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MAT NO: 16/ENG04/041

DEPT: ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

COURSE: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS (ENG 282)

DATE: 7th of APRIL 2018

ASSIGNMENT

(i) Mathematical Modelling

This can be defined as a representation in mathematical terms of the behaviour of real devices, objects or problems.

It can also be defined as the process of representing the behaviour of a real system by a collection of mathematical equations & logic.

(ii) Methods of Obtaining Model for Engineering Systems

Conservation and Balance Principles

Dimensional Homogeneity and Consistency

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

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

ii) $\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 2i + 18\sin 3tj + 12e^{2t}k$

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

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

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \text{ at } t=0 = 2i + 0j + 12k$$

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

$$\left| \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} \right|_{at t=0} = 12.165 \text{ units}$$

③ If

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

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

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

determine, at the point (1, 2, 1)

- (i) $\nabla \phi$ (ii) $\nabla \cdot A$ (iii) $\nabla \times B$ (iv) $\text{grad div } A$ (v) $\text{Curl Curl } A$

Solution

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

$$\nabla \phi = \frac{\partial (3x^2 y + xyz - 4y^2 z^2 - 3)}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial (3x^2 y + xyz - 4y^2 z^2 - 3)}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial (3x^2 y + xyz - 4y^2 z^2 - 3)}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

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

$$x = 1, y = 2, z = 1$$

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

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

$$\text{(ii) } \nabla \cdot A = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right] \cdot [ax \mathbf{i} + ay \mathbf{j} + az \mathbf{k}]$$

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

$\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} = 1$

$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial (x^2 y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (xy + yz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (xz^2)}{\partial z}$$

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

$$x=1, y=2, z=1$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot A = 8$$

$$\text{vi) } \nabla \times B = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} \left(\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial b_y}{\partial z} \right) - \hat{j} \left(\frac{\partial b_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{k} \left(\frac{\partial b_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial b_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

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

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

$$x=1, y=2, z=1$$

$$\nabla \times B = \hat{i} (2(1) + 3(1)) - \hat{j} (2(2) - 2) + \hat{k} (-3 - 1)$$

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

$$\text{vii) grad div } A = \nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A = \nabla \cdot [2xy + (x+2) + 2xz]$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \cdot [2xy + (x+2) + 2xz]$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A = 2y + (1+2) + 2z + 2x + (1+2x) \quad (2y+1+2z)\hat{i} + \hat{j}(2x) + \hat{k}$$

$$2y + (1+2) + 2z + 2x + (1+2x)$$

$$x=1, y=2, z=1$$

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

$$[2(2) + 1 + 2]\hat{i} + \hat{j}(2) + [1+2]\hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A = 12$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A = 12$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot A = 7\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{grad div } A = 7\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\text{Curl Curl } A = \nabla \times \nabla \times A$$

$$\nabla \times A = i \left(\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \right) - j \left(\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} \right) + k \left(\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

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

$$\nabla \times A = i [0 - y] - j [z^2 - 0] + k [y - x^2]$$

$$\nabla \times A = -y i - z^2 j + (y - x^2) k$$

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

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = i [1 + 2z] - j [-2x - 0] + k [0 + 1]$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = i [1 + 2z] - j [-2x] + k [1]$$

when $x = 1, y = 2, z = 1$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = i [1 + 2] - j [-2] + k$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = 3i + 2j + k$$

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