

Lösung zu Aufgabe 1.5.5

Kartesische Koordinaten: $R^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2$,
ebene Polarkoordinaten: $R = \rho$.

Lösung zu Aufgabe 1.5.6

1) Vektorfeld in Zylinderkoordinaten:

$$\mathbf{a} = a_\rho \mathbf{e}_\rho + a_\varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi + a_z \mathbf{e}_z.$$

Zu bestimmen sind a_ρ, a_φ, a_z ! Für die Einheitsvektoren gilt:

$$\mathbf{e}_\rho = \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_1 + \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_2,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_1 + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_2,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_z = \mathbf{e}_3.$$

Die Umkehrung lautet:

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\rho - \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_\rho + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{e}_z.$$

Mit den Transformationsformeln

$$x_1 = \rho \cos \varphi; \quad x_2 = \rho \sin \varphi; \quad x_3 = z$$

erhalten wir dann durch Einsetzen:

$$\mathbf{a} = z(\cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\rho - \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi) + 2\rho \cos \varphi(\sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_\rho + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi) + \rho \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_z.$$

Durch Vergleich folgt schließlich:

$$a_\rho = z \cos \varphi + 2\rho \sin \varphi \cos \varphi,$$

$$a_\varphi = -z \sin \varphi + 2\rho \cos^2 \varphi,$$

$$a_z = \rho \sin \varphi.$$

2) Vektorfeld in Kugelkoordinaten:

$$\mathbf{a} = a_r \mathbf{e}_r + a_\vartheta \mathbf{e}_\vartheta + a_\varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi.$$

Mit

$$x_1 = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi; \quad x_2 = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi; \quad x_3 = r \cos \vartheta$$

und

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta \mathbf{e}_r + \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta \mathbf{e}_\vartheta - \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta \mathbf{e}_r + \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta \mathbf{e}_\vartheta + \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\mathbf{e}_3 = \cos \vartheta \mathbf{e}_r - \sin \vartheta \mathbf{e}_\vartheta$$

P27(a)
-1-

(b)

Einheitsvektoren der Zylinderkoordinaten

$$\vec{e}_k = \frac{\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial k}}{\left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial k} \right|}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \varphi \\ \rho \sin \varphi \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right| = (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)^{1/2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \rho} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \rho} \right| = (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi)^{1/2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{e}_z$$

offensichtlich $\vec{e}_z \perp \vec{e}_\rho$, $\vec{e}_z \perp \vec{e}_\varphi$

$$\vec{e}_\rho \cdot \vec{e}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

(c) $\vec{e}_\rho, \vec{e}_\varphi, \vec{e}_z$ bilden Rechtssystem, denn

$$\vec{e}_\rho \times \vec{e}_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \varphi \\ \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{e}_z$$

$$\text{zyklisch} \Rightarrow \vec{e}_\varphi \times \vec{e}_z = \vec{e}_\rho, \quad \vec{e}_z \times \vec{e}_\rho = \vec{e}_\varphi$$

(P28) (a) Die Divergenz eines Vektorfeldes in krummlinigen Koordinaten lautet gemäß Vorlesung:

P28-1

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} (F_1 h_2 h_3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} (F_2 h_3 h_1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} (F_3 h_1 h_2) \right] \quad (1)$$

Der Laplace-Operator ist definiert als $\Delta \equiv \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\nabla}$; angewendet auf eine beliebige skalare Funktion haben wir also:

$$\Delta f = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \underbrace{(\vec{\nabla} f)}_{\text{Gradient}}$$

Der Gradient nun in krummlinigen Koordinaten lautet:

$$\vec{\nabla}_i f = \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_i} \quad (2)$$

Durch Kombination der Ausdrücke für den Gradienten (2) und die Divergenz (1) erhält man den Laplace-Operator Δ in krummlinigen Koordinaten:

$$\Delta f = \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} f) = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left(h_2 h_3 \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left(h_3 h_1 \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \left(h_1 h_2 \frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_3} \right) \right] \quad (3)$$

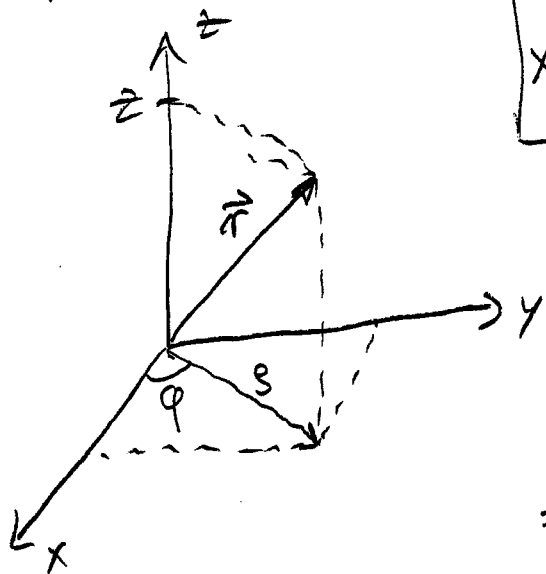
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(b) Anwendung von (3) auf

P28-2

(i) Zylinderkoordinaten; $\xi_1 = \rho$; $\xi_2 = \varphi$; $\xi_3 = z$

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi; y = \rho \sin \varphi; z = z.$$



$$\Rightarrow h_1 = h_\rho = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \rho} \right| = \left| (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, 0) \right| =$$

$$= \sqrt{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi + 0} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h_1 = 1}$$

$$h_2 = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right| = \left| (-\rho \sin \varphi, \rho \cos \varphi, 0) \right| = \sqrt{\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi + \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi} =$$

$$= \rho \Rightarrow \boxed{h_2 = \rho}$$

$$h_3 = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial z} \right| = \left| (0, 0, 1) \right| \Rightarrow \boxed{h_3 = 1}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h_1 h_2 h_3 = \rho \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{h_1 h_2 h_3 = \rho}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta f = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \right]$$

oder

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

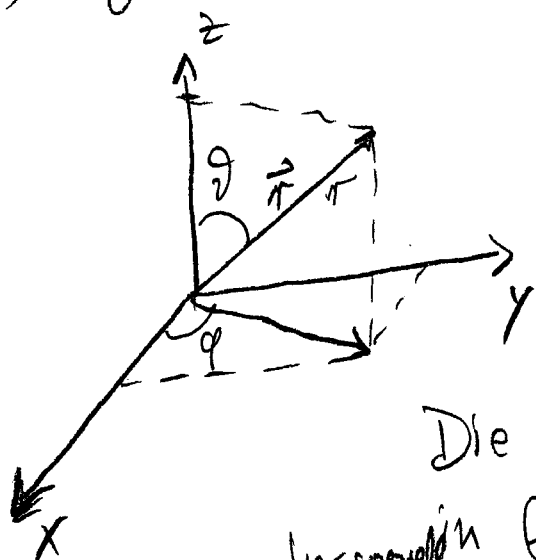
(ii) Kugelkoordinaten:

$$\xi_1 = r; \xi_2 = \vartheta; \xi_3 = \varphi$$

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

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta$$

$$z = r \cos \vartheta$$



Die Vorgehensweise ist ähnlich wie

hier speziell (i):

$$h_1 = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \xi_1} \right| \stackrel{\text{hier speziell}}{=} \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r} \right| = \left| (\cos \varphi \sin \vartheta, \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta, \cos \vartheta) \right| =$$

$$= \sqrt{\sin^2 \vartheta (\underbrace{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}_{=1}) + \cos^2 \vartheta} = \underbrace{\sqrt{\sin^2 \vartheta + \cos^2 \vartheta}}_{=1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h_1 = 1}$$

$$h_2 = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \xi_2} \right| \stackrel{\text{hier speziell}}{=} \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \vartheta} \right| = \left| (r \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta, r \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, -r \sin \vartheta) \right| =$$

$$= \sqrt{r^2 \left[\cos^2 \vartheta (\underbrace{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}_{=1}) + \sin^2 \vartheta \right]} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h_2 = r}$$

$$h_3 = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \xi_3} \right| \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{hier} \\ \text{speziell}}}{=} \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \left(-r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, r \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi, -r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \right) \right| =$$

$$= \sqrt{r^2 \left[\sin^2 \vartheta (\underbrace{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi}_{=1}) \right]} + 0 = r \sin \vartheta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{h_3 = r \sin \vartheta}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1 h_2 h_3 = r^2 \sin \vartheta \text{ und weiter}$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(r \sin \vartheta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(r \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \right) \right]$$

oder

$$\Delta f = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \left(\sin \vartheta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vartheta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

Selected Solutions to Problems

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C.1 Chapter 2 Problems

Problem 2-1

- (a) In the spaceship frame, events 1 and 2 do not occur at the same space point, that is, event 2 occurs on Earth. However, both events 1 and 2 occur at the same place in the Earth frame, so it is a proper time interval in the Earth frame.
- (b) Following the same reasoning as in part (a), the time interval between events 2 and 3 is not a proper time interval in either frame.
- (c) The time interval between events 1 and 3 is a proper time interval in the spaceship frame, but not in the Earth frame.
- (d) Because the time between events 1 and 2 is proper time interval in the Earth frame, all that the spaceship sees is a dilated time value,

$$t'_2 = \gamma t_e = \frac{10}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \text{ min} = 12.5 \text{ min.}$$

(g)

(h)