

Exercise 2

Verify that in spherical coordinates $\delta = \delta_r \delta_r + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta + \delta_\phi \delta_\phi$.

Solution

The Left-hand Side

In Cartesian coordinates we have for the unit tensor

$$\begin{aligned}\delta &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \delta_i \delta_j \delta_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \delta_i \delta_i \\ &= \delta_1 \delta_1 + \delta_2 \delta_2 + \delta_3 \delta_3\end{aligned}$$

or

$$= \delta_x \delta_x + \delta_y \delta_y + \delta_z \delta_z.$$

The Right-hand Side

In Cartesian coordinates the unit vectors in spherical coordinates are

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_r &= \sin \theta \cos \phi \delta_x + \sin \theta \sin \phi \delta_y + \cos \theta \delta_z \\ \delta_\theta &= \cos \theta \cos \phi \delta_x + \cos \theta \sin \phi \delta_y - \sin \theta \delta_z \\ \delta_\phi &= -\sin \phi \delta_x + \cos \phi \delta_y + 0 \delta_z,\end{aligned}$$

so the unit dyads $\delta_r \delta_r$, $\delta_\theta \delta_\theta$, and $\delta_\phi \delta_\phi$ are

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_r \delta_r &= [(\sin \theta \cos \phi) \delta_x + (\sin \theta \sin \phi) \delta_y + \cos \theta \delta_z][(\sin \theta \cos \phi) \delta_x + (\sin \theta \sin \phi) \delta_y + \cos \theta \delta_z] \\ &= \delta_x \delta_x \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + \delta_x \delta_y \sin^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi + \delta_x \delta_z \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ &\quad + \delta_y \delta_x \sin^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi + \delta_y \delta_y \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + \delta_y \delta_z \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ &\quad + \delta_z \delta_x \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi + \delta_z \delta_y \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi + \delta_z \delta_z \cos^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_\theta \delta_\theta &= [(\cos \theta \cos \phi) \delta_x + (\cos \theta \sin \phi) \delta_y - \sin \theta \delta_z][(\cos \theta \cos \phi) \delta_x + (\cos \theta \sin \phi) \delta_y - \sin \theta \delta_z] \\ &= \delta_x \delta_x \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + \delta_x \delta_y \cos^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi - \delta_x \delta_z \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ &\quad + \delta_y \delta_x \cos^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi + \delta_y \delta_y \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi - \delta_y \delta_z \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ &\quad - \delta_z \delta_x \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi - \delta_z \delta_y \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi + \delta_z \delta_z \sin^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_\phi \delta_\phi &= [-\sin \phi \delta_x + \cos \phi \delta_y + 0 \delta_z][-\sin \phi \delta_x + \cos \phi \delta_y + 0 \delta_z] \\ &= \delta_x \delta_x \sin^2 \phi - \delta_x \delta_y \sin \phi \cos \phi - \delta_y \delta_x \sin \phi \cos \phi + \delta_y \delta_y \cos^2 \phi.\end{aligned}$$

Adding them all together, we find that $\delta_r \delta_r + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta + \delta_\phi \delta_\phi = \delta_x \delta_x + \delta_y \delta_y + \delta_z \delta_z$. Therefore, $\delta = \delta_r \delta_r + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta + \delta_\phi \delta_\phi$.