

Der ∇ -Operator in kartesischen Koordinaten:

$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z \quad , \quad \text{grad} f = \vec{\nabla} f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\text{div} \vec{a} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial z} \quad , \quad \nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\text{rot} \vec{a} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{a} = \left(\frac{\partial a_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial a_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial a_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial a_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial a_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial a_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{e}_z$$