

**DIGITAL ASSIGNMENT – 5**  
***FALL SEMESTER : 2018-19***

**Name:** PRIYAL BHARDWAJ

**Registration Number:** 18BIT0272

**Slot:** L-5+L-6

**Course Name:** CALCULUS FOR ENGINEERS (MATLAB)

**Course Code:** MAT1011

**Faculty Name:** MELLACHERUVU NAGA SRINIVASU

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## QUESTION 1.

Draw the two dimensional vector field for the vector  $2xi+3yj$ .

## SOLUTION:

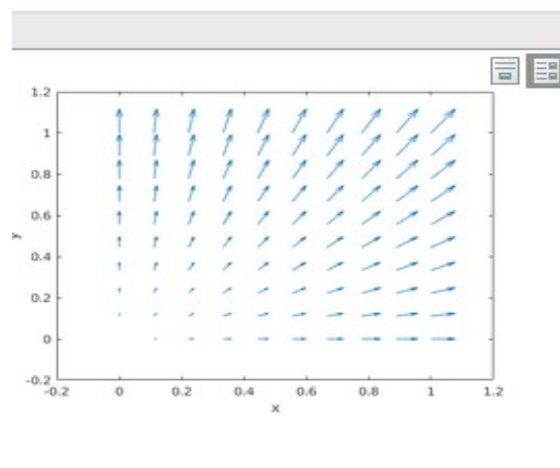
CODE:

```
exp 5.mlx * x +
clc
clear all
syms x y
F=input('Enter the vector as i,j order in Vector form');
P=inline(vectorize(F(1)),'x','y');
Q=inline(vectorize(F(2)),'x','y');
x=linspace(0,1,10); y=x;
[X,Y]=meshgrid(x,y);
U=P(X,Y);
V=Q(X,Y);
quiver(X,Y,U,V,1)
axis on
xlabel('x'); ylabel('y');
```

INPUT:

```
Command Window
Enter the vector as i,j order in Vector form">> [2*x 3*y]
fx >>
```

OUTPUT:



## QUESTION 2.

Find the Gradient of the function  $f=x^2*y^3 - 4*y$

## SOLUTION:

CODE:

```
untitled3.m  x  +
1 -  clc
2 -  clear all
3 -  syms x y
4 -  f=input('Enter the function f(x,y):');
5 -  grad=gradient(f,[x,y])
6 -  f1=diff(f,x);
7 -  f2=diff(f,y);
8 -  P=inline(vectorize(f1),'x','y');
9 -  Q=inline(vectorize(f2),'x','y');
10 - x=linspace(-2,2,10);
11 - y=x;
12 - [X,Y]=meshgrid(x,y)
13 - U=P(X,Y);
14 - V=Q(X,Y);
15 - quiver(X,Y,U,V,1);
16 - axis on
17 - xlabel('x'); ylabel('y');
18 - hold on
19 - ezcontour(f,[-2,2])
```

INPUT:

```
Command Window
Enter the function f(x,y):(x^2)*(y^3)-4*y
```

OUTPUT:

```
grad =
      2*x*y^3
      3*x^2*y^2 - 4
```

X =

Columns 1 through 8

-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111
-2.0000	-1.5556	-1.1111	-0.6667	-0.2222	0.2222	0.6667	1.1111

Columns 9 through 10

1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000
1.5556	2.0000

Y =

Columns 1 through 8

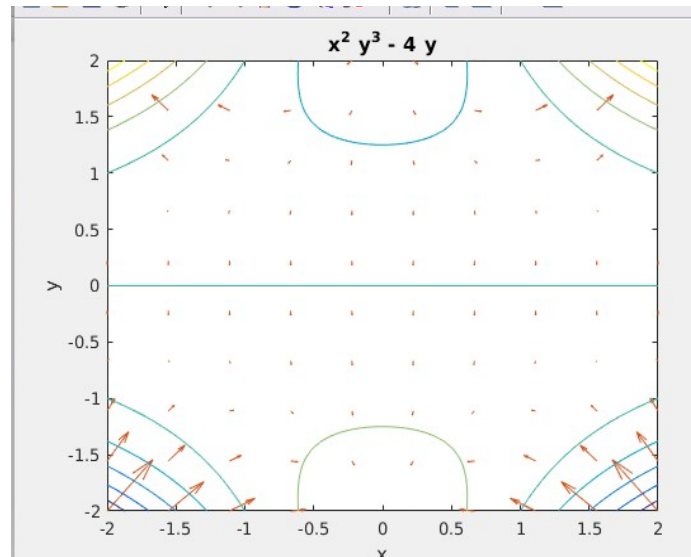
-2.0000	-2.0000	-2.0000	-2.0000	-2.0000	-2.0000	-2.0000	-2.0000
-1.5556	-1.5556	-1.5556	-1.5556	-1.5556	-1.5556	-1.5556	-1.5556
-1.1111	-1.1111	-1.1111	-1.1111	-1.1111	-1.1111	-1.1111	-1.1111
-0.6667	-0.6667	-0.6667	-0.6667	-0.6667	-0.6667	-0.6667	-0.6667
-0.2222	-0.2222	-0.2222	-0.2222	-0.2222	-0.2222	-0.2222	-0.2222
0.2222	0.2222	0.2222	0.2222	0.2222	0.2222	0.2222	0.2222
0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667
1.1111	1.1111	1.1111	1.1111	1.1111	1.1111	1.1111	1.1111

Columns 9 through 10

-2.0000	-2.0000
-1.5556	-1.5556
-1.1111	-1.1111
-0.6667	-0.6667
-0.2222	-0.2222
0.2222	0.2222
0.6667	0.6667
1.1111	1.1111

1.5556	1.5556
2.0000	2.0000

FIGURE:



### QUESTION 3.

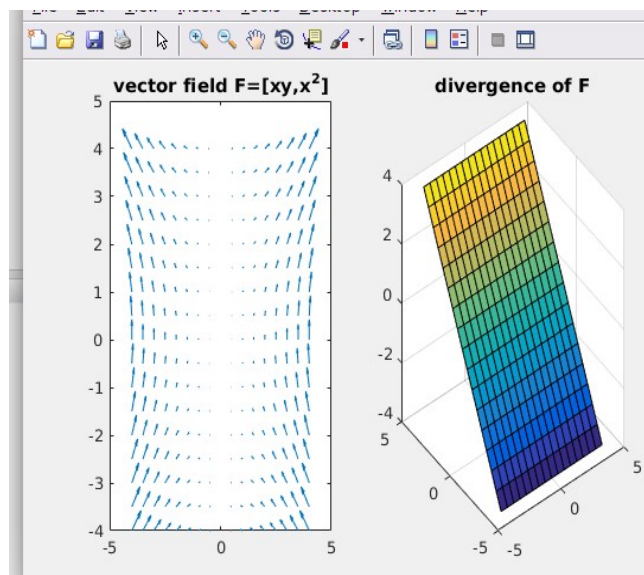
Find the Divergence of a vector field  $f=[xy, x^2]$ .

### SOLUTION:

CODE:

```
1 - clc
2 - clear all
3 - X=-4:0.5:4; Y=X;
4 - [x,y]=meshgrid(X,Y);
5 - div1=divergence(x,y,x.*y,x.^2);
6 - figure;
7 - subplot(1,2,1);
8 - quiver(x,y,x.*y,x.^2);
9 - title('vector field F=[xy,x^2]');
10 - subplot(1,2,2);
11 - surf(x,y,div1);
12 - title('divergence of F');
```

FIGURE/OUTPUT:



## QUESTION 4.

Visualise the Curl of a vector function  $f=[yz, 3zx, z]$ .

## SOLUTION:

CODE:

```
1 -   clc
2 -   clear all
3 -   X=-4:4; Y=X; Z=Y;
4 -   [x,y,z]=meshgrid(X,Y,Z);
5 -   [cx,cy,cz]=curl(x,y,z,y.*z,3.*z.*x,z);
6 -   figure;
7 -   subplot(1,2,1);
8 -   quiver3(x,y,z,cx,cy,cz);
9 -   title('3-D view of Curl');
10 -  subplot(1,2,2);
11 -  quiver(x,y,(y.*z),3.*z.*x);
12 -  title('2-D view of Curl');
```

FIGURE/OUTPUT:

