

Mathématiques vectorielles

Opérateurs

$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \\ \frac{\delta f}{\delta y} \\ \frac{\delta f}{\delta z} \end{pmatrix}$	$\text{Div}(\vec{U}) = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} U_x \\ U_y \\ U_z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\delta U_x}{\delta x} + \frac{\delta U_y}{\delta y} + \frac{\delta U_z}{\delta z}$
$\overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{U}) = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \end{pmatrix} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} U_x \\ U_y \\ U_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta U_z}{\delta y} - \frac{\delta U_y}{\delta z} \\ \frac{\delta U_x}{\delta z} - \frac{\delta U_z}{\delta x} \\ \frac{\delta U_y}{\delta x} - \frac{\delta U_x}{\delta y} \end{pmatrix}$	$\Delta f = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} f = \text{Div}(\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f)) = \frac{\delta^2 U_x}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_y}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_z}{\delta z^2}$ $\Delta \vec{U} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \vec{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta U_x \\ \Delta U_y \\ \Delta U_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta^2 U_x}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_x}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_x}{\delta z^2} \\ \frac{\delta^2 U_y}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_y}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_y}{\delta z^2} \\ \frac{\delta^2 U_z}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_z}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\delta^2 U_z}{\delta z^2} \end{pmatrix}$

Avec $\vec{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\delta}{\delta x} \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \\ \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \end{pmatrix}$

Transformation d'intégrales

<p>Green-Ostrogradsky</p> $\oiint \vec{U}(M) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS_\tau} = \iiint_\tau \text{Div}(\vec{U}(P)) \cdot \overrightarrow{d\tau}$ <p>Conditions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S : Surface fermée de volume τ • M appartient à S • P appartient au volume τ 	<p>Stokes</p> $\oint \vec{U}(M) \cdot \overrightarrow{dl_C} = \iint_S \overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{U}(P)) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS}$ <p>Conditions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C : Parcours fermé délimitant une surface S • M appartient à la courbe de C • P appartient à la surface S
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Identités remarquables

$$\text{Div}(\overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{U})) = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f)) = 0$$

$$\Delta(fg) = g\Delta f + f\Delta g + 2\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f) \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(g)$$

$$\Delta(\vec{U}) = \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(\text{Div}(\vec{U})) - \overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{U}))$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(fg) = f \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(g) + g \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f)$$

$$\text{Div}(f \cdot \vec{U}) = f \cdot \text{Div}(\vec{U}) + \vec{U} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f)$$

$$\text{Rot}(f \cdot \vec{U}) = f \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{U}) + \overrightarrow{\text{grad}}(f) \wedge \vec{U}$$

$$\text{Div}(\vec{U} \wedge \vec{V}) = \vec{V} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{U}) - \vec{U} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{Rot}}(\vec{V})$$