Instructor's Solution Manual
Introduction to Electrodynamics
Fourth Edition

David J. Griffiths

2014

Contents

Preface

Although I wrote these solutions, much of the typesetting was done by Jonah Gollub, Christopher Lee, and James Terwilliger (any mistakes are, of course, entirely their fault). Chris also did many of the figures, and I would like to thank him particularly for all his help. If you find errors, please let me know (griffith@reed.edu).

David Griffiths

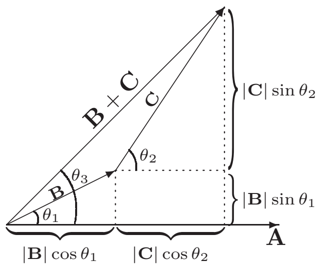
Chapter 1

Vector Analysis

Problem 1.1

(a) From the diagram, $|\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}|\cos\theta_3 = |\mathbf{B}|\cos\theta_1 + |\mathbf{C}|\cos\theta_2$. Multiply by $|\mathbf{A}|$.
$|\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}|\cos\theta_3 = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}|\cos\theta_1 + |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{C}|\cos\theta_2$.
So: $\mathbf{A}\cdot(\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{C}$. (Dot product is distributive)

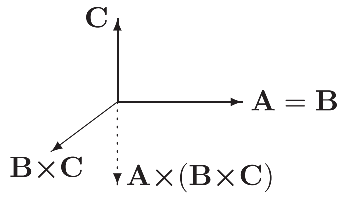
Similarly: $|\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}|\sin\theta_3 = |\mathbf{B}|\sin\theta_1 + |\mathbf{C}|\sin\theta_2$. Mulitply by $|\mathbf{A}|\,\hat{\mathbf{n}}$.
$|\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}|\sin\theta_3\,\hat{\mathbf{n}} = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}|\sin\theta_1\,\hat{\mathbf{n}} + |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{C}|\sin\theta_2\,\hat{\mathbf{n}}$.
If $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ is the unit vector pointing out of the page, it follows that
$\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}+\mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) + (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{C})$. (Cross product is distributive)



(b) For the general case, see G. E. Hay's *Vector and Tensor Analysis*, Chapter 1, Section 7 (dot product) and Section 8 (cross product)

Problem 1.2

The triple cross-product is *not* in general associative. For example, suppose $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{A}$, as in the diagram. Then $(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C})$ points out-of-the-page, and $\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C})$ points *down*, and has magnitude ABC. But $(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{0}$, so $(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\times\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0} \neq \mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C})$.

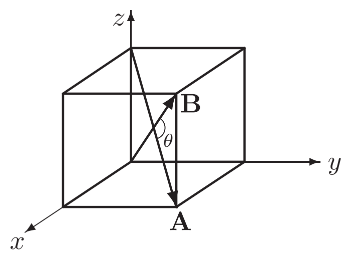


Problem 1.3

$\mathbf{A} = +1\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 1\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 1\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$; $A = \sqrt{3}$; $\mathbf{B} = 1\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 1\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 1\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$; $B = \sqrt{3}$.

$\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = +1 + 1 - 1 = 1 = AB\cos\theta = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}\cos\theta \Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\boxed{\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\tfrac{1}{3}\right) \approx 70.5288^\circ}$$



Problem 1.4

The cross-product of any two vectors in the plane will give a vector perpendicular to the plane. For example, we might pick the base ($\mathbf{A}$) and the left side ($\mathbf{B}$):

$\mathbf{A} = -1\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 0\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$; $\mathbf{B} = -1\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 0\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$.

$$\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 2\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$

This has the right *direction*, but the wrong *magnitude*. To make a *unit* vector out of it, simply divide by its length:

$|\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}| = \sqrt{36+9+4} = 7.$ $\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}|} = \boxed{\frac{6}{7}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{3}{7}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{2}{7}\hat{\mathbf{z}}}.$

Problem 1.5

$$\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ (B_yC_z - B_zC_y) & (B_zC_x - B_xC_z) & (B_xC_y - B_yC_x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$= \hat{\mathbf{x}}[A_y(B_xC_y - B_yC_x) - A_z(B_zC_x - B_xC_z)] + \hat{\mathbf{y}}() + \hat{\mathbf{z}}()$

(I'll just check the x-component; the others go the same way)

$= \hat{\mathbf{x}}(A_yB_xC_y - A_yB_yC_x - A_zB_zC_x + A_zB_xC_z) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}() + \hat{\mathbf{z}}().$

$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}) = [B_x(A_xC_x + A_yC_y + A_zC_z) - C_x(A_xB_x + A_yB_y + A_zB_z)]\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + ()\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + ()\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$

$= \hat{\mathbf{x}}(A_yB_xC_y + A_zB_xC_z - A_yB_yC_x - A_zB_zC_x) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}() + \hat{\mathbf{z}}().$ They agree.

Problem 1.6

$\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) + \mathbf{B}\times(\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{C}\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{C}\cdot\mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{C}\cdot\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{0}.$

So: $\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) - (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\times\mathbf{C} = -\mathbf{B}\times(\mathbf{C}\times\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}).$

If this is zero, then either $\mathbf{A}$ is parallel to $\mathbf{C}$ (including the case in which they point in *opposite* directions, or one is zero), or else $\mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}\cdot\mathbf{A} = 0$, in which case $\mathbf{B}$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ (including the case $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$.)

Conclusion: $\boxed{\mathbf{A}\times(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\times\mathbf{C} \iff \text{either } \mathbf{A} \text{ is parallel to } \mathbf{C}\text{, or } \mathbf{B} \text{ is perpendicular to } \mathbf{A} \text{ and } \mathbf{C}.}$

Problem 1.7

$\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}} = (4\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 6\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 8\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}) - (2\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 8\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 7\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}) = \boxed{2\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 2\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \hat{\mathbf{z}}}$

$\mathscr{r} = \sqrt{4+4+1} = \boxed{3}$

$\hat{\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}}}{\mathscr{r}} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{2}{3}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{1}{3}\hat{\mathbf{z}}}$

Problem 1.8

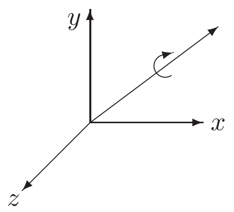
(a) $\bar{A}_y\bar{B}_y + \bar{A}_z\bar{B}_z = (\cos\phi A_y + \sin\phi A_z)(\cos\phi B_y + \sin\phi B_z) + (-\sin\phi A_y + \cos\phi A_z)(-\sin\phi B_y + \cos\phi B_z)$
$= \cos^2\phi A_yB_y + \sin\phi\cos\phi(A_yB_z + A_zB_y) + \sin^2\phi A_zB_z + \sin^2\phi A_yB_y - \sin\phi\cos\phi(A_yB_z + A_zB_y) + \cos^2\phi A_zB_z$
$= (\cos^2\phi + \sin^2\phi)A_yB_y + (\sin^2\phi + \cos^2\phi)A_zB_z = A_yB_y + A_zB_z.$ ✓

(b) $(\overline{A}_x)^2 + (\overline{A}_y)^2 + (\overline{A}_z)^2 = \Sigma_{i=1}^3\overline{A}_i\overline{A}_i = \Sigma_{i=1}^3\left(\Sigma_{j=1}^3R_{ij}A_j\right)\left(\Sigma_{k=1}^3R_{ik}A_k\right) = \Sigma_{j,k}\left(\Sigma_iR_{ij}R_{ik}\right)A_jA_k.$

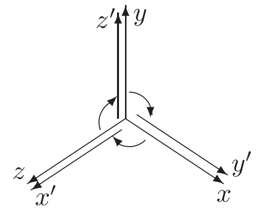
This equals $A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2$ *provided* $\boxed{\Sigma_{i=1}^3R_{ij}R_{ik} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \; if \; j = k \\ 0 \; if \; j \neq k \end{Bmatrix}}$

Moreover, if R is to preserve lengths for *all* vectors $\mathbf{A}$, then this condition is not only *sufficient* but also *necessary*. For suppose $\mathbf{A} = (1,0,0)$. Then $\Sigma_{j,k}\left(\Sigma_i R_{ij}R_{ik}\right)A_jA_k = \Sigma_i R_{i1}R_{i1}$, and this must equal 1 (since we want $\overline{A}_x^2 + \overline{A}_y^2 + \overline{A}_z^2 = 1$). Likewise, $\Sigma_{i=1}^3R_{i2}R_{i2} = \Sigma_{i=1}^3R_{i3}R_{i3} = 1$. To check the case $j \neq k$, choose $\mathbf{A} = (1,1,0)$. Then we want $2 = \Sigma_{j,k}\left(\Sigma_i R_{ij}R_{ik}\right)A_jA_k = \Sigma_i R_{i1}R_{i1} + \Sigma_i R_{i2}R_{i2} + \Sigma_i R_{i1}R_{i2} + \Sigma_i R_{i2}R_{i1}$. But we already know that the first two sums are both 1; the third and fourth are *equal*, so $\Sigma_i R_{i1}R_{i2} = \Sigma_i R_{i2}R_{i1} = 0$, and so on for other unequal combinations of j, k. ✓ In matrix notation: $\tilde{R}R = 1$, where $\tilde{R}$ is the *transpose* of R.

Problem 1.9



Looking down the axis:



A 120° rotation carries the z axis into the y $(=\overline{z})$ axis, y into x $(=\overline{y})$, and x into z $(=\overline{x})$. So $\overline{A}_x = A_z$, $\overline{A}_y = A_x$, $\overline{A}_z = A_y$.

$$\boxed{R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Problem 1.10

(a) $\boxed{\text{No change.}}$ $(\overline{A}_x = A_x,\ \overline{A}_y = A_y,\ \overline{A}_z = A_z)$

(b) $\boxed{\mathbf{A} \longrightarrow -\mathbf{A},}$ in the sense $(\overline{A}_x = -A_x,\ \overline{A}_y = -A_y,\ \overline{A}_z = -A_z)$

(c) $(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) \longrightarrow (-\mathbf{A})\times(-\mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})$. That is, if $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}$, $\boxed{\mathbf{C} \longrightarrow \mathbf{C}}$. *No* minus sign, in contrast to behavior of an "ordinary" vector, as given by (b). If $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ are *pseudovectors*, then $(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) \longrightarrow (\mathbf{A})\times(\mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})$. So the cross-product of two pseudovectors is again a *pseudovector.* In the cross-product of a vector and a pseudovector, one changes sign, the other doesn't, and therefore the cross-product is itself a *vector.* *Angular momentum* $(\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r}\times\mathbf{p})$ and *torque* $(\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{r}\times\mathbf{F})$ are pseudovectors.

(d) $\mathbf{A}\cdot(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C}) \longrightarrow (-\mathbf{A})\cdot((-\mathbf{B})\times(-\mathbf{C})) = -\mathbf{A}\cdot(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C})$. So, if $a = \mathbf{A}\cdot(\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{C})$, then $\boxed{a \longrightarrow -a;}$ a pseudoscalar *changes sign* under inversion of coordinates.

Problem 1.11

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} &(a)\boldsymbol{\nabla} f = 2x\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 3y^2\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 4z^3\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ &(b)\boldsymbol{\nabla} f = 2xy^3z^4\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 3x^2y^2z^4\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 4x^2y^3z^3\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ &(c)\boldsymbol{\nabla} f = e^x \sin y \ln z\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + e^x \cos y \ln z\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + e^x \sin y (1/z)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \end{aligned}}$$

Problem 1.12

(a) $\boldsymbol{\nabla} h = 10[(2y - 6x - 18)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (2x - 8y + 28)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}]$. $\boldsymbol{\nabla} h = 0$ at summit, so

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &2y - 6x - 18 = 0 \\ &2x - 8y + 28 = 0 \Longrightarrow 6x - 24y + 84 = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} 2y - 18 - 24y + 84 = 0.$$

$22y = 66 \Longrightarrow y = 3 \Longrightarrow 2x - 24 + 28 = 0 \Longrightarrow x = -2.$

Top is $\boxed{\text{3 miles north, 2 miles west, of South Hadley.}}$

(b) Putting in $x = -2$, $y = 3$:
$h = 10(-12 - 12 - 36 + 36 + 84 + 12) = \boxed{720 \text{ ft.}}$

(c) Putting in $x = 1$, $y = 1$: $\boldsymbol{\nabla} h = 10[(2 - 6 - 18)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (2 - 8 + 28)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}] = 10(-22\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 22\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}) = 220(-\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \hat{\mathbf{y}})$.
$|\boldsymbol{\nabla} h| = 220\sqrt{2} \approx \boxed{311 \text{ ft/mile;}}$ direction: $\boxed{\text{northwest.}}$

Problem 1.13

$\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}} = (x-x')\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (y-y')\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (z-z')\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$; $\quad \mathscr{r} = \sqrt{(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2+(z-z')^2}$.

(a) $\boldsymbol{\nabla}(\mathscr{r}^{\,2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2+(z-z')^2]\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}()\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}()\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} = 2(x-x')\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2(y-y')\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 2(z-z')\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} = 2\,\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}}$.

(b) $\boldsymbol{\nabla}(\frac{1}{\mathscr{r}}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2+(z-z')^2]^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}()^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}()^{-\frac{1}{2}}\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
$= -\frac{1}{2}()^{-\frac{3}{2}}2(x-x')\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \frac{1}{2}()^{-\frac{3}{2}}2(y-y')\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \frac{1}{2}()^{-\frac{3}{2}}2(z-z')\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$
$= -()^{-\frac{3}{2}}[(x-x')\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (y-y')\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (z-z')\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}] = -(1/\mathscr{r}^{\,3})\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}} = -(1/\mathscr{r}^{\,2})\hat{\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}}}$.

(c) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mathscr{r}^{\,n}) = n\,\mathscr{r}^{\,n-1}\frac{\partial \mathscr{r}}{\partial x} = n\,\mathscr{r}^{\,n-1}(\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\mathscr{r}}2\,\mathscr{r}_x) = n\,\mathscr{r}^{\,n-1}\hat{\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}}}_x$, so $\boxed{\boldsymbol{\nabla}(\mathscr{r}^{\,n}) = n\,\mathscr{r}^{\,n-1}\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\mathscr{r}}}}$

Problem 1.14

$\overline{y} = +y\cos\phi + z\sin\phi$; multiply by $\sin\phi$: $\overline{y}\sin\phi = +y\sin\phi\cos\phi + z\sin^2\phi$.
$\overline{z} = -y\sin\phi + z\cos\phi$; multiply by $\cos\phi$: $\overline{z}\cos\phi = -y\sin\phi\cos\phi + z\cos^2\phi$.
Add: $\overline{y}\sin\phi + \overline{z}\cos\phi = z(\sin^2\phi + \cos^2\phi) = z$. Likewise, $\overline{y}\cos\phi - \overline{z}\sin\phi = y$.
So $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{y}} = \cos\phi$; $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{z}} = -\sin\phi$; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{y}} = \sin\phi$; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{z}} = \cos\phi$. Therefore

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \overline{(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f)}_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{y}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{y}} = +\cos\phi(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f)_y + \sin\phi(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f)_z \\ \overline{(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f)}_z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{z}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{z}} = -\sin\phi(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f)_y + \cos\phi(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f)_z \end{array}\right\} \text{So } \boldsymbol{\nabla}f \text{ transforms as a vector.} \quad \text{qed}$$

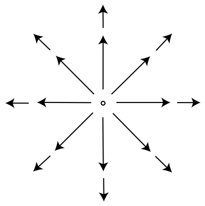
Problem 1.15

$(a)\,\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_a = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3xz^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-2xz) = 2x + 0 - 2x = 0.$

$(b)\,\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_b = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3xz) = y + 2z + 3x.$

$(c)\,\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_c = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xy + z^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(2yz) = 0 + (2x) + (2y) = 2(x+y)$

Problem 1.16



$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{x}{r^3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{y}{r^3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{z}{r^3}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[x(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right]$
$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left[y(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left[z(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right]$
$= ()^{-\frac{3}{2}} + x(-3/2)()^{-\frac{5}{2}}2x + ()^{-\frac{3}{2}} + y(-3/2)()^{-\frac{5}{2}}2y + ()^{-\frac{3}{2}}$
$+ z(-3/2)()^{-\frac{5}{2}}2z = 3r^{-3} - 3r^{-5}(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 3r^{-3} - 3r^{-3} = 0.$

This conclusion is surprising, because, from the diagram, this vector field is obviously diverging away from the origin. How, then, can $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v} = 0$? The answer is that $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v} = 0$ everywhere *except* at the origin, but at the origin our calculation is no good, since $r = 0$, and the expression for $\mathbf{v}$ blows up. In fact, $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}$ is *infinite* at that one point, and zero elsewhere, as we shall see in Sect. 1.5.

Problem 1.17

$\overline{v}_y = \cos\phi\, v_y + \sin\phi\, v_z$; $\overline{v}_z = -\sin\phi\, v_y + \cos\phi\, v_z$.

$\frac{\partial \overline{v}_y}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial \overline{y}}\cos\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \overline{y}}\sin\phi = \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{y}} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{y}}\right)\cos\phi + \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{y}} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{y}}\right)\sin\phi$. Use result in Prob. 1.14:

$= \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\cos\phi + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\sin\phi\right)\cos\phi + \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y}\cos\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\sin\phi\right)\sin\phi.$

$\frac{\partial \overline{v}_z}{\partial \overline{z}} = -\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial \overline{z}}\sin\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \overline{z}}\cos\phi = -\left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{z}} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{z}}\right)\sin\phi + \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial \overline{z}} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \overline{z}}\right)\cos\phi$

$= -\left(-\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\sin\phi + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\cos\phi\right)\sin\phi + \left(-\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y}\sin\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\cos\phi\right)\cos\phi$. So

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}_y}{\partial \bar{y}} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}_z}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\cos^2\phi + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\sin\phi\cos\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y}\sin\phi\cos\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\sin^2\phi + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\sin^2\phi - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\sin\phi\cos\phi$$
$$- \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y}\sin\phi\cos\phi + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\cos^2\phi$$
$$= \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y}\left(\cos^2\phi + \sin^2\phi\right) + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}\left(\sin^2\phi + \cos^2\phi\right) = \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}. \checkmark$$

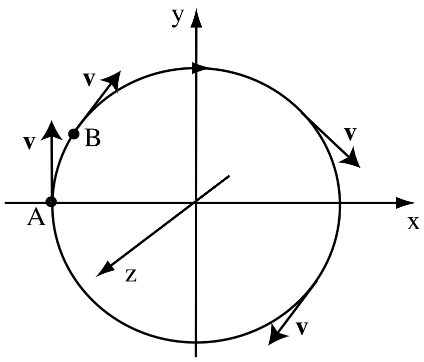
Problem 1.18

(a) $$\nabla\times\mathbf{v}_a = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & 3xz^2 & -2xz \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(0-6xz) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(0+2z) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(3z^2-0) = \boxed{-6xz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2z\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3z^2\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.}$$

(b) $$\nabla\times\mathbf{v}_b = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & 2yz & 3xz \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(0-2y) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(0-3z) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(0-x) = \boxed{-2y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 3z\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - x\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.}$$

(c) $$\nabla\times\mathbf{v}_c = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & (2xy+z^2) & 2yz \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(2z-2z) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(0-0) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(2y-2y) = \boxed{\mathbf{0}.}$$

Problem 1.19



As we go from point A to point B (9 o'clock to 10 o'clock), x increases, y increases, v_x increases, and v_y decreases, so $\partial v_x/\partial y > 0$, while $\partial v_y/\partial y < 0$. On the circle, $v_z = 0$, and there is no dependence on z, so Eq. 1.41 says

$$\nabla\times\mathbf{v} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}\left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\right)$$

points in the $\boxed{\text{negative } z \text{ direction}}$ (into the page), as the right hand rule would suggest. (Pick any other nearby points on the circle and you will come to the same conclusion.) [I'm sorry, but I cannot remember who suggested this cute illustration.]

Problem 1.20

$\mathbf{v} = y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$; or $\mathbf{v} = yz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + xz\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + xy\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$; or $\mathbf{v} = (3x^2z - z^3)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 3\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (x^3 - 3xz^2)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$;
or $\mathbf{v} = (\sin x)(\cosh y)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - (\cos x)(\sinh y)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$; etc.

Problem 1.21

(i) $$\nabla(fg) = \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial x}\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial y}\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial(fg)}{\partial z}\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \left(f\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + g\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(f\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + g\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(f\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + g\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
$$= f\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}\right) + g\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}\right) = f(\nabla g) + g(\nabla f). \quad \text{qed}$$

(iv) $$\nabla\cdot(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(A_yB_z - A_zB_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(A_zB_x - A_xB_z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(A_xB_y - A_yB_x)$$
$$= A_y\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} + B_z\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - A_z\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - B_y\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} + A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} + B_x\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - A_x\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - B_z\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}$$
$$+ A_x\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} + B_y\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - B_x\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}$$
$$= B_x\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}\right) + B_y\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}\right) + B_z\left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right) - A_x\left(\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z}\right)$$
$$- A_y\left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x}\right) - A_z\left(\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y}\right) = \mathbf{B}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{B}). \quad \text{qed}$$

(v) $$\nabla\times(f\mathbf{A}) = \left(\frac{\partial(fA_z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(fA_y)}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\frac{\partial(fA_x)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(fA_z)}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(\frac{\partial(fA_y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(fA_x)}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$= \left(f\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - f\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} - A_y\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(f\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} + A_x\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - f\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - A_z\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$
$$+ \left(f\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - f\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} - A_x\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
$$= f\left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}\right]$$
$$- \left[\left(A_y\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - A_z\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(A_z\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - A_x\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(A_x\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - A_y\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}\right]$$
$$= f\,(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla} f). \quad \text{qed}$$

Problem 1.22

(a) $$(\mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla)\,\mathbf{B} = \left(A_x\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(A_x\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$
$$+ \left(A_x\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$

(b) $\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} = \frac{x\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + z\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$. Let's just do the x component.

$$[(\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cdot\nabla)\hat{\mathbf{r}}]_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ }}\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{r}\left\{x\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\ }} + x(-\tfrac{1}{2})\frac{1}{(\sqrt{\ })^3}2x\right] + yx\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(\sqrt{\ })^3}2y\right] + zx\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(\sqrt{\ })^3}2z\right]\right\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{r}\left\{\frac{x}{r} - \frac{1}{r^3}\left(x^3 + xy^2 + xz^2\right)\right\} = \frac{1}{r}\left\{\frac{x}{r} - \frac{x}{r^3}\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)\right\} = \frac{1}{r}\left(\frac{x}{r} - \frac{x}{r}\right) = 0.$$

Same goes for the other components. Hence: $\boxed{(\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cdot\nabla)\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{0}}$.

(c) $$(\mathbf{v}_a\cdot\nabla)\,\mathbf{v}_b = \left(x^2\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 3xz^2\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - 2xz\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)(xy\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2yz\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3xz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}})$$
$$= x^2\,(y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 0\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3z\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}) + 3xz^2\,(x\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2z\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 0\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}) - 2xz\,(0\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2y\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3x\,\hat{\mathbf{z}})$$
$$= \left(x^2y + 3x^2z^2\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left(6xz^3 - 4xyz\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left(3x^2z - 6x^2z\right)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
$$= \boxed{x^2\left(y + 3z^2\right)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2xz\left(3z^2 - 2y\right)\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 3x^2z\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}}$$

Problem 1.23

(ii) $$[\boldsymbol{\nabla}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B})]_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(A_xB_x + A_yB_y + A_zB_z) = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x}B_x + A_x\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x}B_y + A_y\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}B_z + A_z\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x}$$

$$[\mathbf{A}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B})]_x = A_y(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B})_z - A_z(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B})_y = A_y\left(\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y}\right) - A_z\left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x}\right)$$
$$[\mathbf{B}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A})]_x = B_y\left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right) - B_z\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}\right)$$
$$[(\mathbf{A}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{B}]_x = \left(A_x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)B_x = A_x\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}$$
$$[(\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{A}]_x = B_x\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + B_y\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} + B_z\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}$$

So $[\mathbf{A}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{A}]_x$

$$= A_y\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} - A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} + A_z\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} + B_y\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - B_y\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} - B_z\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} + B_z\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}$$
$$+A_x\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} + B_x\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + B_y\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} + B_z\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}$$
$$= B_x\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + A_x\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + B_y\left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \cancel{\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}}\right) + A_y\left(\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \cancel{\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y}}\right)$$
$$+B_z\left(-\cancel{\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} + \cancel{\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}}\right) + A_z\left(-\cancel{\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} + \cancel{\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}}\right)$$
$$= [\boldsymbol{\nabla}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B})]_x \text{ (same for } y \text{ and } z)$$

(vi) $$[\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})]_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})_z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(A_xB_y - A_yB_x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(A_zB_x - A_xB_z)$$
$$= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}B_y + A_x\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y}B_x - A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}B_x - A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}B_z + A_x\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}$$

$[(\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{A})]_x$
$$= B_x\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + B_y\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} + B_z\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - A_x\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} - A_y\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} - A_z\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} + A_x\left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}\right) - B_x\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$= B_y \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} + A_x\left(-\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}\right) + B_x\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}\right)$$
$$+ A_y\left(-\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y}\right) + A_z\left(-\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z}\right) + B_z\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}\right)$$
$$= [\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})]_x \text{ (same for } y \text{ and } z)$$

Problem 1.24

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}(f/g) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f/g)\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f/g)\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(f/g)\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
$$= \frac{g\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - f\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}}{g^2}\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{g\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - f\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{g^2}\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{g\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - f\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}}{g^2}\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{g^2}\left[g\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}\right) - f\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{z}}\right)\right] = \frac{g\nabla f - f\nabla g}{g^2}. \quad \text{qed}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\mathbf{A}/g) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(A_x/g) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(A_y/g) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(A_z/g)$$
$$= \frac{g\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - A_x\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}}{g^2} + \frac{g\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} - A_y\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{g^2} + \frac{g\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - A_z\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}}{g^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{g^2}\left[g\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}\right) - \left(A_x\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + A_y\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + A_z\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right)\right] = \frac{g\nabla\cdot\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A}\cdot\nabla g}{g^2}. \quad \text{qed}$$

$$[\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\mathbf{A}/g)]_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(A_z/g) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(A_y/g)$$
$$= \frac{g\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - A_z\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{g^2} - \frac{g\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} - A_y\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}}{g^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{g^2}\left[g\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}\right) - \left(A_z\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - A_y\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right)\right]$$
$$= \frac{g(\nabla\times\mathbf{A})_x + (\mathbf{A}\times\nabla g)_x}{g^2} \text{ (same for } y \text{ and } z). \quad \text{qed}$$

Problem 1.25

(a) $$\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ x & 2y & 3z \\ 3y & -2x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(6xz) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(9zy) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(-2x^2 - 6y^2)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(6xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(9zy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-2x^2 - 6y^2) = 6z + 9z + 0 = 15z$$
$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(2y)\right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(3z)\right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x)\right) = 0;\ \mathbf{B}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A}) = 0$$
$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(0) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-2x)\right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(0)\right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-2x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3y)\right) = -5\,\hat{\mathbf{z}};\ \mathbf{A}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B}) = -15z$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) \stackrel{?}{=} \mathbf{B}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B}) = 0 - (-15z) = 15z. \checkmark$$

(b) $\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B} = 3xy - 4xy = -xy$; $\boldsymbol{\nabla}(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}) = \boldsymbol{\nabla}(-xy) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-xy) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-xy) = -y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$

$$\mathbf{A}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ x & 2y & 3z \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(-10y) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(5x);\ \mathbf{B}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{B} = \left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 2y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + 3z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)(3y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 2x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(6y) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(-2x)$$
$$(\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{A} = \left(3y\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - 2x\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)(x\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2y\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3z\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(3y) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(-4x)$$

$$\mathbf{A}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{A}$$
$$= -10y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 5x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 6y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 2x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 4x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} = -y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\mathbf{A}\cdot\mathbf{B}). \checkmark$$

(c) $$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-2x^2 - 6y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(9zy)\right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(6xz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-2x^2 - 6y^2)\right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(9zy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(6xz)\right)$$
$$= \hat{\mathbf{x}}(-12y - 9y) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(6x + 4x) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(0) = -21y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 10x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3z) = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6;\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{B} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(3y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-2x) = 0$$

$(\mathbf{B}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A}\cdot\boldsymbol{\nabla})\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{A}) = 3y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 4x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 6y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - 18y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 12x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} = -21y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 10x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}$
$= \boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})$. ✓

Problem 1.26

(a) $\frac{\partial^2 T_a}{\partial x^2} = 2;\ \frac{\partial^2 T_a}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 T_a}{\partial z^2} = 0 \ \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 T_a = 2.}$

(b) $\frac{\partial^2 T_b}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 T_b}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 T_b}{\partial z^2} = -T_b \ \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 T_b = -3T_b = -3\sin x \sin y \sin z.}$

(c) $\frac{\partial^2 T_c}{\partial x^2} = 25T_c\ ;\ \frac{\partial^2 T_c}{\partial y^2} = -16T_c\ ;\ \frac{\partial^2 T_c}{\partial z^2} = -9T_c \ \Rightarrow \boxed{\nabla^2 T_c = 0.}$

(d)
$$\left.\begin{array}{l}
\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} = 2\ ;\ \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} = 0 \ \Rightarrow\ \nabla^2 v_x = 2 \\
\frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial y^2} = 0\ ;\ \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial z^2} = 6x \ \Rightarrow\ \nabla^2 v_y = 6x \\
\frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} = 0 \ \Rightarrow\ \nabla^2 v_z = 0
\end{array}\right\} \boxed{\nabla^2 \mathbf{v} = 2\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 6x\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}.}$$

Problem 1.27

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\right)$$
$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial x\,\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial y\,\partial x}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y\,\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z\,\partial y}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial z\,\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial x\,\partial z}\right) = 0, \text{ by equality of cross-derivatives.}$$

From Prob. 1.18: $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v}_a = -6xz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2z\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 3z^2\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} \ \Rightarrow\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v}_a) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-6xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3z^2) = -6z + 6z = 0.$

Problem 1.28

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}t) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}\left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y\,\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z\,\partial y}\right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}\left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial z\,\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x\,\partial z}\right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}\left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x\,\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y\,\partial x}\right)$$
$= 0$, by equality of cross-derivatives.

In Prob. 1.11(b), $\boldsymbol{\nabla}f = 2xy^3z^4\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 3x^2y^2z^4\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + 4x^2y^3z^3\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}$, so

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times(\boldsymbol{\nabla}f) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}} & \hat{\mathbf{y}} & \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xy^3z^4 & 3x^2y^2z^4 & 4x^2y^3z^3 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \hat{\mathbf{x}}(3\cdot 4x^2y^2z^3 - 4\cdot 3x^2y^2z^3) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(4\cdot 2xy^3z^3 - 2\cdot 4xy^3z^3) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(2\cdot 3xy^2z^4 - 3\cdot 2xy^2z^4) = 0. \checkmark$$

Problem 1.29

(a) $(0,0,0) \longrightarrow (1,0,0)$. $x: 0\to 1, y = z = 0; d\mathbf{l} = dx\,\hat{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = x^2\,dx; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1 x^2\,dx = (x^3/3)|_0^1 = 1/3.$
$(1,0,0) \longrightarrow (1,1,0)$. $x = 1, y: 0\to 1, z = 0; d\mathbf{l} = dy\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 2yz\,dy = 0; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0.$
$(1,1,0) \longrightarrow (1,1,1)$. $x = y = 1, z: 0\to 1; d\mathbf{l} = dz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = y^2\,dz = dz; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1 dz = z|_0^1 = 1.$
Total: $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = (1/3) + 0 + 1 = \boxed{4/3.}$

(b) $(0,0,0) \longrightarrow (0,0,1)$. $x = y = 0, z: 0\to 1; d\mathbf{l} = dz\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = y^2\,dz = 0; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0.$
$(0,0,1) \longrightarrow (0,1,1)$. $x = 0, y: 0\to 1, z = 1; d\mathbf{l} = dy\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 2yz\,dy = 2y\,dy; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1 2y\,dy = y^2|_0^1 = 1.$
$(0,1,1) \longrightarrow (1,1,1)$. $x: 0\to 1, y = z = 1; d\mathbf{l} = dx\,\hat{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = x^2\,dx; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1 x^2\,dx = (x^3/3)|_0^1 = 1/3.$
Total: $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 + 1 + (1/3) = \boxed{4/3.}$

(c) $x = y = z: 0\to 1; dx = dy = dz; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = x^2\,dx + 2yz\,dy + y^2\,dz = x^2\,dx + 2x^2\,dx + x^2\,dx = 4x^2\,dx;$
$\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1 4x^2\,dx = (4x^3/3)|_0^1 = \boxed{4/3.}$

(d) $\oint \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = (4/3) - (4/3) = \boxed{0.}$

Problem 1.30

$x, y : 0 \to 1, z = 0; d\mathbf{a} = dx\,dy\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}; \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = y(z^2-3)\,dx\,dy = -3y\,dx\,dy; \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = -3\int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 y\,dy = -3(x|_0^2)(\frac{y^2}{2}|_0^2) = -3(2)(2) = \boxed{-12.}$ In Ex. 1.7 we got 20, for the same boundary line (the square in the xy-plane), so the answer is $\boxed{\text{no:}}$ the surface integral does *not* depend only on the boundary line. The *total* flux for the cube is $20 + 12 = \boxed{32.}$

Problem 1.31

$\int T\,d\tau = \int z^2\,dx\,dy\,dz$. You can do the integrals in any order—here it is simplest to save z for last:

$$\int z^2 \left[\int \left(\int dx\right) dy\right] dz.$$

The sloping surface is $x+y+z=1$, so the x integral is $\int_0^{(1-y-z)} dx = 1-y-z$. For a given z, y ranges from 0 to $1-z$, so the y integral is $\int_0^{(1-z)}(1-y-z)\,dy = [(1-z)y-(y^2/2)]|_0^{(1-z)} = (1-z)^2-[(1-z)^2/2] = (1-z)^2/2 = (1/2)-z+(z^2/2)$. Finally, the z integral is $\int_0^1 z^2(\frac{1}{2}-z+\frac{z^2}{2})\,dz = \int_0^1(\frac{z^2}{2}-z^3+\frac{z^4}{2})\,dz = (\frac{z^3}{6}-\frac{z^4}{4}+\frac{z^5}{10})|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}-\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{10} = \boxed{1/60.}$

Problem 1.32

$T(\mathbf{b}) = 1+4+2 = 7;\ T(\mathbf{a}) = 0.\ \Rightarrow \boxed{T(\mathbf{b})-T(\mathbf{a}) = 7.}$

$\boldsymbol{\nabla}T = (2x+4y)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + (4x+2z^3)\hat{\mathbf{y}} + (6yz^2)\hat{\mathbf{z}};\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = (2x+4y)dx + (4x+2z^3)dy + (6yz^2)dz$

(a) Segment 1: $x: 0\to 1,\ y=z=dy=dz=0.\ \int\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(2x)\,dx = x^2\big|_0^1 = 1.$
Segment 2: $y: 0\to 1,\ x=1,\ z=0,\ dx=dz=0.\ \int\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(4)\,dy = 4y|_0^1 = 4.$
Segment 3: $z: 0\to 1,\ x=y=1,\ dx=dy=0.\ \int\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(6z^2)\,dz = 2z^3\big|_0^1 = 2.$
$\Big\}\ \int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}}\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 7.$ ✓

(b) Segment 1: $z: 0\to 1,\ x=y=dx=dy=0.\ \int\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(0)\,dz = 0.$
Segment 2: $y: 0\to 1,\ x=0,\ z=1,\ dx=dz=0.\ \int\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(2)\,dy = 2y|_0^1 = 2.$
Segment 3: $x: 0\to 1,\ y=z=1,\ dy=dz=0.\ \int\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(2x+4)\,dx$
$= (x^2+4x)\big|_0^1 = 1+4 = 5.$
$\Big\}\ \int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}}\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 7.$ ✓

(c) $x: 0\to 1,\ y=x,\ z=x^2,\ dy=dx,\ dz=2x\,dx.$

$\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = (2x+4x)dx + (4x+2x^6)dx + (6xx^4)2x\,dx = (10x+14x^6)dx.$

$\int_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{b}}\boldsymbol{\nabla}T\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^1(10x+14x^6)dx = (5x^2+2x^7)\big|_0^1 = 5+2 = 7.$ ✓

Problem 1.33

$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v} = y+2z+3x$

$\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v})d\tau = \int(y+2z+3x)\,dx\,dy\,dz = \iint\left\{\int_0^2(y+2z+3x)\,dx\right\}dy\,dz$

$\hookrightarrow \left[(y+2z)x+\frac{3}{2}x^2\right]_0^2 = 2(y+2z)+6$

$= \int\left\{\int_0^2(2y+4z+6)dy\right\}dz$

$\hookrightarrow \left[y^2+(4z+6)y\right]_0^2 = 4+2(4z+6) = 8z+16$

$= \int_0^2(8z+16)dz = (4z^2+16z)\big|_0^2 = 16+32 = \boxed{48.}$

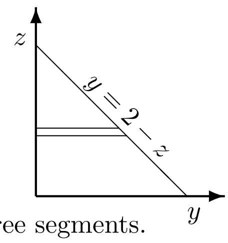
Numbering the surfaces as in Fig. 1.29:

(i) $d\mathbf{a} = dy\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}}, x = 2.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 2y\,dy\,dz.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \iint 2y\,dy\,dz = 2y^2\big|_0^2 = 8.$
(ii) $d\mathbf{a} = -dy\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}}, x = 0.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$
(iii) $d\mathbf{a} = dx\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}, y = 2.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 4z\,dx\,dz.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \iint 4z\,dx\,dz = 16.$
(iv) $d\mathbf{a} = -dx\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}, y = 0.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$
(v) $d\mathbf{a} = dx\,dy\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}, z = 2.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 6x\,dx\,dy.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 24.$
(vi) $d\mathbf{a} = -dx\,dy\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}, z = 0.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$
$\Rightarrow \int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 8 + 16 + 24 = 48$ ✓

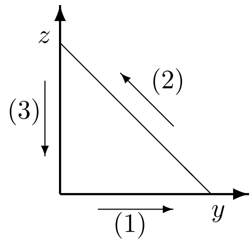
Problem 1.34

$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}(0 - 2y) + \hat{\mathbf{y}}(0 - 3z) + \hat{\mathbf{z}}(0 - x) = -2y\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} - 3z\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - x\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$
$d\mathbf{a} = dy\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}}$, if we agree that the path integral shall run counterclockwise. So $(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = -2y\,dy\,dz.$

$$\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int\left\{\int_0^{2-z}(-2y)dy\right\}dz$$
$$\hookrightarrow y^2\Big|_0^{2-z} = -(2-z)^2$$
$$= -\int_0^2(4 - 4z + z^2)dz = -\left(4z - 2z^2 + \frac{z^3}{3}\right)\Big|_0^2$$
$$= -\left(8 - 8 + \frac{8}{3}\right) = \boxed{-\frac{8}{3}}$$



Meanwhile, $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = (xy)dx + (2yz)dy + (3zx)dz$. There are three segments.



(1) $x = z = 0;$ $dx = dz = 0.$ $y : 0 \to 2.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0.$
(2) $x = 0;$ $z = 2 - y;$ $dx = 0,$ $dz = -dy,$ $y : 2 \to 0.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 2yz\,dy.$
$\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_2^0 2y(2-y)dy = -\int_0^2(4y - 2y^2)dy = -\left(2y^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^3\right)\Big|_0^2 = -\left(8 - \frac{2}{3}\cdot 8\right) = -\frac{8}{3}.$
(3) $x = y = 0;$ $dx = dy = 0;$ $z : 2 \to 0.$ $\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0.$ $\int \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0.$ So $\oint \mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{8}{3}.$ ✓

Problem 1.35

By Corollary 1, $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a}$ should equal $\frac{4}{3}$. $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v} = (4z^2 - 2x)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + 2z\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$

(i) $d\mathbf{a} = dy\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{x}},$ $x = 1;$ $y, z : 0 \to 1.$ $(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = (4z^2 - 2)dy\,dz;$ $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_0^1(4z^2 - 2)dz$ $= \left(\frac{4}{3}z^3 - 2z\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3} - 2 = -\frac{2}{3}.$
(ii) $d\mathbf{a} = -dx\,dy\,\hat{\mathbf{z}},$ $z = 0;$ $x, y : 0 \to 1.$ $(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0;$ $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$
(iii) $d\mathbf{a} = dx\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{y}},$ $y = 1;$ $x, z : 0 \to 1.$ $(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0;$ $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$
(iv) $d\mathbf{a} = -dx\,dz\,\hat{\mathbf{y}},$ $y = 0;$ $x, z : 0 \to 1.$ $(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0;$ $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0.$
(v) $d\mathbf{a} = dx\,dy\,\hat{\mathbf{z}},$ $z = 1;$ $x, y : 0 \to 1.$ $(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 2\,dx\,dy;$ $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = 2.$

$\Rightarrow \int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\times\mathbf{v})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = -\frac{2}{3} + 2 = \frac{4}{3}.$ ✓

Problem 1.36

(a) Use the product rule $\nabla\times(f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla\times\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A}\times(\nabla f)$:

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} f(\nabla\times\mathbf{A})\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int_{\mathcal{S}} \nabla\times(f\mathbf{A})\cdot d\mathbf{a} + \int_{\mathcal{S}}[\mathbf{A}\times(\nabla f)]\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \oint_{\mathcal{P}} f\mathbf{A}\cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{\mathcal{S}}[\mathbf{A}\times(\nabla f)]\cdot d\mathbf{a}. \quad \text{qed}$$

(I used Stokes' theorem in the last step.)

(b) Use the product rule $\nabla\cdot(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{B})$:

$$\int_{\mathcal{V}} \mathbf{B}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{A})d\tau = \int_{\mathcal{V}} \nabla\cdot(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\,d\tau + \int_{\mathcal{V}} \mathbf{A}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{B})\,d\tau = \oint_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B})\cdot d\mathbf{a} + \int_{\mathcal{V}} \mathbf{A}\cdot(\nabla\times\mathbf{B})\,d\tau. \quad \text{qed}$$

(I used the divergence theorem in the last step.)

Problem 1.37 $\boxed{r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}; \quad \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right); \quad \phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).}$

Problem 1.38

There are many ways to do this one—probably the most illuminating way is to work it out by trigonometry from Fig. 1.36. The most systematic approach is to study the expression:

$$\mathbf{r} = x\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + z\,\hat{\mathbf{z}} = r\sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + r\sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + r\cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$

If I only vary r slightly, then $d\mathbf{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\mathbf{r})dr$ is a short vector pointing in the direction of increase in r. To make it a unit vector, I must divide by its length. Thus:

$$\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial r}}{\left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial r}\right|};\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \frac{\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\theta}}{\left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\theta}\right|};\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = \frac{\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\phi}}{\left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\phi}\right|}.$$

$\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial r} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}};\ \left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial r}\right|^2 = \sin^2\theta\cos^2\phi + \sin^2\theta\sin^2\phi + \cos^2\theta = 1.$

$\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\theta} = r\cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + r\cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - r\sin\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}};\ \left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\theta}\right|^2 = r^2\cos^2\theta\cos^2\phi + r^2\cos^2\theta\sin^2\phi + r^2\sin^2\theta = r^2.$

$\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\phi} = -r\sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + r\sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}};\ \left|\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\phi}\right|^2 = r^2\sin^2\theta\sin^2\phi + r^2\sin^2\theta\cos^2\phi = r^2\sin^2\theta.$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned}&\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.\\ &\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.\\ &\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}.\end{aligned}}$$

Check: $\hat{\mathbf{r}}\cdot\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin^2\theta(\cos^2\phi + \sin^2\phi) + \cos^2\theta = \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1,$ ✓

$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}\cdot\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\cos\theta\sin\phi\cos\phi + \cos\theta\sin\phi\cos\phi = 0,$ ✓ etc.

$\sin\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin^2\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin^2\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \sin\theta\cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$

$\cos\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos^2\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos^2\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin\theta\cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$

Add these:

(1) $\sin\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = +\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}};$

(2) $\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}}.$

Multiply (1) by $\cos\phi$, (2) by $\sin\phi$, and subtract:

$$\boxed{\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \sin\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}.}$$

Multiply (1) by $\sin\phi$, (2) by $\cos\phi$, and add:

$$\boxed{\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \sin\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \cos\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}.}$$

$$\cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \cos^2\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$
$$\sin\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \sin\theta\cos\theta\cos\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin\theta\cos\theta\sin\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \sin^2\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{z}}.$$

Subtract these:

$$\boxed{\hat{\mathbf{z}} = \cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{r}} - \sin\theta\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}.}$$

Problem 1.39

(a) $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 r^2) = \frac{1}{r^2}4r^3 = 4r$

$\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_1)d\tau = \int(4r)(r^2\sin\theta\,dr\,d\theta\,d\phi) = (4)\int_0^R r^3 dr\int_0^\pi \sin\theta\,d\theta\int_0^{2\pi}d\phi = (4)\left(\frac{R^4}{4}\right)(2)(2\pi) = \boxed{4\pi R^4}$

$\int\mathbf{v_1}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int(r^2\hat{\mathbf{r}})\cdot(r^2\sin\theta\,d\theta\,d\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = r^4\int_0^\pi\sin\theta\,d\theta\int_0^{2\pi}d\phi = 4\pi R^4$ ✓ (*Note:* at surface of sphere $r = R$.)

(b) $\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{1}{r^2}\right) = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; \boxed{\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_2)d\tau = 0}$

$\int\mathbf{v}_2\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\hat{\mathbf{r}}\right)(r^2\sin\theta\,d\theta\,d\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}}) = \int\sin\theta\,d\theta\,d\phi = \boxed{4\pi.}$

They *don't* agree! The point is that this divergence is zero *except at the origin*, where it blows up, so our calculation of $\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v}_2)$ is *incorrect.* The right answer is 4π.

Problem 1.40

$$\begin{aligned}\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v} &= \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2\,r\cos\theta) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta\,r\sin\theta) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}(r\sin\theta\cos\phi)\\ &= \frac{1}{r^2}3r^2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}r\,2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}r\sin\theta(-\sin\phi)\\ &= 3\cos\theta + 2\cos\theta - \sin\phi = 5\cos\theta - \sin\phi\end{aligned}$$

$$\int(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\mathbf{v})d\tau = \int(5\cos\theta - \sin\phi)\,r^2\sin\theta\,dr\,d\theta\,d\phi = \int_0^R r^2\,dr\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left[\int_0^{2\pi}(5\cos\theta-\sin\phi)\,d\phi\right]d\theta\sin\theta$$
$$\hookrightarrow 2\pi(5\cos\theta)$$

$$= \left(\frac{R^3}{3}\right)(10\pi)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\theta\cos\theta\,d\theta$$
$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\sin^2\theta}{2}\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{5\pi}{3}R^3.}$$

Two surfaces—one the hemisphere: $d\mathbf{a} = R^2\sin\theta\,d\theta\,d\phi\,\hat{\mathbf{r}};\; r = R;\; \phi: 0\to 2\pi,\; \theta: 0\to\frac{\pi}{2}$.

$\int\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int(r\cos\theta)R^2\sin\theta\,d\theta\,d\phi = R^3\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\theta\cos\theta\,d\theta\int_0^{2\pi}d\phi = R^3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(2\pi) = \pi R^3$.

other the flat bottom: $d\mathbf{a} = (dr)(r\sin\theta\,d\phi)(+\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) = r\,dr\,d\phi\,\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ (here $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$). $r: 0\to R,\; \phi: 0\to 2\pi$.

$\int\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \int(r\sin\theta)(r\,dr\,d\phi) = \int_0^R r^2\,dr\int_0^{2\pi}d\phi = 2\pi\frac{R^3}{3}$.

Total: $\int\mathbf{v}\cdot d\mathbf{a} = \pi R^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3 = \frac{5}{3}\pi R^3$. ✓

Problem 1.41 $\boxed{\boldsymbol{\nabla}t = (\cos\theta + \sin\theta\cos\phi)\hat{\mathbf{r}} + (-\sin\theta + \cos\theta\cos\phi)\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{\cancel{\sin\theta}}(-\cancel{\sin\theta}\sin\phi)\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}}$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 t &= \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot(\boldsymbol{\nabla}t)\\ &= \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2(\cos\theta+\sin\theta\cos\phi)\right) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(\sin\theta(-\sin\theta+\cos\theta\cos\phi)) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\phi}(-\sin\phi)\\ &= \frac{1}{r^2}2r(\cos\theta+\sin\theta\cos\phi) + \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}(-2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta\cos\phi - \sin^2\theta\cos\phi) - \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\cos\phi\\ &= \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}[2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2\sin^2\theta\cos\phi - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta\cos\phi - \sin^2\theta\cos\phi - \cos\phi]\\ &= \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\left[(\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta)\cos\phi - \cos\phi\right] = 0.\end{aligned}$$