

## Assignment-2

09/06/21

### Questions on Differentiation:

- ① A particle moves along the curve  $x = t^3 + 1$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $z = 2t + 5$ , where 't' is the time. Find the components of its velocity and acceleration at time  $t = 1$  in the direction  $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ .  $\left[\frac{24}{7}, \frac{18}{7}\right]$

- ② The position vector of a particle at time 't' is  $\vec{r} = \cos(t-1)\hat{i} + \sinh(t-1)\hat{j} + \alpha t^3\hat{k}$ . Find the condition imposed on  $\alpha$  by requiring that at time  $t = 1$ , the acceleration is normal to the position vector.  $[\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}]$

- ③ At any point of the curve.

$$x = 3 \cos t, y = 3 \sin t, z = 4t, \text{ find}$$

- (i) Tangent vector. (ii) Unit tangent vector.

- ④ Let  $f(x, y, z)$  and  $g(x, y, z)$  be two scalar functions. Find an expression for  $\nabla^2(fg)$  in terms of  $\nabla^2 f$ ,  $\nabla^2 g$ ,  $\nabla f$  and  $\nabla g$ .  $[f(\nabla^2 g) + g(\nabla^2 f) + 2(\nabla f)(\nabla g)]$

- ⑤ Evaluate  $\text{grad } \phi$  if  $\phi = \log(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$   
 $[\text{Ans: } \frac{2(x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k})}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]$

- ⑥ A vector  $\vec{r}$  is defined by  $\vec{r} = ix + jy + kz$ . If  $|\vec{r}| = r$  then show that the vector  $r^n \vec{r}$  is irrotational.  

$$[\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0]$$

- ⑦ Show that  $\vec{F} = (y^2 + 2xz^2)\hat{i} + (2xy - z)\hat{j} + (2xz - y + 2z)\hat{k}$  is irrotational and hence find its scalar potential.  

$$[\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \nabla u]$$
  

$$u = xy^2 - yz + xz^2 + z^2 + c]$$

### Questions on Integration

- ① If a force  $\vec{F} = 2xy\hat{i} + 3xy\hat{j}$  displaces a particle in the  $xy$ -plane from  $(0,0)$  to  $(1,4)$  along a curve  $y = 4x^2$ . Find the work done.  

$$[ \frac{104}{5} \text{ Ans} ]$$

- ② If  $\vec{F} = \nabla \phi$  show that the work done in moving a particle in the force field  $\vec{F}$  from  $A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  to  $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  is independent of the path joining the two points.

- ③ Using Green's theorem evaluate  $\int_C (x^2 y dx + x^2 dy)$  where  $C$  is the boundary described counter clockwise of the triangle with vertices  $(0,0), (1,0), (1,1)$

④ Using Green's theorem, evaluate  
$$\int_C (x^2 + xy) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy$$
 where  $C$  is  
the square formed by the lines  $y = \pm 1$ ,  $x = \pm 1$