```
In[*]:= Remove ["Global`*"]
```

Part 1: We begin with the scalar field $f(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)/2$. We then use the Grad function to find the gradient of the field. The expected value is vector xi + yj and the return of the function is exactly as expected.

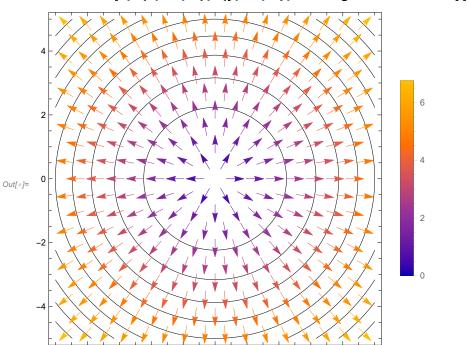
$$ln[*] = f = (x^2 + y^2) / 2$$

Out[*] = $\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)$

$$In[\circ] := \mathbf{v} = Grad[f, \{x, y\}]$$

Out[\circ]= $\{x, y\}$

ln[*]:= Show[ContourPlot[f, {x, -5, 5}, {y, -5, 5}, ContourShading \rightarrow None], VectorPlot[v, {x, -5, 5}, {y, -5, 5}, PlotLegends \rightarrow Automatic]]



We then plot our vector value accordingly and it returns the graph above showing the direction of the gradient and the intensity radiating from the center outwards.

The divergence of the field is expected to be 2 as taking the partial derivative of the x part of the vector field with respect to x yields 1 and is added to the partial derivative of the y part of the vector field with respect to y totaling 2.

Calculating the curl gives the expected value of 0i - 0j + 0k which matches our value.

Part 2: we are giving a new scalar field $f(x,y,z) = -1/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. We then calculate the gradient again and turn the new vector field from 3d to 2d by replacing the z component with 0.

$$ln[*]:= f2 = -1 / Sqrt[x^2 + y^2 + z^2]$$

$$\textit{Out[o]} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$ln[*]:= v2 = Grad[f2, \{x, y, z\}]$$

$$\text{Out[o]= } \left\{ \frac{x}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{3/2}} \text{, } \frac{y}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{3/2}} \text{, } \frac{z}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{3/2}} \right\}$$

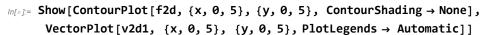
$$ln[-]:= f2d = f2 /. z \rightarrow 0$$

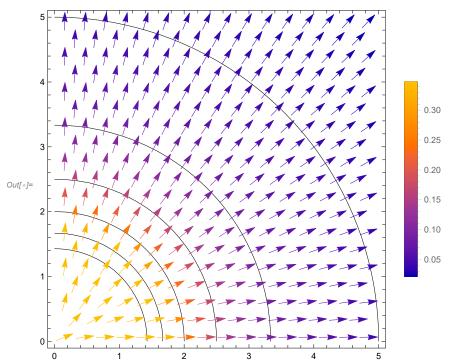
$$\textit{Out[=]}= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$ln[-]:= v2d = v2 /. z \rightarrow 0$$

Out[
$$0$$
]= $\left\{ \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, 0 \right\}$

Out[
$$\sigma$$
]= $\left\{ \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \right\}$





Plotting this new vector field in the first quadrant only yields the graph above. Similar to the first graph but the intensity is now opposite direction.

Calculating the divergence using the 3d version of the vector gives 0 which is unexpected.

In[@]:= tpc = ToPolarCoordinates[v2d]

$$\text{Out[*]= } \Big\{ \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^3} + \frac{y^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^3}} \text{ , } \text{ArcCos} \Big[\frac{x}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^3} + \frac{y^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^3}}} \Big] \text{ , } \text{ArcTan} \Big[\frac{y}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^{3/2}} \text{ , } \emptyset \Big] \Big\}$$

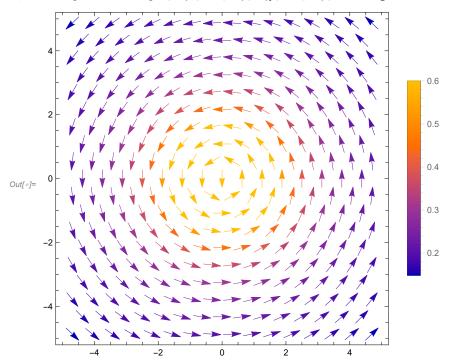
Using the ToPolarCoordinates function, to turn the vector without the z component in polar coordinates, we find that the values do not yield zero. The fields describe their motion.

Part 3: we are given the vector field $v(x,y) + (iy + jx)/(x^2 + y^2)$. We then graph the field and find the curl.

$$ln[*]:= V3 = \{-y, x, 0\} / (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$Out[*]= \left\{-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, 0\right\}$$

 $log[a] = Show[VectorPlot[v3, \{x, -5, 5\}, \{y, -5, 5\}, PlotLegends \rightarrow Automatic]]$



The plot shows the movement in the shape of a circle.

Out[s]=
$$\left\{-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\right\}$$

$$ln[\cdot]:= c3 = Simplify[Curl[Flatten[v3, 0], \{x, y, z\}]]$$

The curl gives the surprising value of 0,0,0

In[*]:= tpc3 = ToPolarCoordinates[v3]

$$\text{Out[*]= } \bigg\{ \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2}} \text{ , } \text{ArcCos} \bigg[-\frac{y}{\left(x^2+y^2\right) \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2}}} \bigg] \text{ , } \text{ArcTan} \bigg[\frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \text{ , } 0 \bigg] \bigg\}$$

 $\textit{ln[e]} := \text{tpc4} = \text{Simplify[tpc3 /. } \{x \rightarrow r \, \text{Cos}\, [\theta] \,, \, y \rightarrow r \, \text{Sin}\, [\theta] \,\} \,, \, \, \text{Assumptions} \rightarrow r > 0]$

$$Out[r] = \left\{ \frac{1}{r}, ArcCos[-Sin[\theta]], ArcTan[Cos[\theta], 0] \right\}$$