

习题解答

1.1 给定三个矢量 \mathbf{A} 、 \mathbf{B} 和 \mathbf{C} 如下：

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_x + \mathbf{e}_y 2 - \mathbf{e}_z 3$$

$$\mathbf{B} = -\mathbf{e}_y 4 + \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{e}_x 5 - \mathbf{e}_z 2$$

求：(1) \mathbf{e}_A ；(2) $|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}|$ ；(3) $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ ；(4) θ_{AB} ；(5) \mathbf{A} 在 \mathbf{B} 上的分量；(6) $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}$ ；(7) $\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C})$ 和 $(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C}$ ；(8) $(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{C}$ 和 $\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C})$ 。

解 (1) $\mathbf{e}_A = \frac{\mathbf{A}}{|\mathbf{A}|} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_x + \mathbf{e}_y 2 - \mathbf{e}_z 3}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2}} = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} - \mathbf{e}_z \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$

$$(2) |\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}| = |(\mathbf{e}_x + \mathbf{e}_y 2 - \mathbf{e}_z 3) - (-\mathbf{e}_y 4 + \mathbf{e}_z)|$$

$$= |\mathbf{e}_x + \mathbf{e}_y 6 - \mathbf{e}_z 4| = \sqrt{53}$$

$$(3) \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{e}_x + \mathbf{e}_y 2 - \mathbf{e}_z 3) \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_y 4 + \mathbf{e}_z) = -11$$

$$(4) \text{由 } \cos \theta_{AB} = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}|} = \frac{-11}{\sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{17}} = -\frac{11}{\sqrt{238}}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\theta_{AB} = \arccos\left(-\frac{11}{\sqrt{238}}\right) = 135.5^\circ$$

(5) \mathbf{A} 在 \mathbf{B} 上的分量

$$A_B = |\mathbf{A}| \cos \theta_{AB} = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{B}|} = -\frac{11}{\sqrt{17}}$$

$$(6) \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -\mathbf{e}_x 4 - \mathbf{e}_y 13 - \mathbf{e}_z 10$$

$$(7) \text{由于 } \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_x 8 + \mathbf{e}_y 5 + \mathbf{e}_z 20$$

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\mathbf{e}_x 10 - \mathbf{e}_y - \mathbf{e}_z 4$$

所以 $\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{e}_x + \mathbf{e}_y 2 - \mathbf{e}_z 3) \cdot (\mathbf{e}_x 8 + \mathbf{e}_y 5 + \mathbf{e}_z 20) = -42$
 $(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} = (-\mathbf{e}_x 10 - \mathbf{e}_y 1 - \mathbf{e}_z 4) \cdot (\mathbf{e}_x 5 - \mathbf{e}_y 2) = -42$

$$(8) \quad (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{C} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ -10 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_x 2 - \mathbf{e}_y 40 + \mathbf{e}_z 5$$

$$\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{C}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 8 & 5 & 20 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_x 55 - \mathbf{e}_y 44 - \mathbf{e}_z 11$$

1.2 三角形的三个顶点为 $P_1(0, 1, -2)$ 、 $P_2(4, 1, -3)$ 和 $P_3(6, 2, 5)$ 。

(1) 判断 $\triangle P_1 P_2 P_3$ 是否为一直角三角形；

(2) 求三角形的面积。

解 (1) 三个顶点 $P_1(0, 1, -2)$ 、 $P_2(4, 1, -3)$ 和 $P_3(6, 2, 5)$ 的位置矢量分别为

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{e}_y - \mathbf{e}_z 2, \quad \mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{e}_x 4 + \mathbf{e}_y - \mathbf{e}_z 3, \quad \mathbf{r}_3 = \mathbf{e}_x 6 + \mathbf{e}_y 2 + \mathbf{e}_z 5$$

则 $\mathbf{R}_{12} = \mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{e}_x 4 - \mathbf{e}_z, \quad \mathbf{R}_{23} = \mathbf{r}_3 - \mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{e}_x 2 + \mathbf{e}_y + \mathbf{e}_z 8$

$$\mathbf{R}_{31} = \mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_3 = -\mathbf{e}_x 6 - \mathbf{e}_y - \mathbf{e}_z 7$$

由此可见

$$\mathbf{R}_{12} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{23} = (\mathbf{e}_x 4 - \mathbf{e}_z) \cdot (\mathbf{e}_x 2 + \mathbf{e}_y + \mathbf{e}_z 8) = 0$$

故 $\triangle P_1 P_2 P_3$ 为一直角三角形。

(2) 三角形的面积

$$S = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{R}_{12} \times \mathbf{R}_{23}| = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{R}_{12}| \times |\mathbf{R}_{23}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{17} \times \sqrt{69} = 17.13$$

1.3 求 $P'(-3, 1, 4)$ 点到 $P(2, -2, 3)$ 点的距离矢量 \mathbf{R} 及 \mathbf{R} 的方向。

解 $\mathbf{r}_{P'} = -\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y + \mathbf{e}_z 4, \quad \mathbf{r}_P = \mathbf{e}_x 2 - \mathbf{e}_y 2 + \mathbf{e}_z 3$

则

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_{P'P} = \mathbf{r}_P - \mathbf{r}_{P'} = \mathbf{e}_x 5 - \mathbf{e}_y 3 - \mathbf{e}_z$$

且 $\mathbf{R}_{P'P}$ 与 x, y, z 轴的夹角分别为

$$\phi_x = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{R}_{P'P}}{|\mathbf{R}_{P'P}|}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{35}}\right) = 32.31^\circ$$

$$\phi_y = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{e}_y \cdot \mathbf{R}_{P'P}}{|\mathbf{R}_{P'P}|}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{-3}{\sqrt{35}}\right) = 120.47^\circ$$

$$\phi_z = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{e}_z \cdot \mathbf{R}_{P'P}}{|\mathbf{R}_{P'P}|}\right) = \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}\right) = 99.73^\circ$$

1.4 给定两矢量 $\mathbf{A} = e_x 2 + e_y 3 - e_z 4$ 和 $\mathbf{B} = e_x 4 - e_y 5 + e_z 6$, 求它们之间的夹角和 \mathbf{A} 在 \mathbf{B} 上的分量。

解

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$|\mathbf{B}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{77}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = (e_x 2 + e_y 3 - e_z 4) \cdot (e_x 4 - e_y 5 + e_z 6) = -31$$

故 \mathbf{A} 与 \mathbf{B} 之间的夹角为

$$\theta_{AB} = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{B}|}\right) = \arccos\left(\frac{-31}{\sqrt{29} \times \sqrt{77}}\right) = 131^\circ$$

\mathbf{A} 在 \mathbf{B} 上的分量为

$$A_B = \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{B}|} = \frac{-31}{\sqrt{77}} = -3.532$$

1.5 给定两矢量 $\mathbf{A} = e_x 2 + e_y 3 - e_z 4$ 和 $\mathbf{B} = -e_x 6 - e_y 4 + e_z$, 求 $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ 在 $\mathbf{C} = e_x - e_y + e_z$ 上的分量。

解

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ -6 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -e_x 13 + e_y 22 + e_z 10$$

$$(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} = (-e_x 13 + e_y 22 + e_z 10) \cdot (e_x - e_y + e_z) = -25$$

$$|\mathbf{C}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

所以 $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$ 在 \mathbf{C} 上的分量为

$$(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})_c = \frac{(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C}}{|\mathbf{C}|} = -\frac{25}{\sqrt{3}} = -14.43$$

1.6 证明: 如果 $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}$ 和 $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}$, 则 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$ 。

证 由 $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}$, 则有 $\mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C})$, 即

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

由于 $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}$, 于是得到

$$(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A})\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A})\mathbf{C}$$

故

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$$

1.7 如果给定一个未知矢量与一个已知矢量的标量积和矢量积, 那么便可以确定该未知矢量。设 \mathbf{A} 为一已知矢量, $p = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X}$ 而 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{X}$, p 和 \mathbf{P} 已知, 试求 \mathbf{X} 。

解 由 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{X}$, 有

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{X}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{X})\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = p\mathbf{A} - (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X}$$

故得

$$\mathbf{X} = \frac{p\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{P}}{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}}$$

1.8 在圆柱坐标系中，一点的位置由 $\left(4, \frac{2\pi}{3}, 3\right)$ 定出，求该点在：(1) 直角坐标系中的坐标；(2) 球坐标系中的坐标。

解 (1) 在直角坐标系中

$$x = 4\cos(2\pi/3) = -2, y = 4\sin(2\pi/3) = 2\sqrt{3}, z = 3$$

故该点的直角坐标为 $(-2, 2\sqrt{3}, 3)$ 。

(2) 在球坐标系中

$$r = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5, \theta = \arctan(4/3) = 53.1^\circ, \phi = 2\pi/3 \text{ rad} = 120^\circ$$

故该点的球坐标为 $(5, 53.1^\circ, 120^\circ)$ 。

1.9 用球坐标表示的场 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{25}{r^2}$ 。

(1) 求在直角坐标系中 $(-3, 4, -5)$ 点处的 $|\mathbf{E}|$ 和 E_x ；

(2) 求在直角坐标系中 $(-3, 4, -5)$ 点处 \mathbf{E} 与矢量 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{e}_x 2 - \mathbf{e}_y 2 + \mathbf{e}_z$ 构成的夹角。

解 (1) 在直角坐标系中 $(-3, 4, -5)$ 点处, $r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2 + (-5)^2} = 5\sqrt{2}$, 故

$$|\mathbf{E}| = \left| \mathbf{e}_r \frac{25}{r^2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

又在直角坐标系中 $(-3, 4, -5)$ 点处, $\mathbf{r} = -\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y 4 - \mathbf{e}_z 5$, 所以

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{25}{r^2} = \frac{25}{r^3} \mathbf{r} = \frac{-\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y 4 - \mathbf{e}_z 5}{10\sqrt{2}}$$

故

$$E_x = \mathbf{e}_x \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{-3}{10\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{20}$$

$$(2) |\mathbf{B}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = 3$$

在直角坐标系中 $(-3, 4, -5)$ 点处

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \frac{-\mathbf{e}_x 3 + \mathbf{e}_y 4 - \mathbf{e}_z 5}{10\sqrt{2}} \cdot (\mathbf{e}_x 2 - \mathbf{e}_y 2 + \mathbf{e}_z) = -\frac{19}{10\sqrt{2}}$$

故 \mathbf{E} 与 \mathbf{B} 构成的夹角为

$$\theta_{EB} = \arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{|\mathbf{E}| |\mathbf{B}|}\right) = \arccos\left(-\frac{19/(10\sqrt{2})}{3/2}\right) = 153.6^\circ$$

1.10 球坐标系中的两个点 (r_1, θ_1, ϕ_1) 和 (r_2, θ_2, ϕ_2) 定出两个位置矢量 \mathbf{R}_1 和 \mathbf{R}_2 。证明 \mathbf{R}_1 和 \mathbf{R}_2 间夹角的余弦为

$$\cos \gamma = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)$$

证 由 $\mathbf{R}_1 = \mathbf{e}_x r_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1 + \mathbf{e}_y r_1 \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1 + \mathbf{e}_z r_1 \cos \theta_1$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 = \mathbf{e}_x r_2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2 + \mathbf{e}_y r_2 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2 + \mathbf{e}_z r_2 \cos \theta_2$$

得到 $\cos \gamma = \frac{\mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \mathbf{R}_2}{|\mathbf{R}_1| |\mathbf{R}_2|}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2 + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ &= \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 (\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2) + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ &= \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2) + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

1.11 求标量函数 $\Psi = x^2yz$ 的梯度及 Ψ 在一个指定方向的方向导数, 此方向由单位矢量 $\mathbf{e}_l = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{3}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{4}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}}$ 定出; 求 $(2, 3, 1)$ 点的方向导数值。

解 $\nabla \Psi = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2yz) + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2yz) + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^2yz)$

$$= \mathbf{e}_x 2xyz + \mathbf{e}_y x^2z + \mathbf{e}_z x^2y$$

故沿方向 $\mathbf{e}_l = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{3}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{4}{\sqrt{50}} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{5}{\sqrt{50}}$ 的方向导数为

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial l} = \nabla \Psi \cdot \mathbf{e}_l = \frac{6xyz}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{4x^2z}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{5x^2y}{\sqrt{50}}$$

点 $(2, 3, 1)$ 处沿 \mathbf{e}_l 的方向导数值为

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial l} = \frac{36}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{50}} + \frac{60}{\sqrt{50}} = \frac{112}{\sqrt{50}}$$

1.12 已知标量函数 $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 3x - 2y - 6z$ 。(1) 求 ∇u ; (2) 在哪些点上 ∇u 等于 0?

解 (1) $\nabla u = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \mathbf{e}_x(2x+3) + \mathbf{e}_y(4y-2) + \mathbf{e}_z(6z-6)$

(2) 由 $\nabla u = \mathbf{e}_x(2x+3) + \mathbf{e}_y(4y-2) + \mathbf{e}_z(6z-6) = 0$, 得

$$x = -3/2, y = 1/2, z = 1$$

1.13 方程 $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ 给出一椭球族。求椭球表面上任意点的单位法

向矢量。

解 由于

$$\nabla u = \mathbf{e}_x \frac{2x}{a^2} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{2y}{b^2} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{2z}{c^2}$$

$$|\nabla u| = 2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2}$$

故椭球表面上任意点的单位法向矢量为

$$\mathbf{e}_n = \frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|} = \left(\mathbf{e}_x \frac{x}{a^2} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{y}{b^2} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{z}{c^2} \right) \Big/ \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c^2}\right)^2}$$

1.14 利用直角坐标系，证明

$$\nabla(uv) = u \nabla v + v \nabla u$$

证 在直角坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} u \nabla v + v \nabla u &= u \left(\mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + v \left(\mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{e}_x \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \mathbf{e}_y \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \mathbf{e}_z \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y} + \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial z} \\ &= \nabla(uv) \end{aligned}$$

1.15 一个球面 S 的半径为 5, 球心在原点上, 计算: $\oint_S (\mathbf{e}_r 3 \sin \theta) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$

的值。

解

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S (\mathbf{e}_r 3 \sin \theta) \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \oint_S (\mathbf{e}_r 3 \sin \theta) \cdot \mathbf{e}_r dS \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi 3 \sin \theta \times 5^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi = 75\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

1.16 已知矢量 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_x(x^2 + axz) + \mathbf{e}_y(xy^2 + by) + \mathbf{e}_z(z - z^2 + czx - 2xyz)$, 试确定常数 a, b, c , 使 \mathbf{E} 为无源场。

解 由 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = (2x + az) + (2xy + b) + (1 - 2z + cx - 2xy) = 0$, 得

$$a = 2, b = -1, c = -2$$

1.17 在由 $\rho = 5, z = 0$ 和 $z = 4$ 围成的圆柱形区域, 对矢量 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_\rho \rho^2 + \mathbf{e}_z 2z$ 验证散度定理。

证 在圆柱坐标系中

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho \rho^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2z) = 3\rho + 2$$

所以

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \int_0^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^5 (3\rho + 2) \rho d\rho = 1200\pi$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S A \cdot dS &= \int_{S_{\text{上}}} A \cdot dS + \int_{S_{\text{下}}} A \cdot dS + \int_{S_{\text{柱面}}} A \cdot dS \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 A \Big|_{z=4} \cdot e_z \rho d\rho d\phi + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 A \Big|_{z=0} \cdot (-e_z) \rho d\rho d\phi + \\ &\quad \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 A \Big|_{\rho=5} \cdot e_\rho 5 dz d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 2 \times 4\rho d\rho d\phi + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 5^2 \times 5 dz d\phi = 1200\pi \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = 1200\pi = \oint_S A \cdot dS$$

1.18 (1) 求矢量 $A = e_x x^2 + e_y x^2 y^2 + e_z 24x^2 y^2 z^3$ 的散度; (2) 求 $\nabla \cdot A$ 对中心在原点的一个单位立方体的积分; (3) 求 A 对此立方体表面的积分, 验证散度定理。

解 (1) $\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial(x^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(x^2 y^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(24x^2 y^2 z^3)}{\partial z} = 2x + 2x^2 y + 72x^2 y^2 z^2$

(2) $\nabla \cdot A$ 对中心在原点的一个单位立方体的积分为

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (2x + 2x^2 y + 72x^2 y^2 z^2) dx dy dz = \frac{1}{24}$$

(3) A 对此立方体表面的积分

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S A \cdot dS &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dy dz - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dy dz + \\ &\quad \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx dz - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 dx dz + \\ &\quad \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 24x^2 y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 dx dy - \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} 24x^2 y^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \frac{1}{24} = \oint_S A \cdot dS$$

1.19 计算矢量 r 对一个球心在原点、半径为 a 的球表面的积分, 并求 $\nabla \cdot r$ 对球体积的积分。

解

$$\oint_S \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_S \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}_r dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^\pi a a^2 \sin \theta d\theta \\ = 4\pi a^3$$

又在球坐标系中， $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 r) = 3$, 所以

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot r dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^a 3r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ = 4\pi a^3$$

1.20 在球坐标系中，已知矢量 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_r a + \mathbf{e}_\theta b + \mathbf{e}_\phi c$, 其中 a, b 和 c 均为常数。

(1) 问矢量 \mathbf{A} 是否为常矢量？(2) 求 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A}$ 和 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ 。

解 (1) $A = |\mathbf{A}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

即矢量 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_r a + \mathbf{e}_\theta b + \mathbf{e}_\phi c$ 的模为常数。

将矢量 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_r a + \mathbf{e}_\theta b + \mathbf{e}_\phi c$ 用直角坐标表示，有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{e}_r a + \mathbf{e}_\theta b + \mathbf{e}_\phi c \\ &= \mathbf{e}_x (a \sin \theta \cos \phi + b \cos \theta \cos \phi - c \sin \phi) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{e}_y (a \sin \theta \sin \phi + b \cos \theta \sin \phi + c \cos \phi) + \mathbf{e}_z (a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

由此可见，矢量 \mathbf{A} 的方向随 θ 和 ϕ 变化，故矢量 \mathbf{A} 不是常矢量。

由上述结果可知，一个常矢量 \mathbf{C} 在球坐标系中不能表示为 $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{e}_r a + \mathbf{e}_\theta b + \mathbf{e}_\phi c$ 。

(2) 在球坐标系中

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 a) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\sin \theta b) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \phi} = \frac{2a}{r} + \frac{b \cos \theta}{r \sin \theta}$$
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r & r\mathbf{e}_\theta & r \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & rA_\theta & r \sin \theta A_\phi \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_r \frac{c \cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} - \mathbf{e}_\theta \frac{c}{r} + \mathbf{e}_\phi \frac{b}{r^2}$$

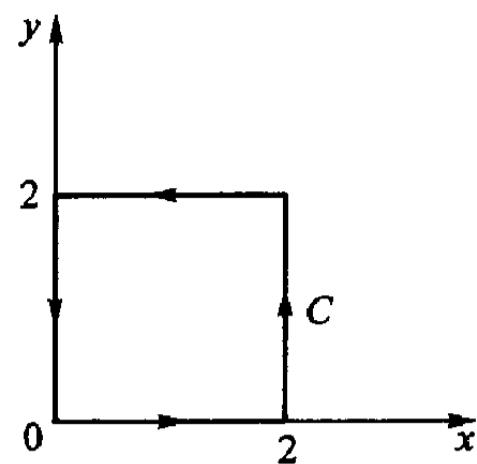
1.21 求矢量 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_x x + \mathbf{e}_y x^2 + \mathbf{e}_z y^2 z$ 沿 xy 平面上的一个边长为 2 的正方形回路的线积分，此正方形的两边分别与 x 轴和 y 轴相重合。再求 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ 对此回路所包围的曲面积分，验证斯托克斯定理。

解 如图题 1.21 所示，可得

$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_0^2 \mathbf{A} \Big|_{y=0} \cdot \mathbf{e}_x dx + \int_0^2 \mathbf{A} \Big|_{x=2} \cdot \mathbf{e}_y dy +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^2 \mathbf{A} \Big|_{y=2} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_x) dx + \int_0^2 \mathbf{A} \Big|_{x=0} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_y) dy \\
&= \int_0^2 x dx + \int_0^2 2^2 dy - \int_0^2 x dx - \int_0^2 0 dy \\
&= 8
\end{aligned}$$

又



图题 1.21

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_z & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & x^2 & y^2 z \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_z 2yz + \mathbf{e}_z 2x$$

所以

$$\int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot dS = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (\mathbf{e}_z 2yz + \mathbf{e}_z 2x) \cdot \mathbf{e}_z dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 2x dx dy = 8$$

故有

$$\oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot dl = 8 = \int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot dS$$

1.22 求矢量 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_x x + \mathbf{e}_y xy^2$ 沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 的线积分, 再计算 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ 对此圆面积的积分。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解} \quad \oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot dl &= \oint_C x dx + xy^2 dy \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} (-a^2 \cos \phi \sin \phi + a^4 \cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \phi) d\phi \\
&= \frac{\pi a^4}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_S \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot dS &= \int_S \mathbf{e}_z \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \cdot \mathbf{e}_z dS \\
&= \int_S y^2 dS = \int_0^a \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \rho d\phi d\rho \\
&= \frac{\pi a^4}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

1.23 证明: (1) $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} = 3$; (2) $\nabla \times \mathbf{R} = 0$; (3) $\nabla(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{A}$ 。其中 $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{e}_x x + \mathbf{e}_y y + \mathbf{e}_z z$, \mathbf{A} 为一常矢量。

$$\text{证 (1)} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{R} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 3$$

$$(2) \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{R} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(3) 设 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{e}_x A_x + \mathbf{e}_y A_y + \mathbf{e}_z A_z$, 则 $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{R} = A_x x + A_y y + A_z z$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{R}) &= \mathbf{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_x x + A_y y + A_z z) + \mathbf{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (A_x x + A_y y + A_z z) + \\ &\quad \mathbf{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_x x + A_y y + A_z z) = \mathbf{e}_x A_x + \mathbf{e}_y A_y + \mathbf{e}_z A_z \end{aligned}$$

1.24 一径向矢量场用 $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{e}_r f(r)$ 表示, 如果 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$, 那么函数 $f(r)$ 会有什么特点呢?

解 在圆柱坐标系中, 由

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} [\rho f(\rho)] = 0$$

可得到

$$f(\rho) = \frac{C}{\rho}$$

C 为任意常数。

在球坐标系中, 由

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} [r^2 f(r)] = 0$$

可得到

$$f(r) = \frac{C}{r^2}$$

1.25 给定矢量函数 $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_x y + \mathbf{e}_y x$, 试求从点 $P_1(2, 1, -1)$ 到点 $P_2(8, 2, -1)$ 的线积分 $\int_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$: (1) 沿抛物线 $x = 2y^2$; (2) 沿连接该两点的直线。这个 \mathbf{E} 是保守场吗?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) \int_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} &= \int_C E_x dx + E_y dy = \int_C y dx + x dy \\ &= \int_1^2 y d(2y^2) + 2y^2 dy \\ &= \int_1^2 6y^3 dy \\ &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 连接点 $P_1(2, 1, -1)$ 到点 $P_2(8, 2, -1)$ 的直线方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{y-1} = \frac{x-8}{y-2} \quad \text{即} \quad x = 6y - 4$$

故

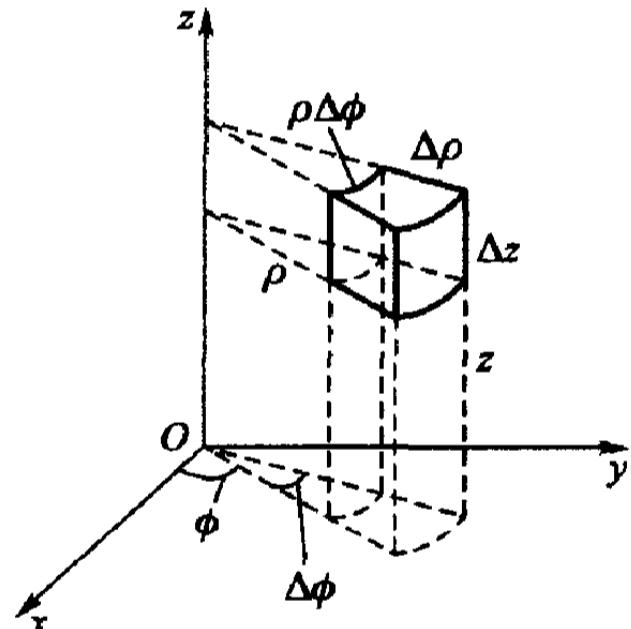
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} &= \int_C E_x dx + E_y dy = \int_C y dx + x dy \\ &= \int_1^2 y d(6y - 4) + (6y - 4) dy = \int_1^2 (12y - 4) dy \\ &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

由此可见积分与路径无关，故是保守场。

1.26 试采用与推导直角坐标系中 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$ 相似的方法推导圆柱坐标系中的公式 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho A_\rho) + \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$ 。

解 在圆柱坐标系中，取小体积元如图题 1.26 所示。矢量场 \mathbf{A} 沿 \mathbf{e}_ρ 方向穿出该六面体表面的通量为

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_\rho &= \int_{\phi}^{\phi + \Delta\phi} \int_z^{z + \Delta z} A_\rho |_{\rho + \Delta\rho} (\rho + \Delta\rho) dz d\phi \\ &\quad \int_{\phi}^{\phi + \Delta\phi} \int_z^{z + \Delta z} A_\rho |_\rho \rho dz d\phi \\ &\approx [(\rho + \Delta\rho) A_\rho (\rho + \Delta\rho, \phi, z) - \\ &\quad \rho A_\rho (\rho, \phi, z)] \Delta\phi \Delta z \\ &\approx \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} \Delta\rho \Delta\phi \Delta z \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} \Delta V \end{aligned}$$



图题 1.26

同理

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_\phi &= \int_\rho^{\rho + \Delta\rho} \int_z^{z + \Delta z} A_\phi |_{\phi + \Delta\phi} d\rho dz - \int_\rho^{\rho + \Delta\rho} \int_z^{z + \Delta z} A_\phi |_\phi d\rho dz \\ &\approx [A_\phi (\rho, \phi + \Delta\phi, z) - A_\phi (\rho, \phi, z)] \Delta\rho \Delta z \\ &\approx \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \Delta\rho \Delta\phi \Delta z \\ &= \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \Delta V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi_z &= \int_{\rho}^{\rho+\Delta\rho} \int_{\phi}^{\phi+\Delta\phi} A_z |_{z+\Delta z} \rho d\rho d\phi - \int_{\rho}^{\rho+\Delta\rho} \int_{\phi}^{\phi+\Delta\phi} A_z |_z \rho d\rho d\phi \\
&\approx [A_z(\rho, \phi, z + \Delta z) - A_z(\rho, \phi, z)] \rho \Delta \rho \Delta \phi \\
&\approx \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \rho \Delta \rho \Delta \phi \Delta z \\
&= \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \Delta V
\end{aligned}$$

因此,矢量场 \mathbf{A} 穿出该六面体表面的通量为

$$\Psi = \Psi_\rho + \Psi_\phi + \Psi_z \approx \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\rho \partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right] \Delta V$$

故得到圆柱坐标系中的散度表达式

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Psi}{\Delta V} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\rho \partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

1.27 现有三个矢量 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$ 分别为

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A} &= e_r \sin \theta \cos \phi + e_\theta \cos \theta \cos \phi - e_\phi \sin \phi \\
\mathbf{B} &= e_\rho z^2 \sin \phi + e_\phi z^2 \cos \phi + e_z 2\rho z \sin \phi \\
\mathbf{C} &= e_x (3y^2 - 2x) + e_y x^2 + e_z 2z
\end{aligned}$$

(1) 试问哪些矢量可以由一个标量函数的梯度表示? 哪些矢量可以由一个矢量函数的旋度表示?

(2) 求出这些矢量的源分布。

解 (1) 在球坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta A_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \\
&= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \sin \theta \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi) + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (-\sin \phi) \\
&= \frac{2}{r} \sin \theta \cos \phi + \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \phi}{r} - \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} e_r & r e_\theta & r \sin \theta e_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ A_r & r A_\theta & r \sin \theta A_\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r & r\mathbf{e}_\theta & r \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\phi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \\ \sin \theta \cos \phi & r \cos \theta \cos \phi & -r \sin \theta \sin \phi \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故矢量 \mathbf{A} 既可以由一个标量函数的梯度表示，也可以由一个矢量函数的旋度表示。

在圆柱坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho B_\rho) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial B_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (\rho z^2 \sin \phi) + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (z^2 \cos \phi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2\rho z \sin \phi) \\ &= \frac{z^2 \sin \phi}{\rho} - \frac{z^2 \sin \phi}{\rho} + 2\rho \sin \phi \\ &= 2\rho \sin \phi \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_\rho & \rho \mathbf{e}_\phi & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ B_\rho & \rho B_\phi & B_z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_\rho & \rho \mathbf{e}_\phi & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z^2 \sin \phi & \rho z^2 \cos \phi & 2\rho z \sin \phi \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故矢量 \mathbf{B} 可以由一个标量函数的梯度表示。

在直角坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C} &= \frac{\partial C_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial C_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial C_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3y^2 - 2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2z) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{C} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3y^2 - 2x & x^2 & 2z \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_z (2x - 6y)$$

故矢量 \mathbf{C} 可以由一个矢量函数的旋度表示。

(2) 这些矢量的源分布为

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2\rho \sin \phi, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{C} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{C} = e_z(2x - 6y)$$

1.28 利用直角坐标系, 证明

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

证 在直角坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} f \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla f &= f \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) + \left(A_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \left(f \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + A_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \left(f \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + A_y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) + \left(f \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} + A_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(fA_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(fA_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(fA_z) = \nabla \cdot (f\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

1.29 证明

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{H} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{H}$$

证 根据 ∇ 算子的微分运算性质, 有

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) = \nabla_A \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) + \nabla_H \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H})$$

式中, ∇_A 表示只对矢量 \mathbf{A} 做微分运算, ∇_H 表示只对矢量 \mathbf{H} 做微分运算。

由 $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$, 可得

$$\nabla_A \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{H} \cdot (\nabla_A \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{H} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A})$$

同理 $\nabla_H \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) = -\mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla_H \times \mathbf{H}) = -\mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{H})$

故有 $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{H} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{H}$

1.30 利用直角坐标系, 证明

$$\nabla \times (f\mathbf{G}) = f \nabla \times \mathbf{G} + \nabla f \times \mathbf{G}$$

证 在直角坐标系中

$$f \nabla \times \mathbf{G} = f \left[\mathbf{e}_x \left(\frac{\partial G_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial z} \right) + \mathbf{e}_y \left(\frac{\partial G_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial x} \right) + \mathbf{e}_z \left(\frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$\nabla f \times \mathbf{G} = \left[\mathbf{e}_x \left(G_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - G_y \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) + \mathbf{e}_y \left(G_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - G_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \mathbf{e}_z \left(G_y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - G_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

所以

$$f \nabla \times \mathbf{G} + \nabla f \times \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{e}_x \left[\left(G_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + f \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial y} \right) - \left(G_y \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + f \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial z} \right) \right] +$$

$$\mathbf{e}_y \left[\left(G_x \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + f \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial z} \right) - \left(G_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial x} \right) \right] +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{e}_z \left[\left(G_y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} \right) - \left(G_z \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + f \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
& = \mathbf{e}_z \left[\frac{\partial(fG_y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(fG_z)}{\partial z} \right] + \mathbf{e}_y \left[\frac{\partial(fG_z)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(fG_x)}{\partial x} \right] + \\
& \quad \mathbf{e}_x \left[\frac{\partial(fG_y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(fG_z)}{\partial y} \right] \\
& = \nabla \times (f\mathbf{G})
\end{aligned}$$

1.31 利用散度定理及斯托克斯定理可以在更普遍的意义下证明 $\nabla \times (\nabla u) = 0$ 及 $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$, 试证明之。

证 (1) 对于任意闭合曲线 C 为边界的任意曲面 S , 由斯托克斯定理, 有

$$\int_S (\nabla \times \nabla u) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_C \nabla u \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} d\mathbf{l} = \oint_C du = 0$$

由于曲面 S 是任意的, 故有

$$\nabla \times (\nabla u) = 0$$

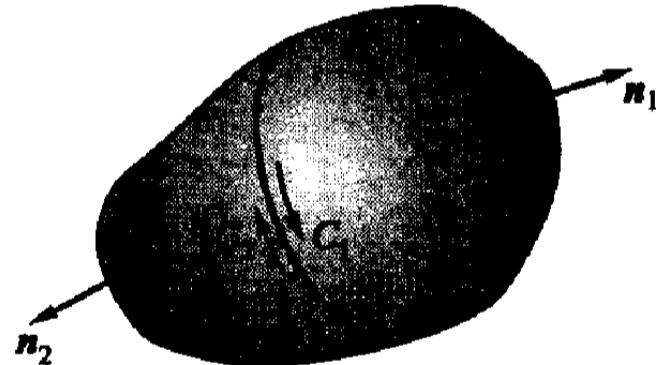
(2) 对于任意闭合曲面 S 为边界的体积 V , 由散度定理, 有

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) dV = \oint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S_1} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \int_{S_2} (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

其中 S_1 和 S_2 如图题 1.31 所示。由斯托克斯定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{S_1} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \oint_{C_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \\
\int_{S_2} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \oint_{C_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}
\end{aligned}$$

由图题 1.31 可知 C_1 和 C_2 是方向相反的同一回路, 则有



图题 1.31

$$\oint_{C_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \oint_{C_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

所以得到

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) dV = \oint_{C_1} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \oint_{C_2} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

由于体积 V 是任意的, 故有

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) = 0$$