

Nama = Hana Lia

NPM = 2013022027

Mk = Listrik dan Kemagnetan

Problem 1.11 (halaman 15)

a. $f(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^3 + z^4$

b. $f(x, y, z) : x^2 y^3 z^4$

c. $f(x, y, z) : e^x \sin(y) \ln(z)$

Solution

a. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^3 + z^4$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = 2x \mathbf{i} + 3y^2 \mathbf{j} + 4z^3 \mathbf{k}$$

b. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 y^3 z^4$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = 2xy^3z^4 \mathbf{i} + 3x^2y^2z^4 \mathbf{j} + 4x^2y^3z^3 \mathbf{k}$$

c. $f(x, y, z) = e^x \sin(y) \ln(z)$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = e^x \sin(y) \ln(z) \mathbf{i} + e^x \cos(y) \ln(z) \mathbf{j} + e^x \sin(y) \left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \mathbf{k}$$

Problem 1.12

- The height of a certain hill (in feet) is given by...

$$h(x, y) = 10(2xy - 3x^2 - 4y^2 - 18x + 28y + 12)$$

Where is distance (in miles) north $\times$ the distance east of South Hadly.

a. Where is the top of the hill located?

$\Rightarrow$ Menentukan fungsi gradien

$$\vec{\nabla} b = 10(2y - 6x - 18)\mathbf{i} + (2x - 8y + 28)\mathbf{j}$$

untuk Menentukan Puncak bukit menggunakan

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} b &= 10(2y - 6x - 18)\mathbf{i} + (2x - 8y + 28)\mathbf{j} = 0 \\ &= 2y - 6x - 18 = 0 \\ &= 2x - 8y + 28 = 0\end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Solusi dari sistem persamaan}$$

$$(x, y) = (-2, 3)$$

b. How high is the hill?

$\Rightarrow$ substitusi $(x, y) = (-2, 3)$ pada (x, y)

$$\begin{aligned}b(-2, 3) &= 10(-12 - 12 - 36 + 36 + 84 + 12) \\ &= 720 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, ketinggiannya adalah 720 m.

c. How Steep is the slope (in feet per mile) at a point (mile, with and one mile east of South Hadley? In what direction is the slope steepest, at that point?

$\Rightarrow$ substitusikan $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ pada $\vec{\nabla} b$

$$\vec{\nabla} b(1, 1) = 10(2 - 6 - 18)\mathbf{i} + (2 - 8 + 28)\mathbf{j} = 220(-\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$$

$$|\vec{\nabla} b| = 220\sqrt{2} \approx 311 \text{ m/km, arahnya kebarat laut}$$

$$(135^\circ \text{ dari sumbu } x \text{ positif})$$

Problem 1.13

Let $\vec{r}$ be the separation vector from a fixed point (x', y', z') to the point (x, y, z) and let r be its length. Show that.

a. $\nabla(1/r) = -\vec{r}/r^3$

b. $\nabla(1/r^2) = -2\vec{r}/r^3$

c. What is the general formula for $\nabla(r^n)$?

Solution

$$\vec{r} = (x - x_0)\mathbf{i} + (y - y_0)\mathbf{j} + (z - z_0)\mathbf{k}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

$$r^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) &= \frac{1}{r^3} \left[(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right] \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right] \left[\frac{2}{r^3} \right] \left[(x - x_0)\mathbf{i} + (y - y_0)\mathbf{j} + (z - z_0)\mathbf{k} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^3} \left[(x - x_0)\mathbf{i} + (y - y_0)\mathbf{j} + (z - z_0)\mathbf{k} \right] \\ &= -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r^n) &= n r^{n-1} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = n r^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2r} \frac{\partial r^2}{\partial x} \right) = n r^{n-1} \frac{(x - x_0)}{r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (r^n) &= n r^{n-1} \frac{(y - y_0)}{r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (r^n) &= n r^{n-1} \frac{(z - z_0)}{r} \end{aligned}$$