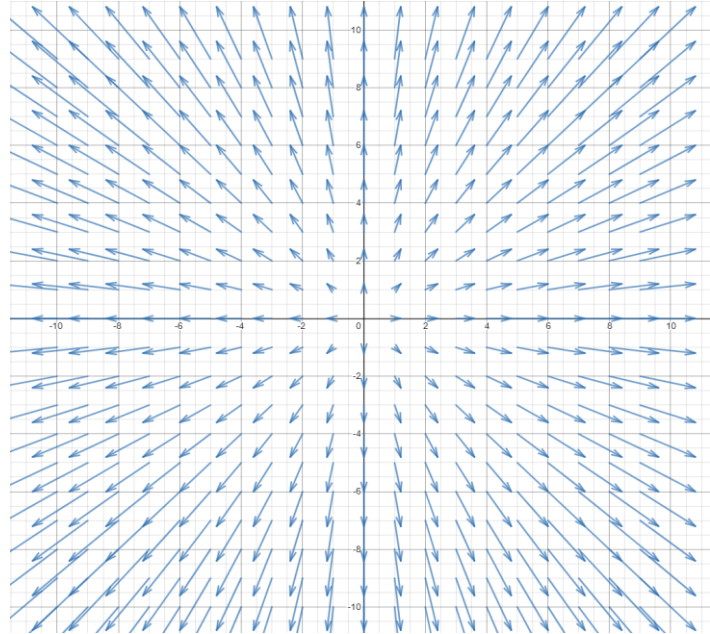
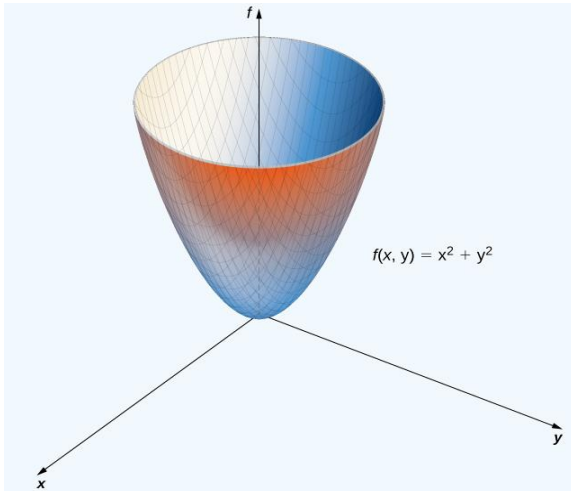


**Theoretical Physics**  
**Prof. Ruiz, UNC Asheville**  
**Chapter E Homework. Differential Form for the Maxwell Equations**

**HW-E1. Gradient.**



(a) Determine  $\vec{A}(x, y) = \nabla g(x, y)$   
 where  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ .

$$\vec{A}(x, y) = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) (x^2 + y^2) = 2x \hat{i} + 2y \hat{j}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{A}(x, y) = 2x \hat{i} + 2y \hat{j}}$$

(b) Calculate  $\vec{B}(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y)$  where  $f(x, y) = x^2 y$ .

$$\vec{B}(x, y) = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) (x^2 y) = 2xy \hat{i} + x^2 \hat{j}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}(x, y) = 2xy \hat{i} + x^2 \hat{j}}$$

(c) Find  $\vec{B}(3, 2) = \nabla f(3, 2)$ .  $\vec{B}(3, 2) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \hat{i} + 3^2 \hat{j}$   $\boxed{\vec{B}(x, y) = 12 \hat{i} + 9 \hat{j}}$

(d)  $D_u f(3, 2) = ?$  for a direction parallel to the vector  $\vec{V} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$ .

We use  $D_u f(x, y) \equiv \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \hat{u}$ . First find the unit vector parallel to  $\vec{V} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$ .

Since the length of  $\vec{V}$  is  $\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , the unit vector parallel to  $\vec{V}$  is

$$\hat{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\hat{j}.$$

$$D_u f(3, 2) \equiv \nabla f(3, 2) \cdot \hat{u} = \vec{B}(3, 2) \cdot \hat{u}$$

$$D_u f(3, 2) = (12\hat{i} + 9\hat{j}) \cdot \hat{u}$$

$$D_u f(3, 2) = (12\hat{i} + 9\hat{j}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\hat{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\hat{j}\right)$$

$$D_u f(3, 2) = \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{9 \cdot 2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

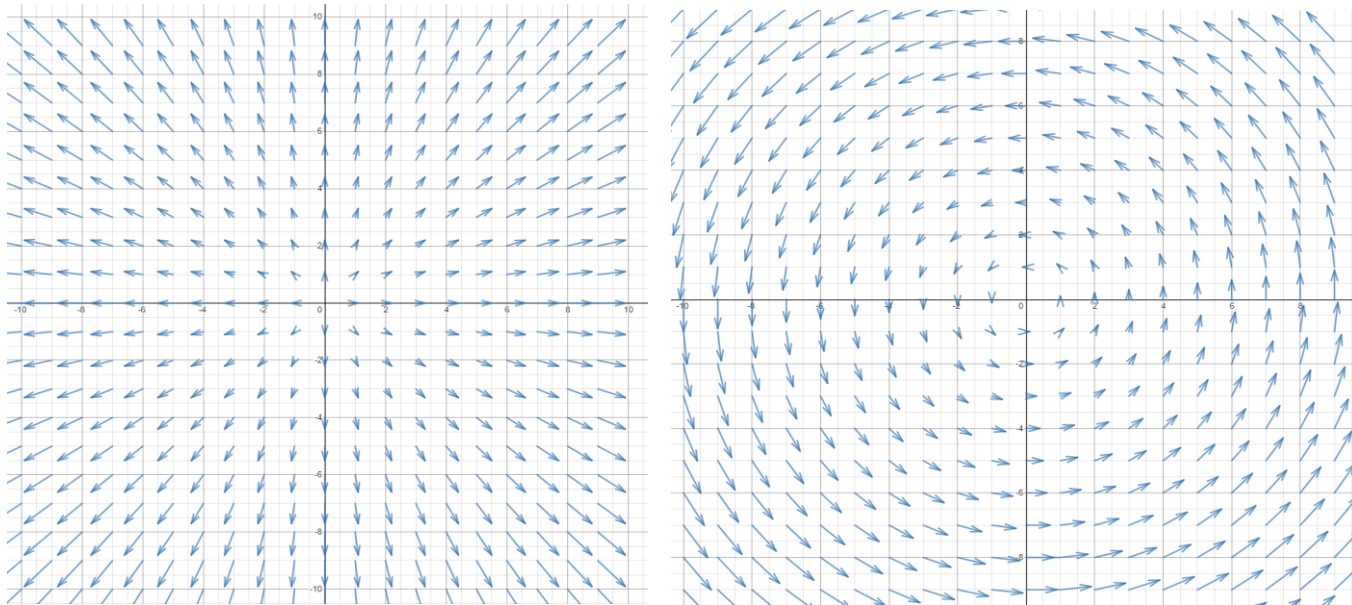
$$D_u f(3, 2) = \frac{30}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$D_u f(3, 2) = \frac{30}{5}\sqrt{5}$$

$$D_u f(3, 2) = 6\sqrt{5}$$

Credits: [Mathematics at LibreTexts](#) for the paraboloid, [desmos.com](#) graphing for the vector figure, and Duane Q. Nykamp for gradient applications at [mathinsight.org](#).

**HW-E2. Divergence and Curl.** The vector field  $\vec{A}(x, y) = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$  appears in the left figure and  $\vec{B}(x, y) = -y\hat{i} + x\hat{j}$  appears in the right figure below.



Courtesy [desmos.com](https://www.desmos.com) graphing.

Calculate the divergence and curl for each of these vector fields.

Give a description in words for the divergence and curl based on your results and the visualizations of the two fields.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A}(x, y) = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \cdot (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j}$$