

1.1 给定三个矢量  $A$ 、 $B$  和  $C$  如下:

$$A = e_x + e_y 2 - e_z 3$$

$$B = -e_y 4 + e_z$$

$$C = e_x 5 - e_z 2$$

求: (1)  $e_A$ ; (2)  $|A-B|$ ; (3)  $A \cdot B$ ; (4)  $\theta_{AB}$ ; (5)  $A$  在  $B$  上的分量; (6)  $A \times C$ ;  
(7)  $A \cdot (B \times C)$  和  $(A \times B) \cdot C$ ; (8)  $(A \times B) \times C$  和  $A \times (B \times C)$ 。

解 (1)  $e_A = \frac{A}{|A|} = \frac{e_x + e_y 2 - e_z 3}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2}} = e_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + e_y \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} - e_z \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$

$$(2) |A-B| = |(e_x + e_y 2 - e_z 3) - (-e_y 4 + e_z)| = |e_x + e_y 6 - e_z 4| = \sqrt{53}$$

$$(3) A \cdot B = (e_x + e_y 2 - e_z 3) \cdot (-e_y 4 + e_z) = -11$$

$$(4) \text{ 由 } \cos \theta_{AB} = \frac{A \cdot B}{|A||B|} = \frac{-11}{\sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{17}} = -\frac{11}{\sqrt{238}}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\theta_{AB} = \arccos\left(-\frac{11}{\sqrt{238}}\right) = 135.5^\circ$$

(5)  $A$  在  $B$  上的分量

$$A_B = |A| \cos \theta_{AB} = \frac{A \cdot B}{|B|} = -\frac{11}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$(6) A \times C = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -e_x 4 - e_y 13 - e_z 10$$

$$(7) \text{ 由于 } B \times C = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = e_x 8 + e_y 5 + e_z 20$$

$$A \times B = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -e_x 10 - e_y - e_z 4$$

所以  $A \cdot (B \times C) = (e_x + e_y 2 - e_z 3) \cdot (e_x 8 + e_y 5 + e_z 20) = -42$

$$(A \times B) \cdot C = (-e_x 10 - e_y - e_z 4) \cdot (e_x 5 - e_z 2) = -42$$

$$(8) (A \times B) \times C = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ -10 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = e_x 2 - e_y 40 + e_z 5$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 8 & 5 & 20 \end{vmatrix} = e_x 55 - e_y 44 - e_z 11$$

1.9 用球坐标表示的场  $E = e_r \frac{25}{r^2}$ 。

(1) 求在直角坐标中点  $(-3, 4, -5)$  处的  $|\mathbf{E}|$  和  $E_x$ ;

(2) 求在直角坐标中点  $(-3, 4, -5)$  处  $\mathbf{E}$  与矢量  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{e}_x 2 - \mathbf{e}_y 2 + \mathbf{e}_z$  构成的夹角。

**解** (1) 在直角坐标中点  $(-3, 4, -5)$  处,  $r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2 + (-5)^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$ , 故

$$|\mathbf{E}| = \left| \mathbf{e}_r \frac{25}{r^2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

又在直角坐标中点  $(-3, 4, -5)$  处,  $\mathbf{r} = -\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y 4 - \mathbf{e}_z 5$ , 所以

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{25}{r^2} = \frac{25}{r^3} \mathbf{r} = \frac{-\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y 4 - \mathbf{e}_z 5}{10\sqrt{2}}$$

故

$$E_x = \mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{-3}{10\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{20}$$

$$(2) \quad |\mathbf{B}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = 3$$

在直角坐标中点  $(-3, 4, -5)$  处

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \frac{-\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y 4 - \mathbf{e}_z 5}{10\sqrt{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{e}_x 2 - \mathbf{e}_y 2 + \mathbf{e}_z) = -\frac{19}{10\sqrt{2}}$$

故  $\mathbf{E}$  与  $\mathbf{B}$  构成的夹角为

$$\theta_{EB} = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{E}| |\mathbf{B}|}\right) = \arccos\left(-\frac{19/(10\sqrt{2})}{3/2}\right) = 153.6^\circ$$

**1.11** 求标量函数  $\Psi = x^2 yz$  的梯度及  $\Psi$  在一个指定方向的方向导数, 此方向由单位矢量  $\mathbf{e}_x \frac{3}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{4}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}}$  定出; 求  $(2, 3, 1)$  点的方向导数值。

**解** 
$$\nabla \Psi = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 yz) + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 yz) + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^2 yz) =$$

$$\mathbf{e}_x 2xyz + \mathbf{e}_y x^2 z + \mathbf{e}_z x^2 y$$

故沿方向  $\mathbf{e}_l = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{3}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{4}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}}$  的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial l} = \nabla \Psi \cdot \mathbf{e}_l = \frac{6xyz}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{4x^2 z}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{5x^2 y}{\sqrt{50}}$$

点  $(2, 3, 1)$  处沿  $\mathbf{e}_l$  的方向导数值为

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial l} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{60}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{112}{\sqrt{50}}$$

**1.12** 已知标量函数  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 3x - 2y - 6z$ 。(1) 求  $\nabla u$ ; (2) 在哪些点上  $\nabla u$  等于零。

**解** (1) 
$$\nabla u = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \mathbf{e}_x (2x + 3) + \mathbf{e}_y (4y - 2) + \mathbf{e}_z (6z - 6);$$

(2) 由  $\nabla u = \mathbf{e}_x (2x + 3) + \mathbf{e}_y (4y - 2) + \mathbf{e}_z (6z - 6) = 0$ , 得

$$x = -3/2, y = 1/2, z = 1$$

**1.16** 已知矢量  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_x (x^2 + axz) + \mathbf{e}_y (xy^2 + by) + \mathbf{e}_z (z - z^2 + czx - 2xyz)$ , 试确定常数  $a$ 、 $b$ 、 $c$  使  $\mathbf{E}$  为无源场。

**解** 由  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = (2x + az) + (2xy + b) + (1 - 2z + cx - 2xy) = 0$ , 得

$$a=2, b=-1, c=-2$$

1.17 在由  $\rho=5$ 、 $z=0$  和  $z=4$  围成的圆柱形区域, 对矢量  $\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{e}_\rho \rho^2+\mathbf{e}_z 2z$  验证散度定理。

解 在圆柱坐标系中

$$\nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho \rho^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2z) = 3\rho + 2$$

所以

$$\int_V \nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A} dV = \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^5 (3\rho + 2) \rho d\rho = 1200\pi$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{S_{\text{上}}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \int_{S_{\text{下}}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \int_{S_{\text{柱面}}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \mathbf{A}|_{z=4} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z \rho d\rho d\phi + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \mathbf{A}|_{z=0} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_z) \rho d\rho d\phi + \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 \mathbf{A}|_{\rho=5} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\rho 5 dz d\phi = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 2 \times 4 \rho d\rho d\phi + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 5^2 \times 5 dz d\phi = 1200\pi \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\int_V \nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A} dV = 1200\pi = \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

1.18 求 (1) 矢量  $\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{e}_x x^2+\mathbf{e}_y x^2 y^2+\mathbf{e}_z 24x^2 y^2 z^3$  的散度; (2) 求  $\nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A}$  对中心在原点的一个单位立方体的积分; (3) 求  $\mathbf{A}$  对此立方体表面的积分, 验证散度定理。

$$\text{解 (1) } \nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(x^2 y^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(24x^2 y^2 z^3)}{\partial z} = 2x + 2x^2 y + 72x^2 y^2 z^2$$

(2)  $\nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A}$  对中心在原点的一个单位立方体的积分为

$$\int_V \nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A} dV = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (2x + 2x^2 y + 72x^2 y^2 z^2) dx dy dz = \frac{1}{24}$$

(3)  $\mathbf{A}$  对此立方体表面的积分

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dy dz - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dy dz + \\ &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 2x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx dz - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 2x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx dz + \\ &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 24x^2 y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 dx dy - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 24x^2 y^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 dx dy = \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

故有

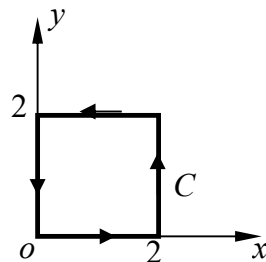
$$\int_V \nabla \mathbf{g} \mathbf{A} dV = \frac{1}{24} = \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

1.21 求矢量  $\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{e}_x x+\mathbf{e}_y x^2+\mathbf{e}_z y^2 z$  沿  $xy$  平面上一个边长为 2 的正方形回路的线积分, 此正方形的两边分别与  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴相重合。再求  $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$  对此回路所包围的曲面积分, 验证斯托克斯定理。

解 如题 1.21 图所示

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} &= \int_0^2 \mathbf{A}|_{y=0} \cdot \mathbf{e}_x dx + \int_0^2 \mathbf{A}|_{x=2} \cdot \mathbf{e}_y dy + \\ &= \int_0^2 \mathbf{A}|_{y=2} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_x) dx + \int_0^2 \mathbf{A}|_{x=0} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_y) dy = \\ &= \int_0^2 x dx + \int_0^2 2^2 dy - \int_0^2 x dx - \int_0^2 0 dy = 8 \end{aligned}$$

又



题 1.21 图

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & x^2 & y^2 z \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_x 2yz + \mathbf{e}_z 2x$$

所以

$$\int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (\mathbf{e}_x 2yz + \mathbf{e}_z 2x) \cdot \mathbf{e}_z dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 2x dx dy = 8$$

故有

$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 8 = \int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

**1.23** 证明: (1)  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} = 3$ ; (2)  $\nabla \times \mathbf{R} = 0$ ; (3)  $\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{A}$ 。其中  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{e}_x x + \mathbf{e}_y y + \mathbf{e}_z z$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  为一常矢量。

解 (1)  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3$

(2)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{R} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(3) 设  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_x A_x + \mathbf{e}_y A_y + \mathbf{e}_z A_z$ , 则  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{R} = A_x x + A_y y + A_z z$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{R}) &= \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_x x + A_y y + A_z z) + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (A_x x + A_y y + A_z z) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_x x + A_y y + A_z z) = \mathbf{e}_x A_x + \mathbf{e}_y A_y + \mathbf{e}_z A_z = \mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$$

**1.27** 现有三个矢量  $\mathbf{A}$ 、 $\mathbf{B}$ 、 $\mathbf{C}$  为

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_r \sin \theta \cos \phi + \mathbf{e}_\theta \cos \theta \cos \phi - \mathbf{e}_\phi \sin \phi$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{e}_\rho z^2 \sin \phi + \mathbf{e}_\phi z^2 \cos \phi + \mathbf{e}_z 2\rho z \sin \phi$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{e}_x (3y^2 - 2x) + \mathbf{e}_y x^2 + \mathbf{e}_z 2z$$

(1) 哪些矢量可以由一个标量函数的梯度表示? 哪些矢量可以由一个矢量函数的旋度表示?

(2) 求出这些矢量的源分布。

解 (1) 在球坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} = \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \sin \theta \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (-\sin \phi) = \\ &= \frac{2}{r} \sin \theta \cos \phi + \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \phi}{r} - \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r & r\mathbf{e}_\theta & r \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & rA_\theta & r \sin \theta A_\phi \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r & r\mathbf{e}_\theta & r\sin\theta\mathbf{e}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ \sin\theta\cos\phi & r\cos\theta\cos\phi & -r\sin\theta\sin\phi \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故矢量  $\mathbf{A}$  既可以由一个标量函数的梯度表示，也可以由一个矢量函数的旋度表示；  
在圆柱坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla g\mathbf{B} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \rho(\rho B_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho z^2 \sin \phi) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (z^2 \cos \phi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2rz \sin \phi) = \\ &= \frac{z^2 \sin \phi}{\rho} - \frac{z^2 \sin \phi}{\rho} + 2\rho \sin \phi = 2\rho \sin \phi \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_\rho & \rho\mathbf{e}_\phi & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ B_\rho & \rho B_\phi & B_z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_\rho & r\mathbf{e}_\phi & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z^2 \sin \phi & \rho z^2 \cos \phi & 2\rho z \sin \phi \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故矢量  $\mathbf{B}$  可以由一个标量函数的梯度表示；  
直角在坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla g\mathbf{C} &= \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial C_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial C_z}{\partial z} = \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3y^2 - 2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2z) = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{C} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3y^2 - 2x & x^2 & 2z \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_z (2x - 6y) \end{aligned}$$

故矢量  $\mathbf{C}$  可以由一个矢量函数的旋度表示。

(2) 这些矢量的源分布为

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla g\mathbf{A} &= 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0; \\ \nabla g\mathbf{B} &= 2\rho \sin \phi, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0; \\ \nabla g\mathbf{C} &= 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{e}_z (2x - 6y). \end{aligned}$$