

Vektorianalyysi

k. 2014

Harjoitus 3

Käsitellään ke 26.3.

1. Laske voiman $\vec{F}(r) = (x+yz)\hat{i} + (y+xz)\hat{j} + (z+xy)\hat{k}$ tekemä työ $W = \int_C d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F}$, kun se liikuttaa kappaletta origosta $O = (0,0,0)$ pisteesseen $P = (1,1,1)$
 - a. suoraa viivaa OP pitkin
 - b. käyrää $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ pitkin
 - c. murtoviivaa AO, AB, BP pitkin, kun $A = (1,0,0)$, ja $B = (1,1,0)$.
 - d. Laske $\nabla \times \vec{F}$. Minkä kohtia a-c koskevan johtopäätöksen voit siitä vetää?
2. Tämä tehtävä koskee paikkavektoria $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$.
 - a. Laske $\nabla r, \nabla \cdot \vec{r}, \nabla \times \vec{r}$.
 - b. Osoita, että $\nabla f(r) = f'(r)\hat{r}$ ja $\nabla^2 f(r) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla f(r)) = f''(r) + 2\frac{f'(r)}{r}$.
 - c. Laske $\nabla \frac{1}{r}$ ja $\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r}$.
3. Muurahainen liikkuu (x, y) -tasolla, jonka lämpötila on jakautunut funktion $T(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2$ (astetta) mukaisesti.
 - a. Hahmottele lämpötilan tasa-arvokäyrät (sopiva määrä niitä) eli isotermiit.
 - b. Muurahainen on pisteesä $(2, -1)$. Mihin suuntaan sen tulisi lähteä, jos se haluaisi viilenystä mahdollisimman nopeasti?
 - c. Jos muurahainen liikkuu tähän suuntaan nopeudella k (matkayks./aikayks.), kuinka monta astetta aikayksikössä lämpötila muuttuu?
 - d. Mitä käyrää pitkin muurahaisen tulisi kulkea, jotta lämpötila alenisi koko ajan mahdollisimman paljon. (Adams 12.7, teht. 21).
4. Johda pintojen $x + y + z = 6$ ja $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$ leikkauskäyrän tangentivektorin lauseke pisteesä $(1,2,3)$. (Adams 12.7, teht 27)
5. Laske seuraavien vektoreiden divergenssi ja roottori:
 - a. $xy\hat{i} + (z^2 - 2y)\hat{j} + \cos yz\hat{k}$
 - b. $e^{yz}\hat{i} + e^{xz}\hat{j} + e^{xy}\hat{k}$
 - c. $\frac{x}{y}\hat{i} + \frac{y}{z}\hat{j} + \frac{z}{x}\hat{k}$
6. Osoita oikeaksi seuraavat nablailutulokset:
 - a. $\nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})$
 - b. $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$
 - c. $\nabla \times (\nabla \phi) = 0$
 - d. $\nabla \times (\phi \vec{A}) = (\nabla \phi) \times \vec{A} + \phi(\nabla \times \vec{A})$

1.

Lasketaan voiman \vec{F} siirtymässä C tekemä työ eli $W = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$.

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = (x+yz)\hat{i} + (y+xz)\hat{j} + (z+xy)\hat{k}$$

a.) $C: \vec{r}(t) = t\hat{i} + t\hat{j} + t\hat{k}, \quad t \in [0,1]$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_0^1 \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} dt = \int_0^1 (t+t^2 + t+t^2 + t+t^2) dt \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 (1+t^2) dt = 3 \left[\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{3}t^3 \right]_0^1 = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 3 \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

b.) $C: \vec{r}(t) = t\hat{i} + t^2\hat{j} + t^3\hat{k}, \quad t \in [0,1]$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \hat{i} + 2t\hat{j} + 3t^2\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_0^1 [(t+t^5)\hat{i} + (t^2+t^4)\hat{j} + (t^3+t^7)\hat{k}] \cdot (\hat{i} + 2t\hat{j} + 3t^2\hat{k}) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (t+t^5 + 2t^3 + 2t^5 + 6t^7) dt = \int_0^1 (t+2t^3+2t^5) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^4 + \frac{9}{6}t^6 \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

1. c) C: Muutoväiva $(0,0,0) \xrightarrow{1^\circ} (1,0,0) \xrightarrow{2^\circ} (1,1,0) \xrightarrow{3^\circ} (1,1,1)$

Parametrisoidaan osissa:

$$C_1: \vec{r}_1(t) = t\hat{i}, \quad t \in [0,1] \quad \frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt} = \hat{i}$$

$$C_2: \vec{r}_2(t) = \hat{i} + t\hat{j}, \quad t \in [0,1] \quad \frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt} = \hat{j}$$

$$C_3: \vec{r}_3(t) = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + t\hat{k}, \quad t \in [0,1] \quad \frac{d\vec{r}_3}{dt} = \hat{k}$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 [(t+0)\hat{i} + (0+t)\hat{j} + (0+0)\hat{k}] \cdot \hat{i} dt = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 [(1+t)\hat{i} + (t+0)\hat{j} + (0+t)\hat{k}] \cdot \hat{j} dt = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 [(1+t)\hat{i} + (1+t)\hat{j} + (t+1)\hat{k}] \cdot \hat{k} dt = \int_0^1 (t+1) dt = \frac{1}{2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{5}{2}$$

d) $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x+y+z & y+xz & z+xy \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(x-x) - \hat{j}(y-y) + \hat{k}(z-z) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{F}$ on konservatiivinen

$\Rightarrow \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ riippuu vain reitin päätepisteistä.

FYSA114 Demo 3

2.

$$\text{Olk. } \vec{F} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k} \quad \text{ja } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$a.) \nabla r = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\hat{i} + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\hat{j} + \frac{2z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\hat{k} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \hat{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= 1+1+1 \\ &= 3 \\ &\text{ja lasketaan } \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$b.) \nabla f(r) = \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dx}\hat{i} + \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dy}\hat{j} + \frac{df}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dz}\hat{k}$$

$$= \frac{df}{dr} \nabla r = f'(r)\hat{r}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(r) = \nabla \cdot \nabla f(r) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right) = f''(r) \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \right)^2 + f'(r) \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \cdot 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} - \frac{x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{y^2+z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{y^2+z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

Ja muut
derivaatat
samaan tapaan

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 f &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \\ &= f''(r) \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{y^2+z^2+x^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

[2.]

$$\nabla^2 f = f''(r) + 2f'(r) \underbrace{\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}}_{\frac{1}{r}} = f''(r) + 2f'(r) \frac{1}{r}$$

c.) $\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^2} f \quad , \quad r > 0$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{2}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

3.

$$T(x,y) = x^2 - 2y^2$$

- a.) Tasa-arvokäyrät saadaan kun kiinnitetään funktion T arvo.

$$x^2 - 2y^2 = T_0$$

$$2y^2 = x^2 - T_0$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{T_0}{2}}$$

- b.) Nyt etsitään suunnatun derivaatan minimia.

$$D_{\hat{u}} T = \nabla T \cdot \hat{u} = \|\nabla T\| \underbrace{\hat{u}}_{=1} \cos \phi$$

Minimi löytyy kun $\phi = -\pi$, eli suunta on $-\nabla T$

$$\text{Nyt } \nabla T = 2x\hat{i} - 4y\hat{j} \stackrel{(2,-1)}{\Leftarrow} 4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}$$

$$-\nabla T(2,-1) = \underline{-4\hat{i} - 4\hat{j}} \quad \text{eli normitettuna } \hat{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\hat{i} - \hat{j})$$

- c.) Lasketaan $\frac{dT}{dt}$ kun $x = x(t)$ ja $y = y(t)$

$$\text{s.e. } \vec{V} = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} = k\hat{u} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}(-\hat{i} - \hat{j})$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \nabla T \cdot \vec{r}'(t)$$

$$\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} (4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}) \cdot \frac{k}{\sqrt{2}}(-\hat{i} - \hat{j}) = -k\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -4\sqrt{2}k$$

$$(x,y) = (2,-1)$$

3. d.) Muurahaisen tulee kulkea jatkuvalta
suuntaan $-\nabla T = 2x\hat{i} - 4y\hat{j}$

Pitää olla $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 2x\hat{i} - 4y\hat{j}$, missä $\vec{r}(t)$ on
reitin parametriesitys.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -4y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 e^{2t} \\ y = y_0 e^{-4t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow e^{2t} = \frac{x}{x_0} \\ = y_0 (e^{2t})^{-2} = y_0 \left(\frac{x}{x_0}\right)^{-2} \\ = \frac{y_0 x_0^2}{x^2}$$

Eli reitti on käyrä $y = \frac{C}{x^2}$

Jos $y(2) = -1 \Rightarrow -1 = \frac{C}{4} \Rightarrow C = -4 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{4}{x^2}$
 ↑ Muurahaisen lähtöpiste.

Toinen tapa laskea nämä käyrät on laskea
lämpätilan tasa-arvokäyrille kohdistuvat leikkaajat.

$$F(x, y) = x^2 - 2y^2 - T_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = -\frac{2x}{-4y} = \frac{x}{2y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy_1}{dx} = -\frac{2y_1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y_1} dy_1 = - \int \frac{2}{x} dx \Rightarrow \ln|y_1| = -2 \ln|x| + \ln D = \ln \frac{D}{x^2}, D > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{C}{x^2} \quad \underline{\text{Jei!}}$$

4. Etsitään pintojen $x+y+z=6$ ja $x^2+y^2+z^2=14$ leikkauskäyrän tangenttivektori pisteen $(x_1, y_1, z_1) = (1, 2, 3)$.

Tämä vektori on kohdissaan molempien pintojen normaalivektoreiden kaussa.

Pintojen normaalivektorit saadaan lastemalla pintojen tasa-arvoesitysten gradientit.

$$\text{Pinta 1} \quad F_1(x, y, z) = x+y+z=6$$

$$\vec{N}_1 = \nabla F_1 = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

$$\text{Pinta 2} \quad F_2(x, y, z) = x^2+y^2+z^2=14$$

$$\vec{N}_2 = \nabla F_2 = 2x\hat{i} + 2y\hat{j} + 2z\hat{k}$$

Kahden vektorin ristituloona saatava vektori on kohdissaan tulon molempien vektorien kaussa.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{T}(x, y, z) = \pm \vec{N}_1 \times \vec{N}_2 = \pm \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2x & 2y & 2z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pm [\hat{i}(2z - 2y) - \hat{j}(2z - 2x) + \hat{k}(2y - 2x)] \\ &= \pm 2[(z-y)\hat{i} + (x-z)\hat{j} + (y-x)\hat{k}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{T}(1, 2, 3) = \pm(2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}), |\vec{T}(1, 2, 3)| = \sqrt{2^2+4^2+2^2} = \sqrt{4+16+4} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{T}(1, 2, 3) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k})$$

5.

Lasketaan annettujen vektorikenttiien divergenssi $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ ja roottori $\nabla \times \vec{F}$.

a.) $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = xy\hat{i} + (z^2 - 2y)\hat{j} + \cos(yz)\hat{k}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = y - 2 - y \sin(yz)$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & z^2 - 2y & \cos(yz) \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(-z \sin(yz) - 2z) - \hat{j}(0 - 0) + \hat{k}(0 - x)$$

$$= -z(\sin(yz) + 2)\hat{i} - x\hat{k}$$

b.) $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = e^{yz}\hat{i} + e^{xz}\hat{j} + e^{xy}\hat{k}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ e^{yz} & e^{xz} & e^{xy} \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(xe^{xy} - xe^{xz}) - \hat{j}(ye^{xy} - ye^{yz}) + \hat{k}(ze^{xz} - ze^{yz})$$

$$= x(e^{xy} - e^{xz})\hat{i} + y(e^{yz} - e^{xy})\hat{j} + z(e^{xz} - e^{yz})\hat{k}$$

c.) $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \frac{x}{y}\hat{i} + \frac{y}{z}\hat{j} + \frac{z}{x}\hat{k}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$= \frac{y}{z^2}\hat{i} + \frac{z}{x^2}\hat{j} + \frac{x}{y^2}\hat{k}$$

6. Olk. vektorikentät: $\vec{A}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ja $\vec{B}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{a.) } \nabla \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = \nabla \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} = \nabla \cdot [(A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{i} - (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) \hat{j} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{k}]$$

$$= (\partial_x A_y) B_z + A_y \partial_x B_z - (\partial_x A_z) B_y - A_z \partial_x B_y$$

$$- (\partial_y A_x) B_z - A_x \partial_y B_z + (\partial_y A_z) B_x + A_z \partial_y B_x$$

$$+ (\partial_z A_x) B_y + A_x \partial_z B_y - (\partial_z A_y) B_x - A_y \partial_z B_x$$

$$= (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) B_z + (\partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z) B_y + (\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) B_x$$

$$+ A_y (\partial_x B_z - \partial_z B_x) + A_z (\partial_y B_x - \partial_x B_y) + A_x (\partial_z B_y - \partial_y B_z)$$

$$= \vec{B} \cdot [(\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) \hat{i} - (\partial_x A_z - \partial_z A_x) \hat{j} + (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) \hat{k}]$$

$$- \vec{A} \cdot [(\partial_y B_z - \partial_z B_y) \hat{i} - (\partial_x B_z - \partial_z B_x) \hat{j} + (\partial_x B_y - \partial_y B_x) \hat{k}]$$

$$= \vec{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) - \vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{B})$$

$$\text{b.) } \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \nabla \cdot [(\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) \hat{i} - (\partial_x A_z - \partial_z A_x) \hat{j} + (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) \hat{k}]$$

$$= \cancel{\partial_x \partial_y A_z} - \cancel{\partial_x \partial_z A_y} - \cancel{\partial_y \partial_x A_z} + \cancel{\partial_y \partial_z A_x} \\ + \cancel{\partial_z \partial_x A_y} - \cancel{\partial_z \partial_y A_x}$$

$$= 0$$

Termit kumoutuvat, koska derivointijärjeistäksellä ei ole välisi.

6.

c.) Olk. skalaarikenttä $\phi: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \phi) = \nabla \times (\partial_x \phi \hat{i} + \partial_y \phi \hat{j} + \partial_z \phi \hat{k})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ \partial_x \phi & \partial_y \phi & \partial_z \phi \end{vmatrix} = \hat{i}(\partial_y \partial_z \phi - \partial_z \partial_y \phi) - \hat{j}(\partial_x \partial_z \phi - \partial_z \partial_x \phi) + \hat{k}(\partial_x \partial_y \phi - \partial_y \partial_x \phi)$$

$= 0$, koska derivointi-järjestelyksellä ei ole väliä.

$$d.) \nabla \times (\phi \vec{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ \phi A_x & \phi A_y & \phi A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i}((\partial_y \phi) A_z + \phi \partial_y A_z - (\partial_z \phi) A_y - \phi \partial_z A_y)$$

$$- \hat{j}((\partial_x \phi) A_z + \phi \partial_x A_z - (\partial_z \phi) A_x - \phi \partial_z A_x)$$

$$+ \hat{k}((\partial_x \phi) A_y + \phi \partial_x A_y - (\partial_y \phi) A_x - \phi \partial_y A_x)$$

$$= \phi(\hat{i}(\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) - \hat{j}(\partial_x A_z - \partial_z A_x))$$

$$+ \hat{k}(\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x))$$

$$+ \hat{i}((\partial_y \phi) A_z - (\partial_z \phi) A_y) - \hat{j}((\partial_x \phi) A_z - (\partial_z \phi) A_x)$$

$$+ \hat{k}((\partial_x \phi) A_y - (\partial_y \phi) A_x)$$

$$= \phi(\nabla \times \vec{A}) + (\nabla \phi) \times \vec{A}$$