

Вектор №7

① Дифф. операторы теории векторов
и связь с вект. групп.-ед.

$$\underline{A} = A_x \underline{i} + A_y \underline{j} + A_z \underline{k}$$

$$\omega_A^1 = A_x dx + A_y dy + A_z dz = (\underline{A}; \underline{\xi})$$

$$\underline{B} = B_x \underline{i} + B_y \underline{j} + B_z \underline{k}$$

$$\omega_B^2 = B_x dy \wedge dz + B_y dz \wedge dx + B_z dx \wedge dy$$

$$\omega_B^2(\underline{\xi}_1, \underline{\xi}_2) = (\underline{B}; \underline{\xi}_1, \underline{\xi}_2)$$

скалярно.

Диф. операторы теории векторов

• f - скалярная $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$

$$\text{grad } f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \underline{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \underline{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \underline{k}$$

• $\text{rot } \underline{A} = \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \underline{i} + \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \underline{j} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \underline{k}$

$$\operatorname{div} B = \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \underline{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \underline{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \underline{k}$$

$$\operatorname{grad} f = \nabla f; \operatorname{rot} A = \nabla \times A$$

$$\operatorname{div} B = (\nabla, B)$$

• $d(dw) = 0$ в непрерывных средах
 нескрещиваются: $\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} f = 0$
 $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{rot} A = 0$

• $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} =$
 $= \Delta f \quad (\nabla; \nabla) = \Delta$
 оператор Лапласа.

• $\operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} A = \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) =$
 $= \nabla (\nabla, A) - (\nabla, \nabla) A = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} A -$
 $-\Delta A$

$\operatorname{rot} H = H_v H_w \left(\frac{\partial (H_w H_v)}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{\partial (H_v A_v)}{\partial v}$
 $+ \frac{1}{H_w H_v} \left(\frac{\partial (H_v A_v)}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{\partial (H_v A_v)}{\partial v}$

Дифф. операции в кривол. коорг.

$$A = A_x \underline{i} + A_y \underline{j} + A_z \underline{k}$$

$$\exists \Phi: D \rightarrow G : \begin{cases} x = \varphi(u, v, w) \\ y = \psi(u, v, w) \\ z = \chi(u, v, w) \end{cases}$$

Вводим кривол. координаты.

Операции дифф. форм. не завис. от системы коорг, поэтому запишем операции в криволинейной с.к.

* ед. векторы касат. к коорг. линиям, криволинейн. с.к.

$$e_u = \frac{1}{\left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \right\|} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u}; \quad e_v = \frac{1}{\left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v} \right\|} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial v}$$

Пример:

$$e_u = \frac{1}{\left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \right\|} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u}$$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u} \right\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \right)^2}$$

коорг. лине. криволинейн. с.к.

$$A = A_u e_u + A_v e_v + A_w e_w$$

→ в орт. криволинейн. с.к.

$$\operatorname{rot} A = \frac{1}{H_u H_v H_w} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \\ H_u A_u & H_v A_v & H_w A_w \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\omega_A^1(\zeta) = (A; \zeta) = a_u du + a_v dv + a_w dw$$

$$\omega_A^1\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\right) = a_u$$

$$\omega_A^1\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\right) = A_u H_u$$

Аналогично: $a_v = A_v H_v$
 $a_w = A_w H_w$

$$\omega_A^2(\zeta_1; \zeta_2) = (A; \zeta_1; \zeta_2)$$

$$a_u = H_v H_w A_u$$

$$a_v = H_w H_u A_v$$

$$a_w = H_u H_v A_w$$

Перепишем наши векторные операции:

$$\text{grad } f = \frac{1}{H_u} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} e_u + \frac{1}{H_v} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} e_v + \frac{1}{H_w} \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} e_w$$

$$\text{rot } A = \frac{1}{H_v H_w} \left(\frac{\partial (H_w A_w)}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial (H_v A_v)}{\partial w} \right) e_u + \frac{1}{H_w H_u} \left(\frac{\partial (H_u A_u)}{\partial w} - \frac{\partial (H_w A_w)}{\partial u} \right) e_v +$$

а

$$+ \frac{1}{H_u H_v} \left(\frac{\partial (H_v A_v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial (H_u A_u)}{\partial v} \right) e_w$$

$$+ \frac{1}{H_u H_v} \left(\frac{\partial (H_v A_w)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial (H_u A_u)}{\partial v} \right) e_w$$

$$\operatorname{div} A = \frac{1}{H_u H_v H_w} \left(\frac{\partial (H_v H_w A_u)}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial (H_u H_w A_v)}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial (H_u H_v A_w)}{\partial w} \right)$$

точно переписать также и в других системах координат (сфер, цилиндр.)

② Формула Брунне

Теорема:

$\exists f$ - непрерывна на $[0; +\infty)$ и $\left| \begin{array}{l} \forall \eta > 0 \int_{\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \text{сход.} \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

Док - во

$$\triangleleft \forall \eta > 0 \int_{\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_{\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{a\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{b\eta}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt =$$

$$= \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \quad \underline{\exists \xi \in [a\eta; b\eta]} \quad f(\xi) \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{1}{t} dt =$$

$$= f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) \ln \frac{b}{a} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

Теорема:

$\exists f$ - вып. на $[0; +\infty)$ и
имеет конечный предел $f(+\infty)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = (f(0) - f(+\infty)) \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

Док - во:

$\forall \eta > 0, A > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\eta}^A \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx &= \int_{\eta}^A \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_{\eta}^A \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{a\eta}^{aA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{b\eta}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dxdy$$

$$= \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt =$$

$$= f(\xi_1) \int_{a\eta}^{b\eta} \frac{1}{t} dt - f(\xi_2) \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{1}{t} dt =$$

$$= (f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)) \ln \frac{b}{a} \quad \begin{matrix} \eta \rightarrow 0 \\ A \rightarrow +\infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow (f(0) - f(+\infty)) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

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$$\iint_S (x dy dx + y dx dz + z dx dy) \quad \textcircled{=}$$

$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

Решение:

$$\textcircled{=} \iint_S x dy dx + \iint_S y dx dz + \iint_S z dx dy$$

В силу ^{симметрии} ~~даны уравнения~~ уравнений S и дифф. формы в интегралах можно вычислить только 1 из всех интегралов. Другие аналогично:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S z dx dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - \\ &- \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy \quad \textcircled{=} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \iiint \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy =$$

$$\frac{8}{2\pi} x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$$

$$= 2 \int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr =$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr = 4\pi \cdot \frac{a^3}{3}$$

Umore!

$$\iiint_S (x dy dx + y dx dz + z dx dy) =$$

$$= 3 \iiint_S z dx dy = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 = 4\pi a^3$$

Onbem!

$$4\pi a^3$$