

#Pr 10.2 (Path dependence, same endpoints)

restart;

Step1 Define the Force vector F and the curve path r

$$F := \langle 2 \cdot z \mid 7 \cdot x \mid -3 \cdot y \rangle; \quad r := \langle \cos(t) \mid \sin(t) \mid 2 \cdot t \rangle;$$

$$F := \begin{bmatrix} 2z & 7x & -3y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r := \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) & \sin(t) & 2t \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Step 2 define the the F on curve r as FC

$$FC := \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=r[1], y=r[2], z=r[3], \langle F[1] \mid F[2] \mid F[3] \rangle));$$

$$FC := \begin{bmatrix} 4t & 7\cos(t) & -3\sin(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Step3 define displacement along the curve r as $r1$

$$r1 := \text{VectorCalculus}[\text{diff}](r, t);$$

$$r1 := (-\sin(t))e_x + (\cos(t))e_y + (2)e_z \quad (3)$$

Step4 define the work equation (force \cdot displacement) as the DotProduct of FC and $r1$ with (LinearAlgebra) :

$$\text{work} := \text{DotProduct}(FC, r1, \text{conjugate}=\text{false});$$

$$\text{work} := -4t \sin(t) + 7 \cos(t)^2 - 6 \sin(t) \quad (4)$$

Step 5 find the work done at the given coordinate from $(1,0,0)$ to $(1,0,4 \cdot \pi)$

$$\text{Work_Done} := \text{int}(\text{work}, t=0..4 \cdot \pi);$$

$$\text{Work_Done} := 30 \pi \quad (5)$$

#Straight Line Method

$$r_new := \langle t \mid t \mid t \rangle; \quad r1_new := \text{VectorCalculus}[\text{diff}](r_new, t);$$

$$r_new := \begin{bmatrix} t & t & t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r1_new := (1)e_x + (1)e_y + (1)e_z \quad (6)$$

$$FC_new := \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=r_new[1], y=r_new[2], z=r_new[3], \langle F[1] \mid F[2] \mid F[3] \rangle));$$

$$FC_new := \begin{bmatrix} 2t & 7t & -3t \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{new_work} := \text{int}(\text{DotProduct}(FC_new, r1_new), t=0..4 \cdot \pi);$$

$$\text{new_work} := 48 \pi^2 \quad (8)$$

#Pr 10.4 (Independence of path)

restart;

with(LinearAlgebra) :

$$\text{VectorCalculus}[\text{SetCoordinates}]('cartesian'[x, y, z]);$$

$$\text{cartesian}_{x,y,z} \quad (9)$$

Determine independent of path if $F'[x,y,z] = f = z \cdot e^x dx + 2 \cdot y dy + e^z dz$

$$f := \text{int}(z \cdot \exp(x), x) + \text{int}(2 \cdot y, y) + \text{int}(\exp(z), z);$$

$$f := z e^x + y^2 + e^z \quad (10)$$

$$F := \langle \text{diff}(f, x) \mid \text{diff}(f, y) \mid \text{diff}(f, z) \rangle;$$

$$F := \left[z e^x \quad 2 y \quad e^x + e^z \right] \quad (11)$$

use either the curl of VectorField(F) or the gradient of f to determine independent of path

$$\text{VectorCalculus}[\text{Curl}](\text{VectorCalculus}[\text{VectorField}](F));$$

$$(0)\bar{e}_x + (0)\bar{e}_y + (0)\bar{e}_z \quad (12)$$

$$\text{gradf} := \text{VectorCalculus}[\text{Gradient}](f);$$

$$\text{gradf} := (z e^x)\bar{e}_x + (2 y)\bar{e}_y + (e^x + e^z)\bar{e}_z \quad (13)$$

apply limits of integration to 'f' from [0,0,0] to [a,b,c]

$$f_value := \text{subs}(x=a, y=b, z=c, f) - \text{subs}(x=0, y=0, z=0, f);$$

$$f_value := c e^a + b^2 + e^c - e^0 \quad (14)$$

#Pr 10.10 (Experiment on surface normal)

restart;

define the $S : r(u, v) = [a \cos v \cos u, b \cos v \sin u, c \sin v]$ where $a=10$, $b=4$, and $c=3$

$$R := \langle a \cdot \cos(v) \cdot \cos(u) \mid b \cdot \cos(v) \cdot \sin(u) \mid c \cdot \sin(v) \rangle;$$

$$R := \left[a \cos(v) \cos(u) \quad b \cos(v) \sin(u) \quad c \sin(v) \right] \quad (15)$$

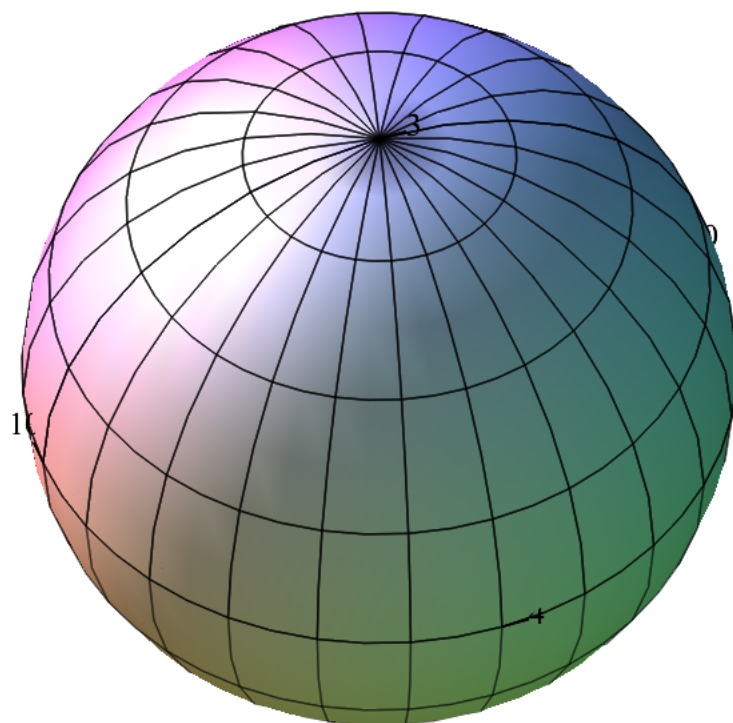
$$r := \text{subs}(a=10, b=4, c=3, R);$$

$$r := \left[10 \cos(v) \cos(u) \quad 4 \cos(v) \sin(u) \quad 3 \sin(v) \right] \quad (16)$$

$$\#r := \text{subs}(a=25, b=15, c=30, R);$$

$$\text{plot3d}(\langle r[1] \mid r[2] \mid r[3] \rangle, u=0..2 \cdot \text{Pi}, v=0..3 \cdot \text{Pi}, \text{axes}=\text{Normal}, \text{labels}=[x, y, z], \text{orientation}=[70, 40], \text{title}=" \text{Surface of ellipsoid}");$$

Surface of ellipsoid



#Pr 10.16 (Surface integral. Divergence theorem)

restart;

$F := \langle 3 \cdot x \mid x^3 \cdot y^5 \mid y^3 \cdot z^4 \rangle;$

$$F := \begin{bmatrix} 3x & x^3 y^5 & y^3 z^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(17)

with(LinearAlgebra) :

VectorCalculus[SetCoordinates]('cartesian'[x, y, z]) :

divF := VectorCalculus[Divergence](VectorCalculus[VectorField](F)) ;

$$\text{div}F := 5x^3y^4 + 4y^3z^3 + 3 \quad (18)$$

determine the Integral of $\text{div}F$ using these vertices $[0,0,0]$, $[0,1,0]$, $[0,0,1]$

$\text{Integral} := \text{int}(\text{int}(\text{int}(\text{div}F, x=0..1), y=0..1), z=0..1);$

$$\text{Integral} := \frac{7}{2} \quad (19)$$