

Math. 311

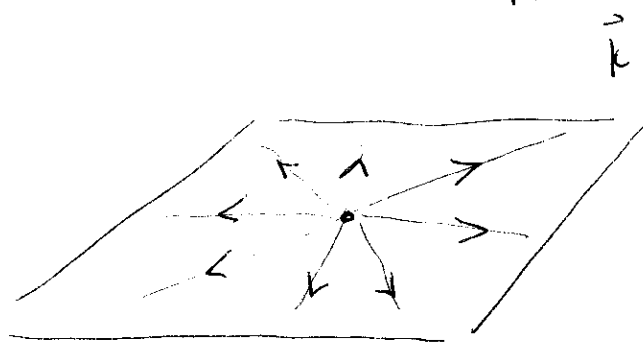
Set 18

p. 222 (4, 9(b,c))  
Sec. 4.5.

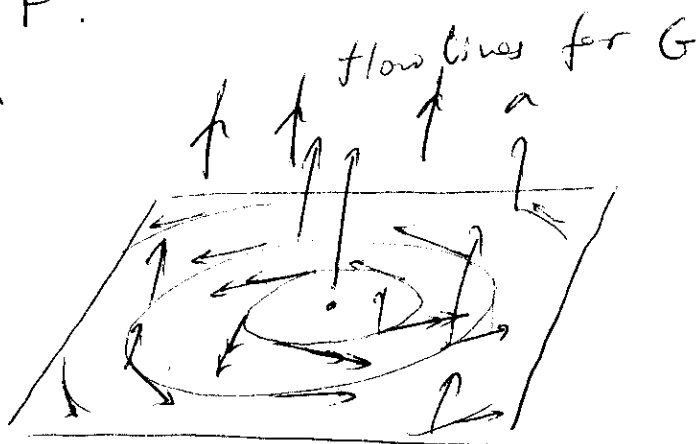
4.5.4 > Verify directly that the field  
 $\vec{G} = -[\log(x^2+y^2)\vec{k}]$  is a vector  
 potential for  $\vec{F} = \frac{2}{x^2+y^2}\vec{k} \times \vec{R}$ .

$$\triangle \nabla \times \vec{G} = -\nabla \log(x^2+y^2) \times \vec{k} = -\frac{2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j}}{x^2+y^2} \times \vec{k}$$

$$= \vec{k} \times \frac{2\vec{R}}{R^2} = \vec{F}.$$



Flow lines for  
 $\frac{2\vec{R}}{R^2}$



Flow lines for  $\vec{F} = \vec{k} \times \left(\frac{2\vec{R}}{R^2}\right)$

Compute vector potentials

9(b)  $\vec{F} = xy\vec{i} - \frac{y^2}{2}\vec{j}$  ;  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = y - y = 0$

$\vec{k} \times \vec{F} = \frac{y^2}{2}\vec{i} + xy\vec{j} = \nabla\left(\frac{xy^2}{2}\right)$  (scalar potential, found by inspection)

$$\vec{G} = \vec{k} \frac{xy^2}{2}$$

9(c)  $\vec{F} = \frac{-y}{R^2}\vec{i} + \frac{x}{R^2}\vec{j}$  ;  $\vec{k} \times \vec{F} = \frac{x}{R^2}\vec{i} + \frac{y}{R^2}\vec{j}$

this is  $\frac{1}{2}$  the field in (4) :  $\vec{k} \times \vec{R} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j}$

i.e.  $\vec{G} = -\frac{1}{2}\log R^2 \vec{k}$

4.6.10 >  $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j}$ ; Find scalar & vector potentials.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 2x - 2y = 0$$

solenoidal

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \vec{k} \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) = \vec{k} (-2y + 2y) = 0 \quad \text{irrotational}$$

Scalar potential:  $\phi_x = x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{x^3}{3} - y^2 x + g(y)$   
 $\phi_y = -2xy \Rightarrow -2xy + g_y = -2xy$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi(x, y) = \frac{x^3}{3} - y^2 x + C} = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - y^2 \right) y + C$$

Vector potential:  $\vec{k} \times \vec{F} = 2xy\vec{i} + (x^2 - y^2)\vec{j} = \nabla \psi$

$$\psi_x = 2xy \Rightarrow \psi(x, y) = x^2 y + g(y)$$

$$\psi_y = x^2 - y^2 = x^2 + \frac{dg}{dy} \Rightarrow g = -\frac{y^3}{3} + C$$

i.e.  $\boxed{\psi(x, y) = x^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} + C} = \left( x^2 - \frac{y^2}{3} \right) y$

i.e.  $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j} = \vec{\nabla} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - y^2 x + C \right)$

||  
 $\nabla \times \left( \left( x^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} + C \right) \vec{k} \right)$

level curves  
for  $\phi$

