

Reg No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY  
B.Tech Degree S2 (R,S) Examinations April 2026 (2024 Scheme)



**Course Code: GYMAT201**

**Course Name: MATHEMATICS FOR ELECTRICAL SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE - 2**

Max. Marks: 60

Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes

**PART A**

*(Answer all questions. Each question carries 3 marks)*

CO Marks

- |   |  |      |     |
|---|--|------|-----|
| 1 | Find the slope of the surface $f(x, y) = \sqrt{3x + 2y}$ in the $x$ -direction at the point $(2, 5)$ .   | CO1  | (3) |
| 2 | Find the first order partial derivatives of $f(x, y) = 2x^3y^2 + 2y + 4x$ at $(1, 3)$ .  | CO 1 | (3) |
| 3 | Evaluate the $\iint_R 4xy^3 dA$ where $R = \{(x, y) : -1 \leq x \leq 1, -3 \leq y \leq 3\}$  | CO 2 | (3) |
| 4 | Evaluate $\int_{-2}^3 \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy^2z^4 dz dy dx$ .  | CO 2 | (3) |
| 5 | Find the gradient of $f(x, y, z) = y \ln(x+y+z)$ at $(-4, 5, 0)$ .   | CO 3 | (3) |
| 6 | Determine whether the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y) = 6y^2\hat{i} + 12xy\hat{j}$ is conservative.  | CO 3 | (3) |
| 7 | Use Green's theorem to evaluate $\int_C 2xy dx + (x^2 + x) dy$ where $C$ is the boundary of a triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$ , $(1, 0)$ and $(1, 1)$ oriented counterclockwise. | CO 4 | (3) |
| 8 | Use divergence theorem to find the outward flux of a vector field $\vec{F} = y\hat{j}$ across the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ .   | CO 4 | (3) |

**PART B**

*(Answer any one full question from each module, each question carries 9 marks)*

**Module -1**

- |   |   |      |     |
|---|---|------|-----|
| 9 | a) Locate the relative extrema and saddle points of $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x^2 - 15y^2 + 72x$ | CO 1 | (5) |
|---|---|------|-----|

- b) If  $w = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$  use chain rule to find  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \rho}$  and  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta}$ . CO 1 (4)
- 10 a) Find the local linear approximation  $L(x, y)$  to  $f(x, y) = xyz$  at  $(1, 2, 3)$ . Also find the error in approximating the value of  $f$  by  $L$  at  $(1.001, 2.002, 3.003)$  CO 1 (5)
- b) Find the maximum value of the directional derivative of  $f(x, y) = x^2 e^y$  at  $(-2, 0)$  and find the unit vector in the direction along which the maximum value occurs. CO 1 (4)

## Module -2

- 11 a) Use a double integral to find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane  $z = 4 - 4x - 2y$ . CO 2 (5)
- b) Use polar coordinates to evaluate the double integral  $\iint_R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA$  where  $R$  is the region enclosed by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ . CO 2 (4)
- 12 a) Use a triple integral to find the volume of the solid within the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  and between the planes  $z = 1$  and  $x + z = 5$ . CO 2 (5)
- b) Evaluate the integral  $\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 e^{x^3} dx dy$  by reversing the order of integration. CO 2 (4)

## Module -3

- 13 a) Find the work done by the force field  $\vec{F} = 3xy\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j}$  when it moves a particle along the curve  $y = 2x^2$  in the  $xy$ - plane from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1, 2)$ . CO 3 (5)
- b) Find  $\text{div } \vec{F}$  and  $\text{curl } \vec{F}$  where  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = e^{xy}\hat{i} - 2\cos y\hat{j} + \sin^2 z\hat{k}$ . CO 3 (4)
- 14 a) Show that  $\int_C 2xy^3 dx + 3y^2 x^2 dy$  is independent of the path and hence evaluate the line integral along any path joining  $(2, -2)$  to  $(-2, 0)$ . CO 3 (5)
- b) Find  $\nabla \cdot (\vec{F} \times \vec{G})$  where  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = 2x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + 5y\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{G}(x, y, z) = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} - z\hat{k}$ . CO 3 (4)

## Module -4

- 15 a) Using Stoke's theorem, evaluate  $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  where  $\vec{F} = 2z\hat{i} + 3x\hat{j} + 5x\hat{k}$  and  $C$  is the positively oriented circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , that forms the boundary of the surface  $\sigma$  which is the portion of the paraboloid  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  for  $z \geq 0$  with upward orientation. CO 4 (5)

- b) Use Green's theorem to find the area enclosed by the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . CO 4 (4)
- 16 a) Use Stoke's theorem to evaluate  $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  where  $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = z^2\hat{i} + 3x\hat{j} - y^3\hat{k}$  and C is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  in the XY-plane with counterclockwise orientation looking down the positive z-axis. CO 4 (5)
- b) Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_{\sigma} y^2 z^2 dS$  where  $\sigma$  is the part of the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  that lies between the planes  $z=1$  and  $z=2$ . CO 4 (4)

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