

Math 18 Solutions to selected HW problems, §§ 4.3 & 4.4, due 10/24

4.3: #17 4.4: # 4, 14, 36

4.3.17 a) $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} m \mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) + V(r(t))$

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} m (\mathbf{r}''(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) + \mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)) + \nabla V(r(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t)$$

$$= m \mathbf{r}''(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) + \nabla V(r(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t)$$

Since $F = ma = -\nabla V$ & $a = \mathbf{r}''(t)$, this equals 0. $\frac{dE}{dt} = 0$, so E is constant.

b) $V(r(t))$ is constant (that's what it means to move on an equipotential surface), so $\frac{1}{2} m \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^2 = E - V(r(t))$ is constant, so the square of the speed $\|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|^2$ is constant, so the speed is constant.

4.4.4 $V(x,y,z) = (x^2, (x+y)^2, (x+y+z)^2)$

$$\nabla \cdot V = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}((x+y)^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}((x+y+z)^2)$$

$$= 2x + 2(x+y) + 2(x+y+z) = 6x + 4y + 2z$$

4.4.14 $F(x,y,z) = (yz, xz, xy)$

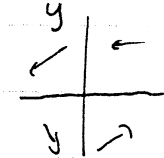
$$\text{Curl } F = \nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & xz & xy \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i}(x-x) - \mathbf{j}(y-y) + \mathbf{k}(z-z) = (0, 0, 0)$$

(This makes sense because $F = \nabla f$, where $f(x,y,z) = xyz$, and $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = \vec{0}$)

4.4.36 $V(x,y,z) = (-y, x, 0)$

a) $\text{div } V = \nabla \cdot V = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(0) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$

$$\text{curl } V = \nabla \times V = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i}(0-0) - \mathbf{j}(0-0) + \mathbf{k}(1-(-1)) = 2\mathbf{k} = (0, 0, 2)$$

b)  Flow lines are $(C \cos t, C \sin t, D)$ ($C \neq D$ are constants)

c) The particle wheel will turn with its axis pointing in the direction of the curl, i.e., in the \mathbf{k} direction.