

單元十一:「應用 MATLAB 於旋度之求解與分析」

1. 學習目標

撰寫 MatLab 程式碼,藉以求解並且繪圖某一個具有方向性的物理量(向量)對應之旋度(curl)(向量)函數,同時瞭解旋度(curl)在"外力"、"電場"或"磁場"等物理量函數其專業領域之實際應用與其對應之物理意義。

2. 原理說明

(1) 旋度(curl)的計算

假設向量A代表某一個具有方向性的物理量,例如:"外力"、"電場"或"磁場"等物理量,則向量A可以表示成:

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}(x, y, z)$$
 垂直座標系統
= $\vec{A}(r, 0, z)$ 圓柱座標系統

$$= \vec{A}(R, \theta, \emptyset)$$
 球體座標系統。

向量A的旋度(curl),定義如下:(將向量轉成向量)

$$\cong \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\int_C \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{i}}{\Delta S}$$
,

其中, ΔS 代表空間中某一個封閉區域的所有表面積,而 C 則代表圍繞 ΔS 的封閉路徑(contour)。

討論不同之座標系統,

a. 對垂直座標系統 (Cartesian Coordinate System)而言,

$$\begin{split} \vec{A} &= \vec{A}(x \cdot y \cdot z) \\ &= A_x \overrightarrow{a_x} + A_y \overrightarrow{a_y} + A_z \overrightarrow{a_z} \;, \end{split}$$

則向量Ā的旋度(curl)

$$=\nabla \times \vec{A}(x \cdot y \cdot z)$$

$$= curl(\vec{A})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_x} & \overrightarrow{a_y} & \overrightarrow{a_z} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix}\frac{\partial(\,)}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial(\,)}{\partial z} \\ A_y & A_z\end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_x} - \begin{vmatrix}\frac{\partial(\,)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial(\,)}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_z\end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_y} + \begin{vmatrix}\frac{\partial(\,)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial(\,)}{\partial y} \\ A_x & A_y\end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_z}$$







$$= \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_x} - \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_y} + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} \circ$$

b. 對圓柱座標系統 (Cylindrical Coordinate System)而言,

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}(r \cdot \emptyset \cdot z)$$

$$= A_{\gamma} \vec{a_{\gamma}} + A_{\emptyset} \vec{a_{\emptyset}} + A_{z} \vec{a_{z}}$$

則向量A的旋度(curl)

$$= \nabla \times \vec{A}(r \cdot \emptyset \cdot z)$$

$$= curl(\vec{A})$$

$$= curl(\vec{A})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_r} & r\overrightarrow{a_0} & \overrightarrow{a_z} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial \emptyset} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ A_r & rA_{\emptyset} & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial ()}{\partial \emptyset} & \frac{\partial ()}{\partial z} \\ rA_{\emptyset} & A_{z} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_{r}} - r \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial ()}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial ()}{\partial z} \\ A_{r} & A_{z} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial ()}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial ()}{\partial \emptyset} \\ A_{r} & rA_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_{z}} \right\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \emptyset} - \frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_r} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} \circ \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial \left(rA_{\emptyset}\right)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \emptyset}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right)\right] \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} + \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

c. 對球體座標系統 (Spherical Coordinate System)而言,

$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}(R \cdot \theta \cdot \emptyset)$$

$$= A_R \vec{a_R} + A_\theta \vec{a_\theta} + A_\phi \vec{a_\theta},$$

則向量Ā的旋度(curl)

$$= \nabla \times \vec{A}(R \cdot \theta \cdot \emptyset)$$

$$= curl(\vec{A})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_R} & R \overrightarrow{a_\theta} & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot \overrightarrow{a_\emptyset} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot A_\theta & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_\emptyset \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \theta} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ R \cdot A_{\theta} & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_R} - \left(\frac{R}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot (\,)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot (\,)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, \emptyset} \\ A_R & R \cdot \sin(\theta) \cdot A_{\emptyset} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot (\,)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, R} & \frac{\partial \, (\,)}{\partial \, Q} \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\theta} + \left(\frac{R \cdot (\,)}{R^2 \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot A_{\emptyset}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \, ()}{\partial R} & \frac{\partial \, ()}{\partial \theta} \\ A_R & R \cdot A_\theta \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_\emptyset}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial A_{\theta}}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_R} - \left(\frac{1}{R \cdot \sin(\theta)}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial A_R}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial A_R}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial A_R}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R} (R \cdot A_{\emptyset} \cdot \sin(\theta)) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \emptyset}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial R}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial R}\right] \overrightarrow{a_{\theta}} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial R}\right)$$

$$A_{\theta}) - \frac{\partial A_R}{\partial \theta} \overline{a_{\emptyset}}$$







旋度的物理意義:

旋度是用來衡量某個封閉向量場的旋轉力量之強度,

 $\int_{C} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S}$ 代表向量場 \vec{A} 沿著封閉路徑 C 的"環量(ring amount)",

環量越大則意味旋轉的力量愈大。

而環量不等於零,

則代表向量場Ā"環繞"某一個封閉路徑的旋轉特性存在。

也可以將 curl(Ā)視為是在 C 所包圍的一個待測點上,

在 $\operatorname{curl}(\bar{A})$ 方向上之旋轉強度。

(2) 旋轉定理(又稱史托克定理, Stoke's Theorem)

對三維空間而言,

$$\int_{C} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S} \circ$$

對二維(平面)空間而言,

假設
$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}(x,y) = P(x,y)\vec{a_x} + Q(x,y)\vec{a_y}$$
,

則
$$\int_{C} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = \int_{S} \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right] dxdy$$

上式又稱為格林定理(Green's Theorem)。

從幾何的角度來看「旋度定理」,

可以知道:旋度定理提供我們一個轉換方法,

讓我們可以在一維(線)積分和二維(面)積分之間作相互的轉換運算。

範例.請求解

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}} \left(Z^2 \cdot e^{x^2} \right) dx + \left(x \cdot y^2 \right) dy + \left[tan^{-1}(z) \right] dz = ?$$

其中 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 3^2, z = 0$ 之圓周,且沿著逆時鐘方向積分。

解:令向量
$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}(x, y, z)$$

$$= A_x \overrightarrow{a_x} + A_y \overrightarrow{a_y} + A_z \overrightarrow{a_z}$$

$$= (z^2 \cdot e^{x^2}) \overrightarrow{a_x} + (x \cdot y^2) \overrightarrow{a_y} + [tan^{-1}(z)] \overrightarrow{a_z}$$

亦即,

$$A_x = z^2 \cdot e^{x^2} ,$$

$$A_y = x \cdot y^2 ,$$

$$A_z = tan^{-1}(z)$$

而目

$$d\vec{l} = (dx)\overrightarrow{a_x} + (dy)\overrightarrow{a_y} + (dz)\overrightarrow{a_z}$$

則,原題

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \left(Z^2 \cdot e^{x^2} \right) dx + \left(x \cdot y^2 \right) dy + \left[tan^{-1}(z) \right] dz$$







$$=\int_{c} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
 (又根據旋度定理)

$$=\int_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

因此,先求解 $\nabla \times \vec{A} = ?$

本題中,
$$\nabla \times \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_x} & \overrightarrow{a_y} & \overrightarrow{a_z} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_x} & \overrightarrow{a_y} & \overrightarrow{a_z} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ z^2 \cdot e^{x^2} & x \cdot y^2 & tan^{-1}(z) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial()}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ x \cdot y^2 & tan^{-1}(z) \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_x} - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial()}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ z^2 \cdot e^{x^2} & tan^{-1}(z) \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_y} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial()}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ z^2 \cdot e^{x^2} & x \cdot y^2 \end{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_z}$$

$$= (y^2) \overrightarrow{a_z}$$
而且 $d\vec{S} = (dxdy) \overrightarrow{a_z} + (dydz) \overrightarrow{a_x} + (dxdz) \overrightarrow{a_y}$,

故,可以知道:

$$\int_{S} (\nabla \times \vec{A}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \int_{S} (y^{2} \vec{a_{z}}) \cdot (dx dy \vec{a_{z}} + dy dz \vec{a_{x}} + dx dz \vec{a_{y}})$$

$$= \int_{S} \int y^{2} dx dy ,$$

將積分區域 S 視為在 z=0 之圓柱座標系統,

而且,令
$$x = r \cdot \cos(\emptyset)$$
,
 $y = r \cdot \sin(\emptyset)$,
 $ds = r \cdot dr d\emptyset$,

則:
$$\int_{S} \int y^{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{\emptyset=0}^{\emptyset=2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=3} r^{2} \cdot \sin^{2}(\emptyset) \cdot r dr d\emptyset$$

$$= \int_{\emptyset=0}^{\emptyset=2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=3} r^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{1-\cos(2\emptyset)}{2}\right] dr d\emptyset$$







$$=\frac{81}{4}\pi$$
 °

範例.

導線的半徑為a,通過之電流為I,電流方向為+z軸之方向,而且導線之軸心為+z軸,請計算下列條件下之磁場 \vec{H} 及磁場旋度 $\nabla \times \vec{H}$ =?

- (1) 半徑為r < a。
- (2) 半徑為r > a。

解

對圓柱座標系統而言,

磁通密度 $\overline{B}(r,\emptyset,z)$ 之函數

$$\vec{B}(r,\emptyset,z) = B_r \overrightarrow{a_r} + B_0 \overrightarrow{a_0} + B_z \overrightarrow{a_z} ,$$

根據右手定則,

可知:拇指為電流方向,則四指切線方向即為磁場并之方向。

故可知道:磁通密度 $\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$ 只有 \vec{a}_0 方向之成份,

因此,我們假設:

磁通密度 $\vec{B}(r,\emptyset,z) = B_0 \vec{a_0}$ (只有 \emptyset 方向才有磁通密度 \vec{B} 之分量),

而且
$$d\vec{l} = (dr)\vec{a_r} + (rd\emptyset)\vec{a_\emptyset} + (dz)\vec{a_z}$$
,

故
$$\int_{C} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu \cdot I_{net}$$
 (安培定律),

其中,Inst 為線積分封閉路徑 C內之淨電流,

□ 則為導磁係數。

$$\int_{C} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{C} (B_{\emptyset} \vec{a_{\emptyset}}) \cdot (dr \vec{a_{r}} + r d \emptyset \vec{a_{\emptyset}} + dz \vec{a_{z}})$$

$$= \int B_{\emptyset} r d \emptyset \circ$$

再假設 B_{\emptyset} 分量和變數 \emptyset 不相關,

則
$$\int_C \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B_{\emptyset} \cdot r \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\emptyset$$

= $2\pi \cdot r \cdot B_{\emptyset} = \mu \cdot I_{nst}$,

亦即,
$$B_{\emptyset} = \frac{\mu \cdot I_{net}}{2\pi \cdot r}$$
。

(1) 在導線內(半徑為r < a)

此時導線橫截面流通之淨電流 I_{net} =?

根據比例原則,可知:

$$\pi a^2 \ \vdots \ I = \pi r^2 \ \vdots \ I_{\rm nst}$$

故
$$I_{nst}(for r < a) = \frac{r^2}{a^2} \cdot I$$

亦即:磁通密度 $\vec{B}(r,\emptyset,z) = B_{\emptyset} \vec{a_{\emptyset}}$







$$= \left(\frac{\mu}{2\pi \cdot r} \cdot I_{net}\right) \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\mu I}{2\pi a^2} \cdot r\right) \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} \circ$$

此時,

for
$$r < a$$
 ,磁場強度 $\vec{H}(r, \emptyset, z) = \frac{\vec{B}(r, \emptyset, z)}{\mu} = (\frac{I}{2\pi a^2} r) \vec{a_{\emptyset}}$
而且, $\nabla \times \vec{H}(r < a)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_r} & r \overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} & \overrightarrow{a_z} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial \emptyset} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \frac{I \cdot r^2}{2\pi a^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{I}{ra^2}\right) \overrightarrow{a_z} \text{, for } r < a \text{.}$$

(2) 在導線外(半徑為r > a)

此時導線橫截面流通之淨電流

此時,

for
$$r > a$$
 ,磁場強度 $\vec{H}(r,\emptyset,z) = \frac{1}{\mu}\vec{B}(r,\emptyset,z) = (\frac{I}{2\pi r})\vec{a_{\emptyset}}$ 而且,
$$\nabla \times \vec{H}(r > a)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{a_r} & r\overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} & \overrightarrow{a_z} \\ \frac{\partial()}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial \emptyset} & \frac{\partial()}{\partial z} \\ 0 & r \cdot \frac{I}{2\pi r} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0\overrightarrow{a_r} + 0\overrightarrow{a_{\emptyset}} + 0\overrightarrow{a_r} = \overrightarrow{0} \text{ , for } r > a \text{ .}$$

3. MATLAB 程式設計

功能:求解二維平面向量
$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x,y) = F_x \overrightarrow{a_x} + F_y \overrightarrow{a_y}$$
 的旋度,
_{其中}, $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x,y) = (-y^2)\overrightarrow{a_x} + (x^2)\overrightarrow{a_y}$







輸入:(1)變數 x 的計算範圍。

- (2)變數 y 的計算範圍。
- (3)變數 x 的變化量。
- (4)變數 y 的變化量。

輸出: 向量函數, $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x,y) = (-y^2)\overline{a_x} + (x^2)\overline{a_y}$ 的旋度分佈圖形。

程式碼:

Specify 2-D coordinates and the vector field.

[x,y] = meshgrid(-4:4,-4:4);

Fx = -y*2;

Fy = x*2;

Plot the vector field components Fx and Fy. quiver(x,y,Fx,Fy)

Find the numerical curl and angular velocity of the 2-D vector field. The values of curl and angular velocity are constant at all input coordinates.

For a 2-D vector field of two variables $\mathbf{F}(x,y) = F_x(x,y) \ \hat{\mathbf{e}}_x + F_y(x,y) \ \hat{\mathbf{e}}_y$, the curl is

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right) \hat{\mathbf{e}}_z \,.$$

The angular velocity is defined as $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{F} \right)_z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{\hat{e}}_z$.

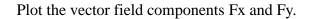
[curlz,cav] = curl(x,y,Fx,Fy)

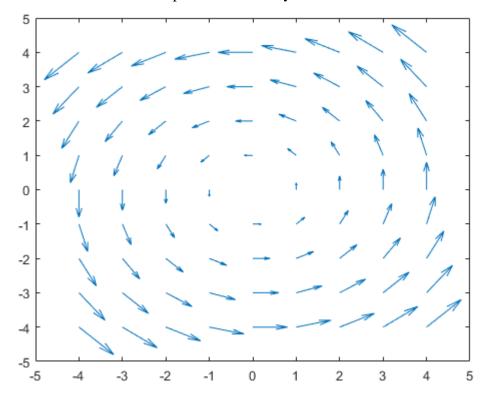






4. MATLAB 程式執行結果





Find the numerical curl and angular velocity of the 2-D vector field. The values of curl and angular velocity are constant at all input coordinates.

$$curlz = 9x9$$

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4





 $cav = 9 \times 9$

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

5. 練習題

空間中有一個帶電量均勻分布之帶電球體,

其電荷密度為 $\rho^{couls}/_{cm^3}$,

而帶電球體之半徑為 a(cm), 請計算下列條件下之電場 $\vec{E}(R,\theta,\emptyset)$ 及電場旋度 $\nabla \times \vec{E}(R,\theta,\emptyset)$?

- (1) 半徑為R < a。
- (2) 半徑為R > a。



