MATHEMATICS 212
ASSIGNMENT 1
Due: February 4, 2015

01$^\bullet$ Memorize the Greek alphabet:

α	alpha	A
β	beta	B
γ	gamma	Γ
δ	delta	Δ
ϵ	epsilon	E
ζ	zeta	Z
η	eta	H
θ	theta	Θ
ι	iota	I
κ	kappa	K
λ	lambda	Λ
μ	mu	M
ν	nu	N
ξ	xi	Ξ
o	omicron	O
π	pi	Π
ρ	rho	P
σ	sigma	Σ
τ	tau	T
υ	upsilon	Υ
ϕ	phi	Φ
χ	chi	X
ψ	psi	Ψ
ω	omega	Ω

02° Let ϕ be a scalar field and let F be a vector field on $\mathbf{R}^3$. By definition, ϕ is a function for which the domain is (a suitable subset of) $\mathbf{R}^3$ and the codomain is $\mathbf{R}$:

$$\phi(x, y, z)$$

while F is a function for which the domain is (a suitable subset of) $\mathbf{R}^3$ and the codomain is $\mathbf{R}^3$:

$$F(x, y, z) = (u(x, y, z),\ v(x, y, z),\ w(x, y, z))$$

where u, v, and w are (in effect) scalar fields, the components of F.

One defines the following operators acting on ϕ and F:

($\bullet$) **Gradient**

$\nabla\phi = (\partial\phi/\partial x,\, \partial\phi/\partial y,\, \partial\phi/\partial z)$

($\bullet$) **Curl**

$\nabla\times F = (\partial w/\partial y - \partial v/\partial z,\, \partial u/\partial z - \partial w/\partial x,\, \partial v/\partial x - \partial u/\partial y)$

($\bullet$) **Divergence**

$\nabla\bullet F = \partial u/\partial x + \partial v/\partial y + \partial w/\partial z$

($\bullet$) **Laplacian**

$\nabla^2\phi = \nabla\bullet(\nabla\phi) = \partial^2\phi/\partial x^2 + \partial^2\phi/\partial y^2 + \partial^2\phi/\partial z^2$

Show that:

$$\nabla\times(\nabla\phi) = (0,0,0) \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla\bullet(\nabla\times F) = 0$$

03° Given vector fields G and H on $\mathbf{R}^3$, show that:

$$\nabla\bullet(G\times H) = (\nabla\times G)\bullet H - G\bullet(\nabla\times H)$$

04° Given a vector field F on $\mathbf{R}^3$, show that:

$$\nabla\times(\nabla\times F) = \nabla(\nabla\bullet F) - \nabla^2 F$$

Of course, ∇^2 acts on F component by component.

05° Let ϕ be the scalar field on $\mathbf{R}$ defined as follows:

$$\phi(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{r} \qquad (0 < r)$$

where:

$$r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$

Calculate:

$$-(\nabla\phi)(x,y,z)$$

To that end, note that $\partial r/\partial x = x/r$, $\partial r/\partial y = y/r$, and $\partial r/\partial z = z/r$.

06° Let D be a subset of $\mathbf{R}^3$ and let F be a vector field on $\mathbf{R}^3$ defined on D:

$$F(x,y,z) = (u(x,y,z),\, v(x,y,z),\, w(x,y,z)) \qquad ((x,y,z) \in D)$$

Let J be a closed finite interval in $\mathbf{R}$:

$$J = [a,b] \qquad (a < b)$$

and let Γ be a (parametrized) curve in $\mathbf{R}^3$ defined on J:

$$\Gamma(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) \qquad (a \leq t \leq b)$$

Let the range of Γ be included in the domain of F:

$$\Gamma(t) \in D \qquad (a \leq t \leq b)$$

In this context, one defines the *line integral* of F over Γ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_\Gamma F &:= \int_a^b F(\Gamma(t)) \bullet \Gamma^\circ(t)dt \\ &= \int_a^b \big[\big(u(x(t),y(t),z(t)\big)x^\circ(t) + \big(v(x(t),y(t),z(t)\big)y^\circ(t) + \big(w(x(t),y(t),z(t)\big)z^\circ(t)\big]dt\end{aligned}$$

For the following particular cases:

$$F(x,y,z) = (-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, z) \qquad (0 < x^2+y^2)$$

and:

$$\Gamma_1(t) = (cos(t), sin(t), t), \quad \Gamma_2(t) = (cos(t), -sin(t), t) \qquad (0 \leq t \leq \pi)$$

show that:

$$(\nabla \times F)(x,y,z) = (0,0,0)$$

and:

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} F \neq \int_{\Gamma_2} F$$

Note, however, that the initial points of Γ_1 and Γ_2 coincide. The same is true of the terminal points. Finally, with reference to the preceding problem, replace F by:

$$F(x,y,z) = -(\nabla\phi)(x,y,z)$$

Show that, in this case:

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} F = \int_{\Gamma_2} F$$