

## Rotation, Divergenz, Laplace

Seien  $f, g: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  Skalarfelder und  $\vec{v}: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  ein Vektorfeld.

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{div} \vec{v} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j v_j \\ \operatorname{rot} \vec{v} &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial_2 v_3 - \partial_3 v_2 \\ \partial_3 v_1 - \partial_1 v_3 \\ \partial_1 v_2 - \partial_2 v_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{nur falls } n=3) \\ \Delta f &= \operatorname{div} \nabla f = \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_j^2 f \\ \Delta \vec{v} &= \begin{pmatrix} \Delta v_1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta v_n \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Rechenregeln:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla(fg) &= f \nabla g + g \nabla f \\ \operatorname{div}(f \vec{v}) &= f \operatorname{div} \vec{v} + (\nabla f) \cdot \vec{v} \\ \operatorname{rot}(f \vec{v}) &= f \operatorname{rot} \vec{v} + (\nabla f) \times \vec{v} \\ \Delta(fg) &= (\Delta f)g + 2\nabla f \nabla g + f(\Delta g)\end{aligned}$$

Hintereinanderausführungen:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rot} \nabla &= 0 \\ \operatorname{div} \operatorname{rot} &= 0 \\ \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} &= \nabla \operatorname{div} - \Delta\end{aligned}$$