## 球对称性:

在数学物理领域,一个定义域为二维空间的函数,假若只与离某参考点的距离有关,则此函数具有**圆对称性**(circular symmetry)。对于一组以此参考点为圆心的同心圆,在同一个同心圆的每一个位置,函数值都相同。一个具有圆对称性的图案是由同心圆构成的。

延伸至三维空间,对应的术语是**球对称性**(spherical symmetry)。假若,一个标量场只与离某参考点的距离有关,则此标量场具有球对称性。

假若,对于一个矢量场,方向都是朝内的径向方向或都是朝外的径向方向,大小仅与离参考点的距 **离有关**,则此矢量场具有球对称性。

## 球面法向量:

若球心坐标已知,则将球心坐标与球面某点坐标相减,即为球面此点的法向量。

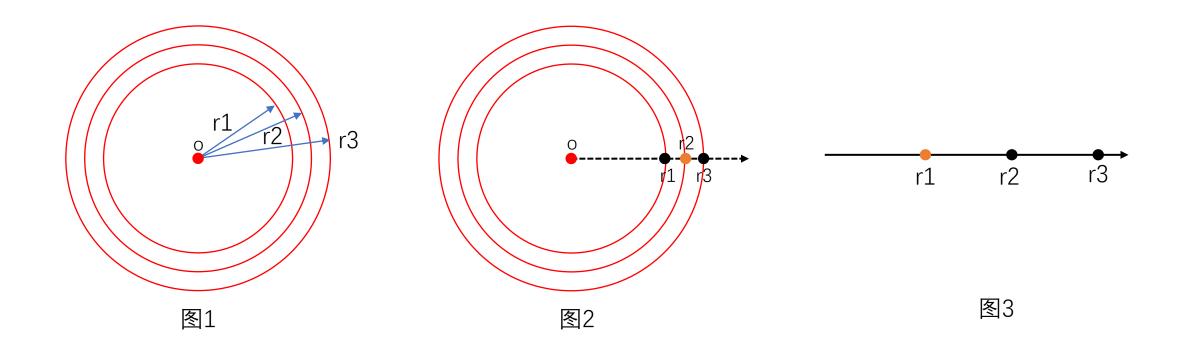
## 散度定理:

一个把向量场通过曲面的流动(即**通量**)与**曲面内部的向量场的表现**联系起来的定理。更加精确地说,散度定理说明向量场穿过曲面的通量,等于散度在曲面围起来的体积上的积分。直观地,所有源点的和减去所有汇点的和,就是流出这区域的净流量。

散度:  $\nabla \cdot f =$  直角坐标系下各一阶偏导数的和,为标量。

拉普拉斯算子即梯度的散度,梯度:

 $\nabla f =$  模为直角坐标系下的各一阶偏导数,方向为相应坐标轴的多个分量组成的矢量



点o为球心,也为此矢量场的源点。此矢量场具有球对称性,则每一球面上任一点的值都相等,则图1,图2同义。

由球对称性,可简化为图3。

(1) 球坐标系 $(r,\theta,\phi)$ 与直角坐标系 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)$ 的转换关系

$$x_1 = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$x_2 = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$x_3 = r \cos \theta$$

(2) 反之,直角坐标系 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 与球坐标系 $(r, \theta, \phi)$ 的转换关系

$$r = \sqrt{\left(X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2\right)}$$

$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)$$

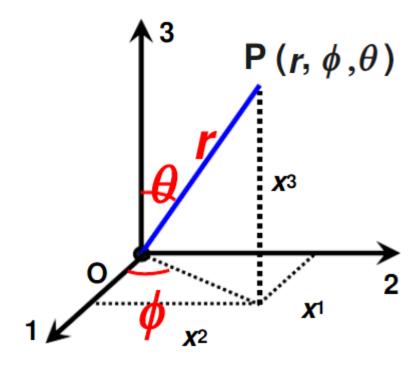
$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{z}{r}\right)$$

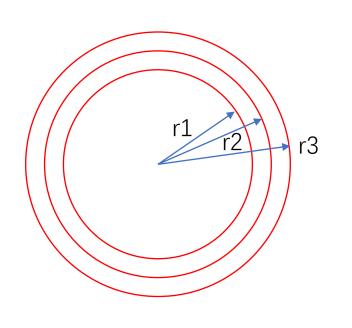
(3) 球坐标系与直角坐标系间单位矢量变化关系

$$\overrightarrow{e_r} = \overrightarrow{e_1} \sin \theta \cos \phi + \overrightarrow{e_2} \sin \theta \sin \phi + \overrightarrow{e_3} \cos \theta$$

$$\overrightarrow{e_{\phi}} = -\overrightarrow{e_1}\sin\phi + \overrightarrow{e_2}\cos\phi$$

$$\overrightarrow{e_{\theta}} = \overrightarrow{e_1} \cos \theta \cos \phi + \overrightarrow{e_2} \cos \theta \sin \phi - \overrightarrow{e_3} \sin \theta$$





扩散方程为:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 f$$

r1, r2, r3为半径方向三个相邻节点。对r2:

V为r1点所在球面与r2所在球面嵌套形成的的空间,S则为两球面面积的矢量和。两侧积分得

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dV = \iiint\limits_{V} \nabla^2 f dV \tag{1}$$

式(1)左侧,由体积分几何意义得

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi(r_3^3 - r_1^3)\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \tag{2}$$

式(2)右侧,由散度定理得

$$\oint_{S} (\nabla f \cdot \vec{n}) dS \tag{3}$$

其中, $\nabla f \cdot \vec{n} \cdot dS$ 为单个微分面元上的通量, $\nabla f$ 为此点梯度,  $\vec{n}$ 为此点法向量。 此模型具有球对称性,所以有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0$ , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0$ 。则

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

同理,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{v}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \mathbf{z}}$$

则

$$\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\vec{e}_3 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial y}\vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial z}\vec{e}_3 \tag{4}$$

在球坐标下,球面法向量即为 $\vec{e}_r$ ,则有 $\vec{n} = \vec{e}_r$  (5)。

## **计算∇f**·**n**̄:

由式(4)和式(5)得,

$$\nabla f \cdot \vec{n} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{e}_3\right) \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \times \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{e}_3\right) \cdot \vec{e}_r$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \times \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \vec{e}_3\right) \cdot (\vec{e}_1 \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \vec{e}_2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \vec{e}_3 \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \times \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \times \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \cos \theta\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}}{\partial x_i} = \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}} = \frac{x_i}{r}$$

$$\nabla f \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{r} \sin \theta \cos \varphi + \frac{y}{r} \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \frac{z}{r} \cos \theta\right)$$
$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot \left(\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta\right)$$
$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}$$

综上可得单个微分面元上的通量

$$\nabla f \cdot \vec{n} \cdot dS = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot dS$$

又因球对称性,对于任一球面,此球面上每个点的通量皆为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \cdot dS$ 。则式子右侧化为

$$\left. \left( 4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) \right|_{r_1}^{r_3} \tag{6}$$

最终由式(2)式(6)得

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi(r_3^3 - r_1^3)\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \left(4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}\right)\Big|_{r_1}^{r_3} \tag{7}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 3 \frac{r_3^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r_3} - r_1^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r_1}}{r_3^3 - r_1^3} \tag{8}$$

更一般地,扩散方程为:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = D \cdot \nabla^2 f + J$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = 3 \frac{D \cdot \left(r_3^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r_3} - r_1^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r_1}\right)}{r_3^3 - r_1^3} + J$$