

# TC

TD: 1

des opérateurs vectoriels.

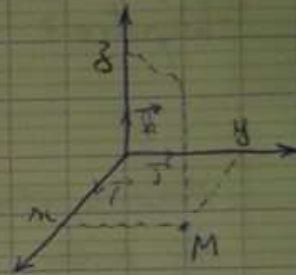
I. 1: opérateur nabla  $\vec{\nabla}$

Systèmes de coordonnées cartésiennes:

$$\|\vec{i}\| = \|\vec{j}\| = \|\vec{k}\| = 1$$

$$\vec{OM} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$



L'opérateur  $\vec{\nabla}$  "nabla" est un opérateur aux dérivées partielles. Il permet de déterminer le gradient, la divergence, le rotationnel et le laplacien.

I. 2: le gradient

$f$ : fonction scalaire:  $f(x, y, z)$

par exemple:  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y + z^2$

la définition du gradient:

$$\vec{\text{grad}} f = \vec{\nabla} f$$

$$\vec{\text{grad}} f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

I-3/ la divergence:

definition: soit un vecteur  $\vec{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_x & \vec{i} \\ a_y & \vec{j} \\ a_z & \vec{k} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{B} \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{pmatrix}$$

- le rotationnel:

soit le vecteur  $\vec{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \vec{\nabla} \wedge \vec{A}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{i} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & a_x \\ \vec{j} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & a_y \\ \vec{k} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & a_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \vec{i} \\ \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \vec{j} \\ \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} \vec{k} \end{pmatrix}$$

EXO1:

démontrer que  $\text{rot}(\text{grad } G) = \vec{0}$

sachant que:  $G$  est une fonction scalaire.

$$\text{grad } G = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial G(x,y,z)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial G(x,y,z)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G(x,y,z)}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rot}(\text{grad } G) = \begin{pmatrix} i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \\ j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \\ k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rot}(\text{grad } G) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y \partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \right) = 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

EXO2:

- $\text{div}(\text{rot } \vec{A}) = 0$
- $\text{div}(G \vec{A}) = G \text{div} \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \text{grad } G$
- $\text{div}(\vec{A} \wedge \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot \text{rot } \vec{A} - \vec{A} \cdot \text{rot } \vec{B}$