

Vijay Chhavi Ugade

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Electrical/Electronics

Question 1

(i) Mathematical modelling can be defined as the process of using mathematical equations and interpreting the result in physical or other terms (simulation).

(ii) Method include:

- (a) Forming a differential equations from an existing algebraic equation of the system
- (b) Using law of conservation of mass

Question 2:

$$r = (t^2 + 3t)\hat{i} - 2\sin 3t\hat{j} + 3e^{2t}\hat{k}$$

$$(i) \frac{dr}{dt} = (2t + 3)\hat{i} - 6\cos 3t\hat{j} + 6e^{2t}\hat{k}$$

$$(ii) \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right) = 2\hat{i} + 18\sin 3t\hat{j} + 12e^{2t}\hat{k}$$

$$(iii) \left| \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0}$$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \text{ at } t=0 = 2\hat{i} + 18\sin 3(0)\hat{j} + 12e^{2(0)}\hat{k}$$
$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 2\hat{i} + 12\hat{k}$$

$$\left| \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \right|_{t=0} = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (12)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{4 + 144} = \sqrt{148} = 2\sqrt{37}$$

Question 3

$$A = x^2y\hat{i} + (xy + yz)\hat{j} + xz\hat{k}$$

$$B = yz\hat{i} - 3xz\hat{j} + 2xy\hat{k} \text{ and}$$

$$\phi = x^2y + xyz - 4y^2z^2 - 3$$

(i, j, k)

① $\nabla \phi$

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

$$\nabla \phi = (6xy + yz^2) \mathbf{i} + (3x^2 + xz - 8yz^2) \mathbf{j} + (xy - 8y^2z) \mathbf{k}$$

at point (1, 2, 1)

$$\nabla \phi = (6(1)(2) + (2)(1)) \mathbf{i} + (3(1)^2 + (1)(1) - 8(2)(1)) \mathbf{j} + (1)(2) - 8(2)$$

$$\nabla \phi = 14\mathbf{i} - 12\mathbf{j} - 30\mathbf{k}$$

$$\nabla \phi = 2(7\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} - 15\mathbf{k})$$

② $\nabla \cdot A =$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = 2xy - (x + z) + 2xz$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = 2(1)(2) + (1+1) + 2(1)(1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = 8$$

③ $\nabla \times B$

$\nabla \times B =$	\mathbf{i}	\mathbf{j}	\mathbf{k}
	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$
	yz	$-3xz$	$2xy$

$$\nabla \times B = \mathbf{i} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -3xz & 2xy \end{vmatrix} - \mathbf{j} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & 2xy \end{vmatrix} + \mathbf{k} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ yz & -3xz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \times B = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-3xz) \right] \mathbf{i} - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (yz) \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-3xz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (yz) \right] \mathbf{k}$$

$$\nabla \times B = \mathbf{i} (2x + 3x) - \mathbf{j} (2y - y) + \mathbf{k} (-3z - z)$$

$$\nabla \times B = 5x\mathbf{i} - y\mathbf{j} - 4z\mathbf{k}$$

at point (1, 2, 1)

$$\nabla \times B = 5(1)\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 4(1)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\nabla \times B = 5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}$$

④ given $\text{div } A = \nabla \cdot (vA) \cdot \nabla^2 A$

$$\text{given } \text{div } A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{grad div } A = (2y + 1 + 2z)\mathbf{i} + (2x)\mathbf{j} + (1 + 2x)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{grad div } A = (1+2+1)\mathbf{i} + 2(1)\mathbf{j} + (1+2(1))\mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{grad div } A = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$$

⊗ Curl curl A

$$\text{Curl } A = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & (xy+yz) & xz^2 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy+yz & xz^2 \end{vmatrix} - \mathbf{j} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y & xz^2 \end{vmatrix} + \mathbf{k} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ x^2y & (xy+yz) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Curl } A = \mathbf{i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xz^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (xy+yz) \right] - \mathbf{j} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xz^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x^2y) \right] + \mathbf{k} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy+yz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2y) \right]$$

$$(xz^2)$$

$$\text{Curl } A = y\mathbf{i} - z^2\mathbf{j} + (y - x^2)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{Curl curl } A = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & -z^2 & (y-x^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Curl curl } A = \mathbf{i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y-x^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-z^2) \right] - \mathbf{j} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y-x^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (y) \right] + \mathbf{k} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-z^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) \right]$$

$$\text{Curl curl } A = \mathbf{i} (1+2z) - \mathbf{j} (-2x+0) + \mathbf{k} (0+1)$$

$$\text{Curl curl } A = (1+2z)\mathbf{i} + 2x\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{Curl curl } A (1, 2, 1) = (1+2(1))\mathbf{i} + 2(1)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{Curl curl } A = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$