

1. Given the vectors  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ . Find:
  - a)  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$    b)  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$    c)  $|\vec{a}|$    d) A unit vector in the direction  $\vec{a}$
2. i. Solve the equation  $\log(3x + 8) - \log(x - 2) = \log(2x + 2)$   
 ii. Given the matrices  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Find
  - a) Det (A)   b) The transpose of A.   c) The inverse of A   d) The trace of A   e)  $A - \lambda I$
3. i. Given that  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are acute angles such that  $\sin\alpha = \frac{3}{5}$  and  $\sin\beta = \frac{5}{13}$ . Find  $\sin(\alpha - \beta)$ .  
 ii. Show that   (a)  $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}$    (b)  $\frac{\cos\theta+1}{\sin\theta} = \cot\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$
4. i. Given that  $u = e^{xyz}$ . Find  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z}$   
 ii. Given that  $z = e^y \cosh x$  where  $x = \ln t$  and  $y = t^2$ . Find  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ .
5. i. Given  $x^3 + 3x^2y + 6xy^2 + y^3 = 1$ . Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$   
 ii. Solve the system of equations below
 
$$\begin{cases} x - 2y - 3z = 1 \\ 2x - y - 2z = 2 \\ 3x - y - 3z = 3 \end{cases}$$
6. Given the surface  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 12$  and the point  $P(1, 2, -1)$ 
  - a) Find the tangent plane to this surface at P.
  - b) Find the normal line to this surface at P
7. Locate and determine the nature of the stationary points of  $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 6xy$
8. Given the surface  $\phi(x, y, z) = xy^3z^2 - 4$  and the point  $P(-1, -1, 2)$ 
  - a) Find the gradient of  $\phi$  at P.
  - b) Find the directional derivative of  $\phi$  in the direction  $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ .
  - c) State the direction in which the rate of change of  $\phi$  is greatest at P
  - d) Find the greatest rate of change of  $\phi$  at P.
9. Find the divergence and curl of  $v = (xyz)\hat{i} + (3x^2y)\hat{j} + (xz^2 - y^2z)\hat{k}$  at  $(2, -1, 1)$ .
10. i. A force field is solenoidal if its divergence is zero. Find the value of  $a$  if  $\vec{F} = (5x + 7z^2)\hat{i} + (4x^2 + ay)\hat{j} + (7z - 2xy)\hat{k}$  is solenoidal.  
 ii. A vector function is irrotational if its curl is zero. Find the values of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  if  $\vec{F} = (x + 2y + az)\hat{i} + (bx - 3y - z)\hat{j} + (4x + cy + 2z)\hat{k}$  is an irrotational vector function.

END