

12. Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$ and hence prove that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin s - s \cos s}{s^3} \cos \frac{s}{2} ds = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

13. Using transform methods, evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx$.

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