

ベクトルの基礎

$$\text{内積 } \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \cdots + a_n b_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta$$

$$|\mathbf{a}|^2 = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a} = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|}{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2}}{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3}$$

$$(\text{コーシー・シュワルツの不等式 } a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 \leq \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2})$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

$$(\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}_1 \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}_2 \cdot \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}_2$$

基底ベクトル \mathbf{e}

$$\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{e}_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_3 \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 = 1, \quad \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{e}_2 \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{e}_3 \cdot \mathbf{e}_1 = 0$$

(正規直交基底：クロネッカーのデルタ δ_{mn} 、 $m = n$ のとき 1, $m \neq n$ のとき 0)

*ベクトルの外積

$$|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y \\ b_x & b_y \end{vmatrix} = a_x b_y - a_y b_x$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = 0$$

*三重積 (スカラー三重積)

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = V \quad (\text{平行六面体の体積})$$

**逆格子ベクトル

$$\mathbf{a}' = \frac{\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}}{V}, \quad \mathbf{b}' = \frac{\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}}{V}, \quad \mathbf{c}' = \frac{\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}}{V}$$

$$\mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}' \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}' \cdot \mathbf{c} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a}' \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b}' \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b}' \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c}' \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c}' \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{a} = V \mathbf{b}' \times \mathbf{c}', \quad \mathbf{b} = V \mathbf{c}' \times \mathbf{a}', \quad \mathbf{c} = V \mathbf{a}' \times \mathbf{b}'$$

$$\mathbf{a}' \cdot (\mathbf{b}' \times \mathbf{c}') = (\mathbf{a}' \times \mathbf{b}') \cdot \mathbf{c}' = \frac{1}{V}$$

ベクトル

*ベクトル解析

$$\nabla U = \text{grad}U = \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right] = [U_x, U_y, U_z] \quad (\text{スカラー場 } U \text{ に対する勾配ベクトル})$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{U} = \text{div}\mathbf{U} = \frac{\partial U_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U_z}{\partial z} \quad (\text{ベクトル場 } \mathbf{U} \text{ の発散})$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{U} = \text{rot}\mathbf{U} = \left[\frac{\partial U_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial U_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial U_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial U_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial U_x}{\partial y} \right] \quad (\text{ベクトル場 } \mathbf{U} \text{ の回転})$$

$$\nabla = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] \quad (\text{ナブラ、ハミルトン演算子})$$

$$\Delta = \nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \quad (\text{ラプラシアン、ラプラス演算子})$$

$$\text{div}(\text{grad}U) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla U) = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} = \Delta U$$