Vector Calculus and PDEs 37336 Problem Set 0 (for preparation and practice)

These questions are intended as revision of material covered in Maths 1/Maths 2- you have to make sure that you know vectors and partial derivatives before moving on. If you're struggling (or need a refresher) you can read through Chapters 1-2 in the Course Notes, and try the questions at the end.

- 1. Let $\mathbf{a} = (1, 2, 2)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (2, -3, 1)$. Calculate:
 - a) $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$
 - b) $2\mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}$
 - c) $|\mathbf{a}|$
 - d) $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$

State whether each quantity is a vector or a scalar.

- 2. Let $\mathbf{a} = (2, 0, 1)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (1, -3, 0)$. Calculate:
 - a) $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$
 - b) The angle θ between the two vectors
 - c) **b**
 - d) A vector parallel to **b** and twice as long
 - e) The scalar projection of the vector ${\bf a}$ in the direction of ${\bf b}$
- 3. Find the cross product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ for the following vectors \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} :

a)
$$\mathbf{a} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} - \hat{\mathbf{j}} + 3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$
, $\mathbf{b} = 3\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \hat{\mathbf{k}}$

- b) $\mathbf{a} = 2\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 4\hat{\mathbf{j}} 3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$, $\mathbf{b} = 2\hat{\mathbf{i}} 3\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 4\hat{\mathbf{k}}$
- c) $\mathbf{a} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}$, $\mathbf{b} = \hat{\mathbf{i}} \hat{\mathbf{j}}$
- 4. Evaluate *all* first partial derivatives of the following functions:
 - a) $f(x, y) = 2x^2 3xy + 4y^2$ b) $g(x, y) = \sin(2x + 3y)$ c) $f(x, y, z) = z^2 + \sin(xyz)$ d) f(y, z) = y/z
- 5. Evaluate all second partial derivatives of

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$$
,

and verify that $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$.