

359(3): Details of the Three Dimensional Calculation

Consider the velocity fields:

$$\underline{v}_{F1} = \frac{A}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} (-y \underline{i} + x \underline{j}) \quad - (1)$$

$$\underline{v}_{F2} = \frac{A}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (-z \underline{i} + x \underline{k}) \quad - (2)$$

$$\underline{v}_{F3} = \frac{A}{(y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (-z \underline{j} + y \underline{k}) \quad - (3)$$

In three dimensions:

$$\underline{\nabla} = \underline{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \underline{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \underline{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad - (4)$$

It follows that:

$$\underline{v}_{F1} \cdot \underline{\nabla} = \frac{A}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \left(-y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \quad - (5)$$

$$\underline{v}_{F2} \cdot \underline{\nabla} = \frac{A}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \quad - (6)$$

$$\underline{v}_{F3} \cdot \underline{\nabla} = \frac{A}{(y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \quad - (7)$$

Now define:

$$\underline{g}_1 = \left(\underline{v}_{F1} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{v}_{F1} \quad - (8)$$

$$\underline{g}_2 = \left(\underline{v}_{F2} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{v}_{F2} \quad - (9)$$

$$\underline{g}_3 = \left(\underline{v}_{F3} \cdot \underline{\nabla} \right) \underline{v}_{F3} \quad - (10)$$

As in Note 359(1):

$$\underline{g}_1 = - \frac{mG}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (x \underline{i} + z \underline{j}) \quad - (11)$$

using

$$A^2 = mG, \quad - (12)$$

Now consider:

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{v}_{F2} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{v}_{F2} &= A^2 f_2 \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(f_2 (-z \underline{i} + x \underline{k}) \right) \\ &= A^2 f_2 \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (-z \underline{i} + x \underline{k}) \\ &\quad + A^2 f_2 (-z \underline{i} + x \underline{k}) \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) f_2 \quad - (13) \end{aligned}$$

Note that:

$$-z \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} = 0 \quad - (14)$$

because:

$$f_2 = (x^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} \quad - (15)$$

$$\text{so } \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} = - \frac{2x(x^2 + z^2)^{-3/2}}{(x^2 + z^2)^3} \quad - (16)$$

and:

$$\frac{\partial g_2}{\partial z} = -2z \frac{(x^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}}{(x^2 + z^2)^3} \quad - (17)$$

Q. E. D.

So:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{g}_2 &= (\underline{v}_{F2} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{v}_{F2} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(-z \underline{i} + x \underline{k} \right) \\ &= -\frac{mg}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (x \underline{i} + z \underline{k}) \quad - (18) \end{aligned}$$

Finally consider:

$$\begin{aligned} (\underline{v}_{F3} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{v}_{F3} &= A^2 g_3 \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(g_3 \left(-z \underline{j} + y \underline{k} \right) \right) \\ &= A^2 g_3 \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(-z \underline{j} + y \underline{k} \right) \\ &\quad + A^2 g_3 \left(-z \underline{j} + y \underline{k} \right) \left(-z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) g_3 \\ &= -\frac{mg}{(y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (y \underline{j} + z \underline{k}) \quad - (19) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore:

i)

Therefore:

$$\underline{g}_1 + \underline{g}_2 + \underline{g}_3$$

$$= -mG \left(\frac{\underline{x}_i + \underline{y}_j}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{\underline{x}_i + \underline{z}_k}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} + \frac{\underline{y}_j + \underline{z}_k}{(y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right)$$

$$= (\underline{v}_{F1} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{v}_{F1} + (\underline{v}_{F2} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{v}_{F2} + (\underline{v}_{F3} \cdot \underline{\nabla}) \underline{v}_{F3} \quad - (20)$$

The Newtonian gravitational field is defined as:

$$\underline{g} = \frac{1}{2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \left((x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} \underline{g}_1 + (x^2 + z^2)^{3/2} \underline{g}_2 + (y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} \underline{g}_3 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{mG}{r^3} \underline{r} \quad - (21)$$

where

$$\underline{r} = \underline{x}_i + \underline{y}_j + \underline{z}_k \quad - (22)$$

e.

$$\underline{g} = -\frac{mG}{r^2} \underline{e}_r \quad - (23)$$

where

$$\underline{r} = r \underline{e}_r \quad - (24)$$