

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**VASAVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous), HYDERABAD**  
**B.E. (CBCS) III-Semester Supplementary (New/Old) Examinations, June-2019**

**Bridge Course: Fundamentals of Linear Algebra and Vector Calculus**  
 (Civil, ECE & Mech. Engg.)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Note: Answer ALL questions in Part-A and any FIVE from Part-B

**Part-A (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)**

1. If  $z = \frac{\cos y}{x}$  and  $x = u^2 - v$ ,  $y = e^v$ , find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$
2. Evaluate  $\int \sin^{-1} x \, dx$ .
3. If  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ , show that  $\text{grad} r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$
4. Evaluate  $\int_1^2 \int_1^3 xy^2 \, dx \, dy$
5. State Gauss's divergence theorem in a plane.

**Part-B (5 × 8 = 40 Marks)**

(All sub-questions carry equal marks)

6. a) Define Total derivative of a function, find  $\frac{du}{dt}$  If  $u = \sin \frac{x}{y}$ ,  $x = e^t$ ,  $y = t^2$   
 b) If  $u = f(y - z, z - x, x - y)$  Prove that  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$
7. a) Evaluate  $\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} \, dx$   
 b) Evaluate  $\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} \, dx$
8. a) Define Irrotational Vector. Show that the vector field  $\vec{F} = (\sin y + z)\vec{i} + (x \cos y - z)\vec{j} + (x - y)\vec{k}$  is irrotational.  
 b) Calculate the angle between the normals to the surface  $xy = z^2$  at the points (4,1,2) and (3,3,-3).
9. a) If  $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j}$  evaluate  $\oint_c \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  where c is the rectangle in xy plane bounded by  $y = 0$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 2$ .  
 b) Evaluate  $\int_s \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$  where  $\vec{F} = z\vec{i} + x\vec{j} - 3y^2z\vec{k}$  and S is the Surface of the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  included in the first octant between  $z=0$  and  $z=5$ .
10. a) Evaluate  $\int_v \text{div } \vec{F} \, dv$  where  $\vec{F} = 4xi - 2y^2j + z^2k$  bounded by the Region  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,  $z = 0$  and  $z = 3$ .  
 b) Using Green's theorem, Evaluate  $\int_c (x^2 - xy^3)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy$ , Where c is the square with vertices (0,0), (2,0), (2,2), (0,2).
11. a) If  $f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$  Prove that  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$ .  
 b) Evaluate  $\int e^x \cos^2 x \, dx$ .

12. Answer any *two* of the following:

- a) Find the Directional derivative of  $\phi = x^2yz + 4xz^2$  at  $(1, -2, -1)$  in the direction of  $2i - j - 2k$ .
- b) If  $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j}$ , evaluate  $\oint_c \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ , where  $c$  is the arc of the parabola  $y = 2x^2$  from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1, 2)$ .
- c) Apply Stokes theorem, to evaluate  $\int_c (ydx + zdy + xdz)$  where  $c$  is the curve of intersection of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  and  $x + z = a$ .

