



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \phi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} i + \psi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} i + \phi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} j + \psi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} j + \phi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} k + \psi \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} k \\
&= \phi \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} k \right) + \psi \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} k \right) \\
&= \phi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \psi + \psi \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \phi \\
\therefore \quad \nabla(\phi \psi) &= \phi \nabla \psi + \psi \nabla \phi
\end{aligned}$$

(5) Prove  $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) [(A_1 + B_1)i + (A_2 + B_2)j + (A_3 + B_3)k] \\
&= \frac{\partial(A_1 + B_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_2 + B_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_3 + B_3)}{\partial z} = \text{LHS}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k) \\
&= \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} \\
&= \frac{\partial(A_1 + B_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_2 + B_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_3 + B_3)}{\partial z} = \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

LHS = RHS

$\therefore \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$

(6) Prove  $\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \times (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \times [(A_1 + B_1)i + (A_2 + B_2)j + (A_3 + B_3)k] \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 + B_1 & A_2 + B_2 & A_3 + B_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial(A_3 + B_3)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(A_2 + B_2)}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial(A_3 + B_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1 + B_1)}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial(A_2 + B_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1 + B_1)}{\partial y} \right) k
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \nabla_x(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla_x \mathbf{A} + \nabla_x \mathbf{B}$$

(7) Prove  $\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{A}) = (\nabla \phi) \cdot \mathbf{A} + \phi (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{A}) &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (\phi A_1 i + \phi A_2 j + \phi A_3 k) \\
&= \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial z} = \text{LHS}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\nabla \phi) \cdot \mathbf{A} + \phi (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) &= \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) + \phi \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) \right] \\
&= \left( A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) + \phi \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) \\
&= \left( A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} \right) + \left( A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} \right) + \left( A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} + \phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial z} = \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{A}) = (\nabla \phi) \cdot \mathbf{A} + \phi (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A})$$

(8) Prove  $\nabla_x(\phi \mathbf{A}) = (\nabla \phi)_x \mathbf{A} + \phi (\nabla_x \mathbf{A})$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_x(\phi \mathbf{A}) &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \phi A_1 & \phi A_2 & \phi A_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial(\phi A_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial(\phi A_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\phi A_1)}{\partial y} \right) k \\
&= \left( \phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} - A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) i - \left( \phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) k \\
&= \left[ \left( A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) i - \left( A_3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( A_2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - A_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) k \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[ \left( \phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} \right) i - \left( \phi \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \phi \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \phi \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\
& = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix} + \phi \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
\therefore \quad \nabla_x(\phi \mathbf{A}) & = (\nabla \phi) \times \mathbf{A} + \phi (\nabla_x \mathbf{A})
\end{aligned}$$

(9) Prove  $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{B})$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) & = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
& = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) \cdot [(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2) i - (A_1 B_3 - A_3 B_1) j + (A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1) k] \\
& = \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1 B_3 - A_3 B_1)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial z} \\
\mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) & = (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k) \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\
& = B_1 \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) - B_2 \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) + B_3 \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, by interchanging the variable of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{B}) & = (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\
& = A_1 \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) - A_2 \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right) + A_3 \left( \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{B}) & = \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) - \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right) - \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} \right) \\
& \quad + \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) + \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} \right) - \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = \frac{\partial(A_3 B_1)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(A_2 B_1)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(A_3 B_2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1 B_3)}{\partial y} \\
& = \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_1 B_3 - A_3 B_1)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial z}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \quad \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla_x \mathbf{B})$$

(10) Prove  $\nabla_x(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B})$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) &= \nabla_x \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix} = \nabla_x[(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)i - (A_1 B_3 - A_3 B_1)j + (A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)k] \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2 & A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3 & A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3)}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial(A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)}{\partial y} \right) k \\ &= \text{LHS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) &= \left( B_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + B_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + B_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) - \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k) \\ &= \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + B_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - B_1 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} - B_1 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) i + \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + B_3 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} - B_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} - B_2 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + B_2 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - B_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} - B_3 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} \right) k \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, by interchanging the variable of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) &= \left( A_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k) - \left( \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) \\ &= \left( A_2 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} - A_1 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} - A_1 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} \right) i + \left( A_1 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} - A_2 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} - A_2 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( A_1 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - A_3 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} - A_3 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} \right) k \end{aligned}$$

$(\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} \right) + \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} \right) - \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) - \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right) \right] i \\ &\quad + \left[ \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} \right) + \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} \right) - \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} \right) - \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) \right] j \\ &\quad + \left[ \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} \right) + \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} \right) - \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} \right) - \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} \right) \right] k \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_3 - A_3 B_1)}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_3 B_2 - A_2 B_3)}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial(A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_3 B_2 - A_2 B_3)}{\partial y} \right) k \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3)}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial(A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)}{\partial y} \right) k \\ &= \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

RHS = LHS

$$\therefore \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

(11) Prove  $\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B}_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A}_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{B})$

$$\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3) = \text{LHS}$$

$$(\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} = \left( B_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + B_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + B_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) &= (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k) x \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) B_2 - \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right) B_3 \right] i - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) B_1 - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) B_3 \right] j + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right) B_1 - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) B_2 \right] k \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, by interchanging the variable of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , we have

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} = \left( A_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (B_1 i + B_2 j + B_3 k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{B}) &= (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) x \left[ \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) A_2 - \left( \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} \right) A_3 \right] i - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} \right) A_1 - \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) A_3 \right] j + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} \right) A_1 - \left( \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) A_2 \right] k \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{A})$$

$$= \left( B_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + B_2 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} + B_3 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} \right) i + \left( B_2 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + B_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} + B_3 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} \right) j + \left( B_3 \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} + B_1 \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} + B_2 \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) k$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}_x(\nabla_x \mathbf{B})$$

$$= \left( A_1 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial x} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial x} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial x} \right) i + \left( A_2 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial y} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial y} + A_3 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial y} \right) j + \left( A_3 \frac{\partial B_3}{\partial z} + A_1 \frac{\partial B_1}{\partial z} + A_2 \frac{\partial B_2}{\partial z} \right) k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B}_x (\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A}_x (\nabla_x \mathbf{B}) \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial(A_1 B_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_2 B_2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_3 B_3)}{\partial x} \right) i + \left( \frac{\partial(A_2 B_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_1)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_3 B_3)}{\partial y} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial(A_3 B_3)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_1)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(A_2 B_2)}{\partial z} \right) k \\
&= \frac{\partial(A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3)}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3)}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial(A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3)}{\partial z} k \\
&= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k \right) (A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3) = \text{RHS}
\end{aligned}$$

LHS = RHS

$$\therefore \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{B}_x (\nabla_x \mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{A}_x (\nabla_x \mathbf{B})$$

(12) Prove  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \phi) = \nabla^2 \phi$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot (\nabla \phi) &= \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left( i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) \\
&= \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2 \phi
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot (\nabla \phi) = \nabla^2 \phi$$

(13) Prove  $\nabla_x (\nabla \phi) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_x (\nabla \phi) &= \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) x \left( i \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (\phi_{zy} - \phi_{yz}) i - (\phi_{zx} - \phi_{xz}) j + (\phi_{yx} - \phi_{xy}) k
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $\phi$  has continuous second order partial derivatives, we have

$$\phi_{xy} = \phi_{yx} \qquad \phi_{yz} = \phi_{zy} \qquad \phi_{zx} = \phi_{xz}$$

$$\therefore \nabla_x (\nabla \phi) = 0$$

(14) Prove  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) &= \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial z \partial x} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial z \partial y} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \\
 &= 0 \\
 \therefore \quad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(15) Prove  $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) &= \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \times \left[ \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \right) k \right] \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial z \partial x} \right) i - \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial z^2} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial z \partial y} \right) k \\
 &= \text{LHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left( \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) (A_1 i + A_2 j + A_3 k) \\
 &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial z^2} \right) i + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial z^2} \right) j + \left( \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 A_2}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_3}{\partial y^2} \right) k \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

LHS = RHS

$$\therefore \quad \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{A}$$