# Sistemas coordenados y Separación de variables

Introducción. Electrodinámica y Mecánica Cuántica

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi \rho$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{C} \vec{J} + \frac{1}{C} \frac{3\vec{E}}{3t}$$

En ausencia de fuentes

De modo tal que 
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{E}) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{E}) - \nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$$= -\nabla^2 \vec{E}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{C^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{Ecuación de onda}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$
,  $\phi$ : potencial electrostatico (función escalar)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$
  $\nabla \cdot (-\nabla \phi) = 0$ 

$$\left(\hat{\lambda}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \cdot \left(\hat{\lambda}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{j}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \Phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Phi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Phi \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Phi + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \Phi + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \Phi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \Phi = 0$$
 Ecuación de Laplace

Equación de onda it 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r}_i,t) = H \Psi(\vec{r}_i,t)$$
,  $H = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(x)$  con  $\Psi(\vec{r}_i,t)$  estacionacia  $\Psi(\vec{r}_i,t) = e^{-i\omega t} \Phi(\vec{r}_i)$ . Así pues

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(x);$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r}_i, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (e^{-i\omega t} \Phi(\vec{r})) = -i\omega e^{-i\omega t} \Phi(\vec{r})$$

$$\Rightarrow ih(-i\omega e^{-i\omega t}\Phi(\vec{r})) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hbar \omega \Phi(\vec{r}) = H \Phi(\vec{r})$$

pero  $\hbar\omega \to E$ , entonces  $H\Phi(\vec{r}) = E\Phi(\vec{r})$  la cual es la ecuación de eigenvalores. Los problemas que sabemos resolver son

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^2}{r} & \text{atomo de H} \\ \frac{1}{2}m \, \omega^2 r^2 & \text{oscilador armónico} \end{cases}$$

# Sistemas coordenados

$$\rho^2 = \chi^2 + \gamma^2$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

#### Cilíndricas - Cartesianas

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$

### Cartesianas → Esféricas

## Esféricas → Cartesianas

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

Coord. generalizadas

$$q_i = q_i(x_j) \Leftrightarrow x_j = x_j(q_1, ..., q_N), \text{ tal que } 1 \le i \le N \text{ y } 1 \le j \le N. \text{ Por ejemplo:}$$

$$q_i = q_i(x_i, x_z, x_3)$$

$$q_z = q_z(x_i, x_z, x_3)$$

$$q_3 = q_3(x_i, x_z, x_3)$$

Así se tiene que,

$$dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{i}} dq_{i}$$

$$dx^{2} = dx \cdot dx = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{i}} dq_{i}\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{j}} dq_{j}\right)$$

$$dx^{2} = dx \cdot dx = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{i}} dq_{i}\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{j}} dq_{j}\right)$$

$$dx^{2} = dx \cdot dx = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{i}} dq_{i}\right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{j}} dq_{j}\right)$$

Definimos  $ds^2 = \sum_{i,j} g_{ij} dq_i dq_j$  donde  $g_{ij} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q_j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q_j}$  y además  $g_{ij} = 0 \Leftrightarrow i \neq j$ .

Para los sistemas ortogonales tenemos gii=hi, llamamos a hi factores de escala. Mas aún,

$$ds^2 = \sum_{ij} g_{ij} dq_i dq_j = \sum_i g_{ii} dq_i^2 = \sum_i h_i^2 dq_i^2$$

Por lo tanto,  $d\vec{r} = \sum_{i} \hat{e}_{i} h_{i} dq_{i}$ . Además,  $g_{ii} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_{i}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_{i}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q_{i}}\right)^{2} y$  también  $\hat{e}_{i} = \frac{1}{h_{i}} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_{i}}$ , entonces

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial q_i} = h_i \, \hat{e}_i$$

Ejemplo: Chr, ho, ho?

$$h_r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^2} \qquad \hat{r} = \frac{1}{h_r} \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial r}$$