

### 1-11 The $\nabla$ Operator

The  $\nabla$  is a differential operator can be written in it's component as in the following:

$$\nabla = \hat{i}\nabla_x + \hat{j}\nabla_y + \hat{k}\nabla_z$$

#### 1-11-1 Scalar Product of $\nabla$ operator

If  $\vec{A}$  is a vector

$$\vec{A} = A_x\hat{i} + A_y\hat{j} + A_z\hat{k}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \vec{A} &= (\hat{i}\nabla_x + \hat{j}\nabla_y + \hat{k}\nabla_z) \cdot (A_x\hat{i} + A_y\hat{j} + A_z\hat{k}) \\ &= \nabla_x A_x + \nabla_y A_y + \nabla_z A_z = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

The quantity  $\nabla \cdot \vec{A}$  called the divergence  $\vec{A}$  ( $\text{div } \vec{A}$ )

#### 1-11-2 Vector Product of $\nabla$ Operator

For  $\nabla = \hat{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$  ;  $\vec{A} = A_x\hat{i} + A_y\hat{j} + A_z\hat{k}$  We define the vector

product of  $\nabla \times \vec{A}$  as:

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \hat{i}\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}\right) + \hat{j}\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}\right) + \hat{k}\left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right)$$

The vector quantity  $\nabla \times \vec{A}$  called the curl  $\vec{A}$

**Example(1)**

What is the angle between  $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} + 7\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{B} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$  (dot product)?

Solution:

$$A_x = 3 \quad B_x = -1$$

$$A_y = 0 \quad B_y = 2$$

$$A_z = 7 \quad B_z = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z \\ &= 3(-1) + 0(2) + 7(1) \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{A}| &= \sqrt{(A_x)^2 + (A_y)^2 + (A_z)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2 + 7^2} \\ &= \sqrt{58} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{B}| &= \sqrt{(B_x)^2 + (B_y)^2 + (B_z)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{-1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{AB} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{58}\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\theta = 77.6^\circ \quad \{ \text{the angle between two vector} \}$$

**Question (1)**

For vectors  $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{B} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$  find  
 $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$ ,  $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ ,  $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ ,  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$  ??