

**True or False** The following mathematical operation makes sense and is technically valid.

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla T(x, y, z)$$

- A. Yes, it will produce a vector field.
- B. Yes, it will produce a scalar field.
- C. No, you can not take the divergence of a scalar field.
- D. I don't remember what this means.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Homework 1 is due Friday in class
- Homework 2 is posted and covers through section 2.1
  - It is due next Wednesday
  - We will come back to section 1.5 later
- Make sure you have registered your clicker!
  - I will start shaming people publically on Friday.
  - <https://goo.gl/cVfzS5>

You are trying to compute the work done by a force,  $\mathbf{F} = a\hat{x} + x\hat{y}$ , along the line  $y = 2x$  from  $\langle 0, 0 \rangle$  to  $\langle 1, 2 \rangle$ .

What is  $d\mathbf{l}$ ?

A.  $dl$

B.  $dx \hat{x}$

C.  $dy \hat{y}$

D.  $2dx \hat{x}$

E. Something else

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A.  $\int_0^1 a \, dx + \int_0^2 x \, dy$

B.  $\int_0^1 (a \, dx + 2x \, dx)$

C.  $\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (a \, dy + y \, dy)$

D. More than one is correct

A certain fluid has a velocity field given by  $\mathbf{v} = x\hat{x} + z\hat{y}$ .  
Which component(s) of the field contributed to "fluid flux"  
integral  $(\int_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{A})$  through the x-z plane?

- A.  $v_x$
- B.  $v_y$
- C. both
- D. neither

For the same fluid with velocity field given by  $\mathbf{v} = x\hat{x} + z\hat{y}$ .  
What is the value of the "fluid flux" integral ( $\int_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$ )  
through the entire x-y plane?

- A. It is zero
- B. It is something finite
- C. It is infinite
- D. I can't tell without doing the integral

A rod (radius  $R$ ) with a hole (radius  $r$ ) drilled down its entire length  $L$  has a mass density of  $\frac{\rho_0 \phi}{\phi_0}$  (where  $\phi$  is the normal polar coordinate).

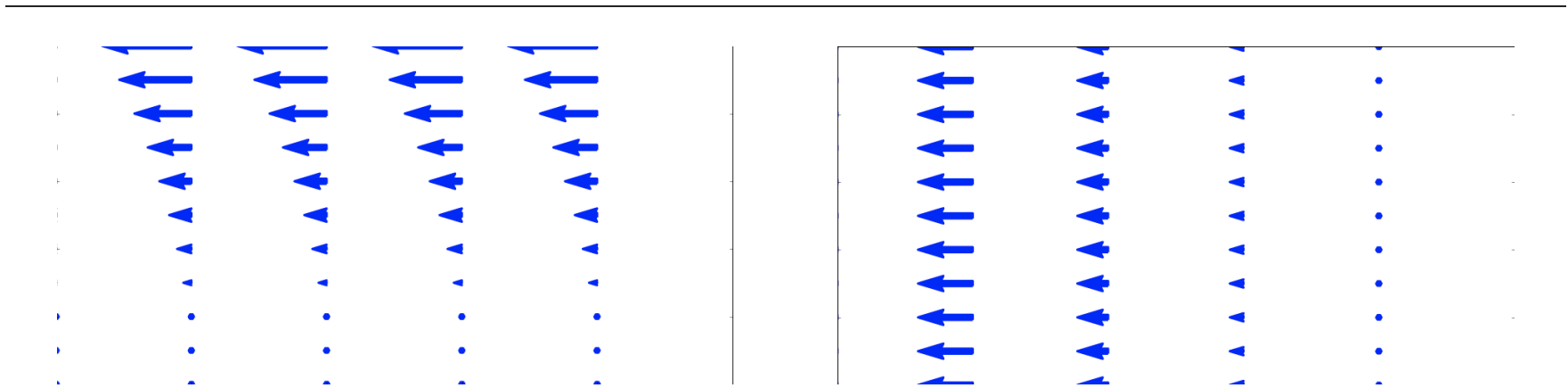
To find the total mass of this rod, which coordinate system should be used (take note that the mass density varies as a function of angle):

- A. Cartesian ( $x, y, z$ )
- B. Spherical ( $r, \phi, \theta$ )
- C. Cylindrical ( $s, \phi, z$ )
- D. It doesn't matter, just pick one.

Which of the following two fields has zero divergence?

I

II



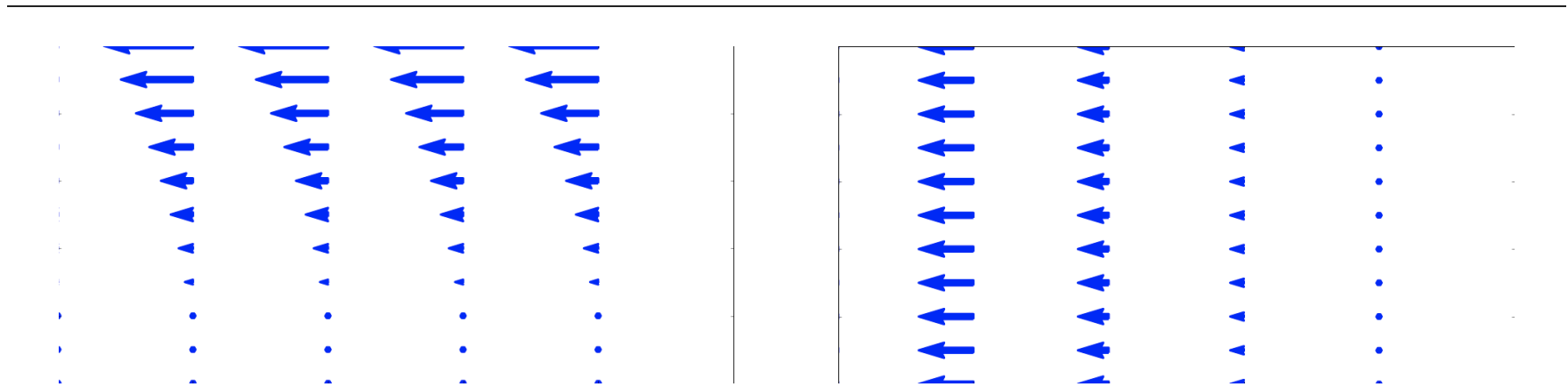
- A. Both do.
- B. Only I is zero
- C. Only II is zero
- D. Neither is zero
- E. ???



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