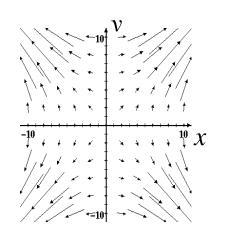
第一章矢量分析

- · 矢量代数与位置矢量
- 标量场及其梯度
- · 矢量场的通量及散度
- 矢量场的环量及旋度
- 场函数的高阶微分运算
 - 矢量场的积分定理
 - 赫姆霍兹定理



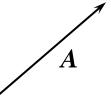
三度,两定理

1、矢量和标量

矢量: 如A或 \vec{A} a或 等; 标量: 如 f_{\land} g_{\land} φ_{\land} ψ 等。

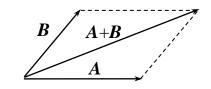
矢量A的模记作 |A| 或 A。

矢量A的图示:

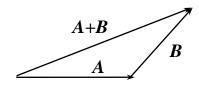


2、矢量运算

❖ 两矢量A和B相加定义为一个新矢量A+B



(a) 平行四边形法则



(b) 首尾相接法则

图1-1两矢量相加

交換律
$$A+B=B+A$$

$$(1-1)$$

结合律
$$A \pm B \pm C = A \pm (B \pm C) = (A \pm B) \pm C$$
 (1-2)

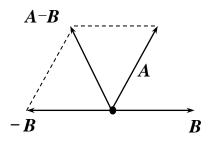


图1-2 两矢量相减

直角坐标系中的矢量及运算

$$A = e_x A_x + e_y A_y + e_z A_z$$

$$(1-3)$$

模:
$$|A| = (A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2)^{1/2}$$

(1-4)

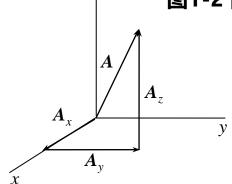


图 1-3 直角坐标中的A及其各分矢量

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_{x}A_{x} + \mathbf{e}_{y}A_{y} + \mathbf{e}_{z}A_{z}$$
 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{e}_{x}B_{x} + \mathbf{e}_{y}B_{y} + \mathbf{e}_{z}B_{z}$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{e}_{x}\boldsymbol{B}_{x} + \boldsymbol{e}_{y}\boldsymbol{B}_{y} + \boldsymbol{e}_{z}\boldsymbol{B}_{z}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \pm \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{e}_{x}(A_{x} \pm B_{x}) + \mathbf{e}_{y}(A_{y} \pm B_{y}) + \mathbf{e}_{z}(A_{z} \pm B_{z})$$

(1-5)

$$|\mathbf{A} \pm \mathbf{B}| = [(A_x \pm B_x)^2 + (A_y \pm B_y)^2 + (A_z \pm B_z)^2]^{1/2}$$

(1-6)

❖标量f与矢量A的乘积定义为一新矢量,用fA表

示,它是A的f倍。

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_{x}A_{x} + \mathbf{e}_{y}A_{y} + \mathbf{e}_{z}A_{z}$$

可得 $fA = e_x fA_x + e_y fA_y + e_z fA_z$

(1-7)

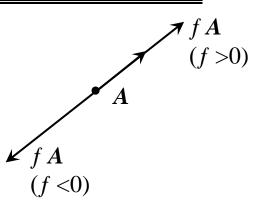


图1-4 f 与A 相乘

❖ 标量积或点积

定义式
$$A \cdot B = AB\cos\theta$$

$$(0 \le \theta \le 180^{\circ})$$
 (1-8)

$$(1-8)$$

点积的基本性质:

交換律

$$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$$
;

分配律

$$(A+B) \cdot C = A \cdot C + B \cdot C ;$$

A、B相互垂直,即 $\theta=90^{\circ}$

$$A \cdot B = 0$$
;

A自身的点积, 即 $\theta=0^{\circ}$

$$A \cdot A = A^2$$

直角坐标系中的点积运算

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{e}_{x} A_{x} + \mathbf{e}_{y} A_{y} + \mathbf{e}_{z} A_{z}) \cdot (\mathbf{e}_{x} B_{x} + \mathbf{e}_{y} B_{y} + \mathbf{e}_{z} B_{z})$$

由单位矢量的正交性
$$e_x \cdot e_x = e_y \cdot e_y = e_z \cdot e_z = 1$$

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_{y} = \boldsymbol{e}_{y} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_{z} = \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_{x} = 0$$

得

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z \tag{1-9}$$

❖ 矢量积或叉积

定义式
$$A \times B = AB \sin \theta e_n$$

(1-10)

 $A \times B$ 与 $A \times B$ 两矢量决定的平面垂直,方向由右手定则决定。 叉积基本性质:

不遵从交换律

$$A \times B = -(B \times A)$$
;

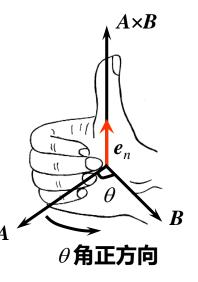
遵从分配律

$$A \times (B+C) = A \times B + A \times C$$

A、B相平行 ($\theta = 0$ 或180°) 时, $A \times B = 0$, 反之亦然;

图 $1-5 A \times B$ 的右手定则

A自身的叉积为零, $A \times A = 0$.

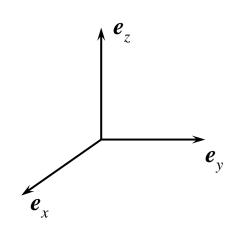


直角坐标系中的叉积运算

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{e}_x A_x + \mathbf{e}_y A_y + \mathbf{e}_z A_z) \times (\mathbf{e}_x B_x + \mathbf{e}_y B_y + \mathbf{e}_z B_z)$$

由单位矢量的叉乘关系

$$e_x \times e_x = e_y \times e_y = e_z \times e_z = 0$$
 $e_x \times e_y = e_z \quad (e_y \times e_x = -e_z)$
 $e_y \times e_z = e_x \quad (e_z \times e_y = -e_x)$
 $e_z \times e_x = e_y \quad (e_x \times e_z = -e_y)$



可得
$$A \times B = e_x (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) + e_y (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) + e_z (A_x B_y - A_y B_x)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_{x} & \boldsymbol{e}_{y} & \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \\ A_{x} & A_{y} & A_{z} \\ B_{x} & B_{y} & B_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$
 (1-12)

❖ 三矢量的乘积

标量三重积
$$A \cdot (B \times C) = B \cdot (C \times A) = C \cdot (A \times B)$$

矢量三重积
$$A \times (B \times C) = B(A \cdot C) - C(A \cdot B)$$

标量三重积的行列式形式

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

3位置矢量

设P点的坐标为(x, y, z),则

$$r = x e_x + y e_y + z e_z$$

其模 $r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$

相对位置矢量及模

r' 是P'(x', y', z')点的位置矢量

$$r' = x' e_x + y' e_y + z' e_z$$

$$R = r - r' = (x - x') e_x + (y - y') e_y + (z - z') e_z$$

$$R = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| = [(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2 + (z - z')^2]^{1/2}$$

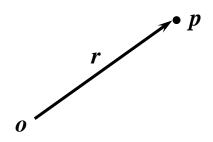


图1-6 位置矢量

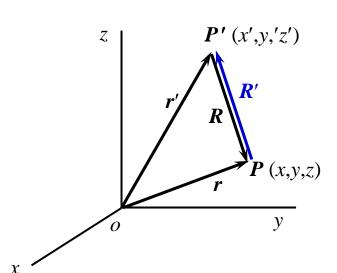


图1-7 位置矢量与相对位置矢量

❖ 相对坐标函数

相对坐标标量函数:

$$f(\mathbf{R}) = f(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') = f(x - x', y - y', z - z')$$

相对坐标矢量函数:

$$F(R) = F(r-r') = F(x-x', y-y', z-z')$$

- 1. 在直角坐标系中,从点(2,-4,1)到点(0,-2,0)的矢量为 \bar{A} ,则矢量 \bar{A} 的单位矢量 \bar{e}_A 为()
- A. $-2\vec{e}_x + 2\vec{e}_y \vec{e}_z$
- B. $2\vec{e}_x 2\vec{e}_y + \vec{e}_z$
- C. $-\frac{2}{3}\vec{e}_x + \frac{2}{3}\vec{e}_y \frac{1}{3}\vec{e}_z$
- D. $-\frac{2}{9}\vec{e}_x + \frac{2}{9}\vec{e}_y \frac{1}{9}\vec{e}_z$

矢量
$$\vec{A} = (0-2)\vec{e}_x + [-2-(-4)]\vec{e}_y + (0-1)\vec{e}_z = -2\vec{e}_x + 2\vec{e}_y - \vec{e}_z$$

则单位矢量
$$\vec{e}_A = \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|} = \frac{-2\vec{e}_x + 2\vec{e}_y - \vec{e}_z}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2}} = -\frac{2}{3}\vec{e}_x + \frac{2}{3}\vec{e}_y - \frac{1}{3}\vec{e}_z$$

2. 己知
$$\vec{A}=2\vec{e}_x+4\vec{e}_y-3\vec{e}_z$$
, $\vec{B}=\vec{e}_x-\vec{e}_y$,则 $\vec{A}\cdot\vec{B}$ 为()

- A. $2\vec{e}_x 4\vec{e}_y$
- B. -2
- C. $-3\vec{e}_x 3\vec{e}_y 6\vec{e}_z$
- D. -12

若已知矢量
$$\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_v \vec{e}_v + A_z \vec{e}_z$$
与矢量 $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_v \vec{e}_v + B_z \vec{e}_z$,

由己知条件可得
$$\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} = 2 \times 1 + 4 \times (-1) + (-3) \times 0 = -2$$

3. 己知
$$\vec{A} = 2\vec{e}_x + 4\vec{e}_y - 3\vec{e}_z$$
, $\vec{B} = \vec{e}_x - \vec{e}_y$, 则 $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$ 为()

A.
$$2\vec{e}_x - 4\vec{e}_y$$

B.
$$-2$$

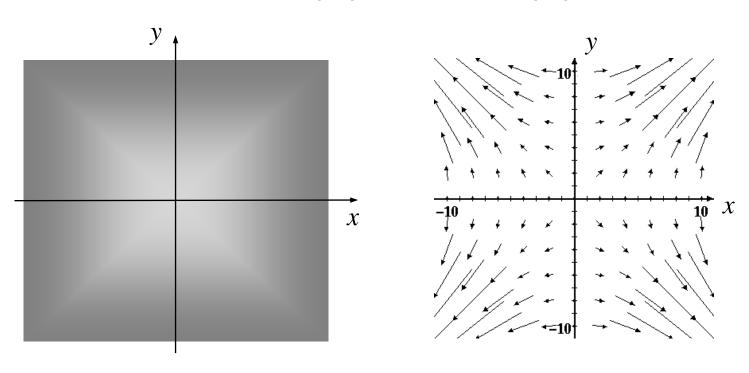
C.
$$-3\vec{e}_x - 3\vec{e}_y - 6\vec{e}_z$$

若已知矢量 $\vec{A} = A_x \vec{e}_x + A_y \vec{e}_y + A_z \vec{e}_z$ 与矢量 $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x + B_y \vec{e}_y + B_z \vec{e}_z$,

$$\text{III } \vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} = (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \vec{e}_x + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) \vec{e}_y + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \vec{e}_z$$

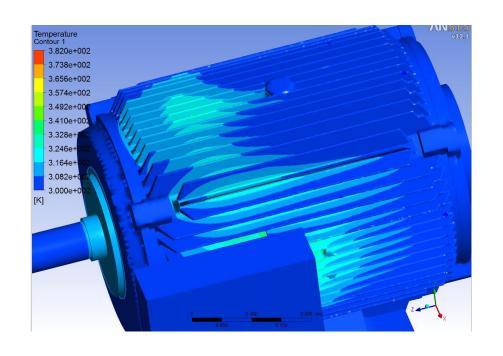
由已知条件可得
$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3\vec{e}_x - 3\vec{e}_y - 6\vec{e}_z$$

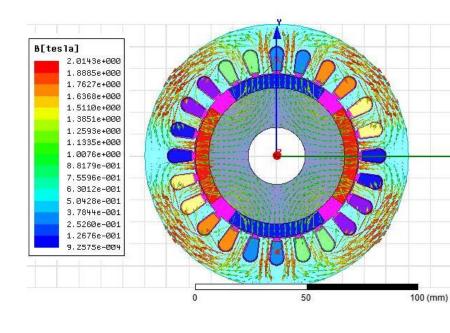
标量场 (Φ) 和矢量场 (A)



以浓度表示的标量场₽

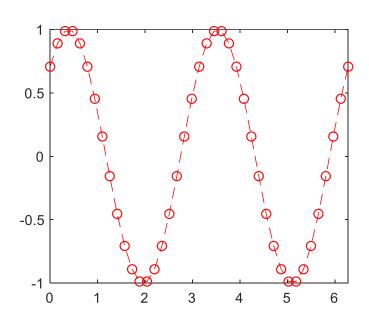
以箭头表示的矢量场A

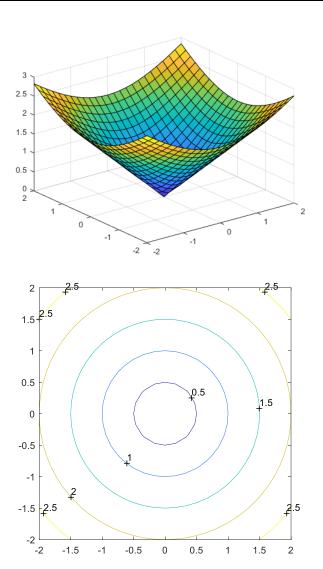




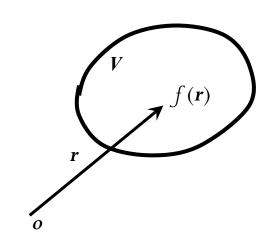
某电机温度场分布

某电机磁感应强度分布





1、标量场定义及图示 对于区域 V内的任意一点 r, 若有 某种物理量的一个确定的数值或标量 函数 f(r)与之对应,我们就称这个标 量函数 f(r)是定义于 V内的标量场。



标量场有两种:

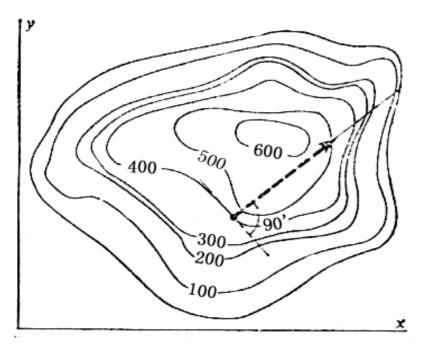
与时间无关的恒稳标量场——f(r)与时间有关的时变标量场——f(r,t)

标量场的图示--等值线(面)。

$$f(x, y, z) = const$$

作图原则:

- 1) 等值线(面)不能相交,
- 2) 相邻等值线(面)差值为常数。







在某一高度上沿什么方向高度变化最快?



1、方向导数

函数 f = f(x, y, z) 沿某一方向 \vec{l} 的变化率为:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{P_0} = \lim_{\Delta l \to 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta l} = \lim_{\Box l \to 0} \frac{f(P_1) - f(P_0)}{\Delta l} = \nabla f \, \vec{e}_l$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta l \to 0} \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \Delta z}{\Delta l}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta l \to 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cos \gamma$$

$$= (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_z) \cdot (\cos \alpha \mathbf{e}_x + \cos \beta \mathbf{e}_y + \cos z \mathbf{e}_z)$$

$$\nabla f \qquad \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos z \, \forall \vec{l} \, \vec{j} \, \vec{n} \, \vec{n} \, \vec{j} \, \vec{j} \, \vec{j} \, \vec{n} \, \vec{j} \, \vec{j}$$

当 \vec{e}_l 与 ∇f 方向一致时,方向导数最大。

哈密顿算子▽ (读作del或nabla)

直角坐标系中的具体形式为

$$\nabla = \boldsymbol{e}_{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \boldsymbol{e}_{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

使用 ▽ 算符时注意几点:

- 单独存在没有任何意义;
- ◆ ▽ 虽然不是一个真实矢量,但在运算中,必须视为矢量

并令它具有矢量的一般特性,即

• 在不同坐标系中, 算符有不同的表达形式。

2、梯度 (gradient)

标量场f(x,y,z)在(x,y,z)点的梯度定义为:

$$gradf = \nabla f = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_z)$$

因此

$$\mathrm{d}f = \nabla f \cdot \mathrm{d}l$$

- (3) 梯度的物理意义
 - 标量场的梯度是一个矢量,是空间坐标的函数;
 - 梯度的大小为该点标量函数 f 的最大变化率,即该点最大方向导数;
 - 梯度的方向为该点最大方向导数的方向,即与等

值线(面)相垂直的方向,它指向函数的增加方向.

例:已知标量场 $u(p) = 3x^2 + z^2 - 2yz + 2zx$, 求过点

P(0,0.5,1)点的梯度和梯度的模。

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 6x + 2z \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2z \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z - 2y + 2x$$

所以
$$\nabla u = (6x + 2z)\vec{e}_x - 2z\vec{e}_y + 2(x - y + z)\vec{e}_z$$

= $2\vec{e}_x - 2\vec{e}_y + \vec{e}_z$

$$|\nabla u| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1} = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = (\nabla f)_l = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{e}_l$$

例 求 $f = 4e^{2x-y+z}$ 在点 P_1 (1,1,-1)处的由该点指向 P_2 (-3,5,6)方向上的方向导数。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{P}}: \nabla f = \nabla (4e^{2x-y+z}) = 4\nabla (e^{2x-y+z}) \\
= 4e^{2x-y+z}\nabla (2x-y+z) = 4e^{2x-y+z}(2\vec{e}_x - \vec{e}_y + \vec{e}_z) \\
\nabla f \Big|_{P_1} = 4e^{2-1-1}(2\vec{e}_x - \vec{e}_y + \vec{e}_z) = 4(2\vec{e}_x - \vec{e}_y + \vec{e}_z) \\
e_{12} = \frac{R_{12}}{R_{12}} = \frac{(-3-1)\vec{e}_x + (5-1)\vec{e}_y + (6+1)\vec{e}_z}{[(-4)^2 + 4^2 + 7^2]^{1/2}} \\
= \frac{-4\vec{e}_x + 4\vec{e}_y + 7\vec{e}_z}{\sqrt{81}} = \frac{-4\vec{e}_x + 4\vec{e}_y + 7\vec{e}_z}{9}$$

(5) 梯度的基本运算公式

$$abla c = 0$$
 (c 为常数)
$$abla (c 为常数)$$

$$abla (c 为常数)$$

$$abla (c 为常数)$$

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

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

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

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

$$abla (f + g) = g \nabla f - f \nabla g / g^2$$

 $\nabla f(u) = f'(u) \nabla u$

(6) 梯度运算的几个基本关系式

• 相对坐标标量函数 $f(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}')$ $\nabla f = -\nabla' f$

$$\nabla f = -\nabla' f$$

证明: 在直角坐标系中f(r-r') = f(x-x', y-y', z-z')

上式重写为
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{e}_z = -(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} \boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z'} \boldsymbol{e}_z)$$

等式若成立,则应有 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x'}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'}$$

 $\diamond x - x' = X$, y - y' = Y, z - z' = Z, 应用复合函数求导法则可得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \cdot \frac{\partial (x - x')}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \; ; \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x'} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x'} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}} \cdot \frac{\partial (x - x')}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{X}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x'}$$

同理可得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}$$
 , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial z'}$

$$\nabla f = -\nabla' f$$

证毕。

• 相对位置矢量R = r - r' 的模 R = |r - r'|

$$\nabla R = \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R} = \mathbf{e}_R \qquad \qquad \nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_R}{R^2}$$

在直角坐标中

$$\mathbf{R} = (x - x')\mathbf{e}_x + (y - y')\mathbf{e}_y + (z - z')\mathbf{e}_z$$

$$R = [(x - x')^{2} + (y - y')^{2} + (z - z')^{2}]^{1/2}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} [(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2 + (z - z')^2]^{-1/2}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [(x - x')^2 + (y - y')^2 + (z - z')^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2(x - x')}{R} = \frac{(x - x')}{R}$$

• 相对位置矢量R = r - r' 的模 R = |r - r'|

同理有

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{(y - y')}{R}$$
 , $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{(z - z')}{R}$

于是

$$\nabla R = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \boldsymbol{e}_{x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \boldsymbol{e}_{y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{e}_{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} [(x - x') \boldsymbol{e}_{x} + (y - y') \boldsymbol{e}_{y} + (z - z') \boldsymbol{e}_{z}] = \frac{\boldsymbol{R}}{R} = \boldsymbol{e}_{R}$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_R}{R^2}$$

根据算符的微分特性可得

$$\nabla \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \nabla R = -\frac{1}{R^2} \cdot \frac{R}{R} = -\frac{e_R}{R^2} \qquad (R \neq 0)$$

例 2 求 $f = 4e^{2x-y+z}$ 在点 P_1 (1,1,-1)处的由该点指向 P_2 (-3,5,6)方向上的方向导数。

于是, f 在 P_1 处沿 R_1 ,方向上的方向导数为:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial R_{12}} \bigg|_{P_1} = \nabla f \Big|_{P_1} \cdot e_{12} = 4(2e_x - e_y + e_z) \cdot \frac{-4e_x + 4e_y + 7e_z}{9}$$
$$= \frac{4}{9} [2 \times (-4) + (-1) \times 4 + 1 \times 7] = -\frac{20}{9}$$

应用标量场的梯度与该标量场的等值面处处正交的概念,求 两曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=9$ 和 $x^2+y^2=z+3$ 在P(2,-1,2)处相交的锐角。

解:将这两个曲面分别看作是两个标量场的等值面,对应的 两个标量场函数为:

 $\nabla f_1(2,-1,2)$

 $\nabla f_2(2,-1,2)$

$$f_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
 $f_2 = x^2 + y^2 - z$

求P点处的梯度

$$\nabla f_1|_{\mathbf{p}} = (2x\boldsymbol{e}_x + 2y\boldsymbol{e}_y + 2z\boldsymbol{e}_z)_{\mathbf{p}} = 4\boldsymbol{e}_x - 2\boldsymbol{e}_y + 4\boldsymbol{e}_z$$

$$\nabla f_2|_{\mathbf{p}} = (2x\boldsymbol{e}_x + 2y\boldsymbol{e}_y - 1\boldsymbol{e}_z)_{\mathbf{p}} = 4\boldsymbol{e}_x - 2\boldsymbol{e}_y - 1\boldsymbol{e}_z$$

例3 应用标量场的梯度与该标量场的等值面处处正交的概念,求

两曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=9$ 和 $x^2+y^2=z+3$ 在P(2,-1,2)处相交的锐角。

$$|\nabla f_1| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-2)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$|\nabla f_2| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$\nabla f_1 \cdot \nabla f_2 = |\nabla f_1| |\nabla f_2| \cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\nabla f_1 \cdot \nabla f_2}{\left|\nabla f_1\right| \left|\nabla f_2\right|} = \frac{\left(4\boldsymbol{e}_x - 2\boldsymbol{e}_y + 4\boldsymbol{e}_z\right) \cdot \left(4\boldsymbol{e}_x - 2\boldsymbol{e}_{y^{-1}}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)}{6\sqrt{21}}$$

$$=\frac{16+4+-4}{6\sqrt{21}}=\frac{8}{3\sqrt{21}}$$

$$\therefore \quad \theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{8}{3\sqrt{21}}$$

1、矢量场定义及图示

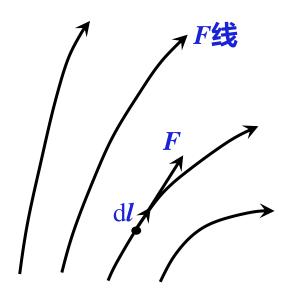
对于空间区域V内的任意一点r,若有一个矢量F(r)与之对应,我们就称这个矢量函数F(r)是定义于V的矢量场。

恒稳矢量场F(r), 时变矢量场F(r,t)。

矢量场图 -- 矢量线

其方程为

$$F \times dl = 0$$



矢量线的示意图

矢量场的直角坐标式为

$$F(x,y,z) = F_x(x,y,z) e_x + F_y(x,y,z) e_y + F_z(x,y,z) e_z$$

$$(F_y dz - F_z dy) e_x + (F_z dx - F_x dz) e_y + (F_x dy - F_y dx) e_z = 0$$

或

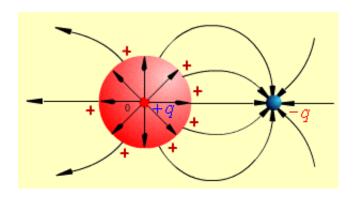
$$F_{y} dz - F_{z} dy = 0$$

$$F_z \, \mathrm{d}x - F_x \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$$

$$F_x \, \mathrm{d} y - F_y \, \mathrm{d} x = 0$$

得直角坐标式的矢量线方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{F_x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{F_y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{F_z}$$



矢量线

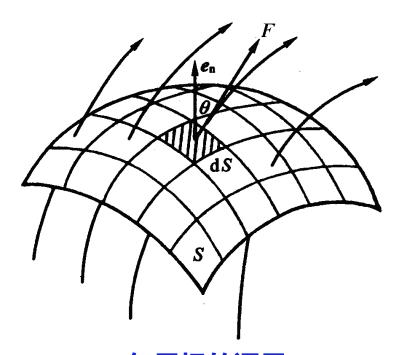
2、通量

矢量 F 在面元dS 的面积分为

$$d \mathcal{Y} = F_n ds = F \cos \theta dS = F \cdot dS$$

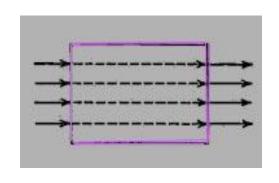
矢量 F沿有向曲面S 的面积分

$$\Psi = \int_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{S}}$$

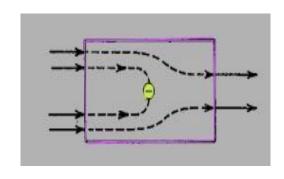


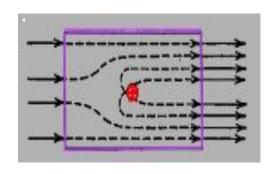
矢量场的通量

若S 为闭合曲面 $\Psi = \int_{s} \mathbf{F} \cdot ds$,可以根据净通量的大小 判断闭合面中源的性质:



 $\Psi = 0$ (无源)





 $\Psi > 0$ (有正源)

矢量场的闭合面通量

例3 已知 $F(x,y,z) = yze_x + xz e_y + xyz e_z$, 试求它穿过闭合面的部

分圆柱面 S_1 的通量。

解 在S₁面上有圆的参数方程:

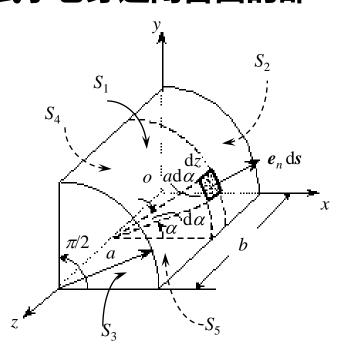
$$x = a\cos\alpha$$
, $y = a\sin\alpha$

 S_1 上的F 写成

 $F = az\sin\alpha e_x + az\cos\alpha e_y + a^2z\sin\alpha\cos\alpha e_z$

$$d\mathbf{s}_1 = ad \alpha dz \mathbf{e}_n$$

$$\mathbf{\mathcal{J}} \quad \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}_{1} = [a^{2}z\sin\alpha \ (\mathbf{e}_{x} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n}) + a^{2}z\cos\alpha \ (\mathbf{e}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n}) + a^{3}z\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \ (\mathbf{e}_{z} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n})] d\alpha dz$$
$$= 2a^{2}z\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \ d\alpha dz$$

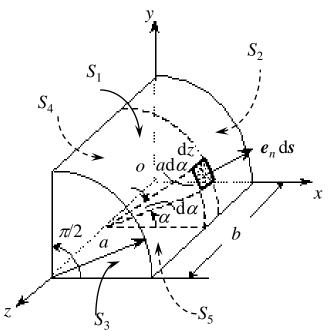


例3 已知 $F(x,y,z) = yze_x + xz e_y + xyz e_z$, 试求它穿过闭合面的部

分圆柱面 S_1 的通量。

所以

$$\int_{s_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}_1 = \int_0^{\pi/2} [a^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha (\int_0^b 2z dz)] d\alpha$$
$$= a^2 b^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} \sin^2 \alpha \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2}$$



在直角坐标系中,设

$$F(x,y,z) = F_x(x,y,z)e_x + F_y(x,y,z)e_y + F_z(x,y,z)e_z$$

$$ds = dydz e_x + dxdz e_y + dxdy e_z$$

则通量可写成

$$\Psi = \int_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{d} \,\mathbf{s} = \int_{S} F_{x} \mathbf{d}y \mathbf{d}z + F_{y} \mathbf{d}x \mathbf{d}z + F_{z} \mathbf{d}x \mathbf{d}y$$

3 散度

如果包围点P 的闭合面 ΔS 所围区域 ΔV 以任意方式缩小为点P 时,通量与

体积之比的极限

$$\lim_{\Delta V o 0} rac{\int_{s}^{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}s}{Fc}$$
,我们就将它定义为 P 点处 $F(r)$ 的散度

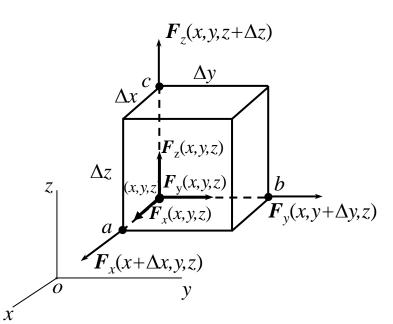
(divergence),

记作

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\oint_{s} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \mathbf{s}}{\Delta V}$$

求边长分别为 Δx 、 Δy 、 Δz 的小平行六面

体的通量,其体积 $\Delta V = \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$ 。



直角坐标的微分体积

3 散度

根据泰勒级数可知

$$F_{x}(x + \Delta x, y, z) \approx [F_{x}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial F_{x}(x, y, z)}{\partial x} \Delta x] \vec{e}_{x}$$

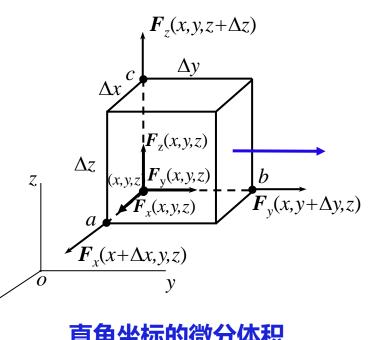
$$F_{y}(x, y + \Delta y, z) \approx [F_{y}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial F_{y}(x, y, z)}{\partial y} \Delta y] \vec{e}_{y}$$

$$F_{z}(x, y, z + \Delta z) \approx [F_{z}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial F_{z}(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \Delta z] \vec{e}_{z}$$

$$\vec{e}_{x}$$

$$\vec{e}_{x}(x + \Delta x, y, z)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{z}(x, y, z + \Delta z) \approx \left[F_{z}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial F_{z}(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \Delta z\right] \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{z}$$



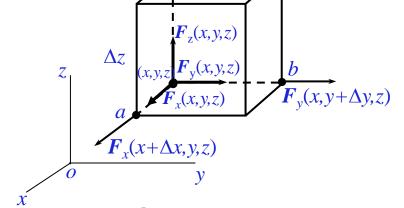
$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} \approx \left[(F_{x} + \frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial x} \Delta x) \Delta y \Delta z - F_{x} \Delta y \Delta z) \right] + \left[(F_{y} + \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial y} \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta z - F_{y} \Delta x \Delta z) \right] \\
+ \left[(F_{z} + \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial z} \Delta z) \Delta x \Delta y - F_{z} \Delta x \Delta y) \right] \\
= \left(\frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial z} \right) \Delta V$$

即得

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\oint_{s} \mathbf{F} \cdot ds}{\Delta V} = \frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial z}$$

或

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$$

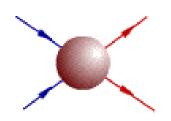


直角坐标的微分体积

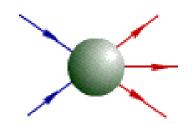
4、散度的物理意义

- 矢量的散度是一个标量, 是空间坐标点的函数;
- 散度代表矢量场的通量源的分布特性

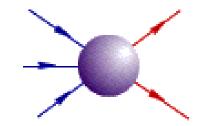
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$$
 (无源)



$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \rho > 0$$
 (正源)



$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = -\rho < 0$$
 (负源)



在矢量场中,若 $\nabla \Box \vec{F} = \rho \neq 0$,则成为之有源场, ρ 成为(通量)源密度若矢量场中处处 $\nabla \Box \vec{F} = 0$,则成为之无源场。

求矢量场
$$\vec{D} = (2xyz - y^2)\vec{e}_x + (x^2z - 2xy)\vec{e}_y$$

+ $x^2y\vec{e}_z$ 在 $pA(2,3,-1)$ 的散度。

$$\nabla \Box \vec{D} \big|_{PA} = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{D}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}_z}{\partial z} \right) \big|_{PA}$$

$$= \left(2yz - 2x + 0 \right) \big|_{PA}$$

$$= 2 \times 3 \times (-1) - 2 \times 2$$

$$= -10$$

5、散度运算的几个基本关系式

• 相对坐标矢量函数 F(r-r') $\nabla \cdot F = -\nabla' \cdot F$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} = -\nabla' \cdot \boldsymbol{F}$$

• 相对位置矢量 R(r-r')

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} = 3$$

•标量场 f(r) 和矢量场 F(r) 之积 fF

$$\nabla \cdot (f \, \boldsymbol{F}) = f \, \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} + \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{F}$$

R 及其模R

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{\mathbf{R}^3} = 0 \qquad \mathbf{R} \neq 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (f \, \boldsymbol{F}) = f \, \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} + \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{F}$$

证明: 设 f(r) = f(x,y,z),

$$F(x,y,z) = F_x(x,y,z) e_x + F_y(x,y,z) e_y + F_z(x,y,z) e_z$$

则

$$\nabla \cdot (f \mathbf{F}) = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{e}_{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{e}_{y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_{z}) \cdot (f F_{x} \mathbf{e}_{x} + f F_{y} \mathbf{e}_{y} + f F_{z} \mathbf{e}_{z})$$

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

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

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

$$= f \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} + \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{F}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} = 0$$

证明:

设:

$$\boldsymbol{F} = \boldsymbol{R} \qquad f = \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{R}^3}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (f \, \mathbf{F}) = f \, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla f$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^3} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} + \mathbf{R} \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{R^3}$$
$$= \frac{3}{R^3} + \mathbf{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R^3}\right) \nabla R$$

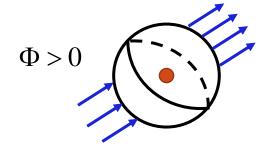
$$=\frac{3}{R^3}+\mathbf{R}\cdot\left(-\frac{3}{R^4}\right)\frac{\mathbf{R}}{R}=0$$

通量

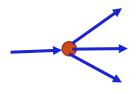
$$\Phi = \iint_s \vec{A} \Box d\vec{s}$$

散度

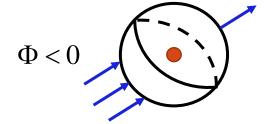
$$\nabla \Box \vec{A} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\iint_{S} \vec{A} \cdot ds}{\Delta V} = \frac{\partial A_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial z}$$

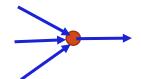


$$\iint_{S} \vec{A} \Box d\vec{s} = \int_{V} \nabla \Box \vec{A} dV$$

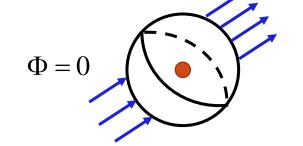


$$\nabla \Box \vec{A} > 0$$





$$\nabla \Box \vec{A} < 0$$



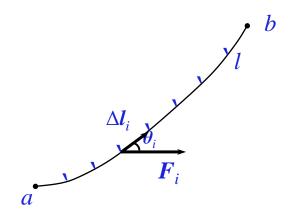
$$\nabla \vec{A} = 0$$

1、环量

先从变力作功问题引入矢量场环量的概念。

$$\Delta A_i \approx F_i \Delta l_i \cos \theta_i = \boldsymbol{F}_i \cdot \Delta \boldsymbol{l}_i$$

$$A = \lim_{\substack{N \to \infty \\ \Delta l \to 0}} (\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{F}_{i} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{l}_{i}) = \int_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

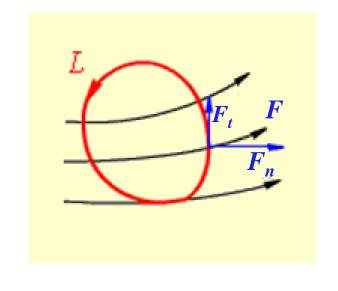


一段积分路径及其细分

若将F(r)看成是任意的矢量场,上述积分则代表矢量场F(r)沿路径 l 的标量线积分。矢量场的环量是上述矢量场线积分概念推广应用于闭合路径的结果,因此,F(r)的环量为

$$C = \oint_{l} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \, \boldsymbol{l}$$

环量不为零的矢量场叫做旋涡场, 其场源称为旋涡源,矢量场的环量有 检源作用。



环量的计算

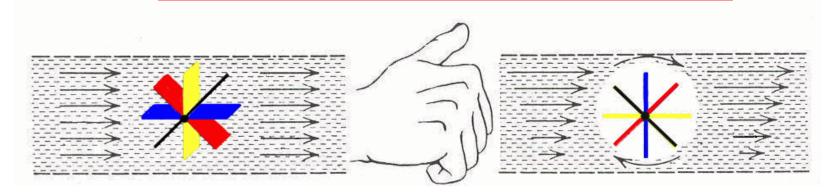
在直角坐标系中,设

$$F(x,y,z) = F_x(x,y,z)e_x + F_y(x,y,z)e_y + F_z(x,y,z)e_z$$

$$dI = dx e_x + dy e_y + dz e_z$$

则环量可写成

$$C = \oint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{l} (F_{x} dx + F_{y} dy + F_{z} dz)$$



水流沿平行于水管轴线方向流动 C=0,无涡旋运动

流体做涡旋运动 $C\neq 0$,有产生 涡旋的源

例 4 已知 $F=(2x-y-z)e_x+(x+y-z^2)e_y+(3x-2y+4z)e_z$ 试就图所示xoy平面上以原点为心、3为半径的圆形路径,求F 沿其逆时针方向的环量。

解在 xoy 平面上,有

$$\mathbf{F} = (2x - y)\mathbf{e}_x + (x + y)\mathbf{e}_y + (3x - 2y)\mathbf{e}_z, \quad d\mathbf{l} = dx\mathbf{e}_x + dy\mathbf{e}_y$$

$$\oint_{\mathbf{l}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{\mathbf{l}} [(2x - y)dx + (x + y)dy]$$

设 $x = 3\cos\alpha$, $y = 3\sin\alpha$

$$\iint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \left[2(3\cos\alpha) - 3\sin\alpha \right] \left(-3\sin\alpha \right) d\alpha + \left(3\cos\alpha + 3\sin\alpha \right) \left(3\cos\alpha \right) d\alpha \right\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[9\left(\sin^{2}\alpha + \cos^{2}\alpha\right) - 9\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \right] d\alpha$$

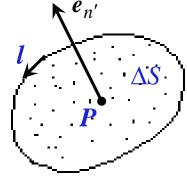
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 9(1 - \sin\alpha\cos\alpha) d\alpha = 9\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2\alpha\right)\Big|_0^{2\pi} = 18\pi$$

2、旋度

(1) 环量密度

过点P 作一微小有向曲面 ΔS , 它的边界曲线记为l, 曲面的法线方向与曲线绕向成右手螺旋关系。当 ΔS \rightarrow 点P 时,存在极限

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}C}{\mathrm{d}S} = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\int_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{l}}{\Delta S}$$



面元法向矢量与周界 循行方向的右手关系

称为环量密度

过点P 的有向曲面 ΔS 取不同的方向,其环量密度将会不同。

(2) 旋度

P 点的旋度定义为该点的最大的环量密度,并令其方向为 e_n ,即

$$\operatorname{curl} \boldsymbol{F} = \left[\lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \frac{\oint_{l} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{l}}{\Delta s} \right]_{\text{max}} \boldsymbol{e}_{n}$$

旋度与环量密度的关系

$$(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F})_{n'} = \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n'} = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \frac{\oint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l}}{\Delta s}$$

旋度直角坐标式的推导

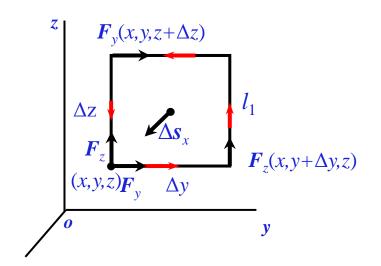
$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \approx F_{y}(x, y, z) \Delta y + F_{z}(x, y + \Delta y, z) \Delta z$$

$$-F_{y}(x, y, z + \Delta z) \Delta y - F_{z}(x, y, z) \Delta z$$

$$\approx F_{y}(x, y, z) \Delta y + \left[F_{z}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial F_{z}(x, y, z)}{\partial y} \Delta y \right] \Delta z$$

$$- \left[F_{y}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial F_{y}(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \Delta z \right] \Delta y - F_{z}(x, y, z) \Delta z$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial z} \right) \Delta y \Delta z = \left(\frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial z} \right) \Delta S_{x}$$



推导旋度的直角坐标 式所取的面元和它的围线

于是得

$$(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F})_{x} = \lim_{\Delta S_{x} \to 0} \frac{\oint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l}}{\Delta S_{x}} = \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial z}$$

同理可求得 curl F 的y, z分量

$$(curl \mathbf{F})_{y} = \frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_{z}}{\partial x}$$
, $(curl \mathbf{F})_{z} = \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial y}$

所以
$$curl \mathbf{F} = (\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}) \mathbf{e}_x + (\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}) \mathbf{e}_y + (\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y}) \mathbf{e}_z$$

或用▽ 算符将其写成

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_{x} & \boldsymbol{e}_{y} & \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & F_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

(3) 旋度的物理意义

- 矢量的旋度仍为矢量, 是空间坐标点的函数。
- · 点P 的旋度的大小是该点环量密度的最大值。
- · 点P 的旋度的方向是该点最大环量密度的方向。
- ・ 在矢量场中,若 $\nabla \times F = J \neq 0$,称之为旋度场(或涡旋场),J 称为 旋度源密度(或涡旋源密度);
- ・若矢量场处处 $\nabla \times F = 0$,称之为无旋场或保守场。

例 5 求矢量场 F=xyz $(e_x+e_y+e_z)$ 在点 M(1,3,2)处的旋度。

呼:
$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_{x} & \boldsymbol{e}_{y} & \boldsymbol{e}_{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \boldsymbol{F}_{x} & \boldsymbol{F}_{y} & \boldsymbol{F}_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xyz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xyz)\right] e_x + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xyz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xyz)\right] e_y + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xyz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xyz)\right] e_z$$

$$= (xz - xy)\mathbf{e}_x + (xy - yz)\mathbf{e}_y + (yz - xz)\mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F}\big|_{\mathbf{M}} = (2-3)\boldsymbol{e}_{x} + (3-6)\boldsymbol{e}_{y} + (6-2)\boldsymbol{e}_{z}$$
$$= -\boldsymbol{e}_{x} - 3\boldsymbol{e}_{y} + 4\boldsymbol{e}_{z}$$

(4) 有关旋度的几个关系式

• 相对位置矢量的旋度为零,即

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{R} = 0 \qquad \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{r} = 0 \right)$$

・ f(r)与F(r)之积 fF 的旋度有恒等式

$$\nabla \times (f \, \boldsymbol{F}) = f(\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F}) + \nabla f \times \boldsymbol{F}$$

• f(R) 与 R 之积的旋度,有 $\nabla \times [f(R)R] = 0$

证明:
$$\nabla \times [f(R)\mathbf{R}] = f(R)\nabla \times \mathbf{R} + \nabla f(R) \times \mathbf{R}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}R} \nabla R \times \mathbf{R} = 0$$

1、场函数的三种基本微分运算

标量场的梯度 ∇f ,矢量场的散度 $\nabla \cdot F$ 和 $\nabla \times F$ 旋度简称 "三度"运算。

- 2、场函数的二阶运算
 - (1) 标量场梯度的散度 $\nabla \cdot \nabla f$
 - (2) 标量场梯度的旋度 $\nabla \times \nabla f$
 - (3) 矢量场散度的梯度 ∇(∇·*F*)
 - (4) 矢量场旋度的散度 ∇·(∇×F)
 - (5) 矢量场旋度的旋度 ▽× (▽×F)

两个重要的恒等式

$$\nabla \times \nabla f = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F}) = 0$$

3、场函数 的拉普拉斯运算

• 标量场

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

$$\nabla^2 f = \nabla \cdot \nabla f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

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

· ∇² 作用于矢量场

因为
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - (\nabla \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{F} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{F}$$

所以

$$A \times (B \times C) = B(A \cdot C) - C(A \cdot B)$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{F} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F})$$

算符 ∇² 作用于矢量场的结果将得到一个新的矢量场。

在直角坐标系中

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

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{e}_x \nabla^2 F_x + \mathbf{e}_y \nabla^2 F_y + \mathbf{e}_z \nabla^2 F_z$$

4、两个与算符 ▽ 2 有关的恒等式

• 相对坐标标量函数 f(r-r')

$$\nabla^2 f = \nabla'^2 f$$

• 相对位置矢量 R 及其模 R

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{R} = 0 \qquad \nabla^2 \frac{1}{\mathbf{R}} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{R} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{R}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{R}) = \nabla 3 - \nabla \times 0 = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{R} = \nabla \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{R} = \nabla \cdot \left(-\frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} \right) = -\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{R}}{R^3} = 0$$

例 5 计算
$$\nabla \cdot (r\nabla \frac{1}{r^3})$$
 。

$$\Re \nabla \cdot (r \nabla \frac{1}{r^3}) = \nabla \cdot \left[r \left(-\frac{3}{r^4} \nabla r \right) \right] = -\nabla \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{r^3} * \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \right) = -3 \nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^4}$$

$$= -3 \left(\frac{1}{r^4} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} + \nabla \frac{1}{r^4} \cdot \mathbf{r} \right) = -3 \left(\frac{3}{r^4} - \frac{4}{r^5} \nabla r \cdot \mathbf{r} \right)$$

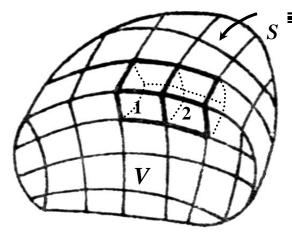
$$= -3 \left(\frac{3}{r^4} - \frac{4}{r^5} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \right) = -3 \left(\frac{3}{r^4} - \frac{4}{r^4} \right) = 3r^{-4}$$

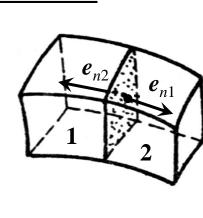
1 高斯散度定理 (Gauss)

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{V} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) dV$$

证明:

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \oint_{S_{i}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}_{i}$$





(b)

上式可写成

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\oint_{S_{i}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}_{i}}{\Delta V_{i}} \Delta V_{i}$$
(a)

取 $N \to \infty$, $\Delta V_i \to 0$ 的极限,可得

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \lim_{\substack{N \to \infty \\ \Delta V_{i} \to 0}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\oint_{s_{i}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}_{i}}{\Delta V_{i}} \Delta V_{i} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\lim_{\Delta V_{i} \to 0} \frac{\oint_{s_{i}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}_{i}}{\Delta V_{i}} \Delta V_{i} \right]$$

$$= \int_{S} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) dv$$

$$\oint_{S} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{s} = \int_{V} (\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F}) dV$$

- 矢量函数的面积分与体积分的互换。
- ·该公式表明了区域 // 中场 // 与边界 5上的场 F 之间的关系。

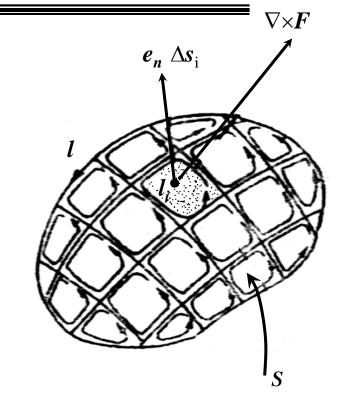
2 斯托克斯定理(Stockes)

$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{s} (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot ds$$

证明:

上式可写成
$$\oint_{l} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \, \boldsymbol{l} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\oint_{l_{i}} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot \mathrm{d} \, \boldsymbol{l}_{i}}{\Delta S_{i}} \Delta S_{i}$$

取 $N \to \infty$, $\Delta S_i \to 0$ 的极限, 可得



$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \lim_{\substack{N \to \infty \\ \Delta S_{i} \to 0}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\oint_{l_{i}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l}_{i}}{\Delta S_{i}} \Delta S_{i} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\lim_{\Delta S_{i} \to 0} \frac{\oint_{l_{i}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l}_{i}}{\Delta S_{i}} \Delta S_{i} \right]$$

$$= \int_{S} \left[(\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n} \, ds \right] = \int_{S} (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot d\mathbf{s}$$

$$\oint_{l} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{s} (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F}) \cdot d\boldsymbol{s}$$

- 矢量函数的线积分与面积分的互换。
- ・ 该公式表明了区域 S 中场F 与边界 I 上的场F 之间的关系

在电磁场理论中,Gauss 定理和 Stockes 定理 是两个非常重要的公式。

1、矢量场的类型

无旋场、无散场、调和场和一般矢量场

(1) 无旋场

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F} = 0$$

无旋场在其定义域内沿任意闭合路径 *l* 的环量恒为零,无旋场就是保守场。

(2) 无散场

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} = 0$$

由上式可定义一个矢量位函数 A(r)

\$

$$F = \nabla \times A$$

可得无散场的二阶偏微分方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \boldsymbol{c}(\boldsymbol{r})$$

$$abla imes
abla imes A = c(r)$$
 泊松方程

(3) 调和场 (无旋无散场)

调和场可简单看成是无旋场的散度也为零的特例, 因此亦可引入标量位函数 arphi(r)

$$\nabla^2 \boldsymbol{\varphi} = \mathbf{0}$$

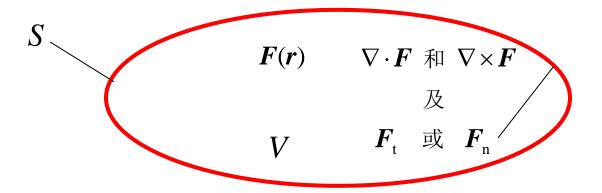
调和场的二阶偏微分方程称为拉普拉斯方程

(4) 一般矢量场的旋度和散度均不为零

2、赫姆霍兹定理

(1) 矢量场的唯一性

位于某一区域中的矢量场,当其散度、旋度以及边界上场量的切向分量或法向分量给定后,则该区域中的矢量场被惟一地确定。



已知散度和旋度代表产生矢量场的源,可见惟一性定 理表明,矢量场被其源及边界条件共同决定。

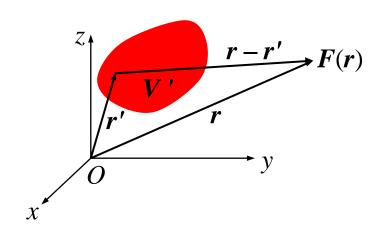
(2) 亥姆霍兹定理

若矢量场 F(r) 在无限区域中处处是单值的,且其导数连续有界,源分布在有限区域V'中,则当矢量场

的散度及旋度给定后,该矢量场 F(r) 可以表示为

$$F(r) = -\nabla \Phi(r) + \nabla \times A(r)$$

式中



$$\Phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$

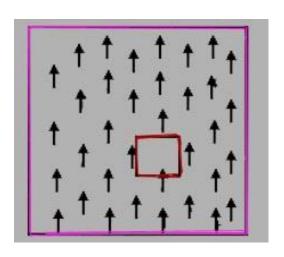
$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \times \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$

已知



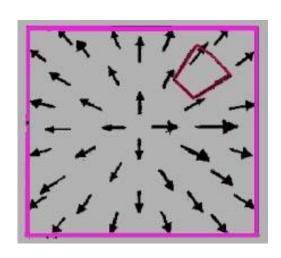
电荷密度 ρ一 电流密度 J在电磁场中场域边界条件

例: 判断矢量场的性质



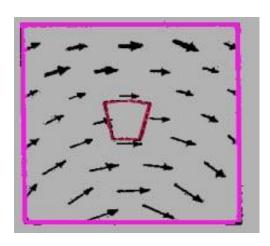
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} = ? = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F} = ? = \boldsymbol{0}$$



$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} = ? \neq \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F} = ? = \boldsymbol{0}$$

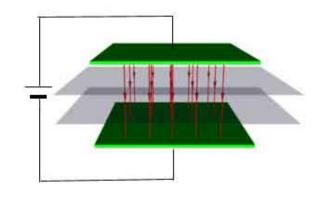


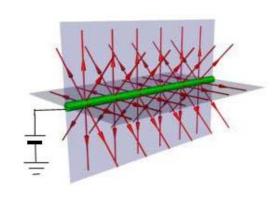
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{F} = ? = \boldsymbol{0}$$

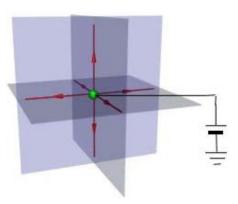
$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{F} = ? \neq \boldsymbol{0}$$

3、三种特殊形式的场

- (1).平行平面场:如果在经过某一轴线(设为Z轴)的一族平行平面上,场 F 的分布都相同,即 F(r)=F(x,y),则称这个场为平行平面场。
- (2).轴对称场: 如果在经过某一轴线(设为Z轴)的一族子午面上,场F的分布都相同,即 $F(r)=F(\rho,z)$,则称这个场为轴对称场。
- (3).球面对称场: 如果在一族同心球面上(设球心在原点),场 F 的分布都相同,即 F(r)=F(r),则称这个场为球面对称场。

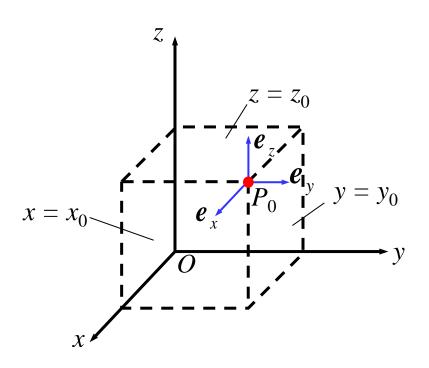




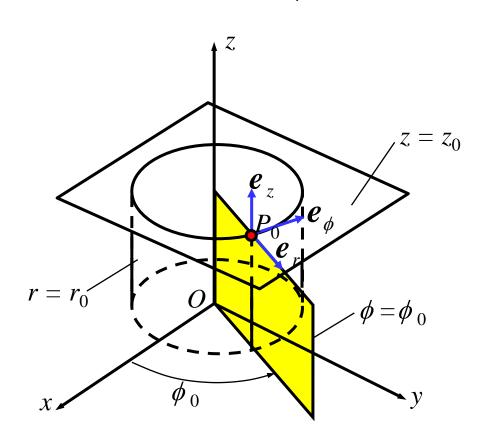


1. 正交曲面坐标系

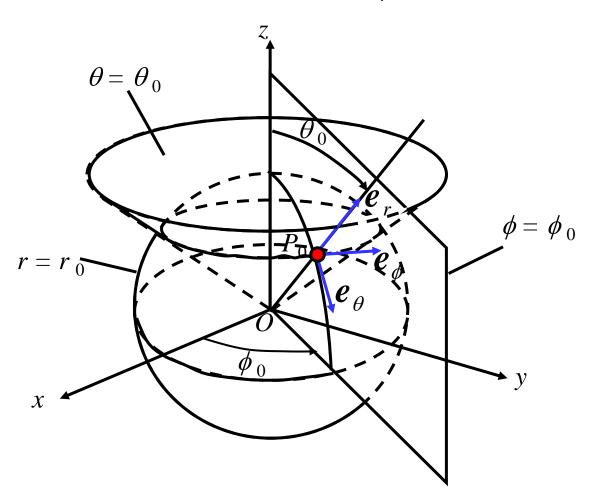
直角坐标系(x, y, z)



圆柱坐标系 (r, ϕ, z)



球坐标系 (r, θ, ϕ)



微分单元的表示

直角坐标系
$$d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{e}_x dx + \mathbf{e}_y dy + \mathbf{e}_z dz$$

$$dS = \mathbf{e}_x dy dz + \mathbf{e}_y dxdz + \mathbf{e}_z dxdy$$

$$dV = dx dy dz$$

圆柱坐标系
$$d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{e}_r d\mathbf{r} + \mathbf{e}_{\phi} r d\phi + \mathbf{e}_z dz$$

$$dS = \mathbf{e}_r r d\phi dz + \mathbf{e}_\phi dr dz + \mathbf{e}_z r dr d\phi$$

$$dV = r dr d\phi dz$$

球坐标系

$$d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{e}_r dr + \mathbf{e}_\theta r d\theta + \mathbf{e}_\phi r \sin\theta d\phi$$

$$dS = \mathbf{e}_r r^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\phi + \mathbf{e}_\theta r \sin \theta \, dr \, d\phi + \mathbf{e}_\phi r dr \, d\theta$$

$$dV = r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

坐标变量的转换

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \phi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \phi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z}\right) \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = r\sin\theta\cos\phi \\ y = r\sin\theta\sin\phi \\ z = r\cos\theta \end{cases}$$
$$\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

矢量分量的转换

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_{\phi} \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\phi & \sin\phi & 0 \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_{\theta} \\ A_{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta\cos\phi & \sin\theta\sin\phi & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta\cos\phi & \cos\theta\sin\phi & -\sin\theta \\ -\sin\phi & \cos\phi & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_{\theta} \\ A_{\phi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \theta & 0 & \cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & 0 & -\sin \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_r \\ A_{\phi} \\ A_z \end{bmatrix}$$

已知矢量 A 在直角坐标系中可表示为

$$\mathbf{A} = a\mathbf{e}_x + b\mathbf{e}_y + c\mathbf{e}_z$$

式中, a, b, c 均为常数。A 是常矢量吗?

又知矢量 A 在圆柱坐标系和球坐标系中可分别表示为

$$\mathbf{A} = a\mathbf{e}_r + b\mathbf{e}_\phi + c\mathbf{e}_z$$
$$\mathbf{A} = a\mathbf{e}_r + b\mathbf{e}_\theta + c\mathbf{e}_\phi$$

式中, a, b, c 均为常数。A 是常矢量吗?