

# Kleine Formelsammlung Vektoranalysis

## Vektorprodukte

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \quad (\text{Entwicklungssatz})$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{d}) - (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d}) \quad (\text{Identität von Lagrange})$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a} = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

$$-(\vec{c} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} = -(\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{c} \quad (\text{Spartprodukt})$$

## Gradient

Einführung des Gradienten über ein Oberflächenintegral:

$$\text{grad } \psi = \vec{\nabla} \psi = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_{\partial V} \psi(\vec{r}) \vec{d}\vec{f}$$

Wichtige Identitäten ( $c = \text{const.}$ ,  $\psi = \psi(\vec{r})$  und  $\phi = \phi(\vec{r})$  Skalarfelder,  $\vec{v} = \vec{v}(\vec{r})$  und  $\vec{w} = \vec{w}(\vec{r})$  Vektorfelder):

$$\vec{\nabla} c = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \vec{r} = \mathbf{3}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(c\psi) = c\vec{\nabla}\psi$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\psi + \phi) = \vec{\nabla}\psi + \vec{\nabla}\phi$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\psi\phi) = \psi\vec{\nabla}\phi + \phi\vec{\nabla}\psi$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w}) = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\vec{w} + (\vec{w} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\vec{v} + \vec{v} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w}) + \vec{w} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{r}) = \vec{v} + (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}\psi(r) = \psi'(r) \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \quad (\text{Zentralfeld})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}f(\psi) = f'(\psi)\vec{\nabla}\psi$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \vec{n}(\vec{\nabla}\psi) \quad (\text{Ableitung in Richtung des Einheitsvektors } \vec{n})$$

$$\psi(\vec{r} + \vec{a}) = \psi(\vec{r}) + \vec{a}(\vec{\nabla}\psi(\vec{r})) + \dots \quad (\text{Taylorentwicklung})$$

$$(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\vec{r} = \vec{v}$$

$$(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla})\psi\vec{r} = \vec{v}\psi + \vec{r}(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}\psi)$$

## Divergenz

Einführung der Divergenz über ein Oberflächenintegral:

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{v} = \vec{\nabla} \vec{v} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_{\partial V} \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{f}$$

Wichtige Identitäten: ( $\vec{c}$  konstanter Vektor,  $\psi = \psi(\vec{r})$  Skalarfeld,  $\vec{v} = \vec{v}(\vec{r})$  und  $\vec{w} = \vec{w}(\vec{r})$  Vektorfelder)

$$\vec{\nabla} \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(c\vec{v}) = c\vec{\nabla}\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{\nabla}\vec{v} + \vec{\nabla}\vec{w}$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\psi\vec{v}) = \psi\vec{\nabla}\vec{v} + \vec{v}(\vec{\nabla}\psi)$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = \vec{w}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) - \vec{v}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{v} \times \vec{r}) = \vec{r}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\psi(r)\vec{r}) = 3\psi(r)\vec{r} + r\psi'(r) \quad (\text{Zentralfeld})$$

$$\vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = 0$$

## Rotation

Einführung der Rotation über ein Oberflächenintegral:

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{v} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_{\partial V} \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \times d\vec{f}$$

Wichtige Identitäten: ( $\vec{c}$  konstanter Vektor,  $\psi = \psi(\vec{r})$  Skalarfeld,  $\vec{v} = \vec{v}(\vec{r})$  und  $\vec{w} = \vec{w}(\vec{r})$  Vektorfelder)

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{r} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (c\vec{v}) = c\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} + \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{w}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\psi\vec{v}) = \psi\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} + (\vec{\nabla}\psi) \times \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\psi\vec{r}) = (\vec{\nabla}\psi) \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{w}) = (\vec{w}\vec{\nabla})\vec{v} - (\vec{v}\vec{\nabla})\vec{w} + \vec{v}\vec{\nabla}\vec{w} - \vec{w}\vec{\nabla}\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{r}) = (\vec{r}\vec{\nabla})\vec{v} + 2\vec{v} - \vec{r}\vec{\nabla}\vec{v}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{r}) = 2\vec{c}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla}\psi = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla}\vec{v}) - \Delta\vec{v}$$

## Laplaceoperator

Einführung des Laplaceoperators über ein Oberflächenintegral:

$$\Delta\psi = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{V} \int_{\partial V} d\vec{f} \cdot \nabla\psi$$

Wichtige Identitäten:

$$\Delta\psi = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{\nabla}\psi)$$

$$\Delta\vec{v} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{v})$$

## (Verallgemeinerter) Gauß'scher Satz

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V \vec{\nabla}\psi(\vec{r}) \, d^3r &= \int_{\partial V} d\vec{f} \cdot \psi(\vec{r}) \\ \int_V \vec{\nabla}\vec{v}(\vec{r}) \, d^3r &= \int_{\partial V} d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \\ \int_V \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \, d^3r &= \int_{\partial V} d\vec{f} \times \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \end{aligned}$$

## (Verallgemeinerter) Stockes'scher Satz

$$\begin{aligned} \int_F d\vec{f} \times (\vec{\nabla}\psi(\vec{r})) &= \oint_{\partial F} \psi(\vec{r}) \, d\vec{r} \\ \int_F d\vec{f} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}(\vec{r})) &= \oint_{\partial F} \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r} \end{aligned}$$

## Green'sche Identitäten

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V (\psi\Delta\phi + \nabla\phi \cdot \nabla\psi) \, d^3r &= \int_{\partial V} \psi \nabla\phi \cdot d\vec{f} \\ \int_V (\psi\Delta\phi - \phi\Delta\psi) \, d^3r &= \int_{\partial V} (\psi \nabla\phi - \phi \nabla\psi) \cdot d\vec{f} \end{aligned}$$

## Vektordifferentiation in krummlinigen rechtwinkligen Koordinaten

Transformation:  $x = x(u, v, w)$ ,  $y = y(u, v, w)$ ,  $z = z(u, v, w)$

| Koordinaten-System  | $x$                             | $y$                             | $z$                |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Zylinderkoordinaten | $r \cos \varphi$                | $r \sin \varphi$                | $z$                |
| Kugelkoordinaten    | $r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta$ | $r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta$ | $r \cos \vartheta$ |

Quadrat des Linienelementes:  $ds^2 = d\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = (U du \vec{e}_u + V dv \vec{e}_v + W dw \vec{e}_w)^2$

| Koordinaten-System  | $u$ | $v$       | $w$         | $U$ | $V$ | $W$                | $\vec{e}_u$ | $\vec{e}_v$         | $\vec{e}_w$       |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|-------------|-----|-----|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Zylinderkoordinaten | $r$ | $\varphi$ | $z$         | 1   | $r$ | 1                  | $\vec{e}_r$ | $\vec{e}_\varphi$   | $\vec{e}_z$       |
| Kugelkoordinaten    | $r$ | $\varphi$ | $\vartheta$ | 1   | $r$ | $r \sin \vartheta$ | $\vec{e}_r$ | $\vec{e}_\vartheta$ | $\vec{e}_\varphi$ |

Differentialoperatoren:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{grad } \psi &= \vec{\nabla} \psi = \frac{1}{U} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \vec{e}_u + \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \vec{e}_v + \frac{1}{W} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w} \vec{e}_w \\ \text{div } \vec{A} &= \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{UVW} \left[ \frac{\partial(A_u VW)}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial(A_v WU)}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial(A_w UV)}{\partial w} \right] \\ \text{rot } \vec{A} &= \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{UVW} \begin{vmatrix} U\vec{e}_u & V\vec{e}_v & W\vec{e}_w \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \\ A_u U & A_v V & A_w W \end{vmatrix} \\ \Delta \psi &= \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi = \frac{1}{UVW} \left[ \frac{\partial \left( \frac{VW}{U} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right)}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial \left( \frac{WU}{V} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \right)}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \left( \frac{UV}{W} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial w} \right)}{\partial w} \right]\end{aligned}$$

explizit in kartesischen Koordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \psi &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} &= \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_x + \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{e}_y + \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{e}_z \\ \Delta \psi &= \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}\end{aligned}$$

explizit in Zylinderkoordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla} \psi &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} &= \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_r + \left( \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \right) \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\varphi) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \varphi} \right) \vec{e}_z \\ \Delta \psi &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}\end{aligned}$$

explizit in Kugelkoordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\nabla}\psi &= \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}\vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\vartheta}\vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\varphi}\vec{e}_\varphi \\ \vec{\nabla}\cdot\vec{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2A_r) + \frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta}(\sin\vartheta A_\vartheta) + \frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial\varphi} \\ \vec{\nabla}\times\vec{A} &= \frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi}(\sin\vartheta A_\varphi) - \frac{\partial A_\vartheta}{\partial\varphi}\right)\vec{e}_r + \left(\frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\varphi} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\varphi)\right)\vec{e}_\vartheta + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{r}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rA_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial\vartheta}\right)\vec{e}_\varphi \\ \Delta\psi &= \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta}\left(\sin\vartheta\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\vartheta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\vartheta}\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial\varphi^2}\end{aligned}$$