



# DMI-ST. EUGENE UNIVERSITY

ZAMBIA

DEGREE EXAMINATION – JUNE 2023

**Semester: VII 760MA07 VECTOR ANALYSIS AND FOURIER ANALYSIS**

**Time: 3:00 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Answer any FIVE Questions (5 x 20 = 100 Marks)**

1. a) Given  $\mathbf{R} = \sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k}$ , find (a)  $\frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt}$ , (b)  $\frac{d^2\mathbf{R}}{dt^2}$ , (c)  $\left| \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} \right|$ , (d)  $\left| \frac{d^2\mathbf{R}}{dt^2} \right|$ . **(5 Marks)**  
 b) A particle moves along the curve  $x = 2t^2$ ,  $y = t^2 - 4t$ ,  $z = 3t - 5$ , where  $t$  is the time. Find the components of its velocity and acceleration at time  $t = 1$  in the direction  $\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ . **(10 Marks)**  
 c) For the curve  $x = e^t \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ ,  $z = e^t$ . Find the velocity and acceleration of the particle moving on the curve at  $t = 0$ . **(5 Marks)**
2. a) If  $\phi(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2x + z^2$  find  $\nabla\phi$  at the point (1,1,1) **(5 Marks)**  
 b) If  $\vec{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  and  $r = |\vec{r}|$  prove that  $\nabla r = \frac{1}{r} \vec{r}$  and  $\nabla \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-\vec{r}}{r^3}$ . **(10 Marks)**  
 c) If  $\vec{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  and  $r = |\vec{r}|$  prove that  $\nabla(\log r) = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$  **(5 Marks)**
3. a) If  $\vec{f}(t) = (3t^2 - 1)\mathbf{i} + (2 - 6t)\mathbf{j} - 4t \mathbf{k}$  find  $\int_2^3 \vec{f}(t) dt$ . **(5 Marks)**  
 b) The acceleration  $\vec{a}$  of a particle at any time is given by  $\vec{a} = e^{-t}\mathbf{i} - 6(t + 1)\mathbf{j} + 3 \sin t \mathbf{k}$ . If the velocity and displacement are zero at time  $t=0$  find the velocity and displacement vector. **(5 Marks)**  
 c) Prove that  $\int \vec{r} \times \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} dt = \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + \vec{c}$  and evaluate  $\int_1^2 \vec{r} \times \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} dt$  where  $\vec{r} = 5t^2\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} - t^3\mathbf{k}$ . **(10 Marks)**
4. a) Obtain a Fourier series expression for  $e^x$  in the interval  $-\pi < x < \pi$ . **(5 Marks)**  
 b) Obtain a Fourier series for  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$   $-\pi < x < 0$   $0 < x < \pi$  Deduce  $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \dots \dots \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . **(10 Marks)**  
 c) Show that for all values of  $x$  on  $(-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $\frac{x}{2} = \sin x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} - \frac{\sin 4x}{4} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$ . **(5 Marks)**

5. a) Prove that  $F[\overline{f(x)}] = \overline{F(-s)}$ . **(5 Marks)**
- b) Show that  $F[\int_a^x f(x)dx] = \frac{F(s)}{(-is)}$ . **(5 Marks)**
- c) Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ . **(10 Marks)**
6. a) Find the acceleration of the particle which moves along the curve  $x = 2 \sin 3t, y = 2 \cos 3t, z = 3t$  at  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . **(5 Marks)**
- b) If  $\vec{r} = \vec{a} \cos \omega t + \vec{b} \sin \omega t$  show that  $\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} - \omega \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 \vec{r}$  **(10 Marks)**
- c) If  $\mathbf{A} = 5t^2\vec{i} + t\vec{j} - t^3\vec{k}$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \sin t\vec{i} - \cos t\vec{j}$ , find  $\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})$ . **(5 Marks)**
7. a) If  $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j}$ . Evaluate  $\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  where C is the curve on the  $xy$  plane  $y = 2x^2$  from  $(0,0)$  to  $(1,2)$ . **(5 Marks)**
- b) If  $\vec{F} = (3x^2 + 6y)\vec{i} - 14yz\vec{j} + 20xz^2\vec{k}$  evaluate  $\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  from  $(0,0,0)$  to  $(1,0,0)$  along the following paths.
- (i)  $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$
- (ii) The straight lines from  $(0,0,0)$  to  $(1,1,0)$  then to  $(1,1,0)$  and then to  $(1,1,1)$ .
- (iii) The straight line joining  $(0,0,0)$  and  $(1,1,1)$ . **(10 Marks)**
- c) Find the total work done in moving a particle in a force field given by  $\vec{F} = 3xy\vec{i} - 5z\vec{j} + 10x\vec{k}$  along the curve  $x = t^2 + 1, y = 2t^2, z = t^3$  from  $t = 1$  to  $t = 2$ . **(5 Marks)**