

Pauta P4 Examen

Matemáticas Aplicadas MA26B

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4.- Sea ϕ un campo escalar definido en coordenadas cilíndricas por:

$$\phi(r, \theta, z) = r^3 \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{Log} z$$

- a) Hallar la expresión de ϕ en coordenadas cartesianas.
- b) Calcular $\nabla^2 \phi$ en coordenadas cartesianas
- c) Calcular $\nabla^2 \phi$ en coordenadas cilíndricas. Comparar con b)

Sol:

Parte a)

Basta reconocer que $r = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ y que $y = r \operatorname{sen} \theta$, de esta forma:

$$\phi(r, \theta, z) = r^3 \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{Log} z = r^2 (r \operatorname{sen} \theta) \operatorname{Log}(z) = (x^2 + y^2) y \operatorname{Log} z$$

Parte b)

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 2xy \operatorname{Log} z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = 2y \operatorname{Log} z$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = 2y^2 \operatorname{Log} z + (x^2 + y^2) \operatorname{Log} z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 6y \operatorname{Log} z$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)y}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{(x^2 + y^2)y}{z^2}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 8y \text{Log} z - \frac{(x^2 + y^2)y}{z^2}$$

Parte c)

En coordenadas generalizadas se tiene que:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} \left(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial u_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial u_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial u_3} \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 = \hat{r} & \quad h_1 = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} \right\| = 1 \\ u_2 = \hat{\theta} & \quad h_2 = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \right\| = r \\ u_3 = \hat{k} & \quad h_3 = \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial k} \right\| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi &= \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = 3r^2 \text{sen} \theta \text{Log} z \Rightarrow r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = 3r^3 \text{sen} \theta \text{Log} z \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) = 9r \text{sen} \theta \text{Log} z$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = r^3 \cos \theta \text{Log} z \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} = -r \text{sen} \theta \text{Log} z$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \frac{r^3 \text{sen} \theta}{z} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{r^3 \text{sen} \theta}{z^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 8r \text{sen} \theta \text{Log} z - \frac{r^3 \text{sen} \theta}{z^2}$$

Volviendo a efectuar los cambios de variable de $r = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ e $y = r \text{sen} \theta$, se tiene que este último valor es igual a el Laplaciano en coordenadas cartesianas.

Asignación de Puntaje:

- Punto Base (1 punto)
- Parte a) (1.0 Puntos)
- Parte b) (2.0 Puntos)
- Parte c)
 - Por escribir la fórmula del Laplaciano en Coordenadas Generalizadas (1.0 Puntos)
 - Por calcular los h (0.5 Puntos)
 - Por encontrar el Laplaciano de la función (1.0 Puntos)
 - Por comparar con b) (0.5 Puntos)