

## EL OPERADOR LAPLACIANO EN COORDENADAS ESFÉRICAS

Os ofrezco mi deducción completa de la expresión del operador laplaciano en coordenadas esféricas, tanto para campos escalares como para campos vectoriales. Dicha expresión aparece a menudo en física, por ejemplo, en el estudio de la propagación de ondas, o, en mecánica cuántica, para la aplicación de la ecuación de Schrödinger al átomo de hidrógeno.

Esta expresión aparece a menudo en los textos sin demostrar. En Internet pueden verse algunas demostraciones parciales; en particular, me he basado en las de Javier García ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dctrfbj\\_Gzk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dctrfbj_Gzk)) y de Adam Beatty (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Uebg4AxkFo&t=48s>), a los cuales agradezco su excelente labor. En mi trabajo, he completado los pasos restantes y he corregido algunos errores, casi inevitables en un cálculo tan largo. Os agradecería que me comunicarais los errores que encontréis, para poder irlos corrigiendo.

Para la notación de los ángulos en las coordenadas esféricas, puesto que, al fin y al cabo, se trata de un concepto matemático, he preferido usar la convención usual en los libros de matemáticas (al menos, en aquellos de que yo dispongo), y que me resultaba más familiar; es decir, el ángulo  $\theta$  equivale al del mismo símbolo usado para las coordenadas polares en el plano XY, mientras que  $\varphi$  es el ángulo que forma el vector  $\mathbf{r}$  con el eje Y. Quien prefiera usar la convención más habitual en los textos de física (que es la que se utiliza en las referencias citadas), no tiene más que intercambiar los signos  $\varphi$  y  $\theta$  allí donde aparecen.

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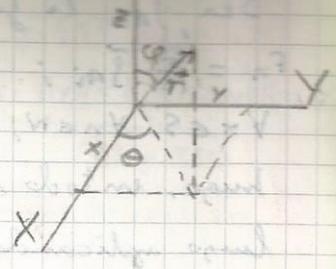
<http://www.justaentonacion.com/jgarciailla/index.html>

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Sea un campo escalar  $w$ . Su laplaciano se define como:

$$\nabla^2 w = \nabla \cdot (\nabla w) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2}$$

De la figura se deduce la relación entre coordenadas rectangulares y coordenadas esféricas:



$$x = r \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

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

$$y = r \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{z}{r} = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

Aplicando la regla de la cadena:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y};$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}$$

Calculamos las derivadas parciales respecto a  $x, y, z$ :

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}, \text{ y por simetría: } \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (z/r)^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\text{Pero } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{z}{r} = z \frac{\partial}{\partial x} r^{-1} = -z r^{-2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = - \frac{zx}{r^3}$$

$$\text{Además } \sqrt{1 - (z/r)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$\text{luego } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{zx/r^3}{\operatorname{sen} \theta} = \frac{(r \cos \theta)(r \cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta)/r^3}{\operatorname{sen} \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta \cos \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (z/r)^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{z}{r}$$

$$\text{Pero } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{z}{r} = z \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r^{-1} = -z r^{-2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = - \frac{zy}{r^3}$$

$$\text{luego } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{zy/r^3}{\operatorname{sen} \theta} = \frac{(r \cos \theta)(r \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta)/r^3}{\operatorname{sen} \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (z/r)^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{r}$$

Pero  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{1 \cdot r - z \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}}{r^2} = \frac{r - z^2/r}{r^2} = \frac{r - \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{r}}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 - r^2 \cos^2 \varphi / r}{r^2} = \frac{r - r \cos^2 \varphi}{r^2} = \frac{r(1 - \cos^2 \varphi)}{r^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r}$

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Luego  $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sin^2 \varphi / r}{\sin \varphi} = -\frac{\sin \varphi}{r}$

$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + (y/x)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y}{1 + (y/x)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{y/x^2}{1 + (y/x)^2} = -\frac{y/x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)/x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} =$

$= -\frac{r \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{(x/\cos \theta)^2} = \frac{-r \sin \theta \sin \varphi}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi / \cos^2 \theta} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi}$

$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + (y/x)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1/x}{1 + (y/x)^2} = \frac{1/x}{(x^2 + y^2)/x^2} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{(x/\cos \theta)^2} =$   
 $= \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{x} = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r \cos \theta \sin \varphi} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \varphi}$

$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} = 0$ , pues  $\theta$  depende de  $x$  y de  $y$ , pero no de  $z$ .

Sustituyendo estos valores en la expresión de la regla de la cadena, calcularemos las derivadas parciales primera y segunda de  $w$  respecto a  $x, y, z$ :

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} =$   
 $= \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} = v$

La derivada parcial de  $v$  con respecto a  $x$  será la misma expresión anterior, sustituyendo en ella  $w$  por  $v$ . Por tanto:

$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} =$   
 $= \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) +$   
 $+ \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) -$   
 $- \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \cos \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) =$

Por tanto, para calcular la derivada del producto:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta x^2} &= \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta r^2} + \cos^2 \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta r \delta \varphi} \right) - \\ &\quad - \cos \theta \sin \theta \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta r \delta \theta} \right) + \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} \left( \cos \varphi \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \sin \varphi \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \varphi \delta r} \right) + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \left( -\sin \varphi \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \cos \varphi \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \varphi^2} \right) - \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} \left( -\frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \varphi \delta \theta} \right) - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \left( -\sin \theta \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \cos \theta \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \theta \delta r} \right) - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \varphi}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \left( -\sin \theta \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \cos \theta \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \theta \delta \varphi} \right) + \\ &\quad + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin^2 \varphi} \left( \cos \theta \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} + \sin \theta \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \theta^2} \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta r^2} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta r \delta \varphi} + \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta r \delta \theta} + \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \varphi \delta r} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \varphi^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} - \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \varphi \delta \theta} + \\ &\quad + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \theta \delta r} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} - \\ &\quad - \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \theta \delta \varphi} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta \theta^2} \end{aligned}$$

De manera similar:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta W}{\delta y} &= \frac{y}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} = \\ &= \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} = h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta^2 W}{\delta y^2} &= \frac{\delta}{\delta y} \frac{\delta W}{\delta y} = \frac{\delta h}{\delta y} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\delta h}{\delta r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta h}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta h}{\delta \theta} = \\ &= \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\delta}{\delta r} \left( \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} \right) + \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta}{\delta \varphi} \left( \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{\delta W}{\delta r} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta}{r} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta W}{\delta \theta} \right) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\cos\theta}{r \sin\varphi} \frac{\delta}{\delta\theta} \left( \sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \frac{\cos\varphi \sin\theta}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r \sin\varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} \right) = \\
& = \sin^2\theta \sin^2\varphi \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r^2} + \sin^2\theta \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r \delta\varphi} \right) + \\
& \quad + \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r \delta\theta} \right) + \\
& + \frac{\cos\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r} \left( \cos\varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \sin\varphi \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\varphi \delta r} \right) + \frac{\cos\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r^2} \left( -\sin\varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \cos\varphi \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\varphi^2} \right) + \\
& \quad + \frac{\cos\varphi \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2} \left( -\frac{\cos\varphi}{\sin^2\varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} + \frac{1}{\sin\varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\varphi \delta\theta} \right) + \\
& + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \left( \cos\theta \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \sin\theta \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\theta \delta r} \right) + \frac{\cos\theta \cos\varphi}{r^2 \sin\varphi} \left( \cos\theta \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \sin\theta \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\theta \delta\varphi} \right) + \\
& \quad + \frac{\cos\theta}{r^2 \sin^2\varphi} \left( -\sin\theta \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} + \cos\theta \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\theta^2} \right) = \\
& = \sin^2\varphi \sin^2\theta \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r^2} - \frac{\sin\varphi \cos\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \frac{\sin\varphi \cos\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r \delta\varphi} - \\
& \quad - \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} + \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r \delta\theta} + \\
& + \frac{\cos^2\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \frac{\sin\varphi \cos\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\varphi \delta r} - \frac{\sin\varphi \cos\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \\
& + \frac{\cos^2\varphi \sin^2\theta}{r^2} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\varphi^2} - \frac{\cos^2\varphi \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2 \sin^2\varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} + \frac{\cos\varphi \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2 \sin\varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\varphi \delta\theta} + \\
& + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\theta \delta r} + \frac{\cos\varphi \cos^2\theta}{r^2 \sin\varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} + \\
& + \frac{\cos\varphi \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2 \sin\varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\theta \delta\varphi} - \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^2 \sin^2\varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\theta} + \frac{\cos^2\theta}{r^2 \sin^2\varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta\theta^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Y finalmente:

$$\frac{\delta w}{\delta z} = \frac{z}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} = \cos\varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} = k$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta z^2} = \frac{\delta}{\delta z} \frac{\delta w}{\delta z} = \frac{\delta k}{\delta z} = \cos\varphi \frac{\delta k}{\delta r} - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r} \frac{\delta k}{\delta\varphi} =$$

$$= \cos\varphi \frac{\delta}{\delta r} \left( \cos\varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} \right) - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r} \frac{\delta}{\delta\varphi} \left( \cos\varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta\varphi} \right) =$$

$$= \cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \left( -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \varphi} \right) -$$

$$- \frac{\sin \varphi}{r} \left( -\sin \varphi \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \cos \varphi \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi \partial r} \right) + \frac{\sin \varphi}{r^2} \left( \cos \varphi \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} + \sin \varphi \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) =$$

$$= \cos^2 \varphi \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \varphi} +$$

$$+ \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi \partial r} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

Para obtener el laplaciano de  $w$ , debemos sumar todos los términos correspondientes a las segundas derivadas de  $w$  respecto a  $x, y, z$ . Para ello, agruparemos primero los términos coeficientes comunes de cada derivada parcial, y realizaremos las simplificaciones que correspondan:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \left( \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} =$$

$$= \left[ \sin^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \varphi \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} = (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \left( -\frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin \varphi} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} -$$

$$- \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin \varphi} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} \right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} =$$

$$= -\frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} - \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin \varphi} + \frac{\cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \left) \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} =$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{r^2} + \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{\cos \varphi (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \right] \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \varphi} \left( \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r} +$$

$$+ \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r} - \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r} \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \varphi} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r} - \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r} \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \varphi} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{r} - \frac{2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{r} \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta w}{\delta \theta} \left( \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} - \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \right) \frac{\delta w}{\delta \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r \delta \theta} \left( -\frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \right) \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r \delta \theta} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} \left( \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r} \right) \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} &= \\ &= \left( \frac{\cos^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{r} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{r} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r} \right) \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} = \\ &= \left( \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r} \right) \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} = \left( \frac{(\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} = \frac{2}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2} \left( \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} \right) \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2} &= \\ \left( \frac{\cos^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)}{r^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} \right) \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2} &= \frac{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}{r^2} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi \delta \theta} \left( -\frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \right) \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi \delta \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \theta^2} \left( \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \right) \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \theta^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \theta^2} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \theta^2}$$

Sumamos ahora los términos que quedan tras las simplificaciones:

$$\nabla^2 w = \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r^2} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \theta^2}$$

Pero observemos que:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta r} \left( r^2 \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} \right) = 2r \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + r^2 \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r^2}$$

y dividiendo por  $r^2$ :

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta}{\delta r} \left( r^2 \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} \right) = \frac{2}{r} \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} + \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta r^2}$$

asimismo:

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta \varphi} \right) = \cos \varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta \varphi} + \sin \varphi \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2}$$

y dividiendo por  $r^2 \sin \varphi$

$$\frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta \varphi} \right) = \frac{\cos \varphi}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta w}{\delta \varphi} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \varphi^2}$$

Sustituyendo, obtenemos finalmente la expresión del Laplaciano del campo escalar  $w$  en coordenadas esféricas:

$$\nabla^2 w = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta}{\delta r} \left( r^2 \frac{\delta w}{\delta r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\delta w}{\delta \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 w}{\delta \theta^2}$$

Si en lugar de un campo escalar consideramos un campo vectorial  $\vec{\Psi} = \Psi_x \vec{i} + \Psi_y \vec{j} + \Psi_z \vec{k}$ , el laplaciano de  $\vec{\Psi}$  se define como (Apostol, Calculus, 2, p. 543)  $\nabla^2 \vec{\Psi} = (\nabla^2 \Psi_x) \vec{i} + (\nabla^2 \Psi_y) \vec{j} + (\nabla^2 \Psi_z) \vec{k}$ . Si aplicamos la expresión hallada del laplaciano en coordenadas esféricas a los campos escalares  $\Psi_x, \Psi_y, \Psi_z$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2 \vec{\Psi} &= \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_x}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \vec{i} + \\ &+ \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_y}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \vec{j} + \\ &+ \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_z}{\partial \theta^2} \right] \vec{k} = \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial r} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial r} \right) \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial r} \right) \vec{k} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial \varphi} \right) \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial \varphi} \right) \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial \varphi} \right) \vec{k} \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_x}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_y}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_z}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{k} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial r} \vec{i} + r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial r} \vec{j} + r^2 \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial r} \vec{k} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left( \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial \varphi} \vec{i} + \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial \varphi} \vec{j} + \sin \varphi \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial \varphi} \vec{k} \right) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_x}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_y}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_z}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{k} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r^2 \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial r} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial r} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial r} \vec{k} \right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \varphi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left[ \sin \varphi \left( \frac{\partial \Psi_x}{\partial \varphi} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \Psi_y}{\partial \varphi} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \Psi_z}{\partial \varphi} \vec{k} \right) \right] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_x}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_y}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_z}{\partial \theta^2} \vec{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Pero las derivadas parciales de un campo vectorial  $\vec{\Psi}$  son las funciones vectoriales que tienen como componentes las derivadas parciales de las componentes de  $\vec{\Psi}$  (Apostol, Análisis matemático, p. 418; Apostol, Calculus, 2, p. 349; es decir:

$$\frac{\delta \vec{\Psi}}{\delta r} = \frac{\delta \Psi_x}{\delta r} \vec{i} + \frac{\delta \Psi_y}{\delta r} \vec{j} + \frac{\delta \Psi_z}{\delta r} \vec{k}$$

$$\frac{\delta \vec{\Psi}}{\delta \varphi} = \frac{\delta \Psi_x}{\delta \varphi} \vec{i} + \frac{\delta \Psi_y}{\delta \varphi} \vec{j} + \frac{\delta \Psi_z}{\delta \varphi} \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\delta^2 \vec{\Psi}}{\delta \theta^2} &= \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta} \frac{\delta \vec{\Psi}}{\delta \theta} = \frac{\delta}{\delta \theta} \left( \frac{\delta \Psi_x}{\delta \theta} \vec{i} + \frac{\delta \Psi_y}{\delta \theta} \vec{j} + \frac{\delta \Psi_z}{\delta \theta} \vec{k} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\delta^2 \Psi_x}{\delta \theta^2} \vec{i} + \frac{\delta^2 \Psi_y}{\delta \theta^2} \vec{j} + \frac{\delta^2 \Psi_z}{\delta \theta^2} \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto, sustituyendo:

$$\nabla^2 \vec{\Psi} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\delta}{\delta r} \left( r^2 \frac{\delta \vec{\Psi}}{\delta r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \operatorname{sen} \varphi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \varphi} \left( \operatorname{sen} \varphi \frac{\delta \vec{\Psi}}{\delta \varphi} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \varphi} \frac{\delta^2 \vec{\Psi}}{\delta \theta^2}$$

Luego la expresión hallada para el laplaciano en coordenadas esféricas es también válida para campos vectoriales.