Chapter 15

矢量分析应用

在本章中,我们将介绍CALC菜单中的许多函数,这些函数适用于标量和矢量字段的分析。CALC菜单在第13章中详细介绍。特别是,在DERIV&INTEG菜单中,我们确定了许多在矢量分析中有应用的函数,即

CURL, DIV, HESS, LAPL。对于本章的练习,将角度测量值更改为弧度。

Definitions

在诸如 ϕ (x, y, z) 的空间区域中定义的函数被称为标量场,例如温度,密度和电荷附近的电压。 如果函数由向量定义,即 $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i}+g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j}+h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$,它被称为向量场。

以下运算符(称为"del"或"nabla"运算符)是基于向量的运算符,可应用于标量或向量函数:

$$\nabla [\] = i \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\] + j \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial v} [\] + k \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [\]$$

当此运算符应用于标量函数时,我们可以获得函数的梯度,并且当应用于向量函数时,我们可以获得该函数的散度和卷曲。梯度和发散的组合产生另一个算子,称为标量函数的拉普拉斯算子。接下来介绍这些操作。

梯度和方向导数

标量函数 6 (x, y, z) 的梯度是由...定义的向量函数

$$grad\phi = \nabla \phi = i \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + j \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + k \cdot \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

具有给定单位矢量的函数的梯度的点积表示沿着该特定矢量的函数的变化率。 这种变化率称为函数的方向导数, $D_{u}\phi(x,y,z)=u\bullet\nabla\phi$.

在任何特定点,函数的最大变化率发生在梯度的方向上,即沿着单位矢量 $\mathbf{U} = \nabla \phi / |\nabla \phi|$.

该方向导数的值等于任何点处的梯度的大小 $D_{max}\phi(x,y,z) = \nabla \phi \bullet \nabla \phi / |\nabla \phi| = |\nabla \phi|$

等式 ϕ (x, y, z) = 0表示空间中的表面。 事实证明,该表面上任何点处的 函数梯度都与表面垂直。 因此,可以通过使用第9章中介绍的技术找到与该 点处的曲线相切的平面的方程。

获得渐变的最简单方法是使用CALC菜单中提供的函数DERIV,例如:

一个计算梯度的程序

以下程序可以存储到变量GRADIENT中,它使用函数DERIV来计算X,Y,Z的标量函数的梯度。 其他基本变量的计算将不起作用。 但是,如果您经常在(X,Y,Z)系统中工作,此功能将有助于计算:

$$<<$$
 X Y Z 3 \rightarrow ARRY DERIV $>>$

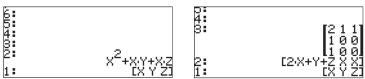
在RPN模式下键入程序。 切换到ALG模式后, 您可以调用函数GRADIENT, 如下例所示:

使用函数HESS获得渐变

The function HESS can be used to obtain the gradient of a function as shown next. As indicated in Chapter 14, function HESS takes as input a function of n independent variables $\phi(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$, and a vector of the functions $['x_1' 'x_2'...'x_n']$. Function HESS returns the Hessian matrix of the function ϕ , defined 函数HESS可用于获得函数的梯度,如下所示。如第14章所示,函数HESS将n个独立变量 $\phi(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ 的函数作为输入,函数的矢量[x1*X2*.....*XN**。函数HESS返回定义的函数 ϕ 的Hessian矩阵

函数HESS返回函数 ϕ 的Hessian矩阵,定义为矩阵H = [hij] = [$\partial \phi/\partial x i \partial x$ j],函数相对于n变量的梯度,grad f = [$\partial \phi/\partial x 1$, $\partial \phi/\partial x 2$, ... $\partial \phi/\partial x n$],以及变量列表['x1"x2'...'xn']。 考虑函数 ϕ (X, Y, Z) = X2 + XY + XZ,我们将在以下示例中以RPN模式将函数HESS应用于此标量字段:

as the matrix $\mathbf{H} = [h_{ij}] = [\partial \phi/\partial x_i \partial x_j]$, the gradient of the function with respect to the n-variables, \mathbf{grad} $\mathbf{f} = [\partial \phi/\partial x_1, \partial \phi/\partial x_2, \dots \partial \phi/\partial x_n]$, and the list of variables $['x_1'\ 'x_2'...'x_n']$. Consider as an example the function $\phi(X,Y,Z) = X^2 + XY + XZ$, we'll apply function HESS to this scalar field in the following example in RPN mode:



Thus, the gradient is [2X+Y+Z, X, X]. Alternatively, one can use function DERIV as follows: DERIV(X^2+X*Y+X*Z, [X, Y, Z]), to obtain the same result. 因此,梯度是[2X+Y+Z, X, X]。或者,可以如下使用函数DERIV: DERIV (X^2+X*Y+X*Z, [X, Y, Z]),以获得相同的结果。

梯度的潜力

Given the vector field, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, if there exists a function $\phi(x,y,z)$, such that $f = \partial \phi/\partial x$, $g = \partial \phi/\partial y$, and $h = \partial \phi/\partial z$, then $\phi(x,y,z)$ is referred to as the potential function for the vector field \mathbf{F} . It follows that $\mathbf{F} = \operatorname{grad} \phi = \nabla \phi$. 给定矢量场, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = \mathbf{f}(x,y,z) + \mathbf{f}($

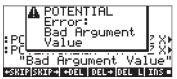
计算器提供功能POTENTIAL,可通过命令目录 (P) CAT)获得,以计算矢量字段的潜在功能(如果存在)。 例如,如果**F**(x,y,z) = **xi** + y**j** + z**k**,则应用函数POTENTIAL,我们发现:

Since function SQ(x) represents x^2 , this results indicates that the potential function for the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, is $\phi(x,y,z) = (x^2+y^2+z^2)/2$.

Notice that the conditions for the existence of $\phi(x,y,z)$, namely, $f=\partial\phi/\partial x$, $g=\partial\phi/\partial y$, and $h=\partial\phi/\partial z$, are equivalent to the conditions: $\partial f/\partial y=\partial g/\partial x$, $\partial f/\partial z=\partial h/\partial x$, and $\partial g/\partial z=\partial h/\partial y$. These conditions provide a quick way to determine if the vector field has an associated potential function. If one of the conditions $\partial f/\partial y=\partial g/\partial x$, $\partial f/\partial z=\partial h/\partial x$, $\partial g/\partial z=\partial h/\partial y$, fails, a potential function $\phi(x,y,z)$ does not exist. In such case, function POTENTIAL returns an error message. For example, the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=(x+y)\mathbf{i}+(x-y+z)\mathbf{j}+xz\mathbf{k}$, does

not have a potential function associated with it, since, $\partial f/\partial z \neq \partial h/\partial x$. The calculator response in this case is shown below:





矢量函数, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i}+g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j}+h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, is defined by taking a "dot-product" of the del operator with the function, i.e.,

$$divF = \nabla \bullet F = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z}$$

Function DIV can be used to calculate the divergence of a vector field. For example, for $\mathbf{F}(X,Y,Z) = [XY,X^2+Y^2+Z^2,YZ]$, the divergence is calculated, in ALG mode, as follows:

函数DIV可用于计算向量场的 发散度。例如,对于 F(X,Y,Z)=[XY,X2+ Y2+Z2,YZ],在ALG模式下 计算发散度,如下:

拉普拉斯

标量函数的梯度的发散产生称为拉普拉斯算子的运算符。 因此,标量函数 ϕ (x, y, z) 的拉普拉斯算子由下式给出

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \nabla \bullet \nabla \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

偏微分方程 $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$ 称为拉普拉斯方程。 函数LAPL可用于计算标量函数的拉普拉斯算子。 例如,要计算函数 ϕ (X, Y, Z) = ($X^2 + Y^2$) cos (Z) 的拉普拉斯算子,请使用:

卷曲 矢量场F(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) i+g(x, y, z) j+h(x, y, z) k 的卷曲由 "a" 定义。del运算符与矢量场的交叉乘积,即

The curl of a vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, is defined by a "cross-product" of the del operator with the vector field, i.e.,

$$curl\mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [] & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [] & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [] \\ f(x, y, z) & g(x, y, z) & h(x, y, z) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{i} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) + \mathbf{j} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \mathbf{k} \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right)$$

矢量场的卷曲可以用函数CURL计算。 例如,对于函数 $F(X, Y, Z) = [XY, X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2, YZ]$,卷曲计算如下:

无旋场与势能函数

In an earlier section in this chapter we introduced function POTENTIAL to calculate the potential function $\phi(x,y,z)$ for a vector field, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, such that $\mathbf{F} = \text{grad } \phi = \nabla \phi$. We also indicated that the conditions for the existence of ϕ , were: $\partial f/\partial y = \partial g/\partial x$, $\partial f/\partial z = \partial h/\partial x$, and $\partial g/\partial z = \partial h/\partial y$. These conditions are equivalent to the vector expression

在本章的前面部分中,我们引入了函数POTENTIAL来计算矢量场的势函数 φ (x, y, z) , F (x, y, z) = f (x, y, z) i+g (x, y, z) j+h (x, y, z) k, 使得F = grad φ = $\nabla \varphi$ 。 我们还指出 φ 存在的条件是: $\partial f/\partial y=\partial g/\partial x$, $\partial f/\partial z=\partial h/\partial x$, $\partial g/\partial z=\partial h/\partial y$ 。 这些条件等同于向量表达式 具有零卷曲的矢量场F (x, y, z)

被称为无旋场。 因此,我们得出
は论,对于无旋场
$$F(x,y,z)$$
 总
是存在势函数 $\phi(x,y,z)$ 。

A vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)$, with zero curl, is known as an <u>irrotational</u> field. Thus, we conclude that a potential function $\phi(x,y,z)$ always exists for an irrotational field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)$.

As an example, in an earlier example we attempted to find a potential function for the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = (x+y)\mathbf{i} + (x-y+z)\mathbf{j} + xz\mathbf{k}$, and got an error message back from function POTENTIAL. To verify that this is a rotational field (i.e., $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ ≠ 0). 我们在这个字段上使用函数CURL: 例如, 在前面的例子中, 我

> CURL([X+Y X-Y+Z X:Z],[X 1) [-1 -Z 0] +SKIP|SKIP+| +DEL | DEL+|DEL L| INS •

们试图找到矢量场 F(x, y, z) = (x+y) i+ (x-y + z) j + xzk的潜在函 数,并得到一个错误从功能 POTENTIAL回来的消息。 为了验证这是一个旋转场

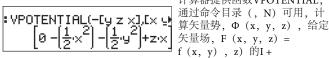
另一方面, 矢量场F(x, y, z) = xi + yj + zk确实是无旋转的, 如下所示:

: CURL([X+Y X-Y+Z X/Z],[X '* : CURL([X Y Z],[X Y Z]) +SKIP|SKIP+ +DEL | DEL+ |DEL | L | INS =

给定矢量场F(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) i + g(x, y, z) j + h(x, y, z) k, 如果存 在矢量函数 Φ (x, y, z) = ϕ (x, y, z) $i+\psi$ (x, y, z) $j+\eta$ (x, y, z) k, 使 矢量潜力 得 $F = \text{Curl}\Phi = \nabla x \Phi$, 则函数 Φ (x, y, z) 被称为F (x, y, z) 的矢量势。

Given a vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, if there exists a vector function $\Phi(x,y,z) = \phi(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + \psi(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + \eta(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, such that $\mathbf{F} = \text{curl } \Phi = \nabla$ $\times \Phi$, then function $\Phi(x,y,z)$ is referred to as the <u>vector potential</u> of $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)$.

The calculator provides function VPOTENTIAL, available through the command catalog (\overrightarrow{P} _ \overrightarrow{CAT}), to calculate the vector potential, $\Phi(x,y,z)$, given the vector field, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + g(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$. For example, given the vector field, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = -(y\mathbf{i}+z\mathbf{j}+x\mathbf{k})$, function VPOTENTIAL produces

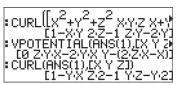


i.e., $\Phi(x,y,z) = -x^2/2\mathbf{i} + (-y^2/2+zx)\mathbf{k}$.

计算器提供函数VPOTENTIAL, 通过命令目录 (, N) 可用, 计 |+z·x | 矢量场, F (x, y, z) = f (x, y), z) 的I+ G(X, Y, Z)J+H(X, Y, Z) K。例如, 给定矢 量场, F(x, y, z) = -(yi + zj +xk), 函数VPOTENTIAL产生

It should be indicated that there is more than one possible vector potential functions Φ for a given vector field **F**. For example, the following screen shot shows that the curl of the vector function $\Phi_1 = [X^2+Y^2+Z^2,XYZ,X+Y+Z]$ is the vector $\mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \Phi_2 = [1-XY, 2Z-1, ZY-2Y]$. Application of function VPOTENTIAL 应该指出,对于给定的矢量场F,存在多于一个可能的矢量势函数 Φ 。例如,下面的屏幕截图显示 矢量函数的卷曲 Φ 1= [X2 + Y2 + Z2, XYZ, X + Y + Z]是矢量F = $\nabla \times \Phi$ 2= [1-XY, 2Z-1, ZY-2Y]。 功能VPOTENTIAL的应用

produces the vector potential function $\Phi_2 = [0, ZYX-2YX, Y-(2ZX-X)]$, which is different from Φ_1 . The last command in the screen shot shows that indeed $\mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \Phi_2$. Thus, a vector potential function is not uniquely determined.

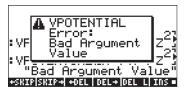


给定矢量场的分量 $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) i + g(x, y, z) j + h(x, y, z) k, 以及矢量势函数的Φ(x, y, z) = <math>\phi(x, y, z) i + \psi(x, y, z) j + \eta(x, y, z) k = f = \partial \eta / \partial y - \partial \psi / \partial x 有 美, g = \partial \phi / \partial z - \partial \eta /$

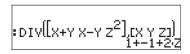
The components of the given vector field, $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + g(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + h(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, and those of the vector potential function, $\Phi(x,y,z) = \phi(x,y,z)\mathbf{i} + \psi(x,y,z)\mathbf{j} + \eta(x,y,z)\mathbf{k}$, are related by $f = \partial \eta/\partial y - \partial \psi/\partial x$, $g = \partial \phi/\partial z - \partial \eta/\partial x$, and $h = \partial \psi/\partial x - \partial \phi/\partial y$.

A condition for function $\Phi(x,y,z)$ to exists is that div $\mathbf{F} = \nabla \bullet \mathbf{F} = 0$, i.e., $\partial f/\partial x + \partial g/\partial y + \partial f/\partial z = 0$. Thus, if this condition is not satisfied, the vector potential function $\Phi(x,y,z)$ does not exist. For example, given $\mathbf{F} = [X+Y,X-Y,Z^2]$, function VPOTENTIAL returns an error message, since function F does not satisfy the condition $\nabla \bullet \mathbf{F} = 0$:





在以下屏幕截图中验证条件 ∇•F≠0:



函数 Φ (x, y, z) 存在的条件是div $F = \nabla \cdot F = 0$, 即 $\partial f/\partial x + \partial g/\partial y + \partial f/\partial z = 0$.因此,如果不满足该条件,矢量势函数 Φ (x, y, z) 不存在。例如,给定 $F = [X + Y, X - Y, Z \wedge 2]$,函数VPOTENTIAL返回错误消息,因为函数F不满足条件 $\nabla \cdot F = 0$: