

6. Tutorium - Lösungen

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- ANMERKUNG: Es liegt in der Verantwortung des Einzelnen, sich die Beispiele zunächst alleine und ganz ohne Hilfsmittel anzuschauen. Google, Wolfram Alpha, Lösungssammlungen, etc. helfen nur kurzfristig - leider nicht beim Test!

6.1 Differentialoperatoren (II)

a)  $\mathbf{dx} = dx^i \mathbf{e}_i = \partial'_j x^i dx'^j \mathbf{e}_i \equiv dx'^j \mathbf{f}_j \rightarrow s^i_j = \partial'_j x^i$   
 $\partial'_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^i} = \frac{\partial x^j}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} = (\partial'^j x^i) \partial_j = s^j_i \partial_j \equiv a^j_i \partial_j \rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S}$  (d.h.  $\partial'_i$  ist eine kovariante Komponente)

Orthogonalität der dualen Basis :  $\mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}^j = \delta^j_i \rightarrow \mathbf{f}^i = (\mathbf{S}^{-1})^i_j \mathbf{e}^j \equiv t^i_j \mathbf{e}^j$  ( $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}$ )  
 $\rightarrow \mathbf{f}^i \partial'_i = (t^i_k \mathbf{e}^k)(s^j_i \partial_j) = (\mathbf{ST})^j_k \mathbf{e}^k \partial_j = \delta^j_k \mathbf{e}^k \partial_j = \mathbf{e}^j \partial_j = \mathbf{e}_x \partial_x + \mathbf{e}_y \partial_y + \mathbf{e}_z \partial_z = \nabla$

b)  $\mathbf{dx} = dx_i \mathbf{e}^i = (\partial'^j x_i) dx'_j \mathbf{e}^i = dx'_j \mathbf{f}^j \rightarrow \mathbf{T} = (\partial'^j x_i) dx'_j$   
 $\partial^i = (\partial'^j x_j) \partial^j = t^i_j \partial^j \equiv b^i_j \partial^j \rightarrow \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}$  (d.h.  $\partial^i$  ist eine kontravariante Komponente)

$\mathbf{f}_i \partial^i = (\mathbf{e}_k s^k_i)(t^i_j \partial^j) = (\mathbf{ST})^k_j \mathbf{e}_k \partial^j = \delta^k_j \mathbf{e}_k \partial^j = \mathbf{e}_j \partial^j$   
 c1) In der Standardbasis  
 $\nabla \times (\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x})) = \mathbf{e}^i \partial_j \times \mathbf{e}^k \partial_k \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}^i \partial_j \partial_k \psi(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{e}^i \underbrace{\varepsilon_{ijk}}_{\text{asymmetrisch}} \underbrace{\partial_j \partial_k}_{\text{symmetrisch}} \psi(\mathbf{x}) = 0$

z.B.  $(\nabla \times (\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x})))_1 = \partial_2 \partial_3 \psi(\mathbf{x}) - \partial_3 \partial_2 \psi(\mathbf{x}) = 0$

Anmerkung : Das Ergebnis ist unabhängig von der Basis. Die Rechnung in der Standardbasis ist einfachst. In den krummlinigen Koordinaten  $\nabla \times (\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x})) = \mathbf{f}^j \partial'_j \times \mathbf{f}^k \partial'_k \psi(\mathbf{x})$  Der Operator  $\partial'_j$  wirkt auf  $\mathbf{f}^k$  und  $\partial'_k \psi(\mathbf{x})$  und sie müssen richtig gerechnet werden.

c2)  $\nabla x'^i = \mathbf{f}^j \partial'_j x'^i = \mathbf{f}^j \delta^i_j = \mathbf{f}^i$

c3)  $\psi(\mathbf{x}) = x'^i \rightarrow \nabla \times (\nabla x'^i) = 0$  (siehe c1)  $\rightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{f}^i = 0$  (siehe c2)

d1)  $\mathbf{f}_1$  ist orthogonal zu  $\mathbf{f}^2$  und  $\mathbf{f}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{f}_1 = c \mathbf{f}^2 \times \mathbf{f}^3$

Normierung :  $\mathbf{f}^1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 = 1 \rightarrow c \mathbf{f}^1 \cdot (\mathbf{f}^2 \times \mathbf{f}^3) = 1 \rightarrow c = 1/(\mathbf{f}^1 \cdot (\mathbf{f}^2 \times \mathbf{f}^3))$ .

$$\mathbf{f}^1 \cdot (\mathbf{f}^2 \times \mathbf{f}^3) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{f}^1 \\ \mathbf{f}^2 \\ \mathbf{f}^3 \end{pmatrix} = \det \left( \mathbf{S}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^1 \\ \mathbf{e}^2 \\ \mathbf{e}^3 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \det(\mathbf{S}^{-1}) \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^1 \\ \mathbf{e}^2 \\ \mathbf{e}^3 \end{pmatrix} = \det(\mathbf{S}^{-1}) = 1/(\det \mathbf{S}) = 1/V$$

$\rightarrow \mathbf{f}_1 = V \mathbf{f}^2 \times \mathbf{f}^3$ . Auf die gleiche Weise  $\mathbf{f}_2 = V \mathbf{f}^3 \times \mathbf{f}^1$ ,  $\mathbf{f}_3 = V \mathbf{f}^1 \times \mathbf{f}^2$ .

Alternative Lösung :

$\mathbf{f}_i = \mathbf{e}_j s^j_i \rightarrow \mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{f}_i t^i_j$  und  $\mathbf{e}^j = s^j_i \mathbf{f}^i$   
 $\varepsilon^{jkl} \mathbf{e}_j = \mathbf{e}^k \times \mathbf{e}^l = s^k_m \mathbf{f}^m \times s^l_n \mathbf{f}^n$   
 $\rightarrow \varepsilon^{jkl} \mathbf{f}_i t^i_j = s^k_m s^l_n \mathbf{f}^m \times \mathbf{f}^n$   
 $\rightarrow \varepsilon^{jkl} t^i_j t^o_k t^p_l \mathbf{f}_i = t^o_k t^p_l s^k_m s^l_n \mathbf{f}^m \times \mathbf{f}^n$   
 $\rightarrow \varepsilon^{iop} \det(\mathbf{T}) \mathbf{f}_i = \delta^o_m \delta^p_n \mathbf{f}^m \times \mathbf{f}^n$   
 $\rightarrow \varepsilon^{iop} \mathbf{f}_i = (\det \mathbf{T})^{-1} \mathbf{f}^o \times \mathbf{f}^p = \det(\mathbf{S}) \mathbf{f}^o \times \mathbf{f}^p$

d2) Beweis in der Standardbasis

$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = \nabla \cdot (a^i \mathbf{e}_i \times b^j \mathbf{e}_j) = \nabla \cdot (a^i b^j \mathbf{e}_i \times \mathbf{e}_j) = \nabla \cdot (a^i b^j \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}^k) = \mathbf{e}_l \partial^l \cdot (a^i b^j \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}^k) = \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}_l \cdot \mathbf{e}^k \partial^l (a^i b^j)$   
 $= \varepsilon_{ijk} \delta^k_l \partial^l (a^i b^j) = \varepsilon_{ijk} ((\partial^k a^i) b^j + a^i (\partial^k b^j)) = (\nabla \times \mathbf{a})_j b^j - a^i (\nabla \times \mathbf{b})_i = (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{b})$

d3)  $\nabla \cdot (\frac{1}{V} \mathbf{f}_1) = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{f}^2 \times \mathbf{f}^3) = \underbrace{(\nabla \times \mathbf{f}^2)}_{=0} \cdot \mathbf{f}^3 - \mathbf{f}^2 \cdot \underbrace{(\nabla \times \mathbf{f}^3)}_{=0} = 0$

Auf die gleiche Weise  $\nabla \cdot (V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_2) = 0$  und  $\nabla \cdot (V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_3) = 0$

e)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \psi(\mathbf{x})) = \mathbf{f}^i \cdot \partial'_i (\mathbf{f}_j \partial'^j \psi(\mathbf{x})) = \mathbf{f}^i \cdot \partial'_i ((V \partial'^j \psi(\mathbf{x}))(V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_j)) = \mathbf{f}^i \cdot (V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_j) \partial'_i (V \partial'^j \psi(\mathbf{x})) + (V \partial'^j \psi(\mathbf{x})) \underbrace{\mathbf{f}^i \cdot \partial'_i (V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_j)}_{=\nabla \cdot (V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_j)=0} =$

$V^{-1} \delta^i_j \partial'_i (V \partial'^j \psi(\mathbf{x})) = V^{-1} \partial'_i (V \partial'^i \psi(\mathbf{x}))$

f)  $\mathbf{S} = (\partial'_j x^i) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \sin \theta \sin \phi & r \cos \theta \sin \phi & r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$V = \det \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_2 \times \mathbf{f}_3 = \sin \theta \cos \phi r^2 \sin \theta^2 \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi r^2 \sin \theta^2 \sin \phi + \cos \theta r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = r^2 \sin \theta$

$$\partial_r = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} = \partial'_1 = g_{1i} \partial'^i, \quad \partial_\theta = \partial'_2 = g_{2i} \partial'^i, \quad \partial_\phi = \partial'_3 = g_{3i} \partial'^i$$

$$\mathbf{g} = (\mathbf{f}_i \cdot \mathbf{f}_j) = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r^2 \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{g}^* = (\mathbf{f}^i \cdot \mathbf{f}^j) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/(r^2 \sin^2 \theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{x}) = V^{-1} \partial'_i (V \partial'^i \psi(\mathbf{x})) = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} [\partial_r (r^2 \sin \theta \partial_r \psi(\mathbf{x})) + \partial_\theta (\sin \theta \partial_\theta \psi(\mathbf{x})) + \partial_\phi (\sin^{-1} \theta \partial_\phi \psi(\mathbf{x}))]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 \partial_r \psi(\mathbf{x})) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \partial_\theta (\sin \theta \partial_\theta \psi(\mathbf{x})) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \partial_\phi^2 \psi(\mathbf{x})$$

g) Fläche  $F$  : Oberfläche einer Kugel mit Radius  $R$  (d.h.  $dr = dx^1 = 0$ )

→  $d\mathbf{F}$  : das von  $dx'^2 \mathbf{f}_2$  und  $dx'^3 \mathbf{f}_3$  aufgespannte Parallelogramm →  $d\mathbf{F} = dx'^2 \mathbf{f}_2 \times dx'^3 \mathbf{f}_3 = V \mathbf{f}_1 dx'^2 dx'^3$

$$\int_F \mathbf{w} \cdot d\mathbf{F} = \int_F r^{-1} \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot V d\mathbf{f}_1 dx'^2 dx'^3 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta R \sin \theta = 4\pi R$$

h)  $d\mathcal{V}$  : das von  $dx^1 \mathbf{f}_1$ ,  $dx^2 \mathbf{f}_2$  und  $dx^3 \mathbf{f}_3$  aufgespannte Parallelepipid

→  $d\mathcal{V} = dx^1 \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot (dx^2 \mathbf{f}_2 \times dx^3 \mathbf{f}_3) = dx^1 dx^2 dx^3 V \mathbf{f}_1 \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{f}^i \partial'_i \cdot r^{-1} \mathbf{f}_1 = \mathbf{f}^i \cdot \underbrace{V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_1 (\partial'_i r^{-1} V)}_{=\nabla \cdot V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_1 = 0} + r^{-1} \mathbf{f}^i \partial'_i \cdot V^{-1} \mathbf{f}_1 = V^{-1} \partial'_1 r^{-1} V$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{V}} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w} d\mathcal{V} = \int_{\mathcal{V}} V^{-1} (\partial'_1 r^{-1} V) d\mathcal{V} = \int_{\mathcal{V}} (\partial'_1 r^{-1} V) dx^1 dx^2 dx^3 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R dr (\partial'_1 r \sin \theta) = 4\pi \int_0^R dr (\partial_r r) = 4\pi R$$

Anmerkung : Gaußcher Integralsatz  $\int_F \mathbf{w} \cdot d\mathbf{F} = \int_{\mathcal{V}} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w} d\mathcal{V}$