231 Tutorial Sheet 4^{12}

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Useful facts:

• For a scalar field ϕ the gradiant is

$$\operatorname{grad} \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$
 (1)

• For a vector field $\mathbf{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$ the divergence is

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$
 (2)

• The gradient of the divergence of a scalar field is called the Laplacian:

$$\triangle = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$
 (3)

• For a vector field $\mathbf{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$ the curl is

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 (4)

Questions

1. Check that the Jacobian for the transformation from cartesian to spherical polar coordinates is

$$J = r^2 \sin \theta. \tag{5}$$

Consider the hemisphere defined by

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq 1$$

$$z \geq 0$$
(6)

Using spherical polar coordinates compute its volume and centroid.

- 2. Show div $\mathbf{r} = 3$ and grad $|\mathbf{r}| = \mathbf{r}/|\mathbf{r}|$.
- 3. Find $\nabla(1/|\mathbf{r}|)$.
- 4. Show grad $f(r) = f'(r)\hat{\mathbf{r}}$ where $r = |\mathbf{r}|$. If $\mathbf{F}(r) = f(r)\mathbf{r}$ find div $\mathbf{F}(r)$. Find div grad f(r).
- 5. Show that away from the origin the vector field

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \tag{7}$$

is irrotational (here $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ and $r = |\mathbf{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$).

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²Including material from Chris Ford, to whom many thanks.