## Vorticity

Vorticity:

$$oldsymbol{\omega} = egin{pmatrix} \omega_0 \ \omega_1 \ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Velocity:

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Velocity Gradient:

$$\nabla \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x_0} & \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_0} & \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_0} \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \nabla v_0 & \nabla v_1 & \nabla v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnung von  $\omega \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{k}$ :

$$\mathbf{k} = \begin{pmatrix} k_0 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechnung der Komponenten mit i=0,1,2:

$$k_i = \sum_{j=0}^{2} \omega_j \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla v_i$$

In Matrix-Schreibweise:

$$\mathbf{k}^T = \boldsymbol{\omega}^T \nabla \mathbf{v}$$
$$\mathbf{k} = (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T \boldsymbol{\omega}$$