

Tabla 1

En adelante se considerarán ϕ , φ y \vec{A} funciones escalares y vectoriales bien definidas, V es un volumen tridimensional con elemento de volumen d^3x , S es la superficie cerrada dos dimensional que es el contorno de V , con elemento de área da y normal saliente \vec{n} .

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{A} d^3x = \int_S \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} da \quad (\text{Teorema de la divergencia})$$

$$\int_V \nabla \psi d^3x = \int_S \psi \vec{n} da$$

$$\int_V \nabla \times \vec{A} d^3x = \int_S \vec{n} \times \vec{A} da$$

$$\int_V (\phi \nabla^2 \psi + \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \psi) d^3x = \int_S \phi \vec{n} \cdot \nabla \psi da \quad (\text{Primer identidad de Green})$$

$$\int_V (\phi \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \phi) d^3x = \int_S (\phi \nabla \psi - \psi \nabla \phi) \cdot \vec{n} da \quad (\text{Teorema de Green})$$

En adelante se considerarán S es una superficie abierta y C el contorno de la misma, con elemento de línea $d\vec{l}$. La normal \vec{n} a S es definida por la regla de la mano derecha en relación con la dirección de la integral de línea alrededor de C .

$$\int_S (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{n} da = \oint_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (\text{Teorema de Stokes})$$

$$\int_S \vec{n} \times \nabla \psi da = \oint_C \psi d\vec{l}$$

Tabla 2

Si \vec{x} es la coordenada de un punto con respecto a cierto origen, con magnitud $r = |\vec{x}|$, y $\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{x}}{r}$ es un vector radial unitario, entonces

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{x} = 3 \quad \nabla \times \vec{x} = 0 \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{2}{r} \quad \nabla \times \vec{n} = 0 \quad (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{n} = \frac{1}{r} [\vec{a} - \vec{n}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n})] \equiv \frac{\vec{a}_\perp}{r}$$

Tabla 3

Constantes Físicas.

Permitividad del vacío	$\epsilon_0 = 8,854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$
Permeabilidad del vacío	$\mu_0 = 4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Hy/m}$
Carga del electrón	$e = 1,6021 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Masa del electrón en reposo	$m_0 = 9,1091 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Relación carga masa del electrón	$\frac{e}{m_0} = 1,758796 \times 10^{11} \text{ C/kg}$
Masa del protón en reposo	$m_p = 1,67252 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Velocidad de la luz en el vacío	$c = 2,997925 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
Conductividad del cobre	$\sigma_{Cu} = 5,88 \times 10^7 \text{ mhos/m}$

Tabla 4

	<u>Cartesianas</u>	<u>Cilíndricas</u>	<u>Esféricas</u>
$grad \psi = \nabla \psi$	$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \hat{k}$	$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \hat{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} \hat{\phi} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$	$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \varphi} \hat{\phi}$
$div A = \nabla \cdot A$	$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial(r^2 A_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(\sin \theta A_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}$
$rot A = \nabla \times A$	$\left[\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right] \hat{i} + \left[\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right] \hat{j} + \left[\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right] \hat{k}$	$\left[\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial z} \right] \hat{\rho} + \left[\frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} \right] \hat{\phi} + \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial(\rho A_\varphi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \varphi} \right] \hat{k}$	$\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin \theta A_\varphi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \varphi} \right] \hat{r} + \left[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r A_\varphi)}{\partial r} \right] \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(r A_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \hat{\phi}$
$Lapl \psi = \nabla^2 \psi = div(grad \psi)$	$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left[\rho \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \right] + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2}$

Tabla 5

$\nabla(\phi + \psi) = \nabla \phi + \nabla \psi$	$\nabla \cdot \nabla \phi = \nabla^2 \phi$
$\nabla \cdot (A + B) = \nabla \cdot A + \nabla \cdot B$	$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times A = 0$
$\nabla(\phi \psi) = \phi \nabla \psi + \psi \nabla \phi$	$\nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0$
$\nabla \cdot (\psi A) = A \cdot \nabla \psi + \psi \nabla \cdot A$	$\nabla \times \nabla \times A = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$
$\nabla \cdot (A \times B) = B \cdot \nabla \times A - A \cdot \nabla \times B$	$\nabla^2 A = \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla \times \nabla \times A$
$\nabla \times (\phi A) = \nabla \phi \times A + \phi \nabla \times A$	$A \cdot B \times C = B \cdot C \times A = C \cdot A \times B$
$\nabla(A \cdot B) = (A \cdot \nabla) B + (B \cdot \nabla) A + A \times (\nabla \times B) + B \times (\nabla \times A)$	$A \times (B \times C) = B(A \cdot C) - C(A \cdot B)$
$\nabla \times (A \times B) = A \nabla \cdot B - B \nabla \cdot A + (B \cdot \nabla) A - (A \cdot \nabla) B$	