



# Announcements

- Homework 1
  - Due on Monday night
  - Please start each problem on a new page
  - Please when you upload to Gradescope accurately tie which pages correspond to which questions
  - I'll grade 2 randomly
  - 14 *cumulative* late days before late = 50%
- Bring your laptop on Friday and make sure it is capable of opening Jupyter notebooks
- Friday Reading: Ch 1, Section 4
- Question Responses: [rembold-class.ddns.net](http://rembold-class.ddns.net)



The following mathematical operation makes sense and is technically valid.

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla T(x, y, z)$$

- A. Yes, it will produce a vector field
- B. Yes, it will produce a scalar field
- C. No, you can't take the divergence of a scalar field
- D. No, but for a completely different reason



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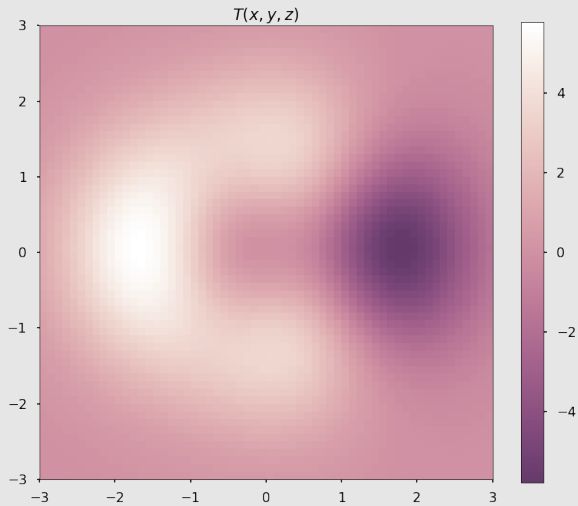
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What would be the physical significance of this operation? Say I did this operation at some point in space and got a large positive value. What would that indicate?

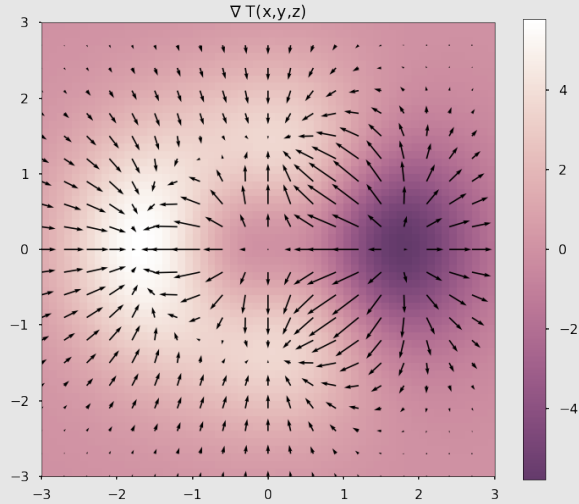


# Interpretations



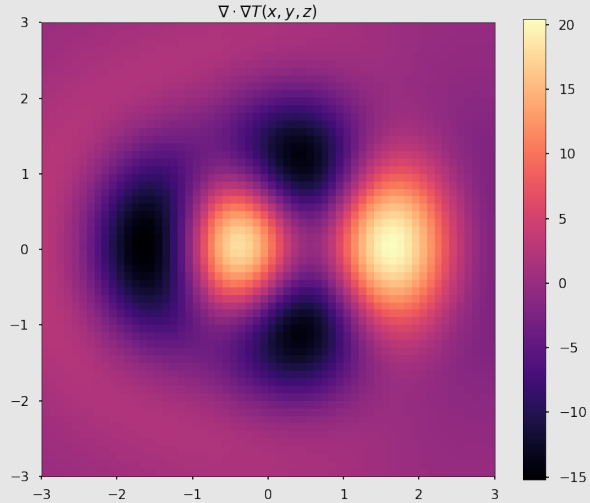


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You are trying to compute the work done by a force,  $\vec{F} = a\hat{x} + x\hat{y}$ , along the line  $y = 2x$  from  $(0,0)$  to  $(1,2)$ . What would be the value of  $d\vec{\ell}$ ?

- A.  $dx\hat{x}$
- B.  $dy\hat{y}$
- C.  $2dx\hat{x}$
- D. Something else



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You are *still* trying to compute the work done by a force,  $\vec{F} = a\hat{x} + x\hat{y}$ , along the line  $y = 2x$  from  $(0,0)$  to  $(1,2)$ . Which of the following forms of the integral would be correct?

1.  $\int_0^1 a \, dx + \int_0^2 x \, dy$       2.  $\int_0^1 (a \, dx + 2x \, dx),$       3.  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (a \, dy + y \, dy)$

- A. Both 1 and 2
- B. Both 2 and 3
- C. Both 1 and 3
- D. All 3 are correct



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Suppose a fluid has a velocity field given by  $\vec{v} = x\hat{x} + z\hat{y}$ . Which components of the field contribute to the "fluid flux" integral  $(\int_S \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A})$  through the x-z plane?

- A.  $v_x$
- B.  $v_y$
- C. Both contribute
- D. Neither contribute



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- A. It is zero
- B. It is something finite
- C. It is infinite
- D. I don't have time to do this integral



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Evaluate the following line integral where  $T(x, y) = xy + \frac{5}{x}$ :

$$\int_{(1,2)}^{(5,1)} (\nabla T) \cdot d\vec{\ell}$$

- A. -26
- B. -1
- C. 20
- D. I can't solve this without knowing a path



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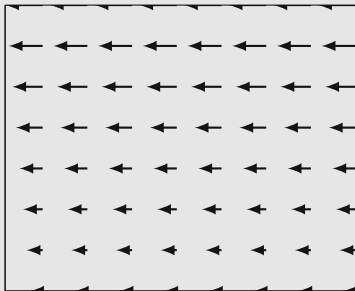
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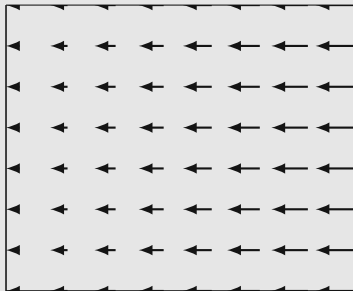


Which of the following two fields has zero divergence?

I



II

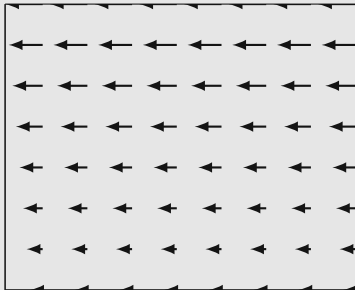


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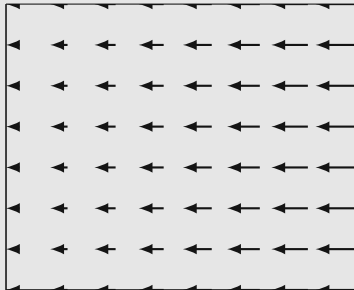


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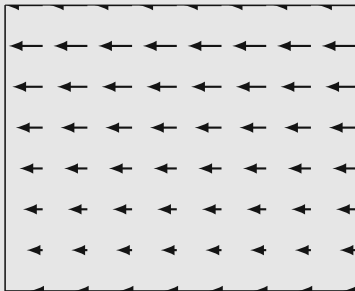


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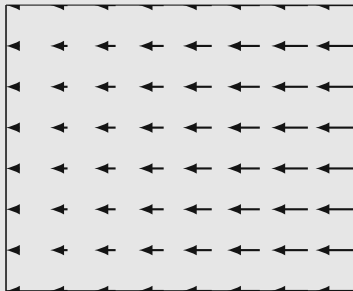


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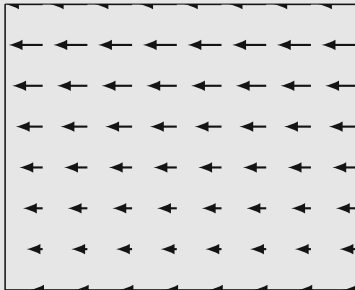


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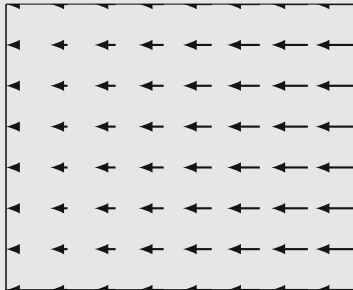


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