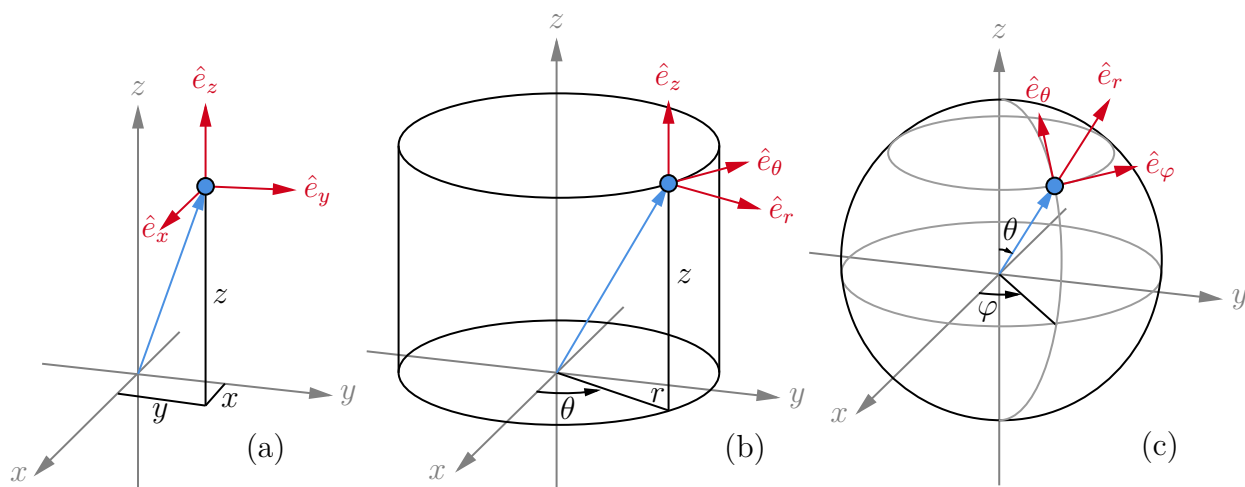


Note: Vector Calculus

Chang-Mao Yang 楊長茂

May 7, 2024

0.1 coordinate convention



0.2 unit vector(basis) transformation

Table 1: Basis Transformation

	Cartesian	Cylindrical	Spherical
Cartesian	$\hat{e}_x = \hat{e}_x$ $\hat{e}_y = \hat{e}_y$ $\hat{e}_z = \hat{e}_z$	$\hat{e}_x = \cos \theta \hat{e}_r - \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$ $\hat{e}_y = \sin \theta \hat{e}_r + \cos \theta \hat{e}_\theta$ $\hat{e}_z = \hat{e}_z$	$\hat{e}_x = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{e}_r + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{e}_\theta - \sin \varphi \hat{e}_\phi$ $\hat{e}_y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{e}_r + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{e}_\theta + \cos \varphi \hat{e}_\phi$ $\hat{e}_z = \cos \theta \hat{e}_r - \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$
Cylindrical	$\hat{e}_r = \frac{x\hat{e}_x + y\hat{e}_y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ $\hat{e}_\theta = \frac{-y\hat{e}_x + x\hat{e}_y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ $\hat{e}_z = \hat{e}_z$	$\hat{e}_r = \hat{e}_r$ $\hat{e}_\theta = \hat{e}_\theta$ $\hat{e}_z = \hat{e}_z$	$\hat{e}_r = \sin \theta \hat{e}_r + \cos \theta \hat{e}_\theta$ $\hat{e}_\theta = \hat{e}_\varphi$ $\hat{e}_z = \cos \theta \hat{e}_r - \sin \theta \hat{e}_\theta$
Spherical	$\hat{e}_r = \frac{x\hat{e}_x + y\hat{e}_y + z\hat{e}_z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ $\hat{e}_\theta = \frac{z(x\hat{e}_x + y\hat{e}_y) - (x^2 + y^2)\hat{e}_z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ $\hat{e}_\varphi = \frac{-y\hat{e}_x + x\hat{e}_y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$	$\hat{e}_r = \frac{r\hat{e}_r + z\hat{e}_z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}}$ $\hat{e}_\theta = \frac{z\hat{e}_r - r\hat{e}_z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}}$ $\hat{e}_\varphi = \hat{e}_\varphi$	$\hat{e}_r = \hat{e}_r$ $\hat{e}_\theta = \hat{e}_\theta$ $\hat{e}_\varphi = \hat{e}_\varphi$