



Mahakal Institute of Technology, Ujjain

Department of Mathematics

PYQ's Unit -V

Q.N.	Question	Marks	RBT Level	CO
Q1	Verify Gauss Divergence theorem for $\mathbf{F} = x^3\mathbf{i} + y^3\mathbf{j} + z^3\mathbf{k}$ taken over the cube bounded by $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=a, z=0, z=a$. dec2023			
Q2	Using Green's theorem ,Find the area of the region in the first quadrant bounded by the curve $Y=X, Y=1/X, Y=x/4$. June 2023			
Q3	Find the directional derivative of $f(x,y,z) = e^{2x} \cos yz$ at $(0,0,0)$ in the direction of the tangent to the curve $x = a \sin t, y = a \cos t, z = at$ at $t=\pi/4$. June 2023			
Q4	Show that the vector $(x^2-yz)\mathbf{i} + (y^2-zx)\mathbf{j} + (z^2-xy)\mathbf{k}$ is irrotational .Find its scalar potential . NOV 2022			
Q5	Verify Green's theorem for $\int [3x^2 - 8y^2] dx + [4y - 6xy] dy$. Where C is the region bounded by $x=0, y=0$ and $x+y=1$. NOV2022			
Q.6	Verify Gauss Divergence theorem for $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$ over the cube bounded by the planes $x=0, x=a, y=0, y=b, z=0, z=c$. june2022			
Q.7	Prove that $r^n r$ is solenoidal if $n=-3$. June 2022			
Q.8	Find the angle between the surfaces $x^2+y^2+z^2=9$ and $z=x^2+y^2-3$ at the point $(2,-1,2)$. June 2022			
Q.9	Find $\text{dir}(\text{curl } \mathbf{F})$ where $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + 2yz\mathbf{k}$. June 2020, NOV2019			
Q.10	Using Gauss's divergence theorem , Find $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ where $\mathbf{F} = (2x+3z)\mathbf{i} - (xz+y)\mathbf{j} + (y^2+2z)\mathbf{k}$ and S is the surface of sphere with center $(3,-1,2)$ and radius 3. Nov2019			
Q.11	If $\mathbf{F} = 3xy\mathbf{i} - y^2\mathbf{j}$, evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$,where C is the arc of the parabola $y=2x^2$ from $(0,0)$ to $(1,2)$.			
Q.12	Evaluate $\iint_S A \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, where $A = (x+y^2)\mathbf{i} - 2x\mathbf{j} + 2yz\mathbf{k}$ and S is the surface of plane $2x+y+2z=6$ in the first octant . may2019			

Q13	<p>Solve $\int_0^{1+i} (x - y + ix^2) dz$ along the real axis from $z=0$ to $z=1$ and then along a line parallel to imaginary axis from $z=1$ to $z=1+i$.</p> <p>june 2023</p>		
Q14	<p>Prove that $\Delta^2 f(r) = f''(r) + \frac{2}{r} f'(r)$</p> <p>june 2023</p>		
Q15	<p>Prove that $\text{curl } (r^n r) = 0$</p>	Dec 2023	
Q16	<p>Write short note on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stokes theorem. 	Dec 2023	