

§ 18.4 场论初步

一、场的概念

1. 数量场

若在全空间或者其中某一区域V中的每一点,都有一个数量与之对应,则称在V上定义了一个数量场; —— 数量函数 f(x,y,z).

2. 向量场

若在V中的每一点,都有一个向量与之对应,则称在V上定义了一个向量场; —— 向量函数

$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z)).$$

二、梯度场

1. 梯度

设 $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为一开集,函数 f 连续可微. $\vec{p}_0 \in V$.

$$gradf(\vec{p}_{0}) = \frac{\partial f(\vec{p}_{0})}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f(\vec{p}_{0})}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial f(\vec{p}_{0})}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$
$$= (\frac{\partial f(\vec{p}_{0})}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{p}_{0})}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f(\vec{p}_{0})}{\partial z})$$

称为f在 \vec{p}_0 的梯度.

沿此方向,方向导数取最大值 $\|gradf(\vec{p_0})\|$.

$$= \frac{\partial f(\vec{p_0})}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f(\vec{p_0})}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial f(\vec{p_0})}{\partial z} \cos \gamma.$$

2. 等值面

称 $\{\vec{p} \in V : f(\vec{p}) = c, c$ 为常数 $\}$ 为数量场 f 的 c — 等值面.

易见 gradf 正是 f 的等值面的法向量.

3. Nabla算子∇

$$\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}), \quad \nabla f = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}).$$

$$\rightarrow$$
梯度的另一表示.

性质:

- (1) $\nabla(cf) = c\nabla(f)$, 其中c 为常数;
- (2) $\nabla (f \pm g) = \nabla (f) \pm \nabla (g)$;
- (3) $\nabla(fg) = f \nabla(g) + g \nabla(f)$;
- (4) 设 φ 是单变量函数,则 $\nabla(\varphi \circ f) = (\varphi' \circ f)\nabla f$.

例1 设径向量 $\vec{p} = (x, y, z)$, $\diamondsuit p = ||\vec{p}||$, 求梯度 ∇p .

$$\mathbf{p}^2 = \overrightarrow{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2,$$

$$\therefore 2p\nabla p = \nabla p^2$$

$$= \nabla(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 2(x, y, z) = 2\vec{p},$$

因此, 当 $p \neq 0$ 时,

$$\nabla p = \frac{\overrightarrow{p}}{\parallel \overrightarrow{p} \parallel} = \frac{\overrightarrow{p}}{p}.$$

例2 设 f,g 是数量场,证明

$$\nabla(\frac{f}{g}) = \frac{1}{g^2}(g\nabla f - f\nabla g).$$

解

因为
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{f}{g}) = \frac{1}{g^2}(g\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - f\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{f}{g}) = \frac{1}{g^2}(g\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - f\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}),$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{f}{g}) = \frac{1}{g^2}(g\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - f\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}),$$

所以.....



三、散度场

设
$$\overrightarrow{F}(x,y,z) = (P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z))$$

为空间区域V上的向量值函数,定义数量函数

$$D(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

称为向量函数 \vec{F} 在(x,y,z)处的散度,记为 $div\vec{F}$.

$$\mathbb{RP}: \quad \overrightarrow{divF} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}.$$

divergence

北京航空航天大學 BEIHANG UNIVERSITY Gauss公式

$$\iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{S} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{S} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$$

其中 S 取外侧, $\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 为S的外侧上的单位法向量. 定义面积向量元素:

$$\overrightarrow{dS} = \overrightarrow{ndS} = (dydz, dzdx, dxdy)$$

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于是Gauss公式可写成:

$$\iiint\limits_{V} div \overrightarrow{F} dx dy dz = \iint\limits_{S} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

向量场 \vec{F} 通过定向曲面S的通量.

任取 $M_0 \in V$,对上式左侧用中值定理,得

$$\iiint\limits_{V} div \overrightarrow{F} dx dy dz = div \overrightarrow{F} (M^{*}) \cdot \Delta V = \iint\limits_{S} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

其中 M^* 为V中某一点,于是

$$div\vec{F}(M^*) = \frac{\iint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}}{\Delta V}$$

令V收缩到点 M_0 ,则 M^* 也趋向于点 M_0 ,因此

$$\overrightarrow{divF}(M_0) = \lim_{V \to M_0} \frac{\int \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}}{\Delta V}$$

表明 $\overrightarrow{divF}(M_0)$ 是流量对体积V的变化律.

 $\overrightarrow{divF}(M_0) > 0$, 流出, 称 M_0 为源;

 $\overrightarrow{divF}(M_0) < 0$, 吸收, 称 M_0 为汇.

若对向量场 \vec{F} 中每一点,都有 $\vec{divF} = 0$,称 \vec{F} 无源场.

利用Nabla算子, 散度可以写成

$$\overrightarrow{divF} = \nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{F}$$
.

性质:

(1)
$$\nabla \cdot (c\vec{F}) = c\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$$
, c为常数;

(2)
$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2) = \nabla \cdot \vec{F}_1 + \nabla \cdot \vec{F}_2$$
;

(3) 设
$$\varphi = \varphi(x, y, z)$$
是数量场,则

$$\nabla \cdot \varphi \overrightarrow{F} = \varphi \nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{F} + \overrightarrow{F} \cdot \nabla \varphi.$$

例3 设径向量 $\vec{p} = (x, y, z)$, $\diamondsuit p = ||\vec{p}||$, 求 $divp^{\alpha}\vec{p}$.

$$\mathbf{P}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{P}^{\alpha} + \mathbf{P}^{\alpha}$$

利用性质3,

$$\nabla \cdot p^{\alpha} \overrightarrow{p} = p^{\alpha} \nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{p} + \overrightarrow{p} \cdot \nabla p^{\alpha}$$

$$= 3p^{\alpha} + \overrightarrow{p} \cdot \alpha p^{\alpha - 2} \overrightarrow{p}$$

$$= (3 + \alpha)p^{\alpha}.$$



(4) 设 $\varphi = \varphi(x, y, z)$ 是数量场,则

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

于是 $\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = \Delta \varphi$.

设V为一区域,如果V上的数量场 f 满足Laplace

方程
$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0$$
, 则称 $f \neq V$ 上

的调和函数.

例4 设径向量 $\vec{p} = (x, y, z)$, $\diamondsuit p = ||\vec{p}||$,

证明
$$\frac{1}{p}(p>0)$$
是一调和函数.

if
$$\Delta \frac{1}{p} = \nabla^2 \frac{1}{p} = \nabla \cdot \nabla \frac{1}{p}$$

$$=-\nabla\cdot\frac{\overline{p}}{p^3}=0.$$

例5 设 V 是 Gauss 公式中的闭区域, $u,v \in C^1(V)$,

 \vec{n} 表示V的边界曲面S的单位外法向量场,求证:

$$(1) \iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \Delta u dV;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint_{V} v \Delta u dV;$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} \right| dS = \iiint_{V} \left| \frac{\Delta u}{u} - \frac{\Delta v}{v} \right| dV.$$

if
$$(1)$$

$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\vec{n}, y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\vec{n}, z) \right) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dV$$

$$=\iiint_{V}\Delta udV.$$

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$$v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(n, x) + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(n, y) + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(n, z)) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right) dV$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint\limits_{V} v \Delta u dV.$$

$$\iint_{S} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint_{V} v \Delta u dV,$$

$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint_{V} u \Delta v dV,$$

两式相减,即得

$$\iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \frac{\Delta u}{u} \frac{\Delta v}{v} dV.$$

四、旋度场

设
$$\overrightarrow{F}(x,y,z) = (P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z))$$

为空间区域V上的向量值函数,对 $\forall (x,y,z) \in V$,

定义向量函数:

$$rot\vec{F} = (\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}),$$

称 $rot\vec{F}$ 为向量场 \vec{F} 在(x,y,z)处的旋度. 由 $rot\vec{F}$ 定义的向量场,称为旋度场.



便于记忆的形式

$$rot\vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

也可写成向量积的形式: $rot\vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{F}$

设S为双侧曲面, Γ 为其边界曲线,其中S的侧和 Γ 的方向满足右手法则.

设 $\vec{t} = (\cos \alpha_t, \cos \beta_t, \cos \gamma_t)$ 是曲线 Γ 正向上的单位切向量,定义弧长元素向量:

$$\overrightarrow{ds} = (\cos \alpha_t, \cos \beta_t, \cos \gamma_t) ds = \overrightarrow{tds}$$

则斯托克斯公式

$$\iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$
$$= \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

可写成
$$\iint_{S} rot \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S},$$

向量场 \vec{F} 沿封闭曲线 Γ 的环流量,反映了流体沿 Γ 的旋转强弱程度.

斯托克斯公式的物理意义:

向量场 \vec{F} 沿封闭曲线 Γ 的环流量,等于 \vec{F} 的旋度场 $rot\vec{F}$ 通过 Γ 张成的曲面的通量.

性质: (1) $\nabla \times (c\vec{F}) = c \nabla \times \vec{F}$, 其中c为常数;

(2)
$$\nabla \times (\vec{F_1} + \vec{F_2}) = \nabla \times \vec{F_1} + \nabla \times \vec{F_2};$$

(3) 设 φ 是数量函数,则有

$$\nabla \times (\varphi \vec{F}) = \varphi \nabla \times \vec{F} + \nabla \varphi \times \vec{F};$$

(4)
$$\nabla \cdot (\overrightarrow{F_1} \times \overrightarrow{F_2}) = (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{F_1}) \cdot \overrightarrow{F_2} - (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{F_2}) \cdot \overrightarrow{F_1}$$
.

例6设径向量 $\vec{p} = (x, y, z)$, 令 $p = ||\vec{p}||$, 求证向量场

 $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = f(p)\vec{p}$ 的旋度 $rot\vec{F} = \vec{0}$,其中 f是单变量函数, p > 0.

$$\overrightarrow{v} : \nabla \times \overrightarrow{p} = \overrightarrow{0},$$

$$\therefore \nabla \times (f\vec{p}) = f\nabla \times \vec{p} + \nabla f \times \vec{p} = \nabla f \times \vec{p}$$

$$= f'(p)\nabla p \times \vec{p} = f'(p)\frac{\vec{p}}{p} \times \vec{p} = \vec{0}.$$

例7设u(x,y,z)是数量场,且二阶偏导连续,求

(1) rot(gradu);

(2) div(gradu).

证

$$(1) \ rot(gradu) = \nabla \times (\nabla u) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0)$$

(2) $div(gradu) = \nabla \cdot \nabla u = \Delta u$.

例8设 $\vec{F} = (P, Q, R)$ 是向量场, P, Q, R具有二阶连续偏导, 证明

(1)
$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}\vec{F}) = 0;$$

(1)
$$div(rot\vec{F}) = 0;$$
 (2) $rot(rot\vec{F}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) - \Delta \vec{F}.$

if (1)
$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}\overrightarrow{F}) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{F})$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y})$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

(2)
$$rot(rot\vec{F}) = \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^{2} Q}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^{2} P}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} P}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} R}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2} R}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} Q}{\partial z^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} Q}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} P}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} P}{\partial z^{$$

$$= \cdots = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) - \Delta \vec{F}$$
.

五、有势场和势函数

定义1 设 $V \subset R^3$ 为一区域,在V上定义了一个向量场 $\vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$. 如果存在V上的一个数量场 $\varphi(x,y,z)$,使得 $grad\varphi = \vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$ 在V上恒成立,则称向量场 \vec{F} 是有势场,数量场 φ 称为向量场 \vec{F} 的一个势函数.

$$grad\varphi = \overrightarrow{F} = (P, Q, R)$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = Q, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = R.$

定义 2 设 \vec{F} 是定义在区域 $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 上的一个向量场,如果对含于 V 中的任一条封闭曲线 Γ ,都有 $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$,则称 \vec{F} 是 V 上的一个保守场.

定义3 设 \vec{F} 是定义在区域 $V \subset R^3$ 上的一个向量场,如果 $rot\vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{F} = \vec{0}$ 在V上恒成立,则称 \vec{F} 是V上的一个无旋场.

定理1设 \vec{F} 是定义在区域 $V \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 上的一个向量场,则如下三个论断等价:

(1)
$$\vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$$
是有势场;

(2)
$$\vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$$
 是无旋场;

(3)
$$\overrightarrow{F} = (P,Q,R)$$
是保守场.

分析:
$$(1) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1)$$
.

$$grad\varphi = \overrightarrow{F} = (P,Q,R)$$
 $rot\overrightarrow{F} = \overrightarrow{0}$ $\int_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{s} = 0$ 构造 φ 求偏导 斯托克斯公式

 $\overline{\mathbf{L}}: (1) \Rightarrow (2)$

由(1)知,存在函数 φ 使得 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = Q, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = R.$ 于是有:

$$rot\vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

故 $\vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$ 是无旋场.

(2) ⇒ (3) 设 $\overrightarrow{F} = (P,Q,R)$ 是 无旋场,

在V 中任取一条封闭曲线 Γ ,并在V 内做一个以 Γ 为边界的曲面S,则由斯托克斯公式可知:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = \iint_{S} rot \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S} = 0.$$

故 $\vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$ 是保守场.

$$(3) \Rightarrow (1)$$
设 $\overrightarrow{F} = (P,Q,R)$ 是保守场, $\int_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{s} = 0$.

根据第18章的积分与路径无关性定理,知

在V内存在 $\varphi(x,y,z)$,使 $d\varphi = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$,

即存在
$$\varphi$$
 满足 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = Q, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = R.$

注 求势函数的方法

(1) 第18章定理中的方法,选择特殊路径;

(2) 根据
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = Q, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = R$$
 之一,

解出一个 φ (含有待定的一个二元函数),

然后逐个代入剩下的两个方程,解出 φ .



例9 求
$$\overrightarrow{F} = (1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}, \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}, -\frac{xy}{z^2})$$
的势函数.

证 先验证是有势场

$$rot\vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}.$$

由
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}$$
, 得

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = x(1-\frac{1}{y}+\frac{y}{z})+\varphi_1(y,z),$$

代入
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{z^2},$$

得
$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial z} = 0$.

所以 $\varphi_1(y,z) = C$,

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = x(1-\frac{1}{y}+\frac{y}{z})+C.$$

也可以按照一般的方法求解,注意起点的选取.

例10 证明向量

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

证 先验证是有势场 rotF =

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz(2x+y+z) & xz(x+2y+z) & xy(x+y+2z) \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}.$$

故 \vec{F} 是有势场.

再计算

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = \int_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)}^{(x,y,z)} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot d\overrightarrow{S}$$

$$= \int_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}^{(x, y, z)} (Pdx + Qdy + Rdz)$$

选择合适的路径,得出结果

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = x^2yz + xy^2z + xyz^2 + C.$$

也可以采用例9中类似的方法,求出 φ .

小结

- 1、数量场、向量
- 2、梯度场、散度场、旋度场
- 3、有势场和势函数