

Laplace's Equation in cylindrical & spherical co-ordinates

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Overview: Laplace's Equation



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Introduce

- **Cylindrical Co-ordinates**

- Laplace's Equation
- Volume Element



- **Spherical Co-ordinates**

- Laplace's Equation
- Volume Element



Coordinates



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Cylindrical and Spherical Co-ordinates





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Cylindrical Coordinates



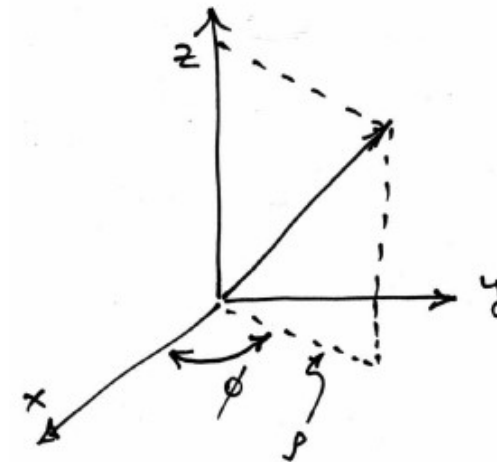
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Cylindrical to Cartesian

$$x = \rho \cos \phi ,$$

$$y = \rho \sin \phi ,$$

$$z = z .$$



$$0 \leq \rho < \infty, 0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi \text{ and } -\infty < z < \infty.$$

Cartesian to cylindrical

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ,$$

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

$$z = z .$$

Laplace's Equation in Cylindrical Coordinates



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$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

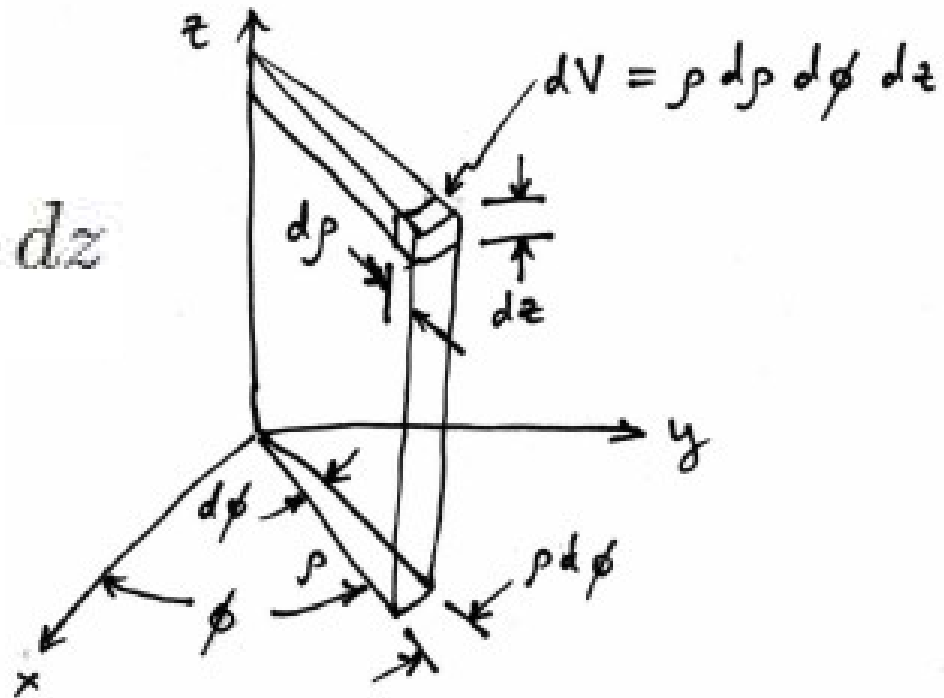
Volume in Cylindrical Coordinates



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Volume Element

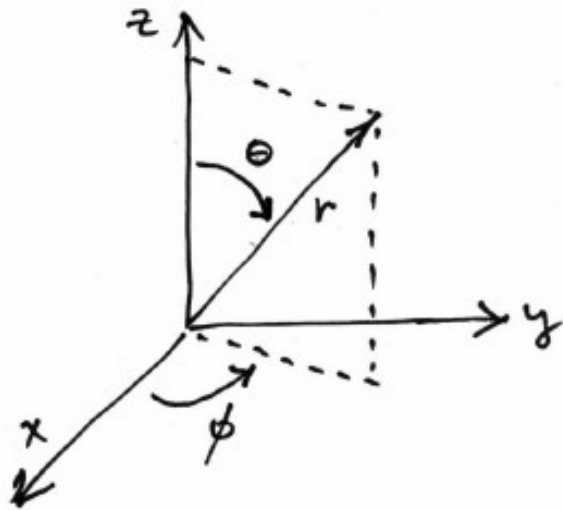
$$dV = \rho d\rho d\phi dz$$



Spherical Coordinates



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$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi ,$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi ,$$

$$z = r \cos \theta ,$$

where $0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ and $r \geq 0$.

The inverse relations are

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ,$$

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

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) .$$

Spherical Laplace's Equation



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$$\nabla^2 u = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} \right] .$$

Volume in Spherical Co-ordinates



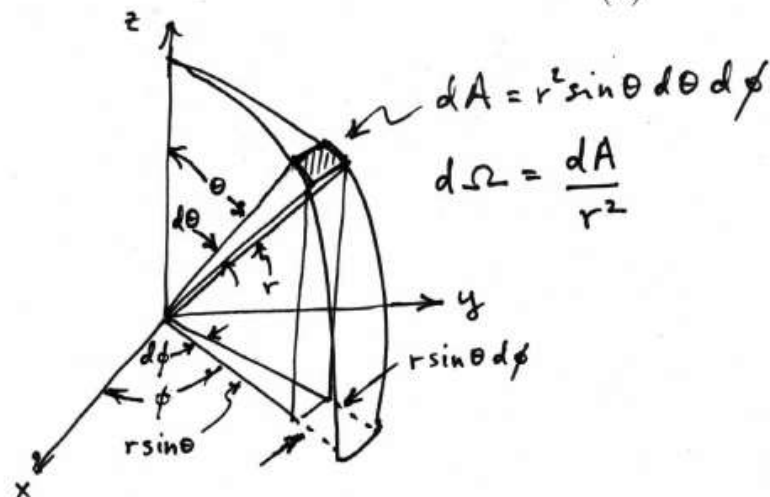
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$$dA = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi ,$$

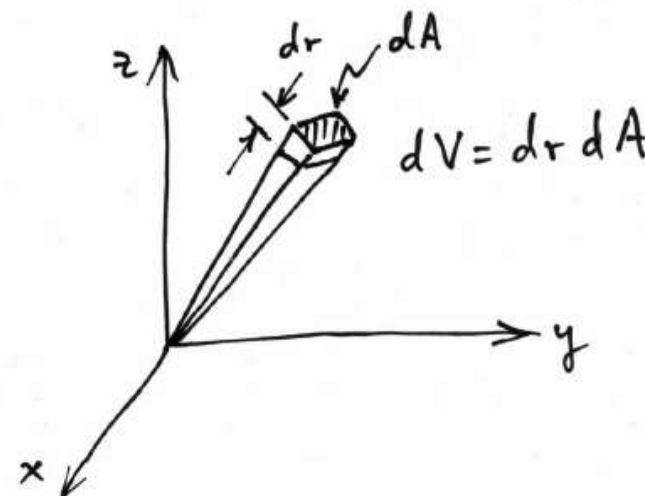
$$dV = dA dr = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi dr ,$$

$$d\Omega = \frac{dA}{r^2} = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi .$$

(a)



(b)



Summary



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