

## 第二十二章 各种积分间的联系与场论初步

### §1 各种积分间的联系

1. 应用格林公式计算下列积分:

(1)  $\oint_L xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx$ , 其中  $L$  为椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  取正向;

(2)  $\oint_L (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$ ,  $L$  同 (1);

(3)  $\oint_L (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2)dy$ ,  $L$  是顶点为  $A(1, 1), B(3, 2), C(2, 5)$  的三角形的边界, 取正向;

(4)  $\oint_L (x^3 + y^3)dx - (x^3 - y^3)dy$ ,  $L$  为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 取正向;

(5)  $\oint_L e^y \sin x dx + e^{-x} \sin y dy$ ,  $L$  为矩形  $a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d$  的边界, 取正向;

(6)  $\oint_L e^{xy} [(y \sin xy + \cos(x+y))dx + (x \sin xy + \cos(x+y))dy]$ , 其中  $L$  是任意逐段光滑闭曲线.

解 (1) 原式  $= \iint_D (y^2 - (-x^2))dxdy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)dxdy$   
 $= ab \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (a^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta) r dr$  (广义极坐标变换)  
 $= \frac{1}{3} ab \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} ab(a^2 + b^2).$

(2)  $\oint_L (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy = \iint_D (1-1)dxdy = 0.$

(3) 原式  $= \iint_D (2x - 2(x+y))dxdy$   
 $= -2 \iint_D ydxdy = -2 \left( \int_1^2 y dy \int_{\frac{y+3}{4}}^{\frac{2y-1}{4}} dx + \int_2^5 y dy \int_{\frac{y+3}{4}}^{\frac{11-y}{4}} dx \right)$   
 $= -2 \left( \int_1^2 \frac{7}{4} (y^2 - y) dy + \int_2^5 \frac{7}{12} (5y - y^2) dy \right) = -\frac{143}{9}.$

(4) 原式  $= \iint_D (-3x^2 - 3y^2)dxdy = -3 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)dxdy = -\frac{3}{2} \pi.$

(5) 原式  $= \iint_D (-e^{-x} \sin y - e^y \cos x)dxdy$   
 $= - \left( \int_a^b e^{-x} dx \int_c^d \sin y dy + \int_a^b \cos x dx \int_c^d e^y dy \right)$   
 $= \left( \frac{1}{e^a} - \frac{1}{e^b} \right) (\cos d - \cos c) + (e^d - e^c) (\sin b - \sin a).$

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$$(6) \quad P(x, y) = e^{xy} [y \sin xy + \cos(x+y)], \quad Q(x, y) = e^{xy} [x \sin xy + \cos(x+y)],$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = ye^{xy} [x \sin xy + \cos(x+y)] + e^{xy} [\sin xy + xy \cos xy - \sin(x-y)]$$

$$= e^{xy} [xy(\sin xy + \cos xy) \sin xy + y \cos(x+y) - \sin(x-y)],$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = xe^{xy} [y \sin xy + \cos(x+y)] + e^{xy} [\sin xy + xy \cos xy - \sin(x+y)]$$

$$= e^{xy} [xy(\sin xy + \cos xy) + \sin xy + x \cos xy - \sin(x+y)],$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{xy} (y-x) \cos(x+y),$$

所以,

原式 =  $\iint_D e^{xy} (y-x) \cos(x+y) dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  为  $L$  包围的平面区域.

2. 利用格林公式计算下列曲线所围成的面积:

(1) 双纽线  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ;

(2) 笛卡尔叶形线  $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy (a > 0)$ ;

(3)  $x = a(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t$ ,  $y = a \sin^2 t \cdot \cos t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

解 (1)  $|D| = \iint_D dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [r \cos \theta r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta (-r \sin \theta)] d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^2 d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta = a^2,$$

其中  $D_1$  由  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  所围成.

(2) 作代换  $y = tx$ , 则得曲线的参数方程为  $x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3}$ ,  $y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3}$ . 所以,

$$dx = \frac{3a(1-2t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2} dt, \quad dy = \frac{3at(2-t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2} dt,$$

从而,  $x dy - y dx = \frac{9a^2 t^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt$ , 于是, 面积为

$$|D| = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx = \frac{9a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt = \frac{3}{2} a^2.$$

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$$(3) |D| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \oint_c xdy - ydx \right| =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \{a(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t \cdot a(2 \sin t \cos^2 t - \sin^3 t) - a \sin^2 t \cos t \cdot a[(1 + \cos^2 t) \cos t + 2 \cos t(-\sin t) \sin t]\} dt \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \{a(1 + \cos^2 t) \sin t \cdot a(2 \sin t \cos^2 t - \sin^3 t) - a \sin^2 t \cos t \cdot a[(1 + \cos^2 t) \cos t + 2 \cos t(-\sin t) \sin t]\} dt \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t (1 + \cos^2 t) \cos 2t dt \right| \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2 \end{aligned}$$

3. 利用高斯公式求下列积分:

$$(1) \iiint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy \text{ 其中}$$

(a)  $S$  为立方体  $0 \leq x, y, z \leq a$  的边界曲面外侧;

(b)  $S$  为锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 (0 \leq z \leq h)$ , 下侧.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (a)} \quad & \iiint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy \\ &= 2 \iiint_V (x + y + z) dxdydz \\ &= 2 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x + y + z) dz \\ &= 3a^4 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 补充平面  $S_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq h^2, z = h$  的上侧后,  $S + S_1$  成为闭曲面的外侧, 而

$$\iint_{S_1} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} h^2 dxdy = h^2 \cdot \pi h^2 = \pi h^4$$

$$\text{所以: } \iiint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy + \pi h^4$$

$$= \iint_{S+S_1} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iiint_V (x + y + z) dxdydz$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^h (x + y + z) dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} [2h(x + y) + h^2 - 2(x + y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (x^2 + y^2)] dxdy$$

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$$\begin{aligned}&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h [2hr(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + h^2 - 2r^2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) - r^2] r dr \\&= \frac{1}{12} h^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta + 3) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4 - \pi h^4 = -\frac{\pi}{2} h^4$

(2)  $\iint_S x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy$ , 其中  $S$  是单位球面的外侧;

解:  $\iint_S x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy = 3 \iiint_V (x + y + z) dxdydz$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho \\&= \frac{12}{5} \pi\end{aligned}$$

(3) 设  $S$  是上半球面  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的上侧, 求

(a)  $\iint_S x dydz + y dzdx + z dxdy$

(b)  $\iint_S xz^2 dydz + (x^2 y - z^2) dzdx + (2xy + y^2 z) dxdy$

解: 补充平面  $S_1: z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ , 下侧后,  $S + S_1$  成为闭曲面的外侧, 而

(a)  $\iint_{S_1} x dydz + y dzdx + z dxdy = 0$

所以  $\iint_S x dydz + y dzdx + z dxdy = \iint_{S+S_1} x dydz + y dzdx + z dxdy = 3 \iiint_V dxdydz$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2\pi a^3$$

(b)  $\iint_{S_1} xz^2 dydz + (x^2 y - z^2) dzdx + (2xy + y^2 z) dxdy$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} 2xy dxdy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta dr = 0$$

所以  $\iint_S xz^2 dydz + (x^2 y - z^2) dzdx + (2xy + y^2 z) dxdy$

$$= \iint_{S+S_1} xz^2 dydz + (x^2 y - z^2) dzdx + (2xy + y^2 z) dxdy$$

$$= \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^a \rho^4 d\rho = \frac{4}{5} \pi a^5$$

(4)  $\iint_S (x - y^2 + z^2) dydz + (y - z^2 + x^2) dzdx + (z - x^2 + y^2) dxdy$ ,

$S$  是  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$  的外侧.

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_S (x - y^2 + z^2) dy dz + (y - z^2 + x^2) dz dx + (z - x^2 + y^2) dx dy, \\ = 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3|V| = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = 4\pi R^3 \end{aligned}$$

4. 用斯托克斯公式计算下列积分:

(1)  $\oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz$ , 其中

(a)  $L$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ,  $z = 0$ , 方向是逆时针;

(b)  $L$  为  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,  $x = y$  所交的椭圆, 沿  $x$  轴正向看去, 按逆时针方向;

解: (a) 取平面  $z = 0$  上由交线围成的平面块为  $S$ , 上侧, 由 Stokes 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ x^2 y^3 & 1 & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -3 \iint_S x^2 y^2 dx dy \\ &= -3 \int_0^a x^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} y^2 dy \\ &= -2 \int_0^a x^2 (\sqrt{a^2-x^2})^3 dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{16} a^6 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 取平面  $x = y$  上由交线围成的平面块为  $S$ , 上侧, 由 Stokes 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 y^3 & 1 & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -3 \iint_S x^2 y^2 dx dy \\ &= -3 \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 dx dy = -\frac{\pi}{16} a^6 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$ ,  $L$  是从  $(a, 0, 0)$  经  $(0, a, 0)$  至  $(0, 0, a)$  回到  $(a, 0, 0)$

的三角形;

解: 三角形所在的平面为  $x + y + z = a$ , 取平面  $x + y + z = a$  上由以上三角形围成的平面块为

$S$ , 取上侧, 由 Stokes 公式

$$\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} = -2 \iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy \\
 &= -2 \left( \iint_S dydz + \iint_S dzdx + \iint_S dxdy \right) \\
 &= -2 \left( \iint_{D_{yz}} dydz + \iint_{D_{zx}} dzdx + \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy \right) \\
 &= -3a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\oint_L (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz$  , 其中

(a)  $L$  为  $x + y + z = 1$  与三坐标轴的交线, 其方向与所围平面区域上侧构成右手法则;

(b)  $L$  是曲线  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 2rx$  ( $0 < r < R$ ,  $z > 0$ ), 它的方向与所围曲面的上侧构成右手法则;

解: (a) 中取平面  $x + y + z = 1$  上与三坐标面交线所围平面块为  $S$ , 上侧; (b) 中取曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx$  上由  $L$  所围曲面块为  $S$ , 上侧, 则由 Stokes 公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\oint_L (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + y^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz \\
 &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 + z^2 & z^2 + x^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2 \iint_S (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dzdx + (x-y)dxdy \\
 &= 2 \left( \iint_S (y-z)dydz + \iint_S (z-x)dzdx + \iint_S (x-y)dxdy \right) \\
 \text{则 (a)} &\oint_L (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + z^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz \\
 &= 2 \iint_S [(y-z)\cos\alpha + (z-x)\cos\beta + (x-y)\cos\gamma]dS \\
 &= 0 \quad \left( \text{因为 } \cos\alpha = \cos\beta = \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 注意到球面的法线的方向余弦为:  $\cos\alpha = \frac{x-R}{R}$ ,  $\cos\beta = \frac{y}{R}$ ,  $\cos\gamma = \frac{z}{R}$ , 所以

$$\oint_L (y^2 + z^2)dx + (x^2 + z^2)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \iint_S [(y-z)\cos\alpha + (z-x)\cos\beta + (x-y)\cos\gamma] dS \\ &= 2 \iint_S (z-y) dS \end{aligned}$$

由于曲面  $S$  关于  $oxz$  平面对称, 故  $\iint_S y dS = 0$ . 又

$$\iint_S z dS = \iint_S R \cos\gamma dS = R \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$\text{于是 } \oint_L (y^2 + z^2) dx + (x^2 + z^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz = 2\pi R r^2$$

(4)  $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$ ,  $L$  是  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,  $x + y + z = 0$ , 从  $x$  轴正向看去圆周是逆时针方向.

解: 平面  $x + y + z = 0$  的法线的方向余弦为  $\cos\alpha = \cos\beta = \cos\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ , 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L y dx + z dy + x dz &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= - \iint_S (\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma) dS = -\pi a^2 \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

5. 设  $L$  为平面上封闭曲线  $L$ ,  $l$  为平面的任意方向, 证明:  $\oint_L \cos(n, l) ds = 0$ , 其中  $n$  是  $L$  的外法线方向.

证明: 不妨规定  $L$  的方向为逆时针的, 以  $\vec{l}$  表示, 由于夹角  $(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) = (\vec{l}, x) - (\vec{n}, x)$

$$\text{故得 } \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) = \cos(\vec{l}, x) \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \sin(\vec{l}, x) \sin(\vec{n}, x)$$

$$\text{但 } \sin(\vec{n}, x) = \sin[(\vec{l}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}] = -\cos(\vec{l}, x)$$

$$\cos(\vec{n}, x) = \cos[(\vec{l}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}] = \sin(\vec{l}, x)$$

$$\text{且 } \cos(\vec{l}, x) = \frac{dx}{ds}, \sin(\vec{l}, x) = \frac{dy}{ds}, \text{ 因此, 有: } \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) ds = \cos(\vec{l}, x) dy - \sin(\vec{l}, x) dx.$$

再利用 Green 公式, 并注意到  $\sin(\vec{l}, x)$  和  $\cos(\vec{l}, x)$  均为常数, 即得

$$\oint_L \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) ds = \oint_L [-\sin(\vec{l}, x) dx + \cos(\vec{l}, x) dy] = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$

6. 设  $S$  是封闭曲线,  $\vec{l}$  为任意固定方向, 证明:  $\iint_S \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) dS = 0$ .

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证明: 因为  $\cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) = \cos \alpha \cos \vec{l}(x) + \cos \beta \cos \vec{l}(y) + \cos \gamma \cos \vec{l}(z)$

其中  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  为  $\vec{n}$  的方向余弦, 故有

$$\iint_S \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) dS = \iint_S \cos(\vec{l}, x) dydz + \cos(\vec{l}, y) dzdx + \cos(\vec{l}, z) dxdy$$

而  $\vec{l}$  为固定方向, 从而  $\cos(\vec{l}, x), \cos(\vec{l}, y), \cos(\vec{l}, z)$  均为常数, 于是由 Gauss 公式, 得

$$\iint_S \cos(\vec{n}, \vec{l}) dS = \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial \cos(\vec{l}, x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \cos(\vec{l}, y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \cos(\vec{l}, z)}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz = \iiint_V 0 dxdydz = 0$$

7. 求  $I = \oint_L [x \cos(\vec{n}, x) + y \cos(\vec{n}, y)] ds$ ,  $L$  为包围有界区域  $D$  的光滑闭曲线,  $\vec{n}$  为  $L$  的外法向。

解: 设  $\vec{\tau}$  为曲线  $L$  的逆时针切线方向, 则  $(\vec{\tau}, x) = (\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 即:  $(\vec{n}, x) = (\vec{\tau}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{而 } (\vec{\tau}, y) + (\vec{n}, y) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow (\vec{n}, y) = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\vec{\tau}, y)$$

$$\text{所以, } \cos(\vec{n}, x) = \cos[(\vec{\tau}, x) - \frac{\pi}{2}] = \sin(\vec{\tau}, x) = \frac{dy}{ds}$$

$$\cos(\vec{n}, y) = \cos[\frac{\pi}{2} - (\vec{\tau}, y)] = \sin(\vec{\tau}, y) = -\cos(\vec{\tau}, x) = -\frac{dx}{ds}$$

$$\text{于是 } I = \oint_L [x \cos(\vec{n}, x) + y \cos(\vec{n}, y)] ds = \oint_L x dy - y dx = 2|D|$$

8. 证明 Gauss 积分  $\oint_L \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds = 0$ , 其中  $L$  是平面一单连通区域  $\sigma$  的边界, 而  $r$  是  $L$  上一点到  $\sigma$  外某一定点的距离,  $\vec{n}$  是  $L$  的外法线方向. 又若  $r$  表示  $L$  上一点到  $\sigma$  内某一定点的距离, 则这个积分之值等于  $2\pi$ .

证明: 设  $\vec{n}$  与  $ox$  轴夹角为  $\alpha$ ,  $\vec{r}$  与  $ox$  轴的夹角为  $\beta$ , 则  $(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \alpha - \beta$

于是  $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ , 并设曲线上的点为  $(\xi, \eta)$ , 曲线外一点为

$$(x, y), \text{ 则 } \cos \beta = \frac{(\xi - x)}{r}, \sin \beta = \frac{(\eta - y)}{r}$$

$$\text{所以 } \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) &= \oint_L \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds = \oint_L \left( \frac{\eta - y}{r^2} \sin \alpha + \frac{\xi - x}{r^2} \cos \alpha \right) ds \\ &= \oint_L \frac{(\xi - x)}{r^2} d\eta - \frac{(\eta - y)}{r^2} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \frac{-(\eta - y)}{r^2}, Q = \frac{(\xi - x)}{r^2},$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}{r^4}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}{r^4}$$



因而  $P, Q$  的偏导数除去点  $(x, y)$  外, 在全平面上是连续的, 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta}$  于是, 利用 Green

公式, 当点  $(x, y)$  在  $\sigma$  外一点时, 有  $u(x, y) = \oint_l \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \wedge \vec{n})}{r} ds = 0$

当  $(x, y)$  在  $\sigma$  内时, 则在  $\sigma$  内以  $(x, y)$  为圆心, 以  $R$  为半径作一小圆  $l$ ,

$$\text{即得} \quad \oint_{L+l} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \wedge \vec{n})}{r} ds = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \oint_L \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \wedge \vec{n})}{r} ds = \oint_l \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \wedge \vec{n})}{r} ds$$

$$\text{即} \quad u(x, y) = \oint_L \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \wedge \vec{n})}{r} ds = \oint_l \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \wedge \vec{n})}{r} ds = \oint_l \frac{1}{R} ds = 2\pi$$

9. 计算 Gauss 积分  $\iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS$ , 其中  $S$  为简单封闭光滑曲面,  $\vec{n}$  为曲面  $S$  上在点  $(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$

处的外法向,  $\vec{r} = (\xi - x)\vec{i} + (\eta - y)\vec{j} + (\zeta - z)\vec{k}$ ,  $r = |\vec{r}|$ . 试对下列两种情形进行讨论:

(1) 曲面  $S$  包围的区域不含  $(x, y, z)$  点; (2) 曲面  $S$  包围的区域含  $(x, y, z)$  点.

解: 设  $\vec{n}$  的方向余旋为  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ , 则

$$\cos(\vec{n}, \vec{r}) = \cos \alpha \cos(\vec{r}, \xi) + \cos \beta \cos(\vec{r}, \eta) + \cos \gamma \cos(\vec{r}, \zeta)$$

$$\iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \xi)}{r^2} d\eta d\zeta + \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \eta)}{r^2} d\zeta d\xi + \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \zeta)}{r^2} d\xi d\eta$$

$$\text{而: } \cos(\vec{r}, \xi) = \frac{\xi - x}{r}, \quad \cos(\vec{r}, \eta) = \frac{\eta - y}{r}, \quad \cos(\vec{r}, \zeta) = \frac{\zeta - z}{r},$$

$$\text{所以, } \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint_S \frac{\xi - x}{r^3} d\eta d\zeta + \frac{\eta - y}{r^3} d\zeta d\xi + \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3} d\xi d\eta$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\xi - x}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3(\xi - x)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\eta - y}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3(\eta - y)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3(\zeta - z)^2}{r^5}$$

这些偏导数除去  $r = 0$  即  $(x, y, z)$  点外. 在全空间是连续的, 且

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\xi - x}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\eta - y}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left( \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3(\xi - x)^2}{r^5} + \frac{r^2 - 3(\eta - y)^2}{r^5} + \frac{r^2 - 3(\zeta - z)^2}{r^5} = 0$$

于是 (1) 当曲面  $S$  所包围的区域  $V$  不含  $(x, y, z)$  点时, 由 Gauss 公式

$$\text{有 } \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0$$

(2) 当则曲面  $S$  所包围的区域  $V$  含  $(x, y, z)$  点时, 在  $V$  内以  $(x, y, z)$  为球心, 以  $\rho$  为半径作小球面  $\sigma \subset V$ , 由 Gauss 公式

$$\iint_{S+\sigma^-} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint_{\sigma} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = \iint_{\sigma} \frac{1}{\rho^2} dS = 4\pi$$

10. 求证  $\iiint_V \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS$ , 其中  $S$  是包围  $V$  的分片光滑封闭曲面,  $\vec{n}$  为  $S$  的外法线

方向,  $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$ ,  $r = |\vec{r}|$ . 分下两种情形进行讨论:

(1)  $V$  中不含原点  $(0, 0, 0)$

(2)  $V$  中含原点  $(0, 0, 0)$  时, 令  $\iiint_V \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \iiint_{V-V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz$ , 其中  $V_\varepsilon$  是以原点为心, 以

$\varepsilon$  为半径的球.

证明: (1)  $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \cos \alpha \cos(\vec{r}, x) + \cos \beta \cos(\vec{r}, y) + \cos \gamma \cos(\vec{r}, z)$

其中  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  为  $\vec{n}$  的方向余旋, 因此  $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \frac{x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{z}{r} \cos \gamma$ ,

利用 Gauss 公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS &= \iint_S \frac{x}{r} dy dz + \frac{y}{r} dz dx + \frac{z}{r} dx dy \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{z}{r} \right) \right] dx dy dz = \iiint_V \frac{2}{r} dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{所以: } \iiint_V \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{2} \oint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS$$

(2) 对封闭区域  $V - V_\varepsilon$  应用 Gauss 公式, 可得

$$\oint_{S+S_\varepsilon^-} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{V-V_\varepsilon} \frac{dx dy dz}{r},$$

但在  $S_\varepsilon^-$  上,  $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = -1$ , 于是  $\iint_{S_\varepsilon^-} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = -4\pi\varepsilon^2$ , 令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  取极限, 即得:

$$\iiint_V \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \iiint_{V-V_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{2} \oint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS$$

11. 利用 Gauss 公式变换下列积分:

$$(1) \iint_S xy dx dy + xz dz dx + yz dy dz$$

$$(2) \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS, \text{ 其中 } \cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \text{ 是曲面的外法线方向余弦.}$$

$$\text{解: (1) } \iint_S xy dx dy + xz dz dx + yz dy dz = \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xy) \right) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$(2) \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS = \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dx dy dz = \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz$$

12. 设  $u(x, y)$ ,  $v(x, y)$  是具有二阶连续偏导数的函数, 并设  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ ,

$$\text{证明: (1) } \iint_\sigma \Delta u dx dy = \oint_l \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds;$$

$$(2) \iint_\sigma v \Delta u dx dy = - \iint_\sigma \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \oint_l v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds;$$

$$(3) \iint_{\sigma} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dx dy = -\oint_l (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}) ds. \text{ 其中 } \sigma \text{ 为闭曲线 } l \text{ 所围的平面区域, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$$

为沿外法线的方向导数.

$$\text{证明: (1) } \oint_l \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \oint_l (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \alpha) ds$$

$$= \oint_l [\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2})] ds$$

$$= \oint_l [\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2})] ds$$

$$= \oint_l (-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \quad \underline{\text{格林公式}} \quad \iint_{\sigma} [\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\sigma} (\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}) dx dy = \iint_{\sigma} \Delta u dx dy$$

$$(2) \oint_l v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \oint_l v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx$$

$$\text{令 } P = -v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \quad Q = v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\text{所以: } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + v \Delta u$$

$$\text{由 Green 公式有: } \oint_l v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \iint_{\sigma} \left[ (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + v \Delta u \right] dx dy$$

$$\text{所以: } \iint_{\sigma} v \Delta u dx dy = - \iint_{\sigma} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) dx dy + \oint_l v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds$$

(3) 由 (2) 已证知:

$$\iint_{\sigma} v \Delta u dx dy = - \iint_{\sigma} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) dx dy + \oint_l v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds$$

$$\iint_{\sigma} u \Delta v dx dy = - \iint_{\sigma} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) dx dy + \oint_l u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds$$

后式减去前式得:

$$\iint_{\sigma} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dx dy = \oint_l (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds = - \oint_l (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}) ds \quad (\text{该公式称为 Green 第二公式})$$

13. 设  $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ ,  $S$  是  $V$  的边界曲面, 证明:

$$(1) \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz = \iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS$$

$$(2) \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_V [(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})^2] dx dy dz + \iiint_V u \Delta u dx dy dz$$

式中  $u$  在  $V$  及其边界曲面  $S$  上有连续的二阶偏导数,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  为沿曲面  $S$  的外法线的方向导数.

$$\text{证明: } (1) \iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_S (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= \iiint_V [(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})^2] dx dy dz = \iiint_V \Delta u dx dy dz$$

$$(2) \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_S u (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= \iiint_V [\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})] dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_V [(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})^2 + u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}] dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_V [(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})^2] dx dy dz + \iiint_V u \Delta u dx dy dz$$

14、计算下列曲线积分:

$$(1) \iint_S (x^2 - y^2) dy dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz dx + 2z(y - x) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } S \text{ 是 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 (z \geq 0) \text{ 下侧};$$

解: 补充平面  $z=0$  被  $S$  割下的部分上侧为  $S_1$ , 则由 Gauss 公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S+S_1} (x^2 - y^2) dy dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz dx + 2z(y - x) dx dy \\ &= - \iiint_V (2x + 2y + 2(y - x)) dx dy dz \\ &= 4 \iiint_V y dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

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$$= -4 \int_{-b}^b y dy \iint_{D_{xz}} dx dz$$

$$= -4 \int_{-b}^b y \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi a \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \cdot b \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dy$$

$$= -2\pi ab \int_{-b}^b y \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dy = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{S_1} (x^2 - y^2) dy dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz dx + 2z(y - x) dx dy = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_S (x^2 - y^2) dy dz + (y^2 - z^2) dz dx + 2z(y - x) dx dy = 0$$

$$(2) \iint_S (x + \cos y) dy dz + (y + \cos z) dz dx + (z + \cos x) dx dy, S \text{ 是立体 } \Omega \text{ 的边界面, 而立体 } \Omega \text{ 由}$$

$x + y + z = 1$  和三坐标面围成;

$$\text{解: } \iint_S (x + \cos y) dy dz + (y + \cos z) dz dx + (z + \cos x) dx dy$$

$$\underline{\text{Gauss公式}} \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 1 + 1) dx dy dz = 3|\Omega| = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS, \text{ 其中 } \vec{F} = x^3 \vec{i} + y^3 \vec{j} + z^3 \vec{k}, \vec{n} \text{ 是 } S \text{ 的外法向单位向量, } S \text{ 为}$$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0)$  上侧;

解: 设  $\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ , 则补充  $z=0$  被  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  割出一块的下侧  $S_1$ , 由于

$$\iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_{S_1} z^3 ds = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_{S+S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_{S+S_1} (x^3 \cos \alpha + y^3 \cos \beta + z^3 \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= 3 \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a \rho^4 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5$$

$$(4) \iint_S \left( \frac{x^3}{a^2} + yz \right) dy dz + \left( \frac{y^3}{b^2} + z^3 x^2 \right) dz dx + \left( \frac{z^3}{c^2} + x^3 y^3 \right) dx dy, S \text{ 是 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 (x \geq 0)$$

后侧;

解: 补充  $x=0$  被  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  割下的一块前侧为  $S_1$ , 则

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$$\iint_{S_1} \left( \frac{x^3}{a^2} + yz \right) dydz + \left( \frac{y^3}{b^2} + z^3 x^2 \right) dzdx + \left( \frac{z^3}{c^2} + x^3 y^3 \right) dxdy$$

$$= \iiint_{D_{yz}} yz dydz = bc \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 0$$

由 Green 公式有:

$$\iint_{S+S_1} \left( \frac{x^3}{a^2} + yz \right) dydz + \left( \frac{y^3}{b^2} + z^3 x^2 \right) dzdx + \left( \frac{z^3}{c^2} + x^3 y^3 \right) dxdy$$

$$= -3 \iiint_V \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dxdydz$$

$$= -3abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 dr \quad \begin{pmatrix} x = ar \cos \varphi & y = br \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = cr \sin \theta \sin \varphi & |J| = abc r^2 \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{6}{5} \pi abc$$

15. 证明由曲面  $S$  所包围的体积等于  $V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS$ , 式中  $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$  为曲面  $S$  的外法线的方向余弦.

证明:  $\frac{1}{3} \iint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_V (1+1+1) dxdydz = \iiint_V dxdydz = V$

16. 若  $L$  是平面  $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma - p = 0$  上的闭曲线, 它所包围区域的面积为  $S$ , 求

$$\oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 依正方向进行}$$

解: 记  $P = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ y & z \end{vmatrix} = z \cos \beta - y \cos \gamma$

$$Q = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \gamma & \cos \alpha \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} = x \cos \gamma - z \cos \alpha$$

$$R = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} = y \cos \alpha - x \cos \beta$$

则  $\oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz \xrightarrow{\text{Stokes公式}} \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS$

$$= 2 \iint_S (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma) dS = 2 \iint_S dS = 2S$$

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17. 设  $P, Q, R$  有连续的偏导数, 且对任意光滑闭曲面  $S$ , 有  $\iint_S Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdx dy = 0$

证明:  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$

证明: (反证法) 若不然, 设在某点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in R^3$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = m \neq 0$ ,

则由于函数  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$  在  $R^3$  连续, 故  $\exists \rho > 0$ , 使得在

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \leq \rho^2 \text{ 内, } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \geq \frac{m}{2} \quad (m > 0)$$

因而在曲线  $S: (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = \rho^2$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \iint_S Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdx dy = \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \geq \frac{m}{2} \iiint_V dx dy dz \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho^3 > 0 \quad \text{矛盾} \end{aligned}$$

故原命题成立.

18. 设  $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$  在全平面上有连续偏导数, 而且以任意点  $(x_0, y_0)$  为中心, 以任意正数  $r$  为半径的上半圆  $l: x = x_0 + r \cos \theta, y = y_0 + r \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$  恒有  $\int_l P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$

求证:  $P(x, y) \equiv 0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \equiv 0$

证明:  $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in R^2$ , 考虑以  $(x_0, y_0)$  为内点的闭区域  $D$ , 由于  $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$  在全平面上有连

续偏导数, 而且  $D \subset R^2$ , 故  $\exists M > 0$ , 使得  $\left| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right| \leq M, \left| \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right| \leq M$  在  $D$  上成立. 任取  $r > 0$  且上半

圆周  $l: x = x_0 + r \cos \theta, y = y_0 + r \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$  及平行于  $x$  轴的直线段  $l_1: y = y_0$ ,

$x_0 - r \leq x \leq x_0 + r$  完全与  $D$  内, 则  $l + l_1$  是  $D$  内的闭围线, 由 Cauchy 积分公式得

$$\int_{l+l_1} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \iint_{\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

其中  $\sigma$  为  $l + l_1$  所围的闭区域, 显然  $\sigma \subset D$ , 有已知条件有

$$\int_{l_1} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \iint_{\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$



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$$\text{即 } \int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x, y_0) dx = \iint_{\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x, y_0) dx \right| = \left| \iint_{\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_{\sigma} \left( \left| \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right| \right) dx dy \leq 2M \cdot \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \pi M r^2$$

对  $\int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x, y_0) dx$ ,  $\exists \xi \in [x_0-r, x_0+r]$ , 使得  $\int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x, y_0) dx = P(\xi, y_0) \cdot 2r$  代入上式得

$$|\varphi(\xi, y_0)| \leq \frac{\pi M}{2} r$$

令  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ , 则  $\xi \rightarrow x_0$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2} r \rightarrow 0$ , 即得  $P(x_0, y_0) = 0$

即  $P(x, y_0) = 0$ , 由  $(x_0, y_0) \in R^2$  的任意性, 知  $P(x, y) \equiv 0$

因此  $\iint_{\sigma} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy \equiv 0$ ,  $\forall r > 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \equiv 0$ , 于  $\sigma$  上. 特别在  $(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$

同样由  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \equiv 0$ .

## § 2 积分与路径无关

1. 验证下列积分与路径无关，并求它们的值：

(1)  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy)$

解：  $P(x,y)=x-y$ ，  $Q(x,y)=-(x-y)=-y-x$ ， 在全平面有连续偏导数， 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=-1=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ，

因此积分  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy)$  与路径无关。

所以  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy) = \int_0^1 xdx + \int_0^1 (y-1)dy = 0$

(2)  $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{ydx-xdy}{x^2}$  沿在右半平面的路径；

解：  $P(x,y)=\frac{y}{x^2}$ ，  $Q(x,y)=-\frac{1}{x}$ ， 在右半平面有连续的偏导数， 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=\frac{1}{x^2}=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ，

因此积分  $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{ydx-xdy}{x^2}$  与沿在右半平面的路径无关

所以  $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{ydx-xdy}{x^2} = \int_2^1 \frac{dx}{x} + \int_1^2 (-1)dy = -\ln 2 - 1$

(3)  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{xdx+ydy}{x^2+y^2}$  沿不通过原点的路径；

解：  $P(x,y)=\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$ ，  $Q(x,y)=\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$  在  $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$  有连续的偏导数， 且

$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ， 故  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{xdx+ydy}{x^2+y^2}$  沿不通过原点的路径积分与路径无关

所以  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{xdx+ydy}{x^2+y^2} = \int_1^6 \frac{dx}{x} + \int_0^8 \frac{ydy}{6^2+y^2} = \ln 10$

(4)  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x+y)(dx+dy)$ ， 式中  $f(u)$  是连续函数；

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解:  $P(x, y) = f(x + y)$ ,  $Q(x, y) = f(x + y)$  均在平面有连续偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f'(x + y) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ,

故积分  $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x, y)(dx + dy)$  与路径无关

$$\text{所以 } \int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} f(x + y)(dx + dy) = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b f(a + y)dy$$

(5)  $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy$ , 其中  $\varphi$ ,  $\psi$  为连续函数;

解:  $P(x, y) = \varphi(x)$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \psi(y)$  在全平面有连续的偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

故积分  $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy$  与路径无关

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy &= \int_2^1 \varphi(x)dx + \int_1^2 \psi(y)dy \\ &= \int_1^2 \psi(y)dy - \int_1^2 \varphi(x)dx = \int_1^2 [\psi(x) - \varphi(x)]dx \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yzdx + xzdy + xydz$ ;

解:  $yzdx + xzdy + xydz = d(xyz)$ , 故积分与路径无关, 所以

$$\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yzdx + xzdy + xydz = \int_1^6 6dx + \int_2^1 18dy + \int_3^1 6dz = 0$$

(7)  $\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz$ ;

解:  $xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz = d(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4)$ , 故积分与路径无关, 所以

$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz = \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4 \right) \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} = \frac{5}{12}$$

(8)  $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ , 其中  $(x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2)$  在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  上。

解:  $\frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = d(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$

在  $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$  均成立, 故在区域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 0$  内, 积分与路径无关, 所以

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \text{ 其中 } (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2) \text{ 在球面 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (a > 0) = a^2 \text{ 上}$$

与路径无关, 且

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} = 0$$

2. 求下列全微分的原函数:

$$(1) (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy;$$

解:  $P(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy - y^2$ ,  $Q(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy - y^2$  在全平面有连续的偏导数, 且

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2(x - y) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \text{ 故 } (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy \text{ 是某一函数 } u(x, y) \text{ 的全微分. 且}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy + c \\ &= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy + c \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + c \quad (c \text{ 为实常数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy$$

解:  $P(x, y) = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x$ ,  $Q(x, y) = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$  在全平面上有连续的偏导数,

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y \sin x - 2x \sin y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \text{ 因此知}$$

$(2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy$  是某一函数  $u(x, y)$  的全微分, 且

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy + c \\ &= \int_0^x 2x dx + \int_0^y (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy + c \\ &= x^2 + y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y - x^2 + c \\ &= y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y + c \quad (c \text{ 为实常数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \frac{a}{z} dx + \frac{b}{z} dy + \frac{-by - ax}{z^2} dz;$$

解:  $P(x, y, z) = \frac{a}{z}$ ,  $Q(x, y, z) = \frac{b}{z}$ ,  $R(x, y, z) = \frac{-by - ax}{z^2}$  在  $z \neq 0$  只有连续的偏导数, 且

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = -\frac{b}{z^2} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = -\frac{a}{z^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \quad \text{故在 } z \neq 0,$$

$\frac{a}{z} dx + \frac{b}{z} dy + \frac{-by - ax}{z^2} dz$  是某函数  $u(x, y, z)$  的全微分, 实际上

$$\frac{a}{z} dx + \frac{b}{z} dy + \frac{-by - ax}{z^2} dz = \frac{1}{z} d(ax + by) + (ax + by) d\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = d\left(\frac{ax + by}{z}\right)$$

所以  $u(x, y, z) = \frac{ax + by}{z} + c$  ( $c$  为实常数). ( $z \neq 0$ )

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$$(4) \quad (x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right) - 2(yzdx + xzdy + xydz) + d\left(\frac{1}{3}y^3\right) + d\left(\frac{1}{3}z^3\right) \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + c \quad (c \text{ 为实常数}).$$

$$(5) \quad (e^x \sin y + 2xy^2)dx + (e^x \cos y + 2x^2y)dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \sin y d(e^x) + y^2 d(x^2) + e^x d(\sin y) + x^2 d(y^2) \\ &= [\sin y d(e^x) + e^x d(\sin y)] [y^2 d(x^2) + x^2 d(y^2)] \\ &= d(e^x \sin y) + d(x^2 y^2) \\ &= d(e^x \sin y + x^2 y^2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以全微分的原函数 } u(x, y) = e^x \sin y + x^2 y^2 + c \quad (c \text{ 为实常数})$$

$$(6) \quad \left( \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)} - \frac{1}{x} + 2x^2 \right) dx + \left( \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} + 3y^3 \right) dy + 5z^3 dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \frac{xdx - ydy}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - d(\ln|x|) + d\left(\frac{2}{3}x^3\right) + d(\ln|y|) + d\left(\frac{3}{4}y^4\right) + d\left(\frac{5}{4}z^4\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} + d(-\ln|x| + \ln|y| + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}y^4 + \frac{5}{4}z^4) \\ &= d\left(\frac{-1}{2(x^2 - y^2)}\right) + d\left(\ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}y^4 + \frac{5}{4}z^4\right) \\ &= d\left[\frac{1}{2(y^2 - x^2)} + \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}y^4 + \frac{5}{4}z^4\right]\end{aligned}$$

所以全微分的原函数为:

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2(y^2 - x^2)} + \ln\left|\frac{y}{x}\right| + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}y^4 + \frac{5}{4}z^4 + c, \quad (y^2 \neq x^2 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, y \neq 0, \text{ 即}$$

$y \neq \pm x, x \neq 0, y \neq 0, c \text{ 为实常数}).$

3. 函数  $F(x, y)$  应满足什么条件才能使微分式  $F(x, y)(xdx + ydy)$  是全微分.

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解:  $P(x, y) = xF(x, y)$ ,  $Q(x, y) = yF(x, y)$ , 要使  $P, Q$  有连续的偏导数, 须使  $F(x, y)$  有连续的

偏导数, 且要使  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = yF_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = xF_y(x, y)$ , 只须  $yF_x(x, y) = xF_y(x, y)$ ,

即  $y \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ , 因此函数  $F(x, y)$  应满足有连续的偏导数, 且  $y \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$  时, 才能使微分

式  $F(x, y)(xdx + ydy)$  是全微分.

4. 验证  $Pdx + Qdy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$  适合条件  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 其中  $A, B, C$  为常数,

$AC - B^2 > 0$ , 求奇点  $(0,0)$  的循环常数.

证明:  $P(x, y) = \frac{-y}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2)}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2)}$ , 在

$Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 \neq 0$  具有连续的偏导数, 而由于  $AC - B^2 > 0$  可得  $A, C$  同号  $A \neq 0$ , 且  $C \neq 0$ ,

且由  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = A \left[ \left(x + \frac{B}{A}y\right)^2 + \frac{AC - B^2}{A^2}y^2 \right]$  仅在  $(0,0)$  为 0, 知

$P, Q$  在  $(x, y) \neq (0,0)$  具有连续的偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-Ax^2 + Cy^2}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ ,

以  $(0,0)$  为心作正方形周界  $L: \begin{cases} x = \pm 1, & -1 \leq y \leq 1 \\ y = \pm 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$  逆时针方向, 则由于

$$\oint P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{2(Ax^2 - 2Bx + C)} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dy}{2(A + 2By + Cy^2)} \\ + \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dx}{2(Ax^2 + 2Bx + C)} + \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dy}{2(A - 2By + Cy^2)} = 0$$

即  $(0,0)$  的循环常数为 0.

5. 求  $I = \oint_l \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $l$  是不经过原点的简单闭曲线, 取正方向, 设  $l$  围成的区域为  $D$ .

(1)  $D$  不包含原点;

(2)  $D$  包含原点在其内部.

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解：由于  $P(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 显然  $P, Q$  在  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  具有一阶连续偏导数,

且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 因此

$$(1) D \text{ 不包含原点时, } I = \oint_L \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0,$$

(2)  $D$  包含原点在其内时, 任取  $R > 0$ , 作圆周  $K_R = x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ , 正向,

$$\text{则 } I = \oint_L \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{K_R} \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{R^2} \oint_{K_R} xdx + ydy = 0$$

6. 求  $I = \oint_L \left[ \frac{y}{(x-2)^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{(x+2)^2 + y^2} \right] dx + \left[ \frac{2-x}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} + \frac{-(2+x)}{(2+x)^2 + y^2} \right] dy$ , 其中  $L$  是不经过  $(-2, 0)$  和  $(2, 0)$  点的简单闭曲线。

解:  $P(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x-2)^2 + y^2} + \frac{y}{(x+2)^2 + y^2}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{2-x}{(x-2)^2 + y^2} + \frac{-(2+x)}{(x+2)^2 + y^2}$

则当  $(x, y) \neq (-2, 0)$  且  $(x, y) \neq (2, 0)$  时, 有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{(2-x)^2 - y^2}{[(x-2)^2 + y^2]^2} + \frac{(2+x)^2 - y^2}{[(x+2)^2 + y^2]^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

设  $L$  是不经过  $(-2, 0)$  和  $(2, 0)$  点的简单闭曲线, 若

(1)  $(-2, 0)$  与  $(2, 0)$  均在  $L$  所包围的区域  $D$  外, 则由格林公式,

$$I = \oint_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = 0$$

(2)  $(-2, 0)$  与  $(2, 0)$  均在  $L$  所包围的区域  $D$  内,

则分别以  $(-2, 0)$  与  $(2, 0)$  为圆心, 以很小的正数  $\varepsilon$  为半径做圆周  $k_1, k_2$ , 使圆周及其内部全

含于  $D$ , 且  $k_1$  与  $k_2$  不交, 则在由  $L, k_1, k_2$  为边界的区域上,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 因此

$$\oint_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \oint_{k_1} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy + \oint_{k_2} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

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而在  $k_1$  包围区域  $D_1$  内,  $P_1(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x-2)^2 + y^2}$  及  $Q_1(x, y) = \frac{2-x}{(x-2)^2 + y^2}$  均有连续的偏

导数, 且  $\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y}$ ;

在  $k_2$  包围区域  $D_2$  内,  $P_2(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x+2)^2 + y^2}$  及  $Q_2(x, y) = \frac{-2-x}{(x+2)^2 + y^2}$  均有连续的偏

导数, 且  $\frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y}$ , 因此, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy &= \oint_{k_1} P_1(x, y)dx + Q_1(x, y)dy + \oint_{k_2} P_2(x, y)dx + Q_2(x, y)dy \\ &= \oint_{k_1} \frac{ydx - (2+x)dy}{(x-2)^2 + y^2} + \oint_{k_2} \frac{ydx + (2-x)dy}{(x+2)^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{k_1} ydx - (2+x)dy + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{k_2} ydx + (2-x)dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_1} (-2)dx dy + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_2} (-2)dx dy = -4\pi \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $(-2, 0)$  与  $(2, 0)$  一个在  $L$  包围的区域  $D$  内, 另一个在  $D$  外, 则以在园内的点为圆心, 做一个小圆完全包含于  $D$ , 同 (2) 一样可计算得:

$$I = \oint_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = -2\pi$$

$$\text{所以有 } I = \begin{cases} 0, & (-2, 0), (2, 0) \text{ 均在 } L \text{ 所包围的区域 } D \text{ 外;} \\ -2\pi, & (-2, 0), (2, 0) \text{ 一个在 } D \text{ 内, 另一个在 } D \text{ 外;} \\ -4\pi, & (-2, 0), (2, 0) \text{ 均在 } D \text{ 内;} \end{cases}$$

7. 设  $u(x, y)$  在单连通区域  $D$  上有二阶连续偏导数, 证明  $u(x, y)$  在  $D$  内有  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  的充要

条件是对  $D$  内的任一简单光滑闭曲线  $L$ , 都有  $\oint_L \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = 0$ , 其中  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  为  $L$  沿外法线方向的方向导数.

证明: “必要性”

$$\oint_L \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \oint_L \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \alpha \right) ds = \oint_L \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha \right) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha \right) \right] ds$$

$$= \oint_L \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx = \iint_{\sigma} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy = \iint_{\sigma} 0 dx dy = 0$$



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其中  $(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$  是  $L$  外法线的方向余弦,  $\sigma$  为  $L$  包围的区域.

“充分性”

若在  $D$  内  $(x_0, y_0)$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \neq 0$ , 则由函数  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  连续, 故  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ , 使

得当  $(x, y)$  落入以  $(x_0, y_0)$  为心, 以  $\varepsilon$  为半径的圆域上 (包括边界) 时,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} > \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} > 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} < \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} < 0, \text{ 故得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \oint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = \varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \iint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\ &\begin{cases} > \iint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} dx dy = \frac{\pi \varepsilon^2}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} > 0 \\ < \iint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} dx dy = \frac{\pi \varepsilon^2}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{矛盾,} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \forall (x, y) \in D, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

8. 计算积分  $I = \int_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  是从点  $A(-1, 0)$  到  $B(1, 0)$  的一条不通过原点的光滑曲线, 它的方程是  $y = f(x), (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ 。

光滑曲线, 它的方程是  $y = f(x), (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ 。

解: 设  $P(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}$ ,  $Q(x, y) = \frac{-(x-y)}{x^2+y^2}$ , 则  $P, Q$  在  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  具有连续的偏导数, 且

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - 2xy - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \quad ((x, y) \neq (0, 0)), \text{ 故}$$

(1) 若  $f(0) > 0$ , 则取  $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0)$  以  $A$  到  $B$  的方向, 则由  $L$  和  $L_1$  围成一条闭曲线,

由格林公式知:

$$\oint_{L+L_1^-} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$$

$$\text{即 } I = \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{L_1} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

$$= \int_{L_1} \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{L_1} (x+y)dx - (x-y)dy$$

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$$= \int_{\pi}^0 [(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(-\sin \theta) - (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)(\cos \theta)] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta = \pi$$

(2) 若  $f(0) < 0$ , 则取  $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \leq 0)$  以  $A$  到  $B$  的方向, 因此有:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{L_1} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{L_1} (x + y)dx - (x - y)dy \\ &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)(-\sin \theta) - (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)(\cos \theta)] d\theta \\ &= - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} d\theta = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

9. 计算积分  $I = \int_L x \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)dx + y \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)dy$ , 其中  $L$  是被积函数定义域内从点  $(2, 0)$  至  $(0, 2)$  的逐段光滑曲线.

解:  $P(x, y) = x \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ ,  $Q(x, y) = y \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$ , 则  $P, Q$  在定义域

$D = \{(x, y) | 1 < x^2 + y^2 < +\infty\}$  有连续的偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2 - 1} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 这里  $D$  为二连

通区域,  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  是唯一的洞, 故在围绕该洞任一路径上逆时针方向积分一周, 其值相等, 等于该洞的循环常数, 不妨取圆周  $C: x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , 得循环常数

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= \oint_C x \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)dx + y \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 1)dy = \oint \ln 3 (xdx + ydy) \\ &= \ln 3 \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \cos \theta (-2 \sin \theta) + 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故积分与路径无关, 采用平行于坐标轴的折线路径,

$$I = \int_0^2 y \ln(3 + y^2) dy + \int_2^0 x \ln(3 + x^2) dx = 0$$

### § 3 场论初步

1. 求  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy - 4x + 2y - 4z$  在点  $O(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $A(1, 1, 1)$ ,  $B(-1, -1, -1)$  的梯度, 并求梯度为零的点.

解:  $\text{gradu} = (2x + 2y - 4, 4y + 2x + 2, 6z - 4)$ , 故在  $O(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $A(1, 1, 1)$ ,  $B(-1, -1, -1)$  的梯度分别为  $(-4, 2, -4)$ ,  $(0, 8, 2)$   $(-8, -4, -10)$ .

$$\text{由 } \text{gradu} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (2x + 2y - 4, 4y + 2x + 2, 6z - 4) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2y - 4 = 0 \\ 2x + 4y + 2 = 0 \\ 6z - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = -3 \\ z = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

即梯度为零的点为  $(5, -3, \frac{2}{3})$ .

2. 计算下列向量场  $\vec{F}$  的散度和旋度:

$$(1) \vec{F} = (y^2 + z^2, z^2 + x^2, x^2 + y^2);$$

$$\text{解: } \text{div} \vec{F} = \frac{\partial(y^2 + z^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(z^2 + x^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(x^2 + y^2)}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\text{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 + z^2 & z^2 + x^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (2(y - z), 2(z - x), 2(x - y)) = 2(y - z, z - x, x - y)$$

$$(2) \vec{F} = (x^2 yz, xy^2 z, xyz^2);$$

$$\text{解: } \text{div} \vec{F} = 2xyz + 2xyz + 2xyz = 6xyz$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 y z & x y^2 z & x y z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (xz^2 - xy^2, x^2 y - yz^2, y^2 z - x^2 z) \\ &= (x(z^2 - y^2), y(x^2 - z^2), z(y^2 - x^2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \vec{F} = \left( \frac{x}{yz}, \frac{y}{zx}, \frac{z}{xy} \right);$$

$$\text{解: } \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{1}{yz} + \frac{1}{zx} + \frac{1}{xy} = \frac{x+y+z}{xyz}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{yz} & \frac{y}{zx} & \frac{z}{xy} \end{vmatrix} = \left( \frac{y}{xz^2} - \frac{z}{xy^2}, \frac{z}{x^2 y} - \frac{x}{yz^2}, \frac{x}{y^2 z} - \frac{y}{x^2 z} \right)$$

3. 证明  $\vec{F} = (yz(2x+y+z), xz(x+2y+z), xy(x+y+2z))$  是有势场并求势函数.

证明: 只需证  $yz(2x+y+z)dx + xz(x+2y+z)dy + xy(x+y+2z)dz$  是全微分. 事实上, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & yz(2x+y+z)dx + xz(x+2y+z)dy + xy(x+y+2z)dz \\ &= yzd(x^2) + y^2 z dx + yz^2 dx + x^2 z dy + xzd(y^2) + xz^2 dy + x^2 y dz + xy^2 dz + xyd(z^2) \\ &= (yzd(x^2) + x^2 z dy + x^2 y dz) + (y^2 z dx + xzd(y^2) + xy^2 dz) + (yz^2 dx + xz^2 dy + xyd(z^2)) \\ &= d(x^2 yz) + d(xy^2 z) + d(xyz^2) \\ &= d(x^2 yz + xy^2 z + xyz^2) \end{aligned}$$

故  $\vec{F}$  是有势场, 且势函数为  $u(x, y, z) = xyz(x+y+z) + c$  ( $c$  为是常数).

4. 设  $P = x^2 + 5\lambda y + 3yz$ ,  $Q = 5x + 3\lambda xz - 2$ ,  $R = (\lambda + 2)xy - 4z$ .

(1) 计算  $\int_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ , 其中  $L$  是螺旋线  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = a \sin t$ ,  $z = ct (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ ;

$$\text{解: } \int_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \{ (a^2 \cos^2 t + 5\lambda a \sin t + 3act \sin t)(-a \sin t) + (5a \cos t + 3\lambda act \cos t)a \cos t + \\ &\quad [(\lambda + 2)a^2 \sin t \cos t - 4ct]c \} dt \\ &= \pi a^2 (5 - 3\pi c)(1 - \lambda) - 8c^2 \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设  $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R)$ , 求  $\text{rot} \vec{F}$ ;

$$\text{解: } \text{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = ((\lambda + 2)x - 3\lambda z, 3y - (\lambda + 2)y, (\lambda - 1)(5 - 3z))$$

(3) 在什么条件下  $\vec{F}$  为有势场, 并求势函数。

解: 当  $5\lambda + 3z = 5 + 3\lambda z$ ,  $3\lambda x = (\lambda + 2)x$ ,  $(\lambda + 2)y = 3y$  时, 即  $\lambda = 1$  时,  $\vec{F}$  为有势场, 这

时,

$$Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x^2 + 5y + 3yz)dx + (5x + 3xz - 2)dy + (3xy - 4z)dz \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right) + 5(ydx + xdy) + 3(yzdx + xzdy + xydz) - d(2y) - d(2z^2) \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5xy + 3xyz - 2y - 2z^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{势函数为 } u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5xy + 3xyz - 2y - 2z^2 + c \quad (c \text{ 为实常数})$$

5. 设  $\varphi$  为可微函数,  $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$ ,  $r = |\vec{r}|$ , 求  $\text{grad} \varphi(r)$ ,  $\text{div}(\varphi(r)\vec{r})$ ,  $\text{rot}(\varphi(r)\vec{r})$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \text{grad} \varphi(r) &= \text{grad} \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \\ &= \varphi'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} (x, y, z) \\ &= \varphi'(r) \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{div}(\varphi(r)\vec{r}) = \text{div}(\varphi(r)(x, y, z))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \varphi'(r) \frac{x^2}{r} + 3\varphi(r) + \varphi'(r) \frac{y^2}{r} + \varphi'(r) \frac{z^2}{r} \\ &= r\varphi'(r) + 3\varphi(r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rot}(\varphi(r)\vec{r}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \varphi(r)x & \varphi(r)y & \varphi(r)z \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0) = \vec{0}$$

6. 求向量场  $\vec{F} = (-y, x, z)$  沿曲线  $L$  的环流量:

(1)  $L$  为  $Oxy$  平面上的圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$ , 逆时针方向;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \oint_L -ydx + xdy + zdz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-\sin\theta(-\sin\theta) + \cos\theta \cdot \cos\theta]d\theta = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $L$  为  $Oxy$  平面上的圆周  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$ , 逆时针方向;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \oint_L -ydx + xdy + zdz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-R\sin\theta \cdot (-R\sin\theta) + (2+R\cos\theta) \cdot R\cos\theta]d\theta \\ &= R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta + 2R \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta d\theta = 2\pi R^2 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $L$  为  $Oxy$  平面上任一逐段光滑简单闭曲线, 它围成的平面区域  $D$  的面积为  $S$ .

证明  $\vec{F}$  沿  $L$  的环流量为  $2S$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } \oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \oint_L -ydx + xdy + zdz = \oint_L -ydx + xdy \\ &= \iint_D [1 - (-1)]dxdy = 2S \end{aligned}$$

(4) 设有一平面  $\pi: \pi ax + by + cz = d (c \neq 0)$ , 取  $\pi$  为上侧,  $\pi$  上有一逐段光滑简单闭曲线  $L$ , 其方向关于  $\pi$  为正向.  $L$  围成的平面区域的面积为  $S$ , 问  $\vec{F}$  沿  $L$  的环流量是什么?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \oint_L -ydx + xdy + zdz \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y & x & z \end{vmatrix} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S 2dxdy = 2S \end{aligned}$$

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7. 求向量场  $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(\arctan \frac{y}{x})$  沿曲线  $L$  的环流量:

- (1)  $L$  不环绕  $z$  轴;
- (2)  $L$  环绕  $z$  轴一圈;
- (3)  $L$  环绕  $z$  轴  $n$  圈.

解:  $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(\arctan \frac{y}{x}) = (-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, 0)$

所以  $\vec{F}$  沿曲线  $L$  的环流量为  $I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2},$

$P(x, y) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 均在除  $(0,0)$  外的点具有连续偏导数, 且

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \quad \text{故}$$

(1)  $L$  不环绕  $z$  轴时,  $L$  包围的曲面上不包括  $(0,0)$ , 由 Stokes 公式,  $I=0$ ;

(2)  $L$  环绕  $z$  轴一圈时, 可以  $(0,0)$  为圆心,  $\varepsilon$  为半径作一圆柱面, 与  $L$  包围的曲面  $S$  的交线为  $l$ ,

则在  $L+l^-$  上, 使用 Stokes 公式, 有

$$I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{l^-} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \varepsilon^2 d\theta = 2\pi$$

(3) 当  $L$  环绕  $z$  轴  $n$  圈时, 过  $L$  可作光滑曲面  $S$ , 同样以  $(0,0)$  为圆心,  $\varepsilon$  为半径作一圆柱面, 使与  $L$  包围的曲面  $S$  的交线  $l$  在  $L$  所包围的曲面内, 在  $L+l^-$  上, 使用 Stokes 公式, 同样有

$$I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 2n\pi.$$

8. 设向量场  $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R)$  在除原点  $(0, 0, 0)$  外有连续的偏导数, 在球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2$  上  $\vec{F}$  的长度保持一固定值,  $\vec{F}$  的方向与矢径  $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$  相同, 而且  $\vec{F}$  的散度恒为 0, 证明此向量场为  $\vec{F} = \frac{k}{r^3} \vec{r}$  ( $k$  是常数).

证明:

9. 设有一数量场  $u(x, y, z)$ , 除  $(0, 0, 0)$  点外有连续的偏导数, 其等值面是以原点为中心的球面. 又

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数量场的梯度场的散度为零, 证明此数量场与  $\frac{c_1}{r} (r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$  仅差一个常数, 其中  $c_1$  为某固定常数.

证明:

10. 设  $G$  是空间开区域,  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $G$  上有二阶连续的偏导数. 证明  $u(x, y, z)$  在  $G$  内调和的充要

条件是对  $G$  内任一简单分片光滑曲面  $S$ , 都有  $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0$ .

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