

**KENYA METHODIST UNIVERSITY**

**1st TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**Jan - April 2008**

**FACULTY : SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**DEPARTMENT : COMPUTER & INFORMATION SCIENCE**  
**COURSE CODE : MATH 221**  
**COURSE TITLE : VECTOR ANALYSIS**  
**MODE : SCHOOL BASED**  
**TIME : 2 Hrs**

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*Instructions:* Answer Question 1 and other two Questions

**Question 1 (20 Marks)**

1. If  $\mathbf{r}_1 = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_2 = 2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_3 = -2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_4 = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$ , find scalars  $a, b, c$  such that  $\mathbf{r}_4 = a\mathbf{r}_1 + b\mathbf{r}_2 + c\mathbf{r}_3$ . (5 Mks).
2. Forces  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  acting on an object are given in terms of their components by the vector equations  $\mathbf{A} = A_1\mathbf{i} + A_2\mathbf{j} + A_3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = B_1\mathbf{i} + B_2\mathbf{j} + B_3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = C_1\mathbf{i} + C_2\mathbf{j} + C_3\mathbf{k}$ . Find the magnitude of these forces. (5 Mks).
3. The position vectors of points P and Q are given by  $\mathbf{r}_1 = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_2 = 4\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ . determine  $\mathbf{PQ}$  in terms of  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$  and find its magnitude. (5 Mks)
4. If  $\mathbf{A}$  is any vector, prove that  $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{i})\mathbf{i} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{j})\mathbf{j} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{k})\mathbf{k}$  (5 Mks)

**Question 2 (20 Marks)**

1. A particle moves along a curve whose parametric equations are  $x = e^{-t}$ ,  $y = 2 \cos 3t$ ,  $z = 2 \sin 3t$  where  $t$  is the time.
  - i. Determine its velocity and acceleration at any time
  - ii. Find the magnitudes of the velocity and acceleration at  $t = 0$  (5 Mks)
2. i) Find the unit tangent vector to any point on the curve  $x = t^2 + 1$ ,  $y = 4t - 3$ ,  $z = 2t^2 - 6t$   
ii) Determine the unit tangent at the point where  $t = 2$ . (5 Mks)
3. If  $\mathbf{A} = 5t^2\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} - t^3\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \sin t\mathbf{i} - \cos t\mathbf{j}$  find
  - i)  $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$
  - ii)  $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})$
  - iii)  $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A})$  (5 Mks)
4. Determine a unit vector that is perpendicular to the plane of  $\mathbf{A} = 2\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{B} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ . Similarly determine a unit vector parallel to the same. (5 Mks)

### Question 3 (20 Marks)

1. If  $\phi(x, y, z) = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$  find  $\nabla\phi$  (or grad  $\phi$ ) at the point (1,-2,-1). (3 Mks)

2. Find a unit normal to the surface  $x^2y + 2xz = 4$  at the point (2,-2,3). (2 Mks)

3. Find the directional derivative of  $\phi = x^2yz + 4xz^2$  at (1,-2,-1) in the direction  $2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$  (5 Mks)

4. If  $\mathbf{A} = xz^3\mathbf{i} - 2x^2yz\mathbf{j} + 2yz^4\mathbf{k}$  find  $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$  (or curl  $\mathbf{A}$ ) at the point (1, -1, 1) (5 Mks)

5. If  $\mathbf{R}(u) = (u - u^2)\mathbf{i} + 2u^3\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$  find

i)  $\int R(u)du$                       ii)  $\int_1^2 R(u)du$  (5 mks)

### Question 4 (20 Marks)

1. If  $\mathbf{A} = (3x^2 + 6y)\mathbf{i} - 14yz\mathbf{j} + 20xz^2\mathbf{k}$ , evaluate  $\int_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  from (0,0,0) to (1,1,1) along the following paths C:

- i.  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$
- ii. The straight lines from (0,0,0) to (1,0,0), then to (1,1,0), then to (1,1,1).
- iii. The straight line joining (0,0,0) and (1,1,1). (5 Mks)

2. Find the area of the triangle having vertices at P(1,3,2), Q(2,-1,-1), R(-1,2,3). (5 Mks)

3. If  $\mathbf{A} = A_1\mathbf{i} + A_2\mathbf{j} + A_3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = B_1\mathbf{i} + B_2\mathbf{j} + B_3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = C_1\mathbf{i} + C_2\mathbf{j} + C_3\mathbf{k}$  show that

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (5 \text{ Mks})$$

4. For what values of  $a$  are  $\mathbf{A} = a\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = 2a\mathbf{i} + a\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$  perpendicular? (5 Mks)