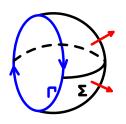
浙江大学数学科学学院 薛儒英

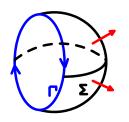
★ 斯托克斯公式:

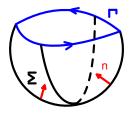
 $\star$  斯托克斯公式: 联系定侧曲面Σ上的第二类曲面积分与曲面Σ的边界闭曲线Γ上的第二类曲线积分之间的关系;

- $\star$  斯托克斯公式: 联系定侧曲面Σ上的第二类曲面积分与曲面Σ的边界闭曲线Γ上的第二类曲线积分之间的关系;
- $\star$  定侧曲面 $\Sigma$ 的指定侧与边界闭曲线 $\Gamma$ 的正向:右手法则;



- $\star$  斯托克斯公式: 联系定侧曲面Σ上的第二类曲面积分与曲面Σ的边界闭曲线Γ上的第二类曲线积分之间的关系;
- ★ <mark>定侧曲面</mark>Σ的指定侧与边界闭曲线Γ的正向:右手法则;





**定理:** 设Γ是分片光滑曲面 $\Sigma$ 的边界闭曲线,函数P(x,y,z)、Q(x,y,z)、R(x,y,z)在曲面 $\Sigma$ 上有一阶连续的偏导数,则

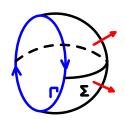
$$\oint_{\Gamma} p dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{array} \right|.$$

其中Γ的正向与Σ的定侧满足右手法则。

**定理:** 设Γ是分片光滑曲面 $\Sigma$ 的边界闭曲线,函数P(x,y,z)、Q(x,y,z)、R(x,y,z)在曲面 $\Sigma$ 上有一阶连续的偏导数,则

$$\oint_{\Gamma} p dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}.$$

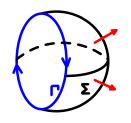
其中 $\Gamma$ 的正向与 $\Sigma$ 的定侧满足右手法则。证明省略。

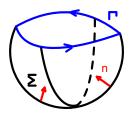


**定理:** 设Γ是分片光滑曲面 $\Sigma$ 的边界闭曲线,函数P(x,y,z)、Q(x,y,z)、R(x,y,z)在曲面 $\Sigma$ 上有一阶连续的偏导数,则

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其中 $\Gamma$ 的正向与 $\Sigma$ 的定侧满足右手法则。 证明省略。





$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

解:记 $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\Pi$ 上由闭曲线C所围的曲面,

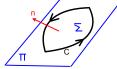
$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

解:记 $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\Pi$ 上由闭曲线C所围的曲

 $\vec{\mathbf{m}}$ ,  $\vec{\mathbf{n}} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ ,

$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

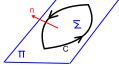
解: 记Σ为平面Π上由闭曲线C所围的曲面, $\vec{n} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ ,



$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

解:记 $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\Pi$ 上由闭曲线C所围的曲

 $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$ ,  $\vec{\mathbf{n}} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ ,

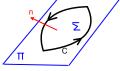


$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma) & (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha) & (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta) \end{array} \right|$$

$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

解:记 $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\Pi$ 上由闭曲线C所围的曲

 $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$ ,  $\vec{\mathbf{n}} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ ,



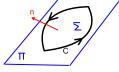
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma) & (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha) & (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta) \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} 2\cos\alpha dydz + 2\cos\beta dzdx + 2\cos\gamma dxdy$$

$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

解:记 $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\Pi$ 上由闭曲线C所围的曲

 $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$ ,  $\vec{\mathbf{n}} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ ,



$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma) & (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha) & (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta) \end{array} \right|$$

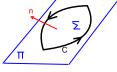
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} 2\cos\alpha dydz + 2\cos\beta dzdx + 2\cos\gamma dxdy$$

$$= 2\iint_{\Sigma} (\cos^{2}\alpha + \cos^{2}\beta + \cos^{2}\gamma) dS$$

$$\oint_C (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma)dx + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha)dy + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta)dz = 2S.$$

解:记 $\Sigma$ 为平面 $\Pi$ 上由闭曲线C所围的曲

 $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$ ,  $\vec{\mathbf{n}} = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma\}$ ,



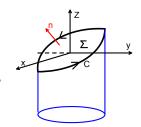
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma) & (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha) & (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta) \end{array} \right| \\
= \iint_{\Sigma} 2\cos\alpha dydz + 2\cos\beta dzdx + 2\cos\gamma dxdy \\
= 2\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\cos^{2}\alpha + \cos^{2}\beta + \cos^{2}\gamma\right) dS = 2\iint_{\Sigma} dS = 2S.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$

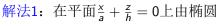
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

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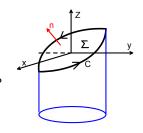


$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

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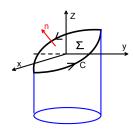
柱
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
所围的曲面为Σ,



$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$

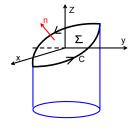


### 解法1: 在平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 0$ 上由椭圆

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$

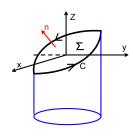


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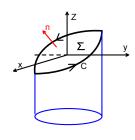
### 解法1: 在平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 0$ 上由椭圆

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \end{array} \right|$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$



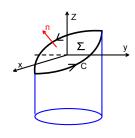
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$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$



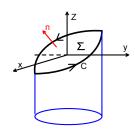
# 解法1: 在平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0$ 上由椭圆

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (y-z) & (z-x) & (x-y) \end{array} \right|$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求

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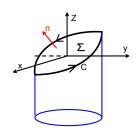
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$$= \iint_{\Sigma} -2dydz - 2dzdx - 2dxdy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

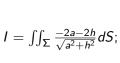
从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求

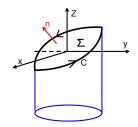
$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$

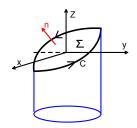


# 解法1: 在平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0$ 上由椭圆

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (y-z) & (z-x) & (x-y) \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} -2dydz - 2dzdx - 2dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} dS$$

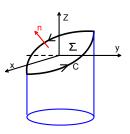






$$I=\iint_{\Sigma} rac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}dS;$$

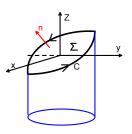
$$\Sigma: z = \frac{h}{a}x, \, x^2 + y^2 \le a^2,$$



$$I=\iint_{\Sigma} rac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} dS;$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{h}{a}x, \, x^2 + y^2 \le a^2,$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dxdy.$$

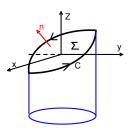


$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} dS;$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{h}{a}x, \, x^2 + y^2 \le a^2,$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dxdy.$$

$$I = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS$$

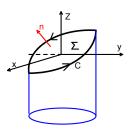


$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} dS;$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{h}{a}x, \, x^2 + y^2 \le a^2,$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dxdy.$$

$$I = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dx dy$$

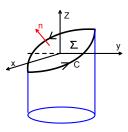


$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} dS;$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{h}{a}x, \, x^2 + y^2 \le a^2,$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dxdy.$$

$$I = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dx dy$$
$$= \frac{-2a - 2h}{a} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} dx dy$$



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-2a-2h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} dS;$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{h}{a}x, \, x^2 + y^2 \le a^2,$$

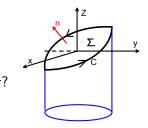
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dxdy.$$

$$I = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{-2a - 2h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} dx dy$$
$$= \frac{-2a - 2h}{a} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} dx dy = \frac{-2a - 2h}{a} \bullet \pi a^2$$
$$= -2\pi a (h + a).$$

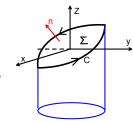
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz?$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$
  
从 $x$ 轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求  
 $I = \oint_{C} (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$ ?

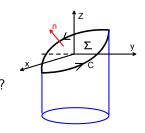


$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$
  
从x轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求  
 $I = \oint_{C} (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$ ?



blue解法2:

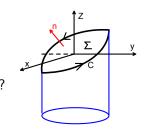
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$
  
从 $x$ 轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求  
 $I = \oint_{C} (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$ ?



#### blue解法2: 引进参数方程C:

$$x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta, z = -h\cos\theta,$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$
  
从 $x$ 轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求  
 $I = \oint_{C} (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$ ?

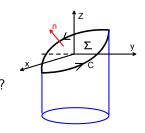


#### blue解法2: 引进参数方程C:

$$x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta, z = -h\cos\theta,$$

起点
$$\theta = 0$$
终点 $\theta = 2\pi$ :

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$
  
从 $x$ 轴正向看它为逆时针方向,求  
 $I = \oint_{C} (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$ ?



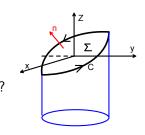
#### blue解法2: 引进参数方程C:

$$x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta, z = -h\cos\theta,$$

起点 $\theta = 0$ 终点 $\theta = 2\pi$ ;

$$I = \oint_C (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2}, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 0 (a > 0, h > 0)$$
  
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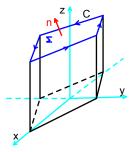
平面 $\Pi$ : x + y + z = 2的交线,从x轴正

向看它为逆时针方向, 求

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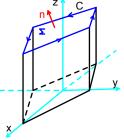
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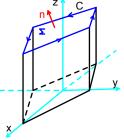
解: 在平面 $\Pi$ : x + y + z = 2上由柱面|x| + |y| = 1所围的曲面为 $\Sigma$ .

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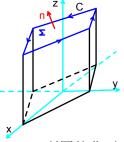


解: 在平面 $\Pi$ : x + y + z = 2上由柱面|x| + |y| = 1所围的曲面为 $\Sigma$ ,指定为red上侧,

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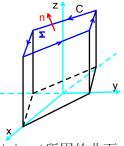
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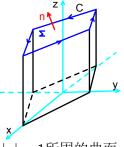


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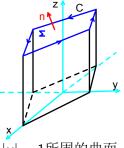
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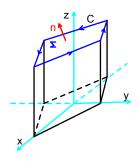
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{dydz}{\partial x} & \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} & \frac{dxdy}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (y^2 - z^2) & (2z^2 - x^2) & (3x^2 - y^2) \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (-2y - 4z) dydz + (-6x - 2z) dzdx + (-2x - 2y) dxdy$$

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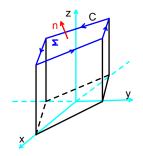
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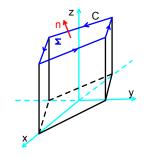
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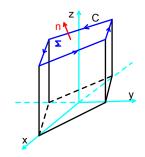
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在平面 $\Pi$ : x + y + z = 2上由柱 面|x| + |y| = 1所围的曲面为 $\Sigma$ ,  $\Sigma$ : z = 2 - x - y, |x| + |y| ≤ 1,



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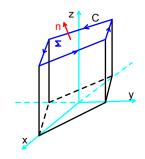
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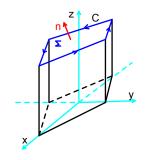
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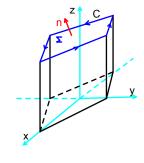
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注意到 $\{|x| + |y| \le 1\}$ 关于原点是对称的,2y - 2x关于原点是反对称的,

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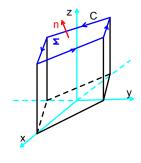
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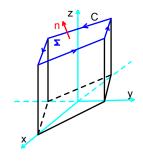
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$$I = \iint_{|x|+|y| \le 1} (2y - 2x - 12) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{|x|+|y| \le 1} -12 dx dy = -12 \bullet 2 = -24.$$

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★ 直观上,一座山内有一山洞,如果该山洞还没有贯通,则这座山是线单连通区域;如果该山洞还已经贯通,则这座山不是线单连通区域:

定理: 设Ω是<mark>线单连通区域</mark>,函数P(x,y,z)、Q(x,y,z)及 R(x,y,z)在Ω内有一阶连续的偏导数,则下列四条件等价:

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$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

证明省略。

如何求原函数u(x,y,z)?

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特别取拆线 $A(x_0, y_0, z_0)B(x, y_0, z_0)$ ,  $B(x, y_0, z_0)$ ,  $C(x, y, z_0)$ , D(x, y, z)得

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x,y_0,z_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x,y,z_0) dy + \int_{z_0}^{z} R(x,y,z) dz.$$

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$$\int_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)}^{(x_1,y_1,z_1)} P dx + Q dy + R dz = u(x_1,y_1,z_1) - u(x_0,y_0,z_0).$$

$$du(x,y,z) = 2xyz^2dx + (x^2z^2 + y^2)dy + (2x^2yz + \varphi(y))dz, \ \varphi(0) = 1;$$
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$$\vec{0} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2xyz^2 & x^2z^2 + y^2 & 2x^2yz + \varphi(z) \end{vmatrix} = \varphi'(y)\vec{i},$$

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$$I = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz?$$

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#### 解法1:

$$I = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz?$$
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$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (x^2 - 2yz) & (y^2 - 2xz) & (z^2 - 2xy) \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0},$$

計算
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计算
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计算
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$$I = u \Big|_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} = -1.$$

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$$I = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz?$$

解法2:

$$I = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,1)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz?$$

解法2: u满足

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 - 2yz, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y^2 - 2xz, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = z^2 - 2xy,$$

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 - 2yz, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y^2 - 2xz, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = z^2 - 2xy,$$

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$$u(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 - 2xyz + C.$$

给定向量场 $\vec{v} = \{P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)\}$ , 它的旋度为

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$$= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right)\vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right)\vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)\vec{k}.$$

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**斯托克斯公式:** 设Γ是分片光滑曲面Σ的边界闭曲线,则

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{v} \bullet \vec{T} ds = \iint_{\Sigma} rot \, \vec{v} \bullet d\vec{S}$$

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其中Γ的正向与Σ的定侧满足右手法则。

• 当向量场 $\vec{v}$ 的旋度 $rot \vec{v} = \vec{0}$ 时,称向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是无旋场;

例7.  $\Omega$ 是线单连通区域, $\vec{v}$ 是定义在 $\Omega$ 上的向量场。

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例7. Ω是线单连通区域, $\vec{v}$ 是定义在Ω上的向量场。求证:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是无旋场的 $\frac{\vec{n}}{\vec{v}}$ 分必要条件为:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场(即存在函数u(x,y,z)使得 $\vec{v}=grad\ u$ ).

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## 必要性:

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**必要性:** 若向量场 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$ 是无旋场的, 由斯托克斯公式知:

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$$\vec{v} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

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$$\vec{v} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k} = \text{grad } u;$$

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## 充分性:

例7.  $\Omega$ 是线单连通区域, $\vec{v}$ 是定义在 $\Omega$ 上的向量场。求证:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是无旋场的<mark>充分必要条件</mark>为:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场(即存在函数u(x,y,z)使得 $\vec{v}=grad\;u$ ).

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**充分性:** 若向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场,即存在函数u(x,y,z)使 得 $\vec{v} = grad u$ ,则

$$\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k};$$

例7. Ω是线单连通区域, $\vec{v}$ 是定义在Ω上的向量场。求证:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是无旋场的Ω0分数要条件为:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场(即存在函数u(x,y,z)使得 $\vec{v}=grad\ u$ ).

**必要性:** 若向量场 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$ 是无旋场的, 由斯托克斯公式知: 存在原函数u(x,y,z)使得du = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz, 即

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k} = \operatorname{grad} u;$$

**充分性:** 若向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场,即存在函数u(x, y, z)使 得 $\vec{v} = grad u$ , 则

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计算得

例7.  $\Omega$ 是线单连通区域, $\vec{v}$ 是定义在 $\Omega$ 上的向量场。求证:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是无旋场的<mark>充分必要条件</mark>为:向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场(即存在函数u(x,y,z)使得 $\vec{v}=grad\;u$ ).

**必要性:** 若向量场 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$ 是无旋场的, 由斯托克斯公式知: 存在原函数u(x,y,z)使得du = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz, 即

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**充分性:** 若向量场 $\vec{v}$ 是一个梯度场,即存在函数u(x, y, z)使 得 $\vec{v} = grad u$ ,则

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计算得

$$\mathit{rot}\ \vec{v} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{array} \right| = 0\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} = \vec{0};$$