

**SM311O First Exam**  
**17 Feb 1999**

1. (40 points) Determine
  - (a)  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  if  $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 - x^3y^2 + \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ .
  - (b)  $f_{xx}$  if  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ .
  - (c)  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$  if  $\mathbf{v} = \langle \sin x \cos y, -\cos x \sin y \rangle$ .
  - (d)  $\nabla \phi$  if  $\phi(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{x}$ .
  - (e)  $\nabla \times \mathbf{v}$  if  $\mathbf{v} = \langle y + x, -x + y^2, 0 \rangle$ .
  - (f)  $\nabla \times \nabla f$  if  $f$  is an arbitrary function of  $x, y$  and  $z$ .
  - (g)  $\nabla(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v})$  if  $\mathbf{v} = \langle \sin 2x, \cos 3y \rangle$
  - (h)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla g)$  if  $g = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ .
2. (a) (10 points) Let  $\psi = 2x^2 - y^2 + 3xy$  be the stream function of a flow. Determine the velocity of the fluid particle located at  $(2, -3)$ .
- (b) (10 points) Consider the velocity field  $\mathbf{v} = \langle x^2 - y^2, -2xy + x^3 \rangle$ . Does  $\mathbf{v}$  have a stream function? If yes, determine it.
3. (20 points) Let  $\mathbf{v} = \langle y^3, 0 \rangle$ .
  - (a) Plot the velocity vectors for the points located at  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$  and  $(0, 2)$ . Give an example of a current in the oceans that this flow may be modeling.
  - (b) Compute the vorticity of this flow. Does every particle experience the same rate of spinning? Are there any particles that do not experience any sensation of spinning?
4. (20 points)
  - (a) Prove the identity  $\operatorname{div}(\psi \mathbf{v}) = \psi \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \psi$ , where  $\psi$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are arbitrary scalar and vector functions of  $x, y$  and  $z$ .
  - (b) Use the above identity to determine  $\operatorname{div}(\psi \mathbf{v})$  if  $\mathbf{v}$  is a velocity field of a 2-D incompressible steady-state flow and  $\psi$  is its stream function.
5. (Bonus – 10 points) Let  $\psi$  be the stream function of 2-D incompressible steady-state flow  $\mathbf{v}$ . Use your knowledge of the relationship between  $\psi$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  to show that

$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla \times \psi \mathbf{k}$$

where  $\mathbf{k} = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$ .