

VECTOR FORMULAS

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

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

$$\nabla \times \nabla u = 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma}(u\mathbf{A}) = \frac{du}{d\sigma}\mathbf{A} + u\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{d\sigma}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{d\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{d\sigma}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma}(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \frac{d\mathbf{A}}{d\sigma} \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \times \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{d\sigma}$$

$$\nabla(u + v) = \nabla u + \nabla v$$

$$\nabla(uv) = u\nabla v + v\nabla u$$

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

$$\nabla(\mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{C} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{C} = \text{const.}$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot (u\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla u) + u(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})$$

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

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

$$\nabla \times (u\mathbf{A}) = (\nabla u) \times \mathbf{A} + u(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})$$

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

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

where

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} \left(A_x \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ \hat{\mathbf{y}} \left(A_x \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ \hat{\mathbf{z}} \left(A_x \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-29) \quad \nabla u &= \hat{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ (1-30) \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ (1-48) \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \hat{\mathbf{x}} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \\ (1-49) \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \hat{\mathbf{x}} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \\ (1-106) \quad \nabla^2 u &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$

VECTOR OPERATIONS

RECTANGULAR COORDINATES

$$\nabla u = \hat{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \quad (1-37)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \quad (1-42)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{\mathbf{x}} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \quad (1-43)$$

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \quad (1-46)$$

CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES

$$\nabla u = \hat{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \quad (1-85)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}(\rho A_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \quad (1-87)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{\phi} \left(\frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} \right) + \hat{z} \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}(\rho A_\phi) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \phi} \right] \quad (1-88)$$

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \quad (1-89)$$

SPHERICAL COORDINATES

$$\nabla u = \hat{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \hat{\theta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi} \quad (1-101)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin \theta A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \quad (1-103)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = & \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin \theta A_\phi) - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right] + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r A_\phi) \right] \\ & + \frac{\hat{\phi}}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r A_\theta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (1-104)$$

$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} \quad (1-105)$$