

B

VECTOR IDENTITIES AND THEOREMS

$$\bar{A} = \hat{x} A_x + \hat{y} A_y + \hat{z} A_z$$

$$\bar{A} + \bar{B} = \hat{x} (A_x + B_x) + \hat{y} (A_y + B_y) + \hat{z} (A_z + B_z)$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

$$\bar{A} \times \bar{B} = \det \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{x} (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) + \hat{y} (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) + \hat{z} (A_x B_y - A_y B_x)$$

$$\bar{A} \cdot (\bar{B} \times \bar{C}) = \bar{B} \cdot (\bar{C} \times \bar{A}) = \bar{C} \cdot (\bar{A} \times \bar{B})$$

$$\bar{A} \times (\bar{B} \times \bar{C}) = (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{C}) \bar{B} - (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) \bar{C}$$

$$(\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) \cdot (\bar{C} \times \bar{D}) = (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{C})(\bar{B} \cdot \bar{D}) - (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{D})(\bar{B} \cdot \bar{C})$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \Psi = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \bar{A}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \bar{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \bar{A}) - \nabla^2 \bar{A}$$

$$(\nabla \times \bar{A}) \times \bar{A} = (\bar{A} \cdot \nabla) \bar{A} - \frac{1}{2} \nabla(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{A}) \quad \text{—}$$

$$\nabla(\Psi \Phi) = \Psi \nabla \Phi + \Phi \nabla \Psi \quad \text{—}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\Psi \bar{A}) = \bar{A} \cdot \nabla \Psi + \Psi \nabla \cdot \bar{A} \quad \text{—}$$

$$\nabla \times (\Psi \bar{A}) = \nabla \Psi \times \bar{A} + \Psi \nabla \times \bar{A}$$

$$\nabla(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) = (\bar{A} \cdot \nabla) \bar{B} + (\bar{B} \cdot \nabla) \bar{A} + \bar{A} \times (\nabla \times \bar{B}) + \bar{B} \times (\nabla \times \bar{A})$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) = \bar{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \bar{A}) - \bar{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \bar{B})$$

$$\nabla \times (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) = \bar{A}(\nabla \cdot \bar{B}) - \bar{B}(\nabla \cdot \bar{A}) + (\bar{B} \cdot \nabla) \bar{A} - (\bar{A} \cdot \nabla) \bar{B}$$

Gauss's Divergence Theorem:

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \bar{G} \, dv = \oint_A \bar{G} \cdot \hat{n} \, da$$

Stokes's Theorem:

$$\int_A (\nabla \times \bar{G}) \cdot \hat{n} \, da = \oint_C \bar{G} \cdot d\bar{\ell}$$

EXPLICIT FORMS OF VECTOR OPERATORS

Cartesian (x, y, z):

$$\nabla \Psi = \hat{x} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{A} = \hat{x} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{y} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \hat{z} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 \Psi = \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2}$$

Cylindrical (ρ, ϕ, z):

$$\nabla \Psi = \hat{\rho} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \rho} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \phi} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{A} = \hat{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{\phi} \left(\frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} \right) + \hat{z} \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial(\rho A_\phi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \phi} \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 \Psi = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2}$$

Spherical (r, θ, ϕ) :

$$\nabla \Psi = \hat{r} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} + \hat{\theta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (r^2 A_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (\sin \theta A_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \bar{A} = \hat{r} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial (\sin \theta A_\phi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right) + \hat{\theta} \left(\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r A_\phi)}{\partial r} \right) \\ + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial (r A_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla^2 \Psi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial \phi^2}$$