Warm-up for Monday, February 7th, 2022

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What type of *object* is $\vec{f}(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{g}(x, y, z)$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\vec{f}(x, y, z) \times \vec{g}(x, y, z)$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\vec{h}(x, y, z) \cdot (\vec{f}(x, y, z) \times \vec{g}(x, y, z))$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\nabla f(x, y, z)$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\frac{\partial f(x,y,z)}{\partial x}$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\nabla \cdot \vec{f}(x, y, z)$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\nabla \times \vec{f}(x, y, z)$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

What type of *object* is $\nabla \cdot (\nabla f(x, y, z))$?

- A: A scalar
- B: A pseudoscalar
- C: A vector
- D: A pseudovector

This object is the Laplacian of f:

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla f(x, y, z)) = \nabla^2 f \tag{1}$$

Of all the possible second derivatives of the above objects this is the one we will encounter the most. The rest are zero or less important (grad of divergence). When you see a second derivative, think guilty until proven innocent, in EM.

Using the Gradient

Problem 1.12

The height of a certain hill (in meters) is given by

$$h(x,y) = 10(2xy - 3x^2 - 4y^2 - 18x + 28y + 12)$$
 (2)

where y is the distance (in km) North, and x is the distance East of South Hadley.

- Where is the top of the hill located?
- How high is the hill?
- How steep is the slope in meters per kilometer at a point 1 kilometer North and 1 kilometer East of South Hadley? In what direction is the slope steepest, at that point?