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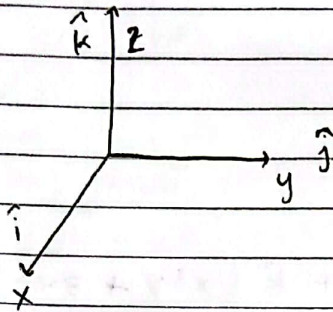
No. Kamis

Date 22.02.2024

Kelistrikan Dan Kemagnetan

Operator Dalam Fisika

1.) Analisis Vektor.



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

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

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

$$\hat{B} = z \hat{i} + 2 y x \hat{j} + 3 x z \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} = x^2 y \hat{i} +$$

$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} = (x^2 y + z) \hat{i} +$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} \cdot \hat{B} &= (x^2 y \hat{i} + 3 y z \hat{j} + 2 x y \hat{k}) \cdot (z \hat{i} + 2 y x \hat{j} + 3 x z \hat{k}) \\ &= x^2 y z \hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} + x^2 y 2 y x \hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} + x^2 y 3 x z \hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} + \\ &\quad 3 y z z \hat{j} \cdot \hat{i} + 3 y z \hat{j} \cdot 2 y x \hat{j} + 3 y z 3 x z \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} + \\ &\quad 2 x y z \hat{k} \cdot \hat{i} + 2 x y 2 y x \hat{k} \cdot \hat{j} + 2 x y 3 x z \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} \\ &= x^2 y z + 6 x y^2 z + 6 x^2 y z \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{A} \times \hat{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ x^2 y & 3 y z & 2 x y \\ z & 2 y x & 3 x z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{i} (3 y z \cdot 3 x z - 2 x y \cdot 2 y x) - \hat{j} (x^2 y \cdot 3 x z - 2 x y \cdot z) + \hat{k} (x^2 y \cdot 2 y x - 3 y z)$$

$$= (9 x y z^2 - 4 x^2 y^2) \hat{i} - (3 x^3 y z - 2 x y z) \hat{j} + (2 x^3 y^2 - 3 y z) \hat{k}$$

2. Operator Nabla (∇)

$$\nabla = \hat{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

Gradien

$$T = x^2 y z + 3 y^2 z$$

$$\nabla T = \hat{i} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 y z + 3 y^2 z)$$

$$= \hat{i} (2 x y z) + \hat{j} (x^2 z + 6 y z) + \hat{k} (x^2 y + 3 y^2)$$

Gradien

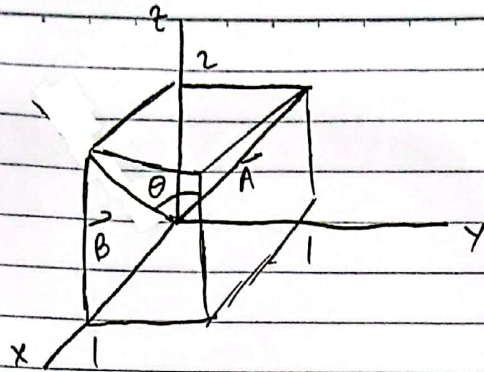
$$\vec{A} = 2x \hat{i} + 3y \hat{j} - 4z \hat{k}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} =$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot (-4z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (3y) \right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot (-4z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \cdot (2x) \right) \hat{j}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cdot 3y - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cdot 2x \right) \hat{k}$$



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

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

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

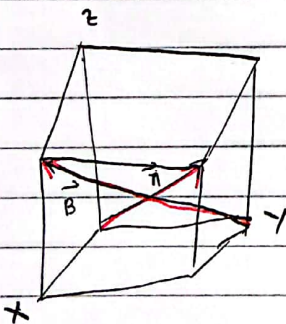
$$4 = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} \cos \theta$$

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

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

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

Sudut antara diagonal ruang



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

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

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

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

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

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

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