

GRADIEN, DIVERGENSI, DAN CURL**Materi pokok pertemuan ke 8 :**

1. Operator Del
2. Gradien
3. Turunan berarah

URAIAN MATERI**Operator Del**

Operator del merupakan operator pada diferensial vektor yang disimbolkan dengan ∇ (nabla), yang didefinisikan dalam bentuk turunan parsial, yaitu:

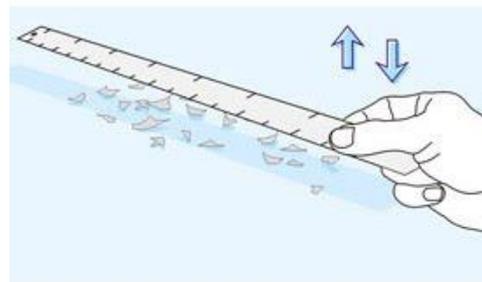
$$\begin{aligned}\nabla &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

Operator del ini bermanfaat untuk mencari gradien, divergensi, dan curl.

Gradien

Tahukah Anda apa itu gaya listrik?

Apabila penggaris digosokkan ke rambut kemudian didekatkan pada potongan-potongan kertas, maka potongan kertas tersebut akan ditarik ke penggaris plastik. Gaya tarik-menarik yang terjadi tersebut disebut gaya listrik.



Gaya listrik terjadi karena kekuatan muatan listrik. Penggaris yang digosokkan pada rambut akan bermuatan negatif. Penggaris didekatkan ke potongan kertas yang bermuatan positif, maka penggaris akan menarik potongan kertas tersebut. Jadi, gaya listrik adalah gaya tarik-menarik atau tolak-menolak yang muncul akibat dua benda bermuatan listrik.

Untuk mencari gaya listrik dapat digunakan rumus gradien dari fungsi skalar, dimana fungsi skalarnya adalah potensial dari medan gravitasi.

Berikut definisi gradien.

Definisi Gradien

Misalkan $\phi(x, y, z)$ terdefinisi dan diferensiabel pada setiap titik (x, y, z) dalam ruang R^3 , maka gradien ϕ atau grad ϕ atau $\nabla\phi$ didefinisikan oleh

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla\phi &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \phi \\ &= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

“Ingat bahwa gradien
mengubah fungsi skalar
menjadi fungsi vektor”

Selanjutnya, sifat-sifat gradien.

Sifat-sifat gradien

Misalkan $\phi(x, y, z)$ dan $\psi(x, y, z)$ adalah fungsi-fungsi skalar yang diferensiabel pada setiap titik (x, y, z) dan c adalah bilangan real, maka berlaku:

- i. $\nabla(\phi + \psi) = \nabla\phi + \nabla\psi$
- ii. $\nabla(c\phi) = c(\nabla\phi)$
- iii. $\nabla(\phi\psi) = \phi\nabla\psi + \psi\nabla\phi$

Bukti:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{i. } \nabla(\phi + \psi) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\phi + \psi)\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\phi + \psi)\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\phi + \psi)\mathbf{k} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \\ \nabla(\phi + \psi) &= \nabla\phi + \nabla\psi\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii. } \nabla(c\phi) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(c\phi)\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(c\phi)\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(c\phi)\mathbf{k} \\
 &= \left(c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial z}\right)\mathbf{k} \\
 &= \left(c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}\right) + \left(\phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}\right) \\
 &= c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + c \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} \\
 &= c \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla(c\phi) = c(\nabla\phi)$$

Pembuktian iii. dijadikan tugas untuk Anda.

Turunan Berarah

Rumus gradien dikembangkan untuk mendefinisikan turunan berarah, yaitu

Misalkan ϕ diferensiabel di (x, y, z) . Maka ϕ memiliki turunan berarah di (x, y, z) pada arah vektor satuan $\mathbf{u} = u_1\mathbf{i} + u_2\mathbf{j} + u_3\mathbf{k}$, yang diberikan oleh

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}\phi = \nabla\phi \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

Bagaimana mencari harga maksimum dari turunan berarah? Pertama, kita lihat definisi perkalian titik vektor. Dari definisi perkalian titik vektor, diperoleh

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}\phi = \nabla\phi \cdot \mathbf{u} = |\nabla\phi||\mathbf{u}|\cos\theta \quad ; \quad \theta \text{ adalah sudut antara } \nabla\phi \text{ dan } \mathbf{u}$$

Karena \mathbf{u} vektor satuan, maka $|\mathbf{u}| = 1$, sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{\mathbf{u}}\phi &= |\nabla\phi|(1)\cos\theta \\
 &= |\nabla\phi|\cos\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

nilai ini akan maksimum jika $\cos\theta = 1$ atau $\theta = 0^\circ$, yaitu jika \mathbf{u} searah dengan $\nabla\phi$. Sehingga diperoleh

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}\phi = |\nabla\phi|\cos 0^\circ = |\nabla\phi|$$

Jadi, harga maksimum dari turunan berarah sama dengan besar gradien.

Harga maksimum dari $D_{\mathbf{u}}\phi$ adalah

$$|\nabla\phi|$$

CONTOH SOAL

Agar lebih memahami materi di atas, pelajari contoh soal di bawah ini

Contoh 1

Jika $\phi = 2xz^4 - x^2y$, carilah $\nabla\phi$ dan $|\nabla\phi|$ pada titik $(2, -2, 1)$

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla\phi &= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial(2xz^4 - x^2y)}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial(2xz^4 - x^2y)}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial(2xz^4 - x^2y)}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} \\ &= (2z^4 - 2xy)\mathbf{i} - x^2\mathbf{j} + 8xz^3\mathbf{k} \\ \nabla\phi(2, -2, 1) &= 10\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 16\mathbf{k} \\ |\nabla\phi| &= \sqrt{10^2 + (-4)^2 + 16^2} = 2\sqrt{93}\end{aligned}$$

Contoh 2

Jika $(x, y, z) = |\mathbf{r}|^n$, dimana $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ carilah $\nabla\phi$

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned}|\mathbf{r}| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \nabla\phi &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}\mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{n}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} 2x\mathbf{i} + \frac{n}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} 2y\mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + \frac{n}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} 2z\mathbf{k} \\ &= n(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}}(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) \\ &= n\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{n-2}}(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) \\ &= n|\mathbf{r}|^{n-2}\mathbf{r}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi $\nabla\phi = n|\mathbf{r}|^{n-2}\mathbf{r}$

Contoh 3

Tentukanlah turunan berarah fungsi $\phi(x, y, z) = xy^2z$ pada titik $(1, 1, 2)$ dalam arah vektor $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$

Penyelesaian

Misalkan \mathbf{u} sebagai vektor satuan dalam arah \mathbf{U}

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{U}}{|\mathbf{U}|} = \frac{\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla\phi \cdot \mathbf{u} &= \left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k} \right) \\ &= (y^2z\mathbf{i} + 2xyz\mathbf{j} + xy^2\mathbf{k}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}y^2z + \frac{4}{3}xyz + \frac{2}{3}xy^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla\phi \cdot \mathbf{u}(1, 1, 2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1^2 = 4$$

Maka, turunan berarah yang dikehendaki adalah 4

LATIHAN TERBIMBING

Kerjakan latihan berikut ini dengan melengkapi bagian yang kosong!

Latihan 1

Misalkan $\phi = (x, y, z) = e^{xyz}$, tentukanlah:

- $\nabla\phi$ pada titik (1,2,1)
- $|\nabla\phi|$ pada titik (1,2,1)
- \mathbf{n} , jika \mathbf{n} vektor satuan dari $\nabla\phi$ pada titik (1,2,1)

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \nabla\phi &= \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial \dots}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} = \dots + \dots + \dots e^{xyz}\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla\phi(1,2,1) = 2e^{\dots}\mathbf{i} + \dots + \dots$$

$$\text{b. } |\nabla\phi|(1,2,1) = \sqrt{(\dots)^2 + (\dots)^2 + (\dots)^2} = \dots$$

$$\text{c. } \mathbf{n} = \frac{\nabla\phi}{|\nabla\phi|}(1,2,1) = \frac{\dots + \dots + \dots}{\dots}$$

Latihan 2

Jika $\nabla U = 2|\mathbf{r}|^4\mathbf{r}$, carilah U

Penyelesaian

Misalkan $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$

Maka $|\mathbf{r}| = \sqrt{\dots + \dots + \dots}$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla U &= 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) \\ U &= 2 \int (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})d\mathbf{V} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \int (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 d(\dots + \dots + \dots) \\ &= \int (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 d(\dots + \dots + \dots) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(\dots + \dots + \dots)^3 + c = \dots + c\end{aligned}$$

Latihan 3

Carilah turunan berarah dari $\phi = 4xz^3 - 3x^2y^2z$ pada $(2, -1, 2)$ dalam arah $2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$

Penyelesaian

Misalkan $\mathbf{A} = 2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$ adalah vektor arah

Vektor satuan dalam arah \mathbf{A} adalah

$$\mathbf{a} = \frac{\dots}{|\dots|} = \frac{\dots + \dots + \dots}{\sqrt{\dots + \dots + 36}} = \dots\mathbf{i} + \dots\mathbf{j} + \dots\mathbf{k}$$

Maka turunan berarah yang dikehendaki adalah

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla\phi \cdot \mathbf{a} &= (\dots + \dots + \dots) \cdot (\dots + \dots + \dots) \\ &= (\dots + 6x^2yz\mathbf{j} + \dots) \cdot (\dots + \dots + \dots) \\ &= \dots + \dots + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla\phi \cdot \mathbf{a}(2, -1, 2) = \dots + \dots + \dots = \dots$$

LATIHAN MANDIRI

Kerjakan latihan berikut di tempat kosong yang tersedia!

Latihan 1

Jika $F = x^2z + e^{\frac{y}{x}}$ dan $G = 2z^2y - xy^2$, carilah (a) $\nabla(F + G)$ dan (b) $\nabla(FG)$ pada titik $(1, 0, -2)$

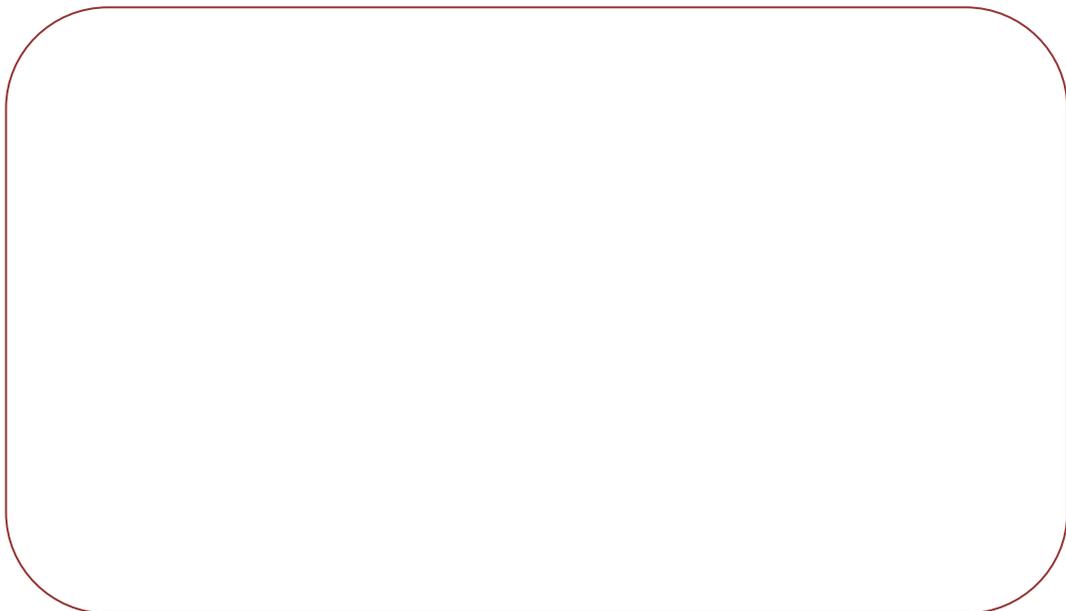
Penyelesaian



latihan 2

Buktikan $\nabla f(r) = \frac{f'(r)\mathbf{r}}{|r|}$

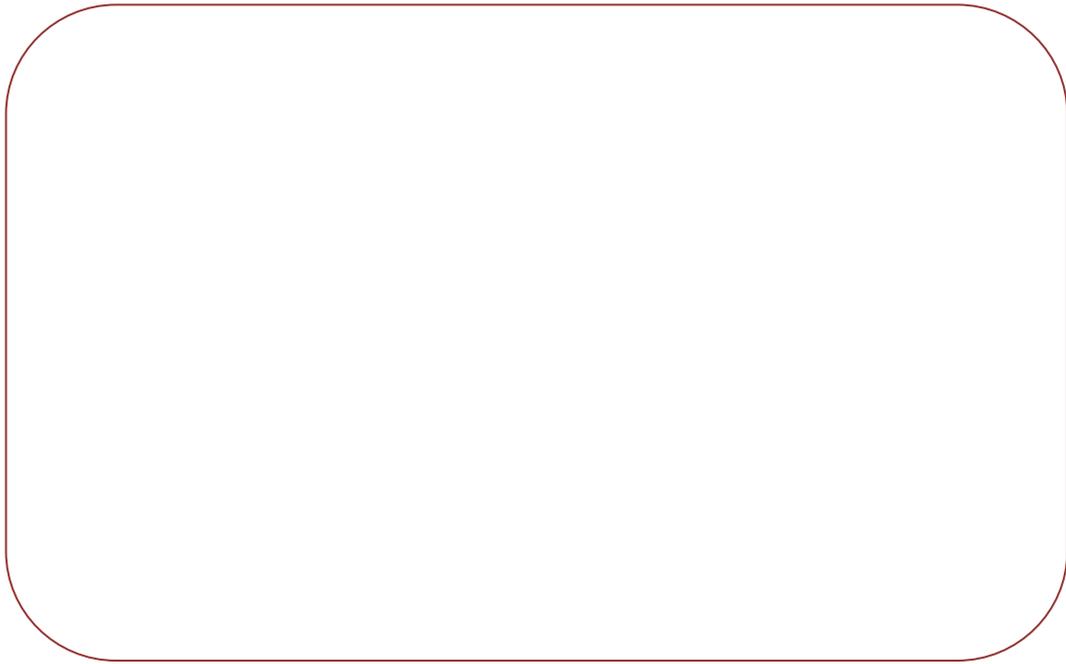
Penyelesaian



latihan 3

Hitunglah $\nabla(3r^2 - 4\sqrt{r} + \frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{r}})$

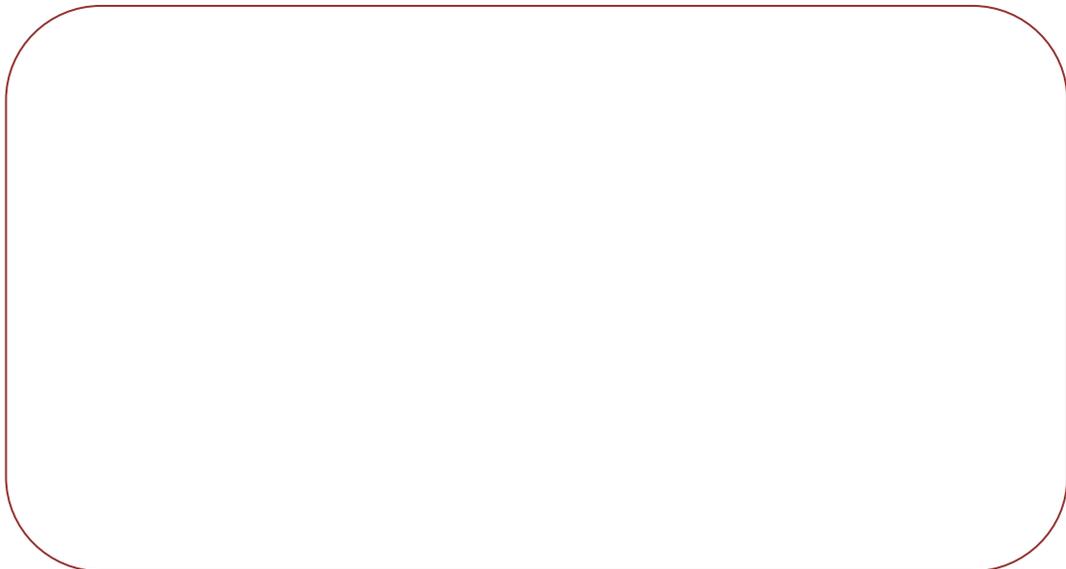
Penyelesaian



latihan 4

Tunjukkan bahwa $(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{A}$

Penyelesaian



latihan 5

Carilah turunan berarah dari $P = 4e^{2x-y+z}$ pada titik $(1, 1, -1)$ dalam arah menuju $(-3, 5, 6)$

Penyelesaian



Kunci Jawaban

Latihan 1 : (a) $-4\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{j}$, (b) $-8\mathbf{i}$

Latihan 3 : $\left(6 - 2r^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 2r^{-\frac{7}{3}}\right) \mathbf{r}$

Latihan 5 : $-\frac{20}{9}$



Kesimpulan

Setelah mengerjakan soal-soal di atas buatlah kesimpulan dari materi ini pada tempat kosong di bawah

Materi pokok pertemuan ke 9 :

4. Divergensi
5. Curl
6. Medan Vektor Konservatif

URAIAN MATERI

Divergensi

Perhatikan gambar di samping!

Gambar apakah tersebut?

Ya, balon gas.



Carilah balon yang telah diisi udara! Perlahan-lahan, buat beberapa lubang pada balon tersebut!, tekan balon dan rasakan gas yang bergerak keluar dengan kecepatan tertentu. Volume gas dalam balon akan berkurang seiring balon ditekan. Tahukah Anda berapa volume yang keluar tersebut? Untuk menentukannya, dapat digunakan rumus divergensi. Volume per detik dari gas yang keluar dari balon sama dengan divergensi dari kecepatan gas tersebut.

Berikut definisi divergensi:

Definisi Divergensi

Misalkan vektor $\mathbf{V}(x, y, z) = V_1\mathbf{i} + V_2\mathbf{j} + V_3\mathbf{k}$ terdefinisi dan diferensiabel pada setiap titik (x, y, z) . Divergensi dari \mathbf{V} atau $\text{div } \mathbf{V}$ ($\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}$), didefinisikan oleh:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (V_1\mathbf{i} + V_2\mathbf{j} + V_3\mathbf{k}) \\ &= \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

**“Divergensi
mengubah fungsi
vektor menjadi fungsi
skalar”**

Nah, berikut sifat-sifat divergensi:

Sifat-sifat divergensi:

Misalkan $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ dan $\mathbf{G}(x, y, z)$ adalah vektor-vektor yang kontinu dan diferensiabel terhadap x, y , dan z , $\phi(x, y, z)$ adalah fungsi skalar yang kontinu dan diferensiabel terhadap x, y , dan z , serta a dan b adalah bilangan real, maka berlaku

- i. $\nabla \cdot (a\mathbf{F} + b\mathbf{G}) = a\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} + b\nabla \cdot \mathbf{G}$
- ii. $\nabla \cdot (\phi\mathbf{F}) = \phi(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) + (\nabla\phi) \cdot \mathbf{F}$
- iii. $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{G}) = (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{F} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{G})$
- iv. $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) = 0$

Bukti:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i. } \nabla \cdot (a\mathbf{F} + b\mathbf{G}) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot [(aF_1\mathbf{i} + aF_2\mathbf{j} + aF_3\mathbf{k}) + \\
 &\quad (bG_1\mathbf{i} + bG_2\mathbf{j} + bG_3\mathbf{k})] \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (aF_1\mathbf{i} + aF_2\mathbf{j} + aF_3\mathbf{k}) \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (bG_1\mathbf{i} + bG_2\mathbf{j} + bG_3\mathbf{k}) \\
 &= \left[\frac{\partial(aF_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(aF_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(aF_3)}{\partial z} \right] \\
 &\quad + \left[\frac{\partial(bG_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(bG_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(bG_3)}{\partial z} \right] \\
 &= a \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z} \right) + b \left(\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &= a \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (F_1\mathbf{i} + F_2\mathbf{j} + F_3\mathbf{k}) \\
 &\quad + b \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (G_1\mathbf{i} + G_2\mathbf{j} + G_3\mathbf{k}) \\
 \nabla \cdot (a\mathbf{F} + b\mathbf{G}) &= a\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} + b\nabla \cdot \mathbf{G}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv. } \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) &= \nabla \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \times (F_1\mathbf{i} + F_2\mathbf{j} + F_3\mathbf{k}) \right] \\
 &= \nabla \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 & F_2 & F_3 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \nabla \cdot \left[\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} \right] \\
 &= \nabla \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) = 0$$

Pembuktian ii dan iii dijadikan tugas untuk Anda.

Curl

Coba tebak, gambar apakah di samping ini? Apakah Anda sudah pernah melihatnya? Gambar tersebut adalah kincir air. Kincir air selalu berputar dengan kecepatan konstan.



Pada buku kerja 2, kita telah ketahui bahwa kecepatan linear dari perputaran kincir air sama dengan perkalian silang antara kecepatan sudut dengan vektor posisi jari-jari kincir tersebut.

Berdasarkan teori tersebut, maka kita dapat menentukan berapa kecepatan sudut dari perputaran kincir air. Kecepatan sudut dari kincir air yang bergerak dengan kecepatan konstan sama dengan $\frac{1}{2}$ curl dari kecepatan kincir pada setiap titik.

Berikut definisi curl

Definisi Curl

Jika vektor $\mathbf{V}(x, y, z) = V_1 \mathbf{i} + V_2 \mathbf{j} + V_3 \mathbf{k}$ terdefinisi dan diferensiabel pada setiap titik (x, y, z) , maka *curl* dari \mathbf{V} atau rot \mathbf{V} ($\nabla \times \mathbf{V}$), didefinisikan oleh:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{V} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \times (V_1 \mathbf{i} + V_2 \mathbf{j} + V_3 \mathbf{k}) \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ V_1 & V_2 & V_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ V_2 & V_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ V_1 & V_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ V_1 & V_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{V} &= \left(\frac{\partial V_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

Berikut ini sifat-sifat curl:

Sifat-sifat curl:

Misalkan $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ dan $\mathbf{G}(x, y, z)$ adalah fungsi vektor-vektor yang kontinu dan diferensiabel terhadap x, y , dan z , $\phi(x, y, z)$ adalah fungsi skalar yang kontinu dan diferensiabel terhadap x, y , dan z , dan a adalah bilangan real, maka berlaku:

- i. $\nabla \times (\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{G}) = (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) + (\nabla \times \mathbf{G})$
- ii. $\nabla \times a\mathbf{F} = a(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})$
- iii. $\nabla \times \phi\mathbf{F} = (\nabla\phi) \times \mathbf{F} + \phi(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})$
- iv. $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{F}$
- v. $\nabla \times (\nabla\phi) = 0$
- vi. $\nabla \times (\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{G}) = (\mathbf{G} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{F} - \mathbf{G}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - (\mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{G} + \mathbf{F}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{G})$

Bukti:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{i. } \nabla \times (\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{G}) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \times [(F_1 \mathbf{i} + F_2 \mathbf{j} + F_3 \mathbf{k}) + (G_1 \mathbf{i} + G_2 \mathbf{j} + G_3 \mathbf{k})] \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \times [(F_1 + G_1) \mathbf{i} + (F_2 + G_2) \mathbf{j} + (F_3 + G_3) \mathbf{k}] \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 + G_1 & F_2 + G_2 & F_3 + G_3 \end{vmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \\
 &\left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_2 + G_2 & F_3 + G_3 \end{array} \right| \mathbf{i} - \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_1 + G_1 & F_3 + G_3 \end{array} \right| \mathbf{j} + \\
 &\left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ F_1 + G_1 & F_2 + G_2 \end{array} \right| \mathbf{k} \\
 &= \left[\frac{\partial(F_3+G_3)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(F_2+G_2)}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[\frac{\partial(F_1+G_1)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(F_3+G_3)}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[\frac{\partial(F_2+G_2)}{\partial x} - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{\partial(F_1+G_1)}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} \\
 &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \\
 &= \left[\left(\frac{\partial F_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\
 &\quad + \left[\left(\frac{\partial G_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{G}) = (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) + (\nabla \times \mathbf{G})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii. } \nabla \times a\mathbf{F} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \times a(F_1 \mathbf{i} + F_2 \mathbf{j} + F_3 \mathbf{k}) \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ aF_1 & aF_2 & aF_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (aF_3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (aF_2) \right] \mathbf{i} - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (aF_3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (aF_1) \right] \mathbf{j} \\
 &\quad + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (aF_2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (aF_1) \right] \mathbf{k} \\
 &= a \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (F_3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (F_2) \right] \mathbf{i} - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (F_3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (F_1) \right] \mathbf{j} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (F_2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (F_1) \right] \mathbf{k} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times a\mathbf{F} = a(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})$$

Pembuktian iii, iv, v, dan vi dijadikan tugas untuk Anda

Medan Vektor Konservatif

Sebuah medan vektor yang dapat diturunkan dari sebuah medan skalar ϕ sehingga $\mathbf{V} = \nabla\phi$ disebut sebuah medan vektor konservatif dan ϕ disebut potensial skalar. Jika $\mathbf{V} = \nabla\phi$, maka $\nabla \times \mathbf{V} = 0$

CONTOH SOAL

Agar lebih memahami materi di atas, pelajari contoh soal di bawah ini!

Contoh 1

Jika $\mathbf{A} = 3xyz^2\mathbf{i} + 2xy^3\mathbf{j} - x^2yz\mathbf{k}$ dan $\phi = 3x^2 - yz$.

Carilah (a) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}$, (b) $\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \phi$ di titik (1, -1, 1)

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (3xyz^2\mathbf{i} + 2xy^3\mathbf{j} - x^2yz\mathbf{k}) \\ &= 3yz^2 + 6xy^2 - x^2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}(1, -1, 1) = 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1^2 + 6 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^2 - 1^2 \cdot (-1) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \phi &= (3xyz^2\mathbf{i} + 2xy^3\mathbf{j} - x^2yz\mathbf{k}) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial(3x^2-yz)}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial(3x^2-yz)}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\partial(3x^2-yz)}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= (3xyz^2\mathbf{i} + 2xy^3\mathbf{j} - x^2yz\mathbf{k}) \cdot (6x\mathbf{i} - z\mathbf{j} - y\mathbf{k})$$

$$= 18x^2yz^2 - 2xy^3z + x^2y^2z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \phi(1, -1, 1) &= 18 \cdot 1^2 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^3 \cdot 1 + 1^2 \cdot (-1)^2 \cdot 1 \\ &= -15 \end{aligned}$$

Contoh 2

Jika $\mathbf{F} = 2xy^2\mathbf{i} + xyz\mathbf{j} + yz^2\mathbf{k}$, tentukanlah

a. $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$

b. $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F})$

pada titik P(0,1,2)

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a.} \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xy^2 & xyz & yz^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial(yz^2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(xyz)}{\partial z} \right) - \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{\partial(yz^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2xy^2)}{\partial z} \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{k} \left(\frac{\partial(xyz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2xy^2)}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbf{i}(z^2 - xy) - \mathbf{j}(0 - 0) + \mathbf{k}(yz - 4xy)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F}(0, 1, 2) = \mathbf{i}(2^2 - 0 \cdot 1) + \mathbf{k}(1 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 0 \cdot 1) = 4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. } \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z^2 - xy & 0 & yz - 4xy \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial(yz - 4xy)}{\partial y} \right) - \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{\partial(yz - 4xy)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(z^2 - xy)}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &\quad + \mathbf{k} \left(-\frac{\partial(z^2 - xy)}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &= \mathbf{i}(z - 4x) - \mathbf{j}(-4y - 2z) + \mathbf{k}k \\
 \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F})(0,1,2) &= \mathbf{i}(2 - 4 \cdot 0) - \mathbf{j}(-4 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2) + 0\mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

GContoh 3

Buktikan medan vektor $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$ adalah medan vektor konservatif.

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial(z^2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial z} \right) - \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{\partial(z^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial z} \right) + \mathbf{k} \left(\frac{\partial(y^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &= \mathbf{i}(0 - 0) - \mathbf{j}(0 - 0) + \mathbf{k}(0 - 0) = \mathbf{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$, maka \mathbf{F} adalah medan vektor konservatif.

LATIHAN TERBIMBING

Kerjakan latihan berikut ini dengan melengkapi bagian yang kosong!

Latihan 1

Tentukan divergensi \mathbf{F} dengan $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (y + z)\mathbf{i} + (x + z)\mathbf{j} + (x + y)\mathbf{k}$

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (\dots \mathbf{i} + \dots \mathbf{j} + \dots \mathbf{k}) \\
 &= \dots + \dots + \dots \\
 &= \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

latihan 2

Jika diketahui $\mathbf{F} = e^x \cos y \mathbf{i} + e^x \sin y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$, tentukan Curl \mathbf{F}

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} \right) - \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} - \frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} \right) + \mathbf{k} \left(\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} - \frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} \right) \\ &= \dots + \dots + \dots = \dots \end{aligned}$$

latihan 3

Apakah $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x^2 y z \mathbf{i} + 3 x y z^3 \mathbf{j} + (x^2 - z^2) \mathbf{k}$ merupakan medan vektor konser konservatif.

Penyelesaian

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} - \frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} \right) - \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} - \frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} \right) + \mathbf{k} \left(\frac{\partial(\dots)}{\dots} - \frac{\partial(x^2 y z)}{\dots} \right) \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

Karena, maka \mathbf{F}

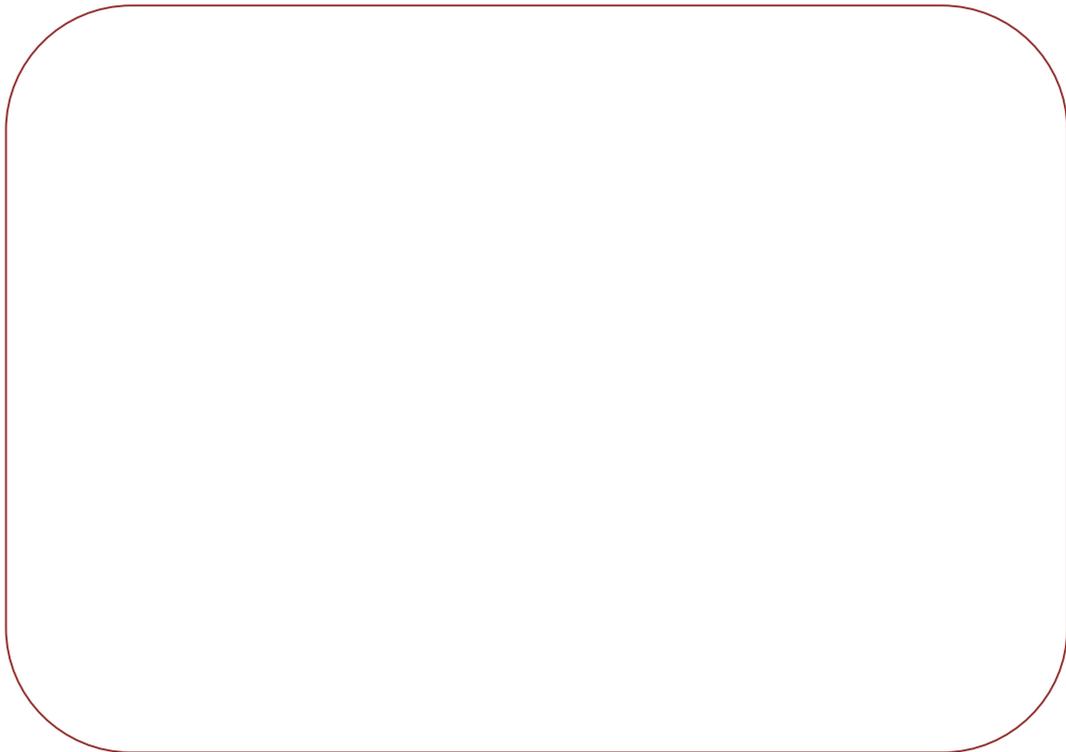
LATIHAN MANDIRI

Kerjakan latihan berikut di tempat kosong yang tersedia!

latihan 1

Diketahui $U = xz^2 - 2y$, carilah div (grad U)

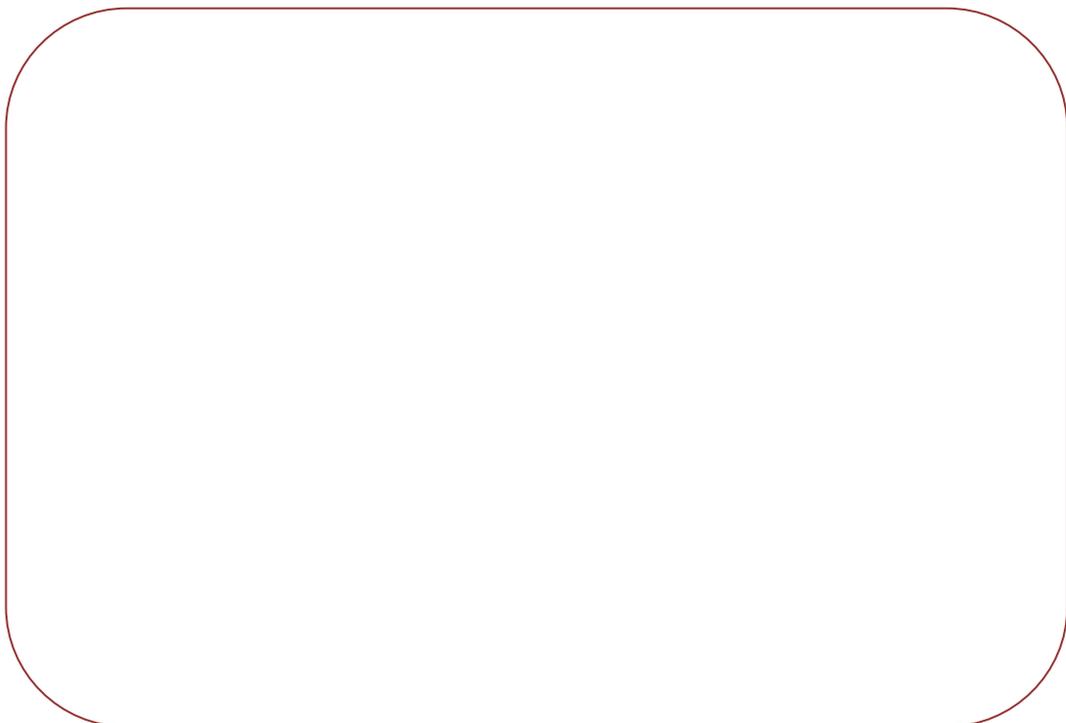
Penyelesaian



Latihan 2

Tunjukkan bahwa $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = 3$ dan $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r}f(r) = 3f(r) + |\mathbf{r}|\frac{df}{dr}$

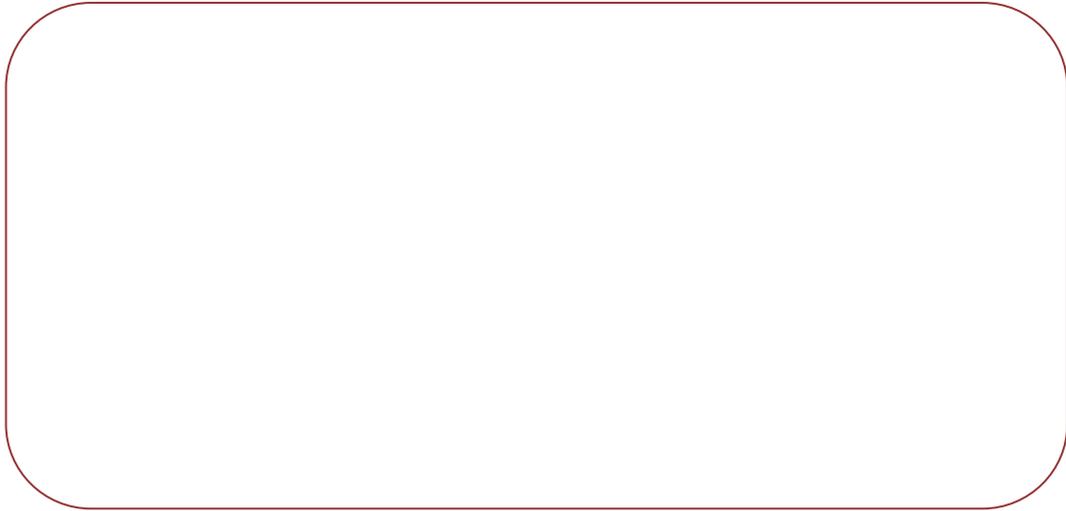
Penyelesaian



Latihan 3

Jika $\mathbf{A} = 2xz^2\mathbf{i} - yz\mathbf{j} + 3xz^3\mathbf{k}$ dan $\phi = x^2yz$ carilah grad ($\text{div } \phi\mathbf{A}$) di titik (1,1,1)

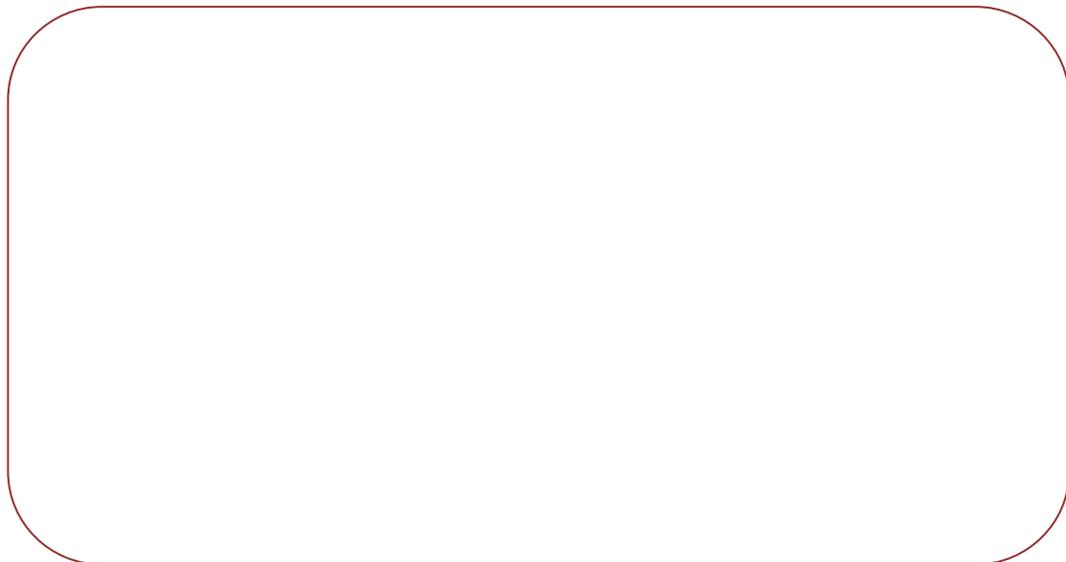
Penyelesaian



Latihan 4

Misalkan turunan yang diperlukan ada dan kontinu, perlihatkan bahwa curl ($\text{grad } f$) = 0

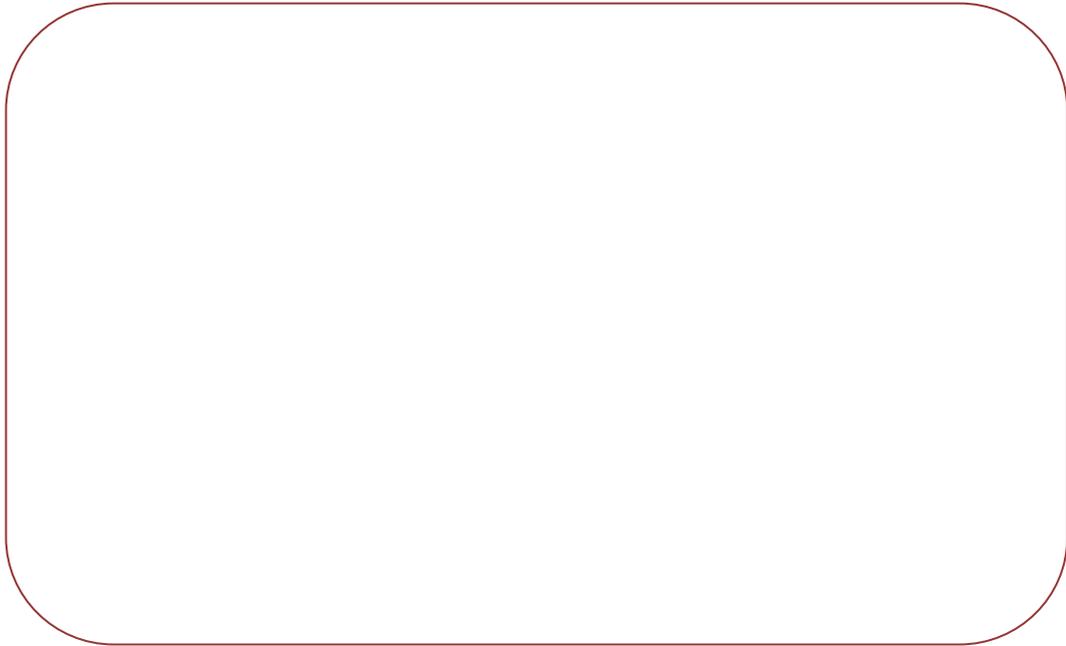
Penyelesaian



latihan 5

Untuk harga konstanta berapakah vektor $\mathbf{A} = (axy - z^3)\mathbf{i} + (a - 2)x^2\mathbf{j} + (1 - a)xz^2\mathbf{k}$ adalah medan vektor konservatif.

Penyelesaian



Kunci Jawaban

Latihan 1 : $2x$

Latihan 3 : $44i + 16j + 50k$

Latihan 5 : $a = 4$



Kesimpulan

Setelah mengerjakan soal-soal di atas buatlah kesimpulan dari materi ini pada tempat kosong di bawah