

ベクトル公式集

■ベクトルの掛け算 A, B, C, D は3次元のベクトルとする.

- $A \cdot (B \times C) = (A \times B) \cdot C = [A, B, C] = [B, C, A] = [C, A, B] = \det(A, B, C)$ (スカラー三重積, グラスマン記号)
- $A \times (B \times C) = (A \cdot C)B - (A \cdot B)C$
 $(A \times B) \times C = (A \cdot C)B - (B \cdot C)A$ (ベクトル三重積)
- $A \times (B \times C) + B \times (C \times A) + C \times (A \times B) = \mathbf{0}$ (ヤコビの恒等式)
- $(A \times B) \cdot (C \times D) = A \cdot \{B \times (C \times D)\} = \{(A \times B) \times C\} \cdot D = (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) - (A \cdot D)(B \cdot C)$
- $(A \times B) \times (C \times D) = \{(A \times B) \cdot D\}C - \{(A \times B) \cdot C\}D = \{A \cdot (C \times D)\}B - \{B \cdot (C \times D)\}A$

■スカラー場・ベクトル場の微分 ϕ, ψ はスカラー場, A, B はベクトル場とする.

- $\nabla(\phi\psi) = \psi\nabla\phi + \phi\nabla\psi$
- $\nabla(A \cdot B) = (B \cdot \nabla)A + (A \cdot \nabla)B + A \times (\nabla \times B) + B \times (\nabla \times A)$
- $\nabla \cdot (\phi A) = \nabla\phi \cdot A + \phi\nabla \cdot A$
- $\nabla \cdot (A \times B) = B \cdot (\nabla \times A) - A \cdot (\nabla \times B)$
- $\nabla \times (\phi A) = \nabla\phi \times A + \phi\nabla \times A$
- $\nabla \times (A \times B) = (B \cdot \nabla)A - (A \cdot \nabla)B + A(\nabla \cdot B) - B(\nabla \cdot A)$
- $\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$
- $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0$
- $\nabla \times \nabla\phi = \mathbf{0}$
- $\nabla \cdot (\phi\nabla\psi) = \nabla\phi \cdot \nabla\psi + \phi\nabla^2\psi$
- $\nabla \cdot (\phi\nabla\psi - \psi\nabla\phi) = \phi\nabla^2\psi - \psi\nabla^2\phi$
- $\nabla r = \mathbf{r}/r, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = 3, \nabla \times \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$
- $\nabla(1/r) = -\mathbf{r}/r^3, \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}/r^3) = 4\pi\delta(\mathbf{r})$

■積分公式 ϕ, ψ はスカラー場, A はベクトル場とする. また, \mathbf{n} は法線ベクトルを表し, 線積分は \mathbf{n} 方向に進む右ねじの回る向きで決めるものとする.

- $\int_V \nabla\phi dV = \int_{\partial V} \phi \mathbf{n} dS$ (勾配定理)
- $\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \int_{\partial V} A \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ (発散定理, ガウスの定理)
- $\int_V \nabla \times A dV = \int_{\partial V} \mathbf{n} \times A dS$
- $\int_V (\phi\nabla^2\psi + \nabla\phi \cdot \nabla\psi) dV = \int_{\partial V} \phi\nabla\psi \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ (グリーンの定理)
- $\int_V (\phi\nabla^2\psi - \psi\nabla^2\phi) dV = \int_{\partial V} (\phi\nabla\psi - \psi\nabla\phi) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ (グリーンの定理)
- $\int_S \mathbf{n} \times \nabla\phi dS = \int_{\partial S} \phi d\mathbf{r}$
- $\int_S (\nabla \times A) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_{\partial S} A \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ (回転定理, ストークスの定理)
- $\int_S (\mathbf{n} \times \nabla) \times A dS = \int_{\partial S} d\mathbf{r} \times A$ (テイト・マコーレイの定理)

■球座標 球座標 $(x, y, z) = (r \sin \theta \cos \phi, r \sin \theta \sin \phi, r \cos \theta)$ における微分公式.

- $\nabla = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \mathbf{e}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \mathbf{e}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$
- $\nabla \cdot A = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r^2 A_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \sin \theta A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}$
- $\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi^2}$