Vaje z indeksi

$$\overrightarrow{n} \times (\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overrightarrow{n}) = ?$$

$$(\overrightarrow{a} \times \overrightarrow{b})_i = \varepsilon_{ijk} a_j b_k$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} \times (\overrightarrow{\nabla} \times \overrightarrow{n}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} n_j (\varepsilon_{kgh} \nabla_g n_h) = \varepsilon_{kij} \varepsilon_{kgh} n_j \nabla_g n_h$$

Poznamo zvezo $\varepsilon_{kij}\varepsilon_{kgh} = \delta_i g \delta_{jh} - \delta_{ih}\delta_{jg}$

$$= (\delta_{iq}\delta_{jh} - \delta_{ih}\delta_{jq})n_j(\nabla_q n_h)$$

Velja: $\delta_{ih}n_h = n_i$

$$= \delta_{ig} n_j \nabla_g n_j - \delta_{ih} n_j \nabla_j n_h = n_j \nabla_i n_j - n_j \nabla_j n_i$$

To pa je ravno enako $(\overrightarrow{n}\cdot\overrightarrow{n})\nabla-(\overrightarrow{n}\cdot\overrightarrow{\nabla})\overrightarrow{n}$ Če je \overrightarrow{n} enotski vektor, poleg tega velja $n_jn_j=1$ in $\nabla_i(n_jn_j)=0$ (kajti gre za odvod konstante). Ostane nam torej le $-n_j\nabla_jn_i$