



**Course Instructor**  
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# **Vector Calculus:**

## Coordinate Systems

EE3321

Electromagnetic Field Theory




## **Outline**

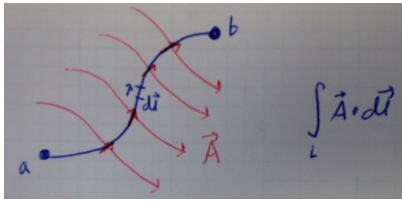
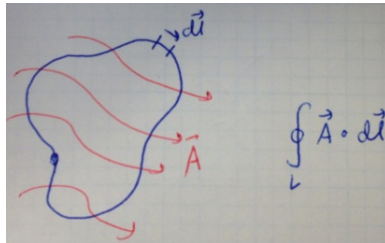


- Line, Surface, & Volume Integrals
- Cartesian Coordinates
- Cylindrical Coordinates
- Spherical Coordinates




## Line Integrals

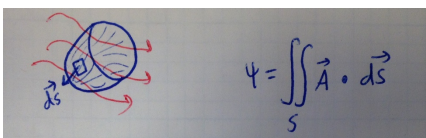
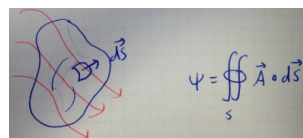


<p style="text-align: center;">Ordinary Line Integral</p>  $\int_L \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Closed-Contour Line Integral</p>  $\oint_L \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r}$
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## Surface Integrals




<p style="text-align: center;">Ordinary Surface Integral</p>  $\psi = \iint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$	<p style="text-align: center;">Closed-Surface Integral</p>  $\psi = \oiint_S \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$
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## Volume Integrals

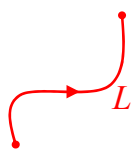


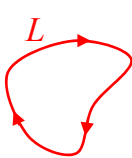
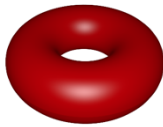



<p>Ordinary Volume Integral</p> $\iiint_V dV$	<p>Closed-Volume Integral</p> 
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## Types of Integrations



<p><b>Ordinary Line Integral</b></p> $\int_L dl$ 	<p><b>Ordinary Surface Integral</b></p> $\iint_S ds$ 	<p><b>Ordinary Volume Integral</b></p> $\iiint_V dv$ 
<p><b>Closed-Contour Line Integral</b></p> $\oint_L dl$ 	<p><b>Closed-Contour Surface Integral</b></p> $\oiint_S ds$ 	<p><b>Closed-Contour Volume Integral</b></p> <del><math display="block">\iiint_V dv</math></del> 

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# Cartesian Coordinates

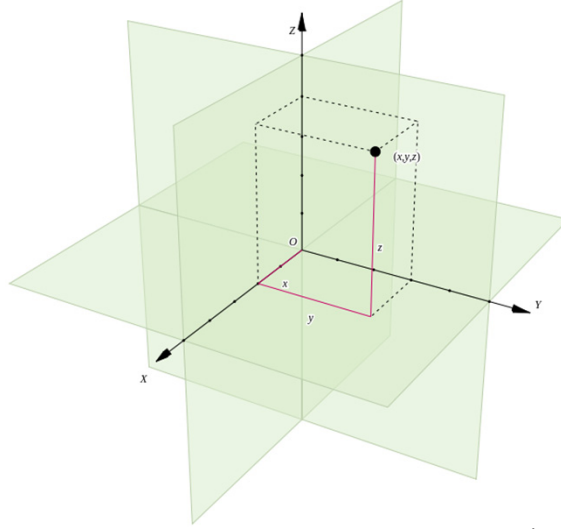
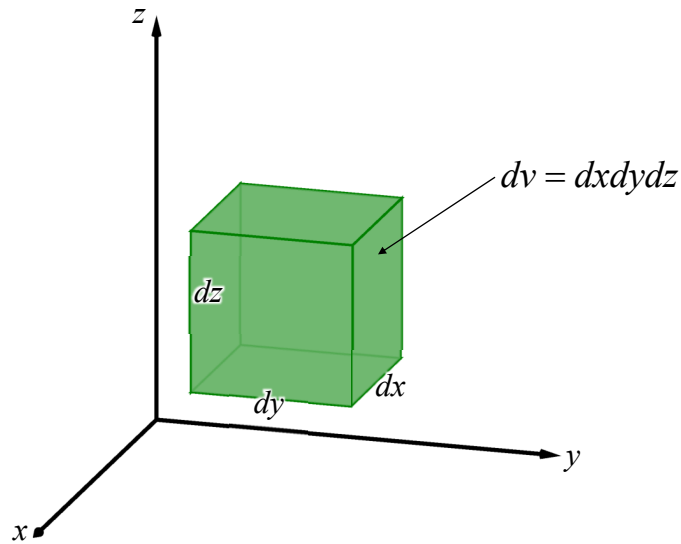


Image courtesy of Wikipedia

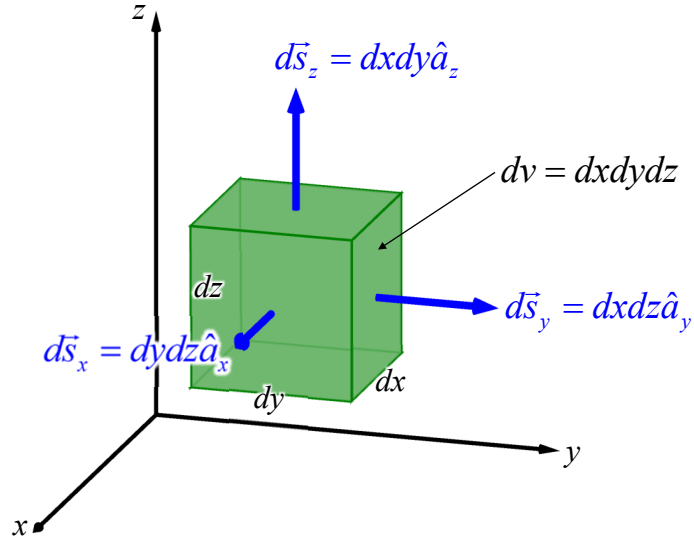
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# Cartesian Differentials (1 of 2)



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# Cartesian Differentials (2 of 2)



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# Cylindrical Coordinates

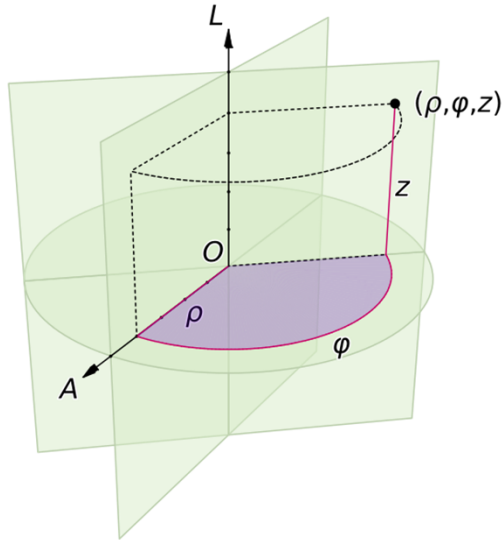


Image courtesy of Wikipedia

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### Cylindrical Differentials (1 of 2)

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### Cylindrical Differentials (2 of 2)

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# Spherical Coordinates

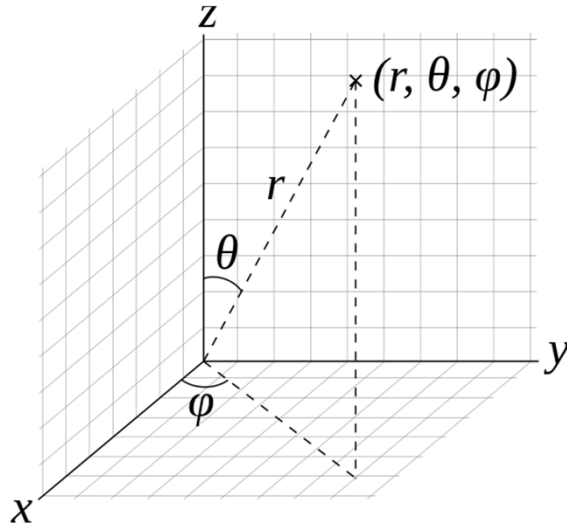
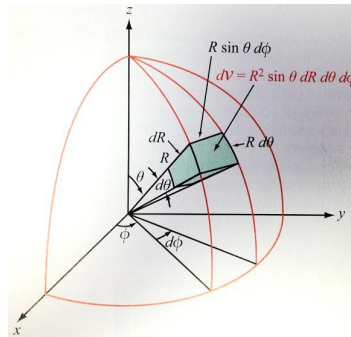
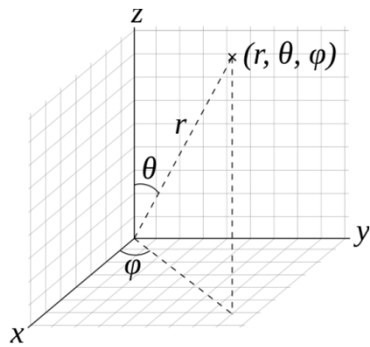


Image courtesy of Wikipedia

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# Spherical Differentials



Sadiku, Matthew NO. *Elements of electromagnetics*. Oxford university press, 2014.

$$0 \leq r \leq \infty$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq \phi < 2\pi$$

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# Summary of Differentials



## Cartesian Coordinates

Differential Element	Formula	Notes
<b>Length</b>	$d\vec{l} = dx \cdot \hat{x} + dy \cdot \hat{y} + dz \cdot \hat{z}$	Vector is tangential to line
<b>Normal Area</b>	$d\vec{s} = dydz \cdot \hat{x} + dx dz \cdot \hat{y} + dx dy \cdot \hat{z}$	Vector is normal to surface
<b>Volume</b>	$dv = dx dy dz$	Scalar

## Cylindrical Coordinates

Differential Element	Formula	Notes
<b>Length</b>	$d\vec{l} = d\rho \cdot \hat{\rho} + \rho d\phi \cdot \hat{\phi} + dz \cdot \hat{z}$	Vector is tangential to line
<b>Normal Area</b>	$d\vec{s} = \rho d\phi dz \cdot \hat{\rho} + d\rho dz \cdot \hat{\phi} + \rho d\rho d\phi \cdot \hat{z}$	Vector is normal to surface
<b>Volume</b>	$dv = \rho d\rho d\phi dz$	Scalar

## Spherical Coordinates

Differential Element	Formula	Notes
<b>Length</b>	$d\vec{l} = dr \cdot \hat{r} + r d\theta \cdot \hat{\theta} + r \sin \theta d\phi \cdot \hat{\phi}$	Vector is tangential to line
<b>Normal Area</b>	$d\vec{s} = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \cdot \hat{r} + r \sin \theta dr d\phi \cdot \hat{\theta} + r dr d\theta \cdot \hat{\phi}$	Vector is normal to surface
<b>Volume</b>	$dv = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$	Scalar