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Computing the Divergence and Curl in Polar Coordinates

Let $oldsymbol{u}$ be a two-dimensional vector field given in polar coordinates by

$$oldsymbol{u} = rac{1}{r} \left(k_1 \hat{oldsymbol{r}} + k_2 \hat{oldsymbol{ heta}}
ight),$$

where k_1 and k_2 are constants. For r
eq 0 ,

determine $oldsymbol{
abla}\cdotoldsymbol{u}$ and $oldsymbol{
abla} imesoldsymbol{u}$.



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