

# QUIZ 2022/5/19

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1. (15 points) Find the potential function (势函数)  $\varphi$  of  $\vec{F}$ , where the minimum of  $\varphi$  is  $-1$ , and

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 1} (x + y, x + y, z).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, y, z) &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln((x+y)^2 + z^2 + 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \min \varphi(x, y, z) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \varphi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + C = -1 \quad \therefore C = -1$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln((x+y)^2 + z^2 + 1) - 1$$

2. (15 points) Calculate

$$\oint_L \overset{P}{y^2} dx + \overset{Q}{z^2} dy + \overset{R}{x^2} dz,$$

where the curve  $L$  is given by:  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ , counterclockwise (逆时针方向)

looking from the point  $O(0, 0, 0)$ .

$$\text{根据 Stokes 定理} \quad \oint_L y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz = \iint_S 2z dydz + 2x dzdx + 2y dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_S z dydz + x dzdx + y dxdy$$

$$\text{令 } x = \sin\theta \cos\varphi \quad y = \sin\theta \sin\varphi \quad z = \cos\theta.$$

$$\text{原式} =$$

3. (15 points) Calculate

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz,$$

where  $V$  : spatial (空间的) domain defined by  $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 \geq 4$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 \leq 9$  and  $z \geq 0$ .

记  $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 \leq 9$  围成区域  $V_1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 \geq 4$  围成区域  $V_2$

$$\text{则 } \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \iiint_{V_1} (x^2 + y^2) dV - \iiint_{V_2} (x^2 + y^2) dV$$

$$(1) \text{ 令 } x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \quad z = 2 + r \cos \varphi$$

$$\iiint_{V_1} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^2 dr \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} r^4 \sin^3 \varphi d\theta = \frac{256}{15} \pi$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \quad z = 1 + r \cos \varphi$$

$$\iiint_{V_2} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^3 dr \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} r^4 \sin^3 \varphi d\theta = \frac{648\pi}{5}$$

$$\therefore \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \frac{648\pi}{5} - \frac{256\pi}{15} = \frac{1688\pi}{15}$$

4. (15points) Suppose  $f(x, y, z) \geq 0$  has continuous partial derivative (偏导数) on  $\Omega$  :  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ , and  $f|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ .

Prove that:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \leq \frac{\pi R^4}{3} \max_{(x,y,z) \in \Omega} \|\nabla f\|$$

$\because f(x, y, z)$  在  $\Omega$  上连续.

$$\therefore \exists (l, m, n) \in \Omega \text{ 使得 } \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = f(l, m, n) \cdot D$$

其中  $D$  为区域  $\Omega$  的体积  $\therefore D = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3}$