

# UBC MATH 264: Vector Calculus for Electrical Engineering

## Vector Identities

For vectors  $\mathbf{u} = \langle u_x, u_y, u_z \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{v} = \langle v_x, v_y, v_z \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{w} = \langle w_x, w_y, w_z \rangle$ ,

Unit Vector  $\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\|\mathbf{u}\|}$

Dot Product  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u_z v_z = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos \theta$

Magnitude  $\|\mathbf{u}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}} = \sqrt{u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u_z^2}$

Cross Product  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_x & \mathbf{a}_y & \mathbf{a}_z \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \end{vmatrix}$

Projection  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{F}) = \left( \frac{\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}} \right) \mathbf{u}$

## Parameterization

Arc Length  $\int_C ds = \int_a^b \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\| dt$

Surface Area  $\iint_S dS = \iint_D \|\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v\| du dv$

Line Integral  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_a^b \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt$

Surface Integral  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(u, v)) \cdot (\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v) du dv$

## Cartesian Coordinates ( $x, y, z$ )

Line Element  $d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{a}_x dx + \mathbf{a}_y dy + \mathbf{a}_z dz$

Volume Element  $dV = dx dy dz$

Gradient  $\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{a}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{a}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$

Curl  $\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_x & \mathbf{a}_y & \mathbf{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}$

Divergence  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$

## Cylindrical Coordinates ( $\rho, \phi, z$ )

Transformation  $x = \rho \cos \phi, \quad y = \rho \sin \phi, \quad z = z$

## Local Basis

$$\mathbf{a}_\rho = \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_x + \sin \phi \mathbf{a}_y$$

$$\mathbf{a}_\phi = -\sin \phi \mathbf{a}_x + \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_y$$

## Line Element

$$d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{a}_\rho d\rho + \rho \mathbf{a}_\phi d\phi + \mathbf{a}_z dz$$

## Volume Element

$$dV = \rho d\rho d\phi dz$$

## Gradient

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{a}_z$$

## Curl

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_\rho & \rho \mathbf{a}_\phi & \mathbf{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_\rho & \rho F_\phi & F_z \end{vmatrix}$$

## Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho F_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial F_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$$

## Spherical Coordinates ( $r, \theta, \phi$ )

Transformation  $x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \quad z = r \cos \theta$

## Local Basis

$$\mathbf{a}_r = \sin \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_x + \sin \theta \sin \phi \mathbf{a}_y + \cos \theta \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\mathbf{a}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_x + \cos \theta \sin \phi \mathbf{a}_y - \sin \theta \mathbf{a}_z$$

$$\mathbf{a}_\phi = -\sin \phi \mathbf{a}_x + \cos \phi \mathbf{a}_y$$

## Line Element

$$d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{a}_r dr + r \mathbf{a}_\theta d\theta + r \sin \theta \mathbf{a}_\phi d\phi$$

## Volume Element

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

## Gradient

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \mathbf{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{a}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

## Curl

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_r & r \mathbf{a}_\theta & r \sin \theta \mathbf{a}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ F_r & r F_\theta & r \sin \theta F_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

## Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 F_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (F_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial F_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

## Fundamental Theorems of Calculus

### Gradient Theorem

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(\mathbf{r}(b)) - f(\mathbf{r}(a))$$

### Divergence Theorem

$$\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) dV = \oint_{\partial V} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

### Stokes's Theorem

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$