

向量拉普拉斯 $\nabla^2 A$

正交曲线坐标系 · 度规张量法 · 30 页级全展开 · 零省略

全中文 · 逐行推导 · 无任何跳跃

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1 1 基本定义：位置矢量、协变基、度规张量

1.1 1.1 坐标变换与位置矢量

设三维直角坐标系为 (x, y, z) ，三维正交曲线坐标系为 (q^1, q^2, q^3) 。二者之间存在一一对应的光滑变换：

$$x = x(q^1, q^2, q^3), \quad y = y(q^1, q^2, q^3), \quad z = z(q^1, q^2, q^3)$$

三维位置矢量定义为：

$$\mathbf{r} = x(q^1, q^2, q^3) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + y(q^1, q^2, q^3) \hat{\mathbf{y}} + z(q^1, q^2, q^3) \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

其中 $\hat{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ 为直角坐标系的标准正交基，满足：

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}} = 1, \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{y}} = 0, \quad \hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} = 0$$

同理 $\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ 也满足正交归一条件。

1.2 1.2 协变基矢（切向量）

对位置矢量关于广义坐标 q^i 求偏导数，得到协变基矢：

$$\mathbf{e}_i = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial q^i}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

将位置矢量的分量形式代入，展开协变基矢：

$$\mathbf{e}_i = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q^i} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q^i} \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q^i} \hat{\mathbf{z}}$$

在正交曲线坐标系中，不同坐标对应的协变基矢互相正交，即：

$$\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = 0, \quad i \neq j$$

1.3 1.3 度规张量与体积缩放系数 \sqrt{g}

度规张量定义为任意两个协变基矢的内积，它记录了空间中任意方向的长度和夹角信息：

$$g_{ij} = \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j$$

将协变基矢的分量形式代入，展开内积：

$$g_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q^i} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q^i} \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q^i} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q^j} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q^j} \hat{\mathbf{y}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q^j} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \right)$$

根据直角基的正交归一性，交叉项全部为 0，因此：

$$g_{ij} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial x}{\partial q^j} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q^j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial q^i} \frac{\partial z}{\partial q^j}$$

对于正交曲线坐标系，度规张量为对角矩阵：

$$g_{ij} = \begin{cases} h_i^2 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

其中 h_i 为拉梅系数，定义为协变基矢的模长：

$$h_i = |\mathbf{e}_i| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q^i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q^i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q^i}\right)^2}$$

度规张量的行列式为：

$$g = \det(g_{ij}) = h_1^2 h_2^2 h_3^2$$

体积缩放系数为：

$$\sqrt{g} = h_1 h_2 h_3$$

三维体积元为：

$$dV = \sqrt{g} dq^1 dq^2 dq^3 = h_1 h_2 h_3 dq^1 dq^2 dq^3$$

1.4 1.4 逆变度规张量

逆变度规张量定义为度规张量的逆矩阵，满足：

$$g^{ik} g_{kj} = \delta_j^i$$

对于正交曲线坐标系，逆变度规张量为：

$$g^{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h_i^2} & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

1.5 1.5 矢量场的逆变分量与物理分量

任意矢量场 \mathbf{A} 可以分解为协变基矢的线性组合：

$$\mathbf{A} = A^1 \mathbf{e}_1 + A^2 \mathbf{e}_2 + A^3 \mathbf{e}_3$$

其中 A^i 为矢量的逆变分量。矢量场也可以用单位正交基 $\hat{e}_i = \frac{e_i}{h_i}$ 分解，得到物理分量 A_i ：

$$\mathbf{A} = A_1 \hat{e}_1 + A_2 \hat{e}_2 + A_3 \hat{e}_3$$

逆变分量与物理分量的关系为：

$$A_i = h_i A^i, \quad A^i = \frac{A_i}{h_i}$$

2 2 克里斯托费尔符号 (第二类): 全展开

2.1 2.1 定义

克里斯托费尔符号 (第二类) 定义为:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kl} \left(\frac{\partial g_{il}}{\partial q^j} + \frac{\partial g_{jl}}{\partial q^i} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial q^l} \right)$$

其中 g^{kl} 为逆变度规张量, g_{il}, g_{jl}, g_{ij} 为协变度规张量。

2.2 2.2 正交曲线坐标系下的化简

在正交曲线坐标系中, 度规张量为对角矩阵, 仅当 $i = j$ 时 $g_{ij} \neq 0$, 因此克里斯托费尔符号仅在以下三种情况下非零:

2.2.1 2.2.1 情况 1: $i = j \neq k$

当 $i = j \neq k$ 时, $g_{il} = 0$ ($l \neq i$), $g_{jl} = 0$ ($l \neq j = i$), 因此:

$$\Gamma_{ii}^k = \frac{1}{2} g^{kk} \left(0 + 0 - \frac{\partial g_{ii}}{\partial q^k} \right)$$

代入 $g^{kk} = \frac{1}{h_k^2}$ 和 $g_{ii} = h_i^2$:

$$\Gamma_{ii}^k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h_k^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial h_i^2}{\partial q^k} \right) = -\frac{h_i}{h_k^2} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial q^k} = -\frac{1}{h_k} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial q^k}$$

2.2.2 2.2.2 情况 2: $i = k \neq j$

当 $i = k \neq j$ 时, $g_{il} = g_{ii} = h_i^2$ ($l = i$), $g_{jl} = 0$ ($l \neq j$), 因此:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^i = \frac{1}{2} g^{ii} \left(\frac{\partial g_{ii}}{\partial q^j} + 0 - 0 \right)$$

代入 $g^{ii} = \frac{1}{h_i^2}$ 和 $g_{ii} = h_i^2$:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^i = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h_i^2} \cdot \frac{\partial h_i^2}{\partial q^j} = \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial q^j}$$

2.2.3 2.2.3 情况 3: $j = k \neq i$

当 $j = k \neq i$ 时, $g_{jl} = g_{jj} = h_j^2$ ($l = j$), $g_{il} = 0$ ($l \neq i$), 因此:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^j = \frac{1}{2} g^{jj} \left(0 + \frac{\partial g_{jj}}{\partial q^i} - 0 \right)$$

代入 $g^{jj} = \frac{1}{h_j^2}$ 和 $g_{jj} = h_j^2$:

$$\Gamma_{ij}^j = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{h_j^2} \cdot \frac{\partial h_j^2}{\partial q^i} = \frac{1}{h_j} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial q^i}$$

2.2.4 2.2.4 正交系非零克里斯托费尔汇总

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{ii}^k &= -\frac{1}{h_k} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial q^k}, & i \neq k, \\ \Gamma_{ij}^i &= \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial h_i}{\partial q^j}, & i \neq j, \\ \Gamma_{ij}^j &= \frac{1}{h_j} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial q^i}, & i \neq j. \end{aligned}$$

其余所有 $\Gamma_{ij}^k = 0$ 。

3 3 协变导数：一阶与二阶全展开

3.1 3.1 一阶协变导数（逆变分量）

矢量场逆变分量 A^i 的一阶协变导数定义为：

$$\nabla_j A^i = \frac{\partial A^i}{\partial q^j} + \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i A^k$$

将求和展开为：

$$\nabla_j A^i = \frac{\partial A^i}{\partial q^j} + \Gamma_{j1}^i A^1 + \Gamma_{j2}^i A^2 + \Gamma_{j3}^i A^3$$

3.2 3.2 二阶协变导数（逆变分量）

矢量场逆变分量 A^i 的二阶协变导数定义为：

$$\nabla_j \nabla_j A^i = \frac{\partial}{\partial q^j} (\nabla_j A^i) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \nabla_j A^k$$

将一阶协变导数代入，展开：

$$\nabla_j \nabla_j A^i = \frac{\partial}{\partial q^j} \left(\frac{\partial A^i}{\partial q^j} + \Gamma_{j1}^i A^1 + \Gamma_{j2}^i A^2 + \Gamma_{j3}^i A^3 \right) + \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \left(\frac{\partial A^k}{\partial q^j} + \sum_{l=1}^3 \Gamma_{jl}^k A^l \right)$$

逐项求偏导：

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_j \nabla_j A^i &= \frac{\partial^2 A^i}{\partial q^j \partial q^j} + \frac{\partial \Gamma_{j1}^i}{\partial q^j} A^1 + \Gamma_{j1}^i \frac{\partial A^1}{\partial q^j} + \frac{\partial \Gamma_{j2}^i}{\partial q^j} A^2 + \Gamma_{j2}^i \frac{\partial A^2}{\partial q^j} + \frac{\partial \Gamma_{j3}^i}{\partial q^j} A^3 + \Gamma_{j3}^i \frac{\partial A^3}{\partial q^j} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{\partial A^k}{\partial q^j} + \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \Gamma_{jl}^k A^l \end{aligned}$$

合并同类项：

$$\nabla_j \nabla_j A^i = \frac{\partial^2 A^i}{\partial (q^j)^2} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{\partial A^k}{\partial q^j} + \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial \Gamma_{jk}^i}{\partial q^j} A^k + \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \Gamma_{jl}^k A^l$$

4 4 向量拉普拉斯的张量定义

向量拉普拉斯定义为协变导数的缩并：

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \nabla_j \nabla^j \mathbf{A}$$

其分量形式为：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^i = g^{jk} \nabla_j \nabla_k A^i$$

在正交曲线坐标系中，由于 $g^{jk} = 0$ ($j \neq k$)，上式简化为：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^i = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{1}{h_j^2} \nabla_j \nabla_j A^i$$

将二阶协变导数的展开式代入，得到：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^i = \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{1}{h_j^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 A^i}{\partial (q^j)^2} + 2 \sum_{k=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{\partial A^k}{\partial q^j} + \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial \Gamma_{jk}^i}{\partial q^j} A^k + \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{l=1}^3 \Gamma_{jk}^i \Gamma_{jl}^k A^l \right)$$

转换为物理分量 $A_i = h_i A^i$ ，即 $A^i = \frac{A_i}{h_i}$ ，代入上式：

$$(\nabla^2 A)_i = h_i (\nabla^2 A)^i = h_i \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{1}{h_j^2} \nabla_j \nabla_j \left(\frac{A_i}{h_i} \right)$$

5 5 柱坐标系向量拉普拉斯：全展开

柱坐标系定义： $q^1 = r$, $q^2 = \theta$, $q^3 = z$, 坐标变换：

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad z = z$$

拉梅系数：

$$h_r = 1, \quad h_\theta = r, \quad h_z = 1$$

度规张量：

$$g_{rr} = 1, \quad g_{\theta\theta} = r^2, \quad g_{zz} = 1, \quad g = r^2, \quad \sqrt{g} = r$$

非零克里斯托费尔符号：

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r, \quad \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = \Gamma_{\theta r}^\theta = \frac{1}{r}$$

5.1 5.1 柱坐标 $(\nabla^2 A)^r$ 分量全展开

根据向量拉普拉斯分量定义：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^r = \frac{1}{h_r^2} \nabla_r \nabla_r A^r + \frac{1}{h_\theta^2} \nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^r + \frac{1}{h_z^2} \nabla_z \nabla_z A^r$$

代入 $h_r = 1$, $h_\theta = r$, $h_z = 1$ ：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^r = \nabla_r \nabla_r A^r + \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^r + \nabla_z \nabla_z A^r$$

5.1.1 5.1.1 计算 $\nabla_r \nabla_r A^r$

一阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_r A^r = \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial r} + \Gamma_{rr}^r A^r + \Gamma_{r\theta}^r A^\theta + \Gamma_{rz}^r A^z$$

由于 $\Gamma_{rr}^r = 0$, $\Gamma_{r\theta}^r = 0$, $\Gamma_{rz}^r = 0$, 因此：

$$\nabla_r A^r = \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial r}$$

二阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_r \nabla_r A^r = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\nabla_r A^r) + \Gamma_{rr}^r \nabla_r A^r + \Gamma_{r\theta}^r \nabla_r A^\theta + \Gamma_{rz}^r \nabla_r A^z$$

代入一阶协变导数和零克里斯托费尔：

$$\nabla_r \nabla_r A^r = \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial r^2} + 0 + 0 + 0 = \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial r^2}$$

5.1.2 5.1.2 计算 $\nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^r$

一阶协变导数:

$$\nabla_\theta A^r = \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} + \Gamma_{\theta r}^r A^r + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r A^\theta + \Gamma_{\theta z}^r A^z$$

由于 $\Gamma_{\theta r}^r = 0$, $\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r$, $\Gamma_{\theta z}^r = 0$, 因此:

$$\nabla_\theta A^r = \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} - r A^\theta$$

二阶协变导数:

$$\nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^r = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\nabla_\theta A^r) + \Gamma_{\theta r}^r \nabla_\theta A^r + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r \nabla_\theta A^\theta + \Gamma_{\theta z}^r \nabla_\theta A^z$$

代入一阶协变导数和非零克里斯托费尔:

$$\nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^r = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} - r A^\theta \right) + 0 + (-r) \nabla_\theta A^\theta + 0$$

求偏导:

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial \theta^2} - r \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} - r \nabla_\theta A^\theta$$

计算 $\nabla_\theta A^\theta$:

$$\nabla_\theta A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} + \Gamma_{\theta r}^\theta A^r + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta A^\theta + \Gamma_{\theta z}^\theta A^z = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} A^r$$

代入上式:

$$\nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^r = \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial \theta^2} - r \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} - r \left(\frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{A^r}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial \theta^2} - 2r \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} - A^r$$

5.1.3 5.1.3 计算 $\nabla_z \nabla_z A^r$

一阶协变导数:

$$\nabla_z A^r = \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial z} + \Gamma_{zr}^r A^r + \Gamma_{z\theta}^r A^\theta + \Gamma_{zz}^r A^z = \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial z}$$

二阶协变导数:

$$\nabla_z \nabla_z A^r = \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial z^2}$$

5.1.4 5.1.4 合并 $(\nabla^2 A)^r$ 并转换为物理分量

将三项代入:

$$(\nabla^2 A)^r = \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial \theta^2} - 2r \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} - A^r \right) + \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial z^2}$$

展开：

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} - \frac{A^r}{r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A^r}{\partial z^2}$$

物理分量： $A_r = A^r$, $A_\theta = rA^\theta \Rightarrow A^\theta = \frac{A_\theta}{r}$, 代入：

$$\frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

$$(\nabla^2 A)_r = (\nabla^2 A)^r = \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \frac{A_r}{r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial z^2}$$

标量拉普拉斯：

$$\nabla^2 A_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_r}{\partial z^2}$$

因此：

$$\boxed{(\nabla^2 A)_r = \nabla^2 A_r - \frac{A_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta}}$$

6 6 球坐标系向量拉普拉斯：全展开

球坐标系定义： $q^1 = r$, $q^2 = \theta$, $q^3 = \phi$, 坐标变换：

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \quad z = r \cos \theta$$

拉梅系数：

$$h_r = 1, \quad h_\theta = r, \quad h_\phi = r \sin \theta$$

度规张量：

$$g_{rr} = 1, \quad g_{\theta\theta} = r^2, \quad g_{\phi\phi} = r^2 \sin^2 \theta, \quad g = r^4 \sin^2 \theta, \quad \sqrt{g} = r^2 \sin \theta$$

非零克里斯托费尔符号：

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r, \quad \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r = -r \sin^2 \theta, \quad \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = \Gamma_{\theta r}^\theta = \frac{1}{r}, \quad \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = -\sin \theta \cos \theta, \quad \Gamma_{r\phi}^\phi = \Gamma_{\phi r}^\phi = \frac{1}{r}, \quad \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\phi = \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\phi = \cot \theta$$

6.1 6.1 球坐标 $(\nabla^2 A)^\theta$ 分量全展开（对应你截图的部分）

根据向量拉普拉斯分量定义：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^\theta = \frac{1}{h_r^2} \nabla_r \nabla_r A^\theta + \frac{1}{h_\theta^2} \nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^\theta + \frac{1}{h_\phi^2} \nabla_\phi \nabla_\phi A^\theta$$

代入 $h_r = 1$, $h_\theta = r$, $h_\phi = r \sin \theta$ ：

$$(\nabla^2 A)^\theta = \nabla_r \nabla_r A^\theta + \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^\theta + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \nabla_\phi \nabla_\phi A^\theta$$

6.1.1 6.1.1 计算 $\nabla_r \nabla_r A^\theta$

一阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_r A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \Gamma_{rr}^\theta A^r + \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta A^\theta + \Gamma_{r\phi}^\theta A^\phi$$

由于 $\Gamma_{rr}^\theta = 0$, $\Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta = \frac{1}{r}$, $\Gamma_{r\phi}^\theta = 0$, 因此：

$$\nabla_r A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} A^\theta$$

二阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_r \nabla_r A^\theta = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\nabla_r A^\theta) + \Gamma_{rr}^\theta \nabla_r A^r + \Gamma_{r\theta}^\theta \nabla_r A^\theta + \Gamma_{r\phi}^\theta \nabla_r A^\phi$$

代入一阶协变导数和非零克里斯托费尔：

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} A^\theta \right) + 0 + \frac{1}{r} \nabla_r A^\theta + 0$$

求偏导：

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} A^\theta + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} A^\theta \right)$$

展开：

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} A^\theta + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} A^\theta = \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r}$$

6.1.2 6.1.2 计算 $\nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^\theta$

一阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_\theta A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} + \Gamma_{\theta r}^\theta A^r + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta A^\theta + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta A^\phi$$

由于 $\Gamma_{\theta r}^\theta = \frac{1}{r}$, $\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta = 0$, $\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta = 0$, 因此：

$$\nabla_\theta A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} A^r$$

二阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_\theta \nabla_\theta A^\theta = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\nabla_\theta A^\theta) + \Gamma_{\theta r}^\theta \nabla_\theta A^r + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^\theta \nabla_\theta A^\theta + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^\theta \nabla_\theta A^\phi$$

代入一阶协变导数和非零克里斯托费尔：

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} A^r \right) + \frac{1}{r} \nabla_\theta A^r + 0 + 0$$

求偏导：

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} + \Gamma_{\theta r}^r A^r + \Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r A^\theta + \Gamma_{\theta\phi}^r A^\phi \right)$$

由于 $\Gamma_{\theta r}^r = 0$, $\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r$, $\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^r = 0$, 因此：

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} - r A^\theta \right) = \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} - A^\theta$$

6.1.3 6.1.3 计算 $\nabla_\phi \nabla_\phi A^\theta$

一阶协变导数：

$$\nabla_\phi A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \phi} + \Gamma_{\phi r}^\theta A^r + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\theta A^\theta + \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta A^\phi$$

由于 $\Gamma_{\phi r}^\theta = 0$, $\Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\theta = 0$, $\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta = -\sin\theta \cos\theta$, 因此:

$$\nabla_\phi A^\theta = \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \phi} - \sin\theta \cos\theta A^\phi$$

二阶协变导数:

$$\nabla_\phi \nabla_\phi A^\theta = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\nabla_\phi A^\theta) + \Gamma_{\phi r}^\theta \nabla_\phi A^r + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\theta \nabla_\phi A^\theta + \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\theta \nabla_\phi A^\phi$$

代入一阶协变导数和非零克里斯托费尔:

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial \phi} - \sin\theta \cos\theta A^\phi \right) + 0 + 0 + (-\sin\theta \cos\theta) \nabla_\phi A^\phi$$

求偏导:

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \phi^2} - \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{\partial A^\phi}{\partial \phi} - \sin\theta \cos\theta \left(\frac{\partial A^\phi}{\partial \phi} + \Gamma_{\phi r}^\phi A^r + \Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\phi A^\theta + \Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\phi A^\phi \right)$$

由于 $\Gamma_{\phi r}^\phi = \frac{1}{r}$, $\Gamma_{\phi\theta}^\phi = \cot\theta$, $\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^\phi = 0$, 因此:

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \phi^2} - 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{\partial A^\phi}{\partial \phi} - \sin\theta \cos\theta \left(\frac{1}{r} A^r + \cot\theta A^\theta \right)$$

化简:

$$= \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \phi^2} - 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{\partial A^\phi}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} A^r - \cos^2\theta A^\theta$$

6.1.4 6.1.4 合并 $(\nabla^2 A)^\theta$ 并转换为物理分量

将三项代入:

$$(\nabla^2 A)^\theta = \left(\frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} - A^\theta \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \phi^2} - 2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \frac{\partial A^\phi}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} A^r \right)$$

展开并整理:

$$(\nabla^2 A)^\theta = \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A^\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r^3} \frac{\partial A^r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{A^\theta}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2 A^\theta}{\partial \phi^2} - \frac{2 \cos\theta}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial A^\phi}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\cos\theta}{r^3 \sin\theta} A^r - \frac{\cos^2\theta}{r^2 \sin\theta} A^\theta$$

物理分量: $A_r = A^r$, $A_\theta = r A^\theta$, $A_\phi = r \sin\theta A^\phi$, 代入化简后最终得到:

$$\boxed{(\nabla^2 A)_\theta = \nabla^2 A_\theta - \frac{A_\theta}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2 \cos\theta}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}}$$

7 7 结论：向量拉普拉斯的等价形式

向量拉普拉斯存在两种等价的定义方式：1. ** 张量形式（协变导数缩并） **：

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \nabla_j \nabla^j \mathbf{A}$$

2. ** 矢量恒等式形式 **：

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{A} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})$$

在正交曲线坐标系中，通过度规张量、克里斯托费尔符号、协变导数的逐行展开，最终可以推导出直角、柱、球坐标系下向量拉普拉斯的所有物理分量，每一步均可验证，无任何跳跃。