

§ 8.5 场论简介.

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

\vec{F} 具有一阶连续偏导数.

1. 散度: Ω 为有界闭区域, $\vec{F}(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 上一阶连续偏导数存在.

$p_0 \in \Omega$, 找曲面 Ω_0 过 p_0 , $p_0 \in \Omega_0$.



(1) 定义: $\oiint_{\partial \Omega_0} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$ 为通过 $\partial \Omega_0$ 的通量.

称 $\frac{\oiint_{\partial \Omega_0} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS}{V(\Omega_0)}$ 为通量体密度.

(2) 定义: 若 $\lim_{\Omega_0 \rightarrow p_0} \frac{\oiint_{\partial \Omega_0} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS}{V(\Omega_0)}$ 存在, 称其为 \vec{F} 在 p_0 点处的散度 $\operatorname{div} \vec{F}(p_0)$.

(3) 计算: $\vec{F} = \{P, Q, R\}$.

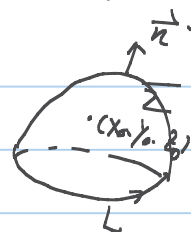
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \vec{F}(p_0) &= \lim_{\Omega_0 \rightarrow p_0} \frac{\oiint_{\partial \Omega_0} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS}{V(\Omega_0)} = \lim_{\Omega_0 \rightarrow p_0} \frac{\iiint_{\Omega_0} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz}{V(\Omega_0)} \\ &= \lim_{\Omega_0 \rightarrow p_0} \frac{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right)(\xi, \eta, \theta) V(\Omega_0)}{V(\Omega_0)} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{p_0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

(4) 若 $V(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Omega_0$, $\operatorname{div} \vec{F}(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ 则 \vec{F} 为 Ω_0 上无源场.

2. 旋度: L 为封闭正向曲线, Σ 以 L 为边界. L 正方向与 Σ 外

法向成右手系



(1) $\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 称为通过曲面 Σ 的环量.

称 $\frac{\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}}{A(\Sigma)}$ 为通过 Σ 的环量面密度.

(2) 若 $\lim_{\Sigma \rightarrow P_0} \frac{\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}}{A(\Sigma)}$ 存在 ($P_0 \in \Sigma$). 下面定义旋度.

$$\lim_{\Sigma \rightarrow P_0} \frac{\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}}{A(\Sigma)} = \lim_{\Sigma \rightarrow P_0} \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy}{A(\Sigma)}.$$

$$= \lim_{\Sigma \rightarrow P_0} \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \left\{ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right\} \cdot \vec{n} dS}{A(\Sigma)}.$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right\} \Big|_{P_0} \cdot \vec{n} \Big|_{P_0}$$

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

(3) 若 $\text{rot } \vec{F} \equiv 0$ $P(x, y, z) \in \Omega$, 称 \vec{F} 为 Ω 中无旋场.

三度: 梯度, 散度, 旋度

$$f \text{ 可微} \quad \text{grad } f = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\} = \nabla f$$

$$\vec{F} = \{P, Q, R\} \quad \text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F}$$

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

$$\nabla = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\}$$

$$\text{Green: } \oint_{\partial D^+} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \iint_D \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{k} d\sigma$$

$$\text{Gauss: } \oiint_{\partial \Sigma^+} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_{\Sigma} \text{div } \vec{F} dv$$

$$\text{Stokes: } \oint_{\partial \Sigma^+} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}.$$

3. 特殊向量场.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{保守场: 积分与路径无关} \quad \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{\ell} \\ \text{有势场: } \vec{F} = \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right\} = \nabla \varphi. \\ \text{无旋场: } \text{rot } \vec{F} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{无旋场: } \text{rot } \vec{F} = 0.$$

$$\text{保守场} \Leftrightarrow \text{有势场} \xrightarrow[\text{区域单连通}]{\vec{F} \in C^1} \text{无旋场}$$