

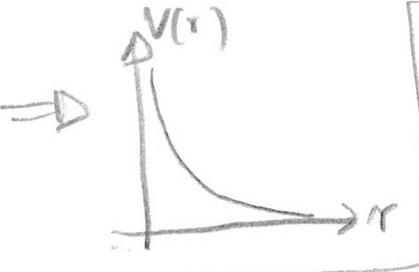
(ΣεζG)

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$$A1) V(r) = A \frac{e^{-mr}}{r}$$

α) Για $r \rightarrow 0$: $e^{-mr} \rightarrow 1$ και $\frac{A}{r} \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V(r) \rightarrow \infty$ ($r \rightarrow 0$)

Για $r \rightarrow \infty$: $e^{-mr} \rightarrow 0$ και $\frac{A}{r} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow V(r) \rightarrow 0$ ($r \rightarrow \infty$)



β) Κάτιον για $V(r)$:

$$\vec{\nabla} V(r) = (\partial_x V, \partial_y V, \partial_z V)$$

$$\frac{\partial V(r)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = A \left[\frac{-m e^{-mr} \cdot r - e^{-mr} \cdot 1}{r^2} \right] = -A \frac{e^{-mr}}{r^2} (1 + m \cdot r)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} \cdot (2x) = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\partial_x V(r) = -A \frac{x}{r^3} (1 + m \cdot r) e^{-mr}}$$

Αναλογα για $\partial_y V$ και $\partial_z V$. Τελικά έχουμε

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} V(r) = -A \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} (1 + m \cdot r) e^{-mr}}$$

$$\delta) \text{ Για } m=0: \vec{\nabla} V = -A \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} (*)$$

Οι δύο πρώτες συστατικές της $\vec{\nabla}^2 V = (\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 + \partial_z^2) V$. Χρησιμοποιήθηκε ότι $\nabla \cdot (\nabla V) = \nabla^2 V$.

Επίσημη παρατομή για $\vec{\nabla}^2 V = (\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 + \partial_z^2) V$.

$\nabla \cdot (\nabla V) = \nabla^2 V$

$$= \partial_x \left(-A \frac{x}{r^3} \right) + \partial_y \left(-A \frac{y}{r^3} \right) + \partial_z \left(-A \frac{z}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\partial_x \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) = (\partial_x x) \cdot \frac{1}{r^3} + x \partial_x \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r^3} + x \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{r^4} \right) \cdot (x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2x) =$$

$$(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5}, \text{ Analog: } \partial_y \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5}, \partial_z \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{r^5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^2 V = -A \left[\frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3 \overbrace{(x^2+y^2+z^2)}^{=r^2}}{r^5} \right] = -A \left(\frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3}{r^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\nabla}^2 V(r) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} V(r) = 0}$$

□

A2) a) Für $\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$, $a_{x,y,z} = \text{const.}$ kann $\Phi(\vec{r}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}$ eingesetzt werden

$$\partial_i \Phi(\vec{r}) = \partial_i (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = \partial_i \left(\sum_j a_j r_j \right) =$$

$$\underset{\vec{a} = \text{const.}}{\underset{j=x,y,z}{\uparrow}} = \sum_j a_j \underset{\delta_{ij}}{\underbrace{\partial_i r_j}} = \underline{a_i} \quad \boxed{\vec{\nabla} \Phi(\vec{r}) = \vec{a}}$$

in Beispiel dargestellt:

$$\vec{\nabla} \Phi = \vec{\nabla} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) \cdot \text{Endlich!} : \vec{\nabla} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) \neq \vec{a} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{r})!$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r} = a_x x + a_y y + a_z z : \text{eine reelle Funktion} \equiv f(x,y,z)$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\nabla} r = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f(x,y,z).$$

$$\Delta \text{grad} \vec{a}: \vec{\nabla} \phi = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = (\partial_x(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}), \partial_y(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}), \partial_z(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r})) \quad (3)$$

~~$$\partial_x(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = \partial_x(a_x x + a_y y + a_z z) = a_x$$~~

$$\partial_y(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = \partial_y(\quad \quad \quad) = a_y$$

$$\partial_z(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}) = \partial_z(\quad \quad \quad) = a_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \phi = (a_x, a_y, a_z) \text{ i } \vec{\nabla} \phi = \vec{a}.$$

Tulpa για $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{r}(\vec{w} \times \vec{r})$: $\partial_i A_j = ?$ ($i, j = x, y, z$).

Kai εδώ προσοχή: $\partial_i A_j$ ΔΕΝ είναι μαρόνια του \vec{A} , δηλ.

δεν είναι $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$ (αυτό θα γραπόταν ως

$$\sum_{i=x,y,z} \partial_i A_i \text{ με σύντετης}$$

Υποτογιούμε ημβά τις συνεχόμενες A_x, A_y, A_z του \vec{A} .

Με $\vec{w} = w_z \vec{e}_z$ έχουμε

$$\vec{w} \times \vec{r} = (w_y z - w_z y, w_z x - w_x z, w_x y - w_y x)$$

$$w_y z \quad w_z y \quad w_x z$$

$$w_z x \quad w_x x \quad w_y x$$

$$w_x y \quad w_y y \quad w_z y$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{w_z}{r}(-y, x, 0) \text{ i } \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{w_z}{r}(-y \vec{e}_x + x \vec{e}_y)$$

Όποτε έχουμε με

~~$$\vec{\nabla}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$$~~

$$\partial_x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}(\dots)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (2x) = -\frac{x}{y^3}$$

$$\partial_x A_x = +w_z \frac{xy}{r^3}, \quad \partial_y A_x = w_z \frac{y^2}{r^3} - \frac{w_z}{r}, \quad \partial_z A_x = w_z \frac{yz}{r^3} \quad (4)$$

$$\partial_x A_y = w_z \frac{x^2}{r^3} + w_z \frac{1}{r}, \quad \partial_y A_y = -w_z \frac{xy}{r^3}, \quad \partial_z A_y = -w_z \frac{xz}{r^3}$$

$$\partial_x A_z = \partial_y A_z = \partial_z A_z = 0, \text{ eneisdi } A_z = 0.$$

Eurottamoi

$$\partial_x \vec{A} = \frac{w_z}{r^3} (xy, r^2 - x^2, 0)$$

$$\partial_y \vec{A} = \frac{w_z}{r^3} (y^2 - r^2, -xy, 0)$$

$$\partial_z \vec{A} = \frac{w_z}{r^3} (yz, -xz, 0)$$

B) $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{r} (\vec{w} \times \vec{r})$ n' pit $\vec{w} = w_z \vec{e}_z$:

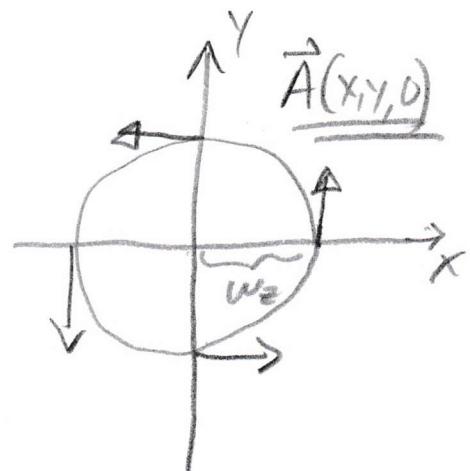
$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{w_z}{r} (-y, x, 0).$$

Suo enineido XY ja z=0 eliav $r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ kau

$$|\vec{A}| = \frac{w_z}{r} \underbrace{(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}}_r = w_z$$

Ja $y=0$: $\vec{A} = w_z (0, 1, 0) = w_z \vec{e}_y$

Ja $x=0$: $\vec{A} = w_z (-1, 0, 0) = -w_z \vec{e}_x$



δ) Απόφθιμη ροή $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{r} (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{r})$. (5)

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\omega_z}{r} (-y, x, 0) . \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \partial_x A_x + \partial_y A_y + \partial_z A_z$$



τα υραγόμενα σχέση!

\Rightarrow

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\omega_z}{r^3} (xy - xy + 0) = 0, \text{ αναμένεται, επειδή}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{div}} \vec{A} = 0$

το πεδίο \vec{A} είναι
օρθογώνιο.

Με τα ανωτέρω γράματα σχέση:

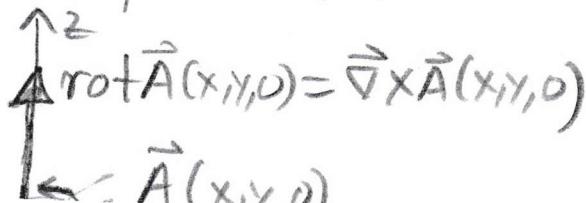
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} &= \text{rot} \vec{A} = \left(\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y, \partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z, \partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x \right) = \\ &\quad \begin{matrix} xy & xz & yz \\ \text{xyz} & \text{xyz} & \text{xyz} \end{matrix} \\ &= \frac{\omega_z}{r^3} \left(-xz, yz, r^2 + z^2 \right) \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & r^2 x^2 & y^2 z^2 \\ 0 & 2r^2 x^2 - y^2 z^2 & \\ & \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{rot} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\omega_z}{r^3} \left(xz \hat{e}_x + yz \hat{e}_y + (r^2 + z^2) \hat{e}_z \right)}.$$

Εμπειρία: για $z=0$: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{\omega_z}{r} \hat{e}_z$ ($r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$)

\rightarrow Η ροής \vec{A} πας δίνει το ρύθμο της
συρρίκνυσης της \vec{A} , το οποίο περιστρέφεται
διπλώς για την συνθήκη $z=0$.

Βλέπε τι λέτι το σχήμα σχέση (β).



Σε 3 διάστασης:

A3] $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (2axy, bx^2 + cy^2, 0)$ (6)

(a) i) \vec{r} \perp \vec{F} $\rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} &= \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z = \\ &= \partial_x(2axy) + \partial_y(bx^2 + cy^2) + \partial_z \cdot 0 \\ &= \underline{2ay} + \underline{2cy} = \underline{2y(a+c)}\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ elvai $\vec{\nabla}$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = 0$, ja $a = -c, b \in \mathbb{R}$

ii) \vec{r} \perp \vec{F} $\rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \vec{0}$.

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = (\partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y, \partial_z F_x - \partial_x F_z, \partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x)$$
$$= (0, 0, 0)$$
$$= 2bx \quad 2ax$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rot } \vec{F} = 2x(b-a) \Rightarrow a = b, c \in \mathbb{R}$$

ja va elvai
 \vec{F} \perp \vec{r} .

B) $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f$ $\mu e f(\vec{r}) = 2x^2yz^3$ \dot{x} \dot{y} \dot{z}

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f &= F_x \underbrace{\partial_x f}_{4xyz^3} + F_y \underbrace{\partial_y f}_{2x^2z^3} + F_z \underbrace{\partial_z f}_{6x^2yz^2} = 2axy \cdot 4xyz^3 + \\ &\quad 4xyz^3 \quad 2x^2z^3 \quad 6x^2yz^2 + (bx^2 + cy^2) \cdot 2x^2z^3 \\ &\quad + 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f = 8ax^2y^2z^3 + (bx^2 + cy^2)2x^2z^3}$$

$$\vec{F} \times \vec{\nabla} f = ? \quad f(\vec{r}) = 2x^2yz^3 \quad (7)$$

$$\vec{F} \times \vec{\nabla} = (\cancel{F_Y \partial_z - F_Z \partial_Y}, \cancel{F_Z \partial_X - F_X \partial_Z}, F_X \partial_Y - F_Y \partial_X) \\ \text{XYZXYZ}$$

δηνού σε τελεστής $\vec{\nabla} = (\partial_X, \partial_Y, \partial_Z)$ δρα σεν $f(\vec{r})$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{ME } \partial_X f = 4xyz^3, \partial_Y f = 2xz^3, \partial_Z f = 6x^2yz^2 \text{ οινα}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} f = (bx^2 + cy^2) 6x^2yz^2 \vec{e}_x - 2axy \cdot 6x^2yz^2 \vec{e}_y \\ + [2axy \cdot 2xz^3 - (bx^2 + cy^2) \cdot 4xyz^3] \vec{e}_z}.$$

A4] Για $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$ και $f(r)$ ρινταλογεί

$$\vec{F} \bullet \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) \rightarrow \text{εωρεπέργυνόντο σε διάνυσματα } \vec{\nabla} = (\partial_X, \partial_Y, \partial_Z) \\ \text{δρα σε } \vec{r} \text{ κατ } \frac{1}{r^3}! \quad \text{και } \vec{r} = (x, y, z).$$

Εχουμε

$$\vec{\nabla} \bullet \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = \partial_X \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) + \partial_Y \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) + \partial_Z \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\partial_X \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r^3} + x \partial_X \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r^3} + x \underbrace{\partial_X (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}_{-\frac{3}{2}(-\frac{3}{2}-1)}^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3x}{r^5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_X \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{r^5} \quad \text{και } \partial_Y \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) \text{ και } \partial_Z \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right).$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \bullet \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \right) = \frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} = \frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3}{r^3} = 0.$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \left[\partial_y \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) - \partial_z \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) \right] \vec{e}_x \quad (8)$$

$$+ \left[\partial_z \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) - \partial_x \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) \right] \vec{e}_y + \left[\partial_x \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) - \partial_y \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) \right] \vec{e}_z$$

Υπολογίσαμε παραπάνω: $\vec{\nabla} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} \right) = -\frac{3\vec{r}}{r^3}$. Με $\partial_i T_j = 0$ για $i \neq j$ έχουμε:

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\frac{3}{r^3} \left[(y-z)\vec{e}_x + (z-x)\vec{e}_y + (x-y)\vec{e}_z \right]}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \text{rot } \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\frac{3}{r^3} (y-z, z-x, x-y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f(r) &= (\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 + \partial_z^2) f(r) \\ \vec{\nabla}^2 &= \partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2 + \partial_z^2 \end{aligned}$$

Υπολογίσαμε την πρώτη τις μερικές παραγόντες 1^{ης} κατηγορίας της $f(r)$, και μετά τις παραγόντες 2^{ης} κατηγορίας. Προσχώντας στον όρο r στην f εξαρτάται καθώς το μέτρο του διανισμάτων \vec{r} , και $r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. Η f είναι διαδικτική σύνθετη συνάρτηση της μορφής $f(r(x, y, z))$. Έχουμε

$$\partial_x f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \partial_x f(r) = \frac{x}{r} f'(r) \quad \mu \text{ f'(r)} = \frac{df(r)}{dr}$$

(9)

$$\text{Twpa } \partial_x^2 f(r) = \partial_x (\partial_x f(r)) = \partial_x \left[\frac{x}{r} f'(r) \right] =$$

$$= \underbrace{\partial_x \left(\frac{x}{r} \right)}_{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{x^2}{r^3}} \cdot f'(r) + \frac{x}{r} \underbrace{\partial_x (f'(r))}_{\frac{d^2 f(r)}{dr^2} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_x^2 f = \frac{1}{r} f' - \frac{x^2}{r^3} f' + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''$$

$$\text{Analogia: } \partial_y^2 f = \partial_y \left(\frac{y}{r} f' \right) = \frac{1}{r} f' - \frac{y^2}{r^3} f' + \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''$$

$$\partial_z^2 f = \dots = \frac{1}{r} f' - \frac{z^2}{r^3} f' + \frac{z^2}{r^2} f''$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f(r) = \frac{3}{r} f' - \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^3} f' + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^2} f''$$

if put $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$:

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f(r) = \frac{3}{r} f'(r) - \frac{f'(r)}{r} + f''(r)}$$



A5) Eglowomus

$$\text{Maxwell : } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{ja } \vec{E} = \vec{E}(r)$$

(verb) $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \quad \vec{B} = \vec{B}(r)$

$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(+)!$

Kupacini Eglowomus ja \vec{E} :

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow \text{Daiervart: } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \vec{\nabla} \times \left(- \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right)$$

\Rightarrow Ταυτότητα: $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{F} + \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F})$ για τεχνικό \vec{F} . (10)

$$\Rightarrow -\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} + \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}),$$

A) Κάτισμα $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$ (Maxwell)

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \quad (\text{Maxwell})$$
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{E} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2}}$$

Για το \vec{B} : Συγκαίφεται την σχέση στις 2 πλήρως εξισώσεις

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t}$$

και έχουμε

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \Rightarrow -\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} + \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E})$$

ταυτότητα
για $\vec{F} = \vec{B}$

$$= 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\nabla}^2 \vec{B} = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{B}}{\partial t^2}}$$

IV

Α6) α) Συγκαίφεται την σχέση των διανοματικών

$$\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} \phi = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \phi = \vec{0}. \quad (11)$$

το οποίο
και ξέφαστε σε σινη μοδήν για
τυχαίο αριθμ. πεδίο $\phi = \phi(\vec{r})$,

\Rightarrow Το $\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} \phi$ πρέπει να είναι ασύρματο, $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \vec{0}$.
(δεν είναι απαραίτητο, έχει καθίστασι στη φύση!)

B) $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = (x+2y+4z, 2x-3y-z, 4x-y+2z)$

Για να δούμε εάν υπάρχει αριθμ. πεδίο $\varphi(\vec{r})$ έτσοιώσε

$$\vec{A} = -\vec{\nabla} \cdot \varphi, \text{ πρέπει να δούμε εάν } \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \vec{0}.$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = (\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y, \partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z, \partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) \cancel{\#}$$

$$\partial_y A_z = \partial_y (4x-y+2z) = -1, \quad \partial_z A_x = \partial_z (x+2y+4z) = 4$$

$$\partial_z A_y = \partial_z (2x-3y-z) = -1, \quad \partial_x A_z = \partial_x (4x-y+2z) = 4$$

$$\partial_x A_y = \partial_x (2x-3y-z) = 2$$

$$\partial_y A_x = \partial_y (x+2y+4z) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \vec{0}$$

Άρα υπάρχει $\varphi(\vec{r})$ έτσοιώσε $\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = -\vec{\nabla} \varphi(\vec{r})$.

$$A_x(\vec{r}) = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \phi(\vec{r}) = - \int A_x(\vec{r}) dx + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{r}) = - \int (x+2y+4z) dx + R(y, z) = -\frac{x^2}{2} - 2xy - 4xz + R(y, z).$$

Για τον υποθέση συν $R(y, z)$ χρησιμοποιείται τώρα

(12)

σχέση $\vec{A} = -\vec{\nabla}\Phi$ για μια άλλη αντεξόπτωση, π.χ. την για την ενδιάμεση αντιδρούσα για Φ το παραγόμενης ως προς y :

$$\Phi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{x^2}{2} - 2xy - 4xz + R(y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = -2x + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \stackrel{!}{=} -F_y = -2x + 3y + z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = +3y + z \Rightarrow R(y, z) = + \int (3y + z) dy = + \frac{3y^2}{2} + yz + g(z)$$

$$\text{Έχουμε για το } \Phi(\vec{r}); \Phi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{x^2}{2} - 2xy - 4xz + \frac{3y^2}{2} + yz + g(z)$$

Ανοιχτά ο προσδιορισμός της $g(z)$:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = -4x + y + \frac{dg}{dz} = -F_z = -4x + y - 2z$$

$$\Rightarrow g = -\int 2z dz + G = -z^2 + G$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Συλλογή: } \boxed{\Phi(\vec{r}) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3y^2}{2} - z^2 - 2xy - 4xz + yz + G \quad (G = \text{const.})}$$



A7] Τρόπος: $\vec{r}(t) = A \cos(\omega_1 t + \alpha) \vec{e}_x + B \cos(\omega_2 t + \beta) \vec{e}_y$

Συγκριμούσα: $f(\vec{r}) = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{3}$.

Επιστροφή: Πολύπλοκη περιβολής
κατά μήκος της τροχιάς =

Πολύπλοκης

περιβολής: $\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$ (t) ή ως αλλαγή στη $f(\vec{r})$ διαν

το \vec{r} με την περιβολή περιβολής

Aufg., gezeigt wird folgendes: $\frac{df}{dt}$, $\text{oxton } (*)$. (13)

If $f(x,y)$ ist eine periodische Funktion (w.r.t. x und y) dann gilt für $\vec{f}(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ die folgenden Aussagen:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x^2, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = y^2. \quad \text{If } \vec{f}(t) = (x(t), y(t)) \text{ dann}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (A \cos(\omega_1 t + \alpha)) = -A \omega_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \alpha)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (B \cos(\omega_2 t + \beta)) = -B \omega_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \beta)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\boxed{\frac{df}{dt} = -A \omega_1 x^2 \sin(\omega_1 t + \alpha) - B \omega_2 y^2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \beta)}$$

($\mu \in X = X(t) = A \cos(\omega_1 t + \alpha)$ und $y = Y(t) = B \cos(\omega_2 t + \beta)$)

M

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \sin(\omega_1 t + \alpha) \cos(\omega_1 t + \alpha) (-A^2 \omega_1) + \sin(\omega_2 t + \beta) \cos(\omega_2 t + \beta) (-B^2 \omega_2)$$



A8) Kfion aus $T(x,y)$:

$$\vec{\nabla} T = (\partial_x T, \partial_y T) = \left[-\beta_1 e^{\alpha_1 y} \sin(\beta_1 x) + \alpha_2 e^{\alpha_2 x} \cos(\beta_2 y) \right] \vec{e}_x \\ + \left[\alpha_1 e^{\alpha_1 y} \cos(\beta_1 x) - \beta_2 e^{\alpha_2 x} \sin(\beta_2 y) \right] \vec{e}_y$$

$\rightarrow \Gamma_a(x,y) = (0,0)$:

$$\boxed{\vec{\nabla} T(0,0) = (0,0)} \rightarrow \text{Durchsetzen in } \vec{\nabla} f(0,0) = \alpha_2 \vec{e}_x + \alpha_1 \vec{e}_y$$

$$\text{A9} | S_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9, S_2: x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0.$$

Για να βρούμε $\vec{\nabla} F(P_0) \cdot \vec{\nabla} G(P_0)$ με $F(\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0$
 $G(\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$
 $P_0 = (2, -1, 2)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} F = (2x, 2y, 2z), \vec{\nabla} G = (2x, 2y, 3z^{-4})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} F(P_0) = (4, -2, 4), \vec{\nabla} G(P_0) = (4, -2, \frac{3}{16})$$

$$|\vec{\nabla} F(P_0)| = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{36}, |\vec{\nabla} G(P_0)| = \sqrt{16 + 4 + \frac{9}{16}} = \sqrt{20,035}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \vartheta = \frac{\vec{\nabla} F(P_0) \cdot \vec{\nabla} G(P_0)}{|\vec{\nabla} F(P_0)| \cdot |\vec{\nabla} G(P_0)|} = \frac{4 \cdot 4 + (-2) \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot (\frac{3}{16})}{6 \cdot \sqrt{20,035}} = \frac{20,75}{6\sqrt{20,035}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\cos \vartheta}} = \frac{20,75}{26,86} = \underline{\underline{0,77}}$$

Παράγοντας $f(\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2$ κατά την υαριδίδωμα του

Επαντόπευτης

τυπωμένης της

ώστοιντι της

$S_1 \& S_2$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\frac{D(F,G)}{D(Y,Z)}|_{P_0}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{D(F,G)}{D(Z,X)}|_{P_0}} = \frac{z-z_0}{\frac{D(F,G)}{D(X,Y)}|_{P_0}}$$

χειροπόρας της
διάκυψης
 $\vec{n} = (n_1, n_2, n_3)$

Στη συνέχεια: $\vec{\nabla} G|_{P_0} = (4, -2, 0)$ και $\vec{\nabla} F|_{P_0} = (4, -2, 4)$

$$\frac{D(F,G)}{D(Y,Z)}|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_y F & \partial_z F \\ \partial_y G & \partial_z G \end{vmatrix} = (\partial_y F)(\partial_z G) - (\partial_z F)(\partial_y G) = +2 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot (-2) = 8$$

Arbeitsaufgabe:

$$\frac{D(F,G)}{D(z,x)} \Big|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_z F & \partial_x F \\ \partial_z G & \partial_x G \end{vmatrix} = (\partial_z F)(\partial_x G) - (\partial_x F)(\partial_z G) = 16$$

$$\frac{D(F,G)}{D(x,y)} \Big|_{P_0} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial_x F & \partial_y F \\ \partial_x G & \partial_y G \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot (-2) - (-2) \cdot 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = (8, 16, 0) \text{ k.d. p.t. } |\vec{n}| = \sqrt{64 + 16^2} = \sqrt{320}.$$

$$\text{Elvan } \vec{n}_0 = \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{320}} (8, 16, 0) \rightarrow \text{koeffizienten aus Gleichungssystem}$$

Gleichungen aus Koeffizienten aus
Schnittpunkten der Funktion
P₀ = (2, -1, 2).

Ort der zugehörigen Tangentialenlinie an der Stelle P₀:
 $f(x, y, z) = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ nach den Koeffizienten von \vec{n}_0 o. P₀:

$$D_{\vec{n}_0} f(P_0) = [\nabla f(P_0)] \cdot \vec{n}_0 = \underbrace{\partial_x f(P_0)}_{2x \rightarrow 4} (n_0)_x + \underbrace{\partial_y f(P_0)}_{2y \rightarrow -2} (n_0)_y$$

$$\rightarrow D_{\vec{n}_0} f(P_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{320}} (4 \cdot 8 + (-2) \cdot 16)$$

A10 | S₁: $x^2 + y^3 - 2(2+yz) = 0$, S₂: $x^2 + 1 - z^2 + 2y^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{\nabla} f(P_0) \cdot \vec{\nabla} g(P_0) = 0$ p.e.

$$F(\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2 - 2(2+yz) = 0 \quad \& \quad G(\vec{r}) = x^2 + 1 - z^2 + 2yz = 0, \quad (16)$$

Von oben folgt für $P_0(1, -1, 2)$

$$\partial_x F = 2x \rightarrow \partial_x F(P_0) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\partial_y F = 3y^2 - 2z \rightarrow F_y(P_0) = 3 \cdot (-1)^2 - 2 \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{-1}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} G_{yx}(P_0) = 2 \\ G_{yy}(P_0) = -4 \\ G_{yz}(P_0) = -4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\partial_z F = -2y \rightarrow F_z(P_0) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\nabla F(P_0) \cdot \nabla G(P_0)}} = F_x G_{yx} + F_y G_{yy} + F_z G_{yz} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 2}{4} + \frac{(-1) \cdot (-4)}{4} + \frac{2 \cdot (-4)}{-8} = \underline{\underline{0}} \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow S_1 \perp S_2 \text{ o. } P_0$$

B) Kurvlin. raw $F(\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 9 = 0 \quad \& \quad G(\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2 - z - 3 = 0$
o. $P_0 = (2, -1, 2)$

$$\cos \vartheta = \frac{\underline{\underline{\nabla F(P_0) \cdot \nabla G(P_0)}}}{|\nabla F(P_0)| \cdot |\nabla G(P_0)|}, \quad \nabla F = (2x, 2y, 2z) = (4, -2, 4)$$

$$\nabla G = (2x, 2y, -1) = (4, -2, -2)$$

$$|\nabla F| = \sqrt{16 + 4 + 16} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$|\nabla G| = \sqrt{16 + 4 + 4} = \sqrt{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \vartheta = \frac{\underline{\underline{4 \cdot 4 + (-2) \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot (-2)}}}{6 \sqrt{24}} = \frac{\underline{\underline{12}}}{6 \sqrt{24}}$$