

# **Matlab – 10**

## **Divergence, curl and their application**

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## DIVERGENCE, CURL AND THEIR APPLICATION

### Experiment 10

#### Aim:

- (1) Evaluate the divergence of the vector field  $f = xy^2i + x^2j$  and visualize it through matlab.
- (2) Evaluate the divergence of the vector field  $f = -yx^2i + (x+y^3)j$  and visualize it through matlab.
- (3) Evaluate the divergence of the vector field  $f = xy^2i + x^2j$  and visualize it through matlab.
- (4) Let us verify the Stoke's theorem. For this we will choose S to be portion of the hyperbolic paraboloid  $z = xy$  that is contained in the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , oriented by the upward normal  $\mathbf{n}$ , and we will take  $F = z\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k}$ .

#### For part (1):

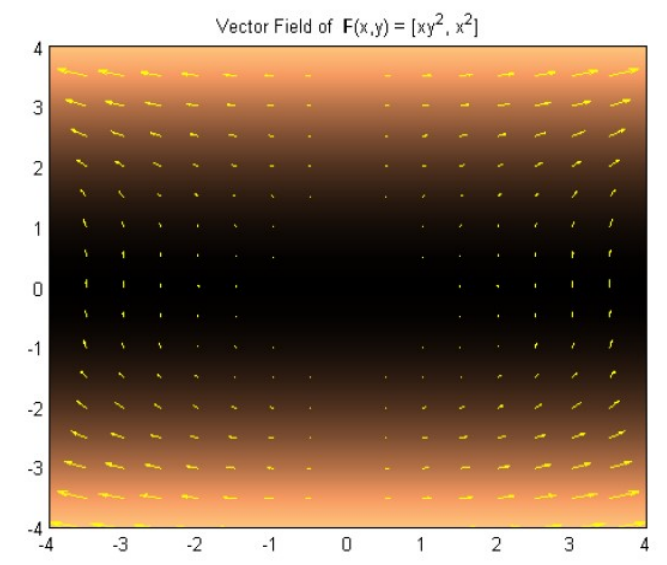
#### The code:

```
x = -4:0:5:4;  
y = x;  
[X, Y] = meshgrid(x,y);  
div1 = divergence(X,Y,X.*(Y.^2),X.^2); %% INPUT IN THE CODE  
figure  
pcolour(X,Y,div1);  
hold on;  
quiver(X,Y,X.*Y.^2,X.^2,'Y');  
hold off;  
colormap copper  
title('Vector Field of {\bf F}\{x,y\} = ');
```

#### Input:

The code itself contains the Input for the following program.

#### The graph:



**For part (2):**

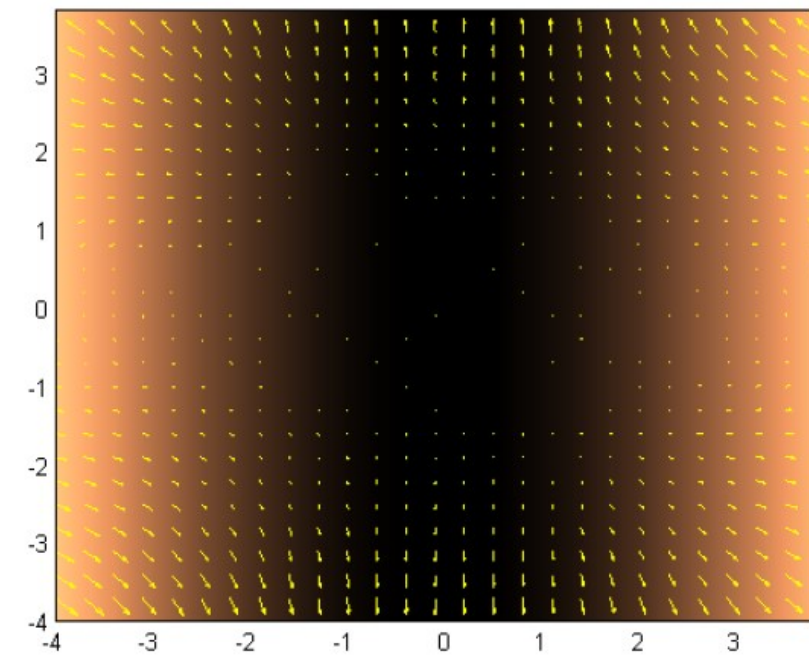
**The code:**

```
x = -4:0:5:4;  
y = x;  
[X, Y] = meshgrid(x,y);  
div1 = divergence(X,Y,-Y.*X.^2,X+Y.^3); %% INPUT IN THE CODE  
figure  
pcolour(X,Y,div1);  
hold on;  
quiver(X,Y,-Y.*X.^2,X+Y.^3,'Y');  
hold off;  
colormap copper  
title('Vector Field of {\bf F}{x,y} = ');
```

**Input:**

The code itself contains the Input for the following program.

**The graph:**



**For part (3):**

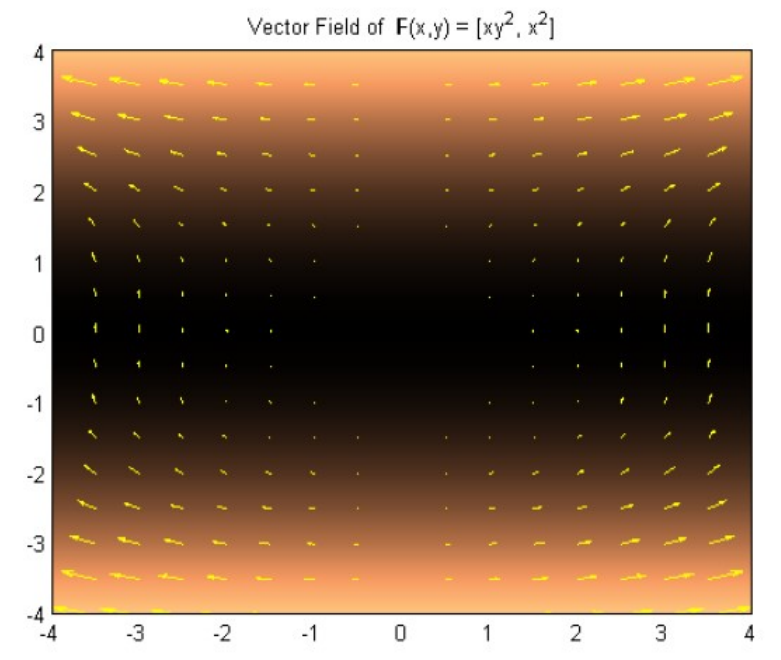
**The code:**

```
x = -4:0:5:4;  
y = x;  
[X, Y] = meshgrid(x,y);  
div1 = divergence(X,Y,X.*(Y.^2),X.^2); %% INPUT IN THE CODE  
figure  
pcolour(X,Y,div1);  
hold on;  
quiver(X,Y,X.*Y.^2,X.^2,'Y');  
hold off;  
colormap copper  
title('Vector Field of {\bf F}{x,y} = ');
```

**Input:**

The code itself contains the Input for the following program.

**The graph:**



**For part (4):**

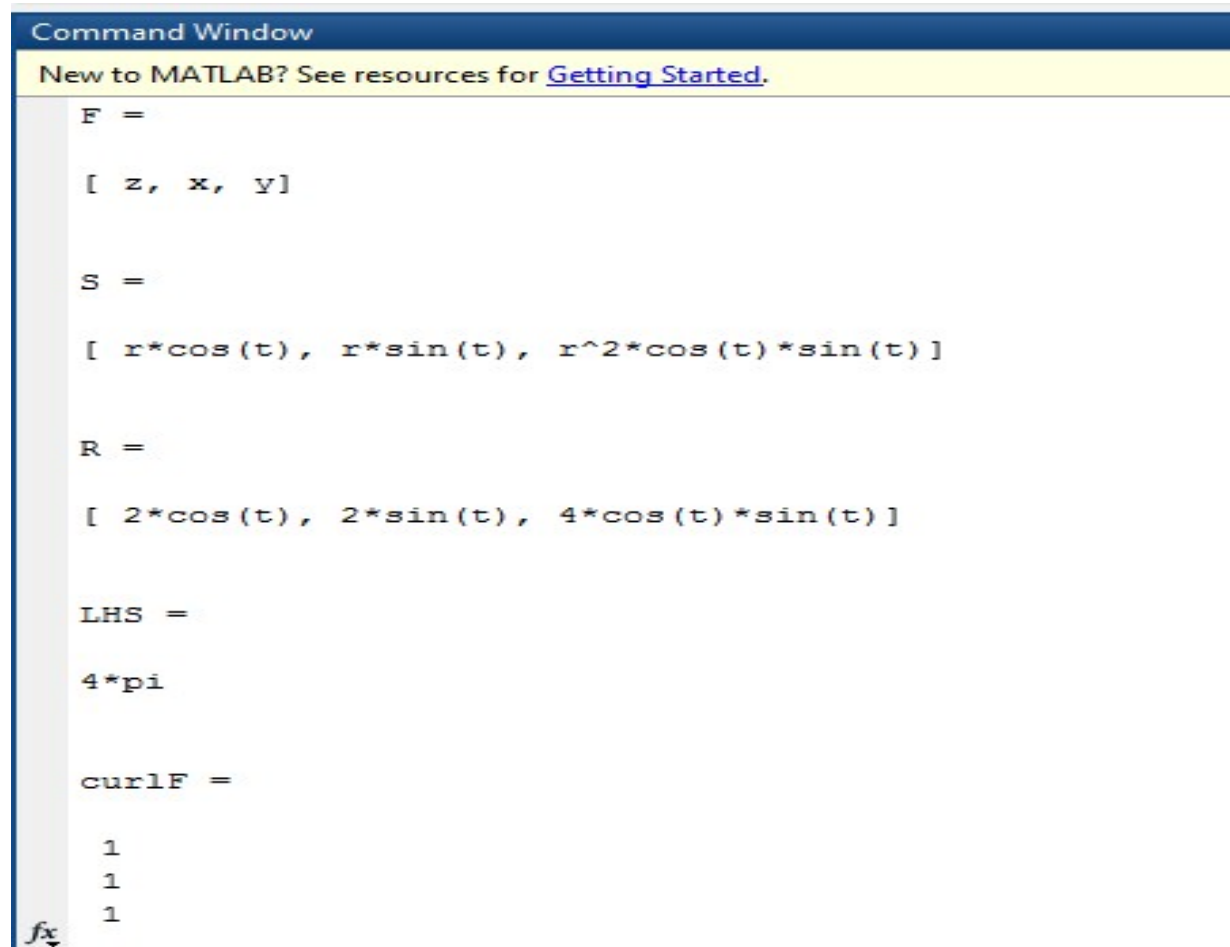
**The code:**

```
clc
clearvars
syms x y z r t
F=[z x y]
S=[r*cos(t) r*sin(t) r^2*cos(t)*sin(t)]
R=subs(S,r,2)
Ft=subs(F,[x,y,z],R);
drt=diff(R,t);
Fdr=dot(Ft,drt);
LHS=int(Fdr,t,0,2*pi)
curlF=curl(F,[x,y,z])
ndS=simplify(cross(diff(S,r),diff(S,t)))
RHS=int(int(dot(curlF,ndS),r,0,2),t,0,2*pi)
```

**Input:**

The code itself contains the Input for the following program.

**Output:**



The screenshot shows the MATLAB Command Window with the following output:

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.

F =

[ z, x, y]

S =

[ r*cos(t), r*sin(t), r^2*cos(t)*sin(t)]

R =

[ 2*cos(t), 2*sin(t), 4*cos(t)*sin(t)]

LHS =

4*pi

curlF =

1
1
1
```

At the bottom left of the Command Window, there is a small icon of a cursor pointing to the text "fx".

## Command Window

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

```
ndS =
```

```
[ -r^2*sin(t), -r^2*cos(t), r]
```

```
RHS =
```

```
4*pi
```

```
fx >> |
```