

Exercise 2

Obtain $(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})$, $[\nabla \times \mathbf{v}]$, and $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ in spherical coordinates, and $[\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}]$ in cylindrical coordinates.

Solution

In spherical coordinates

$$\nabla = \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

and

$$\mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_r v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi v_\phi.$$

The partial derivatives of $\boldsymbol{\delta}_r$, $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta$, and $\boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi$ in spherical coordinates are given by equations A.7-6, A.7-7, and A.7-8,

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_r}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad (\text{A.7-6})$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_r}{\partial \theta} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta}{\partial \theta} = -\boldsymbol{\delta}_r \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi}{\partial \theta} = 0 \qquad (\text{A.7-7})$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_r}{\partial \phi} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \sin \theta \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta}{\partial \phi} = \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \cos \theta \qquad \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi}{\partial \phi} = -\boldsymbol{\delta}_r \sin \theta - \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \cos \theta. \qquad (\text{A.7-8})$$

The Divergence of \mathbf{v}

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \cdot (\boldsymbol{\delta}_r v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi v_\phi) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\boldsymbol{\delta}_r v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi v_\phi) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\boldsymbol{\delta}_r v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi v_\phi) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \cdot \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\boldsymbol{\delta}_r v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi v_\phi) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_r}{\partial r} v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta}{\partial r} v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi}{\partial r} v_\phi + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_r}{\partial \theta} v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta}{\partial \theta} v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi}{\partial \theta} v_\phi + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \cdot \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_r}{\partial \phi} v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta}{\partial \phi} v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi}{\partial \phi} v_\phi + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Using equations A.7-6, A.7-7, and A.7-8, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \boldsymbol{\delta}_r v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \cdot \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \sin \theta v_r + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \cos \theta v_\theta + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + (-\boldsymbol{\delta}_r \sin \theta - \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \cos \theta) v_\phi + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate the three dot products.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r} \left(v_r + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta v_r + \cos \theta v_\theta + \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Expand the terms.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} v_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

Combine like-terms and factor.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{2}{r} v_r + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \cos \theta v_\theta \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

Factor $1/r^2$ from the first two terms.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{r^2} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + 2r v_r \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \cos \theta v_\theta \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

Using the product rule, we obtain the final result for the divergence of \mathbf{v} in spherical coordinates.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

The Curl of \mathbf{v}

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \left(\delta_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \delta_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \delta_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) \times (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &= \delta_r \times \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \times \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \times \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &= \delta_r \times \left(\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial r} v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial r} v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \delta_\phi}{\partial r} v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \times \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial \theta} v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial \theta} v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \delta_\phi}{\partial \theta} v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \times \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial \phi} v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial \phi} v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \delta_\phi}{\partial \phi} v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Using equations A.7-6, A.7-7, and A.7-8, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \delta_r \times \left(\delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \times \frac{1}{r} \left(\delta_\theta v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \delta_r v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \times \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\delta_\phi \sin \theta v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \delta_\phi \cos \theta v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + (-\delta_r \sin \theta - \delta_\theta \cos \theta) v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right].\end{aligned}$$

Evaluate the cross products.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} - \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r} \left(-\delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \delta_\phi v_\theta + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \delta_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} - \delta_\theta \sin \theta v_\phi + \delta_r \cos \theta v_\phi \right)\end{aligned}$$

Combine the like-terms.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \delta_r \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} v_\phi \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \left(-\frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{r} v_\phi \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \right)\end{aligned}$$

Factor the expressions.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \delta_r \left[\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \cos \theta v_\phi \right) - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \left[-\frac{1}{r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + v_\phi \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} \right] \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + v_\theta \right) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Using the product rule, we obtain the final result for the curl of \mathbf{v} in spherical coordinates.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \frac{\delta_r}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\phi \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\theta}{r} \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\phi) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\phi}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\theta) - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right]\end{aligned}$$

The Gradient of \mathbf{v}

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \mathbf{v} &= \left(\delta_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \delta_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \delta_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right) (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &= \delta_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi) \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\delta_r v_r + \delta_\theta v_\theta + \delta_\phi v_\phi)\end{aligned}$$

Apply the product rule.

$$\begin{aligned}&= \delta_r \left(\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial r} v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial r} v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \delta_\phi}{\partial r} v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\theta}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial \theta} v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial \theta} v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \delta_\phi}{\partial \theta} v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial \phi} v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial \phi} v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial \delta_\phi}{\partial \phi} v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Using equations A.7-6, A.7-7, and A.7-8, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \mathbf{v} &= \delta_r \left(\delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\theta}{r} \left(\delta_\theta v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \delta_r v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \left[\delta_\phi \sin \theta v_r + \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \delta_\phi \cos \theta v_\theta + \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + (-\delta_r \sin \theta - \delta_\theta \cos \theta) v_\phi + \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right].\end{aligned}$$

Distribute the unit vectors.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \mathbf{v} &= \delta_r \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \delta_r \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \\ &\quad + \delta_\theta \delta_r \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \right) + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta \left(\frac{1}{r} v_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \delta_\theta \delta_\phi \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \\ &\quad + \delta_\phi \delta_r \left(\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{1}{r} v_\phi \right) + \delta_\phi \delta_\theta \left(\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} v_\phi \right) + \delta_\phi \delta_\phi \left(\frac{1}{r} v_r + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} v_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Factoring, we obtain the final result for the gradient of \mathbf{v} in spherical coordinates.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \mathbf{v} &= \delta_r \delta_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \delta_r \delta_\phi \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\theta \delta_r}{r} \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - v_\theta \right) + \frac{\delta_\theta \delta_\theta}{r} \left(v_r + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\delta_\theta \delta_\phi}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} \\ &\quad + \frac{\delta_\phi \delta_r}{r} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - v_\phi \right) + \frac{\delta_\phi \delta_\theta}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} - v_\phi \cos \theta \right) + \frac{\delta_\phi \delta_\phi}{r} \left[v_r + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left(v_\theta \cos \theta + \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

The Divergence of τ

In cylindrical coordinates

$$\nabla = \delta_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \delta_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \delta_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \tau = & \delta_r \delta_r \tau_{rr} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \tau_{r\theta} + \delta_r \delta_z \tau_{rz} \\ & + \delta_\theta \delta_r \tau_{\theta r} + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta \tau_{\theta\theta} + \delta_\theta \delta_z \tau_{\theta z} \\ & + \delta_z \delta_r \tau_{zr} + \delta_z \delta_\theta \tau_{z\theta} + \delta_z \delta_z \tau_{zz}. \end{aligned}$$

The partial derivatives of δ_r , δ_θ , and δ_z in cylindrical coordinates are given by equations A.7-1, A.7-2, and A.7-3,

$$\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \delta_z}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad (\text{A.7-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial \theta} = \delta_\theta \qquad \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial \theta} = -\delta_r \qquad \frac{\partial \delta_z}{\partial \theta} = 0 \qquad (\text{A.7-2})$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta_r}{\partial z} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \delta_\theta}{\partial z} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \delta_z}{\partial z} = 0. \qquad (\text{A.7-3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \tau &= \left(\delta_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \delta_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \delta_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (\delta_r \delta_r \tau_{rr} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \tau_{r\theta} + \delta_r \delta_z \tau_{rz} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad + \delta_\theta \delta_r \tau_{\theta r} + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta \tau_{\theta\theta} + \delta_\theta \delta_z \tau_{\theta z} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad + \delta_z \delta_r \tau_{zr} + \delta_z \delta_\theta \tau_{z\theta} + \delta_z \delta_z \tau_{zz}) \\ &= \delta_r \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\delta_r \delta_r \tau_{rr} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \tau_{r\theta} + \delta_r \delta_z \tau_{rz} + \delta_\theta \delta_r \tau_{\theta r} + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta \tau_{\theta\theta} + \delta_\theta \delta_z \tau_{\theta z} + \delta_z \delta_r \tau_{zr} + \delta_z \delta_\theta \tau_{z\theta} + \delta_z \delta_z \tau_{zz}) \\ & \quad + \frac{\delta_\theta}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\delta_r \delta_r \tau_{rr} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \tau_{r\theta} + \delta_r \delta_z \tau_{rz} + \delta_\theta \delta_r \tau_{\theta r} + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta \tau_{\theta\theta} + \delta_\theta \delta_z \tau_{\theta z} + \delta_z \delta_r \tau_{zr} + \delta_z \delta_\theta \tau_{z\theta} + \delta_z \delta_z \tau_{zz}) \\ & \quad + \delta_z \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\delta_r \delta_r \tau_{rr} + \delta_r \delta_\theta \tau_{r\theta} + \delta_r \delta_z \tau_{rz} + \delta_\theta \delta_r \tau_{\theta r} + \delta_\theta \delta_\theta \tau_{\theta\theta} + \delta_\theta \delta_z \tau_{\theta z} + \delta_z \delta_r \tau_{zr} + \delta_z \delta_\theta \tau_{z\theta} + \delta_z \delta_z \tau_{zz}) \end{aligned}$$

Apply the product rule.

where we used equations A.7-1, A.7-2, and A.7-3 to simplify the derivatives of the unit vectors. Now proceed with evaluating the dot products. The unit vectors outside the parentheses dot the first unit vector in each dyad.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} &= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial \tau_{rr}}{\partial r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{r} \left(\boldsymbol{\delta}_r \tau_{rr} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \tau_{r\theta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \tau_{rz} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \tau_{\theta r} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} - \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \tau_{\theta\theta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial z} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z}\end{aligned}$$

Factor each of the unit vectors.

$$\begin{aligned}&= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rr}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\tau_{\theta\theta}}{r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + \frac{\tau_{\theta r}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial z} \right) \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(r \frac{\partial \tau_{rr}}{\partial r} + \tau_{rr} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} - \tau_{\theta\theta} \right) + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \left[\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + 2 \frac{\tau_{r\theta}}{r} - \frac{\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + \frac{\tau_{\theta r}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \left[\frac{1}{r} \left(r \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \tau_{rz} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Use the product rule to write the formula compactly.

$$\begin{aligned}&= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} - \tau_{\theta\theta} \right) + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + 2r \tau_{r\theta} \right) + \frac{\tau_{\theta r} - \tau_{r\theta}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the divergence of $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ in cylindrical coordinates is

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} &= \boldsymbol{\delta}_r \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} - \tau_{\theta\theta} \right) + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_\theta \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{r\theta}) + \frac{\tau_{\theta r} - \tau_{r\theta}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\delta}_z \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right].\end{aligned}$$