



**UZEM** | ONDOKUZ MAYIS ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
UZAKTAN EĞİTİM MERKEZİ



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Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi  
Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi  
Matematik Bölümü  
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DİFERANSİYEL  
GEOMETRİ I

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Ders 12

## GRADIENT, DIVERGENS VE ROTASYONEL FONKSİYONLAR

### 1) Gradient Fonksiyonu

$\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ ,  $E^n$  de bir Öklid koordinat sistemi olsun.

$$\text{Grad} = \nabla : C(E^n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(E^n)$$

$$f \mapsto \text{Grad} f = \vec{\nabla} f = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \quad \text{ile tanımlı fonksiyona}$$

gradient fonksiyonu denir.

$$\text{Grad} f = \vec{\nabla} f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) \text{ dir.}$$

**Teorem 13 .**

$\text{Grad} = \nabla : C(E^n, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(E^n)$  dönüşümü lineerdir.

**İspat:**

$\forall f, g \in C(E^n, \mathbb{R})$  ve  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  için

$$\text{Grad}(af + bg) = a \text{Grad} f + b \text{Grad} g$$

olduğunu göstermeliyiz.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Grad}(af+bg) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial(af+bg)}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} + b \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \\
&= a \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \\
&= a \text{ Grad} f + b \text{ Grad} g
\end{aligned}$$

Not:  $\vec{\nabla} f|_p \neq \vec{0}$  ise  $p$  noktasına **regüler nokta**,  $\vec{\nabla} f|_p = \vec{0}$  ise  $p$  noktasına **singüler nokta** adı verilir.

## 2) Divergens Fonksiyonu

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^n), \quad f_i \in C(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ olmak üzere,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div} : \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^n) &\longrightarrow C(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R}) \\ X &\longrightarrow \text{div}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} \end{aligned}$$

funksiyona **divergens fonksiyonu** denir.

$$\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right) \text{ olmak üzere } \text{div}(X) = \langle \nabla, X \rangle \text{ dir.}$$

**Teorem 14.** Divergens fonksiyonu lineerdir.

**İspat:**

$$\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^n) \text{ ve } a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ için}$$

$$\text{div}(aX + bY) = a \text{div}(X) + b \text{div}(Y)$$

olduğunu göstermelizdir.

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \text{ ve } Y = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \text{ olsun.}$$

$$\Rightarrow aX + bY = \sum_{i=1}^n (af_i + bg_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \text{ olur.}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(aX + bY) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial (af_i + bg_i)}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= a \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} + b \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x_i}$$

$$= a \operatorname{div}(X) + b \operatorname{div}(Y) \text{ bulunur.}$$

### 3) Rotasyonel Fonksiyon

$\Lambda = \{1, 2, 3\}$  kümesinin tek permütasyonlarının kümesi  $T_3$  olsun.

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (2, 3), \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1, 2), \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1, 3) \text{ olmak}$$

üzere  $T_3 = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3\}$  dir.

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \in \mathcal{X}(E^3) \text{ olmak üzere,}$$

$$\text{rot}: \mathcal{X}(E^3) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(E^3)$$

$$X \rightarrow \text{rot}(X) = \sum_{\sigma \in T_3} \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma(3)}}{\partial x_{\sigma(1)}} - \frac{\partial f_{\sigma(1)}}{\partial x_{\sigma(3)}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\sigma(2)}} \text{ fonksiyonuna}$$

**rotasyonel fonksiyon** denir. Bu ifade açık olarak yazılırsa,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(X) = & \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma_1(3)}}{\partial x_{\sigma_1(1)}} - \frac{\partial f_{\sigma_1(1)}}{\partial x_{\sigma_1(3)}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\sigma_1(2)}} + \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma_2(3)}}{\partial x_{\sigma_2(1)}} - \frac{\partial f_{\sigma_2(1)}}{\partial x_{\sigma_2(3)}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\sigma_2(2)}} + \\ & \left( \frac{\partial f_{\sigma_3(3)}}{\partial x_{\sigma_3(1)}} - \frac{\partial f_{\sigma_3(1)}}{\partial x_{\sigma_3(3)}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\sigma_3(2)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rot } X = \left( \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \left( \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \left( \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$

bulunur. Rotasyonel fonksiyonu için kısaca,

$$\text{rot}(X) = \nabla \wedge X = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{yazılabilir.}$$

**Teorem 15.** Rotasyonel fonksiyonu lineerdir.  
İspat:

$\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^3)$  ve  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  için

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(aX + bY) &= \nabla \wedge (aX + bY) \\ &= a(\nabla \wedge X) + b(\nabla \wedge Y) \\ &= a \text{rot}(X) + b \text{rot}(Y) \end{aligned}$$

## PROBLEMLER

1)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_3 - x_1 x_2$  için  $\vec{\nabla} f$  gradient vektörünü bulunuz.  $P = (1, 2, 3) \in E^3$  için  $\vec{\nabla} f|_P$  değerini hesaplayınız.

**Çözüm:**

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \text{Grad} f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) = (-x_2, -x_1, 1)$$

$P = (1, 2, 3)$  için  $\vec{\nabla} f|_P = (-x_2, -x_1, 1)|_P = (-P_2, -P_1, 1) = (-2, -1, 1)$  olur.

2) Aşağıda verilen  $X$  vektör alanları için  $\text{div}(X)$  değerini hesaplayınız.

a)  $X = (0, 1)$  b)  $X_P = -P, P \in E^2$  c)  $X = (x_2, -x_1)$  d)  $X = (x_1^2 x_2, x_1 x_2^2)$

**Çözüm:**

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \text{ için } \text{div}(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} \text{ idi.}$$



$$a) X = (0, 1) = 0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + 1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(X) = \frac{\partial 0}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial 1}{\partial x_2} = 0$$

$$b) X(p) = -p = (-p_1, -p_2) = -p_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \Big|_p - p_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \Big|_p \Rightarrow X = -x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(X) = \frac{\partial(-x_1)}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial(-x_2)}{\partial x_2} = -1 + (-1) = -2$$

3) Aşağıda verilen fonksiyonlara gradient operatörünü, ardından divergens operatörünü uygulayınız.

$$a) f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 \quad b) f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \quad c) f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 - x_2 \quad d) f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2$$

**Çözüm:**

$$a) \operatorname{Grad} f = \vec{\nabla} f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = (1, 1) = 1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + 1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{Grad} f) = \frac{\partial 1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial 1}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

4) Aşağıda verilen  $X$  vektör alanları için  $\text{rot}(X)$  değerini hesaplayınız.

$$a) X = x_1 x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + x_2 x_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + x_1 x_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$

$$b) X = x_2^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + (x_1^2 - x_3^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + e^{x_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$

**Çözüm:**

$$a. \text{rot}(X) = \nabla \wedge X \text{ idi.} \Rightarrow \text{rot}(X) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ x_1 x_2 & x_2 x_3 & x_1 x_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rot}(X) = \left( \frac{\partial x_1 x_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial x_2 x_3}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial x_1 x_2}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial x_1 x_3}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial x_2 x_3}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial x_1 x_2}{\partial x_2} \right)$$
$$= (-x_2, -x_3, -x_1)$$

$$= -x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + (-x_3) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + (-x_1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

5)  $\forall X \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{E}^3)$  için  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} X) = 0 \in C(\mathbb{E}^3, \mathbb{R})$  olduğunu gösteriniz.

Çözüm:

$$\operatorname{rot} X = \nabla \wedge X, \operatorname{div} X = \langle \nabla, X \rangle \text{ olduğundan } \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} X) = \langle \nabla, \operatorname{rot} X \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} X) = \langle \nabla, \nabla \wedge X \rangle = \det(\nabla, \nabla, X) = 0 \text{ olur.}$$

$$(\langle \alpha, \beta \wedge \gamma \rangle = \det(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \text{ dir})$$

6)  $\forall f \in C(\mathbb{E}^3, \mathbb{R})$  için  $\operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} f) = 0$  olduğunu gösteriniz.

Çözüm:

$$\operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} f) = \nabla \wedge \operatorname{grad} f = \nabla \wedge \nabla f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} f) &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} f) &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_3}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \right) \\ &= (0, 0, 0) \\ &= 0 \in \chi(\mathbb{E}^3) \end{aligned}$$

7)  $\forall f, g \in C(\mathbb{E}^n, \mathbb{R})$  için  $\operatorname{grad}(fg) = f \operatorname{grad} g + g \operatorname{grad} f$  olduğunu gösteriniz.

**Çözüm:**

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{grad} f &= \vec{\nabla} f \Rightarrow \operatorname{grad}(fg) = \vec{\nabla}(fg) \\ \Rightarrow \operatorname{grad}(fg) &= \left( \frac{\partial fg}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial fg}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial fg}{\partial x_n} \right) \\ &= \left( f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} + g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) \\ &= f \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} \right) + g \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) \\ &= f \operatorname{grad} g + g \operatorname{grad} f \end{aligned}$$

8)  $\forall X \in \mathcal{X}(E^n)$  ve  $\forall f \in C(E^n, \mathbb{R})$  için

$\operatorname{div}(fX) = f \operatorname{div} X + \langle X, \nabla f \rangle$  olduğunu gösteriniz.

Çözüm:

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \text{ olsun. } fX = \sum_{i=1}^n f g_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = (f g_1, f g_2, \dots, f g_n) \text{ olur.}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(fX) = \langle \nabla, fX \rangle = \frac{\partial(f g_1)}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial(f g_2)}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial(f g_n)}{\partial x_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(fX) = \left( f \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} + g_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) + \left( f \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} + g_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) + \dots + \left( f \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} + g_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

$$= f \left( \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial x_n} \right) + \left( g_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + g_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \dots + g_n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)$$

$$= f \operatorname{div} X + \langle X, \nabla f \rangle$$

9)  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  fonksiyonunun singüler ve regüler noktalarını bulunuz.

Çözüm:

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \text{grad } f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = (2x, 2y)$$

$P = (p_1, p_2) \in \mathbb{E}^2$  singüler nokta ise  $\vec{\nabla} f|_P = 0$  dir.

$$\Rightarrow (2x|_P, 2y|_P) = 0 \Rightarrow (2p_1, 2p_2) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow p_1 = p_2 = 0$ . 0 halde  $P = (0,0) = 0$  olur.  $P \neq 0$  dışındaki noktalar regülerdir.

10)  $P = (1, -1, 2)$  noktası  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 - x_2 x_3$  fonksiyonu için regüler nokta mıdır?

Çözüm:

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) = (2x_1 x_2, x_1^2 - x_3, -x_2) \text{ olup}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f|_P = (2p_1 p_2, p_1^2 - p_3, -p_2) = (-2, -1, 1) \neq 0 \text{ dir. 0 halde } P, \text{ regülerdir.}$$



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