

### 习题 1 解答

1. 写出下列曲线的矢量方程, 并说明它们是何种曲线.

(1)  $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t;$

(2)  $x = 3 \sin t, y = 4 \sin t, z = 3 \cos t.$

解 (1) 矢量方程为

$$\boldsymbol{r} = a \cos t \boldsymbol{i} + b \sin t \boldsymbol{j},$$

其图形是  $xOy$  平面上之椭圆;

(2) 矢量方程为

$$\boldsymbol{r} = 3 \sin t \boldsymbol{i} + 4 \sin t \boldsymbol{j} + 3 \cos t \boldsymbol{k},$$

其图形是平面  $4x - 3y = 0$  与圆柱面  $x^2 + z^2 = 3^2$  之交线, 是一椭圆.

2. 设有定圆  $O$  与动圆  $C$ , 半径均为  $a$ , 动圆与定圆外相切且滚动(如图1). 求动圆上一定点  $M$  所描曲线的矢量方程.

[提示:(1)设开始时  $M$  点与  $A$  点重合;(2)取  $\angle AOC = \theta$  为参数;(3) $\vec{OM} = \vec{OC} + \vec{CM}$ .]

解 如图1, 延长  $OC$  至  $D$ , 过  $C$  作  $CB \parallel O_x$  轴, 则有

$\angle DCB = \theta$  (同位角相等).

又设  $N$  为二圆的切点, 则因  $\widehat{AN} = \widehat{MN}$ , 故有

$\angle MCO = \theta$  (等圆上等弧所对之圆心角相等),

所以  $\angle DCB = \angle MCO = \theta$ ,

从而  $\angle BCM = \pi - \angle DCB - \angle MCO = \pi - 2\theta$ ,

则矢量  $\vec{CM}$  与  $x$  轴正向的交角为:  $-(\pi - 2\theta)$ .

于是有  $\vec{OC} = 2a \cos \theta i + 2a \sin \theta j$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{CM} &= a \cos [-(\pi - 2\theta)] i + a \sin [-(\pi - 2\theta)] j \\ &= -a \cos 2\theta i - a \sin 2\theta j.\end{aligned}$$

由此得所求曲线的矢量方程为

$$\begin{aligned}r = \vec{OM} &= \vec{OC} + \vec{CM} \\ &= (2a \cos \theta - a \cos 2\theta) i + (2a \sin \theta - a \sin 2\theta) j.\end{aligned}$$

3. (1) 证明  $e(\varphi) \times e_1(\varphi) = k$ ;

(2) 证明  $e(\varphi + \alpha) = e(\varphi) \cos \alpha + e_1(\varphi) \sin \alpha$ .

证

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad e(\varphi) \times e_1(\varphi) &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) k = k;\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad e(\varphi + \alpha) = \cos(\varphi + \alpha) i + \sin(\varphi + \alpha) j$$

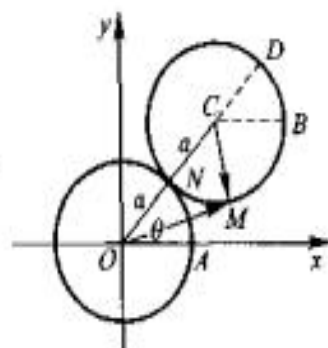


图1

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\cos \varphi \cos \alpha - \sin \varphi \sin \alpha) i \\
&\quad + (\sin \varphi \cos \alpha + \cos \varphi \sin \alpha) j \\
&= \cos \alpha (\cos \varphi i + \sin \varphi j) \\
&\quad + \sin \alpha (-\sin \varphi i + \cos \varphi j) \\
&= \cos \alpha e(\varphi) + \sin \alpha e_1(\varphi).
\end{aligned}$$

4. 求曲线  $x = t$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $z = \frac{2}{3}t^3$  的切向单位矢量  $\tau$ .

解 曲线的矢量方程为

$$r = ti + t^2j + \frac{2}{3}t^3k,$$

则 
$$\frac{dr}{dt} = i + 2tj + 2t^2k$$

为曲线的切向矢量, 其模

$$\left| \frac{dr}{dt} \right| = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 4t^4} = 1 + 2t^2.$$

于是切向单位矢量

$$\tau = \frac{dr/dt}{\left| dr/dt \right|} = \frac{i + 2tj + 2t^2k}{1 + 2t^2}.$$

5. 设  $a(t)$  三阶可导, 证明

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^2a}{dt^2} \right) \right] = a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^3a}{dt^3} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{证 } \frac{d}{dt} \left[ a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^2a}{dt^2} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{da}{dt} \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^2a}{dt^2} \right) + a \cdot \left( \frac{d^2a}{dt^2} \times \frac{d^2a}{dt^2} \right) + a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^3a}{dt^3} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

由于在三个矢量的混合积  $A \cdot (B \times C)$  中, 若有两个矢量相等时, 此混合积为零, 故有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \left[ a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^2a}{dt^2} \right) \right] &= 0 + 0 + a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^3a}{dt^3} \right) \\
&= a \cdot \left( \frac{da}{dt} \times \frac{d^3a}{dt^3} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

6. 求曲线  $x = a \sin^2 t$ ,  $y = a \sin 2t$ ,  $z = a \cos t$  在  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  处的切向矢量.

解 曲线的矢量方程为

$$\mathbf{r} = a \sin^2 t \mathbf{i} + a \sin 2t \mathbf{j} + a \cos t \mathbf{k},$$

则  $\mathbf{r}' = a \sin 2t \mathbf{i} + 2a \cos 2t \mathbf{j} - a \sin t \mathbf{k}.$

以  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  代入, 即得所求的切向矢量为

$$\mathbf{r}' \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = a\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a\mathbf{k} = a\mathbf{i} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a\mathbf{k}.$$

7. 求曲线  $\mathbf{r} = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k}$  上这样的点, 使该点的切线平行于平面  $x + 2y + z = 4$ .

解  $\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + 3t^2\mathbf{k}$

为曲线的切向矢量, 当其与所给平面平行时, 必与此平面的法矢量

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

相垂直, 即有  $\mathbf{r}' \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0,$

即  $1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0$  或  $(1+t)(1+3t) = 0,$

由此解得  $t = -1$  与  $t = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 将此依次代入  $\mathbf{r}$ , 即得所求之点的矢径:

$$\mathbf{r} \Big|_{t=-1} = -\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$$

及  $\mathbf{r} \Big|_{t=-\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3}\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{9}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{27}\mathbf{k},$

故所求点之坐标为:  $(-1, 1, -1)$  与  $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{27}\right).$

8. 证明圆柱螺旋线  $\mathbf{r} = ae(\theta) + b\theta\mathbf{k}$  的切线与  $Oz$  轴之间成定角.

证 切向量  $\mathbf{r}' = ae_1(\theta) + b\mathbf{k}.$

今以  $\varphi$  表示  $\mathbf{r}'$  与  $Oz$  轴之间的夹角, 即切线与  $Oz$  轴之间的夹角, 则有

$$|\mathbf{r}'| \cos \varphi = b,$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{b}{|\mathbf{r}'|} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

所以  $\varphi = \arccos \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \text{常数}.$

9. 计算  $\int \varphi^2 \mathbf{e}(\varphi) d\varphi$ .

解 用分部积分法:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \varphi^2 \mathbf{e}(\varphi) d\varphi &= -\varphi^2 \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) + 2 \int \varphi \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) d\varphi \\ &= -\varphi^2 \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) + 2\varphi \mathbf{e}(\varphi) - 2 \int \mathbf{e}(\varphi) d\varphi \\ &= -\varphi^2 \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) + 2\varphi \mathbf{e}(\varphi) + 2 \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) + C \\ &= 2\varphi \mathbf{e}(\varphi) + (2 - \varphi^2) \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) + C. \end{aligned}$$

10. 已知  $\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} = \mathbf{P} \times (\mathbf{Q} \cos 2t + \mathbf{R} \sin 2t)$  ( $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R}$  为常矢),

求  $\mathbf{X}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \mathbf{X} &= \int \mathbf{P} \times (\mathbf{Q} \cos 2t + \mathbf{R} \sin 2t) dt \\ &= \mathbf{P} \times \left( \mathbf{Q} \int \cos 2t dt + \mathbf{R} \int \sin 2t dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{P} \times (\mathbf{Q} \sin 2t - \mathbf{R} \cos 2t) + C. \end{aligned}$$

11. 已知  $\mathbf{A}(t)$  有二阶连续导数,  $\mathbf{B}(t) = 3\mathbf{A}'(t)$ , 求

$$\int \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}' dt.$$

解 由条件知  $\mathbf{B}$  与  $\mathbf{A}'$  平行, 故有  $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{A}' = \mathbf{0}$ . 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \int \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}' dt &= \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} + \int \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{A}' dt \\ &= \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} + \int \mathbf{0} dt = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} + C. \end{aligned}$$

12. 设  $\mathbf{A} = ti - 3j + 2tk$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = i - 2j + 2k$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = 3i + tj - k$ ,

计算  $\int_1^2 (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} dt$ .

$$\text{解} \quad (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} = \begin{vmatrix} t & -3 & 2t \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & t & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 14t - 21,$$

故

$$\int_1^2 (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} dt = \int_1^2 (14t - 21) dt = 0.$$

13. 一质点沿曲线  $\mathbf{r} = r \cos \varphi \mathbf{i} + r \sin \varphi \mathbf{j}$  运动, 其中  $r, \varphi$  均为时间  $t$  的函数.

(1) 求速度  $\mathbf{v}$  在矢径方向及其垂直方向上的投影  $v_r$  和  $v_\varphi$ ;

(2) 求加速度  $\mathbf{w}$  在同样方向上的投影  $w_r$  和  $w_\varphi$ .

[提示: 使用圆函数  $\mathbf{e}(\varphi)$ , 则  $\mathbf{e}(\varphi)$  及  $\mathbf{e}_1(\varphi)$  之方向即为矢径方向及与之垂直的方向.]

解 将  $\mathbf{r}$  写成  $\mathbf{r} = r\mathbf{e}(\varphi)$ , 则

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}\mathbf{e}(\varphi) + r\mathbf{e}_1(\varphi)\frac{d\varphi}{dt}.$$

由此可知 
$$v_r = \frac{dr}{dt}, \quad v_\varphi = r \frac{d\varphi}{dt};$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \mathbf{w} &= \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} \\ &= \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} \mathbf{e}(\varphi) + 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + r \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi) \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} - r \mathbf{e}(\varphi) \left( \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left( \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \mathbf{e}(\varphi) + \left[ r \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right] \mathbf{e}_1(\varphi), \end{aligned}$$

所以 
$$w_r = \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left( \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2, \quad w_\varphi = r \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt}.$$

14. 求等速圆周运动  $\mathbf{r} = R \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + R \sin \omega t \mathbf{j}$  的速度矢量  $\mathbf{v}$  和加速度矢量  $\mathbf{w}$ , 并讨论它们与  $\mathbf{r}$  的关系.

解 将  $\mathbf{r}$  写成  $\mathbf{r} = R\mathbf{e}(\omega t)$ , 则

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{r}' = R\omega \mathbf{e}_1(\omega t), \quad \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{r}'' = -R\omega^2 \mathbf{e}(\omega t).$$

由于  $|\mathbf{r}| = R$  为常数, 即  $\mathbf{r}$  为定长矢量, 故必与  $\mathbf{r}'$ , 即  $\mathbf{v}$  互相垂直.

$$\text{又} \quad \boldsymbol{w} = -R\omega^2 \boldsymbol{e}(\omega t) = -\omega^2 \boldsymbol{r},$$

说明  $\boldsymbol{w}$  与  $\boldsymbol{r}$  平行, 但指向相反.

\*15. 已知  $\boldsymbol{A}(t)$  和一非零常矢  $\boldsymbol{B}$  恒满足  $\boldsymbol{A}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 1$ , 又  $\boldsymbol{A}'(t)$  和  $\boldsymbol{B}$  之间的夹角  $\theta$  为常数, 试证明  $\boldsymbol{A}'(t) \perp \boldsymbol{A}''(t)$ .

证 在  $\boldsymbol{A}(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 1$  的两边对  $t$  求导, 得  $\boldsymbol{A}'(t) \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0$ , 即

$$|\boldsymbol{A}'(t)| |\boldsymbol{B}| \cos \theta = 0.$$

由于  $\theta$  为常数, 且由此式知  $\cos \theta \neq 0$ , 故有

$$|\boldsymbol{A}'(t)| = \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{B}| \cos \theta} = \text{常数},$$

说明  $\boldsymbol{A}'(t)$  为定长矢量, 故必与其导矢  $\boldsymbol{A}''(t)$  互相垂直, 即有

$$\boldsymbol{A}'(t) \perp \boldsymbol{A}''(t).$$

## 习题 2 解答

1. 说出下列数量场所在的空间区域, 并求出其等值面:

$$(1) \quad u = \frac{1}{Ax + By + Cz + D};$$

$$(2) \quad u = \arcsin \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

解 (1) 数量场  $u = \frac{1}{Ax + By + Cz + D}$  所在的空间区域, 是除去平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  以外的全部空间, 场的等值面为

$$\frac{1}{Ax + By + Cz + D} = C_1$$

或  $Ax + By + Cz + D - \frac{1}{C_1} = 0$  ( $C_1 \neq 0$  为任意常数).

这是与平面  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$  平行的一族平面.

(2) 数量场  $u = \arcsin \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  所在的空间区域, 是坐标满足

$$\left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq 1 \quad \text{或} \quad z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

的点所组成的空间部分, 场的等值面为

$$\arcsin \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = C$$

或  $z^2 = (x^2 + y^2) \sin^2 C \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0).$

当  $\sin C \neq 0$  时, 是顶点在坐标原点的一族圆锥面(除顶点外); 当  $\sin C = 0$  时, 是除去原点的  $xOy$  平面.

2. 求数量场  $u = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z}$  经过点  $M(1, 1, 2)$  的等值面方程.

解 在点  $M(1, 1, 2)$  处函数  $u = \frac{1^2 + 1^2}{2} = 1$ , 故所求等值面方程为

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z} = 1 \quad \text{或} \quad z = x^2 + y^2 \quad (z \neq 0),$$

是除去原点的旋转抛物面.

3. 已知数量场  $u = xy$ , 求场中与直线  $x + 2y - 4 = 0$  相切的等值线方程.

解 数量场  $u = xy$  的等值线方程为

$$xy = C,$$

其斜率  $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$ . 又所给直线的斜率为  $y' = -\frac{1}{2}$ . 在切点处此二斜率应相等, 即

$$-\frac{y}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{或} \quad x = 2y.$$

代入直线方程, 解得  $y = 1$ , 从而  $x = 2$ , 即切点坐标为  $(2, 1)$ . 函数  $u$  在这一点的对应值为  $u = 2$ . 故所求等值线方程为

$$xy = 2.$$

4. 求矢量场  $A = xy^2 i + x^2 y j + zy^2 k$  的矢量线方程.

解 矢量线应满足的微分方程为

$$\frac{dx}{xy^2} = \frac{dy}{x^2 y} = \frac{dz}{zy^2},$$

由此有  $x dx = y dy$  及  $\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dz}{z}.$



解之, 即得所求的矢量线方程

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = C_1, \\ z = C_2 x \end{cases} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

5. 求矢量场  $A = x^2 i + y^2 j + (x + y) z k$  通过点  $M(2, 1, 1)$  的矢量线方程.

解 矢量线应满足的微分方程为

$$\frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dz}{(x+y)z}.$$

由  $\frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2}$  解得  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + C_1.$

又按等比定理有

$$\frac{d(x-y)}{x^2 - y^2} = \frac{dz}{(x+y)z} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{d(x-y)}{x-y} = \frac{dz}{z},$$

由此解得  $x - y = C_2 z.$

故矢量线族方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + C_1, \\ x - y = C_2 z. \end{cases}$$

以点  $M(2, 1, 1)$  的坐标代入, 确定出  $C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $C_2 = 1$ , 代入上式, 即得通过点  $M$  的矢量线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{2}, \\ x - y = z. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A})$$

另法 由  $\frac{dx}{x^2} = \frac{dy}{y^2}$  解得  $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + C_1$ , 再由此解出  $x = \frac{y}{1 + C_1 y}$ , 代入  $\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dz}{(x+y)z}$  中得

$$\frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dz}{\left(\frac{2y + C_1 y^2}{1 + C_1 y}\right)z},$$

即 
$$\frac{(2 + C_1 y) dy}{y(1 + C_1 y)} = \frac{dz}{z} \quad \text{或} \quad \left( \frac{2}{y} - \frac{C_1}{1 + C_1 y} \right) dy = \frac{dz}{z}.$$

由此解得 
$$\frac{y^2}{1 + C_1 y} = C_2 z \quad \text{或} \quad xy = C_2 z,$$

于是得矢量线族方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} + C_1, \\ xy = C_2 z. \end{cases}$$

以点  $M(2, 1, 1)$  的坐标代入, 得  $C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $C_2 = 2$ . 从而得通过点  $M$  的矢量线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{2}, \\ xy = 2z \end{cases} \quad (\text{B})$$

将方程组(B)与方程组(A)相比, 虽然第二个方程不同, 但它们所表达的矢量线是一样的. 因为从(A), (B)两组方程之一可以得出其另一组来.

比如: 将方程组(A)中的第一个方程改写为  $xy = 2(x - y)$ , 再以其第二个方程  $x - y = z$  代入, 得  $xy = 2z$  将此方程与(A)的第一个方程联立, 即得方程组(B).

\*6. 求矢量场  $A = 0i + 2zj + k$  通过曲线  $C: \begin{cases} z = 4, \\ x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \end{cases}$  的矢量管方程.

解 矢量线满足的微分方程为

$$\frac{dx}{0} = \frac{dy}{2z} = \frac{dz}{1},$$

解之得矢量线族:

$$\begin{cases} x = C_1, \\ y = z^2 + C_2. \end{cases}$$

由于曲线  $C$  在矢量管上, 故其上点的坐标满足矢量管上的矢量

线方程. 因此, 将  $C$  之方程  $\begin{cases} z=4, \\ x^2+y^2=R^2 \end{cases}$  与上面矢量线族方程联立, 消去  $x, y, z$ , 即得矢量管上  $C_1, C_2$  之间应满足的关系式

$$C_1^2 + (16 + C_2)^2 = R^2.$$

再将此式与矢量线族方程联立消去  $C_1, C_2$ , 即得所求之矢量管方程为

$$x^2 + (y - z^2 + 16)^2 = R^2.$$

\*7. 证明  $u = (x+y)^2 - z$  为平行平面数量场.

[提示: 考查场中直线  $l = \begin{cases} x+y=2, \\ z=1, \end{cases}$  以及与之平行的任一直线  $L$  上,  $u$  的数值.]

证 在直线  $l: \begin{cases} x+y=2, \\ z=1 \end{cases}$  上所有点处, 恒有  $u = 2^2 - 1 = 3$ ,

且与  $l$  平行的任一直线  $L: \begin{cases} x+y=C_1, \\ z=C_2 \end{cases}$  上, 同样恒有  $u = C_1^2 - C_2$  (常数). 因此, 在任一块与  $l$  垂直的平面上, 数量  $u$  的分布都是相同的. 所以数量场  $u$  为平行平面数量场.

### 习题3 解答

1. 求数量  $u = x^2z^3 + 2y^2z$  在点  $M(2, 0, -1)$  处沿  $l = 2xi - xy^2j + 3z^4k$  方向的方向导数.

解  $l|_M = 4i + 0j + 3k$ , 其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \quad \cos \beta = 0, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{5}.$$

又  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_M = 2xz^3 \Big|_M = -4, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_M = 4yz \Big|_M = 0,$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_M = (3x^2z^2 + 2y^2) \Big|_M = 12,$$

故  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_M = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_M$

$$= (-4) \times \frac{4}{5} + 0 \times 0 + 12 \times \frac{3}{5} = 4.$$

2. 求数量场  $u = 3x^2z - xy + z^2$  在点  $M(1, -1, 1)$  处沿曲线  $x = t$ ,  $y = -t^2$ ,  $z = t^3$  朝  $t$  增大一方的方向导数.

解 所求方向导数, 等于函数  $u$  在该点处沿曲线上同一方向的切线的方向导数. 曲线上点  $M$  所对应的参数为  $t = 1$ , 从而在点  $M$  处沿所取方向, 曲线的切线方向数为

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_M = 1, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_M = -2t \Big|_{t=1} = -2, \quad \left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_M = 3t^2 \Big|_{t=1} = 3,$$

其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}.$$

$$\text{又} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_M = (6xz - y) \Big|_M = 7, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_M = -x \Big|_M = -1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_M = (3x^2 + 2z) \Big|_M = 5.$$

于是所求方向导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_M &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_M \\ &= 7 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + (-1) \times \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}} + 5 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{14}}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 数量场  $u = x^2yz^3$  在点  $M(2, 1, -1)$  处沿哪个方向的方向导数最大? 这个最大值又是多少?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{grad } u \Big|_M &= (2xyz^3i + x^2z^3j + 3x^2yz^2k) \Big|_M \\ &= -4i - 4j + 12k, \end{aligned}$$

故知函数  $u$  沿  $\text{grad } u \Big|_M = -4i - 4j + 12k$  方向的方向导数为最大, 这个最大值为  $\left| \text{grad } u \Big|_M \right| = \sqrt{176} = 4\sqrt{11}.$

4. 画出平面场  $u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)$  中  $u = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2$  的等

$$= (-4) \times \frac{4}{5} + 0 \times 0 + 12 \times \frac{3}{5} = 4.$$

2. 求数量场  $u = 3x^2z - xy + z^2$  在点  $M(1, -1, 1)$  处沿曲线  $x = t$ ,  $y = -t^2$ ,  $z = t^3$  朝  $t$  增大一方的方向导数.

解 所求方向导数, 等于函数  $u$  在该点处沿曲线上同一方向的切线的方向导数. 曲线上点  $M$  所对应的参数为  $t = 1$ , 从而在点  $M$  处沿所取方向, 曲线的切线方向数为

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_M = 1, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_M = -2t \Big|_{t=1} = -2, \quad \left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_M = 3t^2 \Big|_{t=1} = 3,$$

其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}.$$

$$\text{又} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_M = (6xz - y) \Big|_M = 7, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_M = -x \Big|_M = -1,$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_M = (3x^2 + 2z) \Big|_M = 5.$$

于是所求方向导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_M &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_M \\ &= 7 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + (-1) \times \frac{-2}{\sqrt{14}} + 5 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{14}}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 数量场  $u = x^2yz^3$  在点  $M(2, 1, -1)$  处沿哪个方向的方向导数最大? 这个最大值又是多少?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \text{grad } u \Big|_M &= (2xyz^3i + x^2z^3j + 3x^2yz^2k) \Big|_M \\ &= -4i - 4j + 12k, \end{aligned}$$

故知函数  $u$  沿  $\text{grad } u \Big|_M = -4i - 4j + 12k$  方向的方向导数为最大, 这个最大值为  $\left| \text{grad } u \Big|_M \right| = \sqrt{176} = 4\sqrt{11}$ .

4. 画出平面场  $u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)$  中  $u = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2$  的等

值线，并画出场在点  $M_1(2, \sqrt{2})$  与点  $M_2(3, \sqrt{7})$  处的梯度矢量，看其是否符合下面事实：

(1) 梯度在等值线较密处的模较大 在较稀处的模较小；

(2) 在每一点处，梯度垂直于过该点的等值线 并指向  $u$  增大的方向。

解 所述等值线的方程为

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0, \quad x^2 - y^2 = 1,$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 2, \quad x^2 - y^2 = 3,$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 4,$$

其中第一个又可以写为  $x - y = 0$ ,  $x + y = 0$  为二直线，其余的都是以  $Ox$  轴为实轴的等轴双曲线（如图 8，图中  $G_1 = \text{grad } u \big|_{M_1}$ ,  $G_2 = \text{grad } u \big|_{M_2}$ 。）

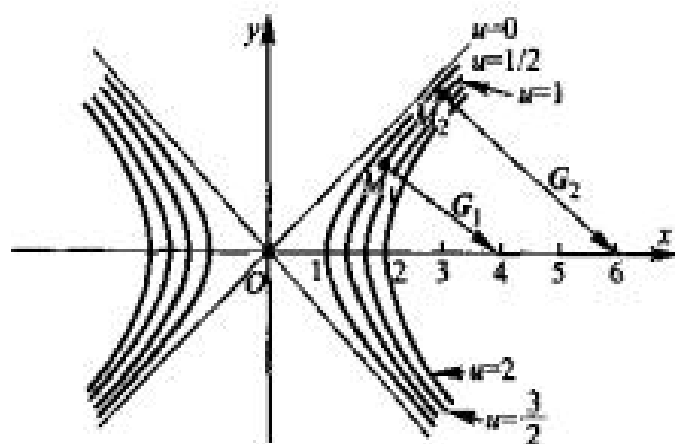


图 8

由于  $\text{grad } u = xi - yj$ ,

故  $\text{grad } u \big|_{M_1} = 2i - \sqrt{2}j$ ,  $\text{grad } u \big|_{M_2} = 3i - \sqrt{7}j$ .

由图可见，其图形都符合所论之事实。

5. 用以下二法求数量场  $u = xy + yz + zx$  在点  $P(1, 2, 3)$  处沿

其矢径方向的方向导数.

- (1) 直接应用方向导数公式;
- (2) 作为梯度在该方向的投影.

解 (1) 点  $P$  的矢径  $r = i + 2j + 3k$ , 其模  $r = \sqrt{14}$ . 其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_P &= (y+z) \Big|_P = 5, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_P = (x+z) \Big|_P = 4, \\ \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_P &= (x+y) \Big|_P = 3, \end{aligned}$$

于是所求方向导数为

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_P &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_P \\ &= 5 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + 4 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} + 3 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{22}{\sqrt{14}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \mathbf{grad} \, u \Big|_P &= \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \Big|_P \\ &= 5\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{r}^0 = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}\mathbf{k}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right|_P &= \mathbf{grad} \, u \Big|_P \cdot \mathbf{r}^0 \\ &= 5 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + 4 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} + 3 \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} = \frac{22}{\sqrt{14}}. \end{aligned}$$

两种方法结果相同.

6. 求数量场  $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$  在点  $O(0,0,0)$  与  $A(1,1,1)$  处梯度的大小和方向余弦. 又问在哪些点上的梯度为 0?

$$\text{解} \quad \mathbf{grad} \, u = (2x + y + 3)\mathbf{i} + (4y + x - 2)\mathbf{j} + (6z - 6)\mathbf{k},$$

$$\text{grad } u \Big|_O = 3i - 2j - 6k, \quad \text{grad } u \Big|_A = 6i + 3j + 0k.$$

其大小, 即其模依次为

$$\sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2 + (-6)^2} = 7, \quad \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2 + 0^2} = 3\sqrt{5},$$

于是  $\text{grad } u \Big|_O$  的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{7}, \quad \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{7}, \quad \cos \gamma = -\frac{6}{7}.$$

$\text{grad } u \Big|_A$  的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \cos \gamma = 0.$$

现在来求使  $\text{grad } u = 0$  之点: 即求坐标满足

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y + 3 = 0, \\ 4y + x - 2 = 0, \\ 6z - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

之点. 由此方程组解得  $x = -2, y = 1, z = 1$ . 故使梯度为  $0$  之点为  $(-2, 1, 1)$ .

7. 通过梯度求曲面  $x^2y + 2xz = 4$  上一点  $M(1, -2, 3)$  处的法线方程.

解 所给曲面可视为数量场  $u = x^2y + 2xz$  的一张等值面, 因此, 场  $u$  在点  $M$  处的梯度, 就是曲面在该点的法矢量, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \text{grad } u \Big|_M &= (2xy + 2z)i + x^2j + 2xk \Big|_M \\ &= 2i + j + 2k, \end{aligned}$$

故所求的法线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{2}.$$

8. 求数量场  $u = 3x^2 + 5y^2 - 2z$  在点  $M(1, 1, 3)$  处沿等值面朝  $Oz$  轴正向一方的法线方向导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ .



解 由  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -2 < 0$  知, 沿  $Oz$  轴正向一方, 函数  $u$  是减小的, 因此, 所论方向, 恰好与  $M$  点处的梯度方向相反, 故有

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_M = \left| \text{grad } u \right|_M \cos \pi = - \left| \text{grad } u \right|_M.$$

$$\text{而 } \left. \text{grad } u \right|_M = \left| 6xi + 10yj - 2k \right|_M = 6i + 10j - 2k,$$

$$\left| \left. \text{grad } u \right|_M \right| = \sqrt{140}.$$

$$\text{故 } \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right|_M = -\sqrt{140} = -2\sqrt{35}.$$

\* 9. 证明  $\text{grad } u$  为常矢的必要和充分条件是  $u$  为线性函数:

$$u = ax + by + cz + d \quad (a, b, c, d \text{ 为常数}).$$

证 充分性: 设  $u = ax + by + cz + d$ ,

则有  $\text{grad } u = ai + bj + ck$  为常矢.

必要性: 设  $\text{grad } u = ai + bj + ck$  为常矢, 则有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = b, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = c.$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = a \text{ 有 } u = ax + \varphi(y, z).$$

两端对  $y$  求导, 注意到  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = b$ , 则有  $b = \varphi'_y(y, z)$ , 从而

$$\varphi(y, z) = by + \psi(z).$$

于是

$$u = ax + by + \psi(z).$$

再两端对  $z$  求导, 注意到  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = c$ , 则有  $c = \psi'(z)$ , 从而

$$\psi(z) = cz + d,$$

所以有

$$u = ax + by + cz + d.$$

\* 10. 若在数量场  $u = u(M)$  中, 恒有  $\text{grad } u = 0$ , 证明  $u =$  常数.

证 因为  $\text{grad } u = 0$ , 故有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$$

由  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ , 有

$$u = C_1 + \varphi(y, z).$$

两端对  $y$  求导, 注意到  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 则有  $0 = \varphi'_y(y, z)$ , 从而

$$\varphi(y, z) = C_2 + \psi(z),$$

于是

$$u = C_1 + C_2 + \psi(z).$$

两端再对  $z$  求导, 注意到  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ , 则有  $0 = \psi'(z)$ , 从而

$$\psi(z) = C_3,$$

所以有

$$u = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = C \quad (\text{常数}).$$

\* 11. 设函数  $u = u(M)$  在点  $M_0$  处可微, 且  $u(M) \leq u(M_0)$ . 试证明在点  $M_0$  处有  $\text{grad } u = 0$ .

证 因为函数  $u$  在点  $M_0$  处可微, 故在点  $M_0$  处存在偏导数  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ , 即

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

存在. 由于  $u(M) \leq u(M_0)$ , 有  $\Delta u = u(M) - u(M_0) \leq 0$ . 于是在点  $M_0$  处:

当  $\Delta x > 0$  时, 有  $\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \leq 0$ , 故有

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \leq 0;$$

当  $\Delta x < 0$  时, 有  $\frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \geq 0$ , 故有

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \geq 0.$$

于是有  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{M_0} = 0$ . 同理可得  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{M_0} = 0$ ,  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{M_0} = 0$ . 因此有

$$\text{grad } u \Big|_{M_0} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} k \right) \Big|_{M_0} = 0.$$

### 习题 4 解答

1. 设  $S$  为上半球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  ( $z \geq 0$ ) 求矢量场  $r = xi + yj + zk$  向上穿过  $S$  的通量  $\Phi$ .

[提示: 注意  $S$  的法矢  $n$  与  $r$  同指向.]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \Phi &= \iint_S r \cdot dS = \iint_S r_n dS = \iint_S |r| dS \\ &= a \iint_S dS = a \cdot 2\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设  $S$  为曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  ( $0 \leq z \leq h$ ), 求流速场  $v = (x + y + z)k$  在单位时间内向下侧穿过  $S$  的流量  $Q$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } Q &= \iint_S v dS = \iint_S (x + y + z) dx dy \\ &= - \iint_D (x + y + x^2 + y^2) dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $D$  为  $S$  在  $xOy$  面上的投影区域:  $x^2 + y^2 \leq h$ . 用极坐标计算, 有

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + r^2) r dr d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} (r^2 \cos \theta + r^2 \sin \theta + r^3) dr \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \frac{\sqrt{h}^3}{3} + \frac{h^2}{4} \right] d\theta \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \pi h^2. \end{aligned}$$

3. 求下面矢量场  $A$  的散度:

$$(1) A = (x^3 + yz)i + (y^2 + xz)j + (z^3 + xy)k;$$

$$(2) A = (2z - 3y)i + (3x - z)j + (y - 2x)k;$$

$$(3) A = (1 + y \sin x)i + (x \cos y + y)j.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) \operatorname{div} A = 3x^2 + 2y + 3z^2.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{div} A = 0.$$

$$(3) \operatorname{div} A = y \cos x - x \sin y + 1.$$

4. 求  $\operatorname{div} A$  在给定点处的值:

$$(1) A = x^3 i + y^3 j + z^3 k \text{ 在点 } M(1, 0, -1) \text{ 处};$$

$$(2) A = 4xi - 2xyj + z^2 k \text{ 在点 } M(1, 1, 3) \text{ 处};$$

$$(3) A = xyzr \quad (r = xi + yj + zk) \text{ 在点 } M(1, 3, 2) \text{ 处}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \operatorname{div} A \Big|_M = (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) \Big|_M = 6.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{div} A \Big|_M = (4 - 2x + 2z) \Big|_M = 8.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \operatorname{div} A &= xyz \operatorname{div} r + \operatorname{grad}(xyz) \cdot r \\ &= 3xyz + (yzi + xzj + xyk) \cdot (xi + yj + zk) \\ &= 6xyz. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \quad \operatorname{div} A \Big|_M = 6xyz \Big|_M = 36.$$

5. 求矢量场  $A$  从内穿出所给闭曲面  $S$  的通量  $\Phi$ :

$$(1) A = x^3 i + y^3 j + z^3 k, \quad S \text{ 为球面 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2;$$

$$(2) A = (x - y + z)i + (y - z + x)j + (z - x + y)k, \quad S \text{ 为椭}$$

$$\text{球面 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad (1) \Phi &= \oiint_S A \cdot dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} A dV \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\Omega$  为  $S$  所围之球域  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2$  今用球坐标

$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad z = r \cos \theta$$

计算 有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^a r^4 dr = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \Phi &= \oint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} dV \\
 &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} dV = 3 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi abc = 4\pi abc.
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 设  $\mathbf{a}$  为常矢,  $\mathbf{r} = xi + yj + zk$ ,  $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ , 求

(1)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{a})$ ; (2)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}^2\mathbf{a})$ ; (3)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}^n\mathbf{a})$  ( $n$  为整数).

解 (1)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}\mathbf{a}) = r\operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + \operatorname{grad} r \cdot \mathbf{a}$

$$= 0 + \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a}}{r}.$$

(2)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}^2\mathbf{a}) = r^2\operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + \operatorname{grad} r^2 \cdot \mathbf{a}$

$$= 0 + 2\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a} = 2\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a}$$

(3)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{r}^n\mathbf{a}) = r^n\operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} + \operatorname{grad} r^n \cdot \mathbf{a}$

$$= 0 + nr^{n-2}\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a} = nr^{n-2}\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{a}.$$

7. 求使  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{r}^n\mathbf{r} = 0$  的整数  $n$  ( $\mathbf{r}$  与  $r$  同上题).

解  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{r}^n\mathbf{r} = r^n\operatorname{div} \mathbf{r} + \operatorname{grad} r^n \cdot \mathbf{r}$

$$= 3r^n + nr^{n-2}\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}$$

$$= 3r^n + nr^n = (3+n)r^n.$$

要使  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{r}^n\mathbf{r} = 0$ , 必有  $3+n=0$ , 即  $n=-3$ .

8. 设有无穷长导线与  $Oz$  轴一致, 通以电流  $I$  后, 在导线周围产生磁场, 其在点  $M(x, y, z)$  处的磁场强度为

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r^2}(-yi + xj),$$

其中  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 求  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{H}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \operatorname{div} \mathbf{H} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{Iy}{2\pi r^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{Ix}{2\pi r^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{Iy}{\pi r^3} \frac{x}{r} - \frac{Ix}{\pi r^3} \frac{y}{r} = 0 \quad (r \neq 0).
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 设  $\mathbf{r} = xi + yj + zk$ ,  $r = |\mathbf{r}|$ , 求:

(1) 使  $\operatorname{div}[f(r)\mathbf{r}] = 0$  的  $f(r)$ ;

(2) 使  $\operatorname{div}[\operatorname{grad} f(r)] = 0$  的  $f(r)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad (1) \quad \operatorname{div} [f(r) \boldsymbol{r}] &= f(r) \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{r} + \operatorname{grad} f(r) \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \\
 &= 3f(r) + f'(r) \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \\
 &= 3f(r) + rf'(r).
 \end{aligned}$$

令其为 0, 得微分方程  $f'(r) + \frac{3}{r}f(r) = 0$ ,

解之得  $f(r) = \frac{C}{r^3}$  ( $C$  为任意常数).

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \operatorname{div} [\operatorname{grad} f(r)] &= \operatorname{div} \left[ f'(r) \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \right] \\
 &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{r} + \operatorname{grad} \frac{f'(r)}{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \\
 &= 3 \frac{f'(r)}{r} + \frac{rf''(r) - f'(r)}{r^2} \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \\
 &= 3 \frac{f'(r)}{r} + f''(r) - \frac{f'(r)}{r}.
 \end{aligned}$$

令其为 0, 得微分方程  $f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r) = 0$ ,

解之即得  $f(r) = \frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数).

\* 10. 已知函数  $u$  沿封闭曲面  $S$  向外法线的方向导数为常数  $C$ ,  $\Omega$  为  $S$  所围的空间区域,  $A$  为  $S$  的面积, 证明

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} (\operatorname{grad} u) \, dV = CA.$$

证 由奥氏公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} (\operatorname{grad} u) \, dV &= \oiint_S \operatorname{grad} u \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = \oiint_S \operatorname{grad}_n u \, dS \\
 &= \oiint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS = C \oiint_S dS = CA.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 习题 5 解答

1. 求一质点在力场  $\boldsymbol{F} = -y\boldsymbol{i} - z\boldsymbol{j} + x\boldsymbol{k}$  的作用下沿闭曲线  $l$ :  
 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = a(1 - \cos t)$  从  $t = 0$  到  $t = 2\pi$  运动一

周时所做的功.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 功 } W &= \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{\Gamma} -y dx - x dy + x dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [a^2 \sin^2 t - a^2(1 - \cos t)\cos t + a^2 \cos t \sin t] dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t + \cos t \sin t) dt = 2\pi a^2.\end{aligned}$$

2. 求矢量场  $\mathbf{A} = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + C\mathbf{k}$  ( $C$  为常数)沿下列曲线的环量:

(1) 圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$ ;

(2) 圆周  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$ .

解 (1) 令  $x = R \cos \theta$ , 则圆周  $\Gamma: x^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$  的方程成为  $x = R \cos \theta, y = R \sin \theta, z = 0$ .

于是环量

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &= \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{\Gamma} -y dx + x dy + C dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (R^2 \sin^2 \theta + R^2 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 2\pi R^2.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 令  $x - 2 = R \cos \theta$ , 则圆周  $\Gamma: (x-2)^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$  的方程成为

$$x = R \cos \theta + 2, y = R \sin \theta, z = 0.$$

于是环量

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &= \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{\Gamma} -y dx + x dy + C dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [R^2 \sin^2 \theta + (R \cos \theta + 2) R \cos \theta] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (R^2 + 2R \cos \theta) d\theta = 2\pi R^2.\end{aligned}$$

3. 用以下二法求矢量场  $\mathbf{A} = x(z-y)\mathbf{i} + y(x-z)\mathbf{j} + z(y-x)\mathbf{k}$  在点  $M(1,2,3)$  处沿方向  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$  的环量面密度.

(1) 直接应用环量面密度的计算公式;

(2) 作为旋度在该方向上的投影.

解 (1)  $\boldsymbol{n}^\circ = \frac{\boldsymbol{n}}{|\boldsymbol{n}|} = \frac{1}{3}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{2}{3}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{2}{3}\boldsymbol{k}$ , 故  $\boldsymbol{n}$  的方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{2}{3}.$$

又  $P = x(z - y)$ ,  $Q = y(x - z)$ ,  $R = z(y - x)$ ,

按公式, 环量面密度

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n \Big|_M &= [(R_y - Q_z) \cos \alpha + (P_z - R_x) \cos \beta + (Q_x - P_y) \cos \gamma]_M \\ &= \left[ (z + y) \frac{1}{3} + (x + z) \frac{2}{3} + (x + y) \frac{2}{3} \right]_M \\ &= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{6}{3} = \frac{19}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{rot } \boldsymbol{A} \Big|_M &= [(z + y)\boldsymbol{i} + (x + z)\boldsymbol{j} + (x + y)\boldsymbol{k}]_M \\ &= 5\boldsymbol{i} + 4\boldsymbol{j} + 3\boldsymbol{k}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \mu_n \Big|_M &= \text{rot } \boldsymbol{A} \Big|_M \cdot \boldsymbol{n}^\circ = (5\boldsymbol{i} + 4\boldsymbol{j} + 3\boldsymbol{k}) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3}\boldsymbol{i} + \frac{2}{3}\boldsymbol{j} + \frac{2}{3}\boldsymbol{k} \right) \\ &= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{6}{3} = \frac{19}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 用雅可比矩阵求下列矢量场的散度和旋度.

(1)  $\boldsymbol{A} = (3x^2y + z)\boldsymbol{i} + (y^3 - xz^2)\boldsymbol{j} + 2xyz\boldsymbol{k}$ ;

(2)  $\boldsymbol{A} = yz^2\boldsymbol{i} + xz^2\boldsymbol{j} + xy^2\boldsymbol{k}$ ;

(3)  $\boldsymbol{A} = P(x)\boldsymbol{i} + Q(y)\boldsymbol{j} + R(z)\boldsymbol{k}$ .

解

$$(1) \quad D\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6xy & 3x^2 & 1 \\ -z^2 & 3y^2 & -2xz \\ 2yz & 2xz & 2xy \end{pmatrix},$$

故有  $\text{div } \boldsymbol{A} = 6xy + 3y^2 + 2xy = (8x + 3y)y$ .

$$\text{rot } \boldsymbol{A} = 4xz\boldsymbol{i} + (1 - 2yz)\boldsymbol{j} - (x^2 + 3x^2)\boldsymbol{k}.$$

$$(2) \quad D\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & z^2 & 2yz \\ 2xz & 0 & x^2 \\ y^2 & 2xy & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$



故有

$$\operatorname{div} A = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{rot} A = x(2y - x)i + y(2z - y)j + z(2x - z)k.$$

$$(3) \quad DA = \begin{pmatrix} P'(x) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Q'(y) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R'(z) \end{pmatrix},$$

故有

$$\operatorname{div} A = P'(x) + Q'(y) + R'(z),$$

$$\operatorname{rot} A = 0.$$

5 已知  $u = e^{xyz}$   $A = z^2i + x^2j + y^2k$ , 求  $\operatorname{rot} uA$ .

解  $\operatorname{rot} uA = u\operatorname{rot} A + \operatorname{grad} u \times A$ ,

$$DA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2z \\ 2x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2y & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

有

$$\operatorname{rot} A = 2yi + 2zj + 2xk,$$

$$u\operatorname{rot} A = e^{xyz}(2yi + 2zj + 2xk),$$

$$\operatorname{grad} u = e^{xyz}(yzi + xzj + xyk),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{grad} u \times A &= e^{xyz} \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ yz & xz & xy \\ z^2 & x^2 & y^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= e^{xyz}[(xy^2z - x^3y)i + (xyz^2 - y^3z)j + (x^2yz - xz^3)k], \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} uA &= e^{xyz}[(2y + xy^2z - x^3y)i + (2z + xyz^2 - y^3z)j \\ &\quad + (2x + x^2yz - xz^3)k]. \end{aligned}$$

6. 已知  $A = 3yi + 2z^2j + xyk$ ,  $B = x^2i - 4k$ , 求  $\operatorname{rot}(A \times B)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } A \times B &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 3y & 2z^2 & xy \\ x^2 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -8z^2i + (x^3y + 12y)j - 2x^2z^2k, \end{aligned}$$

$$D(A \times B) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -16z \\ 3x^2y & x^3 + 12 & 0 \\ -4xz^2 & 0 & -4x^2z \end{pmatrix}.$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rot}(A \times B) &= 0i + (4xz^2 - 16z)j + 3x^2yk \\ &= 4z(xz - 4)j + 3x^2yk.\end{aligned}$$

7. 已知  $r = xi + yj + zk$ ,  $C$  为常矢, 证明

$$\operatorname{div}(C \times r) = 0 \text{ 及 } \operatorname{rot}(C \times r) = 2C.$$

证 设  $C = C_1i + C_2j + C_3k$ , 则

$$C \times r = (C_2z - C_3y)i + (C_3x - C_1z)j + (C_1y - C_2x)k,$$

$$\operatorname{div}(C \times r) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -C_3 & C_2 \\ C_3 & 0 & -C_1 \\ -C_2 & C_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由此得

$$\operatorname{div}(C \times r) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{rot}(C \times r) = 2C_1i + 2C_2j + 2C_3k = 2C.$$

8. 设  $r = xi + yj + zk$ ,  $r = |r|$ ,  $C$  为常矢, 求

$$(1) \operatorname{rot} r; \quad (2) \operatorname{rot}[f(r)r];$$

$$(3) \operatorname{rot}[f(r)C]; \quad (4) \operatorname{div}[r \times f(r)C].$$

解 (1)  $\operatorname{rot} r = 0i + 0j + 0k = 0$ .

$$(2) \operatorname{rot}[f(r)r] = f(r)\operatorname{rot} r + \operatorname{grad} f(r) \times r$$

$$= 0 + f'(r) \frac{r}{r} \times r = 0.$$

$$(3) \operatorname{rot}[f(r)C] = f(r)\operatorname{rot} C + \operatorname{grad} f(r) \times C$$

$$= 0 + f'(r) \frac{r}{r} \times C = \frac{1}{r} f'(r)(r \times C).$$

$$(4) \operatorname{div}[r \times f(r)C] = \operatorname{div}[f(r)r \times C]$$

$$= C \cdot \operatorname{rot}[f(r)r] - f(r)r \cdot \operatorname{rot} C$$

$$= C \cdot 0 - f(r)r \cdot 0 = 0 - 0 = 0.$$

9. 设有点电荷  $q$  位于坐标原点, 试证其所产生的电场中电位移矢量  $D$  的旋度为零.

$$\text{证 由电学知} \quad D = -\frac{q}{4\pi r^3} r,$$

其中  $r = xi + yj + zk$ ,  $r = |r|$ . 据前题之(2)即知有

$$\operatorname{rot} D = \operatorname{rot} \left( \frac{q}{4\pi r^3} \right) = 0.$$

10. 设函数  $u(x, y, z)$  及矢量  $A = P(x, y, z)i + Q(x, y, z)j + R(x, y, z)k$  的三个坐标函数都有二阶连续偏导数. 证明

$$(1) \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} u) = 0; (2) \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} A) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } (1) \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} u) &= \operatorname{rot}(u_x i + u_y j + u_z k) \\ &= (u_{xy} - u_{yx})i + (u_{xz} - u_{zx})j + (u_{yz} - u_{zy})k. \end{aligned}$$

因函数  $u(x, y, z)$  有二阶连续偏导数, 故有

$$u_{xy} = u_{yx}, \quad u_{xz} = u_{zx}, \quad u_{yz} = u_{zy}.$$

$$\text{因此有} \quad \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} u) = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} A) &= \operatorname{div}[(R_y - Q_z)i + (P_z - R_x)j + (Q_x - P_y)k] \\ &= (R_{yz} - Q_{zx}) + (P_{zy} - R_{yx}) + (Q_{xz} - P_{yz}). \end{aligned}$$

因函数  $P, Q, R$  均有二阶连续偏导数, 故有

$$P_{zy} = P_{yz}, \quad Q_{xz} = Q_{zx}, \quad R_{yx} = R_{xy},$$

$$\text{因此有} \quad \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot} A) = 0.$$

\* 11. 设矢量场  $A$  的旋度  $\operatorname{rot} A \neq 0$ , 若存在非零函数  $\mu(x, y, z)$  使  $\mu A$  为某数量场  $\varphi(x, y, z)$  的梯度, 即  $\mu A = \operatorname{grad} \varphi$ , 试证明

$$A \perp \operatorname{rot} A.$$

证 由  $\mu A = \operatorname{grad} \varphi$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{\mu} \operatorname{grad} \varphi = \frac{\varphi_x}{\mu} i + \frac{\varphi_y}{\mu} j + \frac{\varphi_z}{\mu} k, \\ DA &= \frac{1}{\mu^2} \begin{pmatrix} \mu\varphi_{xx} - \varphi_x \mu_x & \mu\varphi_{xy} - \varphi_y \mu_x & \mu\varphi_{xz} - \varphi_z \mu_x \\ \mu\varphi_{yx} - \varphi_x \mu_y & \mu\varphi_{yy} - \varphi_y \mu_y & \mu\varphi_{yz} - \varphi_z \mu_y \\ \mu\varphi_{zx} - \varphi_x \mu_z & \mu\varphi_{zy} - \varphi_y \mu_z & \mu\varphi_{zz} - \varphi_z \mu_z \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \operatorname{rot} A = \frac{1}{\mu^2} [(\varphi_y \mu_z - \varphi_z \mu_y)i + (\varphi_z \mu_x - \varphi_x \mu_z)j + (\varphi_x \mu_y - \varphi_y \mu_x)k].$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot \operatorname{rot} A &= \frac{1}{\mu^3} [\varphi_x(\varphi_y\mu_z - \varphi_z\mu_y) + \varphi_y(\varphi_z\mu_x - \varphi_x\mu_z) + \varphi_z(\varphi_x\mu_y - \varphi_y\mu_x)] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $A \perp \operatorname{rot} A$ .

## 习题 6 解答

1. 证明下列矢量场为有势场, 并用公式法和不定积分法求其势函数

$$(1) \quad A = y \cos xy i + x \cos xy j + \sin z k;$$

$$(2) \quad A = (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x) i + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y) j.$$

解 (1) 记  $P = y \cos xy$ ,  $Q = x \cos xy$ ,  $R = \sin z$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \operatorname{rot} A &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0i + 0j + [(\cos xy - xy \sin xy) - (\cos xy - xy \sin xy)]k \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $A$  为有势场. 今用两种方法求其势函数  $v$ :

1° 公式法:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= - \int_0^x P(x, 0, 0) dx - \int_0^y Q(x, y, 0) dy - \int_0^z R(x, y, z) dz + C_1 \\ &= - \int_0^x 0 dx - \int_0^y x \cos xy dy - \int_0^z \sin z dz + C_1 \\ &= 0 - \sin xy + \cos z - 1 + C_1 \\ &= \cos z - \sin xy + C. \end{aligned}$$

2° 不定积分法:

因势函数  $v$  满足  $A = -\operatorname{grad} v$ , 即有

$$v_x = -y \cos xy, v_y = -x \cos xy, v_z = -\sin z.$$

将第一个方程对  $x$  积分, 得

$$v = -\sin xy + \varphi(y, z),$$

对  $y$  求导, 得  $v_y = -x \cos xy + \varphi'_y(y, z)$ .

与第二个方程比较, 知  $\varphi'_y(y, z) = 0$ , 于是  $\varphi(y, z) = \psi(z)$ , 从而

$$v = -\sin xy + \psi(z).$$

再对  $z$  求导, 得  $v_z = \psi'(z)$ .

与第三个方程比较, 知  $\psi'(z) = -\sin z$ , 故  $\psi(z) = \cos z + C$ , 所以

$$v = \cos z - \sin xy + C.$$

(2) 记  $P = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x$ ,  $Q = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$ ,  $R = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot} A &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0i + 0j + [(-2y \sin x - 2x \sin y) - (-2x \sin y - 2y \sin x)]k \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $A$  为有势场. 今用两种方法求势函数  $v$ :

1° 公式法:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= - \int_0^x P(x, 0, 0) dx - \int_0^y Q(x, y, 0) dy - \int_0^z R(x, y, z) dz + C \\ &= - \int_0^x 2x dx - \int_0^y (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy - \int_0^z 0 dz + C \\ &= -x^2 - y^2 \cos x - x^2 \cos y + x^2 + C \\ &= -y^2 \cos x - x^2 \cos y + C. \end{aligned}$$

2° 不定积分法:

因势函数  $v$  满足  $A = -\operatorname{grad} v$ , 即有

$$v_x = -2x \cos y + y^2 \sin x, \quad v_y = -2y \cos x + x^2 \sin y, \quad v_z = 0.$$

将第一个方程对  $x$  积分, 得

$$v = -x^2 \cos y - y^2 \cos x + \varphi(y, z),$$

对  $y$  求导, 得  $v_y = x^2 \sin y - 2y \cos x + \varphi'_y(y, z)$ ,

与第二个方程比较, 知  $\varphi'_y(y, z) = 0$ , 于是  $\varphi(y, z) = \psi(z)$ , 从而

$$v = -x^2 \cos y - y^2 \cos x + \psi(z).$$

再对  $z$  求导, 得  $v_z = \psi'(z),$

与第三个方程比较, 知  $\psi'(z) = 0$ , 故  $\psi(z) = C$

所以  $v = -x^2 \cos y - y^2 \cos x + C$

2. 下列矢量场  $A$  是否保守场? 若是, 计算曲线积分  $\int_l A \cdot dl$

(1)  $A = (6xy + z^3)i + (3x^2 - z)j + (3xz^2 - y)k$   $l$  的起点为  $A(4,0,1)$ , 终点为  $B(2,1,-1)$ ,

(2)  $A = 2xz i + 2yz^2 j + (x^2 + 2y^2 z - 1)k$   $l$  的起点为  $A(3,0,1)$  终点为  $B(5,-1,3)$ .

解

$$(1) \quad DA = \begin{pmatrix} 6y & 6x & 3z^2 \\ 6x & 0 & -1 \\ 3z^2 & -1 & 6xz \end{pmatrix},$$

有  $\text{rot } A = [(-1) - (-1)]i + (3z^2 - 3z^2)j + (6x - 6x)k = 0.$

故  $A$  为保守场. 因此, 存在  $A \cdot dl$  的原函数  $u$ . 按公式

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \int_0^x P(x, 0, 0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y, 0) dy + \int_0^z R(x, y, z) dz \\ &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y 3x^2 dy + \int_0^z (3xz^2 - y) dz \\ &= 3x^2 y + xz^3 - yz, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\int_l A \cdot dl = (3x^2 y + xz^3 - yz) \Big|_{A(4,0,1)}^{B(2,1,-1)} = 7.$$

$$(2) \quad DA = \begin{pmatrix} 2z & 0 & 2x \\ 0 & 2z^2 & 4yz \\ 2x & 4yz & 2y^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

有  $\text{rot } A = (4yz - 4yz)i + (2x - 2x)j + 0k = 0.$

故  $A$  为保守场. 因此, 存在  $A \cdot dl$  的原函数  $u$ . 按上面公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \int_0^x 0dx + \int_0^y 0dy + \int_0^z (x^2 + 2y^2z - 1)dz \\
 &= x^2z + y^2z^2 - z,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\int_l \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = (x^2z + y^2z^2 - z) \Big|_{A(3,0,1)}^{B(5,-1,3)} = 73.$$

3. 求下列全微分的原函数  $u$  :

$$(1) \quad du = (x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz;$$

$$(2) \quad du = (3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^3)dy.$$

解 由公式

$$u = \int_0^x P(x, 0, 0)dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y, 0)dy + \int_0^z R(x, y, z)dz + C,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad u &= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y y^2 dy + \int_0^z (z^2 - 2xy)dz + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 - 2xyz + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad u &= \int_0^x 3x^2 dx + \int_0^y (6x^2y + 4y^3)dy + C \\
 &= x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 确定常数  $a$  使  $\mathbf{A} = (x + 3y)\mathbf{i} + (y - 2z)\mathbf{j} + (x + az)\mathbf{k}$  为管形场.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x + 3y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y - 2z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x + az) \\
 &= 1 + 1 + a,
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可见, 当  $a = -2$  时, 有  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = 0$ , 从而场  $\mathbf{A}$  为管形场.

5. 证明  $\operatorname{grad} u \times \operatorname{grad} v$  为管形场.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证} \quad \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u \times \operatorname{grad} v) &= \operatorname{grad} v \cdot \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} u) - \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} v) \\
 &= \operatorname{grad} v \cdot \mathbf{0} - \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \mathbf{0} = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\text{grad } u \times \text{grad } v$  为管形场.

6. 求证  $A = (2x^2 + 8xy^2z)i + (3x^3y - 3xy)j - (4y^2z^2 + 2x^3z)k$  不是管形场, 而  $B = xyz^2A$  是管形场.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证 } \operatorname{div} A &= (4x + 8y^2z) + (3x^3 - 3x) - (8y^2z + 2x^3) \\ &= x^3 + x \neq 0,\end{aligned}$$

故  $A$  不是管形场.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而 } \operatorname{div} xyz^2A &= xyz^2\operatorname{div} A + \operatorname{grad}(xyz^2) \cdot A \\ &= x^4yz^2 + x^2yz^2 + (yz^2i + xz^2j + 2xyzk) \cdot A \\ &= x^4yz^2 + x^2yz^2 + (2x^2yz^2 + 8xy^3z^3 + 3x^4yz^2 \\ &\quad - 3x^2yz^2 - 8xy^3z^3 - 4x^4yz^2) \\ &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

故  $B = xyz^2A$  是管形场.

7. 设  $B$  为无源场  $A$  的矢势量,  $\varphi(x, y, z)$  为具有二阶连续偏导数的任意函数, 证明  $B + \operatorname{grad} \varphi$  亦为矢量场  $A$  的矢势量.

证 由条件知有  $\operatorname{rot} B = A$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rot}(B + \operatorname{grad} \varphi) &= \operatorname{rot} B + \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} \varphi) \\ &= A + 0 = A,\end{aligned}$$

所以  $B + \operatorname{grad} \varphi$  亦为矢量场  $A$  的矢势量.

8. 是否存在矢量场  $B$ , 使得:

$$(1) \operatorname{rot} B = xi + yj + zk?$$

$$(2) \operatorname{rot} B = y^2i + z^2j + x^2k?$$

若存在, 求出  $B$ .

解 (1) 由于  $\operatorname{div}(xi + yj + zk) = 3 \neq 0$ ,

故  $xi + yj + zk$  不是管形场, 从而不存在矢量场  $B$  (即矢势量) 使

$$\operatorname{rot} B = xi + yj + zk.$$

(2) 由于  $\operatorname{div}(y^2i + z^2j + x^2k) = 0$ ,

故  $y^2i + z^2j + x^2k$  为管形场, 从而存在满足

$$\operatorname{rot} B = y^2i + z^2j + x^2k$$



的矢量场  $B$  (即矢势量), 比如

$$B = Ui + Vj + Wk$$

$$\text{其中 } U = \int_{z_0}^z x^2 dz = \int_{y_0}^y x^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} (z^3 - z_0^3) - x^2(y - y_0),$$

$$V = - \int_{z_0}^z y^2 dz = -y^2(z - z_0),$$

$$W = C,$$

$$\text{即 } B = \left[ \frac{1}{3}(z^3 - z_0^3) - x^2(y - y_0) \right] i - y^2(z - z_0)j + Ck,$$

其中  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为场中任一点,  $C$  为任意常数.

### 9. 证明矢量场

$$A = (2x + y)i + (4y + x + 2z)j + (2y - 6z)k$$

为调和场, 并求其调和函数.

$$\text{解 } DA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{有 } \operatorname{div} A = 2 + 4 - 6 = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{rot} A = (2 - 2)i + (0 - 0)j + (1 - 1)k = 0,$$

故  $A$  为调和场. 其调和函数  $u$  由公式有

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \int_0^x P(x, 0, 0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y, 0) dy + \int_0^z R(x, y, z) dz + C \\ &= \int_0^x 2x dx + \int_0^y (4y + x) dy + \int_0^z (2y - 6z) dz + C \\ &= x^2 + 2y^2 + xy + 2yz - 3z^2 + C. \end{aligned}$$

10. 已知  $u = 3x^2z - y^2z^3 + 4x^3y + 2x - 3y - 5$ , 求  $\Delta u$ .

[提示:  $\Delta u = \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u)$ .]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \operatorname{grad} u &= (6xz + 12x^2y + 2)i + (-2yz^3 + 4x^3 - 3)j \\ &\quad + (3x^2 - 3y^2z^2)k, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) \\ &= 6z + 24xy - 2z^3 - 6y^2z. \end{aligned}$$

• • •

11. 若函数  $\varphi(x, y, z)$  满足拉普拉斯方程  $\Delta\varphi = 0$ , 证明梯度场  $\text{grad } \varphi$  为调和场.

证 由所给条件有  $\text{div}(\text{grad } \varphi) = \Delta\varphi = 0$ .  
 又根据旋度运算的基本公式, 有

$$\text{rot}(\text{grad } \varphi) = 0,$$

所以梯度场  $\text{grad } \varphi$  为调和场.

12. 设  $r$  为矢径  $\boldsymbol{r} = xi + yj + zk$  的模, 证明

$$(1) \Delta(\ln r) = \frac{1}{r^2};$$

$$(2) \Delta r^n = n(n+1)r^{n-2} \quad (n \text{ 为常数}).$$

$$\text{证} \quad (1) \text{grad}(\ln r) = \frac{1}{r} \text{grad } r = \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\ln r) &= \text{div}[\text{grad}(\ln r)] = \text{div} \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \text{div } \boldsymbol{r} + \text{grad} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \\ &= \frac{3}{r^2} - 2r^{-4}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{1}{r^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{grad } r^n = nr^{n-2}\boldsymbol{r},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta r^n &= \text{div}(\text{grad } r^n) = \text{div } nr^{n-2}\boldsymbol{r} \\ &= nr^{n-2} \text{div } \boldsymbol{r} + \text{grad}(nr^{n-2}) \cdot \boldsymbol{r} \\ &= 3nr^{n-2} + n(n-2)r^{n-4}(\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}) \\ &= [3n + n(n-2)]r^{n-2} = n(n+1)r^{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

13. 试证矢量场  $\boldsymbol{A} = -2yi - 2xj$  为平面调和场, 并且:

(1) 求出场的力函数  $u$  和势函数  $v$ ;

(2) 画出场的力线与等势线的示意图.

证 记  $P = -2y$ ,  $Q = -2x$ , 则有

$$\text{div } \boldsymbol{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 0 + 0 = 0,$$

$$\text{rot } \boldsymbol{A} = \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \boldsymbol{k} = 0\boldsymbol{k} = 0,$$

故  $A$  为平面调和场.

(1) 由公式, 并取其中  $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{势函数 } v &= - \int_0^x P(x, 0) dx - \int_0^y Q(x, y) dy + C \\ &= - \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y 2x dy + C = 2xy + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{力函数 } u &= \int_0^x -Q(x, 0) dx + \int_0^y P(x, y) dy + C' \\ &= \int_0^x 2x dx - \int_0^y 2y dy = x^2 - y^2 + C'. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 分别令  $u$  与  $v$  等于常数, 就得到

$$\text{力线方程} \quad x^2 - y^2 = C_1,$$

$$\text{等势线方程} \quad xy = C_2.$$

二者均为双曲线族, 但对称轴相差  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  角, 如图 9 所示.

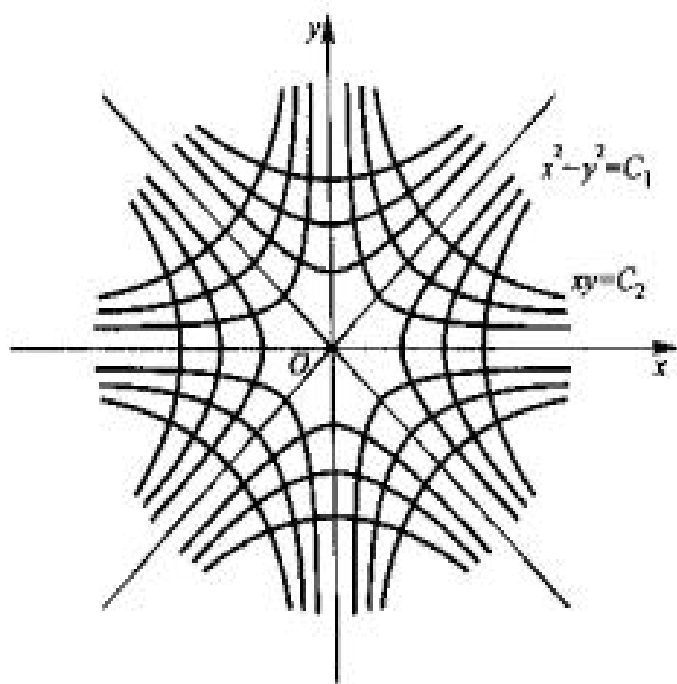


图 9

14. 已知平面调和场的力函数  $u = x^2 - y^2 + xy$ , 求场的势函数  $v$  及场矢量  $A$ .

解 力函数  $u$  与势函数  $v$  之间满足如下关系:

$$u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x.$$

由

$$v_y = u_x = 2x + y,$$

有

$$v = \int (2x + y) dy = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi(x),$$

由此

$$v_x = 2y + \varphi'(x).$$

又由于

$$v_x = -u_y = 2y - x,$$

与前式相比, 即知  $\varphi'(x) = -x$ , 所以  $\varphi(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$ ,

从而得势函数  $v = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}(y^2 - x^2) + C$ .

于是, 场矢量

$$A = -\text{grad } v = (x - 2y)i - (2x + y)j.$$

## 习题 7 解答

1. 证明  $\nabla \times (uA) = u \nabla \times A + \nabla u \times A$ .

证  $\nabla \times (uA) = \nabla \times (u_e A) + \nabla \times (uA_e),$

其中

$$\nabla \times (u_e A) = u_e \nabla \times A = u \nabla \times A,$$

$$\nabla \times (uA_e) = \nabla u \times A_e = \nabla u \times A,$$

所以

$$\nabla \times (uA) = u \nabla \times A + \nabla u \times A.$$

2. 证明  $\nabla(A \cdot B) = A \times (\nabla \times B) + (A \cdot \nabla)B + B \times (\nabla \times A) + (B \cdot \nabla)A$ .

[提示:  $c(a \cdot b) = (a \cdot c)b + a \times (c \times b).$ ]

证  $\nabla(A \cdot B) = \nabla(A_e \cdot B) + \nabla(A \cdot B_e).$

按提示  $\nabla(A_e \cdot B) = (A_e \cdot \nabla)B + A_e \times (\nabla \times B)$

$$= (A \cdot \nabla)B + A \times (\nabla \times B),$$

$$\nabla(A \cdot B_e) = \nabla(B_e \cdot A) = (B \cdot \nabla)A + B \times (\nabla \times A),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(A \cdot B) &= A \times (\nabla \times B) + (A \cdot \nabla)B \\ &\quad + B \times (\nabla \times A) + (B \cdot \nabla)A. \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明  $(A \cdot \nabla)A = \frac{1}{2}\nabla(A)^2 - A \times (\nabla \times A).$

证 在上题中, 令  $B = A$ , 得

$$\nabla(A)^2 = 2A \times (\nabla \times A) + 2(A \cdot \nabla)A.$$

移项即得  $(A \cdot \nabla)A = \frac{1}{2}(A)^2 - A \times (\nabla \times A).$

4. 证明  $(A \cdot \nabla)u = A \cdot \nabla u.$

证 
$$\begin{aligned} (A \cdot \nabla)u &= A_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + A_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ &= (A_x i + A_y j + A_z k) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} k \right) \\ &= A \cdot \nabla u. \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明  $\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla v.$

证 
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(uv) &= \nabla \cdot [\nabla(uv)] = \nabla \cdot [u\nabla v + v\nabla u] \\ &= \nabla \cdot [u_r \nabla v] + \nabla \cdot [u(\nabla v)_c] \\ &\quad + \nabla \cdot [v_c \nabla u] + \nabla \cdot [v(\nabla u)_c] \\ &= u_r \nabla^2 v + \nabla u \cdot (\nabla v)_c + v_c \nabla^2 u \\ &\quad + \nabla v \cdot (\nabla u)_c \\ &= u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla v. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设  $a, b$  为常矢,  $r = xi + yj + zk$ ,  $r = |r|$ , 证明

(1)  $\nabla(r \cdot a) = a$ ;

(2)  $\nabla \cdot (ra) = \frac{1}{r}(r \cdot a)$ ;

(3)  $\nabla \times (ra) = \frac{1}{r}(r \times a)$ ;

(4)  $\nabla \times [(r \cdot a)b] = a \times b$ ;

(5)  $\nabla(|a \times r|^2) = 2[(a \cdot a)r - (a \cdot r)a].$

[提示: 利用公式  $(a \times b) \cdot (c \times d) = (a \cdot c)(b \cdot d) - (a \cdot d)(b \cdot c).$ ]

证 (1) 设  $a = a_x i + a_y j + a_z k$ , 则

$$\nabla(r \cdot a) = \nabla(xa_x + ya_y + za_z) = a_x i + a_y j + a_z k = a.$$

(2)  $\nabla \cdot (ra) = \nabla r \cdot a = \frac{1}{r}r \cdot a = \frac{1}{r}(r \cdot a).$

$$(3) \quad \nabla \times (ra) = \nabla r \times a = \frac{1}{r} r \times a = \frac{1}{r} (r \times a).$$

$$(4) \quad \nabla \times [(r \cdot a)b] = \nabla(r \cdot a) \times b.$$

由(1)知  $\nabla(r \cdot a) = a$ , 所以有

$$\nabla \times [(r \cdot a)b] = a \times b.$$

$$(5) \quad \nabla(|a \times r|^2) = \nabla[(a \times r) \cdot (a \times r)].$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{(按提示)}} \nabla[(a \cdot a)(r \cdot r) - (a \cdot r)^2] \\ &= \nabla[(a \cdot a)r^2 - (a \cdot r)^2] \\ &= (a \cdot a)\nabla r^2 - 2(a \cdot r)\nabla(a \cdot r) \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{由(1)知}} 2(a \cdot a)r \frac{r}{r} - 2(a \cdot r)a \\ &= 2[(a \cdot a)r - (a \cdot r)a]. \end{aligned}$$

\*7. 已知函数  $u$  与无源场  $A$  分别满足:

$$\Delta u = F(x, y, z),$$

$$\Delta A = -G(x, y, z).$$

求证  $B = \nabla u + \nabla \times A$  满足如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot B = F(x, y, z), \\ \nabla \times B = G(x, y, z). \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证} \quad \nabla \cdot B = \nabla \cdot (\nabla u + \nabla \times A) = \Delta u + \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{(旋度场无源)}} \Delta u + 0 = F(x, y, z),$$

$$\nabla \times B = \nabla \times (\nabla u + \nabla \times A) = \nabla \times (\nabla u)$$

$$+ \nabla \times (\nabla \times A)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{(梯度场无旋, 及公式(18))}} 0 + \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) - \Delta A$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{(A 为无源场)}} 0 + 0 - \Delta A$$

$$= G(x, y, z).$$

\*8. 设  $S$  为区域  $\Omega$  的边界曲面,  $n$  为  $S$  的向外单位法矢,  $f$  与  $g$  均为  $\Omega$  中的调和函数, 证明

$$(1) \quad \oint_S f \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 dV;$$

$$(2) \quad \oint_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dS = \oint_S g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad (1) \quad \oint_S f \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS &= \oint_S f \nabla f \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS = \oint_S f \nabla f \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{(由格林第一公式)}} \iiint_{\Omega} (\nabla f \cdot \nabla f + f \Delta f) dV \\ &\xrightarrow{(f \text{ 为调和函数})} \iiint_{\Omega} (\nabla f \cdot \nabla f + 0) dV \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 dV. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \oint_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dS - \oint_S g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS &= \oint_S (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS \\ &= \oint_S (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{(由格林第二公式)}} \iiint_{\Omega} (f \Delta g \\ &\quad - g \Delta f) dV \\ &\xrightarrow{(f, g \text{ 均为调和函数})} \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dV = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\oint_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} dS = \oint_S g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS.$$

## 习题 8 解答

1. 下列曲线坐标构成的坐标系是否正交? 为什么?

(1) 曲线坐标 $(\xi, \theta, z)$ , 它与直角坐标 $(x, y, z)$ 的关系是:

$$x = a \cosh \xi \cos \theta, \quad y = a \sinh \xi \sin \theta, \quad z = z \quad (a > 0);$$

(2) 曲线坐标 $(\rho, \theta, z)$ , 它与直角坐标 $(x, y, z)$ 的关系是:

$$x = a \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = b \rho \sin \theta, \quad z = z \quad (a, b > 0, a \neq b).$$

解 (1) 在曲线坐标系 $(\xi, \theta, z)$ 中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r} &= x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k} \\ &= a \cosh \xi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + a \sinh \xi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \xi} = a \sinh \xi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + a \cosh \xi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \theta} = -a \cosh \xi \sin \theta \mathbf{i} + a \sinh \xi \cos \theta \mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial z} = 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}.$$

显然有

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial z} = 0,$$

所以, 曲线坐标系 $(\xi, \theta, z)$ 是正交的.

(2) 在曲线坐标系 $(\rho, \theta, z)$ 中, 有



$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{r} &= x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k} \\
&= a\rho\cos\theta\mathbf{i} + b\rho\sin\theta\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}, \\
\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\rho} &= a\cos\theta\mathbf{i} + b\sin\theta\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}, \\
\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\theta} &= -a\rho\sin\theta\mathbf{i} + b\rho\cos\theta\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}, \\
\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial z} &= 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}.
\end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\rho} \cdot \frac{\partial\mathbf{r}}{\partial\theta} = -a^2\rho\sin\theta\cos\theta + b^2\rho\sin\theta\cos\theta$   
 $= \rho\sin\theta\cos\theta(b^2 - a^2) \neq 0$  (因  $a \neq b$ ),

所以, 曲线坐标系  $(\rho, \theta, z)$  不是正交的.

2. 计算前题两种曲线坐标系中的拉梅系数.

解 (1) 因曲线坐标系  $(\xi, \theta, z)$  是正交的, 根据

$$x = a\operatorname{ch}\xi\cos\theta, \quad y = a\operatorname{sh}\xi\sin\theta, \quad z = z,$$

有 
$$\begin{aligned}
dx &= a\operatorname{sh}\xi\cos\theta d\xi - a\operatorname{ch}\xi\sin\theta d\theta, \\
dy &= a\operatorname{ch}\xi\sin\theta d\xi + a\operatorname{sh}\xi\cos\theta d\theta, \\
dz &= dz.
\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 &= a^2(\operatorname{sh}^2\xi\cos^2\theta + \operatorname{ch}^2\xi\sin^2\theta)(d\xi^2 + d\theta^2) + dz^2 \\
&= a^2(\operatorname{ch}^2\xi - \cos^2\theta)(d\xi^2 + d\theta^2) + dz^2,
\end{aligned}$$

故拉梅系数为:

$$H_\xi = H_\theta = a\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2\xi - \cos^2\theta} \quad (H_z = 1),$$

$$(\text{或}) = a\sqrt{\operatorname{sh}^2\xi + \sin^2\theta}.$$

(2) 因曲线坐标系  $(\rho, \theta, z)$  不是正交的, 故不能用上面的方法来求. 根据

$$x = a\rho\cos\theta, \quad y = b\rho\sin\theta, \quad z = z,$$

按定义有

$$H_\rho^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta,$$

$$H_\theta^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 = a^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$H_z^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}\right)^2 = 1,$$

由此得拉梅系数为:

$$H_\rho = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad H_\theta = \rho \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta}, \quad H_z = 1.$$

在下列各题中,  $(\rho, \varphi, z)$  为柱面坐标,  $(r, \theta, \varphi)$  为球面坐标.

3. 已知  $u(\rho, \varphi, z) = \rho^2 \cos \varphi + z^2 \sin \varphi$ , 求  $A = \text{grad } u$  及  $\text{div } A$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad A = \text{grad } u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \mathbf{e}_\varphi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \mathbf{e}_z \\ &= 2\rho \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} (z^2 \cos \varphi - \rho^2 \sin \varphi) \mathbf{e}_\varphi + 2z \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_z. \\ \text{div } A &= \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial(\rho A_z)}{\partial z} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ 4\rho \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\rho} (z^2 \sin \varphi + \rho^2 \cos \varphi) + 2\rho \sin \varphi \right] \\ &= \left( 2 - \frac{z^2}{\rho^2} \right) \sin \varphi + 3 \cos \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

4. 已知  $A(\rho, \varphi, z) = \rho \cos^2 \varphi \mathbf{e}_\rho + \rho \sin \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi$ , 求  $\text{rot } A$ .

解 在柱面坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } A &= \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_\rho & \rho \mathbf{e}_\varphi & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_\rho & \rho A_\varphi & A_z \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_\rho & \rho \mathbf{e}_\varphi & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \rho \cos^2 \varphi & \rho^2 \sin \varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} [0 \mathbf{e}_\rho + 0 \mathbf{e}_\varphi + (2\rho \sin \varphi + 2\rho \cos \varphi \sin \varphi) \mathbf{e}_z] \\ &= (2 \sin \varphi + \sin 2\varphi) \mathbf{e}_z. \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明  $A(\rho, \varphi, z) = \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \cos \varphi e_\rho - \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \sin \varphi e_\varphi + b^2 e_z$  为调和场.

证 在柱面坐标系中

$$\operatorname{div} A = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial(\rho A_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial(\rho A_z)}{\partial z} \right],$$

$$\operatorname{rot} A = \left[ \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial z} \right] e_\rho + \left[ \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \rho} \right] e_\varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial(\rho A_\varphi)}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \varphi} \right] e_z.$$

$$\text{已知 } A_\rho = \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \cos \varphi, A_\varphi = -\left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \sin \varphi, A_z = b^2,$$

代入上面二式, 即得

$$\operatorname{div} A = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{\rho} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \cos \varphi + 0 = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{rot} A = 0 e_\rho + 0 e_\varphi + \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ -\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \sin \varphi + \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{\rho^2}\right) \sin \varphi \right] e_z = 0.$$

所以  $A(\rho, \varphi, z)$  为调和场.

6. 求空间一点  $M$  的矢径  $r = \vec{OM}$  在柱面坐标系和球面坐标系中的表示式; 并由此证明  $r$  在这两种坐标系中的散度都等于 3.

[提示: 参看第四章第二节例 3.]

解 (1) 在柱面坐标系中

$$r = \rho \cos \varphi i + \rho \sin \varphi j + z k,$$

又由第四章第二节例 3 中的表二知

$$i = \cos \varphi e_\rho - \sin \varphi e_\varphi, \quad j = \sin \varphi e_\rho + \cos \varphi e_\varphi, \quad k = e_z,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \rho \cos \varphi (\cos \varphi e_\rho - \sin \varphi e_\varphi) + \rho \sin \varphi (\sin \varphi e_\rho + \cos \varphi e_\varphi) + z e_z \\ &= \rho e_\rho + z e_z. \end{aligned}$$

由此有

$$\operatorname{div} r = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{\partial(\rho r_\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial r_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial(\rho r_z)}{\partial z} \right] = \frac{1}{\rho} (2\rho + \rho) = 3.$$

(2) 在球面坐标系中

$$\boldsymbol{r} = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{i} + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{j} + r \cos \theta \boldsymbol{k}$$

又由第四章第二节例 3 中的表三知

$$\boldsymbol{i} = \sin \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta - \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\boldsymbol{j} = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\boldsymbol{k} = \cos \theta \boldsymbol{e}_r - \sin \theta \boldsymbol{e}_\theta,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{r} &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta - \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi) \\ &\quad + r \sin \theta \sin \varphi (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi) \\ &\quad + r \cos \theta (\cos \theta \boldsymbol{e}_r - \sin \theta \boldsymbol{e}_\theta) \\ &= r \boldsymbol{e}_r + 0 \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + 0 \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi = r \boldsymbol{e}_r. \end{aligned}$$

由此有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{r} &= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \left[ \sin \theta \frac{\partial (r^2 r_r)}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial (\sin \theta r_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + r \frac{\partial r_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r^3}{\partial r} = 3. \end{aligned}$$

7. 求常矢  $\boldsymbol{C} = C_1 \boldsymbol{i} + C_2 \boldsymbol{j} + C_3 \boldsymbol{k}$  在球面坐标系中的表示式.

解 由前题中  $\boldsymbol{i}, \boldsymbol{j}, \boldsymbol{k}$  在球面坐标系中的表示式, 就得到

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{C} &= C_1 (\sin \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + \cos \theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta - \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi) \\ &\quad + C_2 (\sin \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + \cos \theta \sin \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi) \\ &\quad + C_3 (\cos \theta \boldsymbol{e}_r - \sin \theta \boldsymbol{e}_\theta) \\ &= (C_1 \sin \theta \cos \varphi + C_2 \sin \theta \sin \varphi + C_3 \cos \theta) \boldsymbol{e}_r \\ &\quad + (C_1 \cos \theta \cos \varphi + C_2 \cos \theta \sin \varphi - C_3 \sin \theta) \boldsymbol{e}_\theta \\ &\quad + (C_2 \cos \varphi - C_1 \sin \varphi) \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

8. 已知  $u(r, \theta, \varphi) = \left( ar^2 + \frac{1}{r^3} \right) \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi$ , 求  $\operatorname{grad} \varphi$ .

解 在球面坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{grad} u &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \boldsymbol{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \boldsymbol{e}_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \boldsymbol{e}_\varphi \\ &= \left( 2ar - \frac{3}{r^4} \right) \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_r + 2 \left( ar + \frac{1}{r^4} \right) \cos 2\theta \cos \varphi \boldsymbol{e}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$-2\left(ar + \frac{1}{r^4}\right)\cos\theta\sin\varphi e_\varphi.$$

9. 已知  $u(r, \theta, \varphi) = 2r\sin\theta + r^2\cos\varphi$ , 求  $\Delta u$ .

解 在球面坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta u &= \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left[\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r^2\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\sin\theta\frac{\partial u}{\partial\theta}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin\theta}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial\varphi^2}\right] \\&= \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left[\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(2r^2\sin\theta + 2r^3\cos\varphi) + \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}(r\sin 2\theta) - \frac{r^2\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}\right] \\&= \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left[4r\sin^2\theta + 6r^2\sin\theta\cos\varphi + 2r\cos 2\theta - \frac{r^2\cos\varphi}{\sin\theta}\right] \\&= \frac{4\sin\theta}{r} + 6\cos\varphi + \frac{2\cos 2\theta}{r\sin\theta} - \frac{\cos\varphi}{\sin^2\theta}.\end{aligned}$$

10. 已知  $A(r, \theta, \varphi) = \frac{2\cos\theta}{r^3}e_r + \frac{\sin\theta}{r^3}e_\theta$ , 求  $\operatorname{div} A$ .

解 在球面坐标系中

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{div} A &= \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left[\sin\theta\frac{\partial(r^2A_r)}{\partial r} + r\frac{\partial(\sin\theta A_\theta)}{\partial\theta} + r\frac{\partial A_\varphi}{\partial\varphi}\right] \\&= \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left[\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{2\cos\theta}{r}\right) + r\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\left(\frac{\sin^2\theta}{r^3}\right)\right] \\&= \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta}\left[\sin\theta\left(-\frac{2\cos\theta}{r^2}\right) + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{r^2}\right] \\&= -\frac{2\cos\theta}{r^4} + \frac{2\cos\theta}{r^4} = 0 \quad (r \neq 0).\end{aligned}$$

11. 证明  $A(r, \theta, \varphi) = 2r\sin\theta e_r + r\cos\theta e_\theta - \frac{\sin\varphi}{r\sin\theta}e_\varphi$  为有势场, 并求其势函数.

证 在球面坐标系中

$$\operatorname{rot} A = \frac{1}{r^2\sin\theta} \begin{vmatrix} e_r & re_\theta & r\sin\theta e_\varphi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} \\ A_r & rA_\theta & r\sin\theta A_\varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r & r\mathbf{e}_\theta & r\sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\varphi \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \\ 2r\sin \theta & r^2 \cos \theta & -\sin \varphi \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} [0\mathbf{e}_r + 0\mathbf{e}_\theta + 0\mathbf{e}_\varphi] = \mathbf{0},
\end{aligned}$$

故  $\mathbf{A}$  为有势场. 因此存在势函数  $v(r, \theta, \varphi)$  满足  $\mathbf{A} = -\text{grad } v$ , 即

$$\mathbf{A} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\mathbf{e}_r - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}\mathbf{e}_\theta - \frac{1}{r\sin \theta}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}\mathbf{e}_\varphi.$$

由此得到三个方程:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -2r\sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = -r^2 \cos \theta, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} = \sin \varphi.$$

由第一个方程得

$$v = -\int 2r\sin \theta dr = -r^2 \sin \theta + f(\theta, \varphi),$$

由此 
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} = -r^2 \cos \theta + f'_\theta(\theta, \varphi)$$

比第二个方程比较, 知  $f'_\theta(\theta, \varphi) = 0$ , 故  $f(\theta, \varphi) = g(\varphi)$ , 于是

$$v = -r^2 \sin \theta + g(\varphi),$$

由此 
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} = g'(\varphi).$$

与第三个方程比较, 知  $g'(\varphi) = \sin \varphi$ , 故  $g(\varphi) = -\cos \varphi + C$

于是得所求之势函数为

$$v = -r^2 \sin \theta - \cos \varphi + C.$$

12. 求柱面坐标系中单位矢量  $\mathbf{e}_\rho$ ,  $\mathbf{e}_\varphi$ ,  $\mathbf{e}_z$  的各偏导数.

解 在柱面坐标系中:  $H_\rho = 1$ ,  $H_\varphi = \rho$ ,  $H_z = 1$ . 于是

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\rho}{\partial \rho} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\mathbf{e}_z}{H_z} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial z} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\rho}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial \rho} = \mathbf{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\rho}{\partial z} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_z}{H_z} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial \rho} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\varphi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\rho}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial \varphi} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_z}{H_z} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} - \frac{\mathbf{e}_\rho}{H_\rho} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \rho} = -\mathbf{e}_\rho,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_z}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_z}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\rho}{H_z} \frac{\partial H_\rho}{\partial z} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_z}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_z} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial z} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_z}{\partial z} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_\rho}{H_\rho} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} = \mathbf{0}.$$

13. 计算球面坐标系中单位矢量  $\mathbf{e}_r$ ,  $\mathbf{e}_\theta$ ,  $\mathbf{e}_\varphi$  的各偏导数.

解 在球面坐标系中:  $H_r = 1$ ,  $H_\theta = r$ ,  $H_\varphi = r \sin \theta$ . 于是

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_r}{\partial r} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_\theta}{H_\theta} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_r}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\theta}{H_r} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial r} = \mathbf{e}_\theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_r}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_r} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} = \sin \theta \mathbf{e}_\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial r} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{H_\theta} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \theta} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{H_r} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial r} = -\mathbf{e}_r,$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\theta}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\varphi}{H_\theta} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \theta} = \cos \varphi \mathbf{e}_\varphi.$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\varphi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_\theta}{H_\varphi} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \varphi} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_r}{H_r} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{\mathbf{e}_\theta}{H_\theta} \frac{\partial H_\varphi}{\partial \theta} = -\sin \theta \mathbf{e}_r - \cos \theta \mathbf{e}_\theta.$$

14. 已知  $A(r, \theta, \varphi) = r^2 \sin \varphi e_r + 2r \cos \theta e_\theta + \sin \theta e_\varphi$ , 求  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial \varphi}$ .

解  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial \varphi} = r^2 \left( \cos \varphi e_r + \sin \varphi \frac{\partial e_r}{\partial \varphi} \right) + 2r \cos \theta \frac{\partial e_\theta}{\partial \varphi} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial e_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}.$

由前题知:  $\frac{\partial e_r}{\partial \varphi} = \sin \theta e_\varphi, \quad \frac{\partial e_\theta}{\partial \varphi} = \cos \theta e_\varphi,$   
 $\frac{\partial e_\varphi}{\partial \varphi} = -\sin \theta e_r - \cos \theta e_\theta,$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial \varphi} &= r^2 \cos \varphi e_r + r^2 \sin \varphi \sin \theta e_\varphi + 2r \cos^2 \theta e_\varphi \\ &\quad + \sin \theta (-\sin \theta e_r - \cos \theta e_\theta) \\ &= (r^2 \cos \varphi - \sin^2 \theta) e_r - \sin \theta \cos \theta e_\theta \\ &\quad + (r^2 \sin \varphi \sin \theta + 2r \cos^2 \theta) e_\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

### 习题 9 解答

1. 在椭圆柱面坐标系中, 令  $\operatorname{ch} u = \xi$ ,  $\cos v = \eta$ ,  $z = \zeta$ , 试求拉梅系数  $H_\xi$ ,  $H_\eta$ ,  $H_\zeta$ .

解 此时坐标  $\xi$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\zeta$  与直角坐标  $(x, y, z)$  的关系为

$$x = a\xi\eta, \quad y = a\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\sqrt{1 - \eta^2}, \quad z = \zeta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_\xi^2 &= \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 = a^2 \eta^2 + \frac{a^2 \xi^2 (1 - \eta^2)}{\xi^2 - 1} + 0 \\ &= a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{\xi^2 - 1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_\eta^2 &= \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 = a^2 \xi^2 + \frac{a^2 \eta^2 (\xi^2 - 1)}{1 - \eta^2} + 0 \\ &= a^2 \frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{1 - \eta^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$H_\zeta^2 = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \zeta} \right)^2 = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1.$$



故拉梅系数为

$$H_{\xi} = a \sqrt{\frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{\xi^2 - 1}}, \quad H_{\eta} = a \sqrt{\frac{\xi^2 - \eta^2}{1 - \eta^2}}, \quad H_{\zeta} = 1.$$

2. 设另一种旋转抛物面坐标  $(\xi, \eta, \varphi)$ , 它与直角坐标的关系为

$$x = \sqrt{\xi\eta} \cos \varphi, \quad y = \sqrt{\xi\eta} \sin \varphi, \quad z = \frac{1}{2}(\xi - \eta).$$

(1) 求此种坐标系的坐标曲面;

(2) 求拉梅系数  $H_{\xi}$ ,  $H_{\eta}$ ,  $H_{\varphi}$ .

解 (1) 容易求得坐标曲面为

$\xi = \text{常数}$ : 为绕  $Oz$  轴负向的旋转抛物面

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

$\eta = \text{常数}$ : 为绕  $Oz$  轴正向的旋转抛物面

$$z + \frac{\eta}{2} = \frac{1}{2\eta}(x^2 + y^2),$$

$\varphi = \text{常数}$ : 为以  $Oz$  轴为界的半平面

$$y = \tan \varphi x.$$

(2) 求拉梅系数:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\xi}^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\eta}{4\xi} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{\eta}{4\xi} \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\eta + \xi}{4\xi}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\eta}^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\xi}{4\eta} \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{\xi}{4\eta} \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\xi + \eta}{4\eta}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\varphi}^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 \\ &= \xi\eta \sin^2 \varphi + \xi\eta \cos^2 \varphi + 0^2 = \xi\eta. \end{aligned}$$

故拉梅系数为

$$H_{\xi} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\xi + \eta}{\xi}}, \quad H_{\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\xi + \eta}{\eta}}, \quad H_{\varphi} = \sqrt{\xi \eta}.$$

3. 计算积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$  所围成的空间区域.

解 用长球面坐标, 此时将所给曲面方程与此坐标系中的一种坐标曲面, 即长球面方程

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 \operatorname{sh}^2 u} + \frac{z^2}{a^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 u} = 1$$

比较, 可知存在常数  $u_0$  及  $a$  满足

$$a \operatorname{sh} u_0 = 3, \quad a \operatorname{ch} u_0 = 4, \quad a^2 = 4^2 - 3^2 = 7.$$

于是积分

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV &= \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{a \operatorname{sh} u \sin v} H_u H_v H_{\varphi} du dv d\varphi \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} a^2 (\operatorname{sh}^2 u + \sin^2 v) du dv d\varphi \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{u_0} du \int_0^{\pi} (\operatorname{sh}^2 u + \sin^2 v) dv \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \left[ \int_0^{u_0} \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2u - 1) du \int_0^{\pi} dv + \int_0^{u_0} du \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2v) dv \right] \\ &= 2\pi a^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sh} 2u_0 - \frac{u_0}{2} \right) \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} u_0 \right] \\ &= \pi^2 a^2 \operatorname{sh} u_0 \operatorname{ch} u_0 = 3 \times 4 \times \pi^2 = 12 \pi^2. \end{aligned}$$

4. 试用旋转抛物面坐标, 计算由以下二旋转抛物面

$$z + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \quad \text{与} \quad z - \frac{9}{2} = -\frac{1}{18}(x^2 + y^2)$$

所围成的空间区域的体积.

解 所给曲面方程, 正好与旋转抛物面坐标系中当  $\xi = 1$  与

$\eta = 3$  时的两种坐标曲面相同，于是所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \iiint_{\Omega} H_{\xi} H_{\eta} H_{\varphi} d\xi d\eta d\varphi \\
 &= \iiint_{\Omega} (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \xi \eta d\xi d\eta d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 d\xi \int_0^3 (\xi^3 \eta + \xi \eta^3) d\eta \\
 &= 2\pi \left( \int_0^1 \xi^3 d\xi \int_0^3 \eta d\eta + \int_0^1 \xi d\xi \int_0^3 \eta^3 d\eta \right) \\
 &= 2\pi \left( \frac{9}{8} + \frac{81}{8} \right) = \frac{45}{2} \pi = 22.5\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$