

Proor

6-7.5

$$\mathbf{V} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + y^2 \mathbf{j} + z^2 \mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} &= \partial v_x / \partial x + \partial v_y / \partial y + \partial v_z / \partial z \\ &= 2x + 2y + 2z\end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{V} = \begin{array}{ccc|c} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} & \\ \hline \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \\ \hline x^2 & y^2 & z^2 & \end{array} = (0-0)\mathbf{i} - (0-0)\mathbf{j} + (0-0)\mathbf{k}$$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \mathbf{V} = 0$$

Proor 6-7.14

$$\phi = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \partial^2 \phi / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 \phi / \partial y^2 + \partial^2 \phi / \partial z^2$$

$$\partial^2 \phi / \partial x^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} (2x) \right]$$

$$= (-1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ x (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} \right]$$

$$= (-1) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2}$$

$$= -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} - x \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-5/2} (2x)$$

$$= -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} + 3x^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-5/2}$$

Similarly,

$$\partial^2 \phi / \partial y^2 = -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} + 3y^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-5/2}$$

$$\partial^2 \phi / \partial z^2 = -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} + 3z^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-5/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Adding: } \nabla^2 \phi &= -3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} + 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-5/2} \\ &= -3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} + 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} = 0\end{aligned}$$