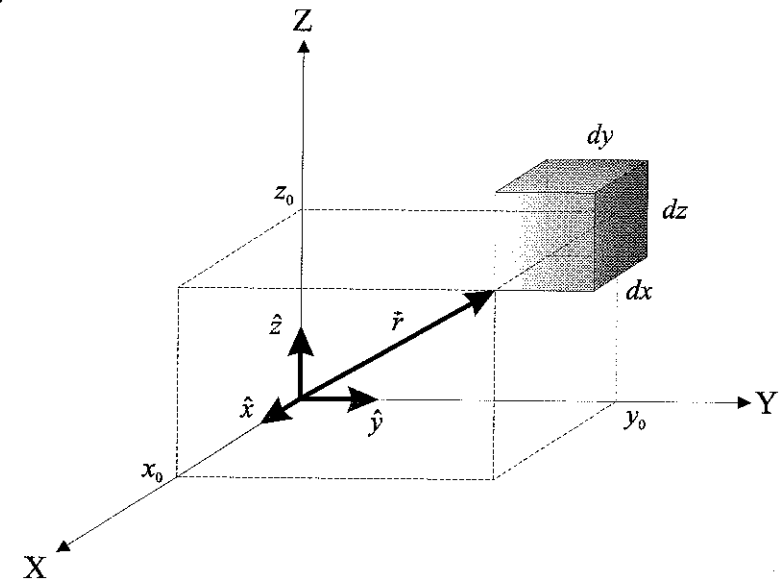


Anexo A: Sistemas de coordenadas

Coordenadas rectangulares

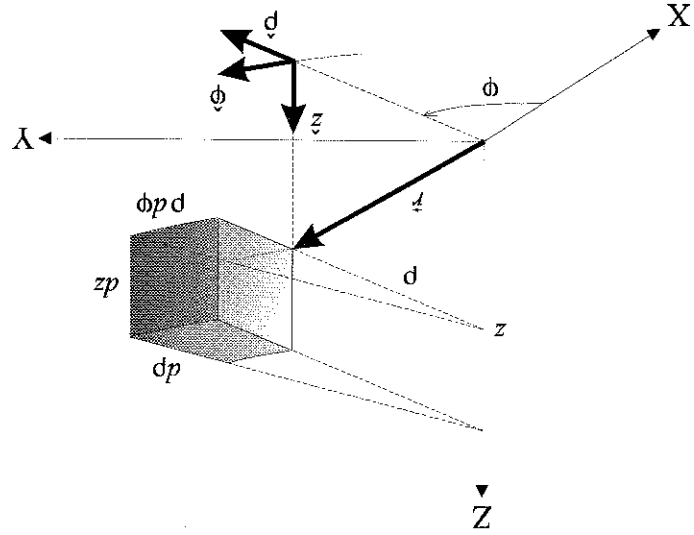


- radiovector desde el origen: $\vec{r} = x_0 \hat{x} + y_0 \hat{y} + z_0 \hat{z}$
- diferencial de longitud genérico: $d\vec{l} = dx \hat{x} + dy \hat{y} + dz \hat{z}$
- diferenciales de superficie principales: $d\vec{s} = dx dy \hat{z}, dx dz \hat{y}, dy dz \hat{x}$
- diferencial de volumen: $dv = dx dy dz$
- vector genérico: $\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z}$
- vector unitario genérico: $\hat{r} = \frac{x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$

Los vectores unitarios principales son $\hat{x}$, $\hat{y}$, $\hat{z}$ con las relaciones:

$$\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}, \quad \hat{z} \times \hat{x} = \hat{y}, \quad \hat{y} \times \hat{z} = \hat{x}.$$

Coordenadas cilíndricas



- radiovector desde el origen: $\vec{r} = \hat{x} \rho \cos \phi + \hat{y} \rho \sin \phi + \hat{z} z$
- diferencial de longitud genérico: $d\vec{l} = d\rho \hat{\rho} + \rho d\phi \hat{\phi} + dz \hat{z}$
- diferenciales de superficie principales: $d\vec{s} = \rho d\rho d\phi \hat{z}, \rho d\phi dz \hat{\rho}, \rho d\phi dz \hat{\phi}$
- diferencial de volumen: $dV = \rho d\rho d\phi dz$
- vector genérico: $\vec{A} = A_\rho \hat{\rho} + A_\phi \hat{\phi} + A_z \hat{z}$
- vector unitario genérico: $\vec{r} = \frac{\hat{x} \rho \cos \phi + \hat{y} \rho \sin \phi + \hat{z} z}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}}$

Los vectores unitarios principales son $\hat{\rho}$, $\hat{\phi}$, $\hat{z}$ ($\hat{\rho}$ y $\hat{\phi}$ dependen de la posición del punto considerado) con las relaciones: $\hat{\rho} \times \hat{\phi} = \hat{z}$, $\hat{z} \times \hat{\rho} = \hat{\phi}$, $\hat{\phi} \times \hat{z} = \hat{\rho}$.

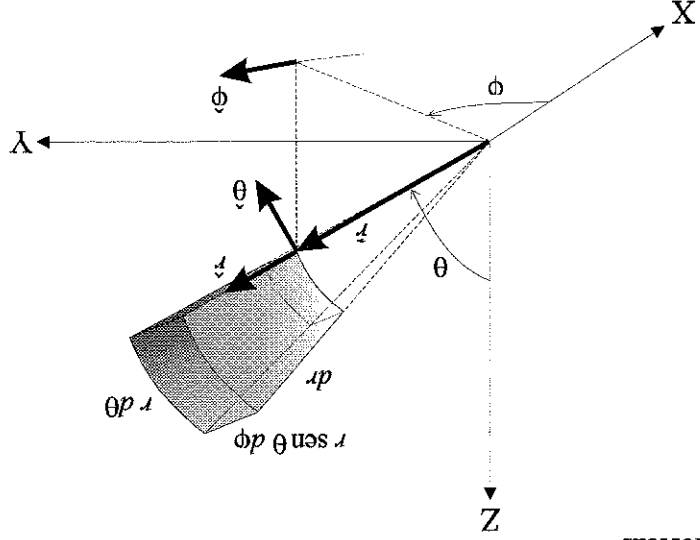
Cambio de sistema de coordenadas: de cilíndricas a cartesianas:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \phi &= \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

de cartesianas a cilíndricas:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \cos \phi \\ y &= \rho \sin \phi \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

Coordenadas esféricas



- radiovector desde el origen: $\vec{r} = \hat{x} r \sin \theta \cos \phi + \hat{y} r \sin \theta \sin \phi + \hat{z} r \cos \theta$
- diferencial de longitud genérico: $d\vec{l} = dr \hat{r} + r d\theta \hat{\theta} + r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{\phi}$
- diferenciales de superficie principales: $d\vec{s} = dr r d\theta \hat{\phi}, dr r \sin \theta d\phi \hat{\theta}, r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \hat{r}$
- diferencial de volumen: $dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$
- vector genérico: $\vec{A} = A_r \hat{r} + A_\theta \hat{\theta} + A_\phi \hat{\phi}$

- vector unitario genérico: $\hat{r} = \frac{r \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{x} + r \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{y} + r \cos \theta \hat{z}}{r}$

Los vectores unitarios principales son $\hat{r}$, $\hat{\theta}$, $\hat{\phi}$ (todos ellos dependientes de la posición del punto en que se consideran) con las relaciones:

$$\hat{r} \times \hat{\theta} = \hat{\phi}, \quad \hat{\phi} \times \hat{r} = \hat{\theta}, \quad \hat{\theta} \times \hat{\phi} = \hat{r}$$

Cambio de sistema de coordenadas: de esféricas a cartesianas

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{r} &= \hat{x} \cos \theta \cos \phi + \hat{y} \sin \theta \cos \phi + \hat{z} \cos \theta \\ \hat{\theta} &= \hat{x} \cos \theta \sin \phi + \hat{y} \cos \theta \sin \phi - \hat{z} \sin \theta \\ \hat{\phi} &= -\hat{x} \sin \phi + \hat{y} \cos \phi \end{aligned}$$

de cartesianas a esféricas:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x} &= \hat{r} \sin \theta \cos \phi + \hat{\theta} \cos \theta \cos \phi - \hat{\phi} \sin \phi \\ \hat{y} &= \hat{r} \sin \theta \sin \phi + \hat{\theta} \cos \theta \sin \phi + \hat{\phi} \cos \phi \\ \hat{z} &= \hat{r} \cos \theta - \hat{\theta} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

Anexo B: Fórmulas de análisis vectorial

Operadores

Coordenadas rectangulares

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{z} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \hat{x} + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{z} \\ \nabla^2 f &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \\ \nabla^2 \mathbf{A} &= \nabla^2 A_x \hat{x} + \nabla^2 A_y \hat{y} + \nabla^2 A_z \hat{z} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

Coordenadas cilíndricas

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \hat{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \hat{z} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho A_\rho \right) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} \right) \hat{\rho} + \left(\frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \phi} - \frac{z \partial}{\partial \rho} \right) \hat{\phi} + \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \rho} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 \right] \hat{z} \\ \nabla^2 f &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$