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参考教材: 王蔷 李国定 龚克,《电磁场理论基础》 清华大学出版社



(一个) 物理量(或者数学量) 在空间的分布, 称 为该物理量(或者数学量)的场。

若对空间某一区域内的任意点,都有某个物理量(或者数 学量)的一个确定的值与之对应,则称该区域内确定了该 物理量(或者数学量)的一个场。

- ▶标量场 (Scalar Field)
 - =>用等值线描述? 😢
- ▶矢量场(Vector Field) =→用场线描述? ⑧

Remarks:

- √场是可以随时间变化的 (稳恒场 vs 时变场)
- ✓场在不同空间坐标系的分布表达可以不同

(但对应同一个场!)



电磁场:

<u>电场</u>:由<u>电荷</u>产生



磁场:由电流产生



- ◆ 场是由源产生的,不同的场对应有不同的源;
- ◆ 源有矢量和标量之分 (??)

电磁场: 电场和磁场以某种形式 "交织"在一起, 是一种"物质形态" (电磁波)。

□ 人类对电磁现象的研究: 电-→磁=→电磁场==→电磁波



电磁场理论的发展历史

- □ 1086, Shen Kua's Dream Pool Essays make the first reference to compasses used in navigation.
- □ 零散研究记载
- > 1750's---对电磁现象的系统研究
- - 1772 <u>Henry Cavendish</u>, "An Attempt to Explain Some of the Principal Phenomena of Electricity, by Means of an Elastic Fluid"
 - 1785 <u>Charles Augustin de Coulomb</u> independently invents the torsion balance to confirm the inverse square law of electric charges. (库仑定律)
 - 1799 <u>Alessandro Volta</u> (伏达) shows that galvanism is not of animal origin but occurred whenever a moist substance is placed between two metals.

Volta pile, a year later, the 1st electric batteries.

 1827 Georg Simon Ohm formulates the relationship between current to electromotive force and electrical resistance. (欧姆定律)

电(荷)-→电(场)、电流

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□ 关于磁:

- 1820 (July 21) Hans Christian Oersted (奥斯特) notes the deflection of a magnetic compass needle caused by an electric current after giving a lecture demonstration. Oersted then demonstrates that the effect is reciprocal. This initiates the unification program of electricity and magnetism.
- 1820 (July 7) (1825) André-Marie Ampère's memoirs are published on his research into electrodynamics. (安培定律: 电流作用于电流)
- 1820 (Fall) <u>Jean-Baptiste Biot</u> and <u>Felix Savart</u> deduce the formula for the strength of the magnetic effect produced by a short segment of current carrying wire. (比奥-沙伐定律)





□ 关于电磁:

(1831年8月29日, 物理学新纪元)

- 1831 <u>Michael Faraday</u> begins his investigations into electromagnetism.
 (电磁感应定律)
- 1864 <u>James C. Maxwell</u> publishes <u>A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field</u>, his first publication to make use of his mathematical theory of fields.
 (麦克斯韦方程组)

Faraday: 自学成才, 直观、简明的科学风格, 提出"力线"和"场"观点的第一人!

Faraday发现电磁感应现象----物理史上最优秀范例之一。

Faraday: 既然Oersted证明了"电能产生磁"=>很有可能"磁能产生电"

- ▶ 对称性思想的信念 ==→ 种种的实验失败,10年的锲而不舍!
- 善于从实验中调整自己的思想,并进一步深入研究
- √ 法拉第的发现: 产生电的关建是需要磁随时间的变化! ==→ "动磁能生电"

.



• <u>James Clerk Maxwell</u> formulates the mathematical model of electromagnetism (classical electro-dynamics), "A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism", 1873. He shows that <u>light</u> is an electromagnetic (EM) wave, and that all EM waves (light included) propagate through space with the same speed, which depends on the dielectric and the magnetic properties of the medium.

(建立电磁理论,预言电磁波@1864:

- ▶ 电磁波可以脱离源存在;
- ▶ 电磁波不依赖于媒质 (ether?)
- ➢ 光也是一种电磁波

"在每一学科领域都有一些特殊的个人,他们似乎具有天赐之福,他们放射出一种超越国界的影响,直接鼓舞和促进全球去探索。Maxwell是他们中屈指可数的一位。"

---M. Planck@1931年Maxwell诞辰100周年



(1831-1879)





• Heinrich Rudolph Hertz demonstrates in 1886 the first wireless EM wave system: a λ/2-dipole is excited with a spark; it radiates predominantly at about λ = 8 m; a spark appears in the gap of a receiving loop. Hertz discovers the photoelectric effect and predicts that gravitation would also have a finite speed of propagation. In 1890, he publishes his memoirs on electrodynamics, simplifying the form of the electromagnetic equations, replacing all potentials by field strengths, and deducing Ohm's, Kirchhoff's and Coulomb's laws.

(证实电磁波存在@1888)



(1857-1894)

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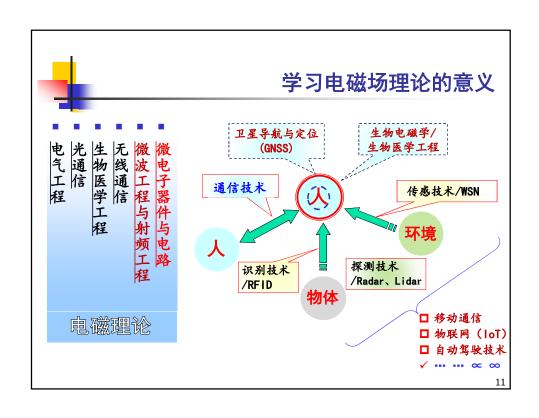


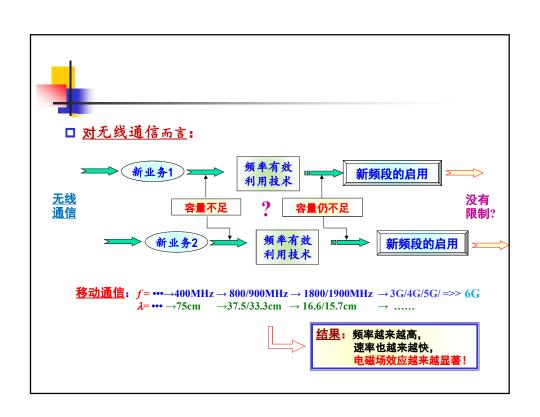
- May 7, 1895, the first wireless telegraph message is successfully transmitted, received, and deciphered. A brilliant Russian scientist, Alexander Popov (also spelled Popoff, Poppov), sends a message from a Russian Navy ship 30 miles out in sea, all the way to his lab in St. Petersburg, Russia. The Russian Navy declares Popov's historical accomplishment top secret. The title "Father of Radio" goes to G. Marconi.
- Guglielmo Marconi (the Father of Radio) sends signals over large distances. In 1901, he performs the first transatlantic transmission from Poldhu in Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland, Canada. The receiving antenna in Newfoundland was a 200-meter wire pulled and supported by a kite. The transmitting antenna in England consisted of 50 wires, supported by two 60-meter wooden poles.

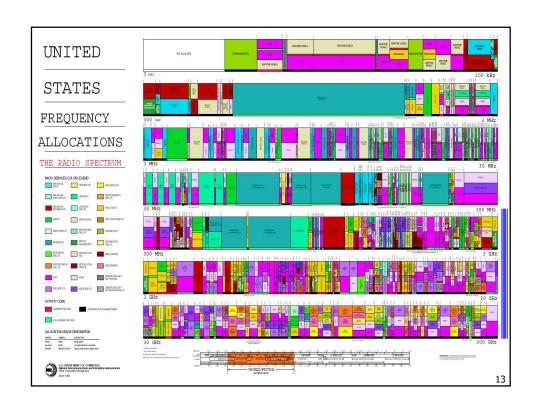


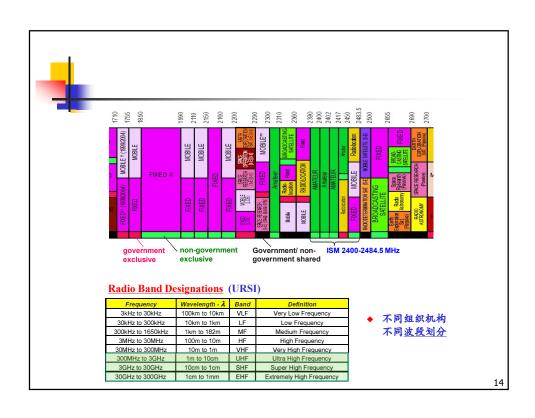
(利用电磁波开展无线通信)



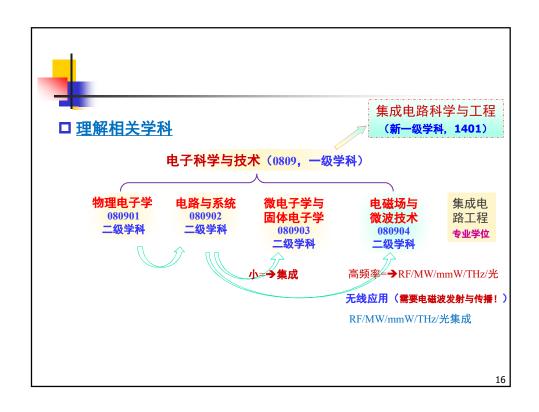














课程的性质、任务和要求

《电磁场与波》是<u>电子信息类专业必修的一门专业基础理论课</u>。

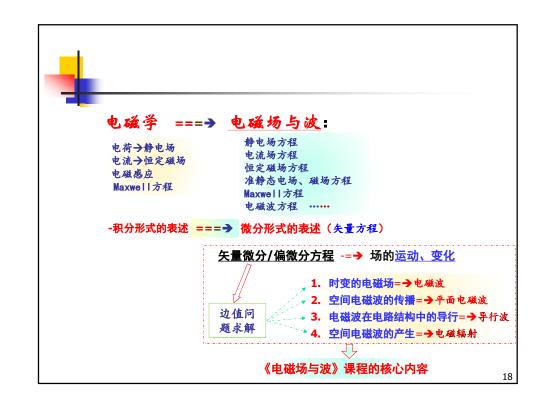
电路理论的生长点: Maxwell方程组→电路理论

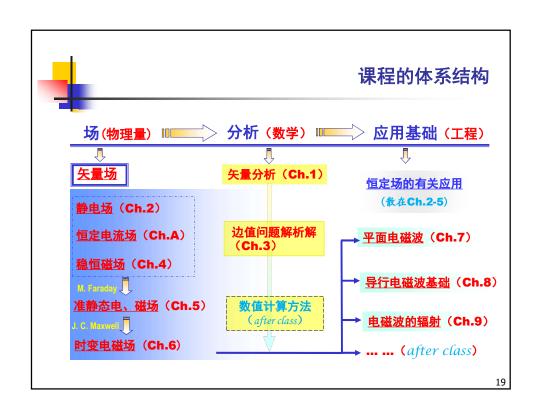
低频→高频→射频/微波/毫米波→太赫兹波→红外→光波

任务: 介绍宏观电磁现象的基础理论和平面电磁波的运动规律。研究 静电场,恒定电流场,恒定磁场,静态场的边值问题,时变电磁场, 平面电磁波以及导行电磁波与电磁辐射基础理论。

要求.

- √完整地理解和掌握宏观电磁场的基本性质和基本规律;
- ✓ 对电子信息工程中的电磁现象和电磁场问题能用场的观点进行分析和 计算,提高分析和解决通信工程中实际问题的能力;
- ✓为后续课程的学习打下坚实的基础。









1 矢量分析

矢量分析

- 基本概念与运算
- 无旋场、无散场及矢量分解
- ▽算子的运算
- 矢量分析中的若干积分定理
- 8函数

- 1-1 矢量及其代数运算
- 1-2 矢量函数和微分
- 1-3 梯度、散度和旋度
- 1-4 矢量微分算子
- 1-5 矢量积分定理
- 1-6 Helmholtz定理
- 1-7 矢量场的唯一性定理

✓ 掌握概念同时, 打好数学基础

静电场的库仑定律 静磁场的毕-萨定律

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1-1 矢量及其代数运算

标量(scalar): 只有大小。

矢量(vector): 既有大小(模)又有方向。

$$\overline{A} = \left| \overline{A} \right| \hat{a} = A \hat{a}$$
単位矢量(表征方向)

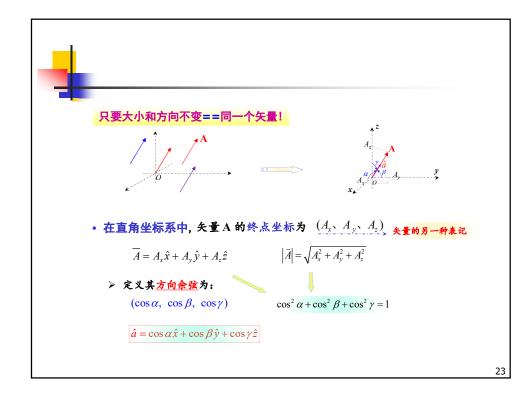
 $|\hat{a}|=1$

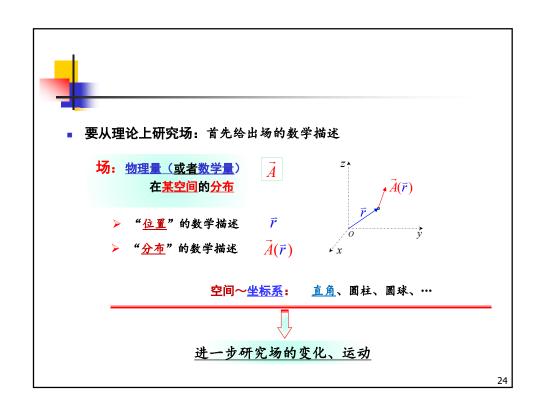
 \hat{u} e_a

直角坐标系中的基本单位矢量:



♦ 参考书中 \mathbf{A} ,书写 $ar{A}$ 或 $ar{A}$. \circ 。 **规范**

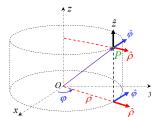






柱坐标系: 三个正交矢量方向的定义

- $\hat{\rho}$: 以 z为轴,半径为 ρ 的圆柱面在点 $P(\rho,\varphi,z)$ 处的外法线方向,与 φ 有关。
- $\hat{\varphi}$: 垂直于 z 轴及 (ρ, φ, z) 点组成的 平面,沿 φ 增大一侧的方向。
- \hat{z} : 在 (ρ, φ, z) 点,平行于z轴,沿z轴的<u>正方向</u>。



转化到直角坐标系中表达:

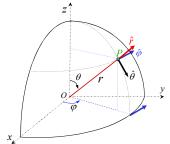
$$\hat{\rho} = ? \quad \hat{\varphi} = ?$$

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球坐标系: 三个正交矢量方向的定义

- \hat{r} :以r 半径,原点为球心的球面在点 $P(r,\theta,\varphi)$ 的<mark>外法线方向,与 θ 、 φ 有关。</mark>
- $\hat{\varphi}$: 垂直于过z轴及 (r,θ,φ) 点组成的平面,沿 φ 增大一侧的方向。
- $\hat{ heta}$: 以原点为顶点,z为轴的圆锥在 $(r, heta,\phi)$ 点的外法线方向。



转化到直角坐标系中表达:

$$\hat{r} = ? \hat{\theta} = ? \hat{\varphi} = ?$$



-、空间位置的数学表示 ==→ 位置矢量 \overline{r}

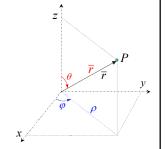
1、位置矢量表示空间位置:

空间点P在坐标系中的位置用 一从原点出发的矢量产来表示

$$P(x, y, z)$$
 $\overline{r} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$

$$P(\rho, \varphi, z)$$
 $\overline{r} = \rho \hat{\rho} + z\hat{z}$

 $P(r, \varphi, \theta)$



<u>转换</u> ∫① <u>r和 ₽、z</u>间的关系; $\frac{1}{\cancel{\mathsf{K}}}$ 2 \hat{p} $\mathbf{n}\hat{\rho}$ \hat{z} 间的关系;

✓ 矢量的表示与坐标系相关,但矢量的本质与坐标系无关!



•直角坐标表示与柱坐标表示的互换:

$$(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow (\rho, \varphi, z)$$

$$(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}) \Leftrightarrow (\hat{\rho}, \hat{\varphi}, \hat{z})$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} \rho \\ \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\
\varphi = tg^{-1} \frac{y}{x}
\end{cases}$$

•直角坐标表示与球坐标表示的互换:

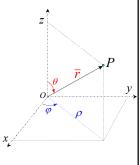
$$(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow (r, \theta, \varphi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}) \Leftrightarrow (\hat{r}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\varphi})$$



$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = tg^{-1} (\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} \\ \varphi = tg^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

?!





2、两点间的距离:

A点到B点的距离表示:

$$\overline{R} = \overline{r_2} - \overline{r_1}$$

$$R = \left| \overline{R} \right| = \left| \overline{r_2} - \overline{r_1} \right|$$

▶ 直角坐标系:

$$\overline{R} = (x_2 - x_1)\hat{x} + (y_2 - y_1)\hat{y} + (z_2 - z_1)\hat{z}$$

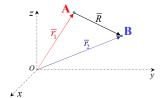
> 圆柱坐标系:

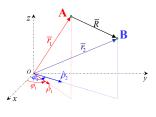
$$\overline{R} = (\rho_2 \hat{\rho}_2 - \rho_1 \hat{\rho}_1) + (z_2 - z_1)\hat{z}$$

$$= (\rho_2 \cos \varphi_2 - \rho_1 \cos \varphi_1)\hat{x}$$

$$+(\rho_2\sin\varphi_2-\rho_1\sin\varphi_1)\hat{y}$$

$$+(z_2-z_1)\hat{z}$$





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▶ 球坐标系:

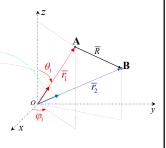
$$\overline{R} = \overline{r}_2 - \overline{r}_1$$

$$= r_2 \hat{r}_2 - r_1 \hat{r}_1$$

 $= (r_2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \varphi_2 - r_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \varphi_1)\hat{x}$

$$+(r_2\sin\theta_2\sin\varphi_2-r_1\sin\theta_1\sin\varphi_1)\hat{y}$$

 $+(r_2\cos\theta_2-r_1\cos\theta_1)\hat{z}$





二、矢量场的表示

----空间位置产处的矢量场值分别在该位置三个正交坐标轴的投影。



- •直角坐标: $\overline{A}(r) = A_x(r)\hat{x} + A_y(r)\hat{y} + A_z(r)\hat{z}$
- •圆柱坐标: $\overline{A}(\overline{r}) = A_{\rho}(\overline{r})\hat{\rho} + A_{\varphi}(\overline{r})\hat{\varphi} + A_{z}(\overline{r})\hat{z}$
- •球坐标: $\overline{A}(\overline{r}) = A_r(\overline{r})\hat{r} + A_{\sigma}(\overline{r})\hat{\phi} + A_{\theta}(\overline{r})\hat{\theta}$
- ❖ 位置矢量的坐标表示与矢量场值的表示相互独立。

❖常矢量场: 在某个坐标中为常数,在另一个坐标系中则不然。

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = C_0 \hat{x}$$

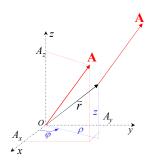
$$\overline{A}(\overline{r}) = A_r \hat{r}$$

==→视情况选定坐标系很有必要!

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矢量 \overline{A} 在 \overline{r} 点 (ρ, φ, z) 的直角坐标分量与柱坐标分量的互换:



$$\overline{A(r)} = A_x(\overline{r})\hat{x} + A_y(\overline{r})\hat{y} + A_z(\overline{r})\hat{z}$$

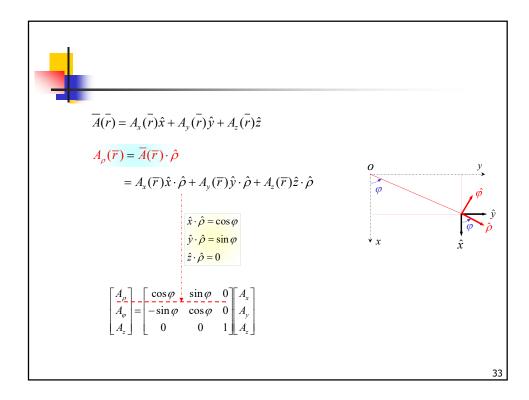
$$\overline{A}(\overline{r}) = A_{\rho}(\overline{r})\hat{\rho} + A_{\varphi}(\overline{r})\hat{\varphi} + A_{z}(\overline{r})\hat{z}$$

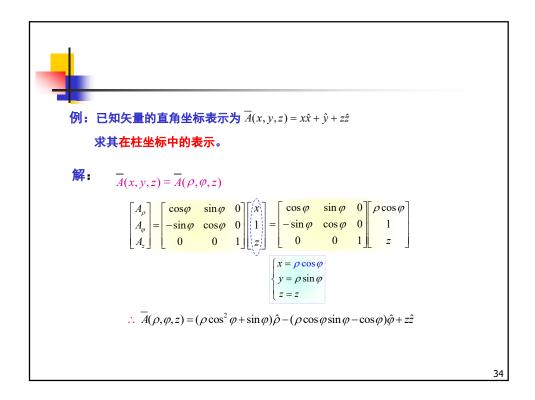


$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{\rho} \\ A_{\varphi} \\ A_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & \sin\varphi & 0 \\ -\sin\varphi & \cos\varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{x} \\ A_{y} \\ A_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow (\rho, \varphi, z)$

 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$





例:已知矢量的柱坐标表示为: $\overline{A}(\rho,\varphi,z) = 2\hat{\rho}$

求其直角坐标表示。

解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{A}(\rho, \varphi, z) = 2\cos\varphi \hat{x} + 2\sin\varphi \hat{y}$$

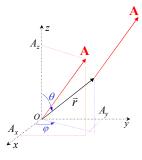
$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \varphi = tg^{-1}\frac{y}{x} \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{A}(x,y,z) = 2\cos(tg^{-1}\frac{y}{x})\hat{x} + 2\sin(tg^{-1}\frac{y}{x})\hat{y}$$

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<u>矢量 \overline{A} 在 \overline{r} 点 (r,θ,φ) 的直角坐标分量与球坐标分量的互换:</u>



---- 课后练习!



<u>矢量函数的代数运算规则</u>

两个矢量:







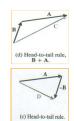
$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z}$$

$$\overline{B} = B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z}$$

□ 矢量加減与数乘:

$$\overrightarrow{A} \pm \overrightarrow{B} = (A_x \pm B_x)\hat{x} + (A_y \pm B_y)\hat{y} + (A_z \pm B_z)\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{kA} = (kA)\hat{a}$$





□ <u>矢量相乘</u>: <u>点乘</u>(标积, 点积)/ <u>叉乘</u> (矢积)

▶ 点乘: A•B

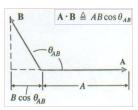
$$\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} = AB \cos \theta = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$



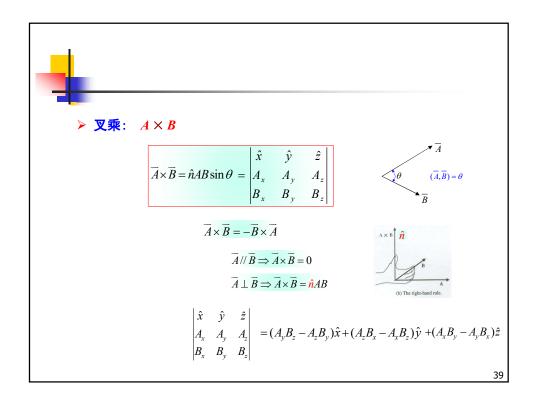
$$\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B} = \overrightarrow{B} \cdot \overrightarrow{A}$$

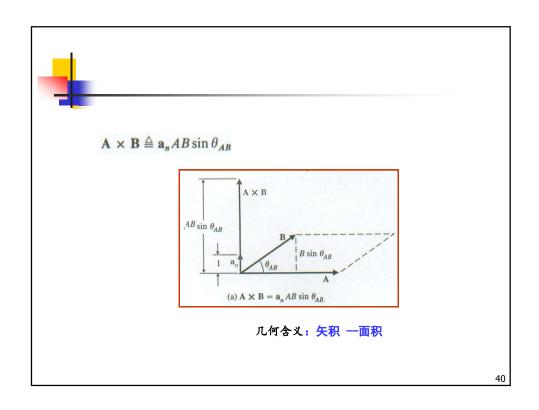
$$\overline{A} / / \overline{B} \Rightarrow \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} = AB$$

$$\overrightarrow{A} \perp \overrightarrow{B} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B} = 0$$



几何含义: 标积一投影







四、常用的矢量运算式:

$$\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{A} = 0$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}}{AB}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}}{AB} \qquad \sin \theta = \frac{\overline{A} \times \overline{B}}{AB}$$



$$\hat{x} \times \hat{v} = \hat{z}$$

$$\hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}$$
 $\left| \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \right|^2 + \left| \overline{A} \times \overline{B} \right|^2 = \left| \overline{A} \right|^2 \left| \overline{B} \right|^2$

三重标积:

$$\overline{C} \cdot (\overline{A} \times \overline{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} C_x & C_y & C_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{A} \cdot (\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}) = \overrightarrow{B} \cdot (\overrightarrow{C} \times \overrightarrow{A}) = \overrightarrow{C} \cdot (\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B})$$

三重矢积:

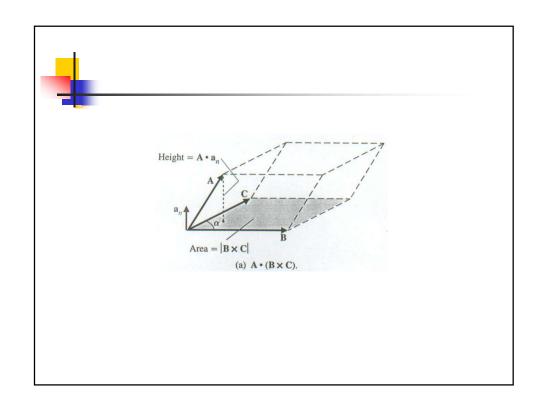
$$\overrightarrow{A} \times (\overrightarrow{B} \times \overrightarrow{C}) = (\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{C}) \overrightarrow{B} - (\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}) \overrightarrow{C}$$



$$\overline{A} \times \overline{B} = (A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z}) \times (B_x \hat{x} + B_y \hat{y} + B_z \hat{z})$$

$$= (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{x} + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) \hat{y} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{z}$$

$$\overrightarrow{C} \cdot (\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}) = [(A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{x} + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) \hat{y} + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{z}]
\cdot (C_x \hat{x} + C_y \hat{y} + C_z \hat{z})
= (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) C_x + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) C_y + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) C_z
= \begin{vmatrix} C_x & C_y & C_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix}$$





1-2 矢量函数和微分

一、矢量函数的概念

常矢量: 矢量的分量都是常量。如 $\bar{C} = 4\hat{x} + 6\hat{y} + 5\hat{z}$

矢量函数: 矢量的分量含有变量。如 $\bar{A} = x\hat{x} + y^2\hat{y} + z\hat{z} = \bar{A}(x,y,z)$

二、矢量函数的偏导数

矢量函数通常可表示为:

$$\vec{A}(x, y, z) = A_x(x, y, z)\hat{x} + A_y(x, y, z)\hat{y} + A_z(x, y, z)\hat{z}$$

矢量函数偏导数:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{z} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{z} \\ &\qquad \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \hat{z} \end{split}$$



则该矢量函数的全微分为:

$$\begin{split} d\bar{A} &= d\left(A_x\hat{x} + A_y\hat{y} + A_z\hat{z}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} dz\right)\hat{x} \\ &+ \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} dz\right)\hat{y} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} dz\right)\hat{z} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \hat{z}\right) dx \\ &+ \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \hat{z}\right) dy + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \hat{z}\right) dz \end{split}$$

$$d\vec{A} = \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial z} dz$$

4E



1-3 梯度、散度和旋度

本课程核心关注----场(电磁场)

▶标量场(Scalar Field) 标量函数描述

▶矢量场(Vector Field) 矢量函数描述

下一步: 关注点在哪里? 怎么研究?

■ 标量场与矢量场间的联系如何?

■ 场的特性与场的源?

梯度、散度与旋度!

极其重要的物理概念, 必须掌握、深刻理解!



$\Delta \varphi = \varphi(\vec{r} + \Delta \vec{l}) - \varphi(\vec{r})$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{\varphi(\vec{r} + \Delta \vec{l}) - \varphi(\vec{r})}{\Delta l}$$

一、标量场的梯度

1、标量场(φ)的方向导数

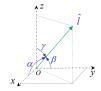
■沿空间任意方向î的变化率为φ沿î方向的方向导数(偏导数):

设 î 用其方向余弦表示:

$$\hat{l} = \cos\alpha\hat{x} + \cos\beta\hat{y} + \cos\gamma\hat{z}$$

沿 \hat{l} 方向的偏导数为:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$



$$\vec{l} = l\hat{l} = \underbrace{\frac{l\cos\alpha}{\hat{x}} \hat{x} + \frac{l\cos\beta}{\hat{y}} \hat{y} + \frac{l\cos\gamma}{\hat{z}} \hat{z}}_{=x\hat{x}} + \underbrace{\frac{l\cos\gamma}{\hat{y}} \hat{x}}_{y\hat{y}} + \underbrace{\frac{l\cos\gamma}{\hat{z}}}_{z\hat{z}}$$

可见:标量场 φ 在不同方向上变化率不同 \Longrightarrow 某方向上有最快变化率!

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$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

 $\hat{l} = \cos\alpha\hat{x} + \cos\beta\hat{y} + \cos\gamma\hat{z}$

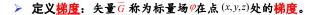
2、标量场的梯度

定义矢量场:
$$\overline{G}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

则:
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} = \overline{G} \cdot \hat{l} = G \cos \theta$$

•沿 \overline{G} 方向, φ 的变化率最大 (θ =0);

•沿 Î方向的变化率为 G 在 Î方向的投影。



▶ 表示为:

$$\nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \hat{z} = \overline{G} \quad (\nabla - \text{del})$$

$$\mathbf{grad}\,\varphi = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}\,\hat{x} + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}\,\hat{y} + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\,\hat{z} = \mathbf{G} \qquad \text{(gradient)}$$



梯度的意义与性质:

- 梯度为矢量,其方向是标量场在该点变化速率最快的方向,并指向标量场增加的方向,与标量场在该点的等位线(面)相垂直。
- 梯度的大小是变化速率的最大值。
- 一个标量场的梯度(一旦)确定,则该标量场也随之确定,**最多相差** 一个任意常数。
 - 1. 标量场的梯度函数建立了标量场与矢量场的联系。
 - 2. 这一联系<mark>使得某一类矢量场(not all)</mark>可以通过标量函数来研究, 或者说:标量场可以通过矢量场的来研究。

结合具体的标量场加深理解: >重力场中势能与重力;

▶温度场中温度与热流强度;

▶电场中的电位与电场强度

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若某个矢量场 E:

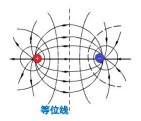
$$\overline{E} = -\nabla \varphi$$

矢量E沿Φ的最速下降方向

*∅-***标量位**

则:
$$\overline{E} \cdot \hat{n} =$$

✓ 如果 E=电场强度, $\varphi=$ 电位





▽-Nabla Hamilton 哈米尔顿算子

哈米顿算子定义为:

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

读作 del

--"<mark>视"为一个</mark>矢量:

柱坐标和球坐标的表示分别为:

$$\nabla = \hat{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} + \hat{\varphi} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla = \hat{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \hat{\theta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\varphi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

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二、矢量场的散度与旋度

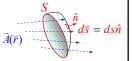
矢量场的描述与标量场大为不同,原因:除了大小,还有方向。

1、矢量场的通量

矢量场用<mark>场线描述®:</mark>难以定量!

■ 矢量场 $\overline{A}(\overline{r})$ 单位时间内通过某曲面S 的流量 == \rightarrow 该场对S 的<u>通量</u>:

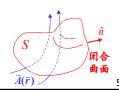
$$\Psi = \iint_{S} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

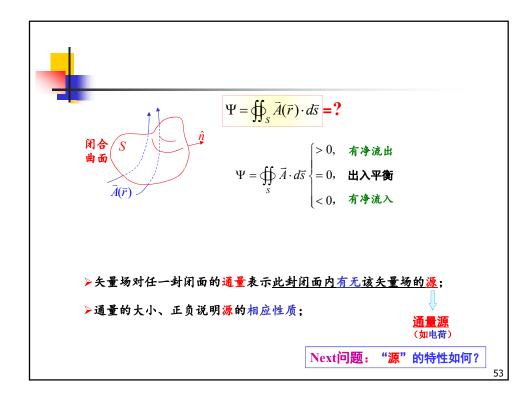


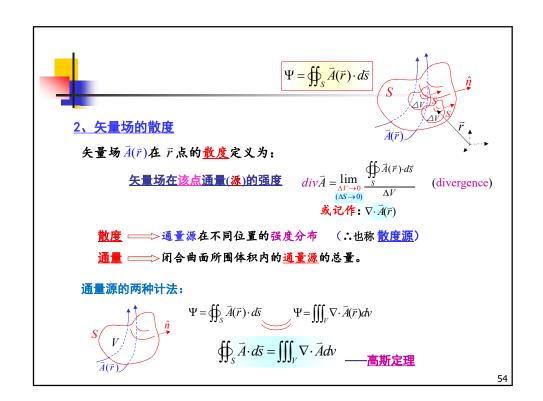
- ▶ 通量的概念适合任何类型的矢量场;
- ▶ 通量是标量,有大小,可正可负;
- 若曲面为闭合曲面:

$$\Psi = \bigoplus_{S} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

(法向n 规定向外)







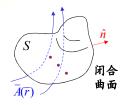


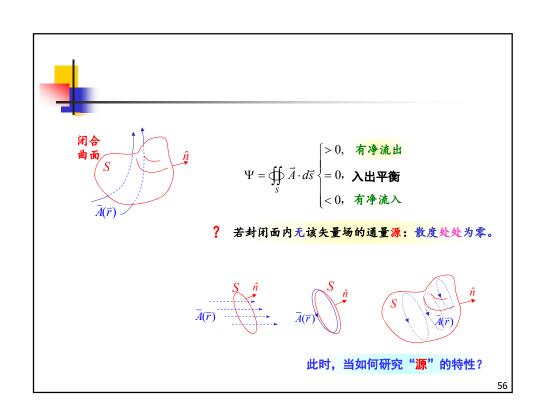
<u>高斯散度定理(</u>1839)

$$\oint \int_{S} \overline{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\overline{s} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \overline{A}(\vec{r}) dv$$

数学上: 建立了体积分与面积分之间的关系

物理上: 对通量源的不同形式描述







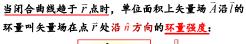
3、矢量场的环量

■ 矢量沿闭合环路! 的积分叫矢量沿该环路的<mark>环量</mark>:

$$\Gamma = \oint_{l} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

- 环量描述矢量场的涡旋特性; (∴又称涡旋源)
- 表示穿过以该回路为界的曲面的涡旋源的大小。

矢量场中任选一位置 \bar{r} ,围绕 \bar{r} 点作一条闭合曲线 \bar{l} , 其包围的面积为 ΔS ,以 \hat{n} 为 ΔS 的法向单位矢量(与 Ī成右手螺旋关系)

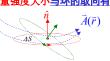




____> 该点的<mark>涡旋源</mark>









4、矢量场的旋度

 \overline{r} 点处矢量场 \overline{A} 的<u>旋度</u>定义为:

该点环量强度的最大值及其对应的方向 $rot\vec{A} = \hat{n} \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{(\oint_{l} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l})}{\Delta S}$

或记作: $\nabla \times \bar{A}(\bar{r})$ (Rotation / Curl)

环量: 闭合曲线所围面积内的涡旋源的总量:

旋度: 描述某点的矢量场涡旋源的强度 > 涡旋源的分布

旋度源

涡旋源的两种计法:



$$\Gamma = \oint_{l} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{l} \qquad \Gamma = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$$
#5.45

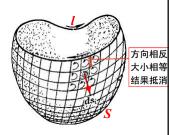


<u>斯托克斯定理</u> (1854)

$$\oint_{l} \overline{A} \cdot d\overline{l} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \overline{A} \cdot d\overline{s}$$

数学上: 建立了闭合曲线积分与面积分之间的关系

物理上: 对环量源的不同形式描述





三、散度与旋度的基本计算

1、散度的计算

$$div \overline{A} = \nabla \cdot \overline{A} =$$

$$\nabla = \hat{x}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = A_x(\vec{r})\hat{x} + A_y(\vec{r})\hat{y} + A_z(\vec{r})\hat{z}$$

• 散度的运算规则:

$$\nabla \cdot (\overline{A} \pm \overline{B}) = \nabla \cdot \overline{A} \pm \nabla \cdot \overline{B}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (C\overline{A}) = C\nabla \cdot \overline{A} \qquad C = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \overline{A}) = \phi \nabla \cdot \overline{A} + \overline{A} \cdot \nabla \phi \qquad \phi = \text{Koll Matter Matt$$

-- "<mark>视"为一</mark>个矢量, 参与点乘运算

微分运算:

规则与微分运算相似



2、旋度的计算

$$rot\overline{A} = \nabla \times \overline{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \\ & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$- "视" 为一个失$$

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

• 旋度的运算规则:

$$\nabla \times (\overline{A} \pm \overline{B}) = \nabla \times \overline{A} \pm \nabla \times \overline{B}$$

$$\nabla \times (C\overline{A}) = C\nabla \times \overline{A}$$
(C—常教)

$$\nabla \times (\phi \overline{A}) = \phi \nabla \times \overline{A} + \nabla \phi \times \overline{A}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\phi \overline{A}) = \phi \nabla \cdot \overline{A} + \overline{A} \cdot \nabla \phi$$



例: 求矢量场的旋度

$$\vec{A} = \underline{(3x^2y+z)}\hat{x} + \underline{(y^3 - xz^2)}\hat{y} + \underline{2xyz}\hat{z}$$

解:

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{x} (\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}) + \hat{y} (\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}) + \hat{z} (\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y})$$

$$= \hat{x} (2xz + 2xz) + \hat{y} (1 - 2yz) + \hat{z} (-z^2 - 3x^2)$$

$$= \hat{x} 4xz + \hat{y} (1 - 2yz) - \hat{z} (z^2 - 3x^2)$$



例: 证明 $\nabla \times \nabla \phi = 0$

证:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \phi = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad \nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

极其重要的结论:

若某个矢量场 E: $\nabla \times \overline{E} = 0$, 则形式上可以有: $\overline{E} = -\nabla \phi$

一个梯度场总是无旋的!

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$$\nabla \times \bar{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

例: 证明 $\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \overline{A} = 0$

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

证:

$$\nabla \times \overline{A} = (\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z})\hat{x} + (\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x})\hat{y} + (\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y})\hat{z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \overline{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

极其重要的结论:

若某个矢量场 B: $\nabla \cdot \overline{B} = 0$, 则形式上有: $\overline{B} = \nabla \times \overline{A}$

一个旋度场总是无散的!



四、矢量场的源—两种不同性质的源

散度和旋度的比较:

$ \underline{\mathbf{H}} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{X} : \Psi = \bigoplus_{S} \bar{A} \cdot d\bar{S} $	<u> 环量定义:</u> $\Gamma = \oint_{l} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$
$div \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\iint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}}{\Delta V}$ $div \vec{A} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$	$rot \ \overline{A} = \hat{n} \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\left(\oint_{i} \overline{A} \cdot d\overline{l} \right)_{\max}}{\Delta S}$ $rot \ \overline{A} = \nabla \times \overline{A}$
■ 高斯定理	■ 斯托克斯定理
$\oint \int_{S} \overline{A} \cdot d\overline{s} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \overline{A} dV$	$\oint_{I} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s}$

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- 散度源: <u>标量源</u>
 - 散度-表示源的发散性或汇聚性
- 散度源举例:
 - 重力---地球引力场
 - **▶ 静电场——正/负电荷产生**
- 散度源的场 E--- 无旋:

$$\overline{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

rot
$$\overline{E} = \nabla \times \overline{E} = 0$$



- 旋度源: <u>失量源</u>
 - 旋度-代表源的涡旋性
- 旋度源举例:
 - **》 刚体绕轴的转动**
 - 恒定磁场---电流产生
- 旋度源的场 B--- 无散:

$$\overline{B} = \nabla \times \overline{A}$$

$$div\overline{B} = \nabla \cdot \overline{B} = 0$$



1-4 矢量微分算子

一、矢量微分算子 ▽ 的定义:

哈米尔顿算子定义为:

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}$$
 —"视" 为一个矢量。
("符号" 矢量)

- ✓ 算子的各个分量一般可以象普通矢量一样进行运算。
- ✓ 本质上有微分运算特性:

$$\nabla(\frac{\phi}{\psi}) = \frac{1}{\psi^2} (\psi \nabla \phi - \phi \nabla \psi)$$

$$\nabla F(\phi) = F'(\phi) \nabla \phi$$

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必须尽快熟悉掌握:

$$\nabla f = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z})f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\hat{z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}) \cdot (A_x\hat{x} + A_y\hat{y} + A_z\hat{z}) = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \bar{A} = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\hat{z}) \times (A_x\hat{x} + A_y\hat{y} + A_z\hat{z}) = ? ?$$



微分算子▽在通常可看成一矢量来进行运算,但是又不能完全将它与普

通矢量等同:两个普通矢量代数运算的某些性质对它就不成立

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}$$
 \checkmark $\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \vec{A} \cdot \nabla$ \times

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \vec{A} \cdot \nabla$$

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\bar{C} = \nabla \times \bar{A}$$

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = 0$$

$$\vec{C} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A})$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \not > 0$$

** ▽兼有矢量性和微分性



例: 求标量函数梯度 $\nabla \varphi$ 的散度。

$$\nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \hat{z}$$

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$$

记
$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi \equiv \nabla^2 \varphi$$
 — Laplace 运算

$$\nabla^2 \equiv \Delta$$
 — Laplace 算子/Delta 算子



二<u>、包含▽算子的常用恒等式</u>:

$$\nabla (f+g) = \nabla f + \nabla g$$

$$\nabla (fg) = f\nabla g + g\nabla f$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla f = \nabla^2 f$$

$$\nabla \cdot f \vec{A} = f \nabla \cdot \vec{A} + \nabla f \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \vec{A} = \nabla^2 \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \times (f\vec{A}) = f\nabla \times \vec{A} + \nabla f \times \vec{A}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \vec{A} = 0$$
$$\nabla \times \nabla f = 0$$

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



$$\nabla = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla' = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \implies -\nabla$$

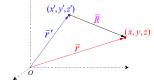
例:位置矢量(x,y,z)表示空间任一观察点(场点),(x',y',z')表示产生场 的源的坐标(源点), 🖟 表示源点到场点的距离(距离矢量)。

求
$$\nabla \frac{1}{R}$$
及 $\nabla' \frac{1}{R}$ 。



EXECUTE:
$$R = \sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}$$

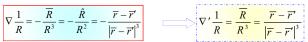
$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{R} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{R} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{R}$$

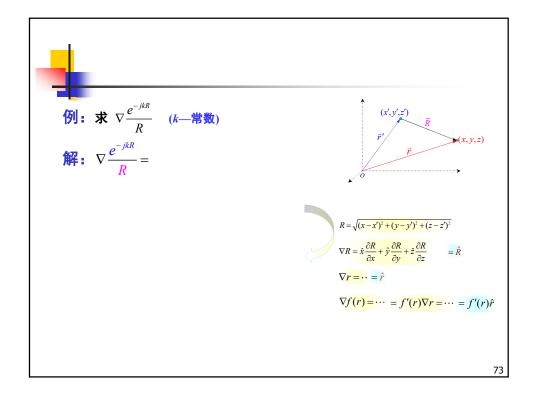


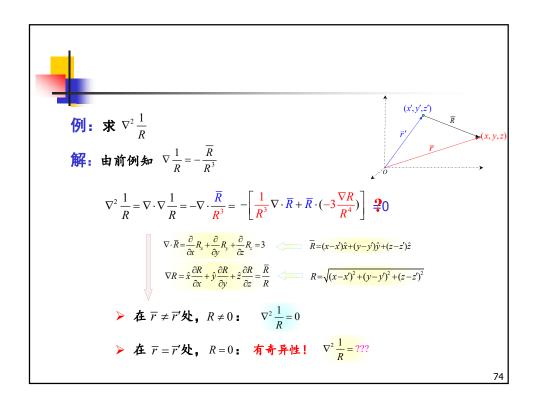
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{1}{R} = \frac{-1}{R^2}\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{R^3}(x - x'); \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\frac{1}{R} = \frac{-1}{R^3}(y - y'); \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\frac{1}{R} = \dots$$

$$\therefore \nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{R^3} [(x - x')\hat{x} + (y - y')\hat{y} + (z - z')\hat{z}]$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{\overline{R}}{R^3} = -\frac{\hat{R}}{R^2} = -\frac{\overline{r} - \overline{r'}}{\left|\overline{r} - \overline{r'}\right|^3}$$



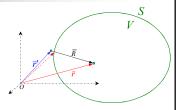






对付奇异性, 计算:

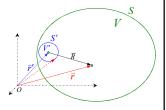
$$\iiint_V \nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} dv = -\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \frac{\overline{R}}{R^3} dv = - \oiint_S \frac{\overline{R} \cdot d\overline{s}}{R^3}$$



□若 $\vec{r} \notin V$: 在 $V + R \neq 0$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} = 0 \implies \iiint_V \nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} dv = 0$$

□若 $\vec{r} \in V$: 在V中可以 \vec{r}' 为中心,作一半径为 a 的球面 S' 扣除 \vec{r}' ,使S与S'间之体积 V-V' 中 $R \neq 0$ 。如此有:

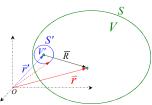


$$\iiint_{V-V'} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} dv = - \bigoplus_{S+S'} \frac{\overline{R} \cdot d\overline{s}}{R^3} = 0$$

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$$\therefore \oiint_{S} \frac{\overline{R} \cdot d\overline{s}}{R^{3}} = - \oiint_{S'} \frac{\overline{R} \cdot d\overline{s}}{R^{3}} = \oiint_{S'} \frac{ds}{a^{2}} = 4\pi$$



□ 结合上述2种情况, 有:

$$\iiint\limits_{V} \left(-\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} \right) dv = \begin{cases} 1, & \overline{r}' \in V \\ 0, & \overline{r}' \notin V \end{cases}$$

若定义:

$$\iiint_{V} \delta(\bar{R}) dv = \begin{cases} 1, & \overline{r'} \in V \\ 0, & \overline{r'} \notin V \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{M}: \quad -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} = \delta(\bar{R}) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} = -4\pi \delta(\bar{R})$$

 $\delta(x)$ – Dirac delta

'6



$\delta(x)$ – Dirac delta

三维定义:

 $\mathcal{S}(\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}) = \begin{cases} \infty, & \vec{r} = \vec{r_0} \\ 0, & \vec{r} \neq \vec{r_0} \end{cases} \qquad \iiint_{V} \mathcal{S}(\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}) dv = \begin{cases} 1, & \vec{r_0} \in V \\ 0, & \vec{r_0} \notin V \end{cases}$

 $\delta(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} \infty, & x = x_0 \\ 0, & x \neq x_0 \end{cases}$ 一维定义:

δ函数的性质:

ightharpoonup δ函数是一个偶函数,即 $\delta(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')=\delta(\vec{r}'-\vec{r})$

ightharpoonup 若 f(r) 是一连续函数,则有 $\int_{V} f(\overline{r}) \delta(\overline{r} - \overline{r}') dv = f(\overline{r}') \quad (\overline{r}' \in V)$

δ函数在常用坐标中的表示式:

直角坐标系 $\delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}') = \delta(x - x')\delta(y - y')\delta(z - z')$ 圆柱坐标系 $\delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}') = \frac{1}{\rho}\delta(\rho - \rho')\delta(\rho - \rho')\delta(z - z')$ 圆球坐标系 $\delta(\bar{r} - \bar{r}') = \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\delta(r - r')\delta(\theta - \theta')\delta(\phi - \phi')$



1-5 矢量积分定理

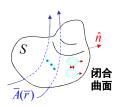
-、高斯散度定理

对于矢量场中某一有限体积II,矢量场对包围该体积封闭面S的通量 等于该体积内所有散度源的总量, 即。

$$\oint_{S} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s} = \iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \vec{A}(\vec{r}) dv$$

数学上: 建立了体积分与面积分之间的关系

物理上: 对通量源的不同形式描述



(Proof of the Divergence Theorem - MIT OpenCourseWare)



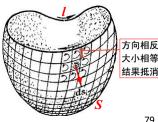
二<mark>、斯托克斯定理</mark>

对于矢量场中某一由闭合曲线!包围的曲面5可划分为许多的微面 元,矢量场 \overline{A} 对闭合曲线 \overline{I} 的 \overline{X} 量等于矢量场 \overline{A} 对每个微面元边界的 环量之和,即:

$$\oint_{l} \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

数学上: 建立了闭合曲线积分与面积分之间的关系

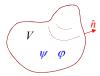
物理上: 对环量源的不同形式描述





三、格林定理

格林定理给出了某一区域中的场与其边界(封闭面) <u>上场</u>之间的关系。

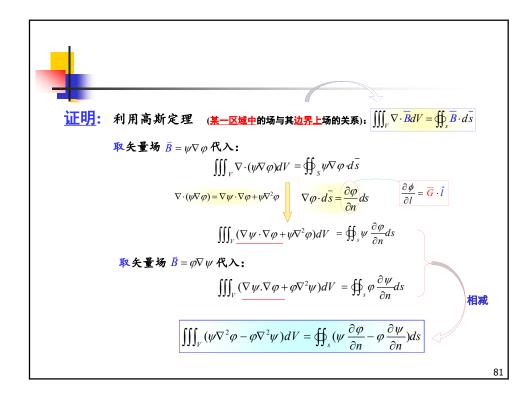


1、标量格林定理

若任意两个标量函数 Ψ . φ 在区域 V 中具有连续的二阶偏导数,则其满足:

$$\iiint_{V} (\nabla \psi. \nabla \varphi + \psi \nabla^{2} \varphi) dV = \oiint_{s} \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} ds \qquad \underline{\qquad} \underline{\text{ * K}} \underline{\text{* k}} \underline{\text{* k}} \underline{\text{* k}} - \underline{\text{* k}} \underline{\text{* }} \underline{\text{* }}$$

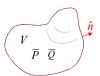
$$\iiint_{V} (\psi \nabla^{2} \varphi - \varphi \nabla^{2} \psi) dV = \oiint_{S} (\psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}) ds \qquad \underline{\text{ *#54 kk $\%$ $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$}} = \underline{\text{ *#54 kk $\%$ $$}} = \underline{\text{$\%$ $$$$$}} Z \underline{\text{$\%$ $$$$}}$$





2、矢量格林定理

若任意两个矢量函数在区域 V 中具有连续的 二阶偏导数,则该矢量场满足:



$$\iiint_{V} [(\nabla \times \overline{P}) \cdot (\nabla \times \overline{Q}) - \overline{P} \cdot \nabla \times \nabla \times \overline{Q}] dV = \oiint_{S} (\overline{P} \times \nabla \times \overline{Q}) \cdot d\overline{S}$$

$$\iiint_{V} [\overline{Q} \cdot (\nabla \times \nabla \times \overline{P}) - \overline{P} \cdot (\nabla \times \nabla \times \overline{Q})] dV = \oiint_{S} (\overline{P} \times \nabla \times \overline{Q} - \overline{Q} \times \nabla \times \overline{P}) \cdot d\overline{S}$$

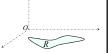
— 矢量格林第一定理和第二定理



3、平面格林定理:

设R是平面上由一个简单封闭曲线c所围的一闭区域,而M与N是R上(x, y)的连续函数,且具有连续导数,那么有

$$\oint_{c} (Mdx + Ndy) = \int_{R} (\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}) dx dy$$



$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} = M\hat{x} + N\hat{y}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & \mathbf{Q} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\int_{t}^{\mathbf{Z}} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot \hat{z} ds$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_{S} \nabla \times \vec{A} \cdot \hat{z} ds$$



其他积分定理:

$$\begin{split} &\int_{V} \nabla \times \bar{B} dV = & \oint_{S} (\hat{n} \times \bar{B}) dS = \oint_{S} d\bar{S} \times \bar{B} \\ &\int_{V} \nabla \varphi dV = \oint_{S} \varphi \hat{n} d\bar{S} \\ &\int_{V} [\bar{b} (\nabla \bullet \bar{a}) + (\bar{a} \bullet \nabla) \bar{b}] dV = \oint_{S} (\hat{n} \bullet \bar{a}) \bar{b} dS \end{split}$$
 ——可用高斯定理证明

$$\int_{S} \hat{n} \times \nabla \varphi dS = \oint_{I} \varphi d\bar{l}$$
$$\int_{S} (\hat{n} \times \nabla) \times \bar{A} dS = -\oint_{I} \bar{A} \times d\bar{l}$$

---可用斯托克斯定理证明



1-6 Helmholtz 定理

标量场 φ $\xrightarrow{\begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subarr$

■一个标量场的梯度(一旦)确定,则该标量场也随之确定,最多相差一个任意常数。

任意矢量场均可藉由标量场梯度表达?

业已证明
$$\nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0$$

若某矢量场 B: $\nabla \times \bar{B} \neq 0$

Q: 一般情况下, 矢量场的分类与分解?

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一、无旋场 -- 旋度为零的场

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \varphi = 0$$

$$E = -\nabla \varphi$$

 φ -- \bar{E} 的标量位。

- ▶无旋场总有一标量场与之对应。
- ▶无旋场沿空间任一闭合曲线的线积分为零,其线积分与路径无关。 因此,无旋场又叫<u>保守场</u>。

$$\oint_{l} \overline{E \cdot d\overline{l}} = \iint_{l} \nabla \times \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{s}$$

$$\nabla \times \overline{E} = 0$$

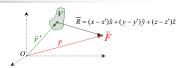
$$\oint_{l} \overline{E} \cdot d\overline{l} = 0$$







Helmholtz 定理:



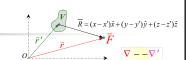
若矢量场 $ar{ ilde{F}}$ 在 $ar{ ilde{L}}$ 限空间处处单值,且导数连续有界,源分布在有限区域V中, 则当源(即矢量场 \overline{F} 的散度与旋度)给定后,该矢量场可表示为:

$$\overline{F} = -\nabla \varphi + \nabla \times \overline{A}$$
 = 无旋场 + 无散场

其中:
$$\varphi(\overline{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_{r} \frac{\nabla' \cdot \overline{F}(\overline{r'})}{\left|\overline{r} - \overline{r'}\right|} dV'$$

 \overline{r} 和 \overline{r}' 分别代表场点和源点坐标;





$\overline{\boldsymbol{\iota}\boldsymbol{\iota}\boldsymbol{\iota}\boldsymbol{\eta}}$: 根据 δ 函数的性质, $\overline{F}(\bar{r})$ 可表示为:

$$\overline{F}(\overline{r}) = \iiint_{V} \overline{F}(\overline{r'}) \delta(\overline{r'} - \overline{r}) dV'$$

$$\overline{F}(\overline{r}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \overline{F}(\overline{r'}) \nabla^{2} \frac{1}{R} dV'$$

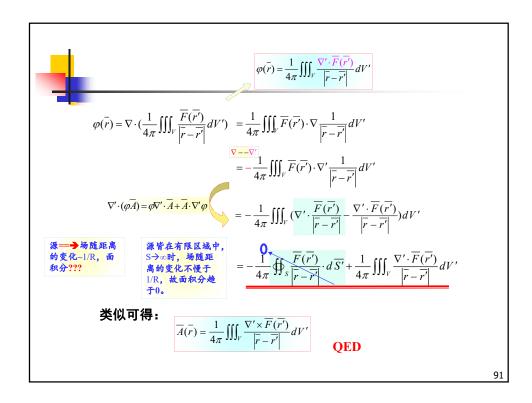
$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^{2} \iiint_{V} \frac{\overline{F}(\overline{r'})}{|\overline{r} - \overline{r'}|} dV'$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \overline{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \overline{A} - \nabla^{2} \overline{A}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \overline{A} = \nabla \nabla \cdot \overline{A} - \nabla^2 \overline{A}$$

$$\overline{F}(\overline{r}) = -\nabla \nabla \cdot (\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \frac{\overline{F}(\overline{r'})}{\overline{r} - \overline{r'}} dV') + \nabla \times \nabla \times (\frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_{V} \frac{\overline{F}(\overline{r'})}{\overline{r} - \overline{r'}} dV')$$

$$\overline{F} = -\nabla \stackrel{\circ}{\rho} + \nabla \times \overline{A}$$



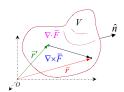


1-7 矢量场的唯一性定理

- > 实际所关注的场空间通常是有界的:
 - □ 场-源的方程是泛定方程,边界条件和初始条件为定解条件;
 - □ 泛定方程和定解条件构成定解问题;
 - □ 解满足存在性、唯一性和稳定性。

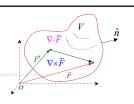
----from "数学物理方程"

定理:在空间某区域//中的矢量场F,当其在 该区域中的散度、旋度以及边界上矢量场的 切向分量或法向分量给定后,该区域中的矢 量场被唯一地确定。



- ✓ 给出了唯一确定有界区域矢量场的条件。
- ✓ 当区域内的源相同,且边界上的切向或法向分量相同时,两矢量场相同。
- ✓ 区域外源的影响已在边界条件中体现。





 $\overline{\underline{tr}}$: (用反证法) 假设存在两个不同的场解: $\overline{F_1}$ 、 $\overline{F_2}$,但 $\overline{F_1} \neq \overline{F_2}$

<u>在区域V中同旋度、散度</u>: $\nabla \cdot \overline{F_1} = \nabla \cdot \overline{F_2}$ 且 $\nabla \times \overline{F_1} = \nabla \times \overline{F_2}$

在区域边界面S上同切向或法向分量:

$$\overline{F_1} \cdot \hat{n} = \overline{F_2} \cdot \hat{n}$$
 or $\overline{F_1} \times \hat{n} = \overline{F_2} \times \hat{n}$

在区域V**中有**: $\nabla \cdot \delta \overline{F} = 0$ 且 $\nabla \times \delta \overline{F} = 0$

<u>在边界面S上有</u>: $\delta \overline{F} \cdot \hat{n} = 0$ or $\delta \overline{F} \times \hat{n} = 0$ (两种边界情况!)

03



在
$$V$$
中: $\nabla \times \delta \overline{F} = 0 \Longrightarrow \delta \overline{F} = \nabla \varphi$ $\nabla \cdot \delta \overline{F} = 0 \Longrightarrow \nabla^2 \varphi = 0$

$$\iiint_{V} (\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla \varphi + \psi \nabla^{2} \varphi) dV = \bigoplus_{s} \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} ds$$

--标量格林第一定理 (形似;边界介入!)

再令: φ=ψ

 $\iiint_{V} (\nabla \varphi)^{2} dV = \bigoplus_{s} \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} dS$

在边界上, 2种情况:

1)
$$\stackrel{\text{\psi}}{=} : \delta \overline{F} \cdot \hat{n} = 0 \implies \nabla \varphi \cdot \hat{n} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = 0$$

$$\iiint_{V} (\nabla \varphi)^{2} dV = \oiint_{s} \varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} dS = 0 \longrightarrow \boxed{\nabla \varphi = 0}$$

$$2)$$
当: $\delta \overline{F} \times \hat{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \varphi \times \hat{n} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = 0$

$$\varphi$$
 φ
 $\partial \varphi$
 $\partial \varphi$

