



## UNIT-I VECTOR CALCULUS

## DIVERGENCE AND CURLOF A VECTOR FIELD

Divergence and curl:

1.  $\text{Div } \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F}$

2.  $\text{curl } \vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{F}$

Problems:

1. If  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$  then find  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$  and  $\nabla \times \vec{F}$

Soln.

Given  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(z^2)$$

$$= 2x + 2y + 2z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 2(x+y+z)$$

$$\text{and } \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{i} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(z^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(y^2) \right] - \vec{j} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(z^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^2) \right] + \vec{k} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2) \right]$$

$$= 0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + 0\vec{k}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

2. Determine the constant 'a' so that the vector  $\vec{F} = (x+z)\vec{i} + (3x+ay)\vec{j} + (x-5z)\vec{k}$  is such that its divergence is zero.

Soln.

Given  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 0$

$$\text{Now } \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x+z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3x+ay) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x-5z) = 0$$

$$1 + a - 5 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a = 4}$$





3] Find  $\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \vec{r}\right)$

Soln.

$$\text{Let } \vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \vec{r} = \frac{x}{r} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{r} \vec{j} + \frac{z}{r} \vec{k}$$

$$\text{Now, } \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \vec{r}\right) = \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{r} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{r} \vec{j} + \frac{z}{r} \vec{k}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{r}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)$$

$$= \frac{r(1) - x \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}}{r^2} + \frac{r(1) - y \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}}{r^2} + \frac{r(1) - z \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ r - x \left(\frac{x}{r}\right) + r - y \left(\frac{y}{r}\right) + r - z \left(\frac{z}{r}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ 3r - \frac{x^2}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ 3r - \frac{1}{r} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ 3r - \frac{1}{r} r^2 \right] = \frac{1}{r^2} [3r - r]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} (2r)$$

$$= \frac{2}{r}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \vec{r}\right) = \frac{2}{r}$$



Scanned with  
CamScanner