

**EC 1311 TEORIA ELECTROMAGNETICA
FORMULARIO N° 1: ANALISIS DE CAMPOS**

Transformación de coordenadas

Rectangulares (x, y, z)	Cilíndricas (ρ, φ, z)	Esféricas (r, θ, φ)
$x = \rho \cos \varphi = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ $y = \rho \sin \varphi = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$ $z = r \cos \theta$	$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r \sin \theta$ $\varphi = \begin{cases} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right), & \text{si } y \geq 0 \\ 2\pi - \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right), & \text{si } y < 0 \end{cases}$ $z = r \cos \theta$	$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}$ $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}} \right)$ $\varphi = \begin{cases} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right), & \text{si } y \geq 0 \\ 2\pi - \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right), & \text{si } y < 0 \end{cases}$

Transformación de los vectores unitarios	Elementos diferenciales		
$\mathbf{i}_x = \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_\rho - \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_r + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_\theta - \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi$ $\mathbf{i}_y = \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_\rho + \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_r + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_\theta + \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi$ $\mathbf{i}_z = \cos \theta \mathbf{i}_r - \sin \theta \mathbf{i}_\theta$ $\mathbf{i}_\rho = \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_x + \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_y = \sin \theta \mathbf{i}_r + \cos \theta \mathbf{i}_\theta$ $\mathbf{i}_\varphi = -\sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_x + \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_y$ $\mathbf{i}_r = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_x + \sin \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_y + \cos \theta \mathbf{i}_z = \sin \theta \mathbf{i}_\rho + \cos \theta \mathbf{i}_z$ $\mathbf{i}_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \varphi \mathbf{i}_x + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \mathbf{i}_y - \sin \theta \mathbf{i}_z = \cos \theta \mathbf{i}_\rho - \sin \theta \mathbf{i}_z$	$dx = dr \mathbf{i}_r$ $dy = d\varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi$ $dz = dz \mathbf{i}_z$ $da_x = dy dz$ $da_y = dx dz$ $da_z = dx dy$ $dV = dx dy dz$	$d\rho = d\rho \mathbf{i}_\rho$ $d\mathbf{i}_\varphi = \rho d\varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi$ $dz = dz \mathbf{i}_z$ $da_\rho = \rho d\varphi dz$ $da_\varphi = d\rho dz$ $da_z = \rho d\rho d\varphi$ $dV = \rho d\rho d\varphi dz$	$dr = dr \mathbf{i}_r$ $d\mathbf{i}_\theta = r d\theta \mathbf{i}_\theta$ $d\mathbf{i}_\varphi = r \sin \theta d\varphi \mathbf{i}_\varphi$ $da_r = r^2 \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta$ $da_\theta = r \sin \theta d\rho d\varphi$ $da_\varphi = r dr d\theta$ $dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\varphi d\theta$

Gradiente

Coordenadas rectangulares	Coordenadas cilíndricas	Coordenadas esféricas
$\nabla \Phi = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i}_x + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \mathbf{i}_y + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \mathbf{i}_z$	$\nabla \Phi = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{i}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{i}_\varphi + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} \mathbf{i}_z$	$\nabla \Phi = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \mathbf{i}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \mathbf{i}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{i}_\varphi$

Divergencia

Coordenadas rectangulares	Coordenadas cilíndricas	Coordenadas esféricas
$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho F_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial(r^2 F_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(\sin \theta F_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}$

Componentes del rotacional

Coordenadas rectangulares	Coordenadas cilíndricas	Coordenadas esféricas
$(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_x = \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}$ $(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_y = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}$ $(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_z = \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y}$	$(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_\rho = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial F_\varphi}{\partial z}$ $(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_\varphi = \frac{\partial F_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial \rho}$ $(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_z = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho F_\varphi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial F_\rho}{\partial \varphi}$	$(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_r = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(\sin \theta F_\varphi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(F_\theta)}{\partial \varphi}$ $(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_\theta = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_r}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r F_\varphi)}{\partial r}$ $(\nabla \times \mathbf{F})_\varphi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r F_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(F_r)}{\partial \theta}$

Laplaciano ($\nabla^2 \Phi$)

Coordenadas rectangulares	Coordenadas cilíndricas	Coordenadas esféricas
$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \varphi^2}$