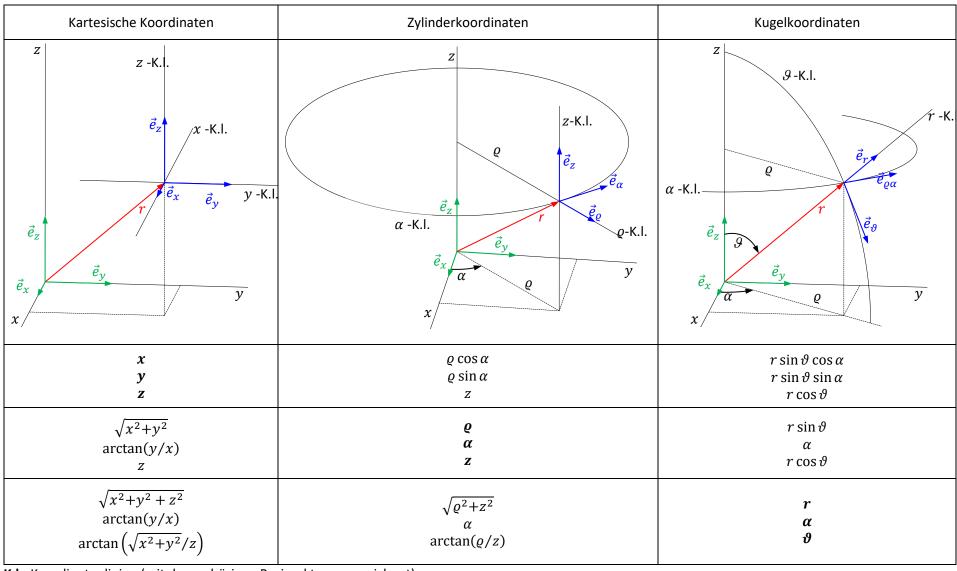
## Vektoranalytische Ausdrücke in verschiedenen Koordinatensystemen

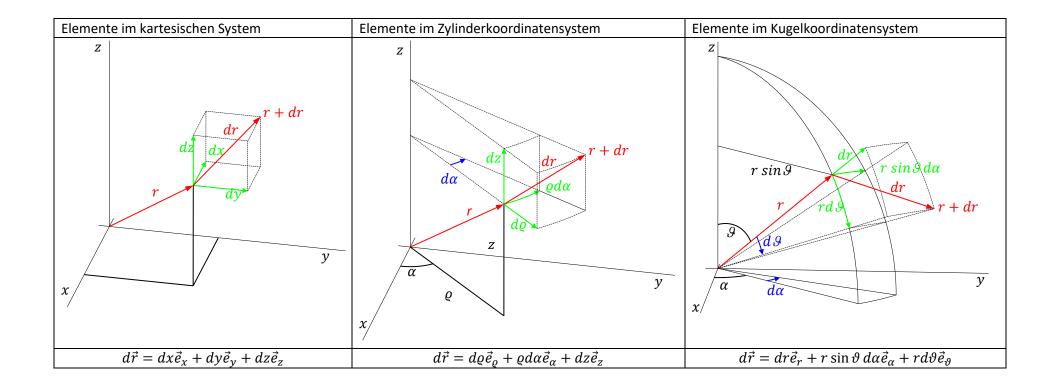
	Kartesische Koordinaten	Zylinderkoordinaten	Kugelkoordinaten
grad $\varphi$	$\vec{e}_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{e}_y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$	$\vec{e}_{\varrho} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \varrho} + \vec{e}_{\alpha} \frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} + \vec{e}_{z} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$	$\vec{e}_r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \vec{e}_{\vartheta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} + \vec{e}_{\alpha} \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha}$
$\operatorname{div} \vec{A}$	$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varrho} (\varrho A_{\varrho}) + \frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial A_{\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2A_r) + \frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta}(A_\vartheta\sin\vartheta) + \frac{1}{r\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial\alpha}$
$\operatorname{rot} ec{A}$	$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x \left( \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{e}_y \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \\ + \vec{e}_z \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_{\varrho} \left( \frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial A_{\alpha}}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{e}_{\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial A_{\varrho}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial \varrho} \right) \\ + \vec{e}_{z} \left( \frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varrho} (\varrho A_{\alpha}) - \frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial A_{\varrho}}{\partial \alpha} \right) \end{vmatrix}$	$ \vec{e}_r \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\alpha \sin \vartheta) - \frac{\partial A_\vartheta}{\partial \alpha} \right) + \vec{e}_\vartheta \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rA_\alpha) \right) + \vec{e}_\alpha \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rA_\vartheta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta} \right) $
Δφ	$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{\varrho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varrho} \left( \varrho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \varrho} \right) + \frac{1}{\varrho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha^2}$ oder
			$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}(r\varphi) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin\vartheta}\frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta}\left(\sin\vartheta\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\vartheta}\right) + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\vartheta}\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial\alpha^2}$
$\Delta ec{A}$	$\Delta A_x + \Delta A_y + \Delta A_z$	$\vec{e}_{\varrho} \left( \Delta A_{\varrho} - \frac{2}{\varrho^{2}} \frac{\partial A_{\alpha}}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{A_{\varrho}}{\varrho^{2}} \right) + \vec{e}_{\alpha} \left( \Delta A_{\alpha} + \frac{2}{\varrho^{2}} \frac{\partial A_{\varrho}}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{A_{\alpha}}{\varrho^{2}} \right) + \vec{e}_{z} (\Delta A_{z})$	$ \vec{e}_r \left( \Delta A_r - \frac{2}{r^2} A_r - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (\sin \vartheta A_\vartheta) - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} \right) $ $ + \vec{e}_\vartheta \left( \Delta A_\vartheta - \frac{A_\vartheta}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{2 \cot \vartheta}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} \right) $ $ + \vec{e}_\alpha \left( \Delta A_\alpha - \frac{A_\alpha}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{2 \cot \vartheta}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_\vartheta}{\partial \alpha} \right) $
$d\vec{s}$	$\vec{e}_x  dx + \vec{e}_y  dy + \vec{e}_z  dz$	$\vec{e}_{\varrho}  d\varrho + \vec{e}_{\alpha}  \varrho d\alpha + \vec{e}_{z}  dz$	$\vec{e}_r dr + \vec{e}_\vartheta r d\vartheta + \vec{e}_\alpha r \sin\vartheta d\alpha$

# Transformation der Komponenten eines Vektors $\overrightarrow{A}$ in verschiedene Koordinatensysteme

System	Vektorkomponenten	Ausgedrückt mit kartesischen Koordinaten	Ausgedrückt mit Zylinderkoordinaten	Ausgedrückt mit Kugelkoordinaten
Kartesisch	$A_x$ $A_y$ $A_z$	$A_x$ $A_y$ $A_z$	$A_{\varrho} \cos \alpha - A_{\alpha} \sin \alpha$ $A_{\varrho} \sin \alpha - A_{\alpha} \cos \alpha$ $A_{z}$	$\begin{aligned} A_r \sin \vartheta \cos \alpha + A_\vartheta \cos \vartheta \cos \alpha - A_\alpha \sin \alpha \\ A_r \sin \vartheta \sin \alpha + A_\vartheta \cos \vartheta \sin \alpha + A_\alpha \sin \alpha \\ A_r \cos \vartheta - A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta \end{aligned}$
Zylindrisch	$egin{array}{c} A_{arrho} \ A_{lpha} \ A_{z} \end{array}$	$A_x \cos \alpha + A_y \sin \alpha$ $-A_x \sin \alpha + A_y \cos \alpha$ $A_z$	$egin{array}{c} A_{arrho} \ A_{lpha} \ A_{ar{z}} \end{array}$	$A_r \sin \vartheta + A_{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta$ $A_{\alpha}$ $A_r \cos \vartheta - A_{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta$
Sphärisch	$A_r$ $A_{lpha}$ $A_{artheta}$	$A_x \sin \theta \cos \alpha + A_y \sin \theta \sin \alpha + A_z \cos \theta$ $-A_x \sin \alpha - A_y \cos \alpha$ $A_x \cos \theta \cos \alpha + A_y \cos \theta \sin \alpha - A_z \sin \theta$		$A_r$ $A_{\alpha}$ $A_{\theta}$



K.l.: Koordinatenlinien (mit dazugehörigen Basisvektoren gezeichnet)



#### Formelsammlung zur Vektoralgebra und Vektoranalysis

#### Gradient

1. 
$$\operatorname{grad}(\psi + \varphi) = \operatorname{grad}\psi + \operatorname{grad}\varphi$$

2. grad 
$$(c\varphi) = c \operatorname{grad} \varphi$$
  $(c = \operatorname{const.})$ 

3. 
$$\operatorname{grad}(\psi\varphi) = \varphi \operatorname{grad}\psi + \psi \operatorname{grad}\varphi$$
 (Produktregel)

4. grad 
$$(\vec{A}\vec{B}) = (\vec{A} \text{ grad}) \vec{B} + (\vec{B} \text{ grad}) \vec{A} + \vec{A} \times \text{rot } \vec{B} + \vec{B} \times \text{rot } \vec{A}$$

5. grad 
$$r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \vec{e}_r \text{ mit } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

6. grad 
$$[\varphi(r)] = \varphi'(r)\vec{e}_r$$

7. grad 
$$\frac{1}{r} = -\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = -\frac{1}{r^2}\vec{e}_r$$

8. grad 
$$[\ln(r)] = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r}\vec{e}_r$$

#### Divergenz

9. 
$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) = \operatorname{div}\vec{A} + \operatorname{div}\vec{B}$$

10. 
$$\operatorname{div}(c\vec{A}) = c \operatorname{div}\vec{A}$$
 ( $c = \operatorname{const.}$ )

11. 
$$\operatorname{div}(\varphi \vec{A}) = \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{A} + \vec{A} \operatorname{grad} \varphi$$

12. 
$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} - \vec{A} \operatorname{rot} \vec{B}$$

13. div 
$$\vec{e}_r = \frac{2}{r}$$

14. div 
$$[\varphi(r)\vec{r}] = 3\varphi(r) + r\varphi'(r)$$

15. 
$$\operatorname{div}\operatorname{grad}\varphi=\nabla\cdot\nabla\varphi=\nabla^2\varphi=\Delta\varphi$$

16. div rot 
$$\vec{A} = 0$$

#### Rotation

17. 
$$\operatorname{rot}(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) = \operatorname{rot}\vec{A} + \operatorname{rot}\vec{B}$$

18. 
$$\operatorname{rot}(c\vec{A}) = c \operatorname{rot} \vec{A}$$
  $(c = \operatorname{const.})$ 

19. 
$$\operatorname{rot}(\varphi \vec{A}) = \varphi \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} + (\operatorname{grad} \varphi) \times \vec{A}$$

20. 
$$\operatorname{rot}(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \operatorname{div} \vec{B} - \vec{B} \operatorname{div} \vec{A} + (\vec{B} \operatorname{grad})\vec{A} - (\vec{A} \operatorname{grad})\vec{B}$$

21. rot rot 
$$\vec{A} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \vec{A} - \Delta \vec{A}$$
 (Graßmann-Identität:  $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \vec{A}$ ) (sogenannte BAC-CAB Formel)

22. rot 
$$[\varphi(r)\vec{r}] = 0$$

23. 
$$\operatorname{rot} (\operatorname{grad} \varphi) = 0$$

24. 
$$(\vec{A} \operatorname{grad})\vec{B} = (\vec{A} \operatorname{grad} B_x)\vec{e}_x + (\vec{A} \operatorname{grad} B_y)\vec{e}_y + (\vec{A} \operatorname{grad} B_z)\vec{e}_z$$

### **Bildung der Rotation**

in kartesischen Koordinaten:

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_{x} & \vec{e}_{y} & \vec{e}_{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & F_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

in Zylinderkoordinaten:

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\varrho} \vec{e}_{\varrho} & \vec{e}_{\alpha} & \frac{1}{\varrho} \vec{e}_{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varrho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_{\varrho} & \varrho F_{\alpha} & F_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

in Kugelkoordinaten:

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_r & r \vec{e}_\vartheta & r \sin \vartheta \ \vec{e}_\alpha \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \\ F_r & r F_\vartheta & r \sin \vartheta \ F_\alpha \end{vmatrix}$$