

B.Sc. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - MARCH 2020**SEMESTER - 2: MATHEMATICS (COMPLEMENTARY COURSE FOR PHYSICS & CHEMISTRY)****COURSE CODE: 19U2CPMAT2: CALCULUS II AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS***(For Regular - 2019 Admission)*

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART A**Answer any Ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks**

- Find the velocity and acceleration of the particle which moves along the curve $x = 2\sin 3t, y = 2\cos 3t, z = 8t$ at $t = \frac{\pi}{12}$.
- If $\phi = x^3yz^3$ find $\nabla\phi$ at $(1,1,1)$
- If $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ find $\text{div } \vec{r}$ and $\text{curl } \vec{r}$.
- Given the vector field $\vec{F} = xz\hat{i} + yz\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$. Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where C is the straight line from the point $(0, 0, 0)$ to $(1,1,1)$.
- Evaluate $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ by Stoke's Theorem, where $\vec{F} = y^2\hat{i} + x^2\hat{j} - (x+z)\hat{k}$ and C is the boundary of the triangle with vertices at $(0,0,0)$, $(1,0,0)$ and $(1,1,0)$.
- Find $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} dS$ where $\vec{F} = (2x+3z)\hat{i} - (xz+y)\hat{j} + (y^2+2z)\hat{k}$ and S is the surface of the sphere having center at $(3,-1,2)$ and radius 3.

- Given that

$x :$	1	2	3	4	5
$y :$	2	5	10	17	26

Find the value of $\nabla^2 y_5$.

- Show that $(1 + \Delta)(1 - \nabla) = 1$.
- Use trapezoidal rule to evaluate $\int_4^8 \frac{dx}{x}$, using four equal subintervals.
- Find the numerical value of the first derivative of the function $f(x)$ defined as

$x :$	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
$y :$	1.10517	1.2214	1.34986	1.49182

- Find by iteration method, a real root of $2x - \log_{10}x = 7$.
- Find a root of $3x - 1 = \cos x$ correct to three decimal places using Newton Raphson's method.

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

PART B

Answer any Five questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

13. Prove that $\nabla r^n = n r^{n-2} \vec{r}$ where $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ and $r = |\vec{r}|$
14. Prove that $f(x) \vec{r}$ is irrotational.
15. Evaluate $\iint_S \vec{A} \cdot \hat{n} ds$ where $\vec{A} = z\hat{i} + x\hat{j} - 3yz\hat{k}$ and S is the surface of the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ included in the first octant between $z = 0$ and $z = 5$
16. If $\vec{F} = z\hat{i} + by\hat{j} + cz\hat{k}$ where a, b, c are constants, show that $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(a + b + c)$ where S is the surface of the unit sphere.
17. If ' D ' stands for the differential operator $\frac{d}{dx}$, prove that $D = \frac{1}{h} [\Delta - \frac{1}{2}\Delta^2 + \frac{1}{3}\Delta^3 - \dots]$.
18. Using the following values apply Lagrange's interpolation formula to find the value of $f(4)$
- | | | | | |
|----------|----|---|----|-----|
| x : | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| $f(x)$: | -4 | 2 | 14 | 158 |
19. Compute the real root of the equation $x \log_{10} x - 1.2 = 0$ correct to three decimal places using Newton – Raphson method.
20. Find a root of the following equation correct to three decimal places using Honer's method $x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x - 11 = 0$.

(5 × 5 = 25)

PART C

Answer any Three questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

21. (a) If $\vec{A} = 3xz^2\hat{i} - yz\hat{j} + (x + 2z)\hat{k}$ find $\text{Curl}(\text{Curl}\vec{A})$.
 (b) If $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ prove that $\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$ is solenoidal.
22. Verify divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = 4x\hat{i} - 2y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$ taken over the region bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0, z = 3$.
23. The following table gives corresponding values of x and y . Prepare a forward difference table and express y as a function of x . Also obtain y when $x = 2.5$.
- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|----|----|----|
| x : | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| $f(x)$: | 7 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 43 |
24. Find all root of the equation $x^4 - 3x + 1 = 0$ by Graeffe's method.

(10 × 3 = 30)
