

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF 3D & VECTOR CALCULUS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

SECTION-A (20 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 x 2 = 20)

- 1 Find the equation of the sphere whose diameter is the join of (2,-3,1) and (1,-2,-1).
- 2 Find the equation of a sphere which passes through the point (1,-2,3) and the circle $z=0, x^2+y^2+z^2-9=0$.
- 3 Find the equation of the cone whose vertex is the origin and whose base is the circle $x^2+y^2+z^2=25, x+2y+2z=9$.
- 4 Prove that the line $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{m} = \frac{z}{n}$, where $3l^2+3m^2-5n^2=0$ is a generator of the cone $2x^2+3y^2-5z^2=0$
- 5 Write the equation of the tangent plane of the cone.
- 6 Write the equation of the tangent plane to the conicoid $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=1$.
- 7 Find the magnitude and the direction of the greatest change of $u=xyz^2$ at (1,0,3).
- 8 If A and B are irrotational, show that $A \times B$ is solenoidal.
- 9 Given the vector field $\vec{F} = xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$ evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ from the point (0,0,0) to (1,1,1) where c is the curve $x=t, y=t^2, z=t^3$.
- 10 State the Gauss Divergence Theorem.

SECTION - B (25 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 5 = 25)

- 11 a Find the equation to the sphere through the four points (0,0,0), (a,0,0), (0,b,0) and (0,0,c).
OR
b Show that the sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2-2x+6y+14z+3=0$ divides the line joining the points (2,1,-4) and (5,5,5) internally and externally in the ratio 1:2.
- 12 a Prove that the cones $3x^2+4y^2+5z^2+2yz+4zx+6xy=0$ and $19x^2+11y^2+3z^2+6yz-10zx-26xy=0$ are reciprocal.
OR
b Find the equations to the lines in which the plane $2x-3y+z=0$ cuts the cone $3x^2-5y^2-7z^2+36yz-20zx-2xy=0$. Hence find the angle between them.
- 13 a Find the equation to the cylinder whose generators are parallel to $x = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z}{3}$ and whose base curve is $x^2+2y^2=1; z=3$.
OR
b Find the enveloping cylinder of the sphere $x^2+y^2+z^2-2x+4y=1$ having its generators parallel to $x=y=z$.
- 14 a Find $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ and $\nabla \times \vec{F}$ of the vector point function $\vec{F} = xz^3\vec{i} - 2x^2yz\vec{j} + 2yz^4\vec{k}$ at the point (1,-1,1).
OR
b Find the value of the arbitrary constant 'a' so that curl of the vector $\vec{F} = (axy - z^3)\vec{i} + (a-2)x^2\vec{j} + (1-a)xz^2\vec{k}$ is zero.

- 15 a Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where $\vec{F} = 3x^2\vec{i} + (2xz - y)\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ and c is the straight line from $A(0,0,0)$ to $B(2,1,3)$.

OR

- b Use divergence theorem, evaluate $\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{r}^2 \cdot \hat{n} ds$.

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer any **THREE** Questions**ALL** Questions Carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 x 10 = 30)

- 16 Show that the circles, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 3y + 4z - 5 = 0$, $5y + 6z + 1 = 0$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x - 4y + 5z - 6 = 0$, $x + 2y - 7z = 0$ lie on the same sphere and find its equation.
- 17 (i) Define a Cone
(ii) Find the equation of the right circular cone which passes through the line $2x = 3y = -5z$ and has $x = y = z$ as its axis.
- 18 Find the equation of the right circular cylinder whose axis is $x = 2y = -z$ and radius 4. Find also the area of the section of the cylinder by the plane $x \cdot y$.
- 19 (i) Find the unit vector normal to the surface $\phi = x^3 - xyz + z^3 - 1$ at the point $(1, 1, 1)$.
(ii) Find the angle of intersection at the point $(2, -1, 2)$ of the surfaces $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and $z = x^2 + y^2 - 3$.
- 20 Evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$ where $\vec{F} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$ and s is the surface of the cube bounded by $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1, z=0, z=1$.

Z-Z-Z

END