9.5 斯托克斯公式、环流量与旋度

平面闭区域上

的二重积分

Green 公式

边界曲线上的曲线积分

空间闭区域上

的三重积分

Gauss 公式

边界闭曲面上的曲面积分

曲面上的曲面 积分 Stokes 公式

边界曲线上的曲线积分

一、 斯托克斯(Stokes) 公式

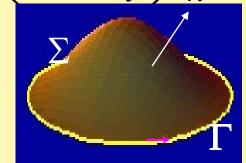
定理9.5.1 设Γ是分段光滑有向闭曲线, Σ 是以Γ为边界的分片光滑的有向曲面, 且 Γ 的正向与 Σ 的侧符合右手法则, P,Q,R 在包含 Σ 的一个空间域内具有连续一阶偏导数, 则有

$$\iint_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Γ的正向与Σ的侧符合右手法则

或称为Γ是有向曲面∑的正向边界曲线 右手除拇指外的四个手指依Γ的



绕行方向时,拇指所指方向与Σ上的法向量的指向相同

$$\iint_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS$$

说明: Γ 是有向曲线, Σ 是由 Γ 确定的曲面(依题意 选取简单的曲面), Σ 的侧可由 Γ 的的绕行方向和 右手法则确定. 格林公式是斯托克斯公式的特殊情况 如果L为xOy平面上的封闭曲线(逆时针),

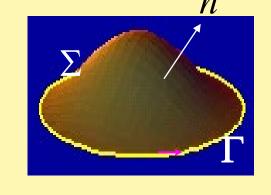
取 $\sum \exists x O_y$ 平面上L围成的封闭区域,取上侧 dz = 0,

$$\iint_{L} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \, \mathrm{d} \, x \, \mathrm{d} \, y = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \, \mathrm{d} \, x \, \mathrm{d} \, y$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z \, dx}{\partial y} \frac{\partial x \, dy}{\partial z}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$= \underbrace{\iint_{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \, dx}_{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$



$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS$$

例1 利用斯托克斯公式计算积分 $\int_{\Gamma} z \, \mathrm{d}x + x \, \mathrm{d}y + y \, \mathrm{d}z$ 其中 Γ 为平面 x + y + z = 1 被三坐标面所截三角形的整个边界,方向如图所示. z_{\uparrow}

解 取三角形域为Σ,并取上侧,则 $\int_{\Gamma} z \, dx + x \, dy + y \, dz$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy \, dz & dz \, dx & dx \, dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} dy dz + dz dx + dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y + \iint_{D_{zx}} \mathbf{d}z \, \mathbf{d}x + \iint_{D_{yz}} \mathbf{d}y \, \mathbf{d}z = 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y = \frac{3}{2}$$

二、环流量与旋度

斯托克斯公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$
$$= \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

设曲面 Σ 的法向量为 $\overrightarrow{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 曲线 Γ 的单位切向量为 $\overrightarrow{\tau} = (\cos \lambda, \cos \mu, \cos \nu)$ 则斯托克斯公式可写为

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left[\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS$$
$$= \oint_{\Gamma} \left(P \cos \lambda + Q \cos \mu + R \cos \nu \right) dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right), \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right), \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \cdot \left\{ \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right\} dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Gamma} \{P, Q, R\} \cdot \{\cos \lambda, \cos \mu, \cos \nu\} ds$$

$$\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\diamondsuit}$$
 $\overrightarrow{A} = (P, Q, R)$,引进一个向量

$$\{(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}), (\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}), (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y})\} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial & J & A \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

向量形式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \oint_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau} \, dS$$

记作 rot \overrightarrow{A}

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right), \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right), \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \right\} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

斯托克斯公式的向量形式 : $\frac{\overline{\iota l} \cdot rot \overrightarrow{A}}{A}$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \oint_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau} \, dS$$

定义 $\iint_{\Gamma} P \, dx + Q \, dy + R \, dz$ 称为向量场 \overrightarrow{A} 沿有向闭曲线 Γ 的环流量。向量 $\operatorname{rot} A$ 称为向量场 \overrightarrow{A} 的 旋度 (rotation)。

斯托克斯公式①的物理意义:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau} \, dS$$

ightharpoonup 向量场 ightharpoonup A 沿ightharpoonup 的环流量

向量场 A 产生的旋度 穿过 Σ 的通量

注意Σ与Γ的方向形成右手系!

例2
$$u(x,y,z) = xy^2 - x^3 + \sin(y^2 + z^2)$$
, 求rot (grad u)

$$\Re \operatorname{gradu} = (y^2 - 3x^2)\vec{i} + (2xy + 2y\cos(y^2 + z^2))\vec{j}
+ 2z\cos(y^2 + z^2)\vec{k} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$

$$||y^2 - 3x^2| 2xy + 2y\cos(y^2 + z^2) || 2z\cos(y^2 + z^2)|$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right| = 0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

一般地,设u = f(x,y,z) 二阶偏导数连续,则 $gradu = (f_x,f_y,f_z)$

$$rot(gradu) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_x & f_y & f_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (f_{zy} - f_{yz})\vec{i} + (f_{xz} - f_{zx})\vec{j} + (f_{yx} - f_{xy})\vec{k}$$

= $\vec{0}$

二阶偏导连续的函数f(x,y,z)的梯度场是无旋场。

三、汉密尔顿算子

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{i}}{\partial x} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \overrightarrow{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \overrightarrow{k} \quad \text{$\mathbf{\hat{X}}$} \mathbf{P38}$$

场论中的三个重要概念

设
$$u = u(x, y, z), \vec{A} = (P, Q, R), \nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}),$$
 则

梯度: grad
$$u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = \nabla u$$

散度:
$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$

旋度:
$$\cot \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$