

UNIVERSITY OF KABIANGA
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
MAT 214: VECTOR ANALYSIS EXAM 1ST SEM 2016/2017

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions in section A and ANY TWO in section B.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (30MKS)

Question One (30mks)

- a) 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) $\frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$ (3mks)
 - (ii) $\frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})$ (3mks)
 - (iii) $\frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A})$ (3mks)
- b) Find the area of the triangle having vertices at p(1,3,2) Q(2,-1,1) R(-1,2,3) (5mks)
- c) If $\phi(x, y, z) = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$, find $\nabla\phi$ at the point (1,-2,-1) (3mks)
- d) If $\vec{A} = x^2y\hat{j} - 2xz\hat{j} + 2yz\hat{k}$, find the curl \vec{A} (3mks)
- e) Find the total work done in moving a particle in a force field given by $\vec{F} = 3xy\hat{j} + 10xz\hat{k}$, along the curve $x = t^2 + 1, y = 2t^2, z = t^3$ from $t = 1$ to $t = 2$ (5mks)
- f) Let $\vec{F} = 2xz\hat{j} + 10x\hat{k}$. Evaluate $\iiint_V \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{v}$, where V is the region bounded by the surfaces $x = 0, x = 2, y = 0, y = 6, z = x^2, z = 4$ (5mks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

Question Two (20mks)

- a) Prove that a cylindrical coordinate system is orthogonal (9mks)
- b) A particle moves along a curve such that its acceleration given parametrically is $X = e^{-3t}, y = 2 \sin 3t, z = 2 \cos 3t$. Given that velocity and displacement were initially zero, find the full expression of the velocity and displacement at time t. (7mks)
- c) Determine the value of a, b and c for which the vector $\vec{r} = (x + 2y + az)\hat{i} + (bx + 3y - z)\hat{j} + (4x + cy + 2z)\hat{k}$ is irrotational. (4mks)

3-12 $\frac{12}{3}$
9

a) A particle moves so that its position vector is given by $\vec{r} = \cos \omega t \hat{i} + \sin \omega t \hat{j}$ where ω is a constant. Show that

- (i) The velocity \vec{v} of the particle is perpendicular to \vec{r} (5mks)
- (ii) The acceleration \vec{a} is directed toward the origin and has magnitude proportional to the distance from the origin (7mks)
- (iii) $\vec{r} \times \vec{v} =$ a constant vector (4mks)

b) If $A = 2\hat{i} - 5\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$, $B = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $C = \hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$. Find the unit vector parallel to $4A - 2B + C$ but opposite in sense (4mks)

Question Four (20mks)

a) If $\phi = 2xyz^2$, $F = xy\hat{i} - z\hat{j} + x^2\hat{k}$ and C is the curve $x = t^2, y = 2t, z = t^3$ from $t=0$ to $t=1$

Evaluate the integrals

(i) $\int_C \phi dr$ (4mks)

(ii) $\int_C F dr$ (4mks)

b) If $A = (3x^2 + 6y)\hat{i} - 14yz\hat{j} + 20xz^2\hat{k}$, evaluate $\int_C A \cdot dr$ from $(0,0,0)$ to $(1,1,1)$ along the following path C

- (i) $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ (4mks)
- (ii) The straight line joining $(0,0,0)$ then to $(1,1,1)$ (4mks)
- (iii) The straight line joining $(0,0,0)$ and $(1,1,1)$ (4mks)

Question Five (20mks)

a) If $A = \hat{i}t - \hat{j}t^2 + \hat{k}t^3$ and $B = \hat{i} \sin t + \hat{j} \cos t$. Find the value of $\frac{d}{dt}(A \cdot B)$ (2mks)

b) The acceleration of a particle at any time $t \geq 0$ is given by $a = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 12 \cos 2t \hat{i} - 8 \sin 2t \hat{j} + 16t \hat{k}$ if the velocity V and displacement r are zero at $t=0$, find V and r at any time (6mks)

* Represent the vector $A = z\hat{i} - 2x\hat{j} + y\hat{k}$ in cylindrical coordinates. Thus determine

A_ρ, A_ϕ and A_z (5mks)

d) 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 $y=x^2$ (7mks)

Handwritten calculations for part d):
 $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$
 $= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + x^2y]_{y=x^2}^{y=x} dx$
 $= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^5 + \frac{1}{3}x^6 - \frac{1}{3}x^6 + x^4] dx$
 $= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^5 + x^4] dx$
 $= [\frac{1}{8}x^4 - \frac{1}{14}x^6 + \frac{1}{5}x^5]_0^1$
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{56} - \frac{4}{56} + \frac{11.2}{56} = \frac{14.2}{56} = \frac{7.1}{28} = \frac{71}{280}$