

2.13

Calculate divergence of curl of:

a) \vec{x} $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3$

Cartesian

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{x} = \hat{i} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \hat{j} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{k} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{x} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 r) = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot 3r^2 = 3$$

Spherical

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{x} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} \hat{\phi} = \vec{0}$$

b) \vec{x}/r : $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right)$

$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{x \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2x + y \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2y + z \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2z}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{-3/2}}$$

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

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \frac{\vec{x}}{r} = \hat{i} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{z}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) \right] + \hat{j} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{z}{r} \right) \right] + \hat{k} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \right]$$

$$= \hat{i} \left[\frac{z}{r^3} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2y - \frac{y}{r^3} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2z \right] + \dots = \vec{0}$$

c) $\hat{k} \times \vec{x} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = -\hat{i}y + \hat{j}x$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\hat{k} \cdot \vec{x}) = -\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\hat{k} \cdot \vec{x}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 0 + (1 - -1)\hat{k} = 2\hat{k}$$

$$\hat{k} \times \vec{r} = r \sin \theta \hat{\phi}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\hat{k} \times \vec{r}) = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (r \sin \theta) = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times (\hat{k} \times \vec{r}) = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta r \sin \theta) \hat{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \cdot r \sin \theta) \hat{\theta}$$

$$= 2 \cos \theta \hat{r} - 2 \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \quad (= 2\hat{k})$$