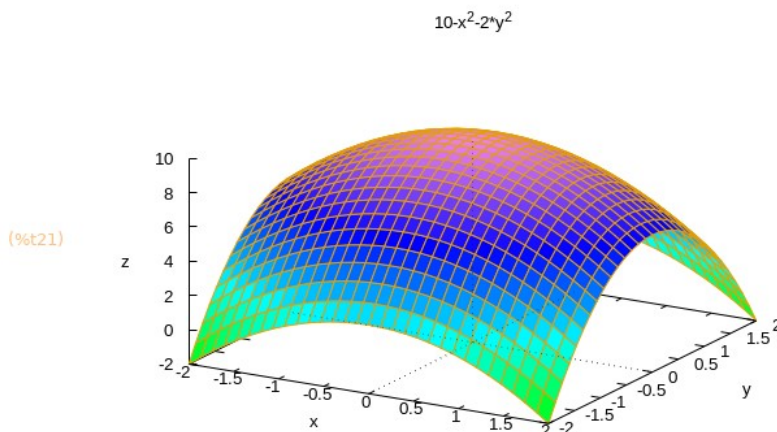


- / . Some examples of planar vector fields.
 All the graph of the fields are displayed outside of this file.
 If you click on any point (a,b) on the field,
 you can see the red-colored integral curve passing through at (a,b).
1. $[-2 \cdot x, -4, y]$
 the gradient vector field of $f(x,y)=10-x^2-2 \cdot y^2$
 2. $[x+2 \cdot y, 2 \cdot x-y]$
 given by the quadratic complex velocity potential
 $(1-2 \cdot \%i) \cdot (x+iy)^2/2$
 3. $[x/r^2, y/y^2]$, the line source
 given by the complex velocity potential $\log(x+\%i \cdot y)$
 4. $[y/r^2, -x/y^2]$, the line vortex
 given by the complex velocity potential $\%i \cdot \log(x+\%i \cdot y)$
 5. $[(x+y)/r^2, (-x+y)/y^2]$,
 the superposition of line source and line vortex
 given by the complex velocity potential $(1+\%i) \cdot \log(x+\%i \cdot y)$
 6. $[-(x-5), -y]/((x-5)^2+y^2)$
 $+[(x+5), y]/((x+5)^2+y^2)$,
 a dipole which is the superposition of
 negative and positive line sources,
 given by the complex velocity potential
 $-\log(x-1/2+5i \cdot y)+\log(x+1/2+\%i \cdot y)$. . /

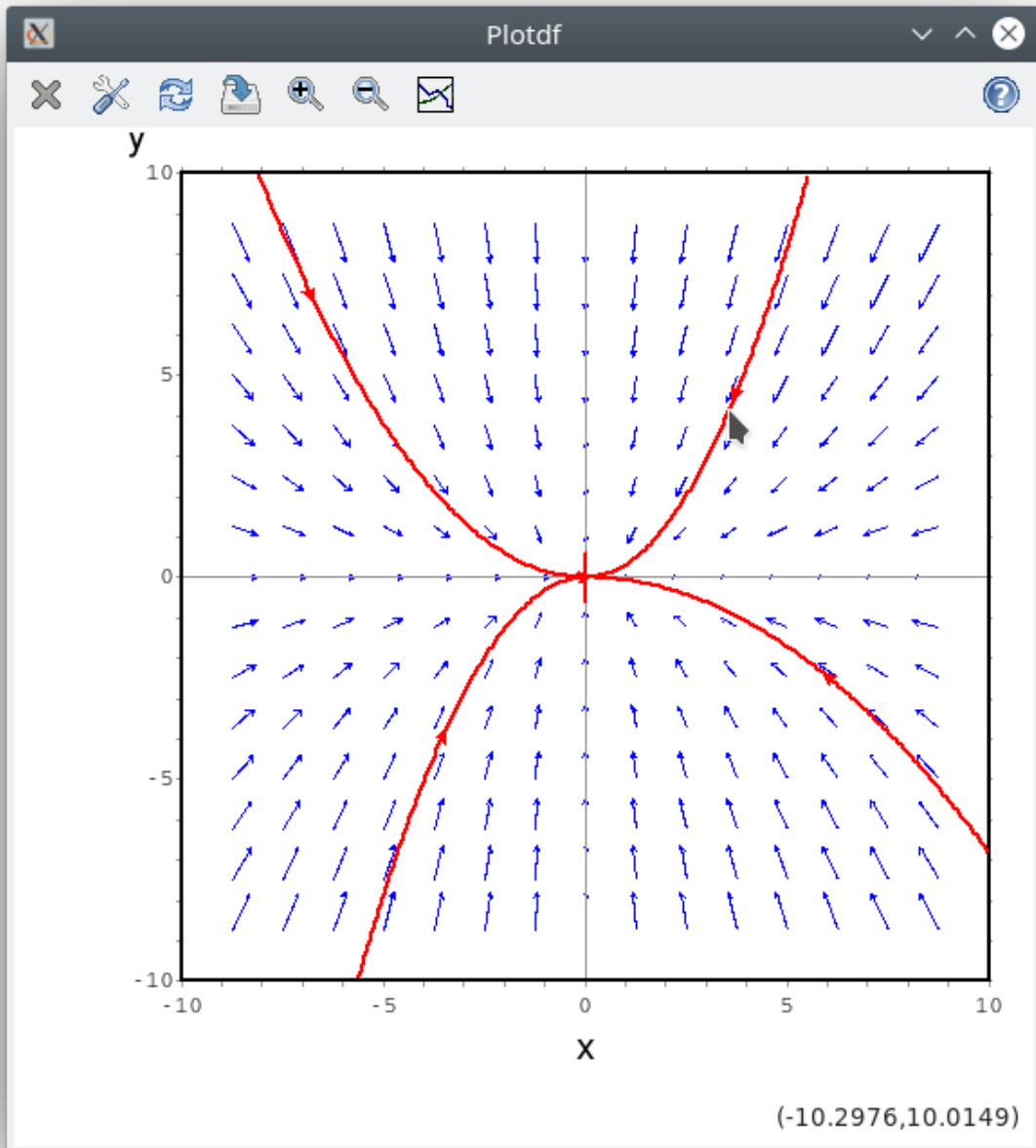
→ / . Load the package of describing planar vector fields.
 "xmaxima" must be installed. . /
load("plotdf") \$

→ / . 1. the graph of a function $10-x^2-2 \cdot y^2$
 and its gradient vector field $[-2 \cdot x, -4 \cdot y]$. /
`wxplot3d(10-x^2-2 \cdot y^2, [x,-2,2], [y,-2,2],`
`[legend, false], [title, "10-x^2-2 \cdot y^2"]);`
`plotdf([-2 \cdot x, -4 \cdot y]);`



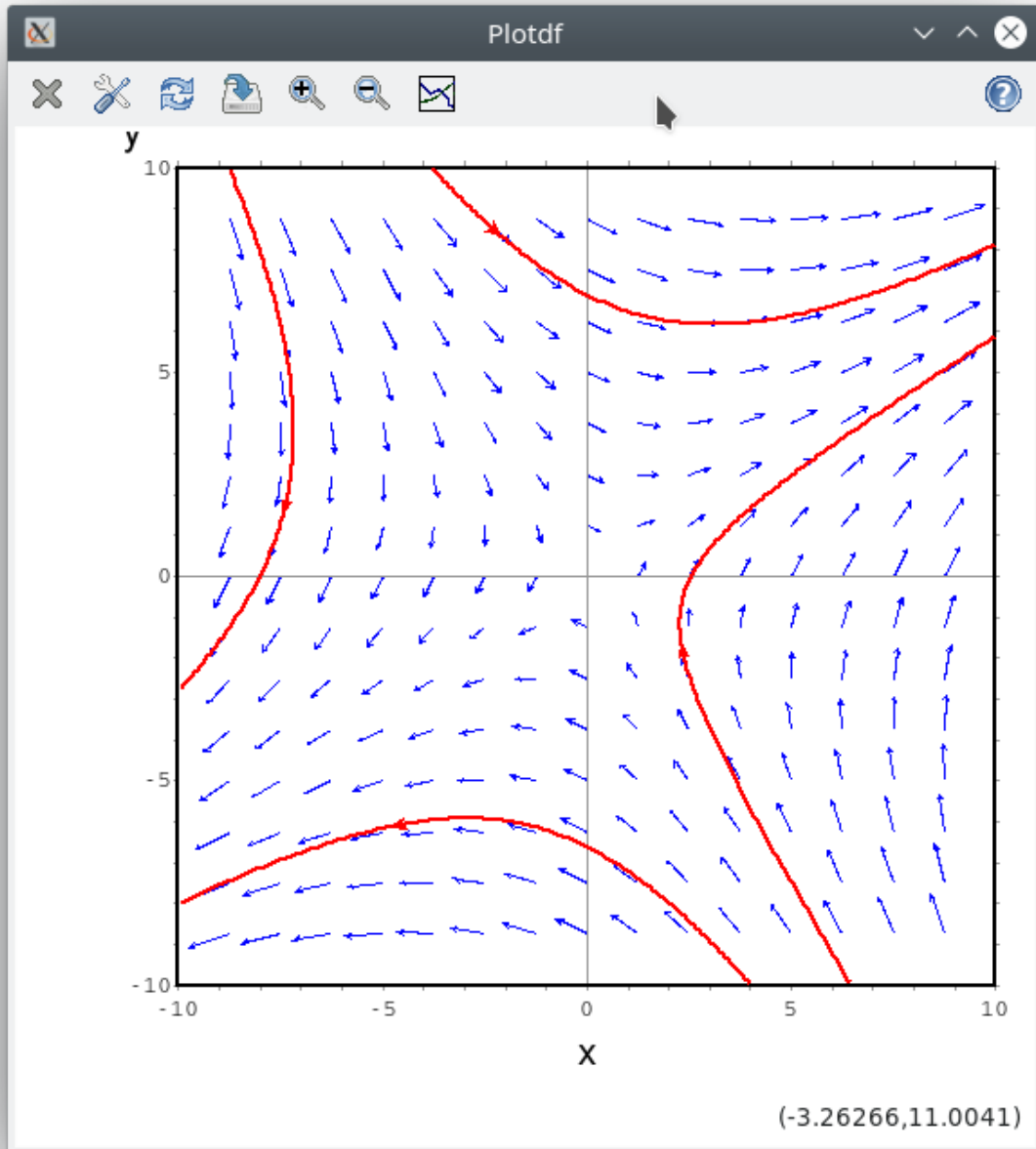
(%o21)

(%o22) /tmp/maxout11376.xmaxima

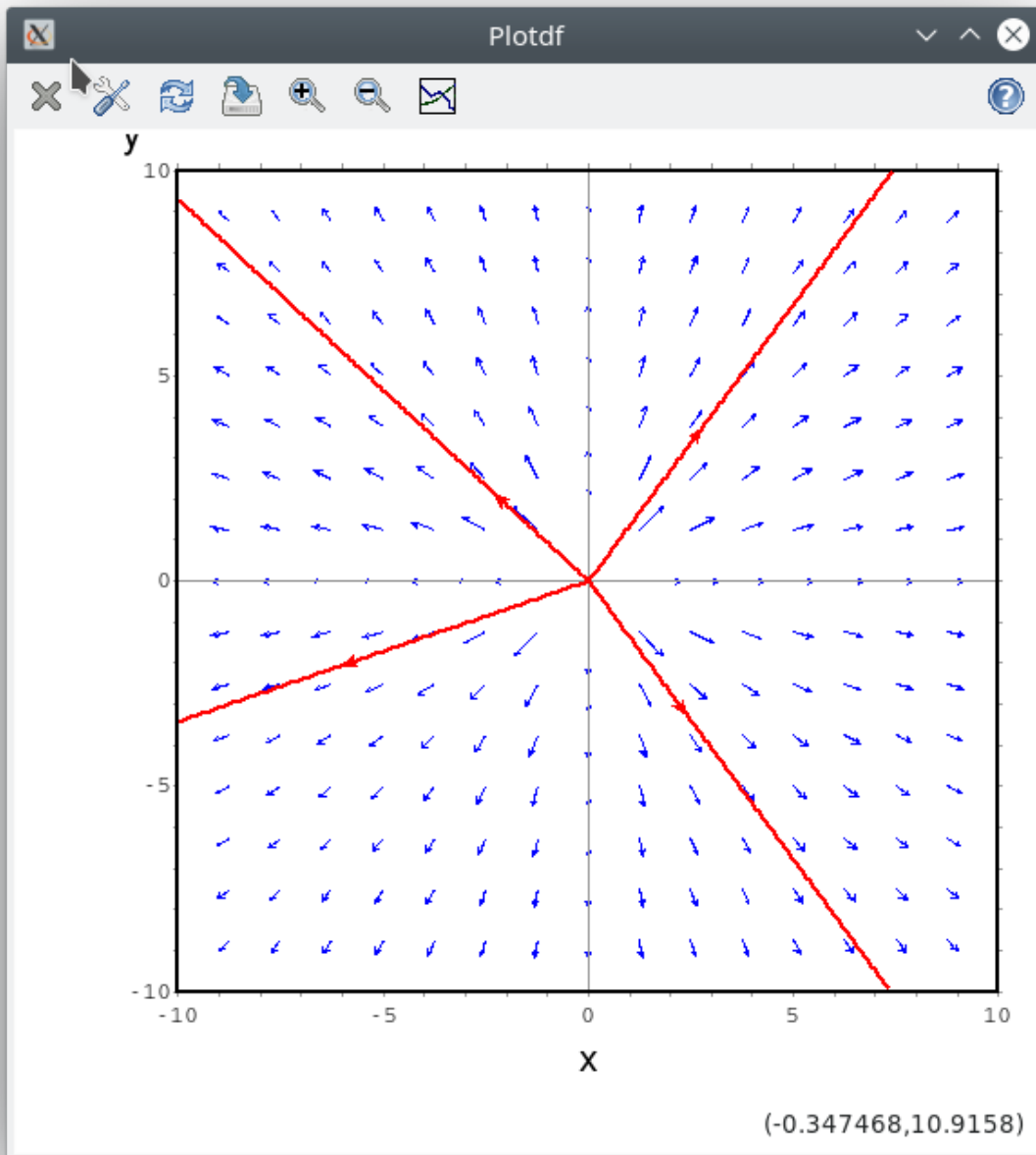


→ $\cdot 2 \cdot [x+2 \cdot y, 2 \cdot x-y]$ given by
the complex velocity potential $(1-2 \cdot \%i) \cdot (x+iy)^2/2 \cdot /$
`plotdf([x+2 · y, 2 · x-y]);`

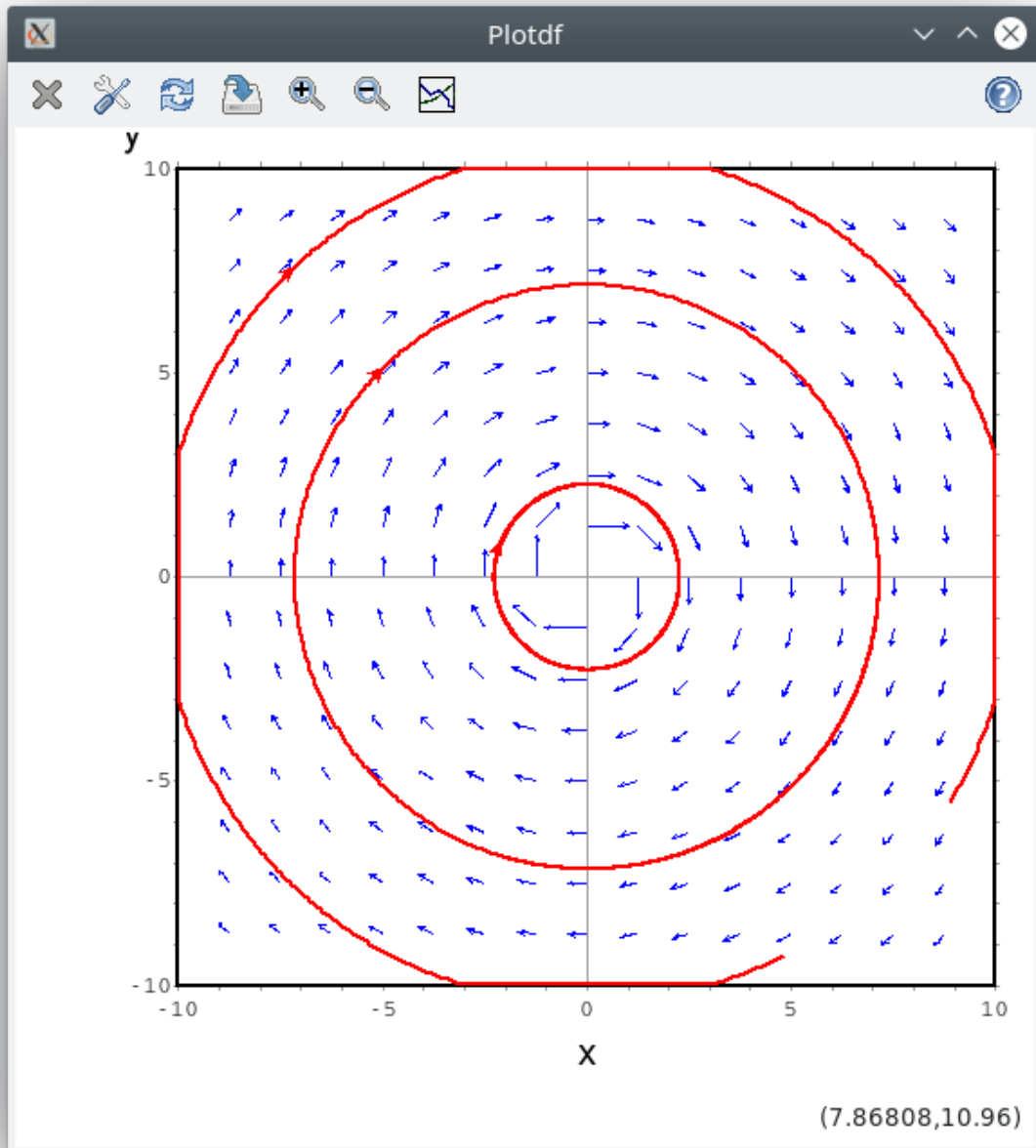
(%o23) /tmp/maxout11376.xmaxima



→ / . 3. $[x/r^2, y/r^2]$, the line source given by the complex velocity potential $\log(x+iy)$. This is modified to resolve a singularity at the origin. / `plotdf([x/(x^2+y^2+1/1000), y/(x^2+y^2+1/1000)]);`
 (%o28) /tmp/maxout11376.xmaxima



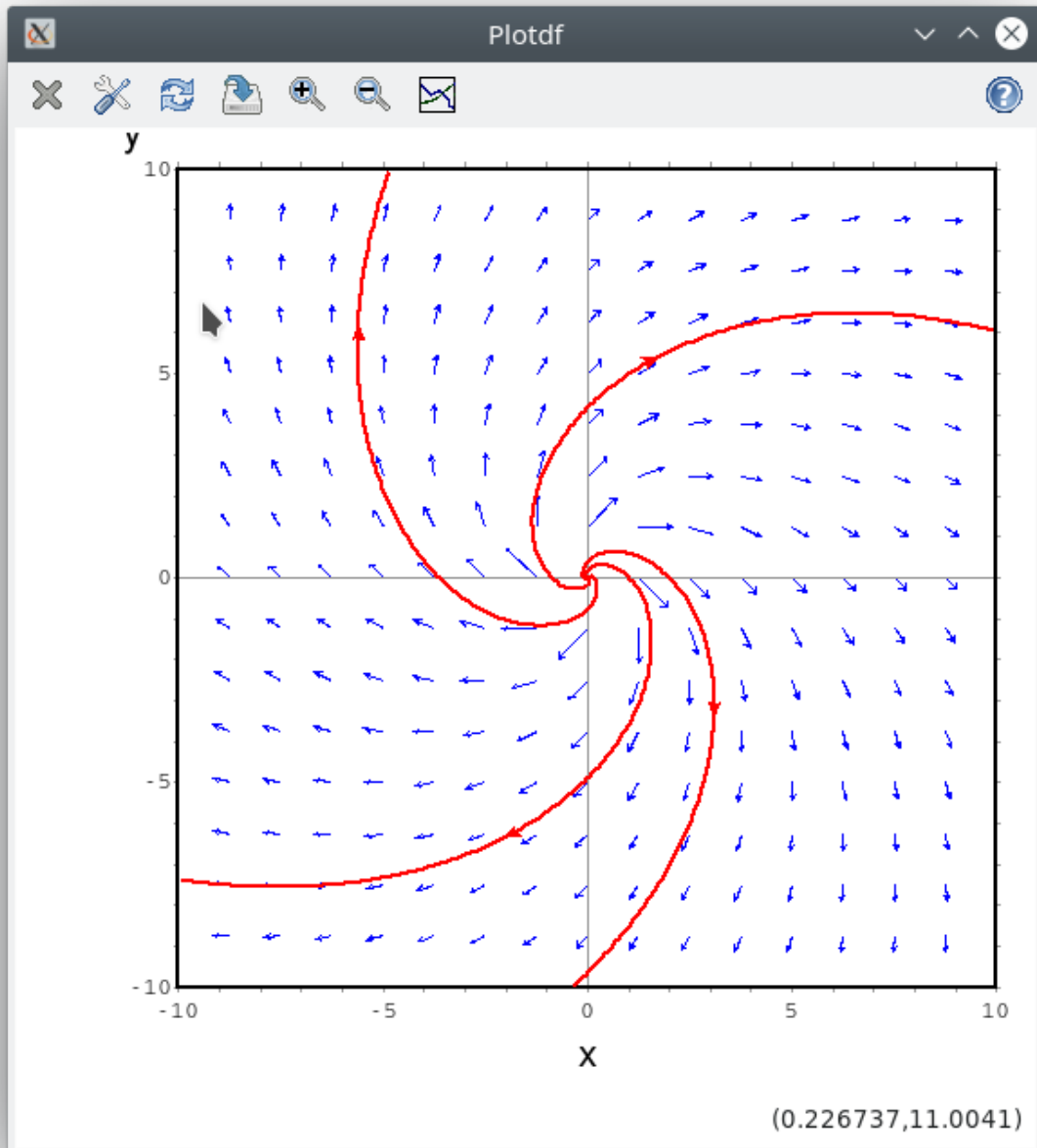
→ / . 4. $[y/r^2, -x/r^2]$, the line vortex
 given by the complex velocity potential $i \cdot \log(x+iy)$.
 This is modified to resolve a singularity at the origin. /
`plotdf([y/(x^2+y^2+1/1000), -x/(x^2+y^2+1/1000)]);`
 (%o29) /tmp/maxout11376.xmaxima



→ / . 5. $[(x+y)/r^2, (-x+y)/r^2]$,
 the superposition of line source and line vortex
 given by the complex velocity potential $(1+i) \cdot \log(x+i \cdot y)$.
 This is modified to resolve a singularity at the origin. . /

```
plotdf([(x+y)/(x^2+y^2+1/1000), (-x+y)/(x^2+y^2+1/1000)]);
```

(%o30) /tmp/maxout11376.xmaxima



→ / · 6. $[-(x-5), -y]/((x-5)^2+y^2)+[(x+5), y]/((x+5)^2+y^2)$,
 a dipole which is the superposition of negative and positive line sources,
 given by the complex velocity potential $-\log(x-5+5i \cdot y)+\log(x+5+i \cdot y)$. . /
`plotdf([-(x-5)/((x-5)^2+y^2+1/1000)+(x+5)/((x+5)^2+y^2+1/1000),`
`-y/((x-5)^2+y^2+1/1000)+y/((x+5)^2+y^2+1/1000)]);`
 (%o38) /tmp/maxout11376.xmaxima

