

Summary of Coordinate Transformations

Cartesian to Cylindrical
Cylindrical to Cartesian

Cartesian to Spherical
Spherical to Cartesian

Divergence Theorem and Curl

Gradient - Scalar Field
Divergence - Vector Field

If $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 0$ then \vec{A} = solenoidal vector field (whatever goes in comes out)

Divergence Theorem

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \, dV = \oint_S \vec{A} \cdot \vec{dS}$$
$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{D} \, dV = \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot \vec{dS}$$

Circulation of \vec{A} around contour C

$$\Delta \oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

*** Δ is underlined in Nguyen's notation. Look into this.

Curl

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\Delta s} \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \oint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Stoke's Theorem

$$\int_S \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

Two Null Identities

$$\nabla \times (\nabla V) \equiv 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \vec{A}) \equiv 0$$

Maxwell's Equations