
	SRM Institute of Science and Technology		
	Kattankulathur		
	DEPARTMENT OF MEATHEMATICS		
	18MAB102T ADVANCED CALCULUS & COMPLEX ANALYSIS		
	UNIT - II Vector Calculus		
	Tutorial Sheet - 3		
Sl.No.	Questions	Answer	
Part – A			
1	Find $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j}$ the curve C is the rectangle in the xy -plane bounded by $x = 0$, $x = a$, $y = b$ and $y = 0$.	$[-2ab^2]$	
2	Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = (y - z + 2)\vec{i} - (yz + 4)\vec{j} - xz\vec{k}$ over the surface of a cube $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $x = 2$, $y = 2$ and $z = 2$.	-4	
3	Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = (2x - y)\vec{i} - yz^2\vec{j} - y^2z\vec{k}$ where S is the upper half of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and C is its boundary in the xy -plane.	π	
4	Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j}$ taken round the rectangle bounded by $x = \pm a$, $y = 0$ and $y = b$.	$[-4ab^2]$	
5	Verify Green's theorem in a plane for the $\int_C (x - 2y)dx + xdy$ taken around the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.	3π	
Part – B			
6	Using Stoke's theorem to evaluate $\int \int (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \hat{n} ds$ where $\vec{F} = y\vec{i} + (x - 2xz)\vec{j} + xz\vec{k}$ and S is the surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ above the xy -plane. (Answer	0	
7	Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + z\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$ over the cube formed by $x = \pm 1$, $y = \pm 1$ and $z = \pm 1$.	0	
8	Using Stoke's theorem evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = \sin(x - y)\vec{i} - \cos x\vec{j}$ where C is the boundary of the triangle where vertices are $(0, 0)$, $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ and $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$. (Answer	$[\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{\pi}]$	
9.	Apply Gauss divergence theorem to evaluate $\int \int ((x^3 - yz)dydz - 2x^2ydzdx + zdx dy)$ over the surface of a cube bounded by the co-ordinate plane $x = y = z = a$.	$a^2[\frac{a^3}{3} + a]$	
10	Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - zx)\vec{j} + (z^2 - xy)\vec{k}$ taken over the rectangular parallelopiped $0 \leq x \leq a$, $0 \leq y \leq b$ and $0 \leq z \leq c$.	$abc(a+b+c)$	

Co-Ordinators : Dr.Sundarammal Kesavan, Dr.V.Srinivasan, Dr.N.Parvathi , Dr.N.Balaji