

微分演算子の球座標表示を求める

まず最初に、3次元デカルト座標から球座標への変換公式は次の通りであった:

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad (1)$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \quad (2)$$

$$z = r \cos \theta, \quad (3)$$

これより、簡単に、

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \quad (4)$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}, \quad (5)$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{y}{x}, \quad (6)$$

が得られる.

まず、(4)を x で偏微分して、

$$2r \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = 2x, \quad (7)$$

より、

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad (8)$$

を得る. y, z の偏微分については、対称性より途中まで同じだから、

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r} = \cos \theta, \quad (10)$$

となる. 次に、(5)を x で偏微分して、

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad (11)$$

より、

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \cos^2 \theta \times \frac{x}{z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \cos^2 \theta \times \frac{r \sin \theta \cos \varphi}{r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{r} \quad (12)$$

y についても同様にして、

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \cos^2 \theta \times \frac{y}{z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \cos^2 \theta \times \frac{r \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta \sin \varphi}{r} \quad (13)$$

一方、 z については、

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z^2}, \quad (14)$$

だから、

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = -\cos^2 \theta \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z^2} = -\cos^2 \theta \times \frac{r \sin \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r}, \quad (15)$$

を得る.

次に、(6)を x で偏微分して、

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \quad (16)$$

が得られるから、

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\cos^2 \varphi \times \frac{y}{x^2} = -\cos^2 \varphi \times \frac{r \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi} = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta}, \quad (17)$$

となる。一方, y については,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \cos^2 \varphi \times \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta}, \quad (18)$$

となる。また明らかに,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (19)$$

である。以上より, 任意の関数 f について,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta}, \quad (22)$$

が成り立つから, 微分演算子は f を取り除いた,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\sin \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}, \quad (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \quad (25)$$

となることになる。

