SRM Institute of Science and Technology Department of Mathematics 18MAB102T-Advanced Calculusand Complex Analysis 2020-2021 Even

Unit – II: Vector Calculus Tutorial Sheet - II

S.No	Questions	Answers
Part – A [3 Marks]		
1	Evaluate $\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where $\vec{F} = x^{2}\vec{i} + y^{3}\vec{j}$ and curve C is the arc of	$\frac{7}{12}$
	the parabola $y = x^2$ in the x-y plane from (0,0) to (1,1).	
2	Show that $\vec{F} = (2xy + z^3)\vec{i} - x^2\vec{j} + 3xz^2\vec{k}$ is a conservative force field.	0
3	Find the total work done in moving a particle in a force field	303
	given by $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - 5z\vec{j} + 10x\vec{k}$ along the curve	
	$x = t^2 + 1$, $y = 2t^2$, $z = t^3$ from $t = 1$ to $t = 2$.	
4	Using Green's theorem, evaluate $\int_C (x^2 - y^2) dx + 2xy dy$ Where C	$\frac{3}{5}$
	is the closed curve of the region bounded by $y = x^2$ and $y^2 = x$.	
5	Evaluate $\iint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot n ds$, Where $\vec{A} = (x + y^2) \vec{i} - 2x \vec{j} + 2yz \vec{k}$ and S is	81
	the surface of the plane $2x + y + 2z = 6$ in the first octant.	
Part – B [6 Marks]		
6	If $\vec{F} = (3x^2 + 6y)\vec{i} - 14yz\vec{j} + 20xz^2\vec{k}$. Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, from	5
	$(0,0,0)$ to $(1,1,1)$ along the curve $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$.	
7	Verify Green's theorem in the plane for	$i)\frac{5}{}$
	$\iint (3x^2 - 8y^2) dx + (4y - 6xy) dy, \text{ where C is the boundary of the}$	$i)\frac{5}{3}$
	region defined by i) $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $x + y = 1$ and ii) $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = x^2$	$ii)\frac{3}{2}$
8	Verify Green's theorem in the plane for $\iint_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$,	$-\frac{1}{20}$
	where C is the boundary of the region defined by $y = x$, $y = x^2$	
9	Find $\int_C (x^2 + y^2) dx - 2xy dy$ and the curve C is the rectangle in x-y	$-2ab^2$
	plane bounded by $x = 0$, $x = a$, $y = 0$, $y = b$	
10	plane bounded by $x = 0$, $x = a$, $y = 0$, $y = b$ Evaluate $\iint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot n ds$, Where $\vec{A} = yz\vec{i} + zx\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ and S is the	$\frac{3}{8}$ sq.units
	surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, which lies in the first	
	octant.	