ベクトル解析

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Definition 0.0.1 (Kronecker のデルタ).

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & : i = j \\ 0 & : i \neq j \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

Definition 0.0.2 (Levi-Civita テンソル). ε_{ijk} は 1,-1,0 の値を取る . $\varepsilon_{xyz}=1$ であり,任意の 2 つの添字の交換に対して符号を変え,また任意の 2 つの添字の値が等しければ 0 となる .

$$\varepsilon_{xyz} = \varepsilon_{zxy} = \varepsilon_{yzx} = -\varepsilon_{xzy} = -\varepsilon_{yxz} = -\varepsilon_{zyx} = 1$$
 (2)

Definition 0.0.3 (Einstein の縮約記法). 同じ項で添字が重なる場合はその添字について和を取る.

$$A_i B_i = \sum_i A_i B_i \tag{3}$$

Theorem 0.0.4 $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_i B_i$

Proof.

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z \tag{4}$$

$$= A_i B_i \tag{5}$$

よって示された. ■

Theorem 0.0.5 $\left(\mathbf{A}\times\mathbf{B}\right)_{i}=\varepsilon_{ijk}A_{j}B_{k}$

Proof.

$$(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})_i = A_j B_k - A_k B_j \tag{6}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} A_i B_k \tag{7}$$

よって示された.

 $\mbox{ Definition 0.0.6 } \ \, \left(\nabla \mathbf{A} \right)_i = \partial_i A_i$

Definition 0.0.7 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \partial_i A_i$

Definition 0.0.8 $(\nabla \times \mathbf{A})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_j A_k$

Theorem 0.0.9

$$\nabla(f+g) = \nabla f + \nabla g \tag{8}$$

$$\nabla(fg) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f \tag{9}$$

$$\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}$$
 (10)

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} \tag{11}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla f) \tag{12}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \tag{13}$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \tag{14}$$

$$\nabla \times (f\mathbf{A}) = f(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla f) \tag{15}$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B}$$
 (16)

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0 \tag{17}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla f) = \mathbf{0} \tag{18}$$

Proof. 上の 3 つの定理を用いてそれぞれの式を証明する.ベクトルのときは各要素について考える.

$$(\nabla(f+g))_{i} = \partial_{i}(f+g) = \partial_{i}f + \partial_{i}g = (\nabla f + \nabla g)_{i}$$
(19)

$$\left(\nabla(fg)\right)_{i} = \partial_{i}(fg) = f\partial_{i}g + g\partial_{i}f = \left(f\nabla g + g\nabla f\right)_{i} \tag{20}$$

右辺を計算すると

$$(\mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}). \tag{21}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} A_j \varepsilon_{klm} \partial_l B_m + \varepsilon_{ijk} B_j \varepsilon_{klm} \partial_l A_m + A_j \partial_j B_i + B_j \partial_j A_i$$
 (22)

$$= \varepsilon_{kij} \varepsilon_{klm} (A_j \partial_l B_m + B_j \partial_l A_m) + (A_j \partial_j B_i + B_j \partial_j A_i)$$
 (23)

$$= (\delta_{il}\delta_{im} - \delta_{im}\delta_{il})(A_i\partial_l B_m + B_i\partial_l A_m) + (A_i\partial_i B_i + B_i\partial_i A_i)$$
(24)

$$= (A_i \partial_i B_i + B_i \partial_i A_i) - (A_i \partial_i B_i + B_i \partial_i A_i) + (A_i \partial_i B_i + B_i \partial_i A_i)$$
 (25)

$$=\partial_i (A_j B_j) \tag{26}$$

$$= \left(\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B})\right)_{i} \tag{27}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \partial_i (A_i + B_i) = \partial_i A_i + \partial_i B_i$$
(28)

$$= \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} \tag{29}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{A}) = \partial_i (fA_i) = f \partial_i A_i + A_i \partial_i f \tag{30}$$

$$= f(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla f) \tag{31}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \partial_{i} \left(\varepsilon_{ijk} A_{j} B_{k} \right) \tag{32}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \left(B_{k} \partial_{i} A_{j} + A_{j} \partial_{i} B_{k} \right) \tag{33}$$

$$= B_{k} \varepsilon_{kij} \partial_{i} A_{j} - A_{j} \varepsilon_{jik} \partial_{i} B_{k} \tag{34}$$

$$= \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \tag{35}$$

$$(\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}))_{i} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} (A_{k} + B_{k}) \tag{36}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} A_{k} + \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} B_{k} \tag{37}$$

$$= \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times \mathbf{B} \tag{38}$$

$$(\nabla \times (f\mathbf{A}))_{i} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} (fA_{k}) \tag{39}$$

$$= f \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} A_{k} + \varepsilon_{ijk} A_{k} \partial_{j} f \tag{40}$$

$$= f \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} A_{k} - \varepsilon_{ikj} A_{k} \partial_{j} f \tag{41}$$

$$= (f(\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \times (\nabla f))_{i} \tag{42}$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} \varepsilon_{klm} A_{l} B_{m} \tag{43}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{kij} \varepsilon_{klm} \left(B_{m} \partial_{j} A_{l} + A_{l} \partial_{j} B_{m} \right) \tag{44}$$

$$= \left(\delta_{il} \delta_{jm} - \delta_{im} \delta_{jl} \right) \left(B_{m} \partial_{j} A_{l} + A_{l} \partial_{j} B_{m} \right) \tag{45}$$

$$= \left(B_{j} \partial_{j} A_{i} + A_{i} \partial_{j} B_{j} \right) - \left(B_{i} \partial_{j} A_{j} + A_{j} \partial_{j} B_{i} \right) \tag{46}$$

$$= A_{i} \partial_{j} B_{j} - B_{i} \partial_{j} A_{j} + B_{j} \partial_{j} A_{i} - A_{j} \partial_{j} B_{i} \tag{47}$$

$$= \mathbf{A} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} \tag{48}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \partial_{i} \left(\varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} A_{k} \right) \tag{49}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{i} \partial_{i} A_{k} \tag{50}$$

$$= 0 \tag{51}$$

(52)

(53)

これより全て証明できた.

 $(\nabla \times (\nabla f))_{i} = \varepsilon_{ijk} \partial_{j} \partial_{k} f$