

B.Sc. DEGREE (CBCSS) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2010

Third Semester

Complementary Course— Mathematics—Vector Calculus

FOURIER SERIES AND ANALYTIC GEOMETRY

(Common for Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Petrochemicals, etc.)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Weight : 25

Part A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each bunch of four questions has weight 1.

- I. 1 Define a unit vector.
2 If $\vec{a} = [1, 3, 2]$, $\vec{b} = [2, 0, -5]$, then $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \dots$
3 Write the parametric representation of the line through $(4, 2, 0)$ in the direction $\vec{i} + \vec{j}$.
4 If $\vec{r}(t) = a \cos t \vec{i} + a \sin t \vec{j}$, describes the motion of a particle, then its speed is \dots
- II. 5 Find a vector normal to the surface $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ at $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$.
6 If $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, then $\text{div}(\text{grad } f) = \dots$
7 The directional derivative of f in the direction of the unit vector \vec{b} is the dot product \dots
8 If $\vec{V} = [-y, x, 0]$, then $\text{curl } \vec{V} = \dots$
- III. 9 If a_n is the coefficient of $\cos nx$ in the Fourier series of a periodic function $f(x)$ of period 2π then for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, $a_n = \dots$
10 What is the Fourier series of an odd function $f(x)$ of period 2π .
11 Write the general form of Legendre's differential equation.
12 Define the Gamma function.
- IV. 13 Write the equations of the asymptotes of the hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$.
14 Write the Cartesian equation of the curve given by $x = 4 \cos t$, $y = 4 \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.
15 Write all the polar co-ordinates of the point $P\left(2, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.
16 Write the polar equation of a parabola with directrix $x = 1$.

 $(4 \times 1 = 4)$

Turn over

Part B (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any five questions.
Each question has weight 1.

- 17 Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2$ at the point $(2, 1, 3)$ in the direction of $\vec{a} = -\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$.
- 18 For any twice continuously differentiable scalar function show that $\text{curl}(\text{grad } f) = 0$.
- 19 Find the work done by the force $\vec{F} = [y^2, -x^2]$ in the displacement along the line segment from $(0, 0)$ to $(1, 4)$.
- 20 State Green's theorem in the plane.
- 21 Sketch the graph of the function $f(x) = |x|$, $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ and its periodic with period 2π .
- 22 State the Rodrigue's formula for Legendre polynomial $P_n(x)$. Using this find $P_1(x)$.
- 23 Find the foci of the ellipse $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 135$.
- 24 Convert the polar equation $r \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$ to Cartesian form.

(5 × 1 = 5)

Part C (Short Essay Questions)

Answer any four questions.
Each question has weight 2.

- 25 Show that $\vec{V} = [2x, 4y, 8z]$ can be expressed as the gradient of a scalar function.
- 26 Evaluate surface integral $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$ using divergence theorem, where $\vec{F} = x^3\vec{i} + x^2y\vec{j} + x^2z\vec{k}$ and S is the surface of the cub $|x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, |z| \leq 1$.
- 27 Find the Fourier series of the function $f(x) = x + \pi$ if $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ and $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$.
- 28 Show that $J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$.
- 29 Find the Cartesian equation of the hyperbola centred at the origin that has a focus at $(4, 0)$ and the line $x = 2$ as the corresponding directrix.
- 30 Find the Cartesian equivalents of the polar equations (i) $r(2 \cos \theta - \sin \theta) = 4$;
(ii) $r = 1 - \cos \theta$.

(4 × 2 = 8)

Part D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any two questions.
Each question has weight 4.*

- 31 State Stokes' theorem (without proof). Verify the theorem for $\vec{F} = [y, z, x]$ and S is the paraboloid $z = f(x, y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$.
- 32 Find the Fourier series of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -k, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ k & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

and $f(x + 2\pi) = f(x)$

Also sketch the graph of $f(x)$.

- 33 A wheel of radius a rolls along a horizontal straight line. Find parametric equations for the path traced by a point P on the wheel's circumference. Indicate the portion of the graph traced by P and the direction of motion.

(2 × 4 = 8)