



Al-Mustaqbal University / College of Engineering

Prosthetics & Orthotics Eng. Department

Third Class

Subject (Engineering Analysis)

Code (UOMU0103057)

Asst. Lec. Shahad M. Alagha

1st term – Lecture 4: Divergence, curl, Tangent plane and normal line



Curl and Divergence.

الدوران والتباعد

* **Curl** :- هو مقياس لمدى دوران أو التفاف المجال المتجه حول نقطة معينة

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

بماذا كان ال **Curl** كبير يعني أن المجال يعمل حركة دائرية قوية حول تلك النقطة -
* اذا كان ال **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:

① اذا كانت $f(x, y, z)$ دالة جبرئية مستمرة من الدرجة الثانية فإن $\text{Curl } \vec{F} = \vec{0}$

② اذا كان \vec{F} متجه (conservative vector field) فإن $\vec{F}_{\text{curl}} = \vec{0}$

③ اذا كان \vec{F} متجهاً متكاملاً ومكثراً له مسارات أول مستمرة فإن $\vec{F} = \vec{0}$
(conservative vector field)



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* Divergence :-

هو مقياس لمدى انتشار أو تجمع خطوط المجال عند نقطة معينة
 * إذا كان موجب يعني أن المجال يخرج من النقطة (مثل مصدر)
 * إذا كان سالب يعني أن المجال يتجه نحو النقطة (مثل مصرف)
 * إذا كان يساوي صفر يعني أنه لا يوجد انتشار ولا تجمع (تدفق محفوظ)

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

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

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

∇ : Del operator

Gradient = ∇f مشتقات لـ f

Curl = $\nabla \times \vec{F}$ عزت المجال

Divergence = $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ عزت نقطة

• Relation Ship between the curl and te divergence :-

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



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

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

كسب! Curl! ونسوف ان كان يعينلا zero vector اذ

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

$P \quad Q \quad R$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{div } \vec{F} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xyz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-x^2y^2) \\ &= 2xy + xz + 0\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = z, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 2zy$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = z^2$$

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

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



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Tangent planes and Normal Lines

السطوح المماسية tangent plane
السطح المماسي هو السطح الذي يمس سطحاً معيناً عند نقطة محددة من دونه أن يقطعه بالقرب من تلك النقطة -

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

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

الخطوط العمودية Normal Lines
الخط العمودي هو خط مستقيم يخرج من النقطة - نفسها على السطح ويكون عمودياً تماماً على السطح المماسي

The eq. of normal line :-

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



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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 :-

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

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

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



Exercises :-

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

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



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

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

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

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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