

1. Prove that for any vector field  $\vec{A}$ ,  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$  is a scalar.
2. Let  $\vec{A} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$  where  $\vec{\omega}$  is a fixed vector in space. Find  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$ .
3. Find the divergence of the following:
  - (a)  $\vec{A} = \hat{r}$ ,
  - (b)  $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{r}}{r}$  in 2 dimension
  - (c)  $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{r}}{r}$  in 3 dimension
  - (d)  $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2}$  in 3 dimension. Plot this field.
  - (e)  $\vec{A} = \frac{\hat{r}}{r^3}$  in 3 dimension
4. Find the curl of the following:
  - (a)  $\vec{A} = y\hat{i} - x\hat{j}$
  - (b)  $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(y\hat{i} - x\hat{j})$
  - (c)  $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}(y\hat{i} - x\hat{j})$
  - (d)  $\vec{A} = (x^2 + y^2)\hat{k}$
5. For any vector field  $\vec{A}$  and any scalar field  $F$  show that
  - (i)  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}) = 0$  ;
  - (ii)  $\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} F) = 0$ .
6. Can we find a scalar function  $F$  such that  $\vec{\nabla} F = y\hat{i} - x\hat{j}$  ?  
What about  $\vec{\nabla} F = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}(y\hat{i} - x\hat{j})$  ?
7. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  at the point  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  on the ellipsoid.