



DSSSB TGT

PART (A+B)



MATHS

VECTOR CALCULUS

Part -2



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The Vector Differential Operator :

|Del (∇)|

(सदिश अवकल संकारक : डेल (∇))

सदिश संकारक ∇ को निम्न प्रकार परिभाषित करते हैं:

$$\nabla \equiv i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k$$

यह एक अवकल संकारक है जिसे डेल या नेबला (Nabla) पढ़ते हैं।

Scalar Point Function (अदिश बिन्दु फलन)

माना समष्टि के बिन्दुओं का एक क्षेत्र R है। यदि R के प्रत्येक बिन्दु $P(x, y, z)$ के संगत किसी नियम द्वारा एक अदिश राशि $\phi(P)$ या $\phi(x, y, z)$ प्राप्त होती हो तो ϕ क्षेत्र R में एक अदिश बिन्दु फलन (scalar point function) कहलाता है।

उदाहरण :

- (1) किसी वस्तु की मात्रा
- (2) घनत्व
- (3) तापमान (किसी क्षण पर)

Scalar Field (अदिश क्षेत्र) : किसी क्षेत्र R के बिन्दुओं का समुच्चय (set) तथा उन बिन्दुओं पर सदिश ϕ फलन मिलकर एक अदिश क्षेत्र कहलाता है।

Example -1 किसी माध्यम में तापमान वितरण (temperature distribution)

Example - 2 द्रव्यमानों के एक निकाय का गुरुत्वीय विभव (gravitational potential)

Example - 3 आवेशों के एक निकाय का एक स्थिर विद्युत विभव (electostatic potential)

Vector Point Function (सदिश बिन्दु फलन):

यदि R के प्रत्येक बिन्दु के संगत किसी नियम द्वारा एक सदिश $V(P)$ या $V(x, y, z)$ प्राप्त हो तो V क्षेत्र R में एक सदिश बिन्दु फलन (vector point function) कहलाता है।

उदाहरण - गतिमान तरल पदार्थ के किसी बिन्दु का किसी क्षण पर वेग, विद्युतीय अथवा चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र के किसी बिन्दु का विद्युतीय अथवा चुम्बकीय तीव्रता का बल इत्यादि

Vector Field (सदिश क्षेत्र)

Example 1. गतिमान तरल पदार्थ का किसी क्षण का वेग।

Example 2. विद्युतीय तीव्रता का बल

Example 3. चुम्बकीय तीव्रता का बल।

Gradient of a Scalar Point Function

(अदिश बिन्दु फलन की प्रवणता)

Definition: यदि $f(x, y, z)$ किसी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक बिन्दु (x, y, z) पर एक संतत अवकलनीय अदिश बिन्दु फलन हो, तो f की प्रवणता को $\text{grad } f$ से व्यक्त करते हैं तथा निम्न प्रकार परिभाषित की जाती है:

$$\text{grad } f = \left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f = i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

..... (i)

The operation ∇ (संकारक ∇) : परिभाषा:

$$\nabla \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \equiv i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \dots$$

(2)

यह संकारक डेल (Del) या नेबला (nabla) कहलाता है।

$$\text{अतः } \nabla f = \left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f \dots (3)$$

$$\therefore \text{grad } f = \nabla f \quad (4)$$

$$\text{अर्थात } \nabla f = \sum i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

इस परिभाषा से स्पष्ट है कि किसी अदिश बिन्दु फलन f की प्रवणता अर्थात $\text{grad } f$ एक सदिश है जिसके निर्देशी अक्षों के समान्तर घटक क्रमशः $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ और $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$ है।

Q. If $\mathbf{r} = (t + 1)\mathbf{i} + (t^2 + t + 1)\mathbf{j} + (t^3 + t^2 + t + 1)\mathbf{k}$, find $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}$ and $\frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2}$.

Q. If $\mathbf{r} = \sin t\mathbf{i} + \cos t\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$, find

(i) $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt},$

(ii) $\frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2},$

(iii) $\left|\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}\right|,$

(iv) $\left|\frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2}\right|.$

Q. If $\mathbf{r} = e^{nt}\mathbf{a} + e^{-nt}\mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ are constant vectors, show that $\frac{d^2\mathbf{r}}{dt^2} - n^2\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$.

THE VECTOR DIFFERENTIAL OPERATOR

DEL. (∇).

The vector differential operator ∇ (read as del or nabla) is defined as $\nabla \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \underline{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \underline{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \underline{\mathbf{k}} \equiv \mathbf{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathbf{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \mathbf{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ and operates distributively.

The vector operator ∇ can generally be treated to behave as an ordinary vector. It possesses properties like ordinary vectors. The symbols $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ can be treated as its components along $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}$.

$$\nabla = i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= \left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f \\ (\text{grad } f) &\Rightarrow i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div } \vec{F} &\Rightarrow \left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left(i f_1 + j f_2 + k f_3 \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \times \vec{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\hat{i}(a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) - \hat{j}(a_1 b_3 - b_1 a_3) - \hat{k}(a_1 b_2 - b_1 a_2)$$

$$\vec{a} \Rightarrow a_1 \hat{i} + a_2 \hat{j} + a_3 \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{b} \Rightarrow b_1 \hat{i} + b_2 \hat{j} + b_3 \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \Rightarrow a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

Dot(.) product $\rightarrow$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = 0$$

$$\hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = 0$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} \Rightarrow 1$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \hat{i} = 0$$

GRADIENT OF A SCALAR FIELD.

Definition. Let $f(x, y, z)$ be defined and differentiable at each point (x, y, z) in a certain region of space (i.e., defines a differentiable scalar field). Then the gradient of f , written as ∇f or $\text{grad } f$, is defined as

$$\nabla f \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) f \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}.$$

It should be noted that ∇f is a vector whose three successive components are $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$. Thus the gradient of a scalar field defines a vector field. If f is a scalar point function, then ∇f is a vector point function.

FORMULAS INVOLVING GRADIENT.

Theorem 1. Gradient of the sum of two scalar point functions. If f and g are two scalar point functions, then

$$\nabla(f+g) = \nabla f + \nabla g$$

$$\text{grad}(f+g) = \text{grad } f + \text{grad } g$$

Theorem 2. Gradient of a constant. The necessary and sufficient condition for a scalar point function to be constant is that $\nabla f = 0$.

Theorem 3. Gradient of the product of two scalar point functions. If f and g are scalar point functions, then $\text{grad}(fg) = f \text{ grad } g + g \text{ grad } f$ or

$$\nabla(fg) = f \nabla g + g \nabla f.$$

Theorem 4. Gradient of the quotient of two scalar functions. If f and g are two scalar point functions, then $\nabla \left(\frac{f}{g} \right) = \frac{g \nabla f - f \nabla g}{g^2}$.

Q. If $\mathbf{F} = e^{xy}\mathbf{i} + (x - 2y)\mathbf{j} + x\sin y\mathbf{k}$, calculate

→ (i) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} = [ye^{xy}\mathbf{i}] + \mathbf{j} + \sin y\mathbf{k}$

→ (ii) $\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + x\cos y\mathbf{k}$

(iii) $\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{F}}{\partial x^2} = y^2 e^{xy}\mathbf{i}$

$\eta = xi + yj + zk$ (iv) $\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{F}}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial y} \right)$

→ (v) $\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{F}}{\partial y^2}$

$x^2 e^{xy}\mathbf{i} - 0 + x(-\sin y)\mathbf{k}$

$x^2 e^{xy}\mathbf{i} - x\sin y\mathbf{k}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = 0 \quad \hat{i} \times \hat{k} = -\hat{j}$$

$$\hat{j} \times \hat{j} = 0$$

$$\hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0$$

Q. If $\mathbf{u} = xyz\mathbf{i} + xz^2\mathbf{j} - y^3\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{v} = x^3\mathbf{i} - xyz\mathbf{j} + x^2z\mathbf{k}$, calculate $\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial y^2} \times \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial x^2}$ at the point $(1,1,0)$.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial y} = xz\hat{i} + 0 - 3y^2\hat{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial y^2} = 0 + 0 - 6y\hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow -6y\hat{k}$$

$$\text{at } (1,1,0) \Rightarrow -6\hat{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial x} = 3x^2\hat{i} - yz\hat{j} + 2xz\hat{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial x^2} = 6x\hat{i} - 0 + 2z\hat{k}$$

$$\text{at } (1,1,0) = 6\hat{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial y^2} \times \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -6\hat{k} \times 6\hat{i} \Rightarrow -36\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = -36\hat{j}$$