换元积分 雅可比

2021年8月5日 星期四

利用变元替换 计算面积的公式为

$$\sigma(D) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} du dv$$
曲後坐 标下的面积元

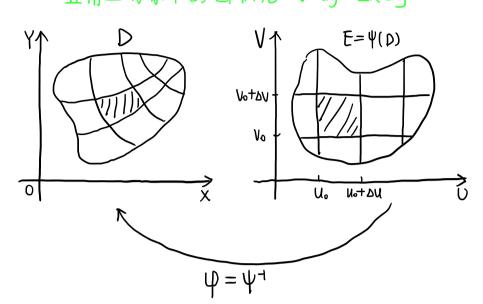
15:01

以武=(ś,,n,)和武=(ś,,n,)为相邻两边的平行四边形,其面积为

$$\left| \left| \overrightarrow{a_1} \times \overrightarrow{a_2} \right| = \left| \left| \begin{array}{cc} \xi_1 & \eta_1 \\ \xi_2 & \eta_2 \end{array} \right| \right|$$

如果用平行于OX轴和OY轴的两族直角分割闭区域D,那么边去为Ax和Ay的微小矩形面积应为AXAy.

直角坐标系中的面积元 dxdy=AX Ay



假设用两族曲线 u(x,y)=const 和 v(x,y)=const 来分割 区域 D.

$$\psi: \begin{cases} U = U(x,y) \\ V = V(x,y) \end{cases}$$

要求 映射 V 在包含 D 的 一个开集 V 上 是 连 读 可 微 的 并且 满足 (1') det D 4 (x,y) ≠ 0 , ∀ (x,y) ∈ V; (2) 4 在 D 中 是单一的

设这曲角四边形为以下四条曲角所围成

$$U(x,y) = U_0$$
 $U(x,y) = U_0 + \Delta U$
 $V(x,y) = V_0$ $V(x,y) = V_0 + \Delta V$

曲线四边形顶点

 $(x_0, y_0) = (x(u_0, v_0), y(u_0, v_0))$

 $(x_1,y_1)=(x(u_0+\Delta u,v_0),y(u_0+\Delta u,v_0))$

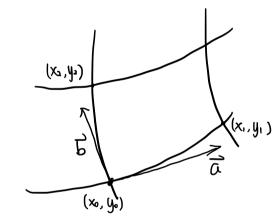
 $(x_2, y_2) = (\chi(u_0, V_0 + \Delta V), y(u_0, V_0 + \Delta V))$

 $(x_3, y_3) = (x (u_0 + \Delta u, w_1 + \Delta v)), y (u_0 + \Delta u, w_1 + \Delta v))$

对于充分小的 凶U>O 和AV>O,可以认为

$$\chi_1 - \chi_0 \approx \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \Delta u$$
, $y_1 - y_0 \approx \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Delta u$,

$$\chi_2 - \chi_o \approx \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial V} \Delta V$$
, $y_2 - y_o \approx \frac{\partial y}{\partial V} \Delta V$



$$\vec{a} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial N} \Delta u, \frac{\partial y}{\partial N} \Delta u \right)$$

$$\vec{b} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial N} \Delta v, \frac{\partial y}{\partial N} \Delta v \right)$$

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \left| \frac{\partial |x,y|}{\partial |u,v|} \right| \Delta u \Delta V$$

$$\frac{|\partial(x,y)|}{|\partial(u,v)|} du dv = \frac{|\partial(x,y)|}{|\partial(u,v)|} \Delta u \Delta V$$

- 二阶雅可比矩阵的几何意义就是把标准直角坐标系下的微分正方形 olx dy 变换成了曲线坐标系下的微分平行 四边形 du dv.
- 二阶雅可比行列式的几何意义就是由标准直角坐标系下的微分正方形 olx dy 所表示的面积变换到了曲线坐标系下的微分平行 四边形 du dv 所表示的面积微元之比率

雅可比矩阵是候性代数和微积分的纽带

是把非发性问题转换为线性问题的有力工具之一.

把某方程的原坐标系 {O, y, y2, ~, yn} 被替换成{O, x, x2, ~, xn}坐标系.

$$\begin{cases} y_{1} = f_{1}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}) \\ y_{2} = f_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}) \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} = f_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dx = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{cases} dy_1 = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial X_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial X_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial X_n} dx_n \\ dy_2 = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial X_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial X_2} dy_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial X_n} dx_n \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} dy_n = \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} dx_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dy_1 \\ dy_2 \\ dy_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_4} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_4} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_4} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ dx_2 \\ \vdots \\ dx_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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