

ch 1

" vector

1- Vector between Two points:-

$$A (x_A, y_A, z_A)$$

$$B (x_B, y_B, z_B)$$

$$\vec{AB} = B - A = \langle x_B - x_A, y_B - y_A, z_B - z_A \rangle$$

2- distance between two points:-

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2 + (z_B - z_A)^2}$$

3- Vector operations :-

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{a}_x + A_y \hat{a}_y + A_z \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \hat{a}_x + B_y \hat{a}_y + B_z \hat{a}_z$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \text{magnitude} = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$$

$$\vec{u}_A = \text{unit vector} = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

$$\vec{A} = 2\hat{a}_x + 5\hat{a}_y + 6\hat{a}_z = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2 + 6^2}$$

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الاوراق خاصة بالمشاركين لا احل نشرها

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (A_x + B_x) \hat{a}_x + (A_y + B_y) \hat{a}_y + (A_z + B_z) \hat{a}_z$$

• Dot product $\rightarrow$ الناتج مقدار

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

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

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

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$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$

perpendicular

المكون

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

متجه

$$\text{proj } A_B = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|} \vec{u}_B$$

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

$$\text{proj } B_A = \frac{\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}}{|\vec{B}| |\vec{A}|} \vec{u}_A$$

$$\text{proj } A_B + \text{Normal comp } A_B = \vec{A}$$

• Cross - Product :-



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} +\hat{a}_x & -\hat{a}_y & +\hat{a}_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (A_y B_z - B_y A_z) \hat{a}_x - (A_x B_z - B_x A_z) \hat{a}_y + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{a}_z$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|}$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = 0 \quad \theta = 0$$

Short distance

$$d = \frac{|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}|}{|\vec{B}|}$$

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الاوراق خاصة بالمشاركين لا احل نشرها

Q₁

$$\vec{A} = 6\hat{a}_x + 2\hat{a}_y - 3\hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{B} = 3\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y$$

$$\text{comp}_{AB} = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|} \quad \text{comp}_{AB}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = (6 \cdot 3) + (2 \cdot -1) + (-3 \cdot 0)$$

$$= 18 - 2 + 0 = 16$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\text{comp}_{AB} = \frac{16}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \vec{u}_B$$

$$\vec{u}_B = \frac{3\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\text{comp}_{AB} = \left(\frac{16}{\sqrt{10}} \right) \cdot \frac{3\hat{a}_x - \hat{a}_y}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$= \frac{16 \times 3}{10} \hat{a}_x - \frac{16}{10} \hat{a}_y$$

CH 2

"coordinates system"

1 - coordinates system :-

- cartesian :-

$$(x, y, z)$$

- cylinder :-

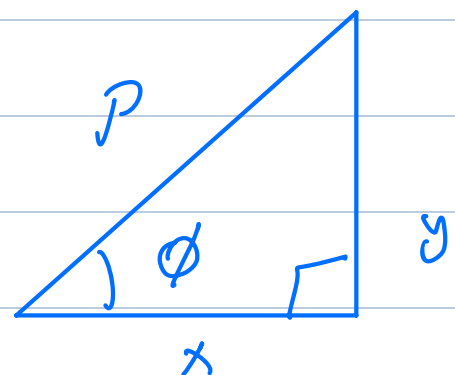
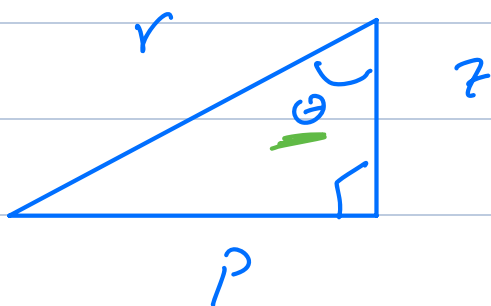
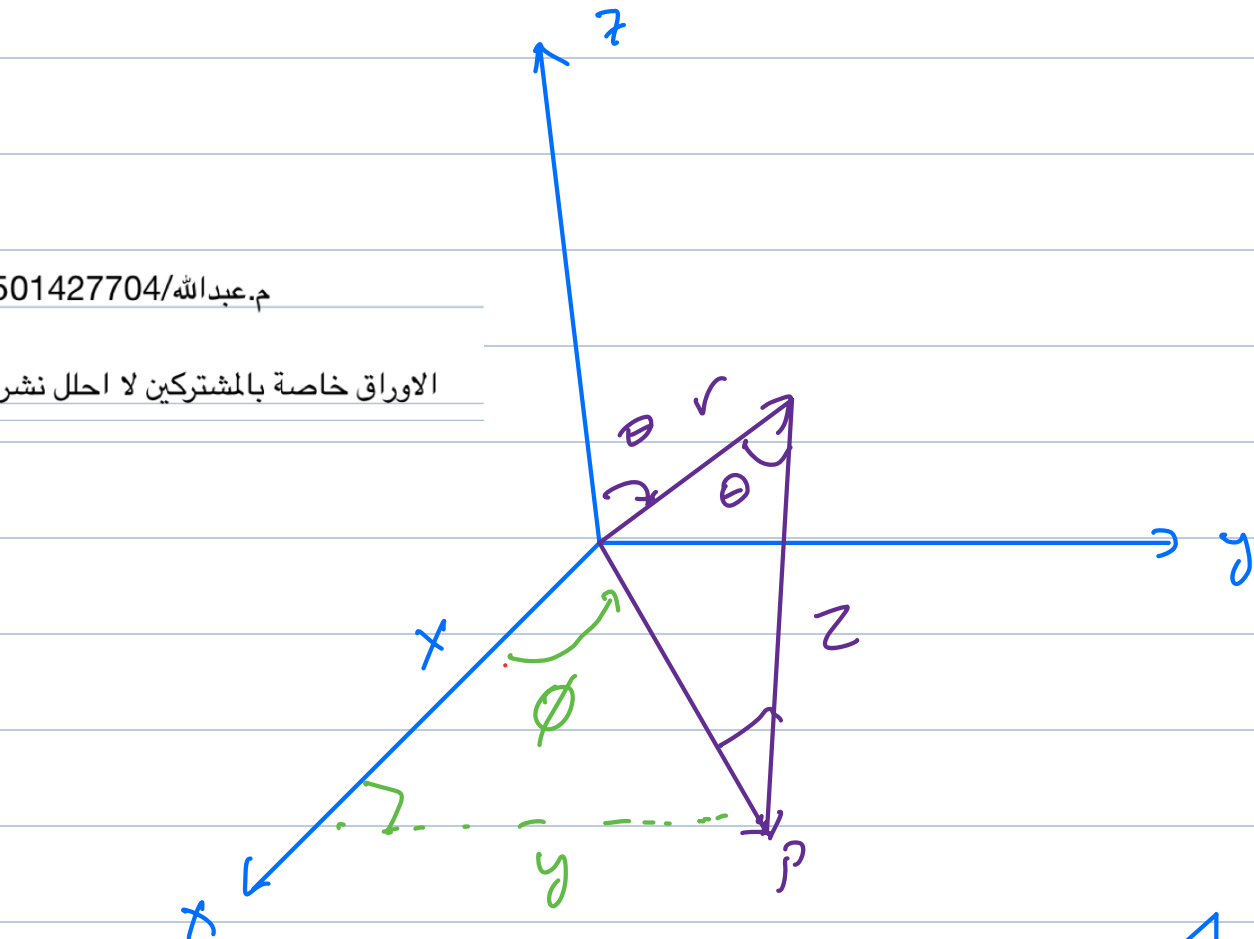
$$(r, \phi, z)$$

- spherical :-

$$(r, \theta, \phi)$$

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الاوراق خاصة بالمشاركين لا احلل نشرها



$$r^2 = p^2 + z^2$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$p = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{p}{z}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = p^2$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{x}{p}$$

$$x = p \cos \phi$$

$$y = p \sin \phi$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

2- Change between coordinate:-

point $\rightarrow$ القوائين الى فوق

scalar $\rightarrow$;

vector $\rightarrow$ المصفوفات الى تحت

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الاوراق خاصة بالمشاركين لا احل نشرها

Cart $\leftrightarrow$ cyl

	A_p	A_ϕ	A_z
A_x	$\cos \phi$	$\sin \phi$	0
A_y	$\sin \phi$	$\cos \phi$	0
A_z	0	0	1

$$A_p = A_x \cos \phi + A_y \sin \phi + 0 A_z$$

$$A_x = \cos \phi A_p + A_\phi \sin \phi + 0 A_z$$

$$A_\phi = A_x \sin \phi + A_y \cos \phi + A_z 0$$

$$A_z = \cancel{A_r \cos \theta} - A_\theta \sin \theta + \cancel{A_\phi (0)}$$

$$A_z = -A_\theta \sin \theta$$

cart $\rightarrow$ sph
 $\leftarrow$

	A_r	A_θ	A_ϕ
A_x	$\sin \theta \cos \phi$	$\cos \theta \cos \phi$	$-\sin \phi$
A_y	$\sin \theta \sin \phi$	$\cos \theta \sin \phi$	$\cos \phi$
A_z	<u>$\cos \theta$</u>	$-\sin \theta$	0

cyl $\rightarrow$ sph
 $\leftarrow$

	A_r	A_θ	A_ϕ
A_ρ	$\sin \theta$	$\cos \theta$	0
A_ϕ	0	0	1
A_z	$\cos \theta$	$-\sin \theta$	0

Ex:-

points (3, 4, 5) find cyl and sphere
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x \quad y \quad z$

cyl (ρ, ϕ, z)

sph (r, θ, ϕ)

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = 53.13^\circ$$

$$z = 5$$

cyl (5, 53.13°, 5)

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\rho}{z} = 45^\circ$$

sph ($5\sqrt{2}, 45^\circ, 53.13^\circ$)

Ex:-

$$v = 6 \rho z^2$$

$$V = 6 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} z^2 \quad \text{cart}$$

$$v = 6 r \sin \theta (r \cos \theta)^2 \quad \text{sph}$$

Ex:-

$$\vec{E} = x y \hat{r} + 2 z \hat{y} + 2 y \hat{z}$$

at $(0, 1, 1)$

$$\vec{E} = 2 \hat{y} + 2 \hat{z}$$

$\vec{E}_0$ $\vec{E}_z$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = 90^\circ$$

	A_x	A_ϕ	A_z
A_x	$\cos \phi$	$\sin \phi$	0
A_y	$\sin \phi$	$\cos \phi$	0
A_z	0	0	1

$$\vec{E}_p = \vec{E}_x \cos \phi + \vec{E}_y \sin \phi + \vec{E}_z / (0)$$

$$\vec{E}_p = \vec{E}_y \sin \phi = 2 \sin(90^\circ) = 2$$

$$\vec{E}_\phi = \vec{E}_y \cos \phi = 2 \cos(90^\circ) = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_z = 2$$

$$\vec{E}_{clg} = 2 \hat{r} + 2 \hat{z}$$

$$\vec{E}_{sph} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{r} \quad \text{Try it}$$

"vector calculus"

1- length:- $\vec{dl}$

$$\vec{dl} = dx \hat{a}_x + dy \hat{a}_y + dz \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{dl} = \boxed{dp} \hat{a}_y + \underline{p} \boxed{d\theta} \hat{a}_\theta + dz \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{dl} = dr \hat{a}_r + \boxed{r} \boxed{d\theta} \hat{a}_\theta + \boxed{r \sin \theta} \boxed{d\phi} \hat{a}_\phi$$

2- Area:-

$$\vec{ds} = dx dy \hat{a}_z = dy dz \hat{a}_x = dz dx \hat{a}_y$$

$$\vec{ds} = p d\theta dz \hat{a}_r = dp dz \hat{a}_\theta = p d\theta dp \hat{a}_z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{ds} &= r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \hat{a}_r = r dr d\theta \hat{a}_\theta \\ &= r \sin \theta dr d\phi \hat{a}_\phi \end{aligned}$$

3- Volume :-

$$\overrightarrow{dV} = dx dy dz$$

$$\overrightarrow{dV} = \rho \, d\rho \, d\phi \, dz$$

$$\overrightarrow{dV} = r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

4- Gradient :- $\nabla v \rightarrow$ الناتج متجه

$$\nabla v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \hat{a}_x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \hat{a}_y + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \hat{a}_z$$

$$\nabla v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \rho} \hat{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \phi} \hat{a}_\phi + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \hat{a}_z$$

$$\nabla v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \hat{a}_r + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \hat{a}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \phi} \hat{a}_\phi$$

Ex:-

i) $v = 8x^2 y z$ ∇v

$$= 16xy z \hat{a}_x + 8x^2 z \hat{a}_y + 8x^2 y \hat{a}_z$$

ii) $v = 6\rho^2 (\sin \phi) z^2$

$$\nabla v = 12\rho (\sin \phi) z^2 \hat{a}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} 6\rho^2 (\cos \phi) z^2 \hat{a}_\phi + 6\rho^2 (\sin \phi) 2z \hat{a}_z$$

$$iii) \quad v = 7 r^2 \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$\nabla v = 14 r \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{a}_r + 7 r \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{a}_\theta + 7 r (-\sin \theta) \hat{a}_\phi$$

5- divergence Theorm:- $\rightarrow$ scalar الناتج
مقدار

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \quad \text{cart}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho A_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \quad \text{cyl}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \quad \text{sph}$$

Ex:-

$$\vec{A} = \boxed{6xy^2z} \hat{a}_x + 8yz \hat{a}_y + \boxed{5x} \hat{a}_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = 6y^2z + 8z + 0$$

$$\vec{A} = \boxed{3\rho \sin \phi} \hat{a}_\rho + \boxed{5 \cos \phi} \hat{a}_\phi + \boxed{6z} \hat{a}_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho A_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} [3\rho^2 \sin \phi] + \frac{1}{\rho} [-5 \sin \phi] + 6$$

$$= 6 \sin \phi - \frac{5 \sin \phi}{\rho} + 6$$

$$\vec{A} = 3r \sin \theta \hat{a}_r + 5 \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{a}_\phi + 6r \hat{a}_\theta$$

$$= 9 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} [5 \sin \phi (-\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)] + 0$$

6- Stokes' Theorem:-

vector $\leftarrow \vec{\omega}$
 ω

$$\oint \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iiint \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ \hat{a}_x & \hat{a}_y & \hat{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ \hat{a}_\rho & \rho \hat{a}_\phi & \hat{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_\rho & \rho A_\phi & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ \hat{a}_r & r \hat{a}_\theta & r \sin \theta \hat{a}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & r A_\theta & r \sin \theta A_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

Ex 10

$$\vec{A} = 6y \hat{a}_x + 5xy \hat{a}_y + 7z \hat{a}_z$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ \hat{a}_x & \hat{a}_y & \hat{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 6y & 5xy & 7z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \hat{a}_x - 0 \hat{a}_y + [5y - 6] \hat{a}_z$$

$$= [5y - 6] \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{A} = 3\rho \sin \phi \hat{a}_\rho + 5z \hat{a}_z$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ \hat{a}_\rho & \rho \hat{a}_\phi & \hat{a}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3\rho \sin \phi & \rho & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{\rho}} [0 \hat{a}_\rho - 0 \hat{a}_\phi - 3 \cos \phi \hat{a}_z]$$

$$= -3 \cos \phi \hat{a}_z$$

$$\vec{A} = 3r \sin \theta \, a_r + 5 \cos \theta \sin \phi \, a_\theta + 7r \, a_\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[(7r^2 \cos \theta - 3r \cos \theta \cos \phi) a_r - (18r \sin \theta) r a_\theta + (5 \sin \phi \cos \theta - 3r \cos \theta r \sin \theta) \right]$$