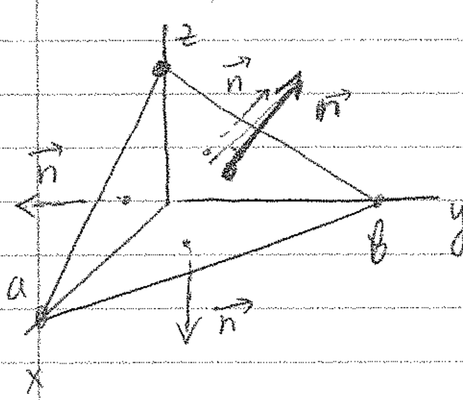
Two extra examples (if time permits)
(do one example per class;
it's better to do 1 example in 1 class that 2 examples,
if one has only one class left).

Extra Ex. 1 (#10, Sec. 16.9)
Find the flux through the surface of the pyramid bounded by the coord. planes and plane $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}+\frac{z}{c}=1$. $\vec{F}=\langle z, y, zx\rangle$.

Sol'n:
0) It's inconvenient to compute flux through 4 sides of the pyramid, using 4 different $\vec{n}$'s.
So use Gauss Thm instead.

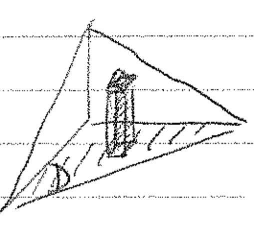


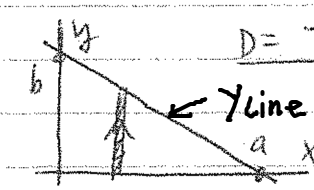
1) Sketch.
Explain the intersepts of the plane with coord. axes.

2) $$\iint_S \vec{F}\circ\vec{n}\,dS \underset{\text{Gauss}}{\overset{\uparrow}{=}} \iiint_E \operatorname{div}\vec{F}\,dV.$$

$$\operatorname{div}\vec{F}=\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial(zx)}{\partial z}=0+1+x=1+x.$$

3) $$\iiint_E \ldots dV=\underbrace{\iint_D\left(\int_{z_{bot}=0}^{z_{top}=z_{plane}=c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b})}\ldots dz\right)dxdy}_{\text{discuss this as a reminder}}$$



4) 

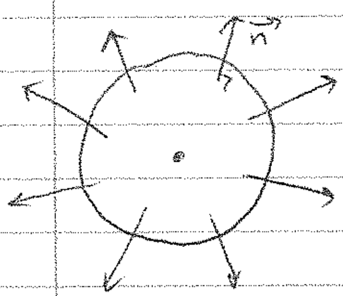
D = Type I: $0\le y\le y_{line}$
$0\le x\le a$

Eq. of line: $y-\overset{b}{y_0} = \overset{\text{slope}, = -\frac{b}{a}}{m}\,(x-\overset{0}{x_0})$, $\Rightarrow$

$y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b.$

Thus: $\text{Flux} = \int_0^a \int_0^{(-b/a)x+b} \int_0^{c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b})} (1+x)\,dz\,dy\,dx.$

Extra Ex. 2 Find the flux of field $\vec F = |\vec r|^2 \cdot \vec r$ through the sphere of radius R, centered @ (0,0,0). Do this by Gauss Thm, and then directly.



Sol'n: First sketch. Then state

$$\iint_S \vec F \cdot \vec n\, dS = \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \vec F\, dV.$$

Observe that $\operatorname{div}\vec F \neq 0$ ($\vec F$ diverges), $\Rightarrow$ flux must be $\neq 0$.

A) By Gauss Thm.

1) $\operatorname{div}\vec F = \langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\rangle \cdot \left[\overbrace{(x^2+y^2+z^2)}^{|\vec r|^2}\langle x,y,z\rangle\right]$

$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left((x^2+y^2+z^2)x\right) +$ similar for y & z $= \left((x^2+y^2+z^2)\cdot 1 + 2x\cdot x\right) +$

$+\left((x^2+y^2+z^2)+2y^2\right) + \left((x^2+y^2+z^2)+2z^2\right) = (3+2)(x^2+y^2+z^2)$

$= 5\rho^2.$

2) Do the integral in spherical coord's.

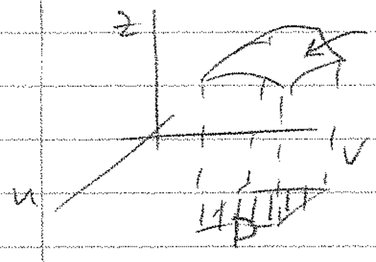
$$\iiint_E \operatorname{div}\vec F\, dV = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{R} 5\rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin\phi\, d\rho\, d\phi\, d\theta.$$

Note: $\int_0^R 5\rho^4 d\rho = R^5.$ (will compare with B) below)

B) <u>By Direct Calculation</u>

Recall from Sec. 16.7: $\iint_{S} \vec{F}\bullet\vec{n}\, dS = \iint_D (\vec{F}\bullet\vec{n})\cdot|\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v|\, du\, dv$

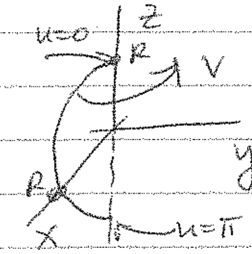
where D is the "projection" of S into uv-plane.

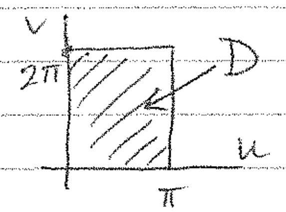


So we need: D, $\vec{r}$, $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v$.

1) By Ex. 2 of Notes 16.6:

$x = R\sin u\cdot\cos v$
$y = (R\sin u)\cdot\sin v$
$z = R\cos u$

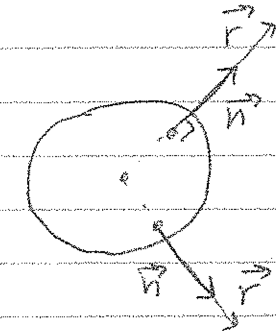




$\vec{r} = \langle R\sin u\cos v,\ R\sin u\cdot\sin v,\ R\cos u\rangle$

2) $\vec{r}_u = \langle R\cos u\cos v,\ R\cos u\sin v,\ -R\sin u\rangle$
$\vec{r}_v = \langle -R\sin u\cdot\sin v,\ R\sin u\cos v,\ 0\rangle$.
$\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v = R\cdot\sin u\cdot\vec{r}$
calculation

3) $\vec{n} = \pm\dfrac{\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v|}$.



Since at every point on sphere, $\vec{n}\uparrow\uparrow\vec{r}$, and we know:
$\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v = (\text{positive \#})\cdot\vec{r}$,

$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = \oplus\dfrac{\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v}{|\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v|}$.

Then

$\iint_S \vec{F}\bullet\vec{n}\, dS = \iint_D \vec{F}\bullet\dfrac{\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v}{\cancel{|\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v|}}\cdot\cancel{|\vec{r}_u\times\vec{r}_v|}\, du\, dv = \iint_D \underbrace{|\vec{r}|^2}_{R^2 \text{ on sphere}}\cdot\vec{r}\bullet R\sin u\,\vec{r}\; du\,dv$

$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} R^3\cdot\sin u\cdot\underbrace{(\vec{r}\bullet\vec{r})}_{|\vec{r}|^2 = R^2 \text{ on sphere}}\, du\, dv = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} R^5 \sin u\cdot du\, dv.$

Same as in A).