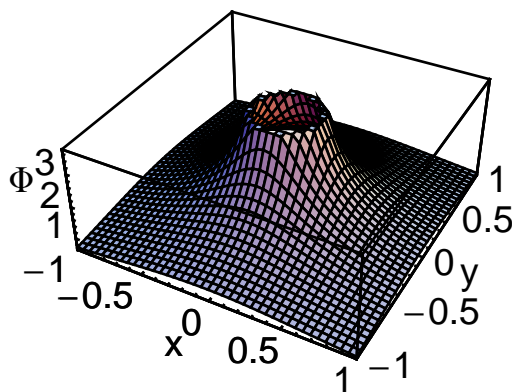


Solutions to Sheet 7

1. PVT surface

(i)

```
Plot3D[ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ , {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1},
PlotPoints -> 41, ClippingStyle -> None, AxesLabel -> {x, y,  $\Phi$ }]
```



- SurfaceGraphics -

$$(ii) d\Phi = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Phi dy = \frac{-1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} (x dx + y dy).$$

$$-e \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{e}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$(iii) \frac{e}{r^3} (r \cos(\omega t) (-\omega) r \sin(\omega t) + r \sin(\omega t) \omega r \cos(\omega t)) = 0.$$

$$(iv) \frac{e}{(a+vt)^3} ((a+vt) v + (a+vt) v) = \frac{e v}{(a+vt)^2}.$$

2.

$$(i) z = x^2 + y^2, \partial_x \cosh(z) = \sinh(z) \partial_x z = 2x \sinh(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$(ii) a = \sin(xy), b = xy, \partial_y \sinh(a) = \frac{d}{da} \sinh(a) \frac{d}{db} \sin(b) \partial_y b = \cosh(\sin(xy)) \cos(xy) x.$$

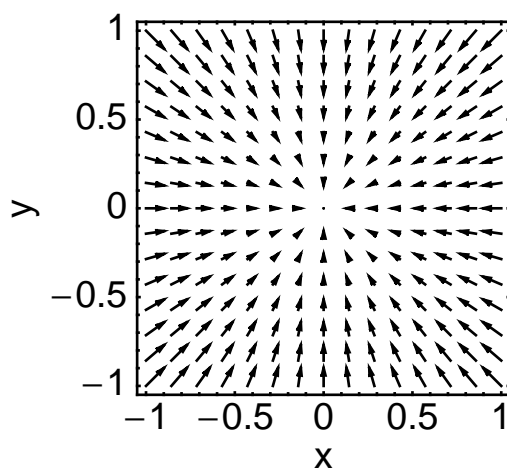
3.

$$(i) \nabla f(x, y) = (-2x, -2y)$$

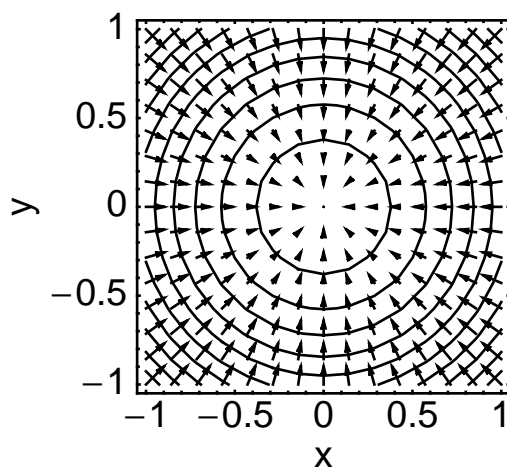
(ii)

```
<< "VectorFieldPlots"
```

```
p1 = (Needs["VectorFieldPlots`"];
VectorFieldPlots`VectorFieldPlot[{-2 x, -2 y},
{x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, Frame → True, FrameLabel → {x, y}]);
```



```
Show[p1, ContourPlot[-(x^2 + y^2), {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, Axes → True,
AxesLabel → {x, y}, ContourShading → False, DisplayFunction → Identity]]
```



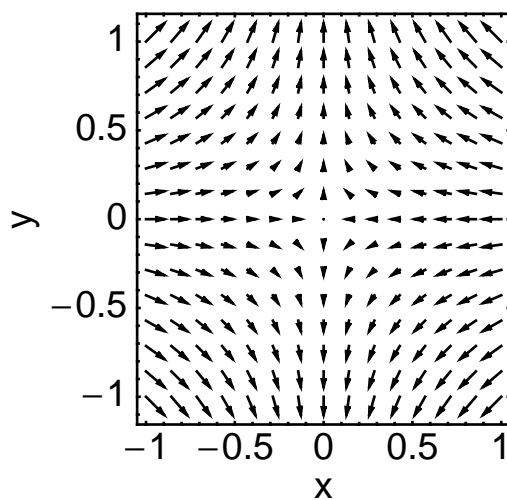
- Graphics -

4.

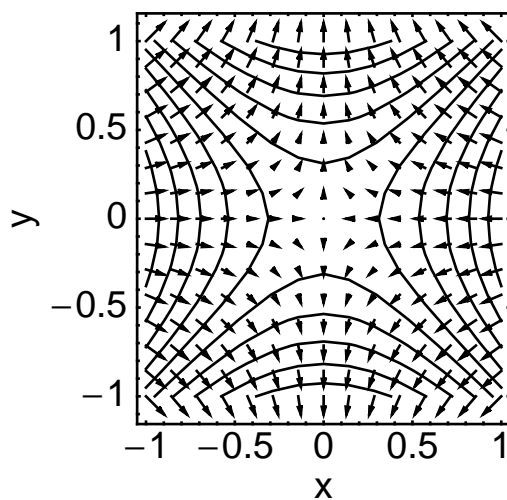
(i) $\nabla f(x, y) = (-2x, 2y)$

(ii)

```
p1 = (Needs["VectorFieldPlots`"];
  VectorFieldPlots`VectorFieldPlot[{-2 x, 2 y}, {x, -1, 1},
    {y, -1, 1}, Frame → True, FrameLabel → {x, y}]);
```



```
Show[p1, ContourPlot[-x^2 + y^2, {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, Axes → True,
  AxesLabel → {x, y}, ContourShading → False, DisplayFunction → Identity]]
```



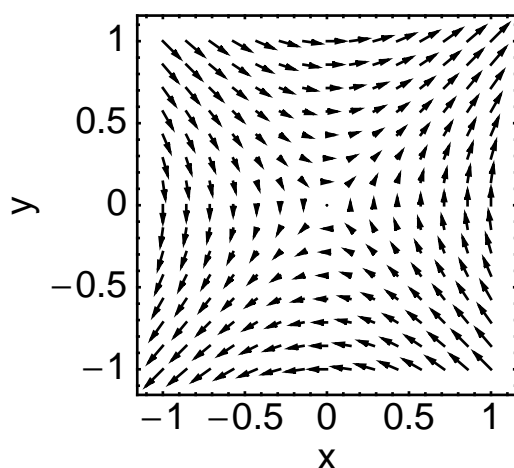
- Graphics -

5.

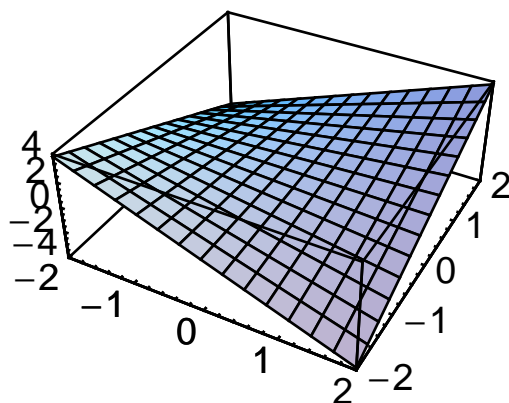
- (i)
- a) $\nabla f = (0, 1)$: no stationary points
 - b) $\nabla f = (1, 0)$: no stationary points
 - c) $\nabla f = -4(x^3, y^3)$: stationary points $(x, y) = 0$
 - d) $\nabla f = (y, x)$: stationary points $(x, y) = 0$
 - e) $\nabla f = 4(x^3, -y^3)$: stationary points $(x, y) = 0$

(ii)

```
p1 = (Needs["VectorFieldPlots`"]; VectorFieldPlots`VectorFieldPlot[
  {y, x}, {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, Frame -> True, FrameLabel -> {x, y}]);
```



```
Plot3D[x y, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}]
```



- SurfaceGraphics -

Everything suggests that this is a saddle, with axis rotated by 45° .

6.

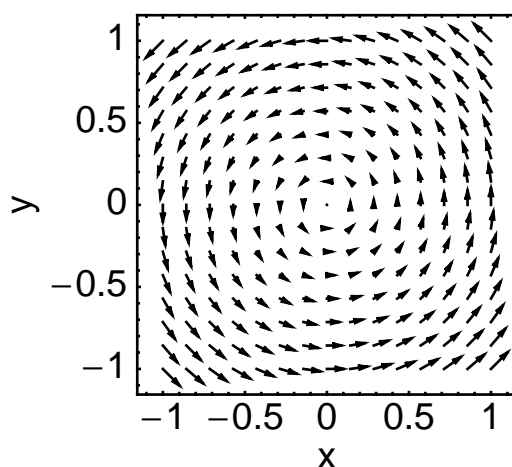
A plane is defined by an equation $z = z_0 + a x + b y$. The given equation is of that form.

$\nabla f = (0, 2)$, so $f_1(x, y) = 4 + 2y$. This is the collection of all lines $z = 4 + 2y$ for all x , and makes a plane

7.

(i)

```
(Needs["VectorFieldPlots`"]; VectorFieldPlots`VectorFieldPlot[
  {-y, x}, {x, -1, 1}, {y, -1, 1}, Frame -> True, FrameLabel -> {x, y}];
```



(ii) Solutions should follow the arrows \rightarrow circles!

(iii)

```
DSolve[y'[x] == -x/y[x], y[x], x]
```

$$\left\{ \left\{ y(x) \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \sqrt{c_1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \right\}, \left\{ y(x) \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \sqrt{c_1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\text{Expand} \left[\left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{c_1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} \right)^2 + x^2 \right]$$

$$2 c_1$$

So these are circles.

8.

(i) $y(x) = C_1 e^{2ix} + C_2 e^{-2ix}$

$$(ii) -9C + 4C = 2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{-2}{5}$$

$$(iii) \text{ General solution } y(x) = C_1 e^{2ix} + C_2 e^{-2ix} - \frac{2}{5} e^{3ix}.$$

$$y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 - \frac{2}{5} = 1$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2iC_1 + 2iC_2 - \frac{6}{5}i = 0$$

$$\text{Solution: } C_1 \rightarrow 1, C_2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}. \text{ Thus } y(x) = e^{2ix} + \frac{2}{5} e^{-2ix} - \frac{2}{5} e^{3ix}$$