

Maj 2007 (udvalgte opgaver)

Alternativ besvarelse på udvalgte dele af opgaverne.

Opgave 3

```
> restart;
with(Integrator8) :
with(plots) :
with(VektorAnalyse2) :
> r(u, v) := <u + v, u2, v2> : 'r(u, v)' = r(u, v)
```

$$r(u, v) = \begin{bmatrix} u + v \\ u^2 \\ v^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.1)$$

1)

Partielle afledede

```
> ru := diff~(r(u, v), u)
```

$$ru := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2u \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.1.1)$$

```
> rv := diff~(r(u, v), v)
```

$$rv := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2v \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.1.2)$$

Dvs. de partielle afledede er $\underline{r'_u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \cdot u \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ og $\underline{r'_v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \cdot v \end{bmatrix}$

2)

Normalvektor

```
> N := kryds(ru, rv)
```

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 4uv \\ -2v \\ -2u \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.2.1)$$

Dvs. normalvektoren

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \cdot u \cdot v \\ -2 \cdot v \\ -2 \cdot u \end{bmatrix}$$

3)

Flux

```
> B := [0, 1, 0, 1]
```

$$B := [0, 1, 0, 1]$$

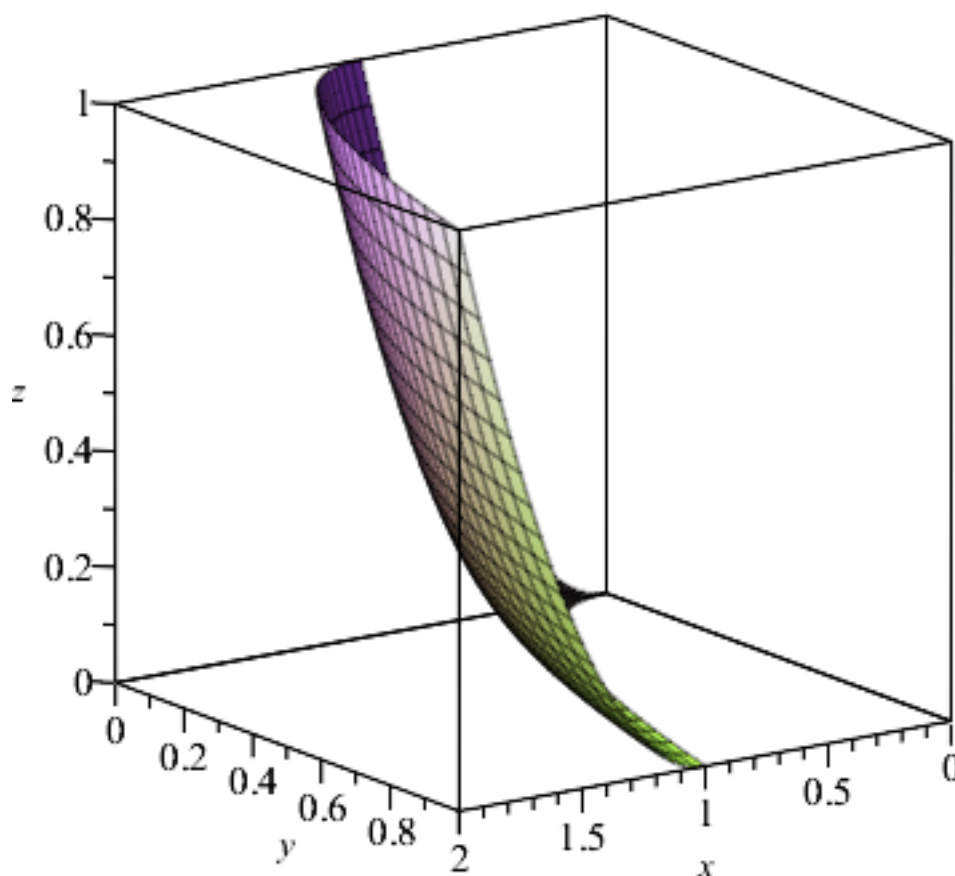
(1.3.1)

```
> V := (x, y, z) -> <x*y, 0, y*z> : V(x, y, z)
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} xy \\ 0 \\ yz \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.3.2)

```
> plot3d(r(u, v), u=0..1, v=0..1, labels=[x, y, z], axes=boxed)
```



Med Integrator8-pakken:

```
> fluxIntGo(r, B, V)
```

$$\frac{17}{30}$$

(1.3.3)

eller med standard-formlen:

$$> \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \text{prik}(V(\text{vop}(r(u, v))), N) \, du \, dv$$

$$\frac{17}{30} \quad (1.3.4)$$

Dvs. fluxen af V gennem fladen F er $\frac{17}{30}$

▼ Opgave 4

▼ 3)

Jacobi-funktionen

```
> restart;
with(Integrator8) :
with(plots) :
with(VektorAnalyse2) :
with(LinearAlgebra) :
> r(u, v, w) := <u*cos(v), u*sin(v), w*cos(u)> :r(u, v, w)'=r(u, v, w)
```

$$r(u, v, w) = \begin{bmatrix} u \cos(v) \\ u \sin(v) \\ w \cos(u) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1.1)$$

```
> B := [0, pi/2, 0, pi/2, 0, 1] :
```

```
> <diff~(r(u, v, w), u)|diff~(r(u, v, w), v)|diff~(r(u, v, w), w)>
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(v) & -u \sin(v) & 0 \\ \sin(v) & u \cos(v) & 0 \\ -w \sin(u) & 0 & \cos(u) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.1.2)$$

```
> Jacobi := Determinant(%)
```

$$Jacobi := \cos(v)^2 u \cos(u) + \sin(v)^2 u \cos(u) \quad (2.1.3)$$

```
> simplify(Jacobi)
```

$$\cos(u) u \quad (2.1.4)$$

Dvs. Jacobi-funktionen for parametriseringen r af det rumlige område A er $\frac{u \cdot \cos(u)}{}$

▼ 4

Rumfang

Standard-metoden med Jacobi-funktionen:

```
> \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 1 \cdot Jacobi \, dw \, dv \, du
```

$$\frac{\pi \left(-1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)}{2} \quad (2.2.1)$$

eller ved brug af Integrator8-pakken:

> `rumIntGo(r, B, 1); evalf(%)`

$$-\frac{1}{2} \pi + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2$$

$$0.896604774 \quad (2.2.2)$$

Dvs. rumfanget af det rumlige område A er $\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \approx 0.897$

5)

Divergensen

> $V := (x, y, z) \rightarrow \langle x \cdot (\cos(y))^2, y, z \cdot (\sin(y))^2 \rangle : V(x, y, z)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \cos(y)^2 \\ y \\ z \sin(y)^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.3.1)$$

> `div(V)(x, y, z); simplify(%)`

$$1 + \frac{\cos(y)^2 + \sin(y)^2}{2} \quad (2.3.2)$$

Dvs. divergensen af V er $\underline{\underline{2}}$

6)

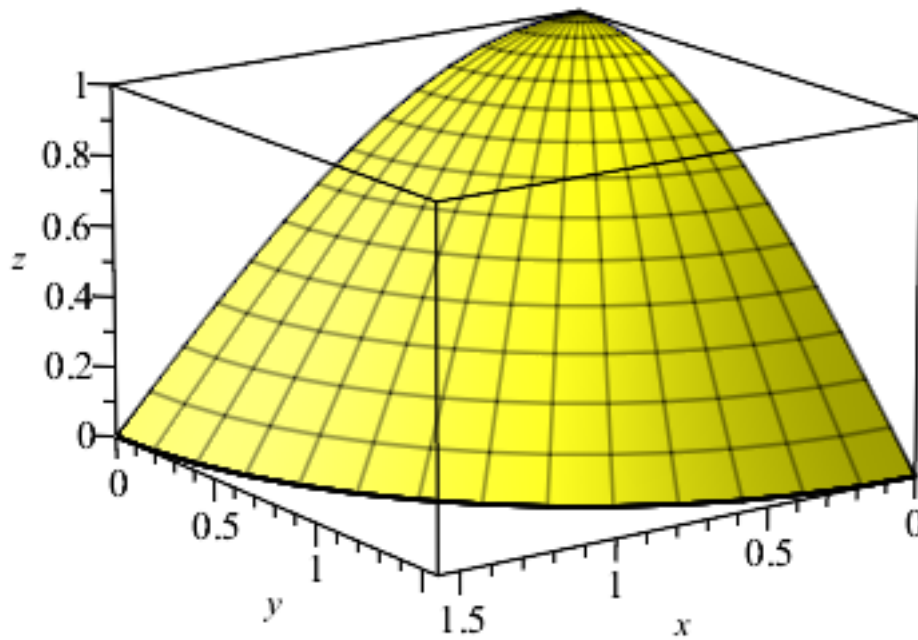
Volumen

> `net := [5, 5, 5]`

$$net := [5, 5, 5] \quad (2.4.1)$$

> `område := sideFlader(r, B, net) :`

> `display(område, labels = [x, y, z], axes = boxed)`



> `GaussFluxGo(r, B, V); evalf(%)`

$$-\pi + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2$$

1.793209548

(2.4.2)

Dvs. fluxen af V gennem overfladen af området A er $-\pi + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \approx 1.79$