

Fizika 2. előadás

Elektromágnesség és optika

-

Vektoranalízis

Buzás Attila

okleveles geofizikus, PhD

HUN-REN-ELTE Űrkutató Kutatócsoport

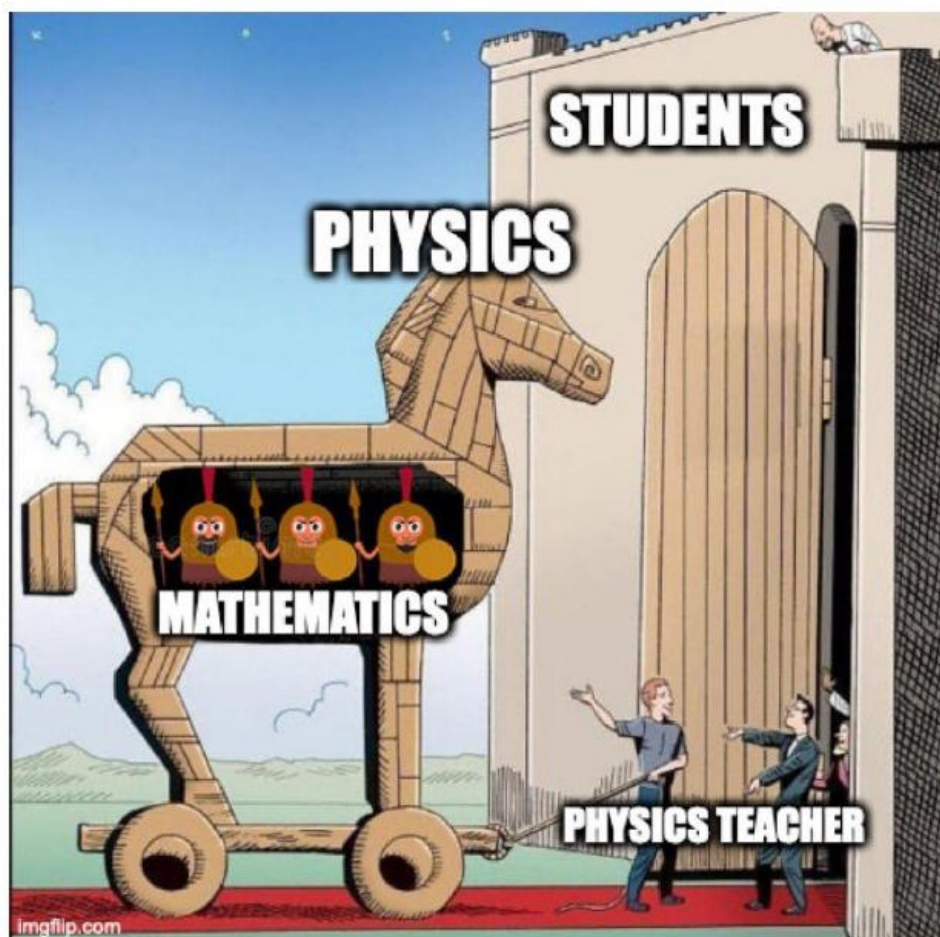
HUN-REN Földfizikai és Űrtudományi Kutatóintézet

atilatbuzas@ttk.elte.hu

2026–2027

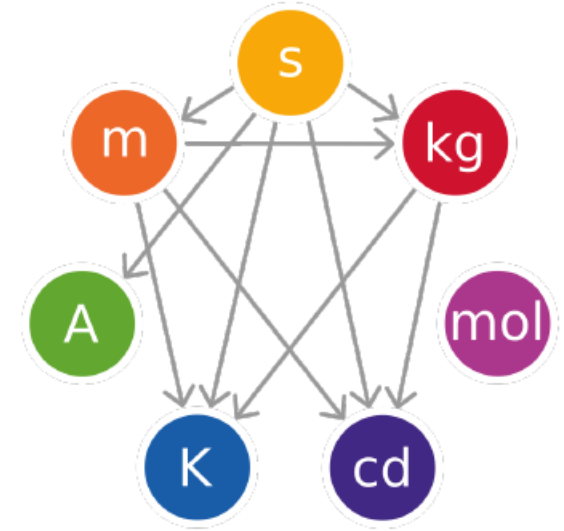
Budapest

Matematika - Vektoranalízis



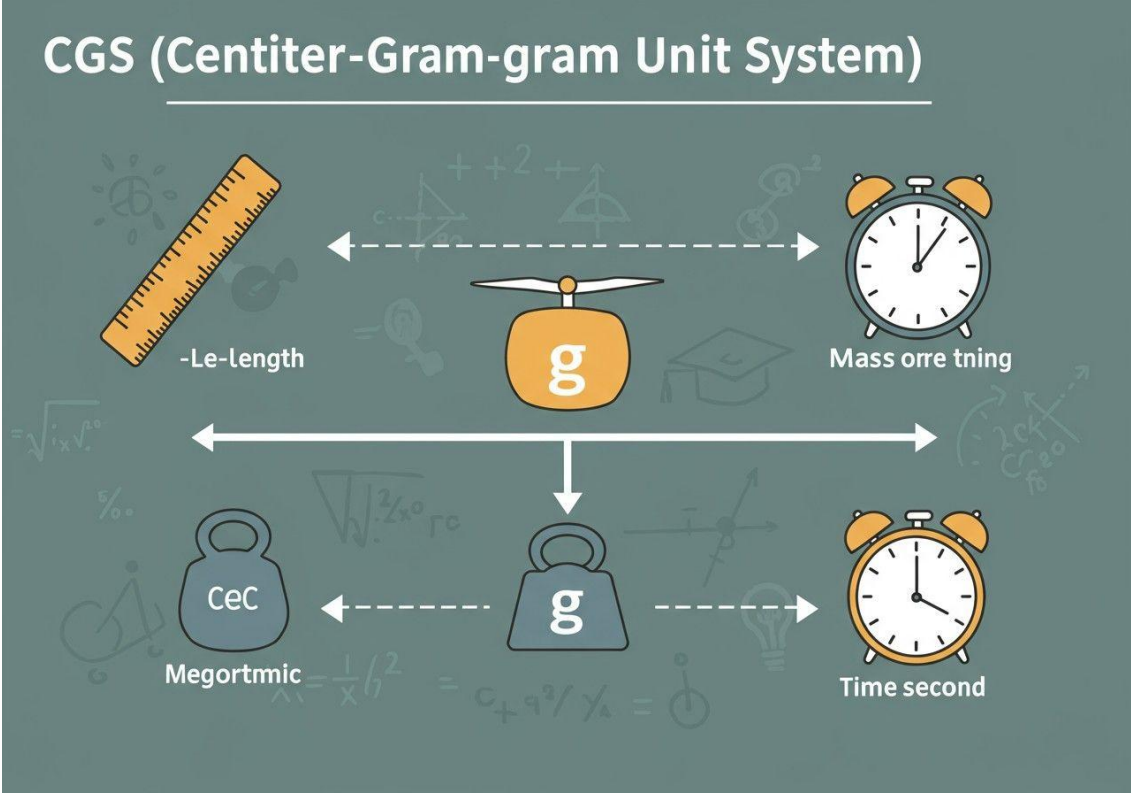
Name	Symbol	Quantity	Definition other units	Definition SI base units
radian	rad	plane angle		–
steradian	sr	solid angle		–
hertz	Hz	frequency		s^{-1}
newton	N	force, weight		$m \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2}$
pascal	Pa	pressure, stress	N/m^2	$m^{-1} \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2}$
joule	J	energy, work, heat	$N \cdot m$	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2}$
watt	W	power, radiant flux	J/s	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3}$
coulomb	C	electric charge		$s \cdot A$
volt	V	voltage, electrical potential difference, electromotive force	W/A J/C	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3} \cdot A^{-1}$
farad	F	electrical capacitance	C/V	$m^{-2} \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot s^4 \cdot A^2$
ohm	Ω	electrical resistance, impedance, reactance	V/A	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3} \cdot A^{-2}$
siemens	S	electrical conductance	$1/\Omega$	$m^{-2} \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot s^3 \cdot A^2$
weber	Wb	magnetic flux	J/A	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2} \cdot A^{-1}$
tesla	T	magnetic field strength	Wb/m^2 $V \cdot s/m^2$ $N/(A \cdot m)$	$kg \cdot s^{-2} \cdot A^{-1}$
henry	H	inductance	Wb/A $V \cdot s/A$	$m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-2} \cdot A^{-2}$
degree Celsius	$^{\circ}C$	temperature relative to 273.15 K	$T_K - 273.15$	K
lumen	lm	luminous flux	$cd \cdot sr$	cd
lux	lx	illuminance	lm/m^2	$m^{-2} \cdot cd$
becquerel	Bq	radioactivity (decays per unit time)		s^{-1}
gray	Gy	absorbed dose (of ionizing radiation)	J/kg	$m^2 \cdot s^{-2}$
sievert	Sv	equivalent dose (of ionizing radiation)	J/kg	$m^2 \cdot s^{-2}$
katal	kat	catalytic activity		$s^{-1} \cdot mol$

SI



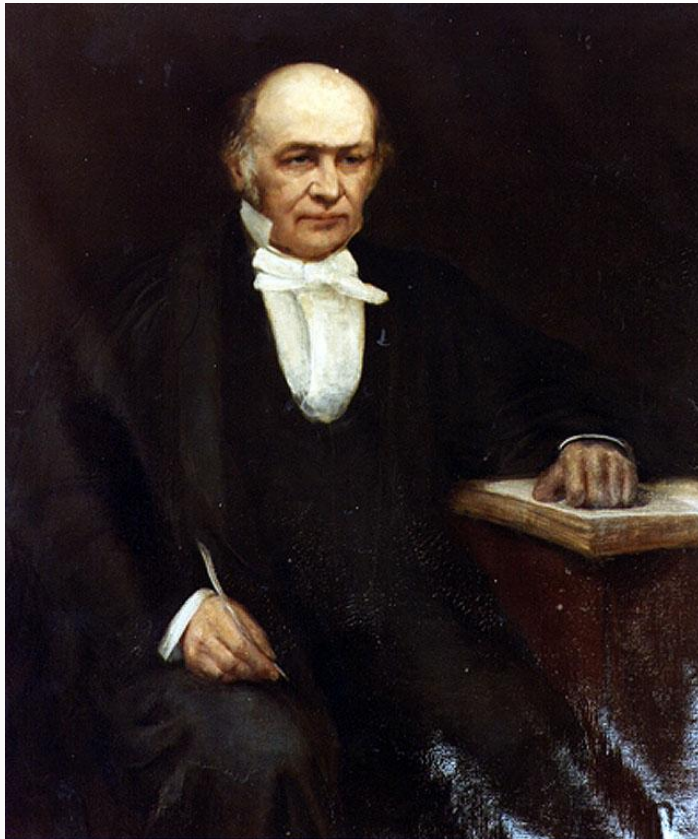
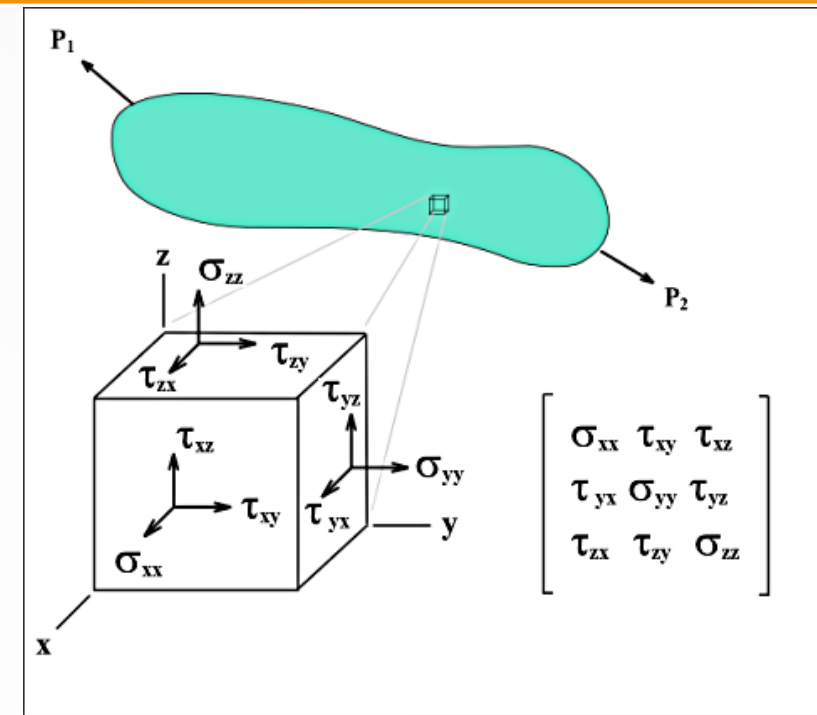
Prefixes you need to know

Prefixes	Symbol	Factor	
Tera	T	10^{12}	big units
Giga	G	10^9	
Mega	M	10^6	
Kilo	k	10^3	
Deca	da	10^1	
Deci	d	10^{-1}	small units
Centi	c	10^{-2}	
Milli	m	10^{-3}	
Micro	μ	10^{-6}	
Nano	n	10^{-9}	
Pico	p	10^{-12}	
Femto	f	10^{-15}	



Physical Quantity	Symbol	SI Unit	CGS Unit	Conversion (SI to CGS)
Electric Charge	q	Coulomb (C)	Statcoulomb / Franklin (statC / Fr)	1 C $\approx$ 3 $\times$ 10 ⁹ statC
Electric Current	I	Ampere (A)	Statampere (statA)	1 A $\approx$ 3 $\times$ 10 ⁹ statA
Electric Potential / EMF	V, Φ	Volt (V)	Statvolt (statV)	1 statV $\approx$ 300 V
Electric Field	E	Volt per meter (V/m)	Statvolt per cm (statV/cm)	1 statV/cm=3 $\times$ 10 ⁴ V/m
Electric Displacement	D	Coulomb per m ² (C/m ²)	Statcoulomb per cm ² (statC/cm ²)	1 statC/cm ² =12 π $\times$ 10 ⁵ C/m ²
Magnetic Field Strength	H	Ampere per meter (A/m)	Oersted (Oe)	1 Oe=4 π 1000 A/m $\approx$ 79.58 A/m
Magnetic Flux Density	B	Tesla (T)	Gauss (G)	1 T=10 ⁴ G
Magnetic Flux	Φ_B	Weber (Wb)	Maxwell (Mx)	1 Wb=10 ⁸ Mx
Resistance	R	Ohm (Ω)	Statohm (stat Ω)	1 stat Ω $\approx$ 9 $\times$ 10 ¹¹ Ω
Capacitance	C	Farad (F)	Centimeter (cm) / Statfarad	1 F $\approx$ 9 $\times$ 10 ¹¹ cm
Inductance	L	Henry (H)	Stathenry (statH)	1 statH $\approx$ 9 $\times$ 10 ¹¹ H

- Tenzori jelleg:
 - 0. rendű tenzor (skalár): csak nagysága van, pl. tömeg, nyomás.
 - 1. rendű tenzor (vektor): van nagysága és iránya is, pl.: sebesség, erő.
 - 2. rendű tenzor (mátrix): Számok kétdimenziós táblázata (sorok és oszlopok).
 - n. rendű tenzorok: pl. színes videófelvétel adatrendszere.



TENSOR

(11)

SCALAR

t

5
1.5
2

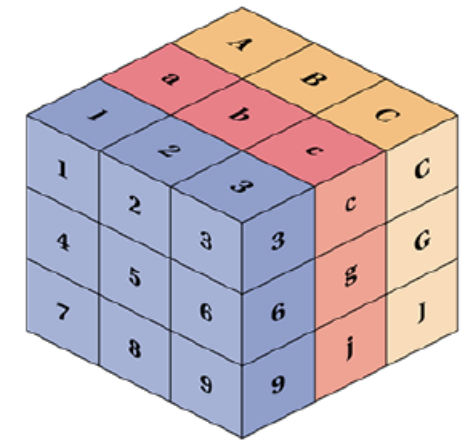
Column Vector
(shape 3x1)

$\mathbf{r} / \vec{r} / \underline{r}$

4	19	8
16	3	5

MATRIX

$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}$



➤ Oszlopvektor (mx1).

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix}$$

➤ Sorvektor (1xn).

$$[a_1 \quad a_2 \quad \cdots \quad a_n]$$

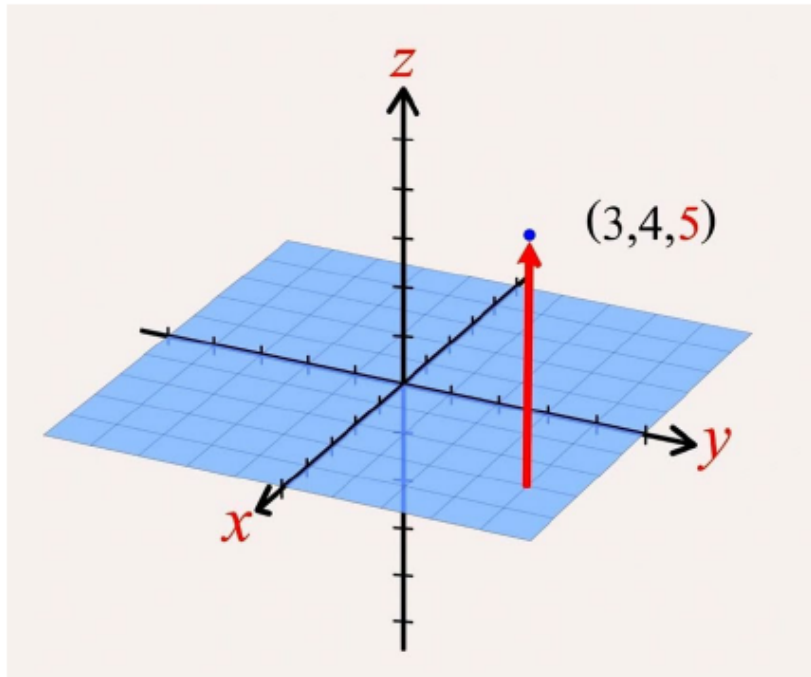
➤ Mátrix (nxm).

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

Koordináta rendszerek

$$\mathcal{D} = \{(x, y, z) \mid -\infty < x, y, z < +\infty\}$$

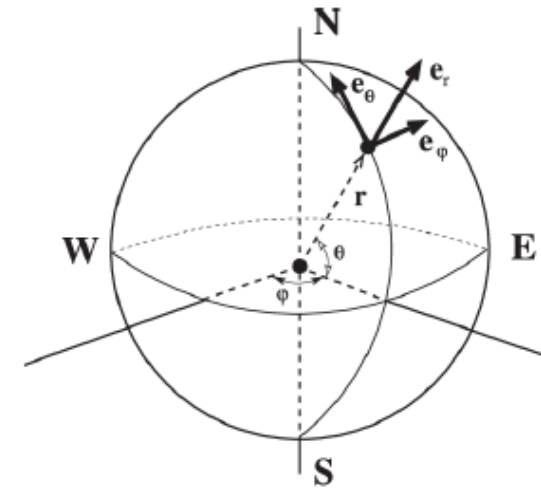
Descartes-féle koordináta-rendszer



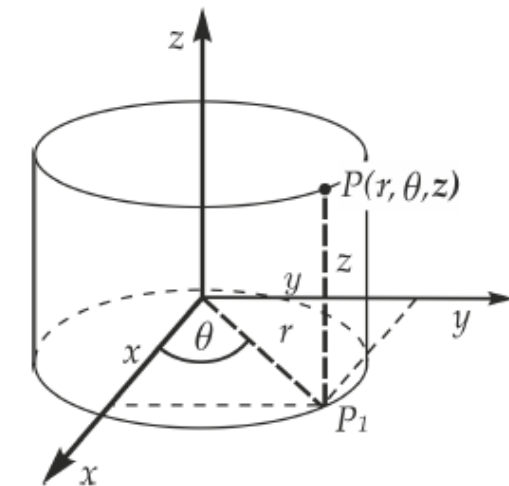
$$\mathcal{D} = \{(\varrho, \varphi, z) \mid 0 \leq \varrho < +\infty, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi, -\infty < z < +\infty\}$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \{(r, \phi, \vartheta) \mid 0 \leq r < +\infty, 0 \leq \phi < 2\pi, 0 \leq \vartheta < \pi\}$$

Gömbi koordináta-rendszer



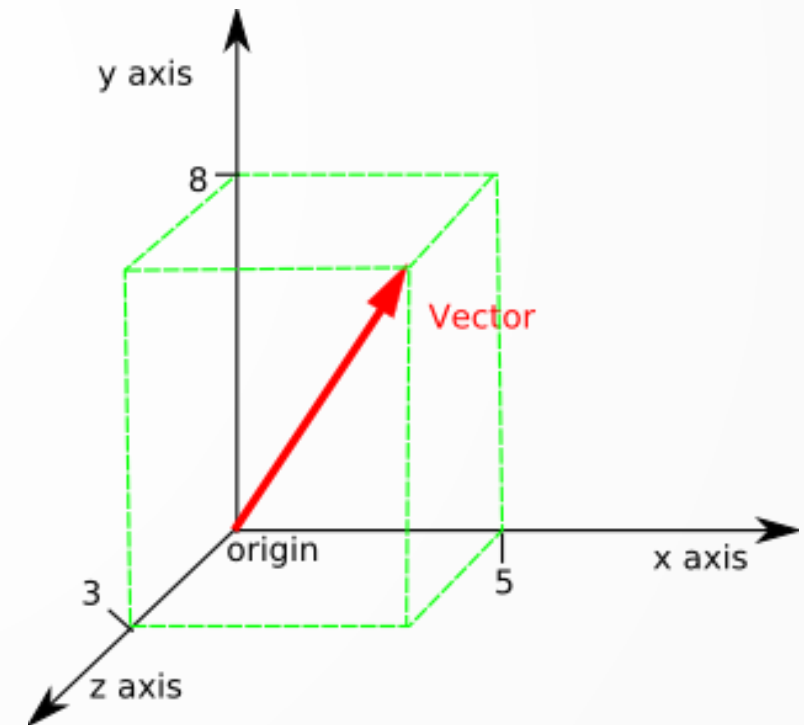
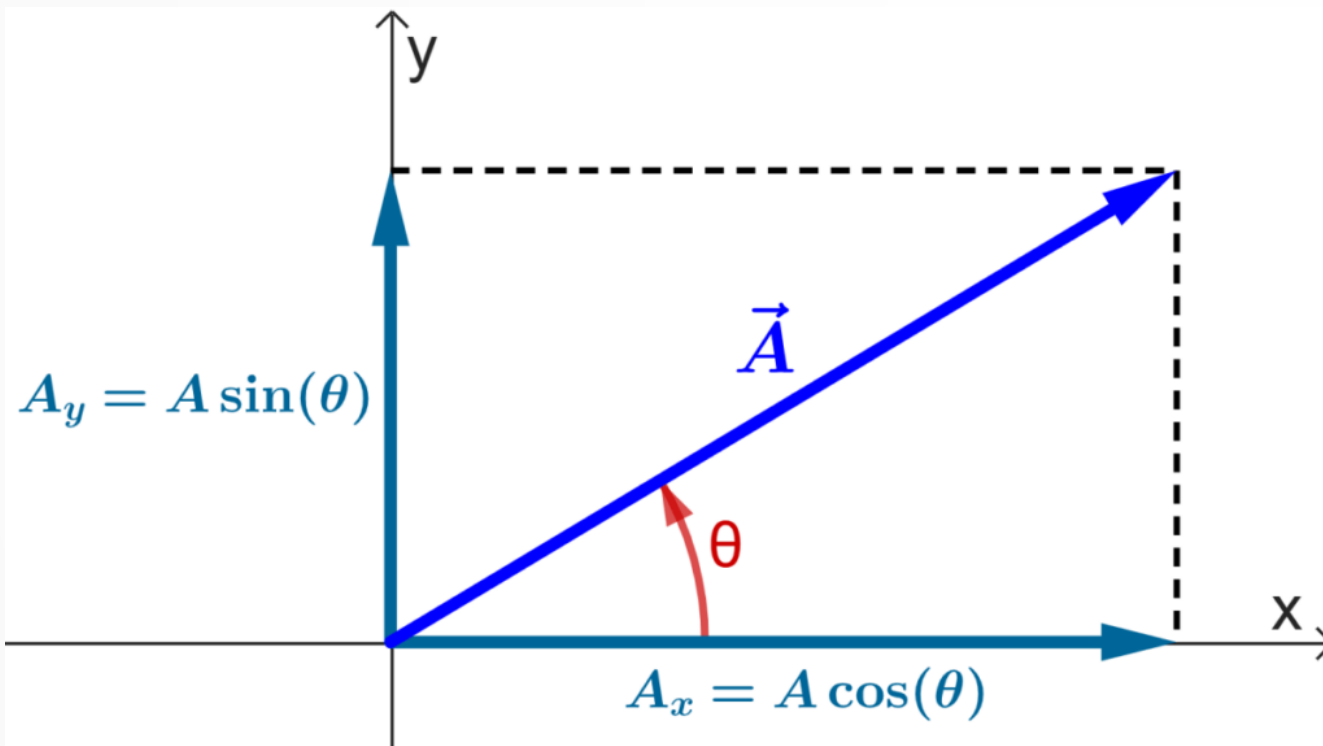
Henger koordináta-rendszer



- Geometriai vektor:
 - Vektor nagysága:

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}$$

- Két pont közötti távolság: $d = |\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$

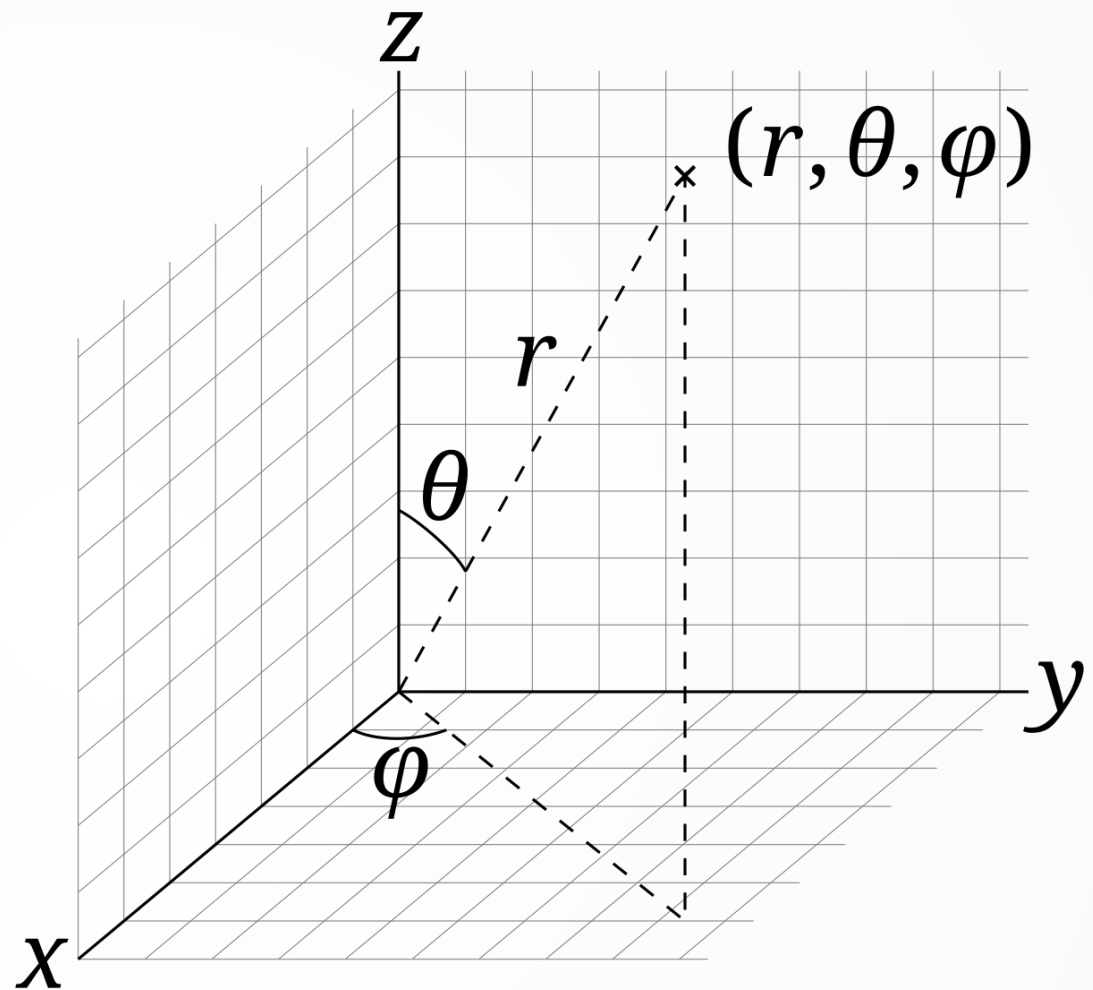


$$v_x = r \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

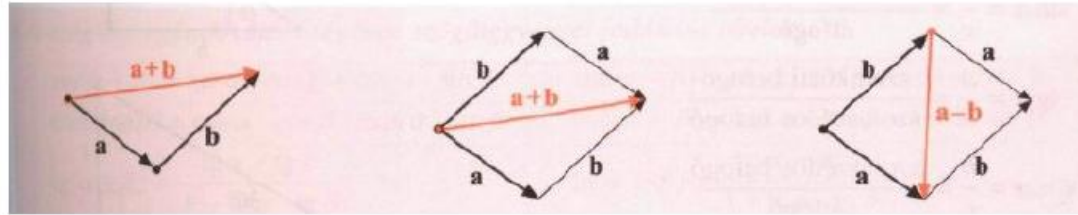
$$v_y = r \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$v_z = r \cos\theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

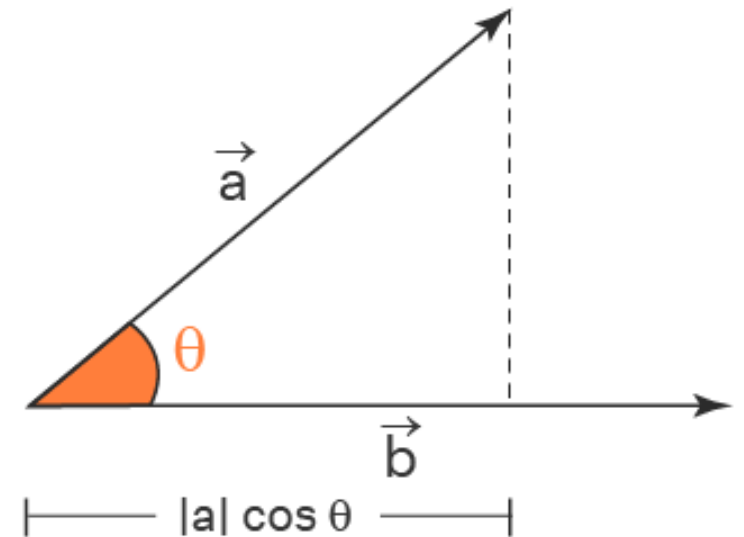


Vektor műveletek



- Két vektor skaláris szorzata:
 - Két vektorból „csinál” skalárt.
 - Két egymásra merőleges vektor skaláris szorzata mindig 0!

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$



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

- Két vektor vektoriális szorzata:
 - Két vektorból „csinál” vektort.
 - Két egymással párhuzamos vektor vektoriális szorzata mindig 0!

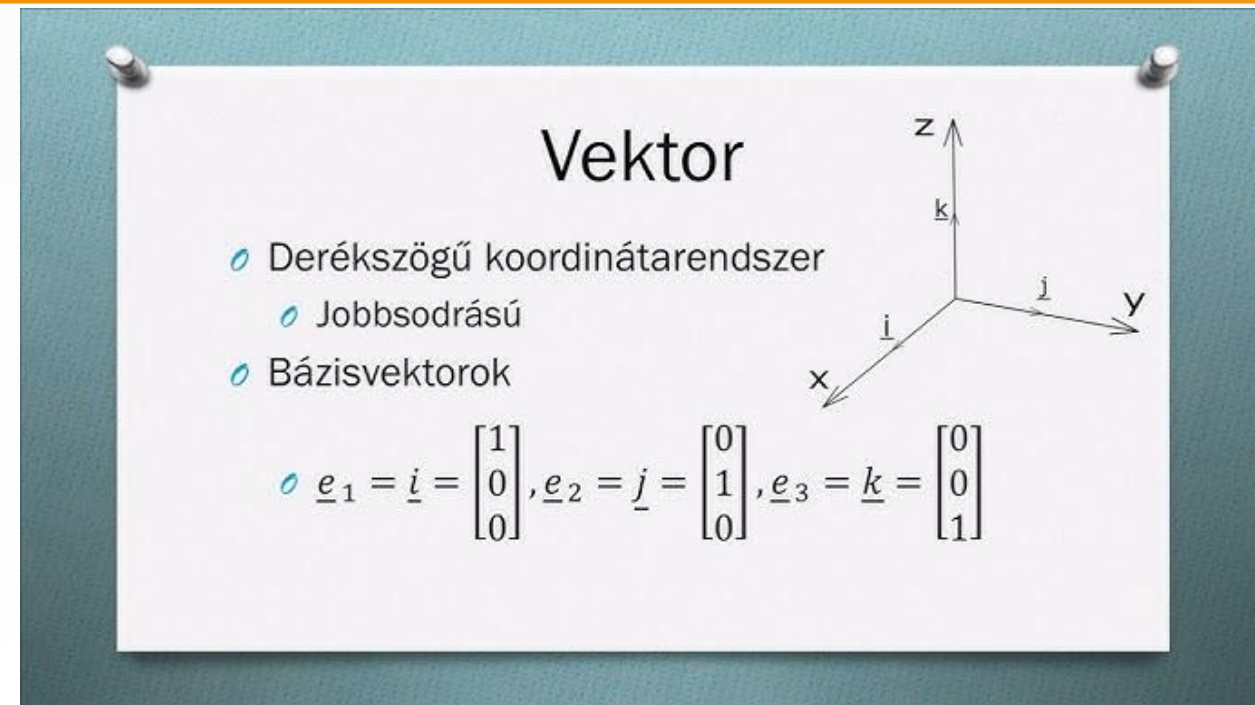
$$\mathbf{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z) = a_x \mathbf{i} + a_y \mathbf{j} + a_z \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z) = b_x \mathbf{i} + b_y \mathbf{j} + b_z \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

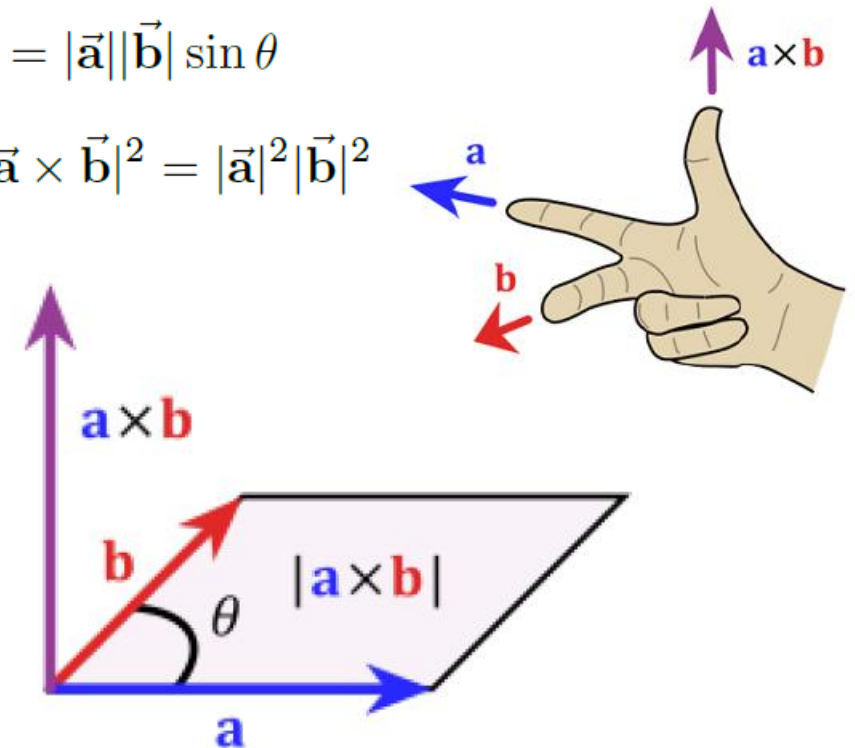
$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \mathbf{i} - (a_x b_z - a_z b_x) \mathbf{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, \quad a_z b_x - a_x b_z, \quad a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$



$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin \theta$$

$$|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2$$



- Két vektor diadikus szorzata („mátrixszorzás”):
 - Két vektorból (vagy mátrixból) „csinál” mátrixot.
 - A szorzat első tagjának az oszlopainak a száma meg kell, hogy egyezzen a szorzat második tagjának a sorainak a számával.
 - Az eredmény mátrix dimenziója az első tag sorainak és a második tag oszlopainak a számával fog megegyezni.

$$\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{u} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \text{ és } \vec{v} = \langle 4, 5, 6 \rangle.$$

$$\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (4 \quad 5 \quad 6) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 4 & 1 \cdot 5 & 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 4 & 2 \cdot 5 & 2 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 4 & 3 \cdot 5 & 3 \cdot 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 12 & 15 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

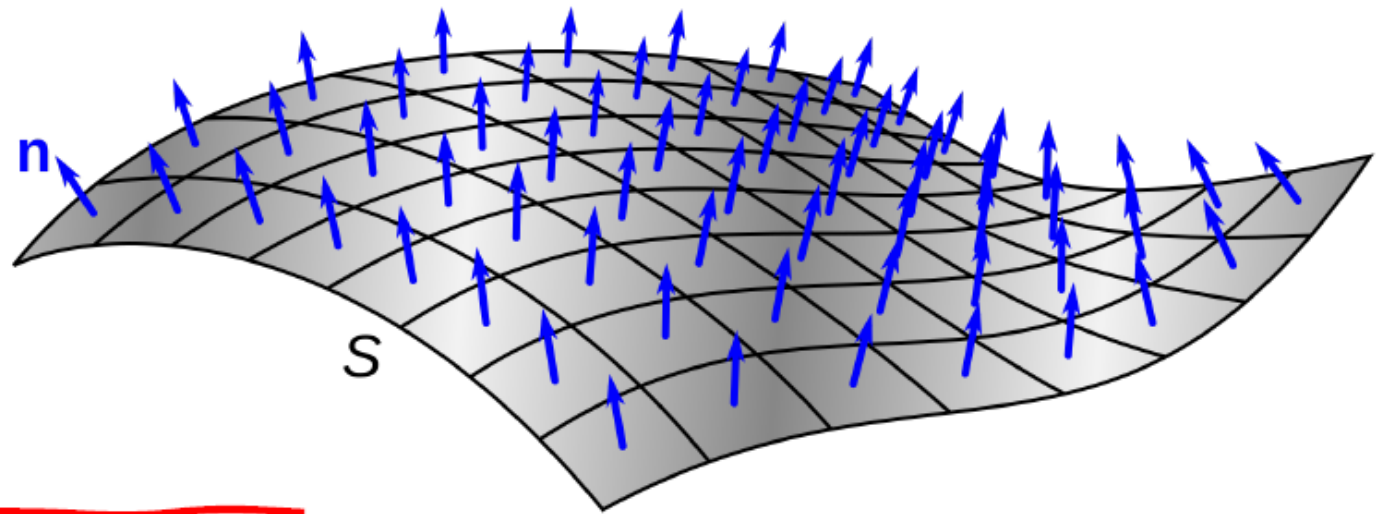
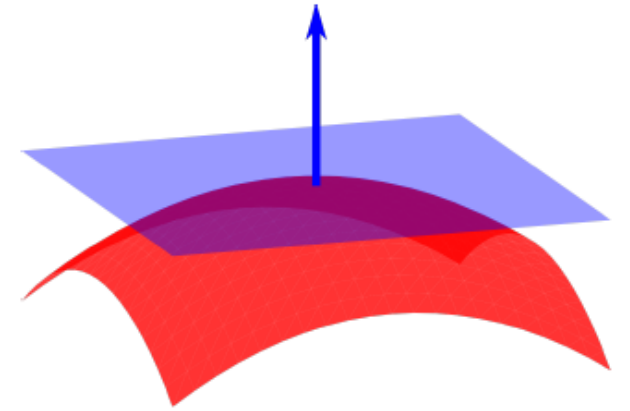
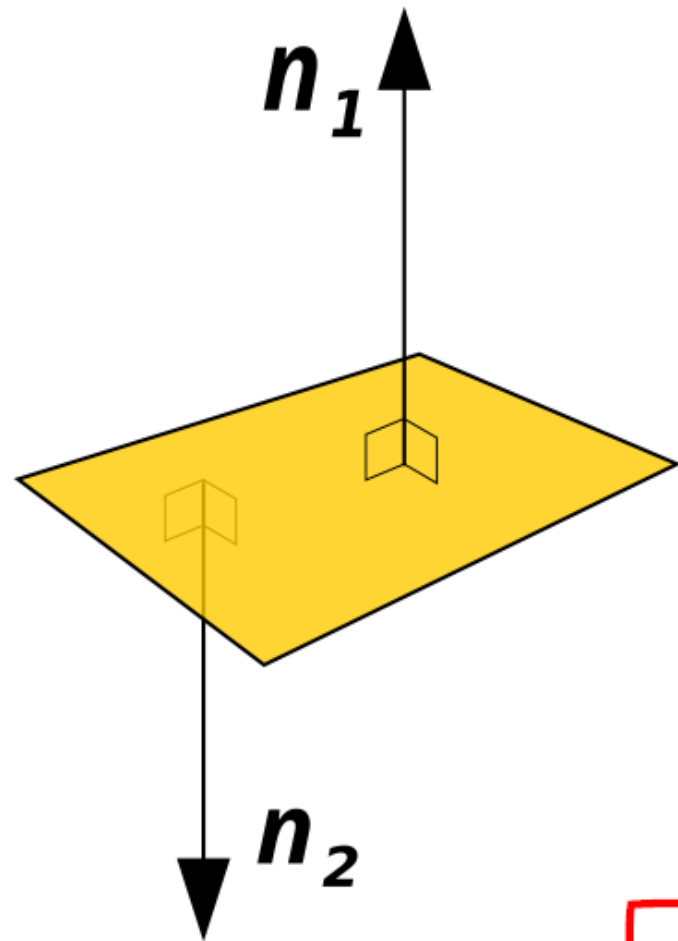
- Két mátrix szorzata:

$$C = A \cdot B$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$$

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + a_{i3}b_{3j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj}$$

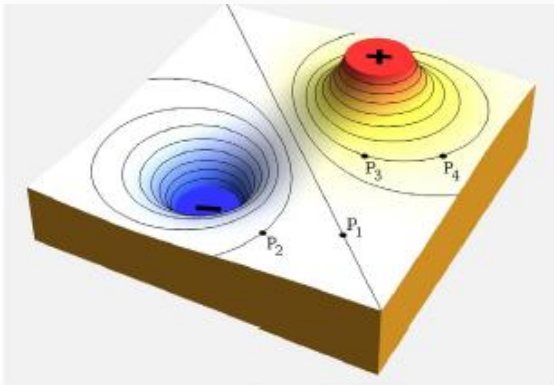
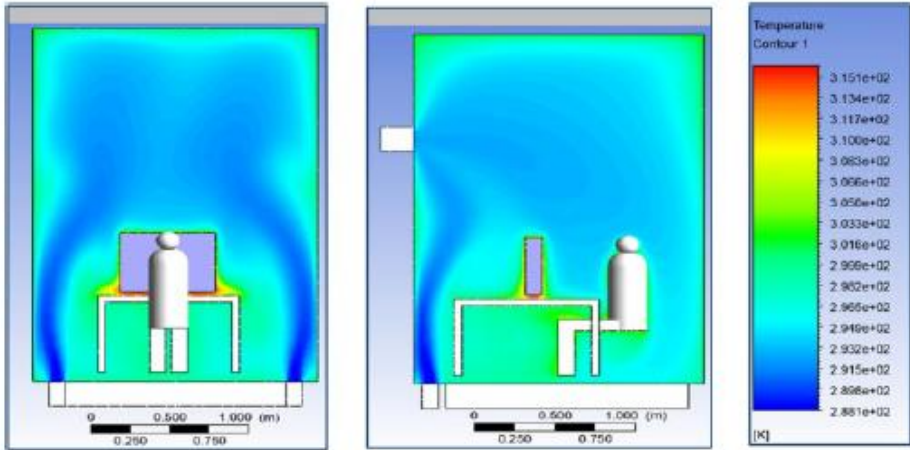
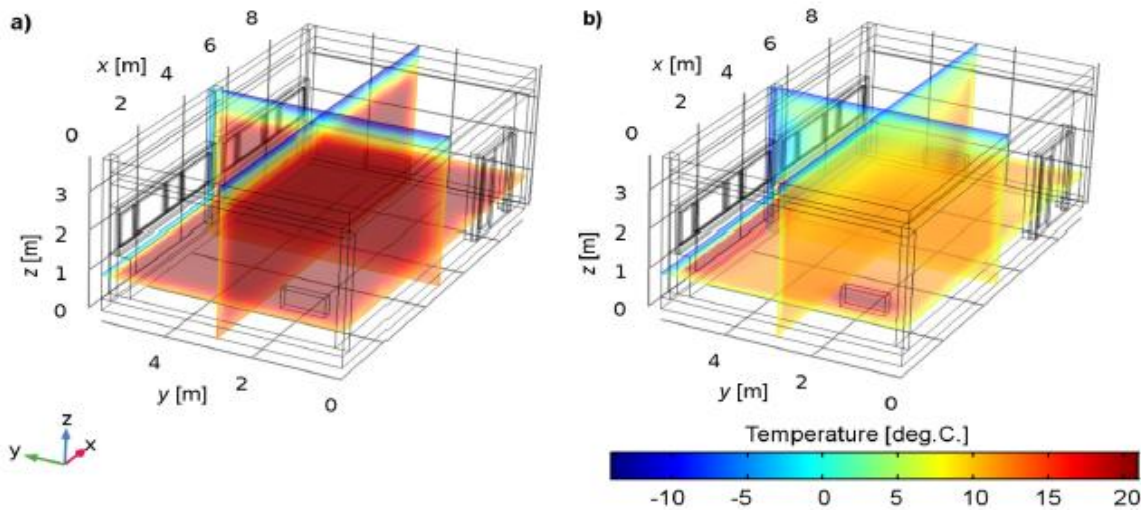
Normál vektor



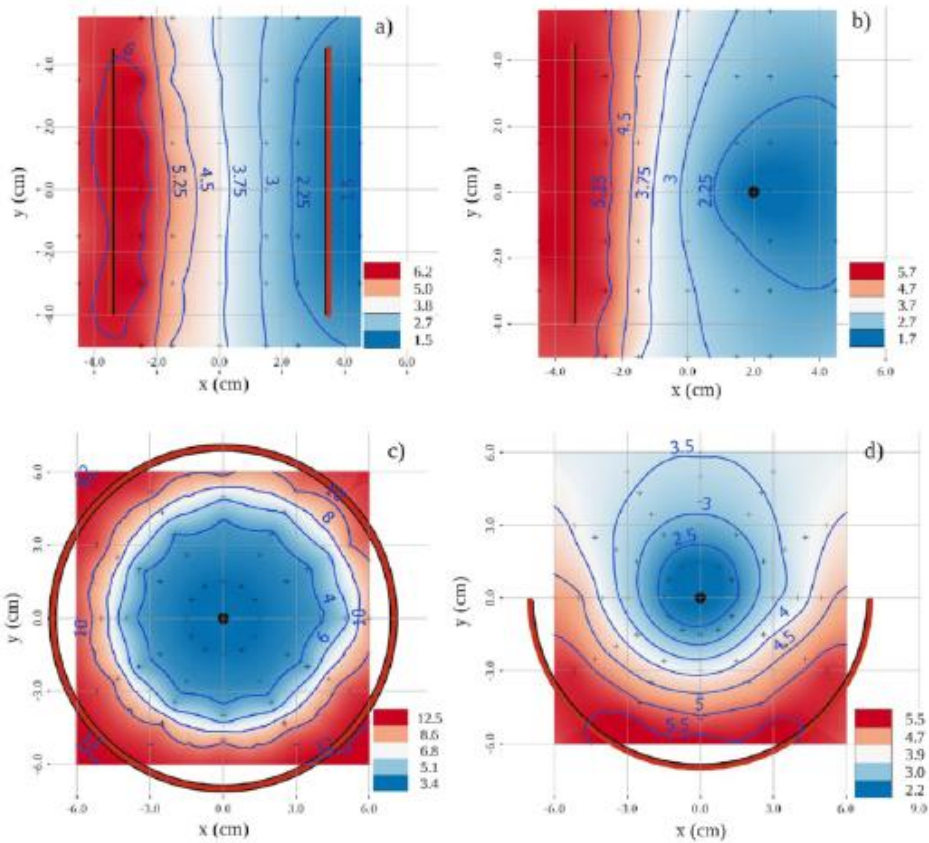
$$\mathbf{A} = A \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

Skalártér

Hőmérséklet ($T(\underline{r})$)

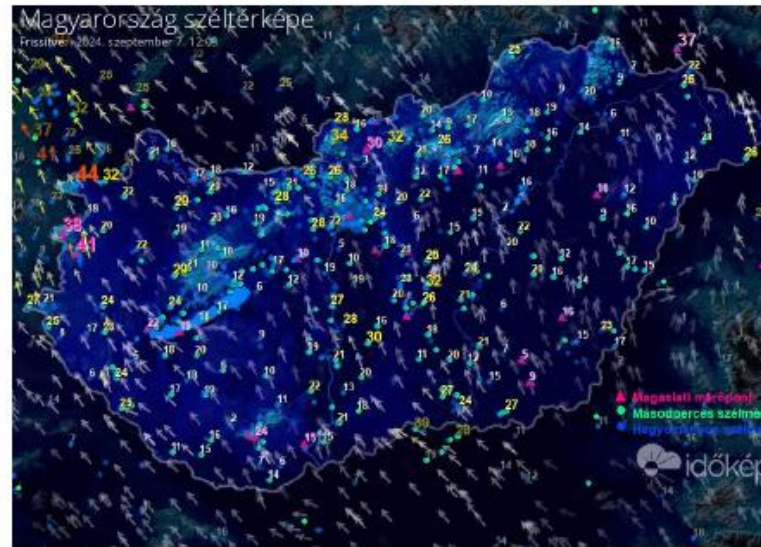


Elekromos potenciál ($U(\underline{r})$)

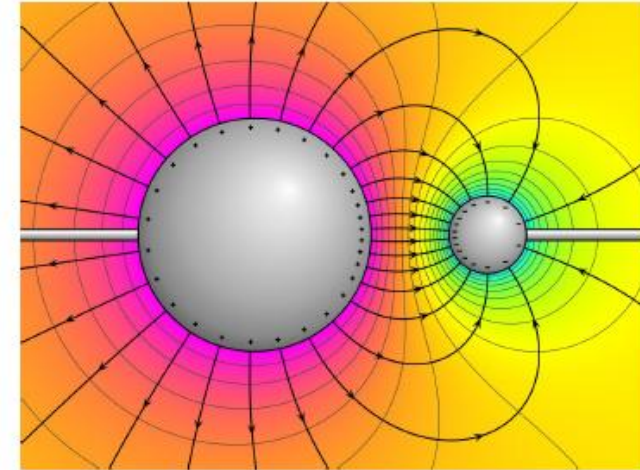


Vektortér

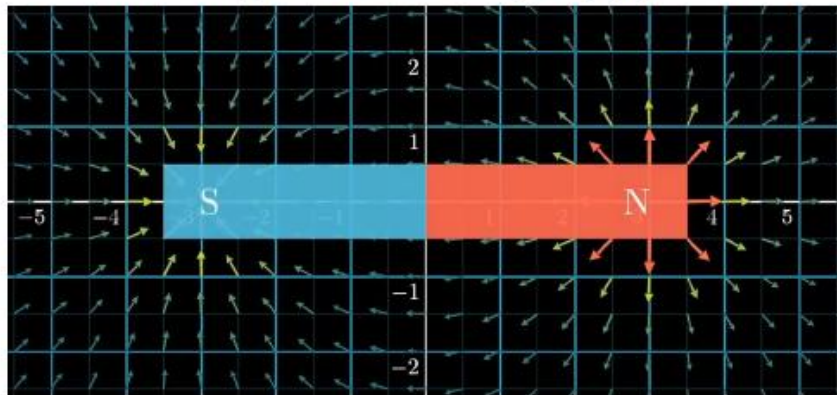
Szélterkép($\underline{v}(\underline{r})$)



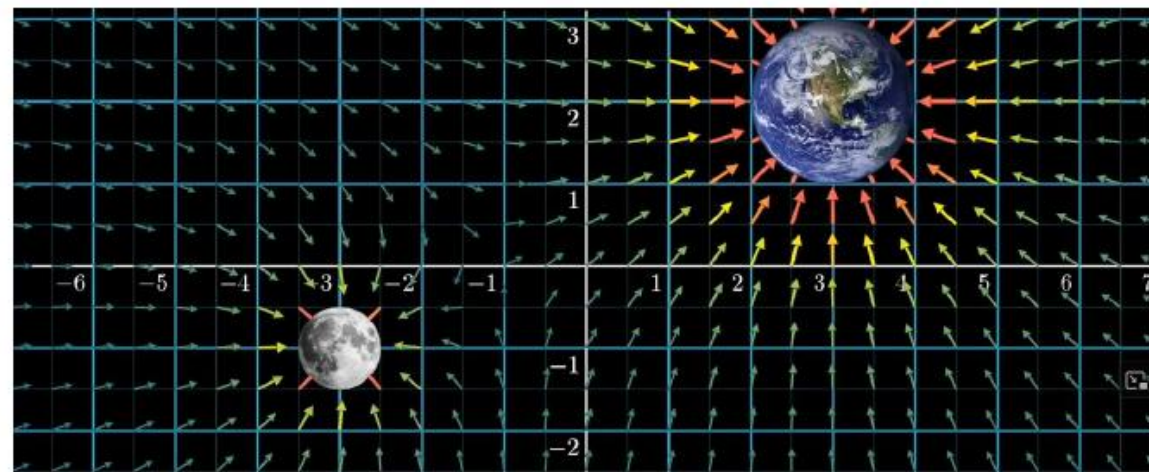
Elekromos tér ($\underline{E}(\underline{r})$)



Mágneses tér ($\underline{B}(\underline{r})$)



Gravitációs erőter ($\underline{F}_g(\underline{r})$)



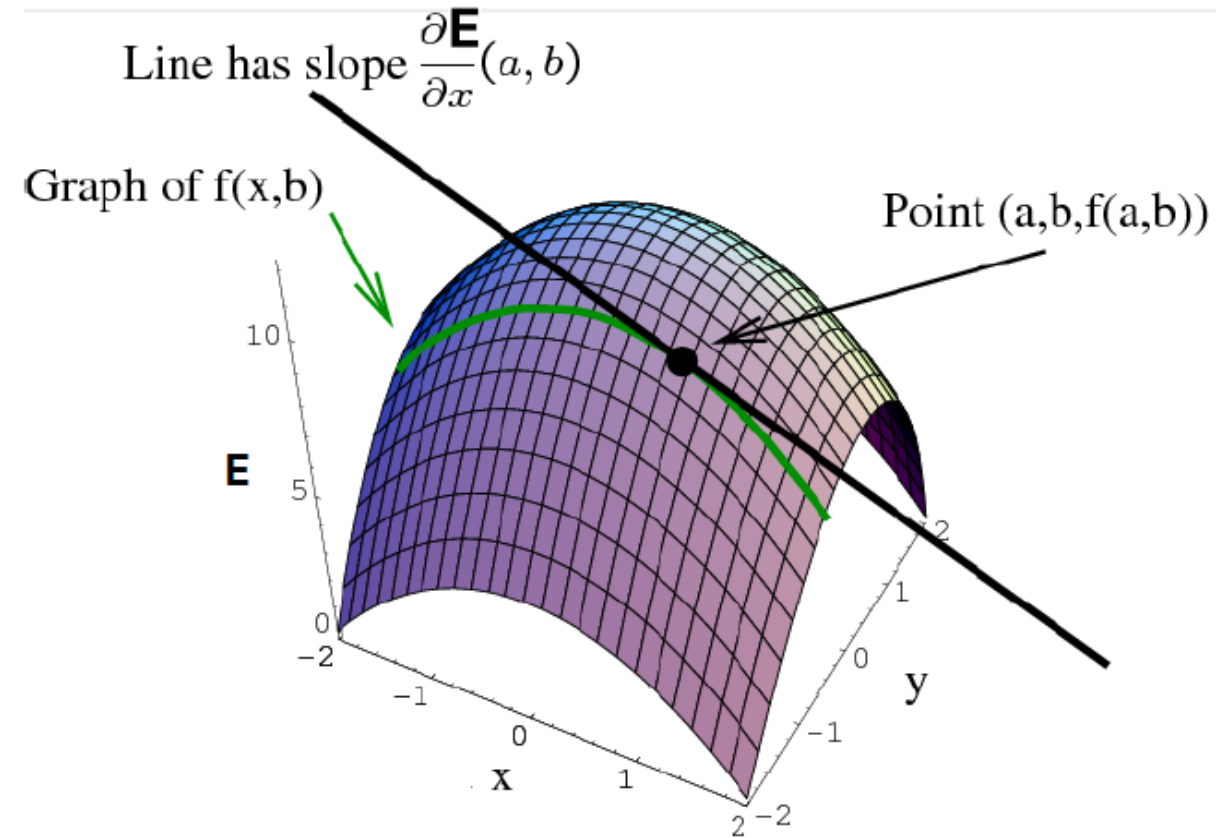
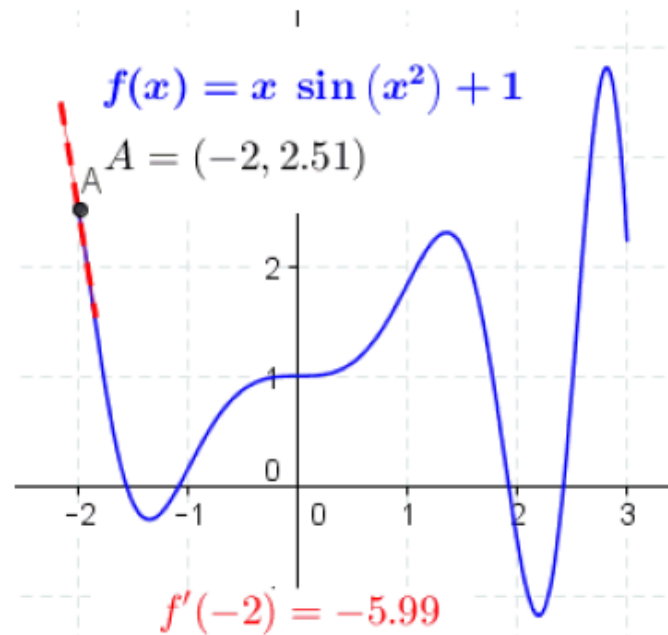
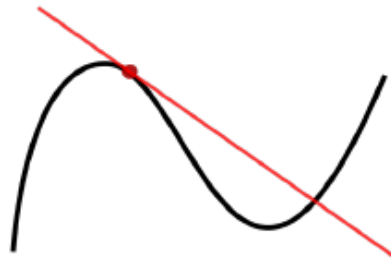
Skalár(vektor-, tenzor-)**mező**: adott tenzori jellegű helyfüggő mennyiség.

Helyfüggő $\mathcal{A}$ mennyiség jellemzése $\mathcal{A}(\vec{r})$ függvénnnyel ($\mathcal{A}$ mennyiség értéke az $\vec{r}$ helyvektorú pontban).

Skalármező geometriai jellemzése **szintfelületekkel** (azon pontok mértani helye, melyeken a **skalármező** ugyanazon értéket veszi fel).

Vektormező geometriai jellemzése **áramgörbékkel** (azon görbék, melyek érintője minden pontban párhuzamos a vektormező adott pontban felvett értékének irányával).

Deriválás



➤ Nabla operátor (~differenciáloperátor).

➤ Egy remek összefoglaló:

<https://elisecolin.medium.com/nabla-the-harp-that-listens-to-space-3f5c8dd085b7>

$$\vec{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

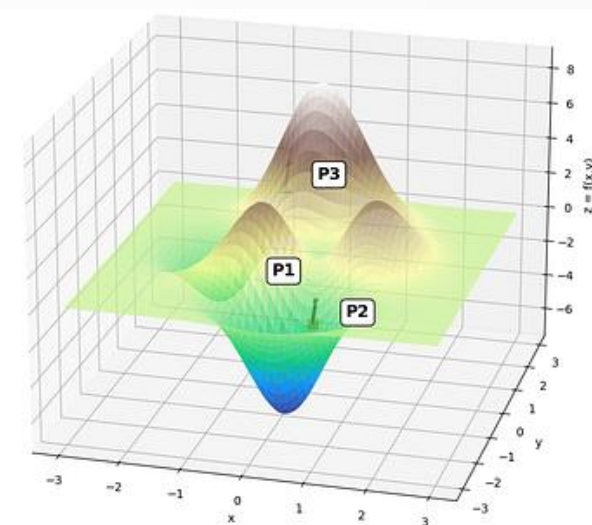
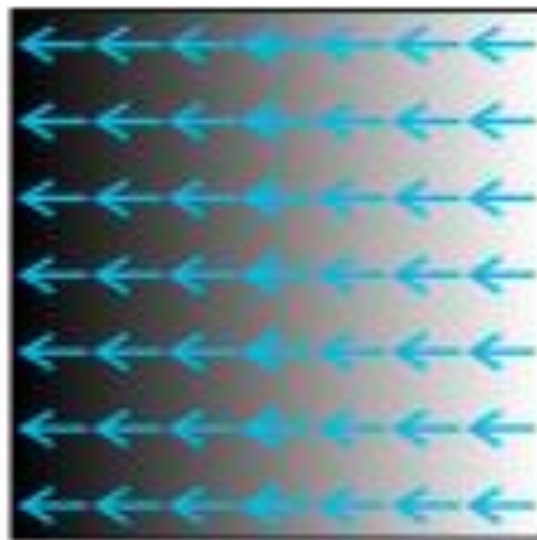


AN ASSYRIAN ALABASTER WALL PANEL RELIEF DATING BACK TO 645 B.C. TO 635 B.C. DEPICTS FOUR ASSYRIAN MUSICIANS PLAYING A LYRE, A VERTICAL HARP AND DOUBLE PIPES IN THE GARDEN OF ASHURBANIPAL'S NORTH PALACE IN NINEVEH, ASSYRIA. THIS ARTWORK OFFERS A GLIMPSE INTO THE MUSIC CULTURE OF ANTIQUITY IN THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION OR MESOPOTAMIA. THE CAPTIVATING RELIEF WAS EXCAVATED BY THE ASSYRIAN ASSYRIOLOGIST HORMUZD RASSAM IN 1851 AT ASHURBANIPAL'S NORTH PALACE IN NINEVEH, ASSYRIA, AND IS CURRENTLY ON DISPLAY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN LONDON.



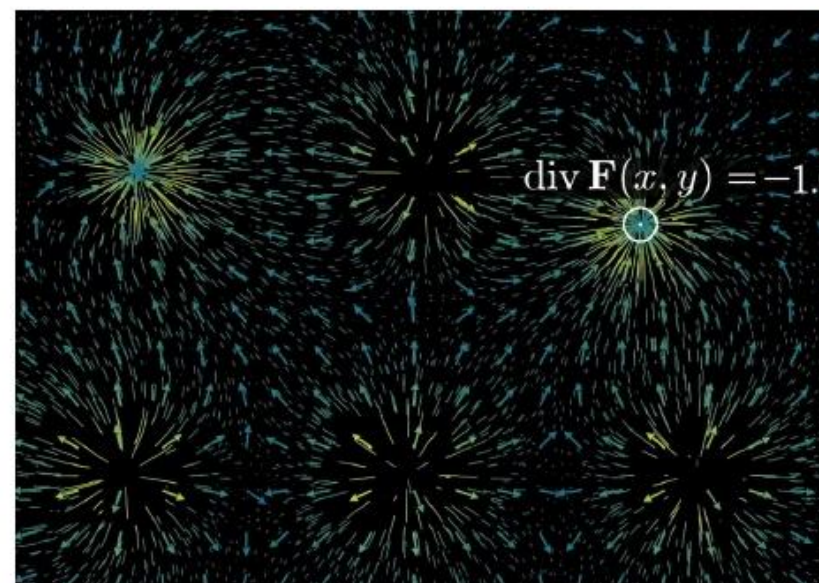
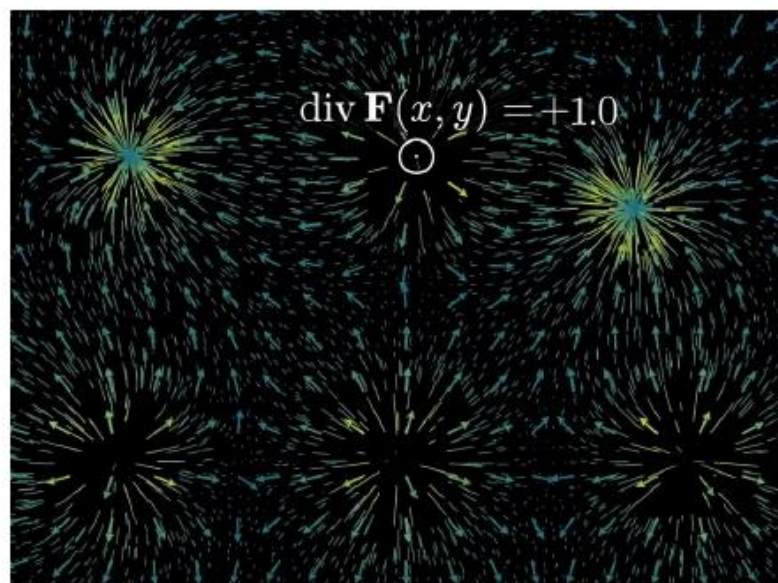
Gradiens: ha f skalármező, akkor $\text{grad } f = \nabla f = (\partial_x f, \partial_y f, \partial_z f)$ vektormező.

$$\text{grad } (f(x_0, y_0)) = \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \begin{bmatrix} f'_x(x_0, y_0) \\ f'_y(x_0, y_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

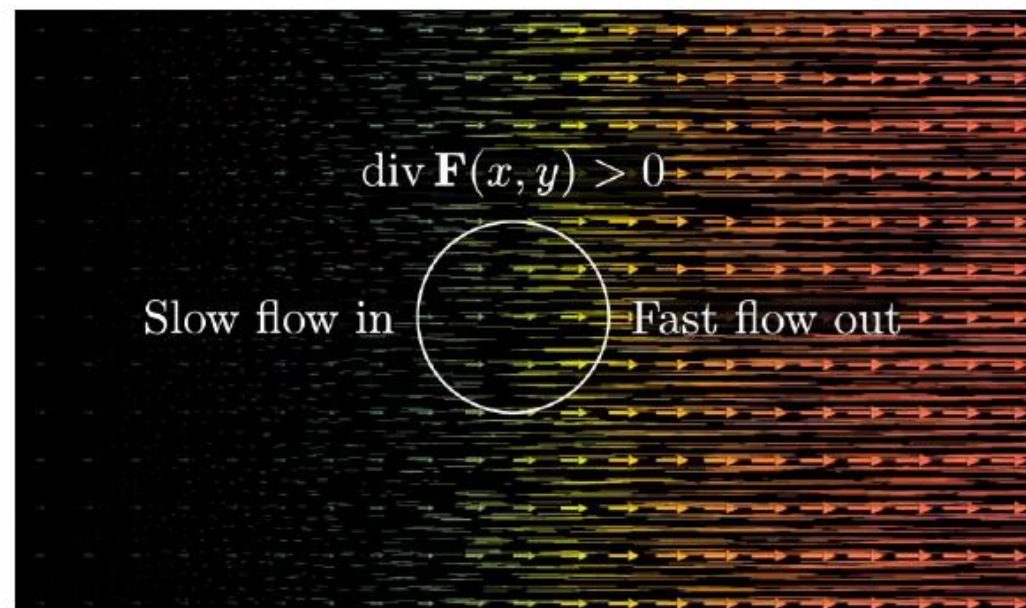


Divergencia: ha $\underline{v}$ vektormező, akkor $\text{div } \underline{v} = \nabla \underline{v} = \partial_x v_x + \partial_y v_y + \partial_z v_z$ skalármező.

Divergencia

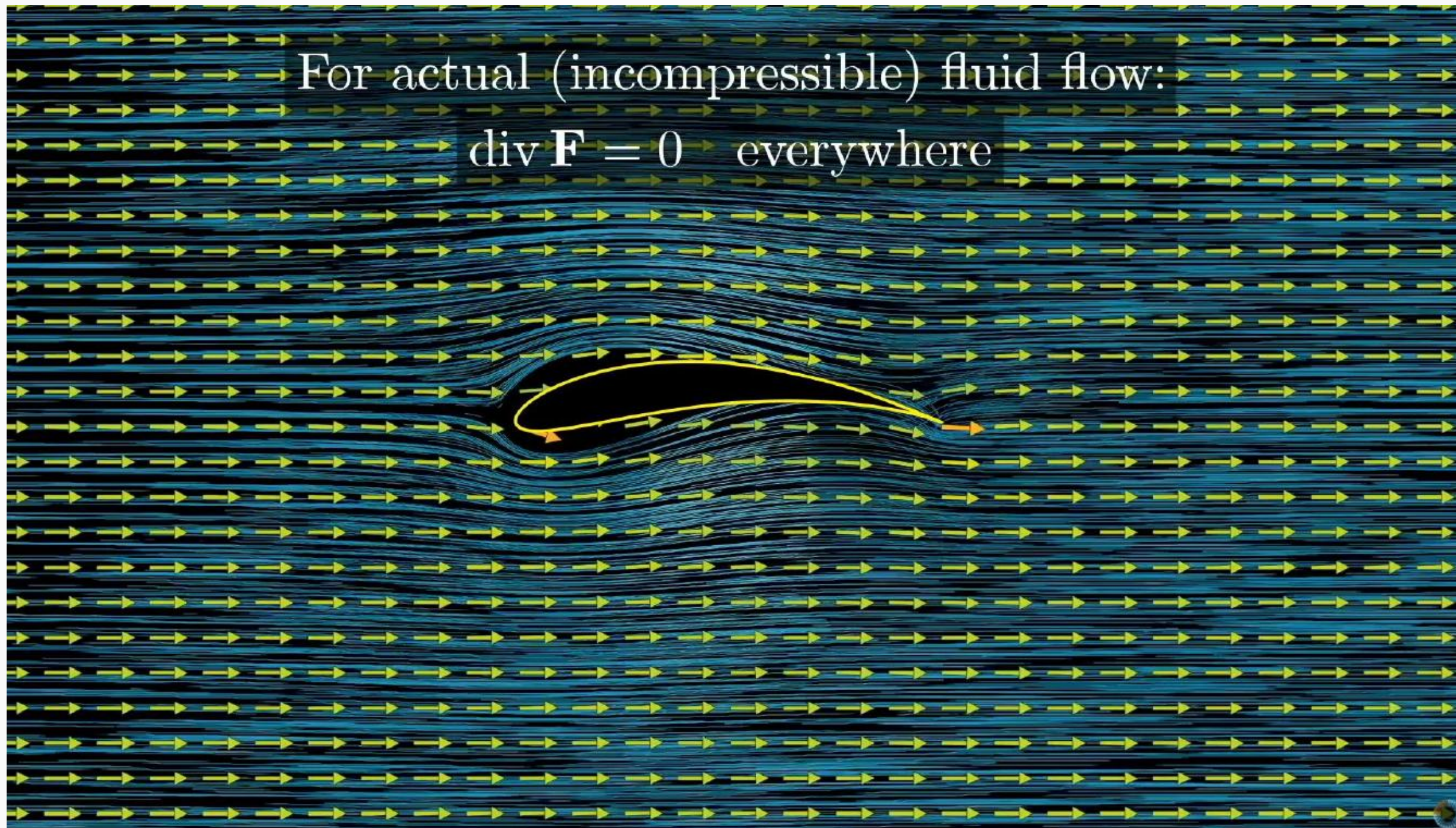


$$\text{div } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$$



For actual (incompressible) fluid flow:

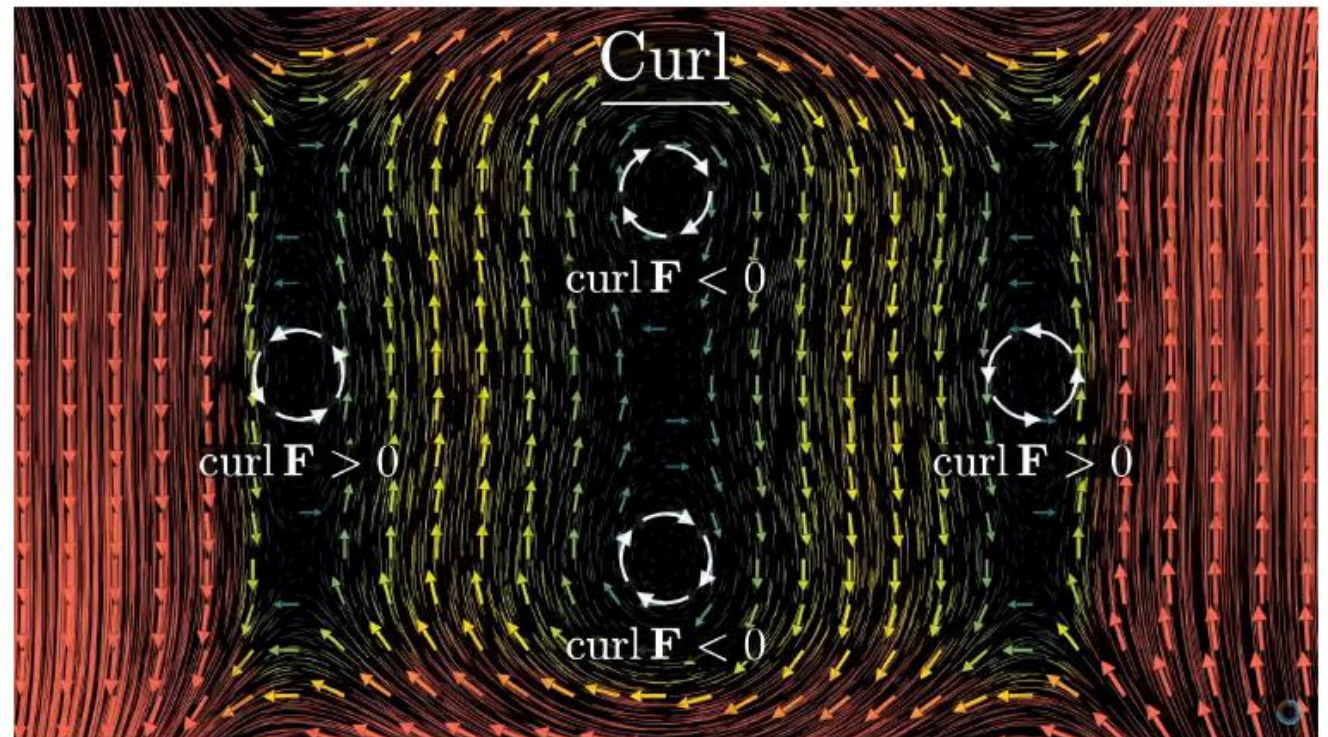
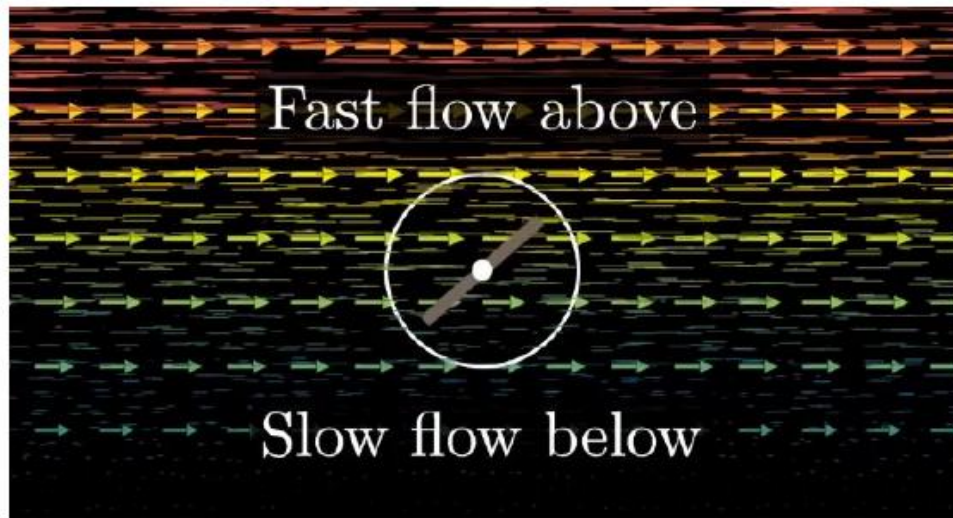
$$\text{div } \mathbf{F} = 0 \quad \text{everywhere}$$



Rotáció: ha $\underline{\mathbf{v}}$ vektormező, akkor $\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}}$ vektormező,
 $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_x = \partial_y v_z - \partial_z v_y$, $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_y = \partial_z v_x - \partial_x v_z$, $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_z = \partial_x v_y - \partial_y v_x$.

Rotáció

$$\text{rot } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z} \\ -\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

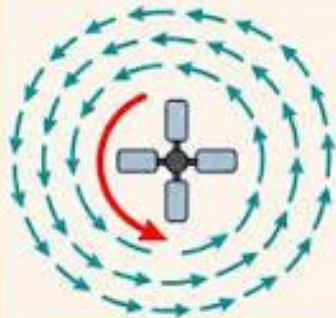


INTUITION OF CURL

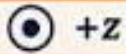
WOULD A TINY PADDLE WHEEL ROTATE?

POSITIVE CURL

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_z > 0$$

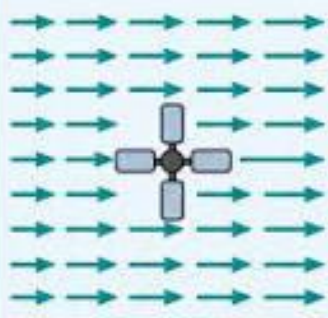


Rotation: **counterclockwise**



ZERO CURL

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = 0$$

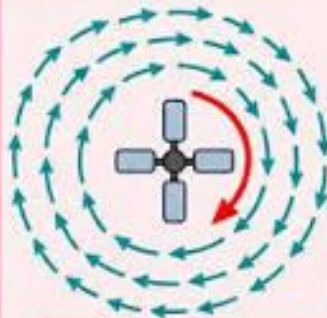


No local rotation

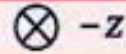
Translation $\neq$ rotation

NEGATIVE CURL

$$(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_z < 0$$

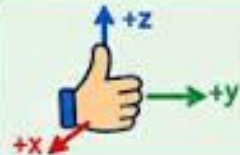


Rotation: **clockwise**



Curl measures the **local rotation** of a vector field.

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}$$



Direction follows the right-hand rule.

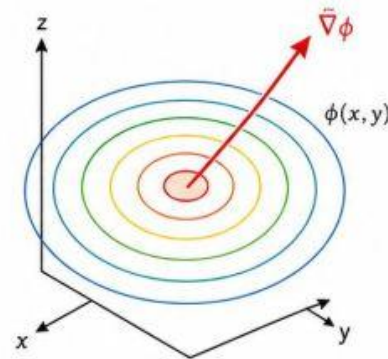
Place a tiny paddle wheel in the flow: curl predicts its tendency to rotate.

@eeanimation

Gradient, Divergence & Curl

GRADIENT

The **gradient** of a scalar field ϕ points in the direction of maximum increase of ϕ .

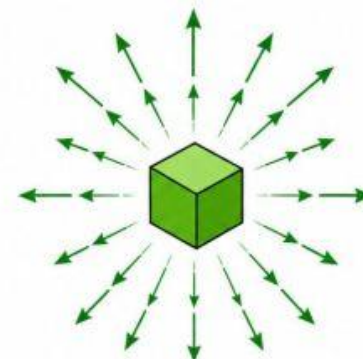


$$\nabla \phi = \left\langle \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right\rangle$$

- Points in direction of steepest ascent of ϕ .
- Magnitude = rate of increase.

DIVERGENCE

The **divergence** of a vector field $\mathbf{F}$ measures the net outward flux from an infinitesimal volume.

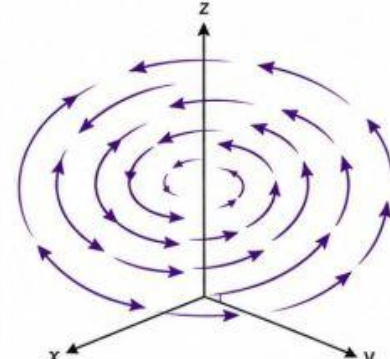


$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$$

- Positive: source (outflow)
- Negative: sink (inflow)
- Zero: neither source nor sink.

CURL

The **curl** of a vector field $\mathbf{F}$ measures the rotation or tendency to induce circulation around a point.



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \left\langle \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right\rangle$$

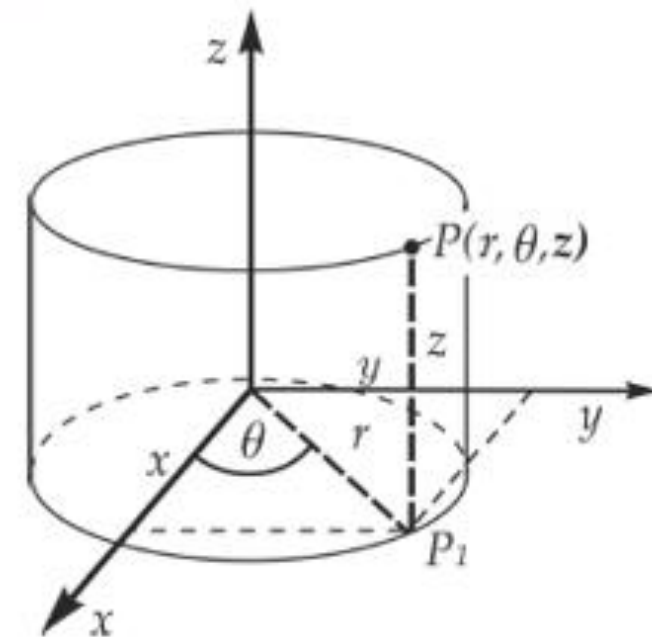
- Direction given by right-hand rule.
- Magnitude = strength of rotation.
- Zero: irrotational.

2. Hengerkoordináták (r, φ, z)

Differenciáloperátorok:

- Gradiens: $(\text{grad } f)_r = \partial_r f$, $(\text{grad } f)_\varphi = \frac{1}{r} \partial_\varphi f$, $(\text{grad } f)_z = \partial_z f$.
- Divergencia: $\text{div } \underline{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{1}{r} \partial_r(r v_r) + \frac{1}{r} \partial_\varphi v_\varphi + \partial_z v_z$.
- Rotáció: $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_r = \frac{1}{r} \partial_\varphi v_z - \partial_z v_\varphi$, $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_\varphi = \partial_z v_r - \partial_r v_z$, $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_z = \frac{1}{r} (\partial_r(r v_\varphi) - \partial_\varphi v_r)$.

Henger koordináta-rendszer

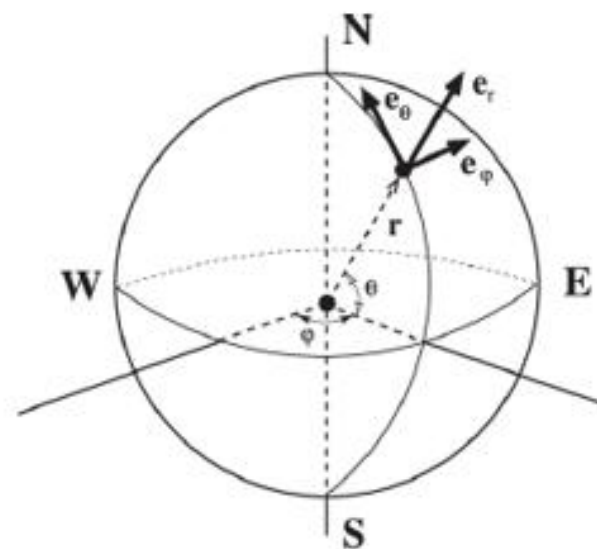


3. Gömbi polárkoordináták (R, ϑ, φ)

Differenciáloperátorok:

- Gradiens: $(\text{grad } f)_R = \partial_R f$, $(\text{grad } f)_{\vartheta} = \frac{1}{R} \partial_{\vartheta} f$, $(\text{grad } f)_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{R \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\varphi} f$.
- Divergencia: $\text{div } \underline{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{1}{R^2} \partial_R (R^2 v_R) + \frac{1}{R \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\vartheta} (v_{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta) + \frac{1}{R \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\varphi} v_{\varphi}$
- Rotáció: $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_R = \frac{1}{R \sin \vartheta} (\partial_{\vartheta} (v_{\varphi} \sin \vartheta) - \partial_{\varphi} v_{\vartheta})$, $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_{\vartheta} = \frac{1}{R \sin \vartheta} \partial_{\varphi} v_R - \frac{1}{R} \partial_R (R v_{\varphi})$, $(\text{rot } \underline{\mathbf{v}})_{\varphi} = \frac{1}{R} (\partial_R (R v_{\vartheta}) - \partial_{\vartheta} v_R)$

Gömbi koordináta-rendszer



- (Skaláris) Laplace operátor:
 - Skalárból skalárt „csinál”.
 - Tulajdonképpen = div grad

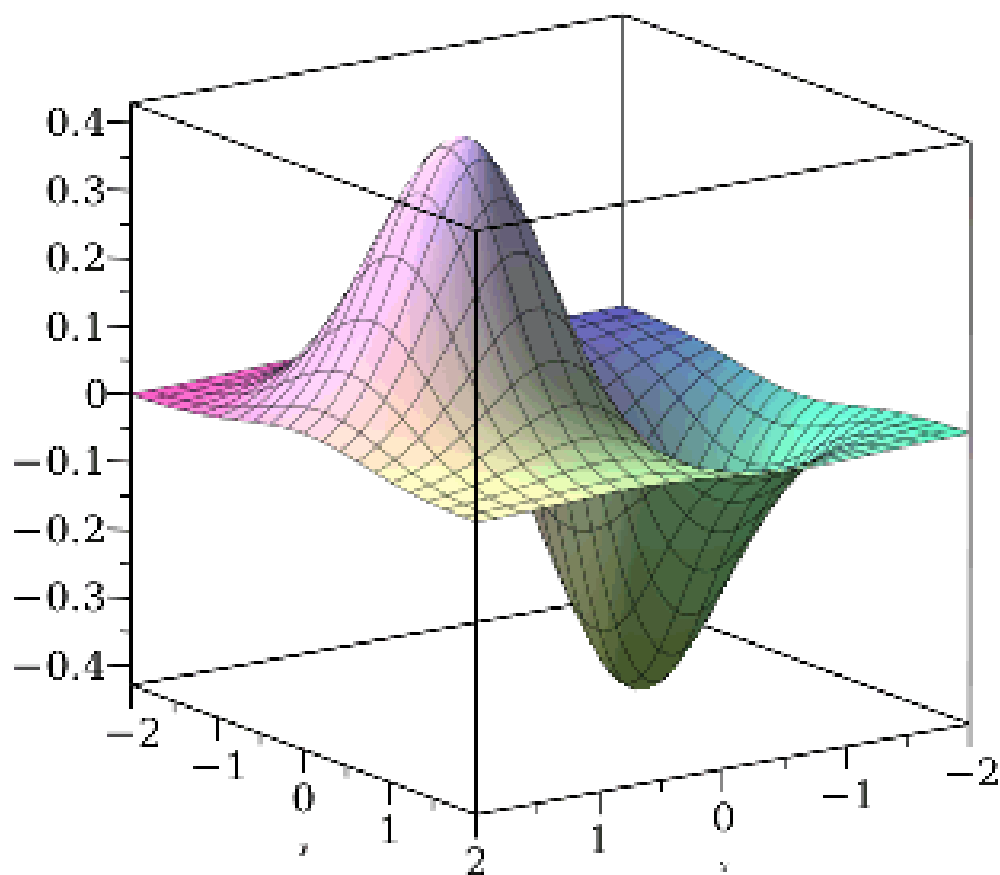
$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2}$$

$$\Delta f = \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \text{div}(\text{grad } \Phi)$$





At the summit of a smooth local bump, the central value is greater than the neighboring values. The gradient points outward and downhill in every direction. The resulting divergence is negative:

$$\nabla^2 f < 0.$$

At the bottom of a smooth local depression, the central value is smaller than the surrounding values. The gradient points inward, toward the higher values around it, and the divergence is positive:

$$\nabla^2 f > 0$$

$$\Delta \Phi = \text{div}(\text{grad } \Phi)$$

- (Vektoriális) Laplace operátor:
 - Vektorból vektort „csinál”.

$$\Delta \vec{w} = \text{grad}(\text{div} \vec{w}) - \text{rot}(\text{rot} \vec{w})$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\Delta \mathbf{A})_x &= \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} \\(\Delta \mathbf{A})_y &= \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_y}{\partial z^2} \\(\Delta \mathbf{A})_z &= \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial z^2}\end{aligned}$$



- Vektoranalízis azonosságok:
 - $\text{rot grad mindig} = 0! \Rightarrow$ skalárpotenciál
 - $\text{div rot mindig} = 0! \Rightarrow$ vektorpotenciál

Vektormező rotációja mindig **forrásmentes**, azaz

$$\text{div}(\text{rot } \vec{v}) = 0$$

Fordítva, ha egy vektormező forrásmentes, akkor egy másik vektormező rotációja (egyszeresen összefüggő tartomány belsejében).

Skalármező gradiense mindig **örvénymentes**:

$$\text{rot}(\text{grad } \Phi) = \vec{0}$$

Fordítva, minden örvénymentes vektormező előállítható (lokálisan) egy megfelelő skalármező gradienseként.

VECTOR CALCULUS IDENTITIES

Basic Vector Operators

let $\vec{A}, \vec{B}$ a vector fields
 ϕ a scalar field

$$\nabla = \vec{e} \phi = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

Gradient

$$\nabla \phi = \text{grad } \phi$$

Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \text{div } \vec{A}$$

Curl

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \text{curl } \vec{A}$$

1 Gradient of a Product

$$\nabla (\phi \psi) = \phi \nabla \psi + \psi \nabla \phi$$

2 Divergence of a Scalar Times a Vector

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \vec{A}) = \phi (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) + \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \phi)$$

3 Curl of a Scalar Times a Vector

$$\nabla \times (\phi \vec{A}) = \phi (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + ((\nabla \phi) \times \vec{A})$$

7 Divergence of a Curl

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$$

3 Divergence of a Vector Cross Product

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) + \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})$$

4 Curl of a Gradient

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \phi) = \vec{0}$$

5 Divergence of a Curl

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$$

6 Curl of a Curl

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

Vector Laplacian

$$\text{If } \vec{A} \text{ is a vector field } \nabla^2 \vec{A} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A})$$

Integrálás

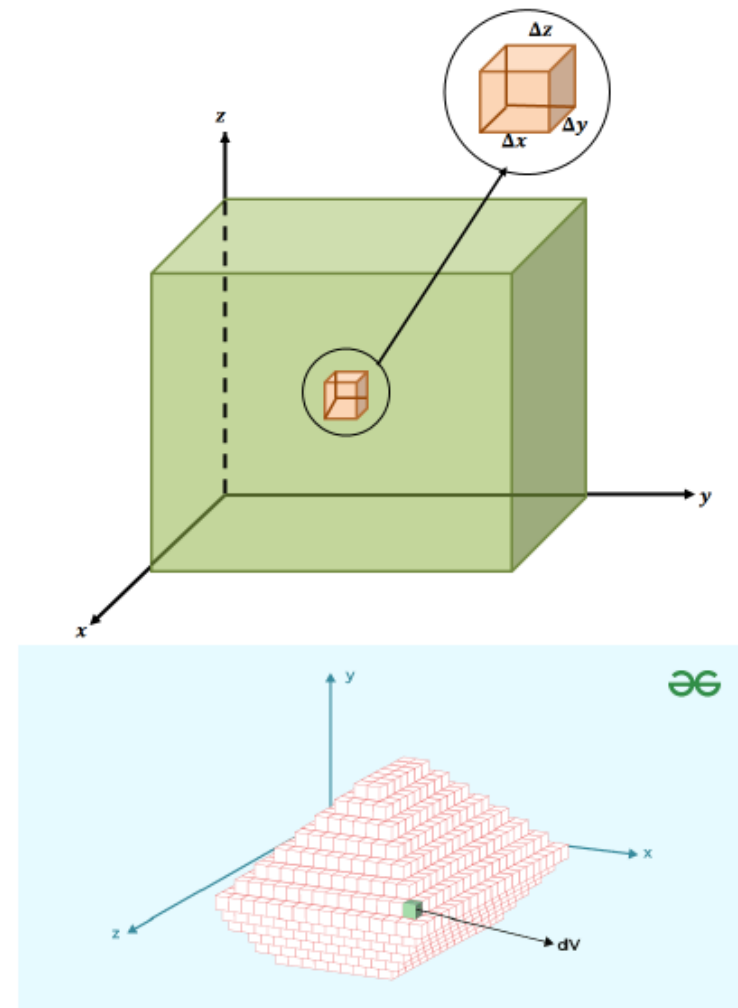
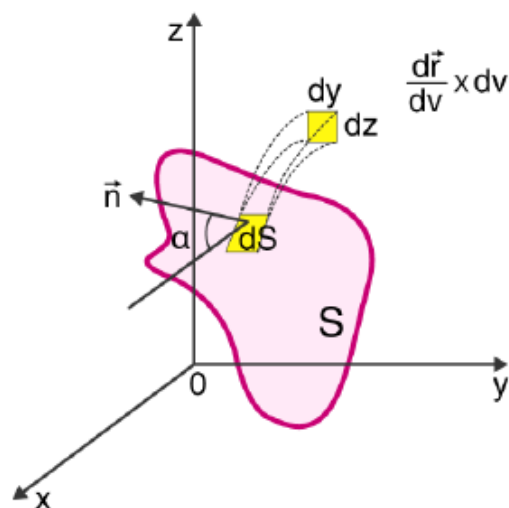
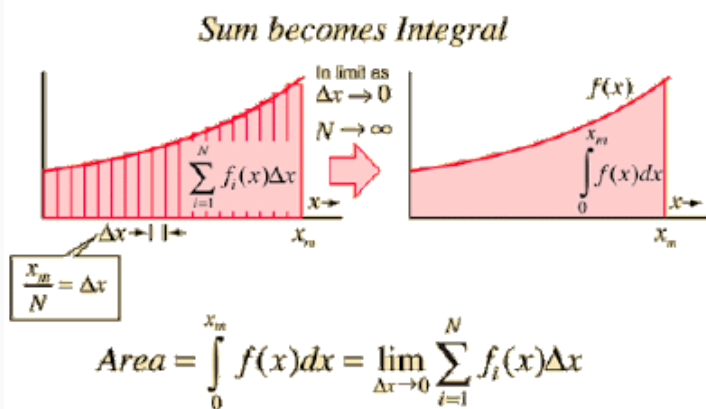
Skalártér

Vektortér

Térfogati

Vonal menti

Felületi



A **vonalmenti integrál** (line integral) a vektorkalkulusban azt adja meg, hogy egy adott görbe mentén haladva mekkora egy függvény (skalármező vagy vektormező) összesített értéke.

➤ Vektormezőre:

$$W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

➤ Skalármezőre:

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

$$\int_a^b f(\mathbf{r}(t)) |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt$$

A **felületi integrál** (surface integral) a vonalmenti integrál kétdimenziós kiterjesztése. Segítségével nem egy vonal (görbe), hanem egy térbeli **felület (S)** mentén összegezzük egy függvényt.

A fizikában a legfontosabb alkalmazása a **fluxus kiszámítása** (például mennyi folyadék áramlik át egy szűrőn, vagy mekkora az elektromos/mágneses mező átáramlása egy zárt felületen).

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \iint_D \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(u, v)) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right) du dv$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

A **térfogati integrál** (volume integral) a vektorkalkulusban a vonal- és felületi integrálok háromdimenziós kiterjesztése. Segítségével egy teljes háromdimenziós V térfogat (test) felett integrálunk egy függvényt.

A fizikában és a mérnöki tudományokban rendkívül gyakori: ezzel számoljuk ki egy test **tömegét** (változó sűrűség esetén), **tömegközéppontját**, **tehetetlenségi nyomatékát**, vagy egy adott térrészben lévő **összes elektromos töltést**.

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dV$$

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz.$$

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_D f(u, v, w) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix}$$

- Gauss-tétel (vagy Gauss-Osztrogradszkij-tétel, máshol: Osztrogradszkij írásmódban, vagy divergenciatétel).

Divergencia-tétel (Gauss-tétel): vektormező divergenciájának térfogati integrálja egy $\mathcal{V}$ térrészre egyenlő a vektormező felületi integráljával a térrész $\partial\mathcal{V}$ határfelületére

$$\oint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \int_V (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) dV$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{V}} \operatorname{div} \vec{v} d^3\vec{r} = \int_{\partial\mathcal{V}} \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

- Stokes-tétel (vagy Kelvin-Stokes-tétel).

Stokes-tétel: vektormező rotációjának felületi integrálja egy $\mathcal{F}$ felületre egyenlő a vektormezőnek a felületet határoló $\partial\mathcal{F}$ görbére vett vonalmenti integráljával

$$\oint_C \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot d\mathbf{A}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{F}} \operatorname{rot} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\partial\mathcal{F}} \vec{v}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{r}$$