

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

Vector Analysis in Curved Coordinates

Coordinates

برای مختصات دکارتی (x, y, z) خاصیت $\hat{i} = \hat{i}, \hat{j} = \hat{j}, \hat{k} = \hat{k}$ را داریم. $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ ثابت هستند و در هر نقطه یکسانند.

از خواص مهم این سیستم مختصات اینست که $\hat{i}, \hat{j}, \hat{k}$ ثابت هستند و در هر نقطه یکسانند و در هر جهت و به هر اندازه.

در مختصات دکارتی برای هر نقطه (x, y, z) یک بردار موقعیت $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ داریم. اگر \vec{F} یک بردار در این سیستم باشد، آن را می‌توان به صورت $\vec{F} = F_x\hat{i} + F_y\hat{j} + F_z\hat{k}$ نوشت. در این سیستم، $\vec{F} = \nabla \phi$ برای پتانسیل اسکالر ϕ برقرار است.

در این سیستم، $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \text{div } \vec{F}$ و $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \text{curl } \vec{F}$ به صورت $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$ و $\nabla \times \vec{F} = (\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z})\hat{i} + (\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x})\hat{j} + (\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y})\hat{k}$ نوشته می‌شود.

2.1 Orthogonal Coordinates in \mathbb{R}^3

در مختصات متعامد سه بعدی، هر نقطه را می‌توان با سه مختصات (q_1, q_2, q_3) مشخص کرد.

$q_i(x, y, z), i=1, 2, 3$

$\hat{e}_1 = \hat{i} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1}$

$\hat{e}_2 = \hat{j} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2}$

$\hat{e}_3 = \hat{k} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_3}$

$x = x(q_1, q_2, q_3) \rightarrow x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$

$y = y(q_1, q_2, q_3) \rightarrow y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$

$z = z(q_1, q_2, q_3) \rightarrow z = r \cos \theta$

در این سیستم، هر بردار \vec{V} را می‌توان به صورت $\vec{V} = V_1\hat{e}_1 + V_2\hat{e}_2 + V_3\hat{e}_3$ نوشت.

$\vec{V} = \hat{e}_1 V_1 + \hat{e}_2 V_2 + \hat{e}_3 V_3$

برای بردار \vec{F} داریم: $\vec{F} = F_1\hat{e}_1 + F_2\hat{e}_2 + F_3\hat{e}_3$ (Position vector)

$\vec{F} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ (جنس طول دارد)

برای بردار \vec{F} داریم: $\vec{F} = r\hat{r}$ (برای بردار (r, θ, ϕ))

برای بردار \vec{F} داریم: $\vec{F} = \rho\hat{\rho} + z\hat{k}$ (برای بردار (ρ, θ, z))

Subject:

Year .

Month .

Date .

()

ہیں وہی خطہ جسے ہم نے پہلے ہی میں لکھا تھا

$$ds = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} dq_1 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} dq_2 + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_3} dq_3$$

$$\vec{dr} = \sum_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} dq_i \quad , \quad ds^2 = \vec{dr} \cdot \vec{dr}$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

ہر سمت میں

$$ds^2 = \vec{dr} \cdot \vec{dr} = \sum_{ij} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_j} dq_i dq_j$$

$$= g_{11} dq_1^2 + g_{12} dq_1 dq_2 + g_{13} dq_1 dq_3$$

$$+ g_{21} dq_2 dq_1 + g_{22} dq_2^2 + g_{23} dq_2 dq_3$$

$$+ g_{31} dq_3 dq_1 + g_{32} dq_3 dq_2 + g_{33} dq_3^2 = \sum_{ij} g_{ij} dq_i dq_j$$

تو ہم کہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ g_{ij} کا کوئی خاص ہونا چاہیے، $i \neq j$ کے لیے $g_{ij} = 0$ ہونا چاہیے اور g_{ii} کا کوئی خاص ہونا چاہیے۔

$$g_{ij}(q_1, q_2, q_3) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_j}$$

$$g_{ij} = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$g_{ii} = \delta_{ii}$$

ہر سمت میں ہم نے یہ مفاد کا کہنا ہے

$$ds^2 = (h_i dq_i)^2 = g_{ij} dq_i dq_j \quad \text{when} \quad h_i^2 = g_{ii} > 0$$

$$ds_i = h_i dq_i$$

یعنی انہی سمتوں میں ہر سمت میں ہم نے یہ مفاد کا کہنا ہے

$$\vec{dr} \cdot \vec{dr} = \sum_i \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} dq_i^2 = \sum_i h_i^2 dq_i^2$$

یعنی انہی سمتوں میں ہر سمت میں ہم نے یہ مفاد کا کہنا ہے h_i کا کوئی خاص ہونا چاہیے اور $h_i^2 = g_{ii}$ ہونا چاہیے۔

$$d\vec{r} = h_1 dq_1 \hat{e}_1 + h_2 dq_2 \hat{e}_2 + h_3 dq_3 \hat{e}_3 = \sum_i h_i dq_i \hat{e}_i$$

$$ds_j = ds_i ds_j = h_i h_j dq_i dq_j$$

$$d\tau = ds_1 ds_2 ds_3 = h_1 h_2 h_3 dq_1 dq_2 dq_3$$

$$d\vec{\sigma} = ds_2 ds_3 \hat{e}_1 + ds_3 ds_1 \hat{e}_2 + ds_1 ds_2 \hat{e}_3$$

$$= h_2 h_3 dq_2 dq_3 \hat{e}_1 + h_3 h_1 dq_3 dq_1 \hat{e}_2 + h_1 h_2 dq_1 dq_2 \hat{e}_3$$

$$\int \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \int V_1 h_2 h_3 dq_2 dq_3 + \int V_2 h_3 h_1 dq_3 dq_1 + \int V_3 h_1 h_2 dq_1 dq_2$$

orthogonal system

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \sum_{i,k} A_i \hat{e}_i \cdot \hat{e}_k B_k = \sum_{i,k} A_i B_k \delta_{ik} = \sum_i A_i B_i$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{e}_1 & \hat{e}_2 & \hat{e}_3 \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

آکون آر لیزیا سیم ما سکا در سیم و فراهیم نیمه اقلی برانند؟

$$d\vec{r}_1 = \vec{r}(q_1 + dq_1, q_2) - \vec{r}(q_1, q_2) = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1} dq_1 = h_1 dq_1 \hat{e}_1$$

$$d\vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}(q_1, q_2 + dq_2) - \vec{r}(q_1, q_2) = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2} dq_2 = h_2 dq_2 \hat{e}_2$$

$$d\vec{a}_1 d\vec{a}_2 = d\vec{r}_1 \times d\vec{r}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \end{vmatrix} dq_1 dq_2$$

$$= h_1 h_2 dq_1 dq_2 \hat{e}_3$$

دکتر سید مرتضیٰ میرزا
 محترم ریس (فوت) ۱۳۸۵/۰۵/۰۵

Jacobian

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

$$dx dy dz = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_3} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} \end{vmatrix} dq_1 dq_2 dq_3$$

برای حجم فضای مقادیر (q) $h_1 h_2 h_3 (\hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2) \cdot \hat{e}_3 = h_1 h_2 h_3$

$$h_1 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \right)^2$$

$$d\tau = (dx \hat{i} \times dy \hat{j}) \cdot dz \hat{k} = dx dy dz$$

$$= (d\vec{r}_1 \times d\vec{r}_2) \cdot d\vec{r}_3 = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_1} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_2} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_3} dq_1 dq_2 dq_3 = (h_1 \hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2) \cdot \hat{e}_3 dq_1 dq_2 dq_3 = h_1 h_2 h_3 dq_1 dq_2 dq_3$$

Jacobian

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial x \hat{i} + \partial y \hat{j} + \partial z \hat{k}}{\partial q_i} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i} \hat{k}$$

$$g_{ij} = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_j} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$h_i = \sqrt{g_{ii}}$$

مقدار 0.15 را در نظر بگیرید

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} \right) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \right) - \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} \right) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} \right) - \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_3} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \right) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \right) - \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_3} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} \end{vmatrix}$$

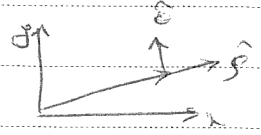
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_1} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} \right) - \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_3} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \right) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_3} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_2} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_1} \right)$$

Example

Polar Coordinates

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (r, \theta)$$

$$(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2)$$



سقطی طور

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \hat{i} + dy \hat{j} = dr_1 \hat{e}_1 + dr_2 \hat{e}_2 = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r_1} dr_1 + \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r_2} dr_2 = ds_1 ds_2 \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r_1} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r_1} = h_1 \hat{e}_1$$

مقدار ریکٹونگولر کوآرڈینیٹس میں

$$\frac{\partial x \hat{i} + \partial y \hat{j}}{\partial r} = h_1 \hat{e}_1 \rightarrow h_1^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \rightarrow h_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} = h_2 \hat{e}_2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial x \hat{i} + \partial y \hat{j}}{\partial \theta} = h_2 \hat{e}_2 \rightarrow h_2^2 = (r \sin \theta)^2 + (r \cos \theta)^2 = r^2 \rightarrow h_2 = r$$

میں میں

$$d\vec{a} = ds_1 ds_2 \hat{e}_3$$

مقدار انٹینٹیٹیو کوآرڈینیٹس

$$dx dy = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta = r dr d\theta$$

سقطی طور spherical

Subject :

Year . Month . Date . ()

By: Movahhed
www.smovahhed.ir

2.2. Differential Vector operators

برای خود را سیستم مختصات معکوس کنیم

Gradient

برای هر سطح $\vec{\nabla}$ یعنی بردار گرادیان تغییرات تغییرات را نشان می‌دهد

$$\vec{\nabla}\phi(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3) \rightarrow \hat{e}_1 \cdot \vec{\nabla}\phi = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial s_1} = \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_1}$$

تغییرات در کار ϕ فقط که q_1 تغییر کند یعنی \hat{e}_1 است \hat{e}_2 و \hat{e}_3 ثابت می‌مانند. البته

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla}\phi(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3) &= \hat{e}_1 \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial s_1} + \hat{e}_2 \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial s_2} + \hat{e}_3 \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial s_3} \\ &= \hat{e}_1 \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_1} + \hat{e}_2 \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_2} + \hat{e}_3 \frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum \hat{e}_i \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_1} dq_1 + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_2} dq_2 + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_3} dq_3 = (\vec{\nabla}\phi) \cdot d\vec{r} = \sum (\vec{\nabla}\phi)_i ds_i \quad (\vec{\nabla}\phi)_i = \hat{e}_i \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_i}$$

$$d\phi = \vec{\nabla}\phi \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$d\vec{r} = \hat{e}_1 ds_1 + \hat{e}_2 ds_2 + \hat{e}_3 ds_3$$

اینکه هر دو تغییرات کل یک بر یک هم داریم

$$= \sum_i \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_i} ds_i = \sum \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial q_i} dq_i$$

Divergence

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}(\hat{e}_1, \hat{e}_2, \hat{e}_3) = \lim_{\Delta\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} d\tau}{\int_V d\tau}$$

$$\hat{e}_1 \times \hat{e}_2 = \hat{e}_3$$

توجه کنید سیستم مختصات معکوس کنیم

حال از تعریف $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}$ شروع می‌کنیم به کل توجه کنید

Subject :

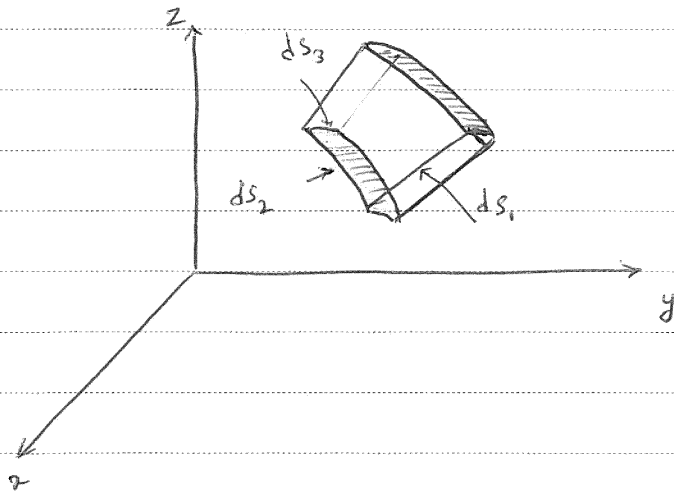
Year .

Month .

Date .

()

تعمیراتی حساب



$\frac{ds_2 ds_3}{\delta_1 + d\delta_1} \neq \frac{ds_2 ds_3}{\delta_1}$
 یہ ہے کہ اس کی بجائے بطور ایسی

$$\int_{\delta_1 = \text{const}} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = \left. V_1(\delta_1 + d\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) \frac{ds_2 ds_3}{\delta_1 + d\delta_1} - V_1(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) \frac{ds_2 ds_3}{\delta_1} \right|_{\delta_1}$$

$$= \left[V_1(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \delta_1} d\delta_1 \right] \left[ds_2 + \frac{\partial ds_2}{\partial \delta_1} d\delta_1 \right] \left[ds_3 + \frac{\partial ds_3}{\partial \delta_1} d\delta_1 \right] - V_1 ds_2 ds_3 \Big|_{\delta_1}$$

$$= \left[V_1(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \delta_1} d\delta_1 \right] \left[ds_2 ds_3 \Big|_{\delta_1} + ds_2 \frac{\partial ds_3}{\partial \delta_1} d\delta_1 + ds_3 \frac{\partial ds_2}{\partial \delta_1} d\delta_1 \right] - V_1 ds_2 ds_3$$

$$= V_1 ds_2 ds_3$$

$$= d\delta_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_1} [V_1(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) ds_2 ds_3]$$

دوسرے تینوں کی طرف سے بھی

$$\int \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{\sigma} = d\delta_1 d\delta_2 d\delta_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_1} [V_1 h_2 h_3] + d\delta_1 d\delta_3 d\delta_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_2} [V_2 h_1 h_3] + d\delta_1 d\delta_3 d\delta_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_3} [V_3 h_1 h_2]$$

یعنی $dz_1 h_1 h_2 h_3 d\delta_1 d\delta_2 d\delta_3$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_1} (V_1 h_2 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_2} (V_2 h_1 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta_3} (V_3 h_1 h_2) \right]$$

Subject:

Year:

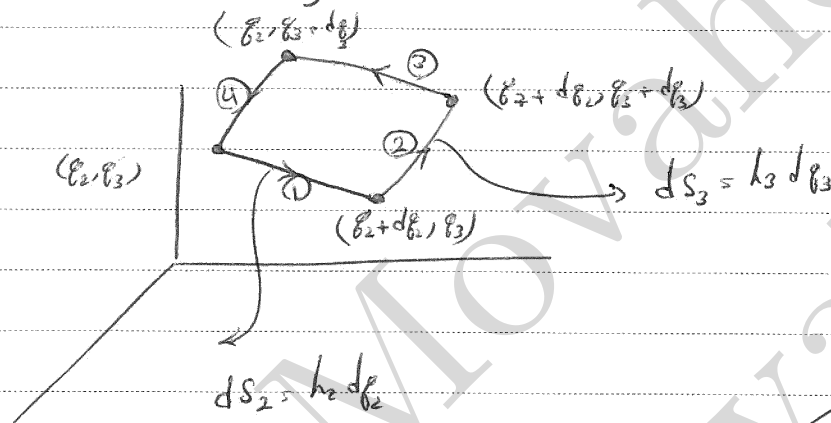
Month:

Date:

()

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \psi = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left[\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left[\frac{h_1 h_3}{h_2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_2} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \left[\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_3} \right] \right]$$

Cur. $\oint \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{\sigma}$



$$\vec{n} = \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \xi_1} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \xi_2}$$

$$\vec{V} \cdot d\vec{l} \Big|_{\xi_1 = \text{const}} = (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V}) \cdot d\vec{\sigma}_2 d\vec{\sigma}_3$$

$$\underbrace{V_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) h_2 d\xi_2}_{(1)} + \underbrace{V_3(\xi_1, \xi_2 + d\xi_2, \xi_3) dS_3}_{(2)} \Big|_{\xi_2 + d\xi_2} + \underbrace{V_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3 + d\xi_3) (-dS_2)}_{(3)} \Big|_{\xi_3 + d\xi_3} + \underbrace{V_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) (-dS_3)}_{(4)} \Big|_{\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3}$$

$$(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V})_i dS_2 dS_3 = V_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) h_2 d\xi_2 + \left[V_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) + \frac{\partial V_3}{\partial \xi_2} d\xi_2 \right] \left[dS_3 + \frac{\partial dS_3}{\partial \xi_2} d\xi_2 \right]$$

$$- \left[V_2(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) + \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial \xi_3} d\xi_3 \right] \left[dS_2 + \frac{\partial dS_2}{\partial \xi_3} d\xi_3 \right] - V_3(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) dS_3$$

Subject:

Year.

Month.

Date.

()

$$(\nabla \times \bar{V})_1 h_2 h_3 d\theta_1 d\theta_3 = V_2 (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) h_2 d\theta_2$$

$$+ V_3 (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) h_3 d\theta_3 + \left(\frac{\partial V_3 h_3}{\partial \theta_2} \right) d\theta_2 d\theta_3$$

$$- V_2 (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) h_2 d\theta_2 - \left(\frac{\partial V_2 h_2}{\partial \theta_3} \right) d\theta_2 d\theta_3$$

$$- V_3 (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) h_3 d\theta_3$$

$$(\nabla \times \bar{V})_1 h_2 h_3 d\theta_1 d\theta_3 = \frac{\partial V_3 h_3}{\partial \theta_2} d\theta_2 d\theta_3 - \left(\frac{\partial V_2 h_2}{\partial \theta_3} \right) d\theta_2 d\theta_3$$

$$(\nabla \times \bar{V})_1 = \frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial V_3 h_3}{\partial \theta_2} - \frac{\partial V_2 h_2}{\partial \theta_3} \right]$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{V} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \begin{vmatrix} h_1 \hat{e}_1 & h_2 \hat{e}_2 & h_3 \hat{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_3} \\ h_1 V_1 & h_2 V_2 & h_3 V_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

σ_2

$$\bar{\nabla} \psi = \frac{\lim_{d\tau \rightarrow 0} \int \psi d\sigma}{\int d\tau}$$

$$d\sigma = ds_2 ds_3 \hat{e}_1 + ds_1 ds_3 \hat{e}_2 + ds_1 ds_2 \hat{e}_3$$

$$\hat{e}_1 = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{h_1 \partial \xi_1}$$

برای مثال فقط جمله اول را در نظر بگیرید

$$\psi(\xi_1 + d\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) ds_2 ds_3 \hat{e}_1 \Big|_{\xi_1 + d\xi_1} - \psi(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) ds_2 ds_3 \hat{e}_1 \Big|_{\xi_1}$$

$$\left[\psi(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} d\xi_1 \right] \left[ds_2 + \frac{\partial ds_2}{\partial \xi_1} d\xi_1 \right] \left[ds_3 + \frac{\partial ds_3}{\partial \xi_1} d\xi_1 \right] \left[\hat{e}_1 + \frac{\partial \hat{e}_1}{\partial \xi_1} d\xi_1 \right]$$

$$- \psi ds_2 ds_3 \hat{e}_1$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} (\psi h_2 h_3 \hat{e}_1) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\xi_3$$

$$\int \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\xi_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} [\psi h_2 h_3 \hat{e}_1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} [\psi h_2 h_3 \hat{e}_1]$$

$$= \frac{\hat{e}_1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} + \frac{\psi}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} [h_2 h_3 \hat{e}_1]$$

$$\bar{\nabla} \psi = \hat{e}_1 \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} + \hat{e}_2 \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_2} + \hat{e}_3 \frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_3} + \frac{\psi}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} (h_2 h_3 \hat{e}_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} (h_1 h_3 \hat{e}_2) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} (h_1 h_2 \hat{e}_3) \right\}$$

Subject:

Year . Month . Date . ()

By: Movahhed
www.smovahhed.ir

Subject :

Year . Month . Date . ()

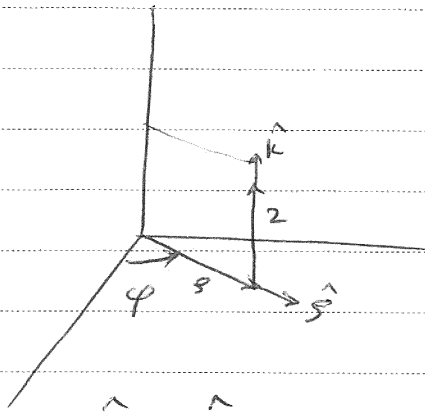
By: Movahhed
www.smovahhed.ir

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

By: Movahed
www.smovahed.ir

2.4: Cylindrical Coordinates



$$0 \leq \rho < \infty$$

$$0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

$$\hat{e}_1 = \hat{\rho}$$

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi$$

or

$$y = \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$\hat{e}_2 = \hat{\varphi}$$

$$z = z$$

$$\hat{e}_3 = \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{e}_1 h_1 &= \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{e}_1 h_1 = \cos \varphi \hat{i} + \sin \varphi \hat{j} + 0$$

$$|h_1| = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{e}_2 h_2 &= \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \hat{k} \\ &= -\rho \sin \varphi \hat{i} + \rho \cos \varphi \hat{j} + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|h_2| = \rho$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{e}_3 h_3 &= \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \hat{k} \\ &= 0 + 0 + 1 \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$h_3 = 1$$

چون کہ \vec{v} اور \vec{v} کے درمیان سے $\vec{v} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{v})$ حاصل کرنے کے لیے

Ex. Navier-Stokes Term.

$$\vec{v} \times [\vec{v} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{v})]$$

$$\vec{v} = \hat{i} u(x) \quad \text{آر}$$

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{v} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & u(x) \end{vmatrix} = -\hat{j} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

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

$$\vec{v} \times (\vec{v} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{v})) = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

= 0

یہ سب سے پہلے کے درجے کے ہیں

Subject:

Year. Month. Date. ()

$$\vec{\nabla}\psi(x, y, z) = \hat{i} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \hat{j} \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \hat{k} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (sV_x) + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (V_y) + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(s \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} = \frac{1}{s} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & s\hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ V_x & sV_y & V_z \end{vmatrix}$$

Subject:

Year:

Month:

Date:

2-5 Spherical Coordinate

$$\rho_1 = r \quad 0 \leq r < \infty$$

$$\rho_2 = \theta \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\rho_3 = \varphi \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$h_i \hat{e}_i = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta_i} \rightarrow \begin{cases} h_r = 1 \\ h_\theta = r \\ h_\varphi = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{r} &= \frac{1}{h_r} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \hat{k} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{i} + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{j} + \cos \theta \hat{k} \\ \hat{\theta} &= \frac{1}{h_\theta} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} [r \cos \theta \cos \varphi \hat{i} + r \cos \theta \sin \varphi \hat{j} - r \sin \theta \hat{k}] \\ \hat{\varphi} &= \frac{1}{h_\varphi} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} [-r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \hat{i} + r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \hat{j}] \end{aligned} \right.$$

Subject:

Year.

Month.

Date.

()

$$\vec{\nabla}\psi = \hat{r} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\hat{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\theta} + \frac{\hat{\phi}}{r\sin\theta} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\phi}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \left[\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 V_r) + r \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} (\sin\theta V_\theta) + r \sin\theta \frac{\partial V_\phi}{\partial\phi} \right]$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \begin{vmatrix} \hat{r} & r\hat{\theta} & r\sin\theta\hat{\phi} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial\phi} \\ V_r & rV_\theta & r\sin\theta V_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \nabla\psi = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \left[\sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \left(\sin\theta \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial\phi^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Ex. } \vec{\nabla} f(r) = \hat{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + 0 + 0$$

$$\nabla r^n = \hat{r} n r^{n-1}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(r) = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \left(2r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + r^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} \right)$$

$$\nabla^2 r^n = \frac{2}{r} n r^{n-1} + n(n-1) r^{n-2}$$

$$= 2nr^{n-2} + n(n-1)r^{n-2}$$

$$= n(n+1)r^{n-2}$$

برای $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$