

## Homework No. 08B (2019 Spring)

### PHYS 301: Theoretical Methods in Physics

Due date: None. Practice on spherical polar coordinates.

1. **(10 points.)** In spherical polar coordinates a point is coordinated by the intersection of family of spheres, cones, and half-planes, given by

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad (1a)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2}}, \quad (1b)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad (1c)$$

respectively. Show that the gradient of these surfaces are given by

$$\nabla r = \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \sin \theta \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \cos \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \quad (2a)$$

$$\nabla \theta = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{1}{r}, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos \theta \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \cos \theta \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{j}} - \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \quad (2b)$$

$$\nabla \phi = \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta}, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{j}}, \quad (2c)$$

which are normal to the respective surfaces. Sketch the surfaces and the corresponding normal vectors. This illustrates that  $\nabla(\text{surface})$  is a vector (field) normal to the surface.

2. **(10 points.)** Using the gradient operator in spherical polar coordinates,

$$\nabla = \hat{\mathbf{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}, \quad (3)$$

evaluate the following

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{\mathbf{r}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = 0, \quad (4a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = -\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = 0, \quad (4b)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \sin \theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \cos \theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} = -\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}} = -(\sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \cos \theta \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}). \quad (4c)$$

Visualize the above variational statements graphically.

3. (10 points.) Evaluate the following divergence of vector fields.

$$\nabla \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \quad \nabla \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \quad \nabla \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, \quad (5a)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (r^2 \hat{\mathbf{r}}), \quad \nabla \cdot (r^2 \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}), \quad \nabla \cdot (r^2 \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}), \quad (5b)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r} \right), \quad \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}{r} \right), \quad \nabla \cdot \left( \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}}{r} \right). \quad (5c)$$

Draw the vector fields. Visualize and interpret the action of the divergence operator. Which of the above are divergenceless.

4. (10 points.) Evaluate the following curl of vector fields.

$$\nabla \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \quad \nabla \times \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}, \quad \nabla \times \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}, \quad (6a)$$

$$\nabla \times (r^2 \hat{\mathbf{r}}), \quad \nabla \times (r^2 \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}), \quad \nabla \times (r^2 \hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}), \quad (6b)$$

$$\nabla \times \left( \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r} \right), \quad \nabla \times \left( \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}{r} \right), \quad \nabla \times \left( \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}}{r} \right). \quad (6c)$$

Draw the vector fields. Visualize and interpret the action of the curl operator. Which of the above are curl free.