在三维空间中,考虑一块面积对参考点 O 的张角,称为立体角。 定义 $\Omega = \frac{S}{r^2}$,对于球面,

$$\Omega = \frac{4\pi r^2}{r^2} = 4\pi$$

定义

$$1^{\circ} = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

则 4π 的球面度为 720° 对于曲面,定义为

$$d\Omega = \frac{dS_{\perp}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$
$$\Omega = \int \frac{\vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$

对于圆锥,设其半锥角为 α ,取 d \vec{S} 竖直向下

$$\Omega = \int_{\sum} \frac{\vec{e_r} \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$

$$d\vec{S} = dS\vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{e}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot dS\vec{e}_z = \frac{dS}{r}z = \frac{h}{r}dS$$

$$\Omega = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{h dS}{r^3} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{h}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{h}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2}}\right)$$
$$= 2\pi (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

我们采用另一种直观的方法。注意到 \vec{r} 的方向可能不统一,可将曲面往外推至同一球面。将圆锥底面推至球面,则球冠面积 $2\pi RH$

$$\Omega = \frac{S}{l^2} = \frac{2\pi l(l-h)}{l^2} = 2\pi (1 - \frac{h}{l}) = 2\pi (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

结论: Σ 为某一封闭曲面, O 为参考点, 则 Σ 对 O 的立体角为

$$\Omega = \begin{cases} 4\pi, & O \in \sum \mathsf{K} \\ 0, & O \in \sum \mathsf{M} \end{cases}$$

0在∑内

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{e_r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{(x, y, z)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

在 O 点处,上式不成立,取复连通区域

$$\int_{\sum_{\beta \uparrow}} \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} + \int_{\sum_{\beta \downarrow}'} \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = \int_D () \, \, \mathrm{d}V = 0$$

$$\int_{\sum_{b \mathbf{k}}} \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = -\int_{\sum_{\mathbf{k}}'} \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = \int_{\sum_{\mathbf{k}}'} \vec{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S}$$

取

$$\sum' = \{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \epsilon^2\}$$

$$\vec{e}_r \cdot d\vec{S} = dS$$

$$\Omega = \int_{\Sigma'} \frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\epsilon^2} = 4\pi$$

O 在 \sum 之外,此时 \sum 中

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

处处成立,则 $\Omega = 0$ 球坐标中,

$$\mathrm{d}S = r^2 \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \mathrm{d}\varphi$$

$$d\Omega = \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\mathrm{d}S = r^2 \mathrm{d}\Omega$$