

PH108

Shubh Kumar

IITB, Spring Semester 2021

1 Lecture 1 : Introduction

- G and K, the constants of Gravitation and Electrostatic Forces are called Coupling Constants when taken together
- A Physical Law is one which is true for observers from all *Frames of References*.
- Strong Force holds the Nucleus Together. Weak Force is the one responsible for Radioactivity

2 Formula from Recorded Lecture

- Pertaining to the ∇ operator:
 - $\nabla(fg) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f$
 - $\nabla(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{A} \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}) + \vec{B} \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\nabla \cdot \vec{A})\vec{B} + (\nabla \cdot \vec{B})\vec{A}$
- Those Pertaining to Divergence ($\nabla \cdot$):
 - $\nabla \cdot (f\vec{A}) = f(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) + \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla f)$
 - $\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})$
- Those Pertaining to Curl ($\nabla \times$):
 - $\nabla \times (f\vec{A}) = f(\nabla \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \times (\nabla f)$
 - $\nabla \times (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = (\vec{B} \cdot \nabla)\vec{A} + \vec{A}(\nabla \cdot \vec{B}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \nabla)\vec{B} - \vec{B}(\nabla \cdot \vec{A})$
- **Curl of Curl:** $\nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$

3 Lecture 2:

Nothing Extra as such, apart from Lecture Slides!

4 Recorded Lecture 2: Flux, Gauss's Divergence Theorem, Stokes', Curvilinear Co-ordinates in a plane

- The \hat{r} depends implicitly on θ . (Although not explicitly!)
- Similar to the way in which, we used to take the norm of the area vector by taking its derivative with the numbers, which define it, we could do something similar with length as well!
- The ∇ operator takes a different form when we consider Curvilinear co-ordinates in a plane, as conventionally it's defined as the change of the scalar function w.r.t the changes in the x and y co-ordinates only, such that when we take a line-integral taking the distance appropriately in Curvilinear co-ordinates then we could get the right answer.

- **Formulae:**

$$- \begin{pmatrix} \hat{r} \\ \hat{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \text{Clearly } \hat{r} \cdot \hat{\theta} = 0$$

$$- d\hat{l} = \delta r \hat{r} + r \delta \theta \hat{\theta}$$

- the ∇ operator in curvilinear co-ordinates is given by:

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta}$$

$$- \vec{v} = \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{\theta}$$

$$- \vec{a} = (\ddot{r} - \dot{\theta}^2 r) \hat{r} + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) \hat{\theta}$$

5 Recorded Lecture: 3D Curvilinear Systems

- Exercise: Do the 2D Calculations assuming the centre at a point on the diameter and taking the ranges of ϕ and r accordingly.

- $\frac{d\hat{\theta}}{dt} = -\dot{\theta} \hat{r} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \hat{\theta}$

- Challenge 1; Show Kepler's Second Law implies $a_\theta = 0$. (Second Law is about areal velocity being constant)

- Challenge 2: Kepler's Law essentially applies that $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = f(s)\hat{s}$, where s is basically the magnitude of r , the radial distance Using this show that $f(r) = \frac{-k}{r^2}$. Using the fact that the Planet is at one of the focii.

- The Volume Element in 3D is : $r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta$

- The Area Elements taking two elements could be calculated easily by writing them in the vector form with differential increments in all the different co-ordinates and then taking cross products, Similarly in Cylindrical Co-ordinates. (Similar is the process to calculate Volume!)

- These differential increments in the different quantities could be calculated by simply taking $dx\hat{x} + dy\hat{y} + dz\hat{z}$ and trying to putting all co-ordinates in their new form. (Exercise: Do so for Spherical Co-ordinates)

- By taking dot of these differential increments with gradient we should get Δf , and using that we calculate the Gradient in these co-ordinates. (By Making sure they adhere to Chain Rule!)

- **Formulae:**

$$- \sum_{i=1}^n h_i du_i \hat{u}_i$$

where the parameterization has n co-ordinates $\{u_i\}$ for $i = 1 \dots n$ and h_i are the various coefficient depending on the way we try to re-parameterize from the Cartesian System, building from here only, we have:

$$- \nabla = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_i} \hat{u}_i$$

6 Tutorial 1: ∇ operator, Curl, Divergence, Stokes's, Gauss's, Planar Curvilinear Co-ordinates

- The divergence at a point of stable equilibrium must be -ve.
- But, if the equilibrium is stable, than the divergence needs to be negative.

- If divergence is zero, it could also mean that the direction in which the field is outwards is equal to those, for which its inward.
- Similarly, If the Equilibrium is unstable, then the divergence needs to be positive.
-