

1. Suppose that in a certain region of space the electric potential  $V$  is given by

$$V(x, y, z) = 5x^2 - 3xy + xyz.$$

(a) (3 points) Compute  $\vec{\nabla}V$ , i.e. the gradient vector of the electric potential  $V$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla}V &= V_x \hat{i} + V_y \hat{j} + V_z \hat{k} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 10x - 3y + yz \\ -3x + xz \\ xy \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

(b) (3 points) Find  $V_{\vec{u}}(1, 2, 3)$ , the rate of change of the electric potential  $V$  at the point  $P(1, 2, 3)$  in the direction of the vector  $\vec{u} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla}V(1, 2, 3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 \\ -3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 10\hat{i} + 2\hat{k} \\ \|\vec{u}\| &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3} \\ \hat{u} &= \frac{\vec{u}}{\|\vec{u}\|} \\ V_{\vec{u}} &= \vec{\nabla}V(1, 2, 3) \cdot \hat{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (10 + 0 - 2) = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}\end{aligned}$$

(c) (2 points) In which direction does the electric potential  $V$  change the most rapidly at the point  $P(1, 2, 3)$ ?

The gradient vector points in direction of maximum change.

$$\vec{\nabla}V(1, 2, 3) = 10\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}$$

(d) (2 points) What is the maximum rate of change of the electric potential  $V$  at the point  $P(1, 2, 3)$ ?

The maximum rate of change is the magnitude of the gradient vector,

$$\begin{aligned}\|\vec{\nabla}V(1, 2, 3)\| &= \|10\hat{i} + 2\hat{k}\| \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 + 2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{104} = 2\sqrt{26}\end{aligned}$$