



Curl and Divergence.

الدورة والبيان

* **Curl** :- معنیه دوران او المیادن المجال المتجه حول تفہم معنیه

$$\vec{F} = (R_y - Q_z) \vec{i} + (P_z - R_x) \vec{j} + (Q_x - P_y) \vec{k}$$

* اذا كان \vec{F} Curl كبير يعني ان المجال يعمر حركة دائرية موية حول تلك النقمة -
* اذا كان \vec{F} Curl يساوي صفر يعني انه لا يوجد دوران في المجال المتجه.

$$\text{Curl } \vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{gradient Vector}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} - \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$

Notes.

اذا كانت $\vec{F} = \vec{curl}$ $f(x, y, z)$ دالة جزئية مستمرة فالدالة الكثيرة فأن:

اذا كان \vec{F} curl متساوى \vec{F} (conservative vector field)

اذا كان \vec{F} curl متساوى على كامل R^3 و مكتبة لها صيغة أول متسمرة \vec{F} (conservative vector field) و \vec{F} متساوى

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* Divergence :-

له معنی انتشار تجمع خطوط المجال عنقته - يعني

- * اذا كان موجب يعني أن المجال يخرج من النقفة - (منه مطرد)
- * اذا كان سالب يعني أن المجال يتجه نحو النفقه - (منها معرف)
- * اذا كان مساوي لـ صفر يعني انه لا يوجد انتشار ولا تجمع (تدفق محفوظ)

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial \vec{i}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{j}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{k}}{\partial z}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F}$$

∇ : Del operator

Gradient	=	∇f	مُنْتَهٰى لِلَّهٗ
Curl	=	$\nabla \times \vec{F}$	مُنْتَهٰى بِالْجَاهِ
Divergence	=	$\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$	مُنْتَهٰى بِالْقَلْبِ

Relationship between the curl and the divergence:-

$$\operatorname{div} (\operatorname{curl} \vec{F}) = 0$$



$$EX1// \vec{F} = x^2y\vec{i} + xyz\vec{j} - x^2y^2\vec{k}$$

Determine if \vec{F} is a conservative vector field

\vec{F} is zero vector lines ونُسُوف اهْ كَانَ يَعْلَمُ curl cui

$$\text{curl } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & xyz & -x^2y^2 \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -2x^2y$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = xy$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = -2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = yz$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^2$$

$$= (-2x^2y - xy)\vec{i} - (-2xy - 0)\vec{j} + (yz - x^2)\vec{k}$$

$$= -2x^2y\vec{i} - xy\vec{j} - (-2xy)\vec{j} + yz\vec{k} - x^2\vec{k} \neq 0$$

\therefore The curl isn't zero vector so it is not conservative



Ex2 // compute $\operatorname{div} \vec{F}$ for $\vec{F} = x^2y \vec{i} + xyz \vec{j} - x^2y^2 \vec{k}$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xyz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-x^2y^2)$$

$$= 2xy + xz + 0$$

Ex3 // verify the fact of relationship between the curl and divergence for the vector field $\vec{F} = yz^2 \vec{i} + xy \vec{j} + yz \vec{k}$.

$$\operatorname{curl} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz^2 & xy & yz \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} &= z, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 2zy \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} &= y, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = z^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} - \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k} \\ &= (z - 0) \vec{i} - (0 - 2zy) \vec{j} + (y - z^2) \vec{k} \\ &= z \vec{i} + 2zy \vec{j} + (y - z^2) \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} (\operatorname{curl} \vec{F}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2zy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (y - z^2) \\ &= 0 + 2z - 2z = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Tangent planes and Normal Lines

In the first :-

- * The eq. of the planes $a(x-x_0) + b(y-y_0) + c(z-z_0) = 0$
- * The gradient vector $\nabla f = (f_x, f_y, f_z)$

So the tangent plane to the surface given by -
 $f(x, y, z) = k$ at (x_0, y_0, z_0)

The eq. of Tangent plane

$$f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + \\ f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

الخط العودي Normal Lines الخط العودي هو خط مستقيم يخرج من المقطع - منه على السطح ويكون عمودياً على السطح المقطع

The eq. of normal line :-

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

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Ex 1// Find the tangent plane and normal line to $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 30$ at the point $(1, -2, 5)$

$$\nabla f = 2x + 2y + 2z$$

$$\nabla f (1, -2, 5) = (2, -4, 10)$$

tangent plane

$$f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) +$$

$$f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$2(x - 1) - 4(y + 2) + 10(z - 5) = 0$$

normal line :-

$$\vec{r}(t) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t \nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 1, -2, 5 \rangle + t \langle 2, -4, 10 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle 1 + 2t, -2 - 4t, 5 + 10t \rangle$$

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Exercises :-

1: find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$:- $x^3 z^2 - 5xy^5 z = x^2 + y^3$

2: find Domain and sketch

a/ $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$

b/ $f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}{y^2-x^2}$

3: $\vec{P} = \vec{f}(3, -1, 0)$ for $(x, y, z) = 4x - y^2 e^{3x} z$

4: Compute $\operatorname{div} \vec{f}$ and $\operatorname{Curl} \vec{f}$
 for $\vec{f} = x^2 \vec{i} - (z^3 - 3x) \vec{j} + 4y^2 \vec{k}$

5: Determine if the following vector field is conservative.

$$\vec{f} = 6x \vec{i} + (2y - y^2) \vec{j} + (6z - x^3) \vec{k}$$

6: find the tangent plane and normal line

$$x^2 y = 4z e^{x+y} - 35 \quad \text{at } (3, -3, 2)$$

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Lecture 4 Partial Differentiation:

Function of two or more variables, Partial derivatives, Directional derivative, Applications of Partial Derivatives:

Gradient, divergence, curl, Tangent plane and normal line