

1. Problems 5.2a,b. (*Pressure gradient*) (For 5.2a, photocopy the map.) For 5.2b, you'll have to work out or look up the distance across Ireland in the relevant direction.) [5+5=10 pts.]
2. Problems 5.2e,f,g. (*Pressure force*) Snieder basically does these for you, so all that's left to do is just put in a few precise and concise words explaining why each equation is true. (Note $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ should not be present in (5.13) & (5.14) since the left hand side is just a *component* of the force vector. [4+3+3=10 pts.]
3. Consider the function $\varphi(x, y, z) = z - 3xy$.
 - (a) Find $\nabla\varphi$. [3 pts.]
 - (b) What is the rate of change of φ at the point $(0, 1, 2)$ in the direction of the vector $\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + 3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$? (*Be careful*, this is not a unit vector.) [4 pts.]
 - (c) What is the rate of change of φ in the direction of most rapid increase at the point $(0, 1, 2)$? [3 pts.]
4. Derive the identity
$$\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{v}) = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{v} + f\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}, \quad (1)$$
where f is a scalar field and \mathbf{v} is a vector field. [5 pts.]
5. Evaluate the expression
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r}, \quad (2)$$
where \mathbf{r} is the position vector from the origin to the point \mathbf{r} , using (i) Cartesian coordinates and (ii) spherical coordinates (cf. (6.32)). [3+2=5 pts.]
6. (a) Find the most general function $f(r)$ of only the radial coordinate $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ such that $\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{r}) = 0$ except possibly at the origin $\mathbf{r} = 0$. (b) Find the most general function $g(r, \theta, \varphi)$ such that $\nabla \cdot (g\mathbf{r}) = 0$, again except possibly at the origin $\mathbf{r} = 0$. [4+1=5 pts.]
7. Problems 10.1a,b,c,d. (*Curvature of a function*) [2+1+4+3=10 pts.]
8. Problem 10.1 g (*Stability of equilibrium*) [5 pts.]