

Note: In this problem set, expressions in green cells match corresponding expressions in the text answers.

#### 4 - 8 Calculation of curl

Find curl  $v$  for  $v$  given with respect to right-handed Cartesian coordinates.

$$5. v = x y z \{x, y, z\}$$

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = Curl[{x^2 y z, x y^2 z, x y z^2}, {x, y, z}]
```

$$\{-x y^2 + x z^2, x^2 y - y z^2, -x^2 z + y^2 z\}$$

$$7. v = \{0, 0, e^{-x} \sin[y]\}$$

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = Curl[{0, 0, e^{-x} Sin[y]}, {x, y, z}]
```

$$\{e^{-x} \cos[y], e^{-x} \sin[y], 0\}$$

#### 9 - 13 Fluid flow

Let  $v$  be the velocity vector of a steady fluid flow. Is the flow irrotational? Incompressible? Find the streamlines (the paths of the particles.) Hint. See the answers to problems 9 and 11 for a determination of a path.

$$9. v = \{0, 3 z^2, 0\}$$

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = Div[{0, 3 z^2, 0}, {x, y, z}]
```

0

The divergence being zero means that the flow is incompressible, by numbered line (7) on p. 405.

```
e2 = Curl[{0, 3 z^2, 0}, {x, y, z}]
```

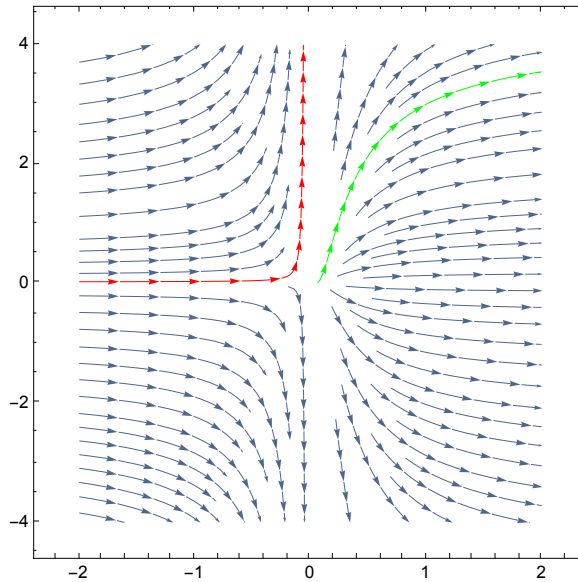
$$\{-6 z, 0, 0\}$$

Example 3, p. 408 says that if the flow is irrotational, the curl should be zero. The curl of the present function is not zero, so it is rotational.

```
e3 = DSolve[3 z^2 == y' [z], y, z]
{{y -> Function[{z}, z^3 + C[1]]}}
```

The solution to e3 is possibly the flow function, but I think direction fields and streamplots are about differential equations. The streamplot below gives an impression of bending flow, but is that rotational?

```
StreamPlot[{3 z^2, y}, {z, -2, 2}, {y, -4, 4}, StreamPoints ->
  {{{{1, 3}, Green}, {{-.2, .12}, Red}, Automatic}}, ImageSize -> 300]
```



$$11. v = \{y, -2x, 0\}$$

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = Div[{y, -2 x, 0}, {x, y, z}]
0
```

The divergence being zero means that the flow is incompressible, by (7) on p. 405.

```
e2 = Curl[{y, -2 x, 0}, {x, y, z}]
{0, 0, -3}
```

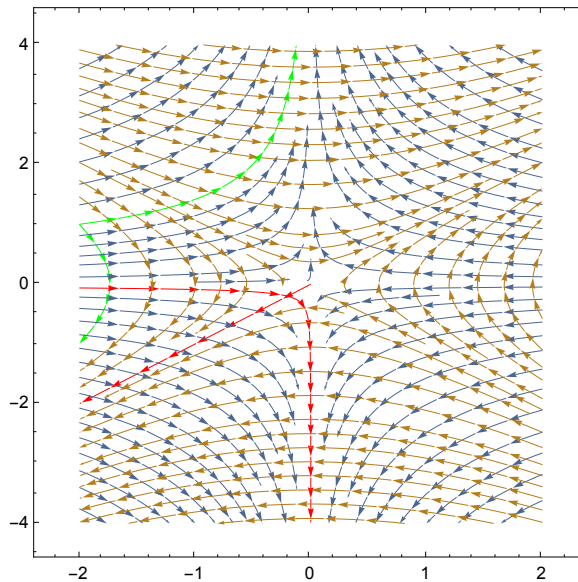
The curl not being zero implies it is rotational.

```
e3 = DSolve[-2 x == y' [x], y, x]
{{y -> Function[{x}, -x^2 + C[1]]}}
```

```
e4 = DSolve[y == x'[y], x, y]
{{x -> Function[{y},  $\frac{y^2}{2} + C[1]$ ]}}
```

With an expression of x in the y slot and an expression of y in the x slot, it might make for a plot that is both shaken and stirred. Just as a speculation, I'll look at the following. I'm not sure this could be called rotational either.

```
StreamPlot[{{-2 x, y}, {y, x}}, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -4, 4}, StreamPoints ->
  {{{{-2, 1}, Green}, {{-.2, -.2}, Red}, Automatic}}, ImageSize -> 300]
```

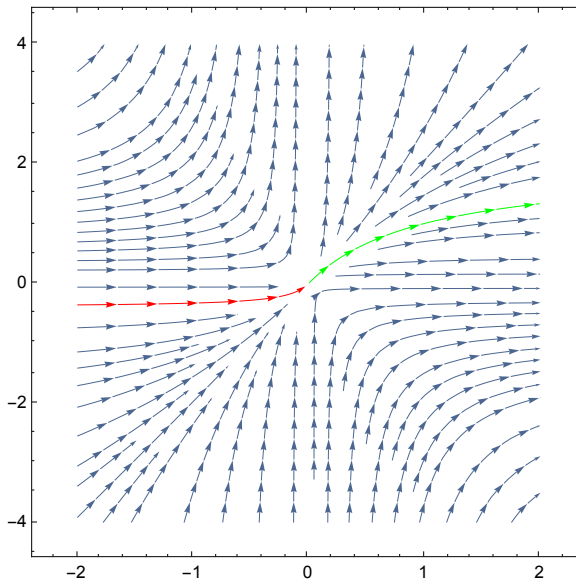


Looking at the text answer, I see that it may be possible to consolidate the equation. I have

$$x' = y \text{ and } y' = -2x \Rightarrow y' + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow y' y + 2x' x = 0$$

Integrating in hopscotch pattern, I can come up with  $x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = c$ , and though it's not the differential form, I can still try plotting.

```
StreamPlot[{x^2,  $\frac{y^2}{2}$ }, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -4, 4}, StreamPoints →
  {{{{1, 1}, Green}, {{-.2, -.2}, Red}, Automatic}}, ImageSize → 300]
```



13.  $v = \{x, y, -z\}$

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = Div[{x, y, -z}, {x, y, z}]
```

1

The divergence being nonzero means that the flow is compressible, by (7) on p. 405.

```
e2 = Curl[{x, y, -z}, {x, y, z}]
```

```
{0, 0, 0}
```

The curl being zero implies it is irrotational.

### 15 - 20 Div and curl

With respect to right-handed coordinates, let  $\mathbf{u} = \{y, z, x\}$ ,  $\mathbf{v} = \{yz, zx, xy\}$ ,  $\mathbf{f} = x y z$ , and  $\mathbf{g} = x + y + z$ . Find the given expressions. Check your result by a formula in project 14 if applicable.

15. curl  $(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v})$ , curl  $\mathbf{v}$

```
ClearAll["Global`*"]
```

```
e1 = uu[x_, y_, z_] = {y, z, x}
{y, z, x}
```

```
e2 = vv[x_, y_, z_] = {y z, z x, x y}
{y z, x z, x y}
```

```
e3 = ff[x_, y_, z_] = x y z
x y z
```

```
e4 = gg[x_, y_, z_] = x + y + z
x + y + z
```

```
e5 = Curl[uu[x, y, z] + vv[x, y, z], {x, y, z}]
{-1, -1, -1}
```

```
e6 = Curl[vv[x, y, z], {x, y, z}]
{0, 0, 0}
```

Above: in the text answer, e5 and e6 were supposed to come out the same. Why didn't they?

```
e66 = Curl[uu[x, y, z], {x, y, z}]
{-1, -1, -1}
```

Above: Possible typo alert. Perhaps the problem description was meant to read “curl u” instead of “curl v”.

### 17. v.curl u, u.curl v, u.curl u

```
e9 = vv[x, y, z].Curl[uu[x, y, z], {x, y, z}]
(* text answer = -yz -zx -xy *)
```

```
-x y - x z - y z
```

The above answer, e9, does not match the text answer. However, I assume that x, y, and z are real numbers, and therefore due to real commutativity, they should be equal to the text answer.

```
e10 = uu[x, y, z].Curl[vv[x, y, z], {x, y, z}]
```

```
0
```

```
e11 =
uu[x, y, z].Curl[uu[x, y, z], {x, y, z}] (* text answer = -y -z -x *)
```

```
-x - y - z
```

Above: Green invoked by commutativity principle for reals.

### 19. curl (gu + v), curl (gu)

$$\mathbf{e12} = \text{Curl}[\mathbf{g}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}] \mathbf{u}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}] + \mathbf{v}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}], \{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}\}]$$

$$\{-\mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{z}, -2\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}, -\mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{y}\}$$

$$\mathbf{e13} = \text{Curl}[\mathbf{g}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}] \mathbf{u}[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}], \{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}\}]$$

$$\{-\mathbf{y} - 2\mathbf{z}, -2\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}, -\mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{y}\}$$