

Vektorianalyysi

k. 2014

Ex Tempore 5

Ma 24.3.

1. Laske seuraavien vektoreiden roottorit $\nabla \times \vec{F}$:

- a. $\vec{F} = xy\hat{i} + yz\hat{j} + zx\hat{k}$
- b. $\vec{F} = (\sin y)\hat{i} + (\sin z)\hat{j} + (\sin x)\hat{k}$

2. Olkoon $\vec{F} = 2x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} - 3z\hat{k}$.

- a. Osoita, että $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 0$.
- b. Etsi sellainen vektori \vec{G} , että $\vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{G}$.

3. Olkoon $\vec{F} = x^2\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$. Laske $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F})$.

4. Osoita, että gravitaatiovoima

$$\vec{F} = \frac{-Gm_1m_2}{|\vec{r}|^3} \vec{r}$$

on pyörteetön.

1.

Laske $\nabla \times \vec{F}$.

$$a.) \vec{F} = xy\hat{i} + yz\hat{j} + zx\hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ xy & yz & zx \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(0-y) - \hat{j}(z-0) + \hat{k}(0-x)$$

$$= -y\hat{i} - z\hat{j} - x\hat{k}$$

$$b.) \vec{F} = \sin y \hat{i} + \sin z \hat{j} + \sin x \hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ \sin y & \sin z & \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(0 - \cos z) - \hat{j}(\cos x - 0) + \hat{k}(0 - \cos y)$$

$$= -\cos z \hat{i} - \cos x \hat{j} - \cos y \hat{k}$$

2.

$$a.) \vec{F} = 2x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} - 3z\hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$$

$$= 2 + 1 - 3 = 0$$

2. b) Etsitään \vec{G} jolle $\vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{G}$

$$\nabla \times \vec{G} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(\frac{\partial G_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial z}) - \hat{j}(\frac{\partial G_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial z}) + \hat{k}(\frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial y})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial z} = 2x \\ \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial z} = y \\ \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial y} = -3z \end{cases}$$

Yritetään ensin löytää mahdollisimman yksinkertainen ratkaisu sopivilla valintoilla. Jos ei onnistu, niin valitaan jotain toisin.

Valinta 1: $G_z = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\partial G_y}{\partial z} = 2x \\ \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial z} = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} G_y &= -2xz + C(x,y) \\ G_x &= yz + D(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial y} = -2z + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}C(x,y) - z - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}D(x,y)$$

Valinta 2: $C(x,y) = D(x,y) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial y} = -3z \quad \text{eli kailkci ok!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{G} = yz\hat{i} - 2xz\hat{j}$$

Huom. Tulokseen voidaan lisätä mielivaltaisen konservatiivinen vektorikenttä ja tuloks ei muutuu.

$$\nabla \times (\vec{G} + \nabla \phi) = \nabla \times \vec{G} + \underbrace{\nabla \times \nabla \phi}_{=0} = \nabla \times \vec{G} = \vec{F}$$

3.

$$\text{Olk. } \vec{F} = x^2\hat{i} + y^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(0-0) - \hat{j}(0-0) + \hat{k}(0-0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = 0$$

4.

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3}$$

$GM_1 M_2$ voidaan jätellää pois, sillä se on vakia eikä vauhtua derivointiopeeraalissa,

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

Jos \vec{F} on pyörteeton niin löytyy potentiaalfunktio ϕ s.t.
 $\nabla \phi = \vec{F}$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x \phi &= -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow \phi = -\int \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} + C(y, z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_y \phi = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \partial_y C(y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow C(y, z) = D(z) \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} + D(z)$$

$$\partial_z \phi = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \partial_z D(z) \Rightarrow D(z) = E \in \mathbb{R}$$

Eli löydettiin potentiaalfunktio $\phi = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} + E$

$\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ on pyörteeton.