

---

---

## 4321

1. Consider two-dimensional polar coordinates  $r(t)$  and  $\phi(t)$ .
  - (a) Find  $\dot{\hat{e}}_\phi = \frac{d}{dt}\hat{e}_\phi$  in terms of  $\hat{e}_r, \hat{e}_\phi, r, \phi, \dot{r}$ , and  $\dot{\phi}$ .
  - (b) Find the radial and tangential components of the acceleration.
  - (c) Find the radial and tangential components of the jerk (time derivative of the acceleration).
2. Find the scale functions ( $h_i$ 's) for the transformation from Cartesian  $(x, y, z)$  to  $(u, v, w)$  coordinates:

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2)$$

$$y = uv$$

$$z = w$$

3. Give a numerical answer or simplify as much as possible:
  - (a)  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{r}$  (divergence of the displacement vector).
  - (b)  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{r}$  (curl of the displacement vector).
  - (c)  $\vec{\nabla}|\vec{r}|$  (gradient of the length of the displacement vector).
  - (d)  $\nabla^2|\vec{r}|$  (Laplacian of the length of the displacement vector).
  - (e)  $\vec{\nabla} \times \hat{\phi}$  (curl of the azimuthal angle unit vector in cylindrical polar coordinates).
4. Consider the vector field  $\vec{v}(\vec{r}) = (x^2 + y^2)\hat{e}_x + (x^2 + y^2)\hat{e}_y + z^2\hat{e}_z$ . Decompose the vector field  $\vec{v}(\vec{r})$  into the sum of two other vector fields,  $\vec{a}(\vec{r})$  and  $\vec{b}(\vec{r})$ , such that  $\vec{a}(\vec{r})$  has no divergence (it is solenoidal) and  $\vec{b}(\vec{r})$  has no curl (it is irrotational). The answer is not unique. This is the Helmholtz decomposition.

## 7305

1. (a) What is  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$ ?  
(b) What is  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$ ?  
(c) Verify that  $\nabla^2 \left( \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \right) = 0$  for  $\vec{r} \neq \vec{r}'$  by direct calculation in Cartesian coordinates. Use the previous result.
2. What is  $\vec{\nabla} \times \hat{\phi}$  (curl of the azimuthal angle unit vector in spherical polar coordinates)?
3. What is the most general spherically-symmetric solution to Laplace's equation?

**Bonus:** Solve as much of the other class' assignment as you can.