

Beispiel

$$\underline{v} = \omega \times \underline{r}$$

$$\underline{\omega} = \omega \underline{k}$$

$$\underline{r} = R \underline{i}_R(\theta) + z \underline{k}$$

$$\underline{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i}_R & \underline{i}_\theta & \underline{i}_z \\ 0 & v & \omega \\ R & 0 & z \end{vmatrix} = \omega R \underline{i}_\theta$$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{v} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dv_\theta}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\omega R) = 0$$

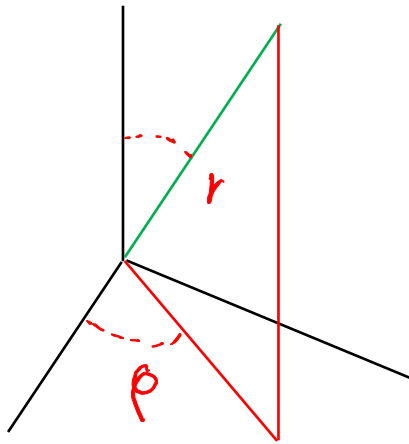
$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \underline{v} &= \frac{1}{R} \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i}_R & R \underline{i}_\theta & \underline{i}_z \\ \frac{d}{dR} & \frac{d}{d\theta} & \frac{d}{dz} \\ 0 & R\omega & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\underline{i}_z}{R} \frac{d}{dR} (\omega R^2) \\ &= \frac{\underline{i}_z}{R} 2\omega R \\ &= 2\omega \underline{i}_z = 2\underline{\omega} \end{aligned}$$

Partieller Ableitung

$$\frac{D\underline{v}}{dt} = \cancel{\frac{d\underline{v}}{dt}} + (\underline{v} \cdot \nabla) \underline{v}$$

$$(\underline{v} \cdot \nabla) = \omega R \underline{i}_\theta \cdot \left(\underline{i}_R \frac{d}{dR} + \underline{i}_\theta \frac{d}{d\theta} + \underline{i}_z \frac{d}{dz} \right) = \omega \frac{d}{d\theta}$$

$$\underline{v} \cdot \nabla \underline{v} = w \frac{d}{dt} (w R \underline{i}_\theta) = -w^2 R \underline{i}_R$$



$$\{r, \theta, \varphi\} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{r} = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \underline{i} + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \underline{j} + r \cos \theta \underline{k}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{r}}{d\theta} = r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \underline{i} + r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \underline{j} - r \sin \theta \underline{k}$$

$$h_\theta = \frac{d\underline{r}}{d\theta} = r$$

$$\underline{i}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \varphi \underline{i} + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \underline{j} - \sin \theta \underline{k}$$

$$\frac{d\underline{r}}{d\varphi} = -r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \underline{i} + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \underline{j}$$

$$h_\varphi = r \sin \theta$$

$$\underline{i}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \underline{i} + \cos \varphi \underline{j}$$

Orthogonal (Ja)

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{i}_r \cdot \underline{i}_\theta &= \sin\theta \cos\varphi \cos\theta \cos\varphi \\ &\quad + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos\theta \sin\varphi \\ &\quad - \cos\theta \sin\theta = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{i}_r \cdot \underline{i}_\varphi = \sin\theta \cos\varphi + \sin\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi = 0$$

$$\underline{i}_\theta \cdot \underline{i}_\varphi = 0$$

Er det høyrehånd

$$\underline{i}_r \times \underline{i}_\theta = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ \sin\theta \cos\varphi & \sin\theta \sin\varphi & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta \cos\varphi & \cos\theta \sin\varphi & -\sin\theta \end{vmatrix} = \dots = \underline{i}_\varphi$$

Rettinger eller kurling

	\underline{i}_r	\underline{i}_θ	\underline{i}_φ
$\frac{d}{dr}$	0	0	0
$\frac{d}{d\theta}$	\underline{i}_θ	$-\underline{i}_r$	0
$\frac{d}{d\varphi}$	$\sin\theta \underline{i}_\varphi$	$\cos\theta \underline{i}_\varphi$	$-\sin\theta \underline{i}_r - \cos\theta \underline{i}_\theta$

Mye arbeid

