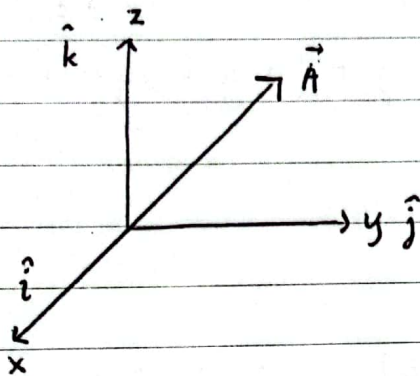


Semester 4

Kelistrikan dan Kemagnetan

Operator Dalam Fisika

1) Analisis Vektor



$$\vec{A} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

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

Contoh:

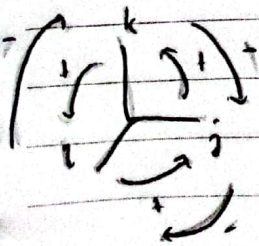
$$\vec{A} = x^2y\hat{i} + 3yz\hat{j} + 2xy\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = z\hat{i} + 2yx\hat{j} + 3xz\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = (x^2y + z)\hat{i} + (3yz + 2yx)\hat{j} + (2xy + 3xz)\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} &= (x^2y \cdot z) + (3yz \cdot 2yx) + (2xy \cdot 3xz) \\ &= x^2yz + 6y^2xz + 6x^2yz \\ &= x^2yz + 6y^2xz + 6x^2yz\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} \times \vec{B} &= (3yz \cdot 3xz)\hat{i} + (2xy \cdot z)\hat{j} + (x^2y \cdot 2yx)\hat{k} \\ &\quad - (2 \cdot 3yz)\hat{k} - (2yx \cdot 2xy)\hat{k} - (2yx \cdot 2xy)\hat{i} - (3xz \cdot x^2y)\hat{j}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}&= 9xy^2z\hat{i} + 2xy^2z\hat{j} + x^3y^2\hat{k} - 3yz^2\hat{k} - 4x^2y\hat{i} \\ &\quad - 3x^2y\hat{j}\end{aligned}$$

2. Operator Nabla

$$\Gamma = x^2 y z + 3 y^2 z$$

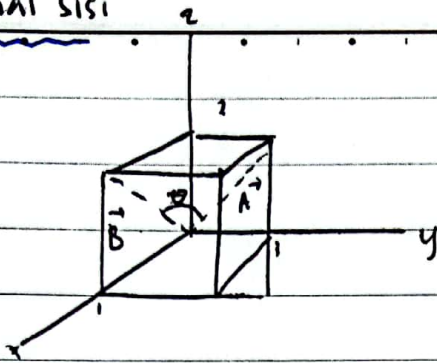
$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \Gamma &= \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial z} \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial (x^2 y z + 3 y^2 z)}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial (x^2 y z + 3 y^2 z)}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial (x^2 y z + 3 y^2 z)}{\partial z} \hat{k} \\ &= (2 x y z) \hat{i} + (x^2 z + 6 y z) \hat{j} + (x^2 y + 3 y^2) \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{A} = 2x \hat{i} + 3y \hat{j} - 4z \hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (4z) = 2 + 3 - 4 = 1$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2x & 3y & -4z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \left(\frac{\partial (-4z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial (3y)}{\partial z} \right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{\partial (2x)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial (-4z)}{\partial x} \right) \hat{j} + \left(\frac{\partial (3y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (2x)}{\partial y} \right) \hat{k} \\ &= (0 - 0) \hat{i} + (0 - 0) \hat{j} + (0 - 0) \hat{k} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Diagonal Sisi

$$\vec{A} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

$$= 0\vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 0\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$

$$4 = \sqrt{5} \sqrt{5} \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\theta = \lnv \cos \frac{4}{5}$$

Diagonal Ruang

$$\vec{A} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k} \quad \vec{A} = \vec{i} + \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{B} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k} \quad \vec{B} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|$$

$$2 = \sqrt{6} \sqrt{6} \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\theta = \lnv \cos \frac{1}{3}$$