

SEPTEMBER 2019
MAT 301SW
ADVANCED CALCULUS II
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number

Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

FIVE-SEMESTER BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SANDWICH) PROGRAMME
SECOND YEAR, END-OF-THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2019

SEPTEMBER 3, 2019 ADVANCED CALCULUS II

2:00 PM - 2:40 PM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer all the questions in Section A and THREE questions in Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 40 minutes.

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this Section.

1. Find the domain of the vector function $r(t) = ti + \ln t j + \sqrt{t-2}k$.

- A. $[0, \infty)$
- B. $[2, \infty)$
- C. $[0, 2]$
- D. $(0, 2)$

2. Find $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \langle 2t, e^t, \frac{\sin t}{t} \rangle$.

- A. $\langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$
- B. $\langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$
- C. $\langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$
- D. $\langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle$

3. Determine for what values of t the vector-valued function

$r(t) = \langle \frac{2+t}{t-2}, e^t, \cos t \rangle$ is continuous.

- A. $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
- B. $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$
- C. $(1, \infty)$
- D. $(-\infty, \infty)$

4. Find the derivative of the vector function $r(t) = \langle 1 + 2t, e^{t^2}, \cos t \rangle$.
- A. $\langle 2, 2te^{t^2}, -\sin t \rangle$
 - B. $\langle 2, 2t, \sin t \rangle$
 - C. $\langle 2, 2e^{t^2}, \sin t \rangle$
 - D. $\langle 2, t^2 e^{t^2}, -\sin t \rangle$
5. Evaluate the indefinite integral $\int (\sin t i + 5t^4 j + t^{-1} k) dt$.
- A. $\cos t i + 20j + k + c$
 - B. $\cos t i + 20t^3 j - t^{-2} k + c$
 - C. $\cos t i + t^5 j + \ln t k + c$
 - D. $-\cos t i + t^5 j + \ln t k + c$
6. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \langle 2t, \sin \pi t \rangle dt$.
- A. $\langle 1, -2/\pi \rangle$
 - B. $\langle 1, 2/\pi \rangle$
 - C. $\langle \pi, 1 \rangle$
 - D. $\langle \pi, 0 \rangle$
7. Find the tangent vector to the curve given by $r(t) = t^2 i + tj$.
- A. $t^2 + t$
 - B. $2t + 1$
 - C. $\langle 1, 2t \rangle$
 - D. $\langle 2t, 1 \rangle$
8. Find the unit tangent vector to the curve given by $r(t) = 3ti + 4tj$
- A. $\langle 3, 5 \rangle$
 - B. $\langle 3/5, 4/5 \rangle$
 - C. $\langle 3t/5, 4t/5 \rangle$
 - D. $\langle 3t, 4t \rangle$

9. Find the directional derivative $D_u f(x, y)$ of $f(x, y) = x^3 y^3$ in the direction of the unit vector $u = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$.

A. $3\sqrt{3}x^2y^3 + 3x^3y^2$

B. $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x^3y^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^3$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x^3y^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^3y^3$

D. $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2y^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^3y^2$

10. Find $\nabla f(x, y)$ if $f(x, y) = e^x \sin y$.

A. $\langle e^x \sin y, e^x \cos y \rangle$

B. $\langle e^x, \cos y \rangle$

C. $\langle \sin y + xe^x, e^x \rangle$

D. $\langle \sin y + e^x, \cos y \rangle$

11. Evaluate $\int_C 2x \, ds$ where the parametric equations of C are

$$x = 1, \quad y = t, \quad 1 \leq t \leq 2.$$

A. $\sqrt{2}$

B. 2

C. -2

D. $-\sqrt{2}$

12. Find the value of k for which the integral $\int_C F \cdot dr$ where

$F(x, y) = (kx^2y + 2)i + (x^3 + 4y^3)j$ is independent of path.

A. -2

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

13. Find the parametric equations of the of the curve C , where C is the arc of the parabola $y = 1 + x$ from $(1, 3)$ to $(2, 4)$.

A. $x = t, \quad y = 1 + t, \quad 1 \leq t \leq 4$

B. $x = t, \quad y = 1 + t, \quad 2 \leq t \leq 4$

C. $x = t, \quad y = 1 + t, \quad 1 \leq t \leq 2$

D. $x = t, \quad y = 1 + t, \quad 3 \leq t \leq 4$

14. Evaluate $\int_{(0,1,0)}^{(2,2,2)} F \cdot dr$ if the potential function for F is $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + z + k$.

- A. 10
- B. 9
- C. 8
- D. 4

15. Evaluate $\oint_C (x^6) dx + (2x) dy$, where the region D enclosed by C is given by $D = \{(x, y): 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

16. If $F(x, y, z) = xy i + yz j + xzk$, find $\text{curl } F$.

- A. $2yxi + xj + yk$
- B. $-yi - zj + xk$
- C. $-yi - zj - xk$
- D. $-2yxi - xj - yk$

17. Find $\text{div } F$ if $F(x, y, z) = x i + y j + z k$.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. $3xyz$

18. Evaluate $\iint_S y dS$, where S is the surface $z = x + y, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2$.

- A. $3\sqrt{3}$
- B. $2\sqrt{3}$
- C. $\sqrt{3}$
- D. 2

If $F(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)i + Q(x, y, z)j + R(x, y, z)k$ then the surface

integral $\iint_S F \cdot dS$ is given by

A. $\iint_D \left(-P \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - Q \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + R \right) dA$

B. $\iint_D \left(-P \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - Q \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - R \right) dA$

C. $\iint_D \left(-Q \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - P \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + R \right) dA$

D. $\iint_D \left(-Q \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - P \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - R \right) dA$

9. The Stoke's theorem states that the integral $\int_C F \cdot dr$ is given by

A. $\iint_S \operatorname{div} F \cdot dS$

B. $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} F \cdot dS$

C. $\iint_S F \cdot dS$

D. $\iint_S \nabla F \cdot dS$

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SECTION B

Answer any three questions from this section.

1. (a) Find the derivative of $r(t) = \sin(t^2) i + e^{\cos t} j + t \ln t k$. [8 marks]
(b) Evaluate $\int_C (2 + x^2 y) ds$, where C is the upper half of the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. [12 marks]
2. (a) Find the directional derivative $D_u f(x, y, z)$ for $f(x, y, z) = \sin(yz) + \ln x^2$ in the direction of the vector $v = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$. [8 marks]
(b) Evaluate the integral $\int_0^2 \left(\frac{4}{t+1} i + e^{t-2} j + te^t k \right) dt$ [12 marks]
3. (a) Evaluate $\oint_C y^2 dx + 3xy dy$, where the region D enclosed by C is given by $D = \{(r, \theta): 1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$. [8 marks]
(b) Prove that the line integral $\int_{(-1,2)}^{(3,1)} (y^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + 2xy) dy$ is independent of path and find its value. [12 marks]
4. (a) If $F(x, y, z) = xz i + xyz j - y^2 k$, find $\text{curl } F$. [8 marks]
(b) Use Stoke's Theorem to evaluate $\iint_S \text{curl } F \cdot dS$, where $F(x, y, z) = yz i + xz j + xy k$ where the vector equation of the boundary curve C is $r(t) = 2 \cos t i + 2 \sin t j + 5 k$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$. [12 marks]