

Problems 4c

November 7, 2012

Practice with index notation

Borrowed from Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*

1. Prove the following identities using index notation.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) &= \mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) \\ \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) &= \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) - \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \\ (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}) &= (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{d}) - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{d})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\end{aligned}$$

2. The grad operator, ∇ , is treated like a vector with components $\nabla_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$, but it is also an operator. The thing to remember is that it always obeys the product rule. For example, for a function, f , and a vector, \mathbf{a} ,

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{a}) &= \nabla_i (fa_i) \\ &= (\nabla_i f) a_i + f \nabla_i a_i \\ &= (\nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{a} + f \nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}\end{aligned}$$

Prove the following two identities. Both of these require results involving symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \nabla f &= 0 \\ \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

3. Prove the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times (f\mathbf{a}) &= (\nabla f) \times \mathbf{a} + f \nabla \times \mathbf{a} \\ \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{a} \\ \nabla(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) &= (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{b} + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{b} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) \\ \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) &= \mathbf{b} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) - \mathbf{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{b}) \\ \nabla \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) &= \mathbf{a}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{b}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{b}\end{aligned}$$