Оператор Гамильтона

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19 апреля 2019 г.

Аннотация

Оператор Гамильтона и его свойства. Дифференциальные операторы первого и второго порядка.

Оператор Гамильтона

Определение

Оператором Гамильтона или наблой называется оператор

$$\nabla = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

Пусть $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ и заданы

$$\varphi = \varphi(\vec{r}), \quad \psi = \psi(\vec{r}), \quad \vec{a}(\vec{r}) = a_x(\vec{r})\vec{i} + a_y(\vec{r})\vec{j} + a_z(\vec{r})\vec{k}$$

скалярные и векторное поля в \mathbb{R}^3 .

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$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi =$$

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скалярные и векторное поля в \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi = \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{\mathbf{k}},$$

Пусть $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ и заданы

$$\varphi = \varphi(\vec{r}), \quad \psi = \psi(\vec{r}), \quad \vec{a}(\vec{r}) = a_x(\vec{r})\vec{i} + a_y(\vec{r})\vec{j} + a_z(\vec{r})\vec{k}$$

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$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi = \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{\mathbf{k}},$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{a} =$$

Пусть $\vec{r} = x\vec{\mathbf{i}} + y\vec{\mathbf{j}} + z\vec{\mathbf{k}}$ и заданы

$$\varphi = \varphi(\vec{r}), \quad \psi = \psi(\vec{r}), \quad \vec{a}(\vec{r}) = a_x(\vec{r})\vec{i} + a_y(\vec{r})\vec{j} + a_z(\vec{r})\vec{k}$$

скалярные и векторное поля в \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi &= \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{\mathbf{k}}, \\ \operatorname{div} \vec{\mathbf{a}} &= \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathbf{a}} = \end{split}$$

Пусть $\vec{r}=x\vec{\mathbf{i}}+y\vec{\mathbf{j}}+z\vec{\mathbf{k}}$ и заданы

$$\varphi = \varphi(\vec{r}), \quad \psi = \psi(\vec{r}), \quad \vec{a}(\vec{r}) = a_x(\vec{r})\vec{i} + a_y(\vec{r})\vec{j} + a_z(\vec{r})\vec{k}$$

скалярные и векторное поля в \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi &= \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{\mathbf{k}}, \\ \operatorname{div} \vec{a} &= \nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}, \end{split}$$

rot $\vec{a} =$

rot
$$\vec{a} = \nabla \times \vec{a} =$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \nabla \times \vec{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{a} = \nabla \times \vec{a} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{\mathbf{i}} & \vec{\mathbf{j}} & \vec{\mathbf{k}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_{x} & a_{y} & a_{z} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z}\right) \vec{\mathbf{i}} + \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x}\right) \vec{\mathbf{j}} + \left(\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y}\right) \vec{\mathbf{k}}.$$

$$\nabla (C\varphi) =$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{i} \frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} =$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{i}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{i}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) =$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{i}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{i}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla\varphi,$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{i} \frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla\varphi,$$

$$\nabla \cdot (C\vec{a}) =$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla\varphi,$$

$$\nabla \cdot (C\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial Ca_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ca_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ca_z}{\partial z} =$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla\varphi,$$

$$\nabla \cdot (C\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial Ca_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ca_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ca_z}{\partial z} = C\left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}\right) =$$

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla\varphi,$$

$$\nabla \cdot (C\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial Ca_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ca_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ca_z}{\partial z} = C\left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla \cdot \vec{a}.$$

Пусть C – константа, тогда

$$\nabla(C\varphi) = \vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial C\varphi}{\partial z} = C\left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla\varphi,$$

$$\nabla \cdot (C\vec{a}) = \frac{\partial Ca_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ca_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ca_z}{\partial z} = C\left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z}\right) = C\nabla \cdot \vec{a}.$$

Аналогично

$$\nabla \times (C\vec{a}) = C\nabla \times \vec{a}.$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_x \vec{\mathbf{i}} + c_y \vec{\mathbf{j}} + c_z \vec{\mathbf{k}}$$
 – постоянный вектор,

Пусть
$$ec{c} = c_{\scriptscriptstyle X} ec{\mathbf{i}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} ec{\mathbf{j}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Z} ec{\mathbf{k}}$$
 — постоянный вектор, тогда

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) =$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_{\scriptscriptstyle X} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Z} \vec{\mathbf{k}}$$
 – постоянный вектор, тогда

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) = \frac{\partial \varphi c_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_z}{\partial z} =$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_{\scriptscriptstyle X} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Z} \vec{\mathbf{k}}$$
 – постоянный вектор, тогда

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) = \frac{\partial \varphi c_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_z}{\partial z} = \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \vec{c} =$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_x \vec{i} + c_y \vec{j} + c_z \vec{k}$$
 – постоянный вектор, тогда
$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) = \frac{\partial \varphi c_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_z}{\partial z} = \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \vec{c} =$$
$$= \vec{c} \cdot \nabla \varphi,$$

Пусть
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$$= \vec{c} \cdot \nabla \varphi,$$

$$\nabla \times (\varphi \vec{c}) =$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_{\scriptscriptstyle X} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Z} \vec{\mathbf{k}}$$
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$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) = \frac{\partial \varphi c_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_z}{\partial z} = \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \vec{c} =$$

$$= \vec{c} \cdot \nabla \varphi,$$

$$abla imes (arphi ec{c}) = \left| egin{array}{ccc} ec{\mathbf{i}} & ec{\mathbf{j}} & ec{\mathbf{k}} \ rac{\partial}{\partial x} & rac{\partial}{\partial y} & rac{\partial}{\partial z} \ ec{arphi} c_{x} & arphi c_{y} & arphi c_{z} \end{array}
ight| =$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_{\scriptscriptstyle X} \vec{\mathbf{i}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Y} \vec{\mathbf{j}} + c_{\scriptscriptstyle Z} \vec{\mathbf{k}}$$
 – постоянный вектор, тогда

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) = \frac{\partial \varphi c_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_z}{\partial z} = \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \vec{c} =$$

$$= \vec{c} \cdot \nabla \varphi,$$

$$\nabla \times (\varphi \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \varphi c_{x} & \varphi c_{y} & \varphi c_{z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix} =$$

Пусть
$$\vec{c} = c_x \vec{i} + c_y \vec{j} + c_z \vec{k}$$
 – постоянный вектор, тогда

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{c}) = \frac{\partial \varphi c_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi c_z}{\partial z} = \left(\vec{i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \vec{c} =$$

$$= \vec{c} \cdot \nabla \varphi,$$

$$\nabla \times (\varphi \vec{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \varphi c_{x} & \varphi c_{y} & \varphi c_{z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \\ c_{x} & c_{y} & c_{z} \end{vmatrix} = \nabla \varphi \times \vec{c}.$$

 $\operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi =$

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi = \nabla(\varphi \psi) =$$

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi = \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) =$$

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi = \nabla(\varphi \psi) = \nabla(\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla(\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi =$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \end{split}$$

 $\operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} =$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \end{split}$$

$$\operatorname{div}\varphi\vec{a} = \nabla\cdot(\varphi\vec{a}) =$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \end{split}$$

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{div}} \varphi \vec{\mathsf{a}} = \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{\mathsf{a}}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_{\mathsf{c}} \vec{\mathsf{a}}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{\mathsf{a}}_{\mathsf{c}}) =$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \end{split}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} = \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi(\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \\ \operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi (\nabla \cdot a) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} = \\ &= \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \\ \operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi (\nabla \cdot a) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} = \\ &= \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi. \end{split}$$

 $\operatorname{rot} \varphi \vec{a} =$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \\ \operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi (\nabla \cdot a) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} = \\ &= \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi, \end{split}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}) = \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \\ \operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi (\nabla \cdot a) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} = \\ &= \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi, \\ \operatorname{rot} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \times (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi &= \nabla (\varphi \psi) = \nabla (\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla (\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi = \\ &= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi, \\ \operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} &= \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi (\nabla \cdot a) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} = \\ &= \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi, \end{split}$$

 $\operatorname{rot} \varphi \vec{a} = \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \times (\varphi_{c} \vec{a}) + \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}_{c}) = \varphi(\nabla \times \vec{a}) + \nabla \varphi \times \vec{a} =$

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi \psi = \nabla(\varphi \psi) = \nabla(\varphi \psi_c) + \nabla(\varphi_c \psi) = \psi \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla \psi =$$

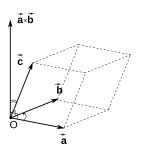
$$= \psi \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \varphi \operatorname{grad} \psi,$$

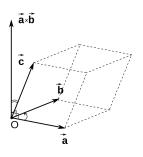
$$\operatorname{div} \varphi \vec{a} = \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi(\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) + \nabla \varphi \cdot \vec{a} =$$

$$= \varphi \operatorname{div} \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi,$$

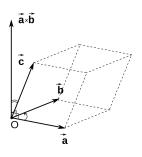
$$\operatorname{rot} \varphi \vec{a} = \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}) = \nabla \times (\varphi_c \vec{a}) + \nabla \times (\varphi \vec{a}_c) = \varphi(\nabla \times \vec{a}) + \nabla \varphi \times \vec{a} =$$

 $= \varphi \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} + \operatorname{grad} \varphi \times \vec{a}$.

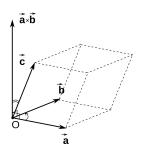




$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) =$$

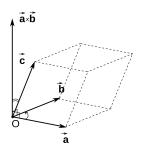


$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$



$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

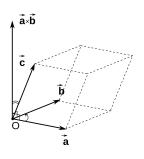
$$= (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}.$$



$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) =$$

$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

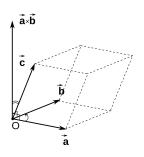
$$= (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}.$$



$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

$$= (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}.$$

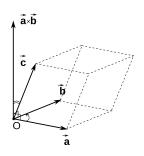
$$\operatorname{\mathsf{div}}(\vec{a} imes \vec{b}) =
abla \cdot (\vec{a} imes \vec{b}) =$$



$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

$$= (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}.$$

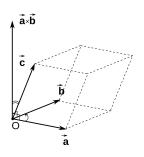
$$\operatorname{\mathsf{div}}(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}) = \nabla\cdot(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}) = \nabla\cdot(\vec{a}_c\times\vec{b}) + \nabla\cdot(\vec{a}\times\vec{b}_c) =$$



$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

$$= (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}.$$

$$egin{aligned} \operatorname{div} (ec{a} imes ec{b}) &=
abla \cdot (ec{a} imes ec{b}) =
abla \cdot (ec{a}_c imes ec{b}) +
abla \cdot (ec{a} imes ec{b}_c) = \ \\ &= - (
abla imes ec{b}) \cdot ec{a} + (
abla imes ec{a}) \cdot ec{b} = \end{aligned}$$



$$V = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} =$$

$$= (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) &= \nabla \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \nabla \cdot (\vec{a}_c \times \vec{b}) + \nabla \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}_c) = \\ &= -(\nabla \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} + (\nabla \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \vec{a} - \vec{a} \cdot \operatorname{rot} \vec{b}. \end{aligned}$$

 $\operatorname{div}\operatorname{grad}\varphi =$

$$\operatorname{div}\operatorname{grad}\varphi=\nabla\cdot(\nabla\varphi)=$$

$$\operatorname{div}\operatorname{grad}\varphi = \nabla \cdot \left(\nabla\varphi\right) = \left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \cdot \left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\right) =$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{div}\operatorname{grad}\varphi &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla \varphi) = \left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \cdot \left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = \Delta \varphi \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{div}\operatorname{grad}\varphi &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla \varphi) = \left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \cdot \left(\vec{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \vec{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \vec{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}\right) = \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = \Delta \varphi \end{split}$$

Определение Оператор

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

называется оператором Лапласа.

Соотношения, полученные ранее

div rot
$$\vec{a} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{a}) = 0$$
,

Соотношения, полученные ранее

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$$\vec{a} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{a}) = 0$$
,

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$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi(r) = \frac{\varphi'(r)}{r} \vec{r}, \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$