

## Electrodynamics Revision Sheet for year 3

In Cartesian coordinates  $\nabla = \mathbf{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathbf{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \mathbf{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$

Show that if  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are scalar quantities and  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  are vectors then:

1.  $\nabla(\phi + \psi) = \nabla\phi + \nabla\psi$
2.  $\nabla(\phi\psi) = \phi\nabla\psi + \psi\nabla\phi$
3.  $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$
4.  $\nabla \cdot (\phi\mathbf{A}) = \phi\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla\phi)$
5.  $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{B}_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A}$
6.  $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})$
7.  $\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$
8.  $\nabla \times (\phi\mathbf{A}) = \phi\nabla \times \mathbf{A} + (\nabla\phi) \times \mathbf{A}$
9.  $\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) + (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B}$
10.  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$
11.  $\nabla \times (\nabla\phi) = 0$
12.  $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$