

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
HONOURS DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION (HBSced)

JAN 2024

MT304: Vector Calculus

Time: 3 hours

Candidates may attempt ALL questions in Section A and at most TWO questions in Section B. Each question should start on fresh page.

SECTION A (40 marks)

Candidate may attempt ALL questions being careful to number them A1 to A5

A1. Distinguish between

- (a) vector and scalar and give example of each. [3,3]
- (b) scalar product and vector product. [2, 2]

A2. Suppose $\vec{V} = (3, 3, 2)$, $\vec{W} = (2, 4, 4)$ and $\vec{X} = (1, 0, 2)$ then find the volume of the parallelepiped made of VWX . [4]

A3. A space curve is described by $\vec{r}(t) = 2 \cos 3t \vec{i} + 3 \sin 3t \vec{j} - 3k$. Find:

- (i) the unit tangent to the curve, [3]
- (ii) the acceleration to the particle. [3]

Find the principle normal vector for helix given by

$$\vec{r}(t) = -3 \cos 3t \vec{i} + 2 \sin 3t \vec{j} + t\vec{k}. \quad [6]$$

A4. (a) Verify the divergence theorem for $\vec{A} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$, where S is the surface area bounded by $x = 0, x = 2, y = 0, y = 2, z = 0, z = 2$. [5]

(b) Show that the vector field

$$\vec{V} = (2x \sin 2y + \cos 3y)\vec{i} - (\sin x - 2z)\vec{j} - 2z \sin 2y \vec{k} \text{ is solenoidal.} \quad [4]$$

A5. Given that $\vec{E}(x, y) = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j}$, show that $\vec{E}_x \cdot \vec{E}_y = 0$. [5]

SECTION B (60 marks)

Candidates may attempt TWO questions being careful to number them B6 to B8

B6. (a) Let $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \vec{F}_1(x, y, z)\vec{i} + \vec{F}_2(x, y, z)\vec{j} + \vec{F}_3(x, y, z)\vec{k}$. Show that

$$\vec{F}_z(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial \vec{F}_1}{\partial z} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \vec{F}_2}{\partial z} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{F}_3}{\partial z} \vec{k}. \quad [6]$$

(b) Suppose $\vec{M}(x, y) = e^{xy}\vec{i} + (3x^2 - y)\vec{j} + y^2 \cos x \vec{k}$. Calculate:
(i) \vec{M}_x , [2]