

Hemtal 4

① Låt $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Visa att $\text{Curl}(\nabla\varphi) = \vec{0}$

Lösning: Först $\nabla\varphi = \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sedan } \text{Curl}(\nabla\varphi) &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial y\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial z\partial y}\right)\vec{e}_1 + \left(\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial z\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial x\partial z}\right)\vec{e}_2 + \left(\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial x\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial y\partial x}\right)\vec{e}_3 \\ &= \vec{0}\end{aligned}$$

② Antag att f och g är harmoniska funktioner i \mathbb{R}^n .
Visa att

$$\text{div}(f\nabla g - g\nabla f) = 0$$

Lösning: Vi vet att $\text{div}(\phi\vec{F}) = (\nabla\phi) \cdot \vec{F} + \phi(\nabla \cdot \vec{F})$

Därför

$$\begin{aligned}\text{div}(f\nabla g - g\nabla f) &= \text{div}(f\nabla g) - \text{div}(g\nabla f) \\ &= (\nabla f) \cdot (\nabla g) + f(\nabla \cdot \nabla g) - (\nabla g) \cdot f - g(\nabla \cdot \nabla f) = \\ &= f(\Delta g) - g(\Delta f) = 0 \quad \text{eftersom } \Delta g = \Delta f = 0 \\ &\quad \text{då } f \text{ \& } g \text{ är harmoniska.}\end{aligned}$$

③ Antag att $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ är en glatt funktion och
låt $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$. Skriv $r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

Visa att

$$\operatorname{div}(f(r)\vec{r}) = r f'(r) + 3f(r)$$

Lösning: Eftersom $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ så gäller

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} \text{ och}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

Därför

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(f(r)\vec{r}) &= \operatorname{div}(f(r)x, f(r)y, f(r)z) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xf(r)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(yf(r)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(zf(r)) = \\ &= f(r) + x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(r) + f(r) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(r) + f(r) + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(r) \\ &= 3f(r) + \frac{x^2}{r} f'(r) + \frac{y^2}{r} f'(r) + \frac{z^2}{r} f'(r) = \\ &= 3f(r) + \frac{r^2}{r} f'(r) = r f'(r) + 3f(r) \end{aligned}$$

□

Demoövningar 4

① Beräkna flödet av $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}, 1 \right)$

nedåt genom ytan S som definieras av parametreringen

$$\vec{r}(u,v) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, u^2) \\ 0 \leq u \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi.$$

Lösning: Vi vet

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 \vec{F}(\vec{r}(u,v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} \right) du \right) dv \quad \begin{array}{l} + \text{ eller } - \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

Vi bestämmer $\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v}$.

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} = (\cos v, \sin v, 2u) \quad \& \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v} = (-2u^2 \cos v, -2u^2 \sin v, u) \quad (\text{efter en räkning})$$

Eftersom $u \geq 0$ så pekar denna uppåt (fel håll)

Välj $-\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v}$!

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 \left(\frac{2u \cos v}{u^2}, \frac{2u \sin v}{u^2}, 1 \right) \cdot (2u^2 \cos v, 2u^2 \sin v, -u) \, du \right) dv \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 (4u \cos^2 v + 4u \sin^2 v - u) \, du \right) dv = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 3u \, du \right) dv = 2\pi \int_0^1 3u \, du = 2\pi \frac{3}{2} = 3\pi. \end{aligned}$$

② Beräkna flödet av $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (4x, 4y, 2)$ nedåt genom den del av $z = x^2 + y^2$ där $0 \leq z \leq 1$.

Lösning: Vi använder $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \vec{F} \cdot \left(\frac{\nabla G}{|\nabla G|} \right) dx dy$ ^{+ eller -}

$$\text{där } G(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - z \quad (= 0)$$

$$\nabla G = (2x, 2y, -1) \quad \frac{\nabla G}{|\nabla G|} = (-2x, -2y, 1)$$

Eftersom vi vill veta flödet nedåt så använder

$$\text{vi } -\frac{\nabla G}{|\nabla G|} = (2x, 2y, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (4x, 4y, 2) \cdot (2x, 2y, -1) \, dx dy = \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 8x^2 + 8y^2 - 2 \, dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (8r^2 - 2) r \, dr d\theta = \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (8r^3 - 2r) \, dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{8r^4}{4} - r^2 \right]_0^1 = 2\pi(2-1) \\ &= 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

③ Låt $a > 0$. Beräkna flödet av vektorfältet $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (y, -x, 1)$ genom den del av sfären $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ som ligger i första oktanten bort från origo.

Lösning: Återigen gäller $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} \vec{F} \cdot \pm \frac{\nabla G}{|\nabla G|} dx dy$

$$\text{då } G(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

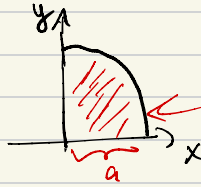
$$\nabla G = (2x, 2y, 2z) \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = 2z$$

$$\frac{\nabla G}{|\nabla G|} = \left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}, 1 \right) \quad \text{pekar åt rätt håll.}$$

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} \, dS = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (y, -x, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}, 1 \right) \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} 1 \, dx \, dy = \text{arean av } \{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\} \\ = -\frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$

eftersom



Inlämningsuppgifter 4

① Bevisa att

$$\text{Curl}(\text{Curl } \vec{F}) = \text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{F}) - (\Delta F_1, \Delta F_2, \Delta F_3)$$

för godtyckligt glatt vektorfält $\vec{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$

Lösning: Först $\text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$ och

$$\text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{F}) = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right) \right)$$

$$\text{Alltså } \text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{F}) - (\Delta F_1, \Delta F_2, \Delta F_3) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial z^2}, \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\text{ Dessutom } \text{Curl } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\text{Vidare } \text{Curl}(\text{Curl } \vec{F}) =$$

$$= \text{Curl} \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right), \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \right) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial z^2}, \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial z \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 F_3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Curl}(\text{Curl } \vec{F}) = \text{grad}(\text{div } \vec{F}) - (\Delta F_1, \Delta F_2, \Delta F_3)$$

(En räkning man vill göra högst en gång i livet!
Det är en bra anledning att komma ihåg rotationsregeln!)

② Bevisa att det inte finns ett vektorfält \vec{F} sådant att

$$\text{Curl } \vec{F} = (x, y, z)$$

Lösning: Vi vet att

$$\text{div}(\text{Curl } \vec{F}) = 0$$

Eftersom

$$\text{div}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \neq 0$$

Så kan det inte finnas ett vektorfält \vec{F} som uppfyller $\text{Curl } \vec{F} = (x, y, z)$.

③ Beräkna $\oint_{\gamma} x^2 dy$ där γ är cirkeln $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ orienterad motsols.

Lösning:

Greens sats ger oss

$$\oint_{\gamma} x^2 dy = \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2) dx dy = \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1} 2x dx dy$$

Sätt $u = x-1$ och $v = y$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\gamma} x^2 dy &= \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leq 1} 2(u+1) du dv = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r \cos \theta + 1) r dr d\theta = \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^1 r dr = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = 0$

④ Kurvan parametriserad enligt $\gamma(t) = (\cos^3 t, \sin^3 t)$,

$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, kallas för en asteroid. Beräkna arean av det område som begränsas av asteroiden.

Lösning: Vi vet att arean kan beräknas med hjälp av

$$\oint_{\gamma} x dy = \oint_{\gamma} -y dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\gamma} -y dx + x dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Därför är arean} &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\gamma} -y dx + x dy = \int_{x=\cos^3 t}^{y=\sin^3 t} dx = -3\sin t \cos^2 t dt \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 3\cos t \sin^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 3\sin^4 t \cos^2 t + 3\cos^4 t \sin^2 t dt = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin t \cos t)^2 dt = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right)^2 dt = \frac{3}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t dt = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$