



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
 (Deemed to be University under Category 'A' by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956)
 Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B
 Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Bachelor's Degree Examination – June / July 2021
II Semester

Class : I UG
Major : Mathematics

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 100

18BMAC04 Integral and Vector Calculus

Part A
Choose the Correct Answer

10 x 1 = 10

- $\int_0^a \left(\int_0^b x^2 + y^2 \right) dx dy =$ CO1 K1
 a. $\left(\frac{ab}{3}\right)(a^2 + b^2)$ b. $\left(\frac{ab}{3}\right)(a^2 - b^2)$
 c. $\left(\frac{ab}{3}\right)$ d. $(a^2 - b^2)$
- A definite integral is defined as the limit of the ----- of series. CO1 K1
 a. difference b. sum c. Product d. derivative
- If the region of integration is a rectangle between the lines $x=a, x=b, y=c, y=d$ then $\int_R f(x, y) dA =$ CO2 K1
 a. $\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dy dx$ b. $\int_c^d \int_a^b d x dy$
 c. $\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) d x dy$ d. $\int_c^d \int_a^b d y dx$
- The centre of gravity can be expressed as CO2 K2
 a. $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint y dx dy}{\iint dx dy}$; $\bar{y} = \frac{\iint x dx dy}{\iint dx dy}$ b. $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint dx dy}{\iint x dx dy}$; $\bar{y} = \frac{\iint y dx dy}{\iint dx dy}$
 c. $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint x dx dy}{\iint y dx dy}$; $\bar{y} = \frac{\iint y dx dy}{\iint x dx dy}$ d. $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint x dx dy}{\iint dx dy}$; $\bar{y} = \frac{\iint y dx dy}{\iint dx dy}$
- $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$; $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} =$ CO2 K2
 a. c b. .cpp c. .h d. .txt
- $\nabla \phi =$ CO3 K1
 a. $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$ b. $i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$
 c. $i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$ d. $i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$
- If $\nabla \phi \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = 0$, then $\nabla \phi$ acts in a direction ----- to the direction of $\frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}$ CO3 K1
 a. parallel b. coincide
 c. perpendicular d. None of above
- A vector is said to be solinoidal if its divergence is CO3 K2
 a. ∞ b. -1 c. 1 d. 0

9. $\iiint_v \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dv =$ CO4 K1
 a. $\iint \vec{n} \cdot \vec{F} \, ds$ b. $\iint n$
 c. $\iint \vec{F} \cdot ds$ d. $\iint ds$

CO4 K1

10. $\int_c \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} =$
 a. $\iint \cdot n \, ds$ b. $\iint \text{curl} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$
 c. $\iint ds$ d. $\iint \vec{F} \cdot ds$

Part B

5 x 6 = 30

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

11.a. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^3 \int_1^2 xy(x+y)dy \, dx$. CO1 K3
 (or)

11.b. Evaluate the integral $\int_0^a \int_0^b xy(x-y)dy \, dx$. CO1 K3

12.a Find the volume of the paraboloid of revolution $x^2 + y^2 = 4z$ cut off by the plane $z=4$. CO2 K3

(or)

12.b. Find the volume of a segment h of a sphere of radius a . CO2 K3

13.a. Evaluate $\iint xy \, dx \, dy$ taken over the positive quadrant of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$. CO3 K4

(or)

13.b. Find the area of the curvilinear quadrilateral bounded by the four parabolas. CO3 K4

14.a. Find the directional derivative of $\Phi(x,y,z) = xy^2 + yz^3$ at the point (2,-1,1) in the direction of the vector $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$. CO4 K5

(or)

14.b. Compute the divergence and curl of the vector $F = xyz \vec{i} + 3x^2 y \vec{j} + (xz^2 - y^2 z) \vec{k}$ at (1,2,-1). CO4 K5

15.a Evaluate $\iiint_v \nabla \cdot F \, dv$ where $\vec{F} = x^2 \vec{i} + y^2 \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}$ and V is the volume enclosed by the cube $0 \leq x,y,z \leq 1$. CO5 K5

(or)

15.b. Show that if $\vec{F} = x^3 \vec{i} + y^3 \vec{j} + z^3 \vec{k}$, then $\iint_s \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5$. CO5 K5

Part C

5 x 12 = 60

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

16.a. Evaluate $\iint (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy$ over the region for which $x,y \geq 0$ and $x + y \leq 1$. CO1 K5

(or)

16.b. Evaluate $\iiint xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ taken through the positive octant of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$. CO1 K5

17.a. Find the volume and the position of the centre of gravity of the tetrahedron bounded by the plane $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ and the coordinate planes CO2 K5

(or)

17.b. Find the area of the surface of the sphere of radius r CO2 K5

18.a. Change the order of integration in the integral $\int_0^a \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} xy \, dx dy$ and evaluate it CO3 K5

(or)

18.b. Evaluate $\iint y \, dx dy$ over the region between $x^2 = y$ and the line $x + y = 2$ CO3 K5

19.a. Prove that $\vec{v} = r^n \vec{r}$ is irrotational. Find n when it is also solenoidal. CO4 K6

(or)

19.b. The temperature at any point (x, y, z) at time t is $\phi(x, y, z, t) = 2x^2 y + yz^2 t - \cos(xt)$. Find the rate of change of temperature with respect to time encountered by a particle passing through the point $(3, -2, 1)$ with velocity $\vec{v} = 2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ at time $t=0$ CO4 K6

20.a. Evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$ where $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} - 2z\vec{k}$ and S is the surface of the plane $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ above the XOY plane. CO5 K6

(or)

20.b. (i) Find by Green's Theorem the value $\int_C (x^2 y \, dx + y \, dy)$ along the closed curve c formed by $y^2 = x$ and $y = x$ between $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$

(ii) Find the area between the curves $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$ CO5 K6
