

KABARAK



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2010/2011 ACADEMIC YEAR
FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION
SCIENCE**

COURSE CODE: MATH 222

COURSE TITLE: VECTOR ANALYSIS

STREAM: SESSION III

DAY: TUESDAY

TIME: 9.00 – 11.00 A.M

DATE: 30/11/2010

INSTRUCTIONS:

PLEASE TURN OVER

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS) COMPULSORY

(a) i) Determine the value of a so that

$$A = \mathbf{i} + a\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = 4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} \text{ are perpendicular.} \quad (2\text{mks})$$

ii) Given that $A = 3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ and $B = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ and $C = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$. Find $(A \times B) \times C$

$$\text{and } A \times (B \times C) \text{ hence show that } (A \times B) \times C \neq A \times (B \times C) \quad (4\text{mks})$$

(b) i) If A and B are differentiable functions of a scalar u, show that (3mks)

$$\frac{d}{du}(A \cdot B) = A \cdot \frac{dB}{du} + \frac{dA}{du} \cdot B$$

ii) Find the velocity and acceleration of a particle which moves along the curve

$$x = 2\sin 3t, y = 2\cos 3t, z = 8t \text{ at any time } t > 0, \text{ hence determine the magnitude of the velocity and acceleration.} \quad (4\text{mks})$$

(c) If $\phi(x, y, z) = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$, find $\nabla\phi$ at the point (1, -2, -1) (4mks)

(d) Define $\text{curl } A = \nabla \times a$, hence find $\text{curl } A$ at the point (1, -1, 1) given that

$$A = xz^3\mathbf{i} - 2x^2yz\mathbf{j} + 2yz^4\mathbf{k}. \quad (4\text{mks})$$

(e) If $A = 5t^2\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} - t^3\mathbf{k}$ and $B = \sin t\mathbf{i} - \cos t\mathbf{j}$, find:

$$\text{i) } \frac{d}{dt}(A \cdot B) \quad (2\text{mks})$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{d}{dt}(A \times B) \quad (3\text{mks})$$

f) (Find the total work done in moving a particle in a force field given by

$$F = 3xy\mathbf{i} - 5z\mathbf{j} + 10x\mathbf{k} \text{ along with curve } x = t^2 + 1, y = 2t^2, z = t^3 \text{ from } t = 1 \text{ to } t = 2 \quad (4\text{mks})$$

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

a) If $A = x^2y\mathbf{i} - 2xz\mathbf{j} + 2yz\mathbf{k}$ find $\text{curl } A$. (4mks)

b) Let $A = t\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}$, $B = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$, $C = 3\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$

$$\text{Evaluate i) } \int_1^2 A \cdot (B \times C) dt \quad (5\text{mks})$$

$$\text{ii) } \int_1^2 A \times (B \times C) dt \quad (5\text{mks})$$

c) Evaluate $\iint_S F \cdot nds$ where $F = 4xz\mathbf{i} - y^2\mathbf{j} + yz\mathbf{k}$ and s is the surface of the cube bounded by $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 1, z = 0, z = 1$ (6mks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MKS)

a) Verify Stokes theorem for $A = (2x-y)\mathbf{i} - yz^2\mathbf{j} - y^2z\mathbf{k}$ where s is the upper half surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and C is its boundary. (8mks)

b) If $A = x^2z\mathbf{i} + yz^2\mathbf{j} - 3xy\mathbf{k}$ and $B = y^2\mathbf{i} - yz\mathbf{j} + 2x\mathbf{k}$, find $(A \cdot \nabla)B$ (4mks)

c) The acceleration of a particle at any time $t \geq 0$ is given by

$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 12 \cos 2t\mathbf{i} - 8 \sin 2t\mathbf{j} + 16t\mathbf{k}$, if the velocity v and displacement r are zero at $t = 0$, find v and r at any time. (8mks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MKS)

a) Find the directional derivative of $\phi = x^2yz + 4xz^2$ at $(1, -2, -1)$ in the direction $2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$. (7mks)

b) Prove $\nabla \cdot (A + B) = \nabla \cdot A + \nabla \cdot B$ (5mks)

c) Verify Green's theorem in the plane for $\oint_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$, Where C is the closed curve of the region bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$. (8mks)

QUESTION FIVE (20 MKS)

a) Show that $\nabla \times (\nabla^2 u) = \nabla^2 (\nabla \times u)$ (4mks)

b) Evaluate:

i) Grad (div F)

ii) Div (Curl F) for the vector field $F = yz\mathbf{j} + zx\mathbf{k}$ (3mks)

c) Use Green's Theorem to evaluate $\oint_C (x^2 + 2y) dx + (x + 3y^2) dy$ (3mks)

d) Verify the divergence theorem for $A = 4x\mathbf{i} - 2y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$ taken over the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z = 0$, $z = 8$ (10mks)