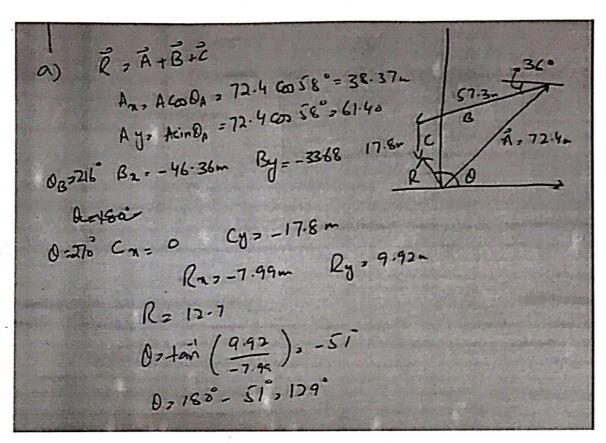
## National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences Islamabad Campus



Q1(ii). Use concept of operators to find the directional derivative of  $\phi$  (x,y,z) =  $x^2yz + 4xz^2$  at (1,-2,1) in the direction of  $2\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ .

$$\nabla \phi = (2xyz + 4z^2)^{2} + (x^2z)^{3} + (x^2y + 8xz)^{2}k$$

$$(1, -2, 1)$$

$$(-4+4)^{2} + J + (-2+8)k$$

$$\nabla \phi = J + 6k^{2}$$
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$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{2i - j - 2k^{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2i^{2} - j^{2} - 2k^{2}\right)^{2}\hat{\alpha}$$

$$\overline{\nabla} \phi \cdot \hat{a} = (\hat{j} + 6\hat{\kappa}) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (2\hat{j} - \hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$$

$$\nabla \phi = -13/3$$

(a) 
$$\Delta y = -144 \text{ ft}$$
  $V_i = 0$   $a = g = 32 \text{ ft/s}^2$ 

$$V_2 = 0$$

$$a = 9 = 32 ft/s^2$$

$$144ft = 0 - 16t^2$$

$$V_f = V_i - gt' = o-(32)(3) = -96ft/s$$

(b) 
$$V_i = -96$$

$$\alpha = \frac{V_f^2 - V_i^2}{2\Delta y} = *3.07 \times 10^3 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$\overline{V} = \underline{\Delta Y}$$

$$\overline{V} = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta t} = \frac{V_2 + V_f}{\Delta} = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta L}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta y}{V_F + V_2}$$

a) 
$$Y = Y_0 + x \tan \theta_0 - \frac{9\pi^2}{2V_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}$$
  

$$= 3 + 23 \tan 53^0 - \frac{(9.8)(23)^2}{2(26.5)^2 (\cos 53^0)^2}$$

$$= 23.3$$

$$\Delta y = 23.3 - 18 = 5.3 \text{m}$$

= 3 + 34.5 tan53" 
$$-\frac{9.8(34.5)}{2(26.52)^{2}(cos53)^{2}}$$

$$\Delta y = 25.9 - 18 = 7.9 \text{m}$$

$$\int R = x = \frac{V_0^2 \sin 2\theta}{g} = 69 \text{ m}$$

$$Q_{2}$$
 ('iii)  
 $Y^{2} = \frac{1}{2} ay^{2} = 30 = \frac{1}{2} (0.4 \cos \theta)^{2}$ .  
 $X_{\Lambda} = X_{B}$   
 $3t = \frac{1}{2} [(0.4) \sin \theta]^{2}$ .

Using 
$$\frac{2v}{ax}$$

$$30 = \frac{1}{2} \left(0.4 \left(\cos \theta\right) \left(\frac{2(3)}{0.4 \sin \theta}\right)^{2}$$

$$30 = \frac{90}{0.20} \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$Cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$