

Visualization

– Flow Visualization (Questions)

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Possible Questions

- Given is the following vector field $\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = (x - y, x^2 - 1, x + z)^T$. Determine the Jacobian, the divergence, and the curl.

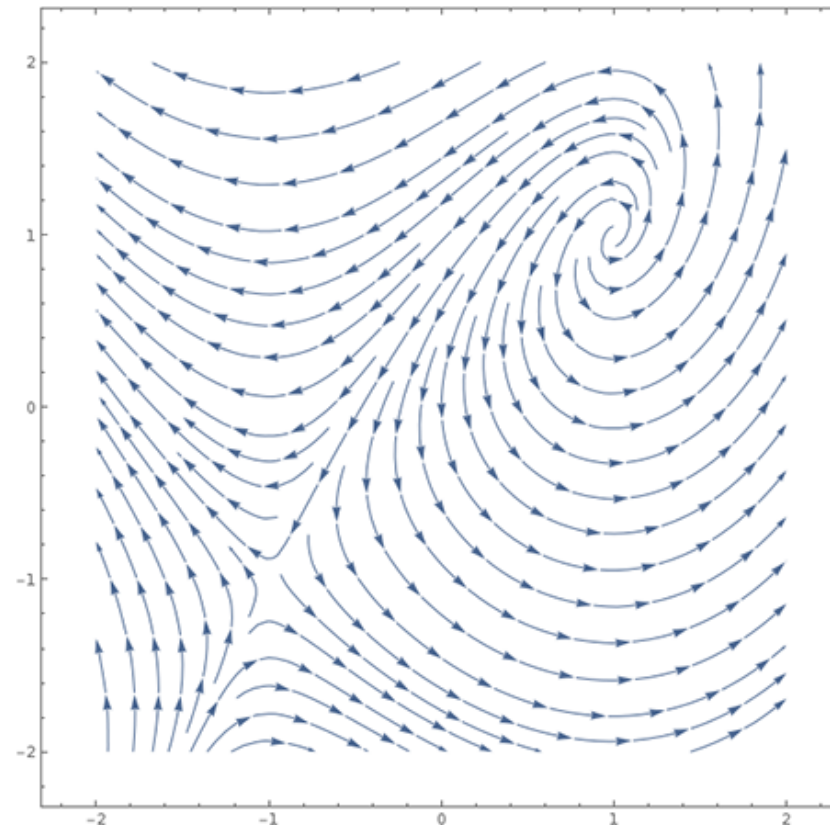
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$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = 2$$

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2x + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



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 - Stream lines:
 - Trajectories of massless particles in a “frozen” (steady) vector field
 - Trajectories of massless particles at one time step
 - Path lines:
 - Trajectories of massless particles in (unsteady/time-varying) flow
 - Follow one particle through time and space

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- Given is the 2D vector field $\boldsymbol{v}(x, y, t) = (-y, x/2)^T$. Perform the Euler integration at $\boldsymbol{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ with $\Delta t = 0.5$.

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- See lecture

Possible Questions

- Given is the vector field $\mathbf{v}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} x + y \\ 4x - 2y \end{pmatrix}$, determine the critical point and classify it.

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- $\mathbf{v}(x, y) = 0 \rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0)$
- $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Compute eigenvalues λ_1, λ_2 :

$$\det \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 1 \\ 4 & -2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{2}$$

We get real eigenvalues: $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 2 \rightarrow$

Saddle point

$$\operatorname{Im}(\lambda_{1,2}) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 < 0$$

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- Explain the algorithm for 2D LIC

