

# Formulaire vectoriel

## Analyse vectorielle

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{ijk}\varepsilon_{mnk} &= \delta_{im}\delta_{jn} - \delta_{in}\delta_{jm} \\ \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) &= \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \\ (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{D}) &= (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D})(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}) \\ \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}\end{aligned}$$

## Coordonnées cartésiennes

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla &= \hat{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{y}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{\mathbf{z}}\end{aligned}$$

## Coordonnées cylindriques

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla &= \hat{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \hat{\mathbf{z}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial z} \right] \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \left[ \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\varphi) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \varphi} \right] \hat{\mathbf{z}} \\ \nabla^2 \Phi &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2}\end{aligned}$$

## Coordonnées sphériques

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla &= \hat{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta A_\varphi) - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \varphi} \right] \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \left[ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\varphi) \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\theta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \hat{\boldsymbol{\varphi}} \\ \nabla^2 \Phi &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2}\end{aligned}$$

