

# Електродинамика

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## 0.1 Преговор от векторния анализ

### Многократни произведения

В много от задачите, които ще решаваме през годината ще ползваме следните свойства:

$$A \cdot B = B \cdot A \quad (1)$$

$$A \times B = -B \times A \quad (2)$$

$$A \times A = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(A \cdot B) C = A \cdot (BC) \quad (4)$$

$$(A \times B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \times C) \quad (5)$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = B(A \cdot C) - C(A \cdot B) \quad (6)$$

$$(A \times B) \cdot (C \times D) = (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) - (A \cdot D)(B \cdot C) \quad (7)$$

$$(A \cdot \Phi) \cdot B = A \cdot (\Phi \cdot B) = A \cdot \Phi \cdot B \quad (8)$$

$$(A \times \Phi) \cdot B = A \cdot (\Phi \times B) \quad (9)$$

където  $A, B, C, D$  са вектори, а  $\Phi$  тензор. Ако изрично не е казано, то се подразбира следното правило: вектори пишем с големи латински букви, скаларите с малки гръцки букви, а тензори с големи гръцки букви.

### Ортогонални координатни системи

В произволна ортогонална координатна система (с координати  $q_1, q_2, q_3$ ) квадрата на дължината се задава с формулата:

$$dl^2 = h_1^2 dq_1^2 + h_2^2 dq_2^2 + h_3^2 dq_3^2, \quad (10)$$

а обема с формулата:

$$dV = h_1 h_2 h_3 dq_1 dq_2 dq_3, \quad (11)$$

където  $h_i$  са коефициенти на Ламе и се дават с

$$h_i = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i}\right)^2}. \quad (12)$$

Различните диференциални операции се записват така:

$$(\nabla \varphi)_i = (\text{grad} \varphi)_i = \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_i}; \quad (13)$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = \text{div} A = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (h_2 h_3 A_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} (h_1 h_3 A_2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} (h_1 h_2 A_3) \right]; \quad (14)$$

$$\nabla \times A = \text{rot} A = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{e_1}{h_2 h_3} & \frac{e_2}{h_1 h_3} & \frac{e_3}{h_2 h_1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \\ h_1 A_1 & h_2 A_2 & h_3 A_3 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \nabla^2 \varphi = \nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = \text{div} (\text{grad} \varphi) = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} \left( \frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} \left( \frac{h_1 h_3}{h_2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \left( \frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q_3} \right) \right]; \quad (16)$$

където  $A$  и  $\nabla$  са вектори, а  $\varphi$  е скалар.

### Декартови координати

В Декартова координатна система имаме:  $h_x = 1, h_y = 1, h_z = 1$  следователно набла оператора е

$$\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), \quad (17)$$

а оператора на Лаплас е

$$\Delta = \nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad}) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (18)$$

### Сферични координати

В сферична координатна система имаме:

$$x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \alpha, \quad y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \alpha, \quad z = r \cos \vartheta; \quad (19)$$

$$h_r = 1, \quad h_\vartheta = r, \quad h_\alpha = r \sin \vartheta; \quad (20)$$

следователно различните диференциални операции в сферична координатна система се записват така:

$$\nabla \varphi = \operatorname{grad} \varphi = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \mathbf{e}_\vartheta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} + \mathbf{e}_\alpha \frac{1}{r \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha}; \quad (21)$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = \operatorname{div} A = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\vartheta \sin \vartheta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial \alpha}; \quad (22)$$

$$(\nabla \times A)_r = (\operatorname{rot} A)_r = \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} (A_\alpha \sin \vartheta) - \frac{\partial A_\vartheta}{\partial \alpha} \right]; \quad (23)$$

$$(\nabla \times A)_\vartheta = (\operatorname{rot} A)_\vartheta = \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\alpha); \quad (24)$$

$$(\nabla \times A)_\alpha = (\operatorname{rot} A)_\alpha = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r A_\vartheta)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \vartheta}; \quad (25)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \nabla^2 \varphi = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} \varphi) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha^2}; \quad (26)$$

### Цилиндрични координати

В цилиндрична координатна система имаме:

$$x = r \cos \alpha, \quad y = r \sin \alpha, \quad z = z; \quad (27)$$

$$h_r = 1, \quad h_\alpha = r, \quad h_z = 1; \quad (28)$$

следователно различните диференциални операции в цилиндрична координатна система се записват така:

$$\nabla \varphi = \operatorname{grad} \varphi = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \mathbf{e}_\alpha \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}; \quad (29)$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = \operatorname{div} A = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}; \quad (30)$$

$$(\nabla \times A)_r = (\operatorname{rot} A)_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial A_\alpha}{\partial z}; \quad (31)$$

$$(\nabla \times A)_\alpha = (\operatorname{rot} A)_\alpha = \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r}; \quad (32)$$

$$(\nabla \times A)_z = (\operatorname{rot} A)_z = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r A_\alpha)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \alpha}; \quad (33)$$

$$\Delta\varphi = \nabla^2\varphi = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad}\varphi) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial\alpha^2} + \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial z^2}; \quad (34)$$

### Задачи:

1.1 Докажете тъждествата:

$$(1.1.1) \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad}\varphi) = 0$$

$$(1.1.2) \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}A) = 0$$

$$(1.1.3) \operatorname{grad}(\varphi\psi) = \varphi\operatorname{grad}\psi + \psi\operatorname{grad}\varphi$$

$$(1.1.4) \operatorname{div}(\varphi A) = \varphi \operatorname{div}A + A.\operatorname{grad}\varphi$$

$$(1.1.5) \operatorname{rot}(\varphi A) = \varphi\operatorname{rot}A - A \times \operatorname{grad}\varphi$$

$$(1.1.6) \operatorname{div}(A \times B) = B.\operatorname{rot}A - A.\operatorname{rot}B$$

$$(1.1.7) \operatorname{rot}(A \times B) = A \operatorname{div}B - B \operatorname{div}A + B.\operatorname{grad}A - A.\operatorname{grad}B$$

$$(1.1.8) \operatorname{grad}(A.B) = A \times \operatorname{rot}B + B \times \operatorname{rot}A + B.\operatorname{grad}A + A.\operatorname{grad}B$$

1.2 Пресметнете в Декартова координатна система за радиус вектора  $\mathbf{r}$  ( $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$ ):

$$(1.2.1) \operatorname{div}\mathbf{r}$$

$$(1.2.2) \operatorname{rot}\mathbf{r}$$

$$(1.2.3) \operatorname{grad}\mathbf{r}$$

1.3 Използвайки равенството  $\operatorname{grad}(\varphi(u)) = \frac{d\varphi}{du}\operatorname{grad}u$ , пресметнете в Декартова координатна система:

$$(1.3.1) \operatorname{grad}\varphi(r)$$

$$(1.3.2) \operatorname{div}(\varphi(r)\mathbf{r})$$

$$(1.3.3) \operatorname{rot}(\varphi(r)\mathbf{r})$$

1.4 Намерете функцията  $\varphi(r)$ , която удовлетворява  $\operatorname{div}(\varphi(r)\mathbf{r}) = 0$

1.5 Намерете общия вид на решението за уравнението на Лаплас ( $\nabla.\nabla\varphi = \nabla^2\varphi = \Delta\varphi = 0$ ) в сферични координати, за скаларна функция  $\varphi$ , зависеща само от:

1.5.1  $r$

1.5.2  $\alpha$

1.5.3  $\vartheta$

1.6 Намерете общия вид на решението за уравнението на Лаплас ( $\nabla.\nabla\varphi = \nabla^2\varphi = \Delta\varphi = 0$ ) в цилиндрични координати, за скаларна функция  $\varphi$ , зависеща само от:

1.6.1  $r$

1.6.2  $\alpha$

1.6.3  $z$

1.7 Докажете тъждеството:

$$\Delta A = -\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) + \nabla(\nabla.A) \quad (35)$$

1.8 Ако  $A^2 = \text{const}$ , то докажете тъждеството:

$$(A.\nabla)A = -A \times \operatorname{rot}A \quad (36)$$

## Решения:

1.1.1

$$\text{rot}(\text{grad}\varphi) = \nabla \times (\nabla\varphi) = \underbrace{\nabla \times \nabla}_{=0}(\varphi) = 0$$

Следствие от задачата: ако  $\text{rot}(U) = 0$ , то можем да представим  $U = \text{grad}\varphi$ . Такива полета се наричат консервативни, пример за тях са електростатичното (без магнитна съставляща) и гравитационното.

1.1.2

$$\text{div}(\text{rot}A) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = \underbrace{(\nabla \times \nabla)}_{=0} \cdot A = 0$$

Следствие от задачата: Ако  $\text{div}U = 0$ , то можем да представим  $U = \nabla \times V$ . Такива полета се наричат соленоидални, на пример магнитното поле.

Всяко векторно поле може да се представи като сума от соленоидално поле и консервативно (Фундаментална теорема на векторната алгебра-Теорема на Хелмхолц)

1.1.3

$$\text{grad}(\varphi\psi) = \nabla(\varphi\psi) = \nabla(\varphi_c\psi) + \nabla(\varphi\psi_c) = \varphi_c\nabla(\psi) + \psi_c\nabla(\varphi) = \varphi\nabla\psi + \psi\nabla\varphi$$

1.1.4

$$\text{div}(\varphi A) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi A) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c A) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi A_c) = \varphi_c \nabla \cdot A + (\varphi A_c) \cdot \nabla = \varphi_c \nabla \cdot A + A_c \cdot \nabla \varphi = \varphi \nabla \cdot A + A \cdot \nabla \varphi$$

1.1.5

$$\text{rot}(\varphi A) = \nabla \times (\varphi A) = \nabla \times (\varphi_c A) + \nabla \times (\varphi A_c) = \varphi_c \nabla \times A - (\varphi A_c) \times \nabla = \varphi_c \nabla \times A - A_c \times \nabla \varphi = \varphi \nabla \times A - A \times \nabla \varphi$$

1.1.6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{div}(A \times B) &= \nabla \cdot (A \times B) = \nabla \cdot (A_c \times B) + \nabla \cdot (A \times B_c) = -\nabla \cdot (B \times A_c) + (\nabla \times A) \cdot B_c = \\ &= (\nabla \times A) \cdot B_c - (\nabla \times B) \cdot A_c = B_c \cdot (\nabla \times A) - A_c \cdot (\nabla \times B) \end{aligned}$$

1.1.7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(A \times B) &= \nabla \times (A \times B) = \nabla \times (A_c \times B) + \nabla \times (A \times B_c) = A_c(\nabla \cdot B) - B(\nabla \cdot A_c) + \\ &+ A(\nabla \cdot B_c) - B_c(\nabla \cdot A) = A_c(\nabla \cdot B) - (A_c \cdot \nabla)B + (B_c \cdot \nabla)A - B_c(\nabla \cdot A) = A\nabla \cdot B - B\nabla \cdot A + B \cdot \nabla A - A \cdot \nabla B \end{aligned}$$

1.1.8

$$\nabla(A \cdot B) = \nabla(A_c \cdot B) + \nabla(A \cdot B_c)$$

$$\nabla(A_c \cdot B) = A_c \times (\nabla \times B) + (A_c \cdot \nabla)B$$

$$\nabla(A \cdot B_c) = B_c \times (\nabla \times A) + (B_c \cdot \nabla)A$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\nabla(A \cdot B) = A_c \times (\nabla \times B) + (A_c \cdot \nabla)B + B_c \times (\nabla \times A) + (B_c \cdot \nabla)A$$

1.2.1

$$\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3$$

1.2.2

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{r} = \nabla \times \mathbf{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_x \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} z - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} y \right) + \mathbf{e}_y \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} x - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} z \right) + \mathbf{e}_z \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} y - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} x \right) = (0, 0, 0)$$

1.3.1

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi(r) = \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr} \operatorname{grad} r$$

нека сега пресметнем  $\operatorname{grad} r$

$$(\operatorname{grad} r)_x = \frac{d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$(\operatorname{grad} r)_y = \frac{d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{dy} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$(\operatorname{grad} r)_z = \frac{d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{dz} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{z}{r}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{grad} r = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi(r) = \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr} \operatorname{grad} r = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr}$$

1.3.2

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(\varphi(r) \mathbf{r}) &= \nabla \cdot (\varphi(r) \mathbf{r}) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi_c(r) \mathbf{r}) + \nabla \cdot (\varphi(r) \mathbf{r}_c) = \varphi_c(r) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r}_c) \varphi(r) = \\ \varphi_c(r) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} + (\mathbf{r}_c \cdot \nabla) \varphi(r) &= \varphi(r) \underbrace{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r}}_{=3} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \underbrace{\nabla \varphi(r)}_{=\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr}} = 3\varphi(r) + r \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr} \end{aligned}$$

1.3.3

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (\varphi(r) \mathbf{r}) &= \varphi(r) \underbrace{\nabla \times \mathbf{r}}_{=0} - \mathbf{r} \times \nabla \varphi(r) = \\ &= -\mathbf{r} \times \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr}}_{=0} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

1.4

от предишната задача ползваме

$$\operatorname{div}(\varphi(r) \mathbf{r}) = 3\varphi(r) + r \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{търсим решение на уравнението } 3\varphi(r) + r \frac{d\varphi(r)}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{d\varphi}{\varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \ln r = \ln \varphi - \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln r^{-3} = \ln \frac{\varphi}{\text{const}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\text{const}}{r^3}$$

1.5

От оператора на Лаплас в сферични координати имаме

$$\Delta\varphi = \nabla^2\varphi = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad}\varphi) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\vartheta} \left( \sin\vartheta \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial\alpha^2};$$

$\Rightarrow$

1.5.1

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2r}{r^2} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial r^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial r} = \text{const} \cdot r^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \text{const}_1 + \text{const}_2/r$$

1.5.2

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\vartheta} \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial\alpha^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial\alpha} = \text{const}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \text{const}_1 + \text{const}_2\alpha$$

1.5.3

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left( \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} \right) = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\cos \vartheta}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \vartheta^2} = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \ln \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} \right) - \ln const = - \int \frac{\cos \vartheta}{\sin \vartheta} \partial \vartheta = - \int \frac{\partial \sin \vartheta}{\sin \vartheta} = - \ln (\sin \vartheta) \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} = \frac{const}{\sin \vartheta} \Rightarrow \varphi = const_1 + const_2 \int \frac{\partial \vartheta}{\sin \vartheta} = const_1 + const_2 \int \frac{\partial \vartheta}{2 \sin (\vartheta/2) \cos (\vartheta/2)} = \\
&= const_1 + const_2 \int \frac{\partial \vartheta}{2 \tan (\vartheta/2) \cos^2 (\vartheta/2)} = const_1 + const_2 \int \frac{\partial \tan (\vartheta/2)}{\tan (\vartheta/2)} \Rightarrow \\
\varphi &= const_1 + const_2 \ln (\tan (\vartheta/2))
\end{aligned}$$

1.6

От оператора на Лаплас в цилиндрични координати имаме

$$\Delta \varphi = \nabla^2 \varphi = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} \varphi) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2};$$

$\Rightarrow$

1.6.1

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right) = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{const}{r} \\
&\Rightarrow \varphi = const_1 + const_2 \ln r
\end{aligned}$$

1.6.2

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \alpha^2} = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} = const \\
&\Rightarrow \varphi = const_1 + const_2 \alpha
\end{aligned}$$

1.6.3

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = const \\
\varphi &= const_1 + const_2 z
\end{aligned}$$

1.7

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) A \\ &\Rightarrow (\nabla \cdot \nabla) A = \Delta A = -\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) + \nabla(\nabla \cdot A)\end{aligned}$$

1.8

$$\begin{aligned}A \times (\nabla \times B) &= \nabla(B \cdot A) - (A \cdot \nabla) B = (\nabla B) \cdot A - A \cdot (\nabla B) \\ B &= A \Rightarrow A \times (\nabla \times A) = (\nabla A) \cdot A - A \cdot (\nabla A)\end{aligned}$$

от  $A^2 = \text{const} \Rightarrow \nabla(A \cdot A) = 0$ , но  $\nabla(A \cdot A) = (\nabla A) \cdot A + (A \cdot \nabla) A = 2(\nabla A) \cdot A \Rightarrow (\nabla A) \cdot A = 0$   
окончательно  $\Rightarrow$

$$A \cdot (\nabla A) = -A \times (\nabla \times A) + (A \cdot \nabla) A = -A \times \text{rot} A$$