

# Chapter 0 Vector Analysis

## §0-1 Vector algebra in 2-d space and 3-d space

向量  $\vec{a}$  之長度以  $|\vec{a}|$  表示，若  $|\vec{a}|=1$ ，則  $\vec{a}$  稱為單位向量(unit vector)。

若向量  $\vec{a}=\vec{b}$ ，則 (1)  $\vec{a}$  之方向與  $\vec{b}$  之方向相同且；  
(2)  $\vec{a}$  之長度與  $\vec{b}$  之長度相同

在  $x, y, z$  空間，若向量之起點  $P:(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  且終點在  $Q:(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ ，則向量之分量為

$$a_1 = x_2 - x_1$$

$$a_2 = y_2 - y_1$$

$$a_3 = z_2 - z_1$$

$a_1, a_2, a_3$  稱為 Components (分量)，即  $\vec{a}=[a_1, a_2, a_3]$

而  $|\vec{a}|$  為向量之長度， $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$

若  $\vec{a}=[a_1, a_2, a_3]$ ， $\vec{b}=[b_1, b_2, b_3]$

則  $\vec{a}+\vec{b}=[a_1+b_1, a_2+b_2, a_3+b_3]$

Basic Properties:

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$$

$$(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w} = \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} + \vec{a} = \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} + (-\vec{a}) = \vec{0}$$

$$c\vec{a} = [ca_1, ca_2, ca_3]$$

$$c(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = c\vec{a} + c\vec{b}$$

$$(c + k)\vec{a} = c\vec{a} + k\vec{a}$$

$$c(k\vec{a}) = (ck)\vec{a}$$

$$1\vec{a} = \vec{a}$$

$$0\vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$(-1)\vec{a} = -\vec{a}$$

若  $\hat{i}$ ,  $\hat{j}$ ,  $\hat{k}$  為 x, y, z 方向之單位向量

$$\vec{a} = [a_1, a_2, a_3] = a_1\hat{i} + a_2\hat{j} + a_3\hat{k}$$

其中  $\hat{i} = [1, 0, 0]$ ,  $\hat{j} = [0, 1, 0]$ ,  $\hat{k} = [0, 0, 1]$

## § 0-2 Inner Product (Dot Product) 內積

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \gamma, \quad \gamma \text{ 為 } \vec{a} \text{ 和 } \vec{b} \text{ 向量之夾角}$$

$$= a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

若  $\vec{a}$  和  $\vec{b}$  為正交，則  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$$\text{若 } |\vec{a}| \geq 0, |\vec{b}| \geq 0 \text{ 則 } \cos \gamma = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}} \sqrt{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}}}$$

Properties:

$$(q_1 \vec{a} + q_2 \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = q_1 \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + q_2 \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} \geq 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

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

$$|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \geq |\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}| \geq |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| + |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 2(\sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2})$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = 1, \quad \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = 1, \quad \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = 0, \quad \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = 0, \quad \hat{k} \cdot \hat{i} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \gamma$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{a}$  向量投影在  $\vec{b}$  向量方向上的量為  $|\vec{a}| \cos \gamma$

$$\text{Let } P = |\vec{a}| \cos \gamma = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{b}|}$$

## § 0-3 Vector Product (cross product) 向量外積

$$\vec{v} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |\vec{v}| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\gamma$$

$\vec{v}$  垂直於  $\vec{a}$ ，且垂直於  $\vec{b}$ （右手旋轉定則）

$$\vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)\hat{i} - (a_1b_3 - a_3b_1)\hat{j} + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)\hat{k}$$

Example:  $\vec{a} = [4, 0, -1]$ ,  $\vec{b} = [-2, 1, 3]$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i} - 10\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} = [1, -10, 4]$$

Example:  $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$

$$\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}$$

$$\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$$

General Properties of Vector Products:

$$(k\vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = k(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \times (k\vec{b})$$

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

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

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = -(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \neq (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} \quad (\text{in general})$$

## § 0-4 Vector and Scalar Function and Fields, Derivatives

Vector Calculus 含兩種函數

1. Vector Function：其值為一個向量

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}(p) = [v_1(p), v_2(p), v_3(p)]$$

$p$  為空間之一個點

2. Scalar Function：其值為一個純量

$$f = f(p)$$

Vector Function 表示空間某一區域之向量場，而

Scalar Function 表示空間某一區域或某一曲面上之值

若是在直角座標上時

$$\vec{V}(x, y, z) = [v_1(x, y, z), v_2(x, y, z), v_3(x, y, z)]$$

Example 1:

若  $f(p)$  表示空間點  $p$  到某一個點  $p_0$  之距離

$$\text{則 } f(p) = f(x, y, z) = \left[ (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Example 2:

速度 = 角速度  $\times$  位置，即  $\vec{V} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

若  $\vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{k}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V} = \omega \hat{k} \times [x, y, z] = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \omega (-y\hat{i} + x\hat{j})$$

Vector Calculus

若向量  $\vec{V} = \vec{V}(t)$

$$\vec{V}'(t) = \frac{d\vec{V}(t)}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\vec{V}(t + \Delta t) - \vec{V}(t)}{\Delta t}$$

若  $\vec{V}'(t)$  存在，則  $\vec{V}'(t)$  稱為  $\vec{V}(t)$  之微分

$$\Rightarrow \vec{V}'(t) = [v_1'(t), v_2'(t), v_3'(t)]$$

Properties:

$$(c\vec{V})' = c\vec{V}'$$

$$(\vec{U} + \vec{V})' = \vec{U}' + \vec{V}'$$

$$(\vec{U} \cdot \vec{V})' = \vec{U}' \cdot \vec{V} + \vec{U} \cdot \vec{V}'$$

$$(\vec{U} \times \vec{V})' = \vec{U}' \times \vec{V} + \vec{U} \times \vec{V}'$$

### Partial Derivatives of a Vector Function:

若  $\vec{V} = [v_1, v_2, v_3] = v_1\hat{i} + v_2\hat{j} + v_3\hat{k}$  ,

則  $\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x}\hat{k}$  ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vec{V}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x \partial y}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial x \partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial^2 v_3}{\partial x \partial y}\hat{k}$$

## § 0-5 Curves, Tangents, Arc Length

空間之某一曲線  $C$  可表示為

1.  $\vec{r}(t) = [x(t), y(t), z(t)] = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j} + z(t)\hat{k}$  ..... 參數式
2. 以空間而言， $y = f(x)$ ， $z = g(x)$ ，其中  $y = f(x)$  代表曲線投影在  $xy$  面上的函數圖形，而  $z = g(x)$  代表曲線投影在  $xz$  面上的函數圖形。
3. 第三種表示方法是利用兩個曲面的交接處。

若兩曲面  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ ，及  $G(x, y, z) = 0$

Example 1: 直線 (參數式法)

$$\vec{r}(t) = \vec{a} + t\vec{b} = [(a_1 + tb_1), (a_2 + tb_2), (a_3 + tb_3)]，如$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = [3, 2, 0] + t[1, 1, 0] = [(3+t), (2+t), 0]$$

Example 2: (圖，橢圓)

$$\vec{r}(t) = [a \cos t, b \sin t, 0] = a \cos t \hat{i} + b \sin t \hat{j} \quad (\text{參數式})$$

這個方程式表示橢圓  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ， $z = 0$  (兩個函數)



## § 0-6 Review from Calculus

Chain Rule:

若  $w = f(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$

$$\text{則 } \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

若  $w = f(x, y, z)$  ,  $x = x(t)$  ,  $y = y(t)$  ,  $z = z(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.: 若  $w = x^2 - y^2$  且  $x = r \cos \theta$  ,  $y = r \sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ &= 2x \cos \theta - 2y \sin \theta = 2r \cos^2 \theta - 2r \sin^2 \theta = 2r \cos 2\theta \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = 2x(-r \sin \theta) - 2y(r \cos \theta) \\ &= -2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - 2r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = -2r^2 \sin 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

## § 0-7 Gradient of a Scalar Field, Directional Derivatives

Gradient (梯度)

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{k} \quad \text{其中}$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \quad \text{為一個算子}$$

$f$  為一純量函數；  $\nabla f$  為一向量場

若  $f = 2x + yz - 3y^2$  ,

則  $\nabla f = 2\hat{i} + (z - 6y)\hat{j} + y\hat{k}$

gradient 是一個向量場，即有方向及大小；

向量場所指的方向有何特別的義意？

向量場與函數  $f$  在其他方向的微分有何關係？

Directional Derivative (方向導數) :  $D_{\vec{b}}f$

$D_{\vec{b}}f$  表示函數  $f$  在  $P$  點，沿  $\vec{b}$  方向之微分

(directional derivative of  $f$  at  $P$  in the direction of  $\vec{b}$ )

$$D_{\vec{b}}f = \frac{df}{ds} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(Q) - f(P)}{s}$$

其  $\vec{b}$  為單位向量， $Q$  點為在  $\vec{b}$  方向上之一點

$$\vec{r}(s) = x(s)\hat{i} + y(s)\hat{j} + z(s)\hat{k} = \vec{P}_0 + s\vec{b}$$

$s \geq 0$  ,  $|\vec{b}| = 1$  ,  $\vec{P}_0$  為  $P$  點之位置向量；

$$D_{\vec{b}}f = \frac{df}{ds} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}x' + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}y' + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}z' \quad \left( \text{其中 } x' = \frac{dx}{ds}, y' = \frac{dy}{ds}, z' = \frac{dz}{ds} \right)$$

再由  $\vec{r}(s) = \vec{P}_0 + s\vec{b} = x(s)\hat{i} + y(s)\hat{j} + z(s)\hat{k}$

$$\vec{r}' = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds} = \vec{b} = x'\hat{i} + y'\hat{j} + z'\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{\vec{b}}f = \frac{df}{ds} = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}x' + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}y' + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}z' \right) \cdot (x'\hat{i} + y'\hat{j} + z'\hat{k}) = \nabla f \cdot \vec{b}$$

因此， $D_{\vec{b}}f$  ( $f$  在  $\vec{b}$  方向之方向導數) 可解釋為  $\nabla f$  與  $\vec{b}$  (單位

向量) 之內積。另一個解釋為  $\nabla f$  在  $\vec{b}$  方向之投影，因此  $f$  在任

何非單位向量  $\vec{a}$  方向之方向導數可表示為  $D_{\vec{a}}f = \frac{df}{ds} = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \vec{a} \cdot \nabla f$

Example 1 :

若  $f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2$  , 在點  $P(2, 1, 3)$  沿  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{k}$  方向導數為何?

1.  $\nabla f = 4x\hat{i} + 6y\hat{j} + 2z\hat{k}$  , 在點  $P$  之  $\nabla f = 8\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$

2.  $D_{\vec{a}}f = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \vec{a} \cdot \nabla f$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\hat{i} - 2\hat{k}) \cdot (8\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}) = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{5}}$

在此  $D_{\vec{a}}f = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} < 0$  , 表示  $f$  在點  $P$  沿著  $\vec{a}$  方向為遞減。

- Gradient characterizes maximum increase. (最大增量的方向)

- Gradient 的長度及大小與座標軸之選定無關

$$D_{\vec{b}}f = \vec{b} \cdot \nabla f = |\vec{b}| |\nabla f| \cos \gamma = |\nabla f| \cos \gamma$$

因此當  $\cos \gamma = 1$  時,  $D_{\vec{b}}f$  有最大值, 即  $\vec{b}$  與  $\nabla f$  在相同方向

- Gradient as surface normal vector

若有一 surface  $f(x, y, z) = \text{const}$  ,

而面上每一點的位置向量為

$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{i} + y(t)\hat{j} + z(t)\hat{k}$$

對  $\vec{r}$  取切線向量

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}'(t) = x'(t)\hat{i} + y'(t)\hat{j} + z'(t)\hat{k} \quad (\vec{r}' \text{ 切於此面})$$

再由  $f[x(t) + y(t) + z(t)] = c$  對  $t$  微分

$$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} x' + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} z' = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \cdot (x' \hat{i} + y' \hat{j} + z' \hat{k}) = 0$$

即  $\nabla f \cdot \vec{r}' = 0$  (向量垂直) i.e.  $\nabla f$  normal to surface.

Example 2:

若  $z^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2)$  之面，在  $P(1,0,2)$  之 normal vector 為何？

1. 由  $z^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2)$  可得此平面為  $f(x, y, z) = 4(x^2 + y^2) - z^2$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f = 8x\hat{i} + 8y\hat{j} - 2z\hat{k}, \text{ 在 } P \text{ 點 } \nabla f = 8\hat{i} - 4\hat{k}$$

$$\text{而 normal vector 為 } \hat{n} = \frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|} = \frac{2\hat{i} - \hat{k}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\text{另外一個為 } -\hat{n} = -\frac{2\hat{i} - \hat{k}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

**Vector fields that are gradients of a scalar field ("potential") :**

純量場有時候比向量場的處理較容易，由以上的例子可知

$\nabla f$  是  $f$  面之 normal vector，若知道  $\nabla f$ ，是否可以找到對應的  $f$  場呢？(即由  $f \rightarrow \nabla f$ ，but  $\nabla f \rightarrow f$ )

Note:  $\nabla f \rightarrow f$  的結論為不一定的，因  $\nabla f$  須為一保守場才可求得。

對於某些向量場  $\vec{V}(P)$ ，若其性質是“保守”(conservative)的 (如重力場、電場.....)，則我們可得一組  $f(P)$ ，使得  $\nabla f = \vec{V}(P)$ ，

$f$  稱為位函數 (potential or potential function)

\* 何謂“保守”(conservative)?

即一點  $P$  在場中移動，當它回到原來位置時，其能量仍與原來相同。

Example :( Newton 重力場)

$$\vec{V} = -\frac{c}{r^3} \vec{r} = -c \left( \frac{x-x_0}{r^3} \hat{i} + \frac{y-y_0}{r^3} \hat{j} + \frac{z-z_0}{r^3} \hat{k} \right)$$

$$r = [(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{2(x-x_0)}{2[(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2]^{3/2}} = -\frac{x-x_0}{r^3}$$

$$\text{同理，得 } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{y-y_0}{r^3} \text{，和 } \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{z-z_0}{r^3}$$

$$\text{則 } \nabla \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\left( \frac{x-x_0}{r^3} \hat{i} + \frac{y-y_0}{r^3} \hat{j} + \frac{z-z_0}{r^3} \hat{k} \right)$$

故  $\vec{V}$  為  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{c}{r}$  之向量場， $f$  為重力位函數（純量）

再進一步計算  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$ ， $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$ ， $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(x-x_0)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(y-y_0)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(z-z_0)^2}{r^5} \text{，三項相加之和為零}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} f = 0$$

$$\text{一般表示為 } \nabla^2 f = \Delta f = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} f = 0$$

( $\nabla^2$  稱為 Laplace Operator)

## Divergence (散度) of a vector field:

Divergence  $\vec{V}$  :  $\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$  為向量場之散度，它的值一個純量

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \vec{V} &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \cdot (v_1 \hat{i} + v_2 \hat{j} + v_3 \hat{k}) \\ &= \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

Example :

若  $\vec{V} = 3xz\hat{i} + 2xy\hat{j} - yz^2\hat{k}$ ，則  $\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 3z + 2x - 2yz$

$f$  梯度之散度為  $\nabla^2 f$

$$\begin{aligned}\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{k} \right) \\ = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2 f\end{aligned}$$

## Curl of a vector field ( $\nabla \times \vec{V}$ ) 向量場旋度

$$\vec{V}(x, y, z) = v_1 \hat{i} + v_2 \hat{j} + v_3 \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \vec{V} &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial z} \right) \hat{i} + \left( \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x} \right) \hat{j} + \left( \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial y} \right) \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$\vec{V} = yz\hat{i} + 3zx\hat{j} + z\hat{k} ,$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{V} = -3x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + 2z\hat{k}$$

$$\text{求 } \nabla \times (\nabla \cdot f) = ?$$

Example:

$$\vec{V} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\text{若 } \vec{\omega} = \omega \hat{k} , \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = -\omega y \hat{i} + \omega x \hat{j}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -\omega y & \omega x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\omega \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{V} = 2\omega \hat{k}$$