

The Open University of Sri Lanka  
B.Sc Degree Programme/ Continuing Education Programme  
Open Book Test (OBT)- 2010/2011  
Level 04- Pure Mathematics  
PMU 2191/PME 4191 – Vector Analysis



Duration :- One and half hours

Date:- 08.09.2010

Time:- 4.00p.m.-5.30p.m.

Answer All Questions.

1. (a) Consider the equation  $\left(p + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)(v - b) = ct$ , where the variables  $p$ ,  $v$  and  $t$  denote pressure, volume and temperature respectively, and  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  are constants.

Find  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}$ ,  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$  and  $\frac{\partial t}{\partial p}$  and show that  $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}\right)\left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial p}\right) = -1$ .

- (b) Considering the equation  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  show that  $xz \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 - z \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0$ .

- (c) Considering suitable multivariable function estimate the value of

$$2.36^2 \sqrt{5.68^2 + 4.10^3}.$$

2. (a) Find the stationary points of the function  $f(x, y) = 3x^3 - 9xy^2 - 2y^3 - 36y^2 + 96y$ , and determine their nature.

- (b) Find the second order Taylor polynomial for the function  $z(x, y) = \sqrt{2x + 5y}$  about the point  $(3, 2)$ .

3. (a) Find a unit vector normal to the surface  $x = y^2 + z^2$  at the point  $(2, 1, -1)$ . Is there any other unit normal vector?

(b) A scalar field is given by  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ , where  $a, b$  and  $c$  are constants.

Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y, z)$  at the point  $(x, y, z)$  in the direction of the vector  $\underline{r} = x\underline{i} + y\underline{j} + z\underline{k}$ .

(c) Evaluate the scalar line integral of  $\underline{F} = y\underline{i} + x\underline{j} + z^2\underline{k}$  along the path  $C$ , where  $C$  is the part of the helix with parametric equations  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ ,  $z = t$  and  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .