USEFUL VECTOR RELATIONS

$\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{C}$ are vectors, and ϕ a scalar function

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \tag{2}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D})(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}) \tag{3}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \phi + \phi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \tag{4}$$

$$\nabla \times (\phi \mathbf{A}) = \nabla \phi \times \mathbf{A} + \phi \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) = \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} - (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \tag{6}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \tag{7}$$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{B} \cdot)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \cdot)\mathbf{B} \tag{8}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} \tag{9}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0 \tag{10}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0 \tag{11}$$

$$\int_S \mathbf{A} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} dS = \int_v \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} dv \qquad \text{Divergence Theorem} \tag{12}$$