



RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, MIHINTALE

B.Sc. (General Degree)
First Year – Semester 1 Examination – Oct. / Nov. 2014

Library
 Faculty of Applied Science
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 Mihintale.

MAA 1201 - MATHEMATICAL METHODS I

Answer FOUR questions only

Time Allowed: TWO HOURS

1.

- i. Find the angle between the two vectors $\underline{A} = 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ and $\underline{B} = 6\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$, where $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$ denote unit vectors along the positive directions of the rectangular coordinate axes Ox, Oy, Oz , respectively.
- ii. Determine the value of β so that the two vectors $\underline{A} = 2\mathbf{i} + \beta\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and $\underline{B} = 4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$ are perpendicular to each other.
- iii. Find the cross product of the two vectors $\underline{A} = 2\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$ and $\underline{B} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$. **Hence** find (a) the area of a parallelogram, two adjacent edges of which represent these two vectors, and (b) a unit vector perpendicular to the plane determined by these two vectors.
- iv. Find the work done in moving a particle along a vector $\underline{r} = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$ if the applied force is $\underline{F} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$

2. (a) **Assuming** properties of triple scalar products and a formula for the expansion of a triple vector product of three vectors $\underline{a}, \underline{b}, \underline{c}$, show that

$$(i) \quad (\underline{A} \times \underline{B}) \cdot (\underline{C} \times \underline{D}) = (\underline{A} \cdot \underline{C})(\underline{B} \cdot \underline{D}) - (\underline{A} \cdot \underline{D})(\underline{B} \cdot \underline{C}),$$

$$(ii) \quad (\underline{A} \times \underline{B}) \cdot (\underline{C} \times \underline{D}) + (\underline{B} \times \underline{C}) \cdot (\underline{A} \times \underline{D}) + (\underline{C} \times \underline{A}) \cdot (\underline{B} \times \underline{D}) = 0,$$

for any four vectors $\underline{A}, \underline{B}, \underline{C}$ and \underline{D} .

- (b) Find the gradient of the scalar function $\phi(x, y, z) \equiv x^2 y^2 z + z^2 + xy$, and hence a unit normal to the surface $\phi(x, y, z) = 10$ at the point $A(-1, 2, 2)$. Also find the Cartesian equations of the tangent plane and the normal line to the surface $\phi(x, y, z) = 10$ at the point $(-1, 2, 2)$.
- 3.
- a) Given $\mathbf{A} = x^2 z^2 \mathbf{i} - 2y^2 z^2 \mathbf{j} - xy^2 z \mathbf{k}$, find $\text{div } \mathbf{A}$ at the point $P(1, -1, 1)$.
- b) Show that $\nabla \cdot \nabla \psi = \nabla^2 \psi$, where $\nabla = \mathbf{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathbf{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \mathbf{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ and find $\text{div grad } \psi$, where $\psi = 6x^3 y^2 z$.
- (c) If ∇^2 denotes the Laplacian operator, show further that $\psi = \frac{1}{r}$ is a solution of Laplace's equation $\nabla^2 \psi = 0$, where $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.
- 4.
- i. Given $\mathbf{A} = yz^2 \mathbf{i} - 3xz^2 \mathbf{j} - 2xyz \mathbf{k}$, $\mathbf{B} = 3x \mathbf{i} - 4z \mathbf{j} - xy \mathbf{k}$, $\Phi = xyz$, find (a) $\mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \Phi)$, (b) $(\mathbf{A} \times \nabla) \Phi$, (c) $(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \times \mathbf{B}$ and (d) $\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$.
- ii. Show the vector field $\mathbf{F} = (y+z) \mathbf{i} + (z+x) \mathbf{j} + (x+y) \mathbf{k}$, is irrotational, and find a scalar field Φ such $\mathbf{F} = \text{grad } \Phi$.
- Determine whether \mathbf{F} is solenoidal as well.
- 5.
- (i) If $\phi = e^x \sin(yz)$ and $\bar{\mathbf{F}} = x^2 y \mathbf{i} + (z^2 - y^2) \mathbf{j} + xy \mathbf{k}$, Find $\text{div}(\phi \bar{\mathbf{F}})$, using an **identity to be established**.
- (ii) Verify the identity $\text{div}(\bar{\mathbf{F}} \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}) = \bar{\mathbf{G}} \cdot \text{curl } \bar{\mathbf{F}} - \bar{\mathbf{F}} \cdot \text{curl } \bar{\mathbf{G}}$, for the two vectors $\bar{\mathbf{F}} = e^x \mathbf{i} + \sin(y) \mathbf{j} + y^2 z \mathbf{k}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{G}} = xy \mathbf{i} + \cos(z) \mathbf{j} + xyz \mathbf{k}$.
- (iii) Establish the identity $\text{curl}(\phi \bar{\mathbf{F}}) = (\text{grad } \phi) \times \bar{\mathbf{F}} + \phi \text{curl } \bar{\mathbf{F}}$. If $\phi = xyz$ and $\bar{\mathbf{F}} = \sin(y) \mathbf{i} + e^x \mathbf{j} + \tan(z) \mathbf{k}$, find $\text{curl}(\phi \bar{\mathbf{F}})$.

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