

**LA DIVERGENCIA DE UN CAMPO VECTORIAL EN COORDENADAS
RECTÁNGULARES, ESFÉRICAS Y CILÍNDRICAS:**

Del teorema de la divergencia, se tiene:

$$\int_V \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) d\tau = \int_S \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

y podemos escribir en forma diferencial para coordenadas generales q_1, q_2, q_3 :

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) d\tau = \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} (\vec{f}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_1) dq_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} (\vec{f}_2 \cdot d\vec{S}_2) dq_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} (\vec{f}_3 \cdot d\vec{S}_3) dq_3$$

Expresión en coordenadas rectangulares o cartesianas:

En estas coordenadas es: $dS_{q_1} = dy \cdot dz$, $dS_{q_2} = dx \cdot dz$, $dS_{q_3} = dx \cdot dy$
Y también es el elemento diferencial de volumen $d\tau = dx \cdot dy \cdot dz$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) d\tau &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_1 \cdot dy \cdot dz) \cdot dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_2 \cdot dx \cdot dz) \cdot dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (f_3 \cdot dx \cdot dy) \cdot dz \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) &= \frac{1}{dx \cdot dy \cdot dz} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} \cdot dy \cdot dz \cdot dx + \frac{1}{dx \cdot dy \cdot dz} \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \cdot dy \cdot dz \cdot dx + \frac{1}{dx \cdot dy \cdot dz} \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \cdot dy \cdot dz \cdot dx = \\ &= \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3}$$

Expresión en coordenadas esféricas:

En estas coordenadas es:

$$dS_{q_1} = \rho^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi, \quad dS_{q_2} = \rho \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi, \quad dS_{q_3} = \rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\theta$$

Y también es $d\tau = \rho^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\rho \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}).d\tau &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}(f_1.dS_\rho).d\rho + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(f_2.dS_\theta).d\theta + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}(f_3.dS_\phi).d\phi \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) &= \frac{1}{\rho^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\rho \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi} \frac{\partial(f_1 \cdot \rho^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi)}{\partial \rho} \cdot d\rho + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\rho^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\rho \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi} \frac{\partial(f_2 \cdot \rho \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi)}{\partial \theta} \cdot d\theta + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\rho^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta \cdot d\rho \cdot d\theta \cdot d\phi} \frac{\partial(f_3 \cdot \rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\theta)}{\partial \phi} \cdot d\phi
 \end{aligned}$$

O sea:

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial(f_1 \cdot \rho^2)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta} \frac{\partial(f_2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\rho \cdot \operatorname{sen}\theta} \frac{\partial(f_3)}{\partial \phi}$$

Expresión en coordenadas cilíndricas:

En estas coordenadas es:

$$dS_{q_1} = \rho \cdot d\phi \cdot dh \quad dS_{q_2} = d\rho \cdot dh \quad dS_{q_3} = \rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi$$

Y también es $d\tau = \rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi \cdot dh$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}).d\tau &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho}(f_1.dS_\rho).d\rho + \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}(f_2.dS_\phi).d\phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial h}(f_3.dS_h).dh \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow \operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) &= \frac{1}{\rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi \cdot dh} \frac{\partial(f_1 \cdot \rho \cdot d\phi \cdot dh)}{\partial \rho} \cdot d\rho + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi \cdot dh} \frac{\partial(f_2 \cdot d\rho \cdot dh)}{\partial \phi} \cdot d\phi + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{\rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi \cdot dh} \frac{\partial(f_3 \cdot \rho \cdot d\rho \cdot d\phi)}{\partial h} \cdot dh
 \end{aligned}$$

Finalmente:

$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{f}) = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(f_1 \rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(f_2)}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial(f_3)}{\partial h}$$

En resumen:

En cartesianas: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_3}$

En esféricas: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f} = \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial(f_1 \cdot \rho^2)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho \cdot \text{sen}\theta} \frac{\partial(f_2 \cdot \text{sen}\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\rho \cdot \text{sen}\theta} \frac{\partial(f_3)}{\partial \phi}$

En cilíndricas: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(f_1 \rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(f_2)}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial(f_3)}{\partial h}$