

Vectoranalyse, 2002/2003

Tentamen, 4 juli 2003, 14:00-17:00

Zet op elk ingeleverd vel duidelijk je naam en je studentnummer.
De nummers tussen haakjes geven het aantal punten voor die opgave.

$$\text{Cijfer} = 1 + \frac{\text{aantal punten}}{4}.$$

- (6) Bepaal met behulp van Lagrange multiplicatoren de extrema van de functie $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gegeven door $f(x, y) = 32x - y^2$ onder de conditie $y = x^2$.
- Beschouw het vectorveld

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} y \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^x\right) \\ z \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^x\right) \\ z \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (2) Laat C_ε de lus zijn in het xy -vlak bestaand uit rechte lijnstukken van $(0, 0, 0)$ naar $(\varepsilon, 0, 0)$ naar $(\varepsilon, \varepsilon, 0)$ naar $(0, \varepsilon, 0)$ naar $(0, 0, 0)$. Bepaal

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{C_\varepsilon} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}.$$

- (2) Laat Ω_δ de bol zijn rond $(0, 0, 0)$ met straal δ . Bepaal

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\delta^3} \int \int_{\partial\Omega_\delta} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}.$$

- Beschouw de afbeelding $T : [1, 2] \times [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ gegeven door

$$T(u, v) = (u \cos 4v, u \sin 4v).$$

- (2) Schets het beeld A van T .
- (3) Is $T : [1, 2] \times [0, \pi] \rightarrow A$ bijectief (1-1 en op)?
- (3) Bereken

$$\int \int_A e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy.$$

4. Laat de torus T geparametriseerd zijn door

$$\Phi(\theta, \varphi) = ((4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \theta, (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta, \sin \varphi)$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \varphi \in [0, 2\pi].$$

Laat

$$S = \Phi([0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 2\pi]),$$

$$C_1 = \Phi(\{0\} \times [0, 2\pi]),$$

$$C_2 = \Phi(\{\frac{\pi}{2}\} \times [0, 2\pi]).$$

- (a) (4) Bereken de oppervlakte van S .
- (b) (1) Beschouw de functie $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ gegeven door

$$f(x, y, z) = (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4)^2 + z^2.$$

Laat zien dat

$$T = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f(x, y, z) = 1\}.$$

- (c) (3) Beschouw het vectorveld

$$\mathbf{V} = \nabla f \times \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} xz \\ yz \\ (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Bereken of beredeneer dat $\text{rot}(\mathbf{V}) \cdot \nabla f = 0$.

- (d) (2) Bereken $\int_{C_1} \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$.
- (e) (1) Bereken $\int_{C_2} \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$.
- (f) (3) Beredeneer de waarde van $\int_C \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$ met C zoals in figuur 1.
- (g) (4) Laat $E_1 = \Phi([0, 2\pi] \times \{\frac{\pi}{2}\})$ en laat E_2 het beeld van de afbeelding $\theta \mapsto \Phi(\theta, \frac{\pi}{2} - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta))$ met $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ zijn (zie figuur 2). Bereken of beredeneer $\int_{E_1} \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$ en beredeneer de waarde van $\int_{E_2} \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$.

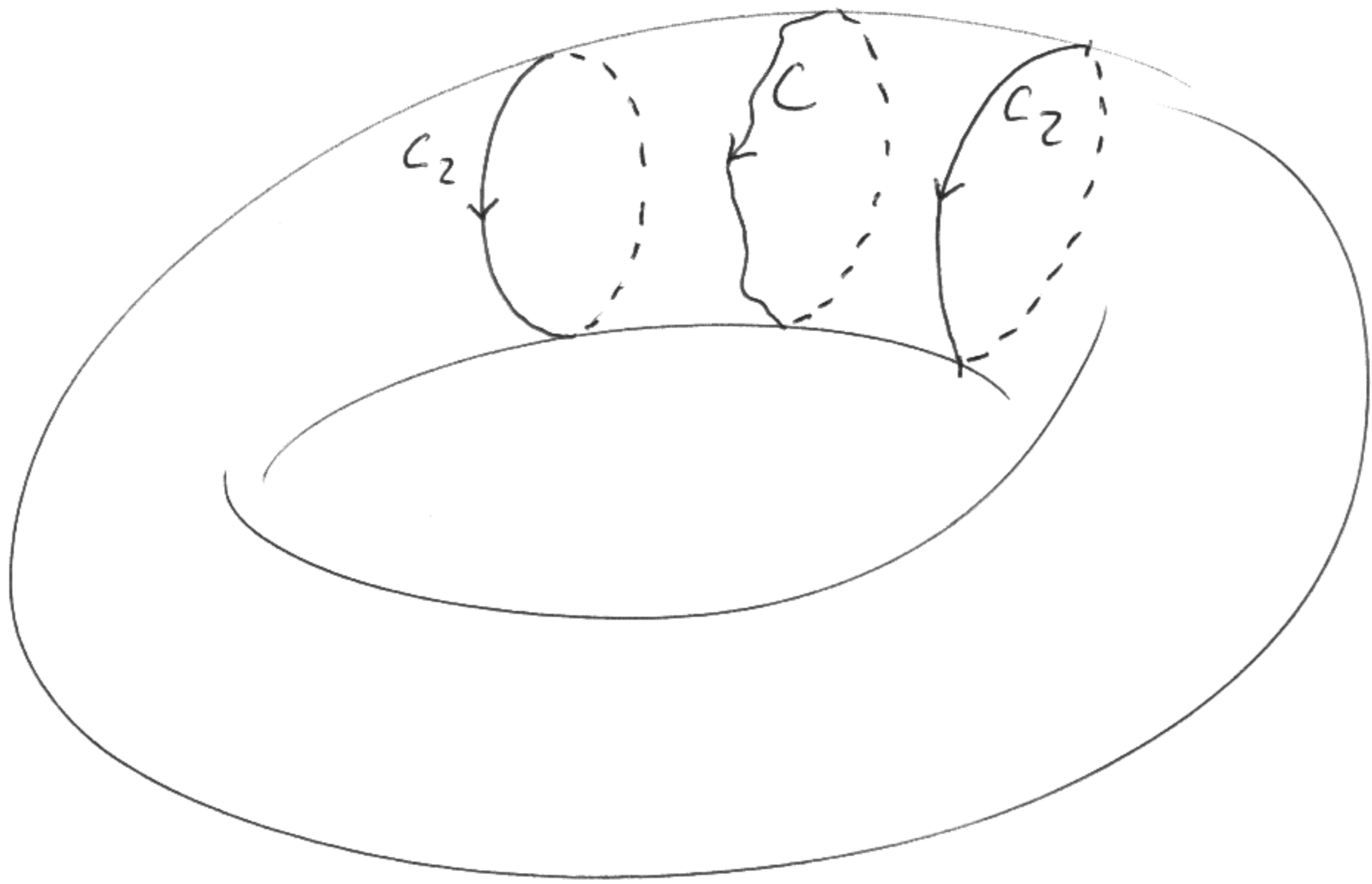


Fig 1: Torus met lusken C_1, C_2, C .

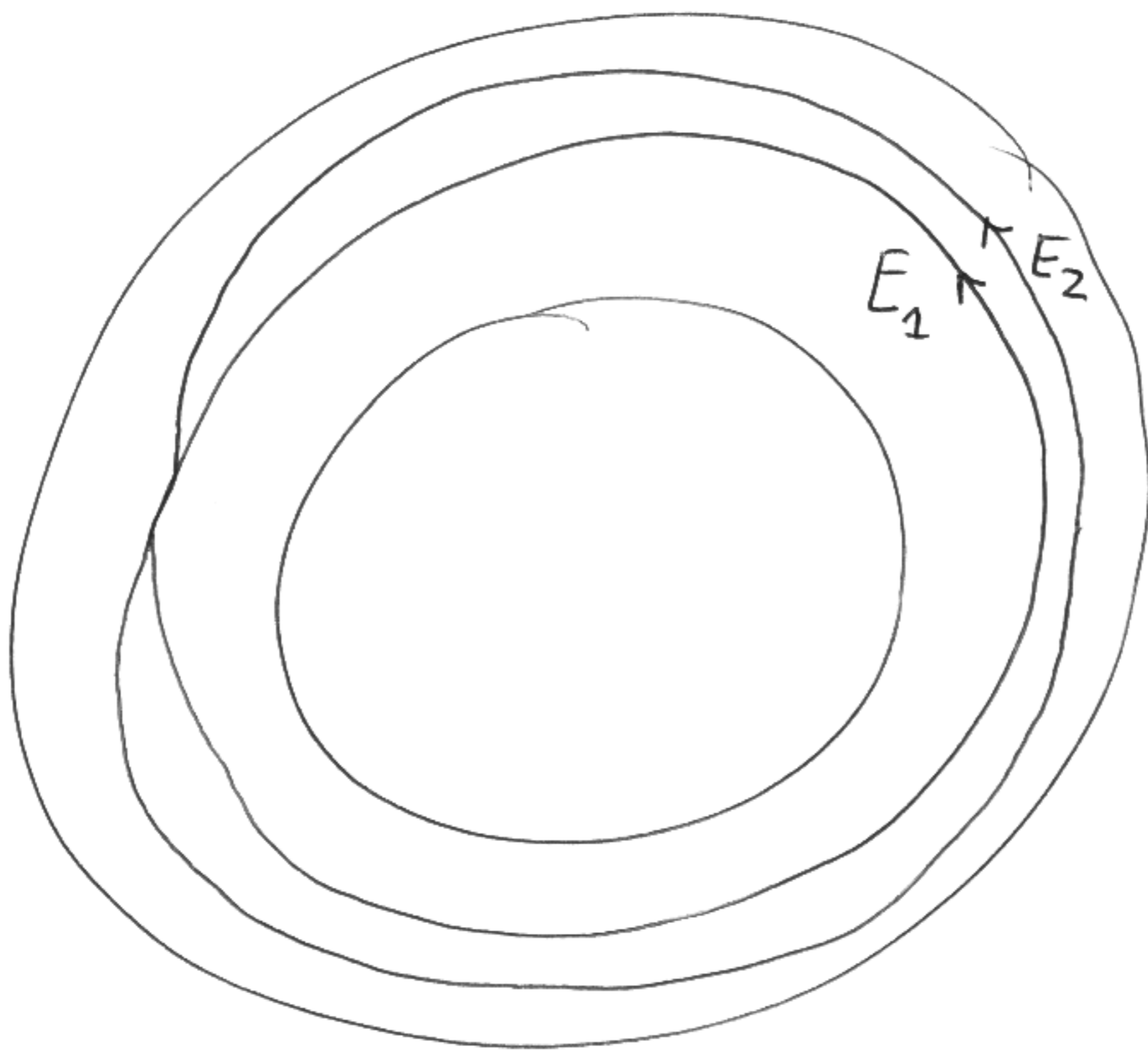


Fig 2: Boven aanzicht torus met lusken E_1 en E_2 .

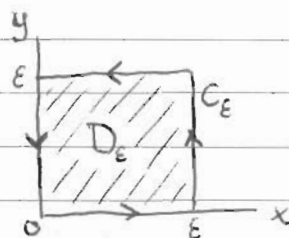
b

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad & f(x, y) = 32x - y^2 \\
 & g(x, y) = y - x^2 = 0 \\
 & \nabla f = (32, -2y) \\
 & \nabla g = (-2x, 1) \\
 & \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \\
 & \left. \begin{aligned} 32 &= -2\lambda x \\ -2y &= \lambda \\ y - x^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 & \left. \begin{aligned} 32 &= 4xy \\ y &= x^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 & 32 = 4x^3 \rightarrow x^3 = 8 \rightarrow x = 2 \\
 & y = x^2 = 2^2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

Extreme waarde wordt bereikt in $(2, 4)$; hier is $f(2, 4) = 32 \cdot 2 - 4^2 = 64 - 16 = 48$

2a

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} y \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^x\right) \\ z \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^x\right) \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

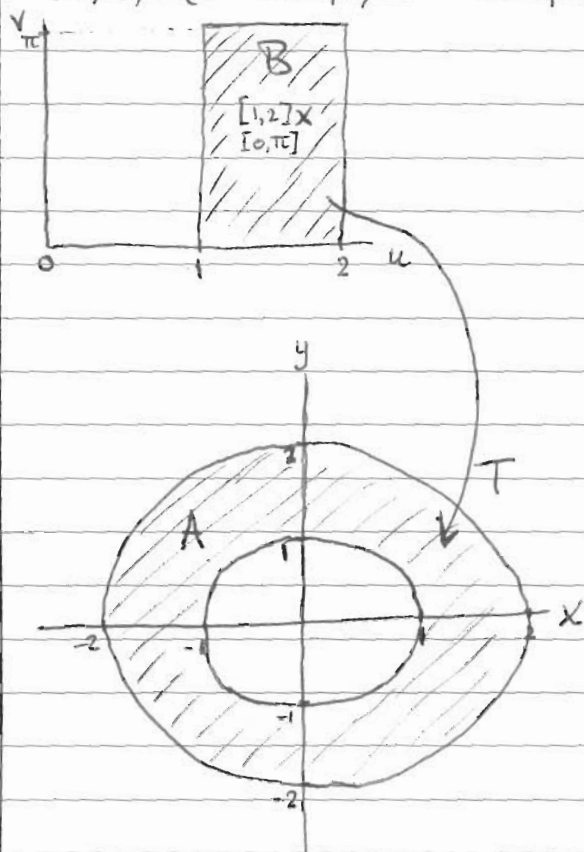
~~$\int_{C_E} F \cdot ds$~~
 ~~$\int_{C_E} F_1 dx + F_2 dy + F_3 dz$~~
 ~~$\int_0^E \int_0^E F(x, y, z) dx dy dz$~~
 ~~$\int_0^E \int_0^E F(x, y, z) dx dy$~~



$$\int_{C_E} F \cdot ds = \iint_{D_E} (\text{curl}(F) \cdot n) dx dy = \iint_{D_E} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dx dy = \iint_{D_E} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D_E} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^x\right) + z \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^x\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^x \right) dx dy$$

3a $T: [1, 2] \times [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $T(u, v) = (u \cos 4v, u \sin 4v)$

2



b Nee, want T is niet injectief: bijvoorbeeld
 3 $T(1, 0) = T(1, \frac{1}{2}\pi) = (1, 0)$
 De 'ring' A wordt door T twee keer overdekt.

2 c $\iint_A e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \iint_B e^{-x^2-y^2} |J(T)| du dv$

$$-x^2 - y^2 = -u^2 \cos^2 4v - u^2 \sin^2 4v = -u^2 (\cos^2 4v + \sin^2 4v) = -u^2$$

$$J(T) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \cos 4v & -4u \sin 4v \\ \sin 4v & 4u \cos 4v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4u \cos^2 4v + 4u \sin^2 4v = 4u (\cos^2 4v + \sin^2 4v) = 4u$$

$$|J(T)| = |4u| = 4u \quad \text{voor } u \in [1, 2]$$

omdat
niet bijectief?

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_B e^{-x^2-y^2} |J(T)| du dv &= \iint_B e^{-u^2} 4u du dv = \int_0^\pi \left[\int_1^2 e^{-u^2} 4u du \right] dv = \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left[-2 \int_1^2 e^{-u^2} \cdot (-2u) du \right] dv = \int_0^\pi \left[-2 \left[e^{-u^2} \right]_{u=1}^{u=2} \right] dv = \int_0^\pi -2(e^{-4} - e^{-1}) dv = \\ &= -2\pi(e^{-4} - e^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + 0 - \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - 6 = 0$$

$$4a) \Phi: [0, 2\pi] \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

~~$$T_\theta = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right)$$~~

$$T_\theta = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

$$T_\varphi = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right)$$

$$\Phi(\theta, \varphi) = (x, y, z) = ((4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \theta, (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta, \sin \varphi)$$

$$T_\theta = (-(4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta, (4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$T_\varphi = (-\sin \varphi \cos \theta, \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \cos \varphi)$$

$$A(S) = \iint_S \|T_\theta \times T_\varphi\| d\theta d\varphi$$

$$T_\theta \times T_\varphi = \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ -(4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta & (4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi \cos \theta & \sin \varphi \sin \theta & \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$$= \begin{pmatrix} (4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi \sin^2 \theta - (4 + \cos \varphi) (4 - \sin \varphi) \cos^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ -(4 + \cos \varphi) (4 - \sin \varphi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|T_\theta \times T_\varphi\| = \sqrt{(4 + \cos \varphi)^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + (4 + \cos \varphi)^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + (4 + \cos \varphi)^2 (4 - \sin \varphi)^2}$$

$$= (4 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + (4 - \sin \varphi)^2}$$

$$= (4 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi + (4 - \sin \varphi)^2}$$

$$= (4 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi + 16 - 8 \sin \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$= (4 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{17 + 8 \sin \varphi}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ -(4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi \sin^2 \theta + (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi \cos^2 \theta \\ (4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ -(4 + \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ (4 + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|T_\theta \times T_\varphi\| = \sqrt{(4 + \cos \varphi)^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + (4 + \cos \varphi)^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + (4 + \cos \varphi)^2 \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$= (4 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$= (4 + \cos \varphi) \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}$$

= ...



1

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) f(x, y, z) &= (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4)^2 + z^2 \\
 &= (\sqrt{(4 + \cos \varphi)^2 - 4 \cos^2 \theta + (4 + \cos \varphi)^2 \sin^2 \theta} - 4)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi \\
 &= (\sqrt{(4 + \cos \varphi)^2} - 4)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi \\
 &= (4 + \cos \varphi - 4)^2 + \sin^2 \varphi \\
 &= \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

~~De functie is constant op de kromme, dus de gradiënt is nul. Dit betekent dat de kromme een lijn is in het xyz-vlak.~~

De functie is constant op de kromme, dus de gradiënt is nul. Dit betekent dat de kromme een lijn is in het xyz-vlak.

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \text{rot}(V) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ xz & yz & (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot 2 \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} yz - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} xz \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} xz - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} yz \end{pmatrix} \cdot 2 \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x \\ (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 2y \\ (4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 2x \end{pmatrix} \cdot 2 \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{-8y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 6y \\ \frac{8x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 6x \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

3

$$\text{grad } \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ 2(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot}(V) \cdot \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{-8y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 6y \\ \frac{8x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 6x \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ 2(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ 2z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{rot}(V) \cdot \nabla f &= \left(\frac{-8y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 6y \right) 2(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{8x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 6x \right) 2(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \\
 &= 2xy(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 4) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\frac{-8}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + 6 - \frac{8}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - 6 \right) \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) C_1 = [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$C_1(\varphi) = (4 + \cos \varphi, 0, \sin \varphi)$$

$$\int_{C_1} V \cdot ds = \int_{C_1} V \cdot \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix} = \int_{C_1} V_1 dx + V_2 dy + V_3 dz$$

$$\nabla C_1(\varphi) = \left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi}, \frac{dy}{d\varphi}, \frac{dz}{d\varphi} \right) = (-\sin \varphi, 0, \cos \varphi)$$

$$dx = -\sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$dy = 0$$

$$dz = \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\int_{C_1} V \cdot ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (V_1 \cdot (-\sin \varphi) + V_3 \cos \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2(4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos \varphi - 2xz \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [2(4 - (4 + \cos \varphi))(4 + \cos \varphi) - 2(4 + \cos \varphi) \sin^2 \varphi] d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [2(4 + \cos \varphi)(-\cos \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)] d\varphi$$

= ...

49) $\int_{E_1} V \cdot ds$ zal 0 zijn. Omdat in de verzameling E_1 φ constant is, is dz gelijk 0 en speelt de derde component van V geen rol. De eerste twee componenten zijn oneven en heffen zichzelf dus op als ze over E_1 geïntegreerd worden. De uitkomst van de integraal is dus 0.