# 第 11 章 f: 高斯公式

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2017.07 暑期班



## Outline



定义 设 
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
 是空间中向量场,定义

$$\mathrm{div} F := \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

称为向量场 F 的散度。

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$$\operatorname{div} F = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2 + xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(z^2 + xy) = 2x + 2y + 2z.$$



$$\nabla \frac{1}{r}$$

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$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} r^{-1})$$

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$$-r^{-2} \cdot r_{x}$$
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$$= \left(-r^{-2} \cdot r_x, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y, -r^{-2} \cdot r_z\right)$$
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$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r},$$

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$$(-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3x^{2}}{r^{5}})$$

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$$= (-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3x^{2}}{r^{5}}) + (-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3y^{2}}{r^{5}}) + (-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3z^{2}}{r^{5}})$$

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$$= -\frac{3}{r^{3}} + \frac{3(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{r^{5}}$$

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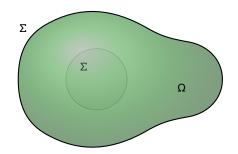
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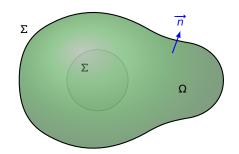
$$= (-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3x^{2}}{r^{5}}) + (-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3y^{2}}{r^{5}}) + (-\frac{1}{r^{3}} + \frac{3z^{2}}{r^{5}})$$

$$= -\frac{3}{r^{3}} + \frac{3(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})}{r^{5}} = 0.$$

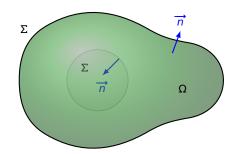
- 空间闭区域  $\Omega$  的边界是分片光滑的闭曲面  $\Sigma$ ,
- $\overrightarrow{n}$  是  $\Sigma$  的单位外法向量,



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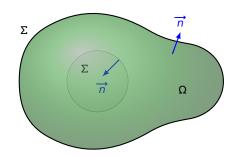


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- F = (P, Q, R) 是  $\Omega$  中向量场,且 P, Q, R 具有一阶连续的偏导数,





## 定理(高斯公式) 假设

- 空间闭区域  $\Omega$  的边界是分片光滑的闭曲面  $\Sigma$ ,
- $\overrightarrow{n}$   $\neq \Sigma$  的单位外法向量,
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则

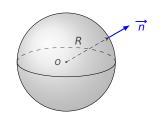
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\sum_{\overrightarrow{n}} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



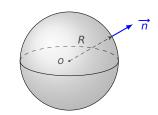
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x \, dy \, dz + y^2 \, dz \, dx + z^2 \, dx \, dy$$

其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ , 定向取外侧



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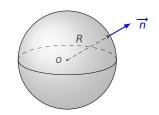


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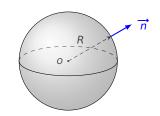
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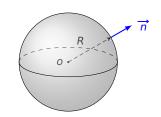


$$I = \underbrace{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}_{\Gamma} = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{\overline{\text{sin公式}}}_{\Omega} \iint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$



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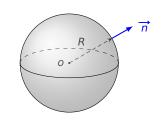


$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overline{\text{sh}公式}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^2) \right] dv$$



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

 $JJ\Sigma$ 其中定向曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ , 定向取外侧

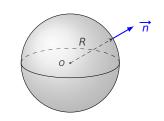


$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^{2}, z^{2})}{\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh}} \triangle \overrightarrow{x}}{\iint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dV}$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^{2}) \right] dV = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 2y + 2z) dV$$



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

 $JJ\Sigma$ 其中定向曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ , 定向取外侧



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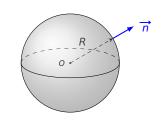
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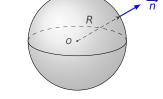
$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh} \triangle X}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F \, dv}$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^2) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 2y + 2z) \, dv$$
$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh} \triangle X}}{\int \int_{\Omega} 2 \, dv} = 2 \text{Vol}(\Omega)$$



定向取外侧

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ,



$$I \xrightarrow{F=(2x,y^2,z^2)} \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{s}} \text{ m} \Delta \vec{x}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$

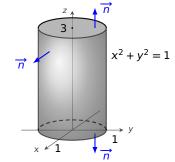
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^2) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (2+2y+2z) dv$$

$$\xrightarrow{\underline{\text{M}} \text{ m} \underline{\text{m}}} \iiint_{\Omega} 2 dv = 2 \operatorname{Vol}(\Omega) = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3$$



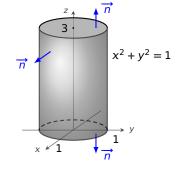
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$

其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是右图柱体的边界曲面



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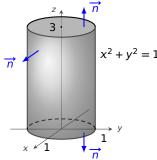
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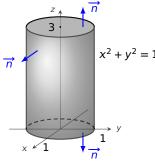
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$$I = F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)$$
 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \overline{\text{S斯公式}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$



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 $x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$ 

$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overline{\text{sycd}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$
$$= \left[ \int \int_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv \right]$$



例 订昇
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$I \xrightarrow{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)} \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m} \leq \underline{x}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$
$$= \iiint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m} \leq \underline{x}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$$





例 计算 
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$
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$$\overrightarrow{n}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$I \xrightarrow{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)} \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{y} \cdot \underline{x}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$
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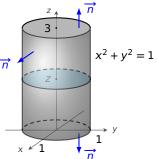
$$I \xrightarrow{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)} \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m} \cdot \underline{c}\underline{m}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\xrightarrow{\underline{x}\underline{m}\underline{m}} \iiint_{\Omega} -z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{\Omega} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} -z \, dx \, dy \, dz \right] dz$$



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$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh}公式}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

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$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh}\%}}{\int \int \left[ -z dx dy dz \right]} = \int \left[ \int \left[ -z dx dy \right] dz$$



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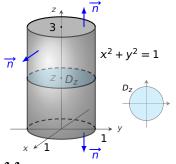
$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin} \triangle x}}{\int \int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin} \triangle x}}{\int \int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz} = \int \left[ \iint_{\Omega} -z dx dy \right] dz$$



例 订昇 
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$
 其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是右图柱体的边界曲面



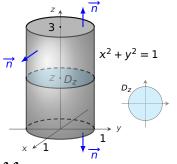
$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{a}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{m}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{m}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$$

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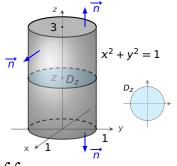
$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin}} \triangle \overrightarrow{\text{div}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin}} + \underbrace{\int \left[ \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz \right]}}{\int \left[ \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz \right]} dz$$



別 り 昇 
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$
 其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是右图柱体的边界曲面



$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overline{\text{sh} \triangle x}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\overline{\text{sh} \triangle x}}{\int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz} = \int_{0}^{3} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} -z dx dy \right] dz$$



列 订算 
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$
 其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是右图柱体的边界曲面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$I \xrightarrow{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)} \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m} \triangle \underline{x}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{1}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{1}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dx$$

$$\frac{\exists x \text{ where } \int \int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz = \int_{\Omega}^{3} \left[ \int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy \right] dz - z |D_{z}|$$



例 计算
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$
其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是右图柱体的边界曲面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

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$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overline{\sin}\Delta x}{\int \int \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\overline{\sin}\Delta x}{\int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz} = \int_{0}^{3} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} -z dx dy \right] dz = \int_{0}^{3} \left[ -z |D_{z}| \right] dz$$



 $I = \iint_{-\infty} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$ 其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面

例 计算

I = F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \overline{\text{sh} \Delta t} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \text{div} F dv$ 

 $= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$ 





 $= \int_{0}^{3} \left[ -z\pi \right] dz$ 









 $I = \iint_{-\infty} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$ 其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面

例 计算

I = F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \overline{\text{sh} \Delta t} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \text{div} F dv$ 

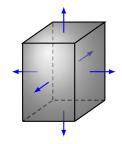
 $= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$ 

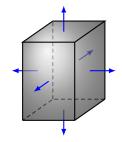




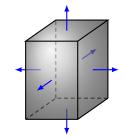


 $= \int_{0}^{3} \left[ -z\pi \right] dz = -\frac{9}{2}\pi$ 



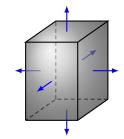


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

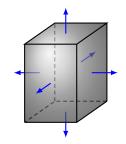


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \stackrel{\overline{a} \text{斯公式}}{====} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$

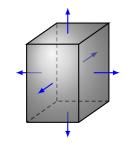




$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{a}}\underline{\underline{m}}\underline{\underline{c}}\underline{\underline{d}}\underline{\underline{c}}} \iiint_{\Omega} \underline{\underline{div}} F dv$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] dv$$





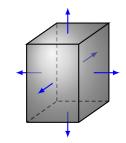


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m} \underline{C}\underline{C}\underline{C}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dy \, dx$$



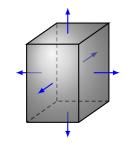


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{h}\underline{G}\underline{S}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dV$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] dV$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{\Omega} \left[ \left[ (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dy \right] \, dx$$



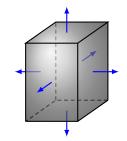


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{a}}\underline{\underline{m}}\underline{\underline{M}}\underline{\underline{M}}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dy \right] \, dx$$



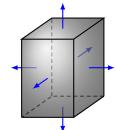


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dy \right] \, dx$$





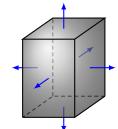
$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dV$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] \, dV$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dy \right] \, dX$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 1 \, dx \cdot \int_{1}^{2} 1 \, dy \cdot \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz$$



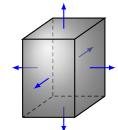


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Sin}} \triangle X} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) dz \right] dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 1 dx \cdot \int_{1}^{2} 1 dy \cdot \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) dz = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (2z + z^3) \Big|_{1}^{4}$$



$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{y}\underline{y}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^3) \right] \, dv$$

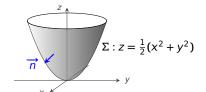
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dy \right] \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 1 \, dx \cdot \int_{1}^{2} 1 \, dy \cdot \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (2z + z^3) \Big|_{1}^{4} = 69$$

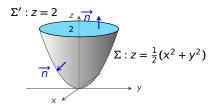


$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

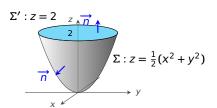
其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

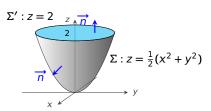


$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

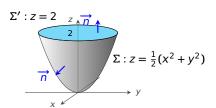
$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dV$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

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$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

$$Z : z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$Z : z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)} \overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n}} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



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其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

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$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

$$z \to \overline{D}$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

 $\mathbf{m}$  如图补充平面  $\Sigma'$ ,则  $\Sigma \cup \Sigma'$  构成 3 维区域  $\Omega$  边界,应用高斯公式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS$$

$$=\iint_{\Sigma'} -2dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:  $\Sigma': z = 2$   $\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 

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$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS = -2 \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma')$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

解 如图补充平面  $\Sigma'$ ,则  $\Sigma \cup \Sigma'$  构成 3 维区域  $\Omega$  边界,应用高斯公式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS = -2 \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma') = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$



其中定向曲面  $\Sigma$  是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma : z = 2$$

$$z + D$$

$$\Sigma : z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

 $\mathbf{m}$  如图补充平面  $\Sigma'$ ,则  $\Sigma \cup \Sigma'$  构成 3 维区域  $\Omega$  边界,应用高斯公式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \frac{F = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS = -2 \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma') = -8\pi,$$

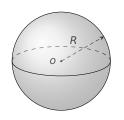
$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma'} \operatorname{div} F \, dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0.$$

所以原积分等于 8π。



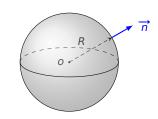
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

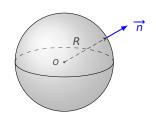
其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



解

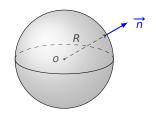
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{Sh}} \triangle T} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

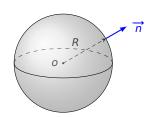


其中曲面  $\Sigma$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \qquad ( , , ) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{sh}\Delta t}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$

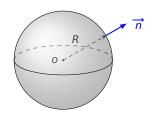
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \qquad R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Gamma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{S}} \text{M} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$

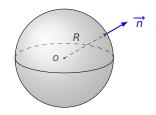
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$



其中曲面 Σ 是球面 
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{sh}\Delta t}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dV$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

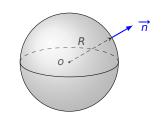


其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{sh}\Delta \pm}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Rx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (R) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R) \right] dv$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

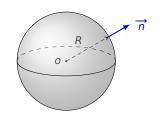
其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
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$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{n} \underline{n} \triangle \exists} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Rx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (R) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R) \right] dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} R dx dy dz$$

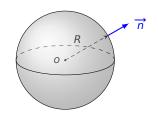
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$ 其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{n} \underline{n} \triangle \exists} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Rx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (R) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R) \right] dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} R dx dy dz = R \operatorname{Vol}(\Omega)$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

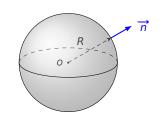


其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

解 球面单位外法向量 
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$
 
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{n} \underline{n} \underline{n} \underline{n}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Rx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (R) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R) \right] dv$$
 
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} R dx dy dz = R \operatorname{Vol}(\Omega) = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^4$$

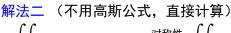
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

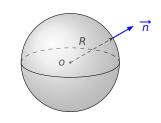


$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

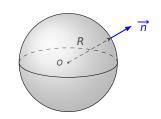


$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{ywet}}} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

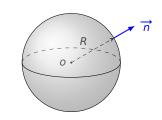
其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \xrightarrow{\text{span}} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + x^2 + x^2) dS$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 

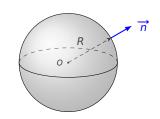


$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \xrightarrow{\text{phite}} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + x^2 + x^2) dS$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{phite}} \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \xrightarrow{\text{print}} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + x^2 + x^2) dS$$

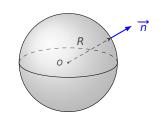
$$\xrightarrow{\text{print}} \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} R^2 dS$$



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



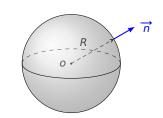
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \xrightarrow{\text{print}} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + x^2 + x^2) dS$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{print}} \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} R^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} R^2 \text{Area}(\Sigma)$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

其中曲面 Σ 是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z)dS \xrightarrow{\text{sparse}} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + x^2 + x^2)dS$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{sparse}} \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)dS$$

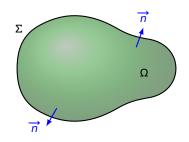
$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} R^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} R^2 \text{Area}(\Sigma) = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^4$$



高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



• 假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向量场,

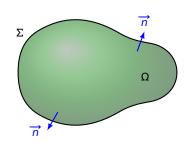


高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

 假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向 量场,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

表示单位时间流向  $\Sigma$  外侧的通量。



高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

 假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向 量场,则

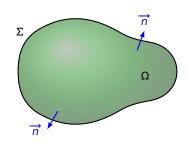
$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

表示单位时间流向  $\Sigma$  外侧的通量。

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS > 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS < 0$$

高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



 假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向 量场,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

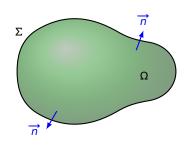
表示单位时间流向  $\Sigma$  外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS > 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS < 0$$

高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



 假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向 量场,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

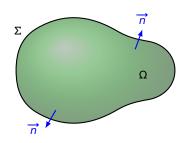
表示单位时间流向 Σ 外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS > 0 \Rightarrow \Omega \text{ 内有 "source"}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS < 0$$

高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向量场,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

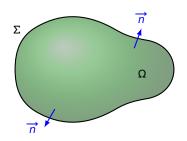
表示单位时间流向  $\Sigma$  外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS > 0 \Rightarrow \Omega \text{ 内有 "source"}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS < 0 \Rightarrow \Omega \text{ 内有 "sink"}$$

高斯公式 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



假设 F = (P, Q, R) 是流体的速度向量场,则

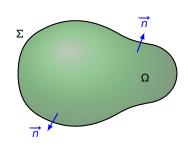
$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

表示单位时间流向  $\Sigma$  外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS > 0 \Rightarrow \Omega \text{ 内有 "source"}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS < 0 \Rightarrow \Omega \text{ 内有 "sink"}$$



注 高斯公式  $\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$  表明:  $\operatorname{div} F$  反映这种

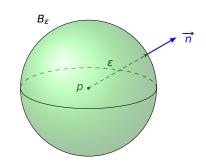
"source"和"sink"的强度。



## 散度 $\operatorname{div} F$ 的物理解释 (2)

р.

divF(p)

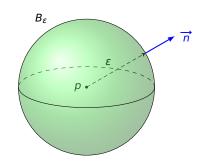


 $\operatorname{div} F(p)$ 



$$\iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$



 $\operatorname{div} F(p)$ 



### 散度 $\operatorname{div} F$ 的物理解释 (2)

$$\iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$\iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$



divF(p)

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

 $\operatorname{div} F(p)$ 



$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

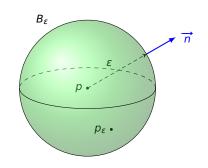
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$\operatorname{div} F(p)$$



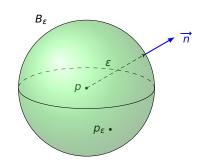
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \operatorname{div} F(p)$$



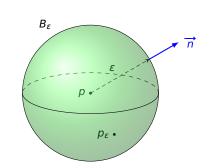
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \operatorname{div} F(p)$$



- div*F*(*p*)>0 时,
- div*F*(*p*)<0 时,

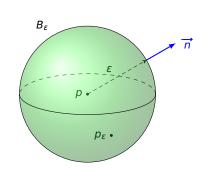
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \operatorname{div} F(p)$$



- div*F*(*p*)>0 时, ∫∫<sub>∂B</sub>, *F* ·  $\overrightarrow{n}$  dS >0 (ε 充分小),
- div*F*(p)<0 时,

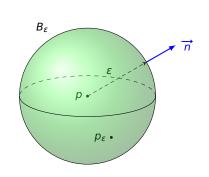
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

$$= \operatorname{div} F(p)$$



- $\operatorname{div} F(p) > 0$  时, $\iint_{\partial B_{\epsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS > 0$  ( $\epsilon$  充分小),说明 p 点是 source
- div*F*(*p*)<0 时,



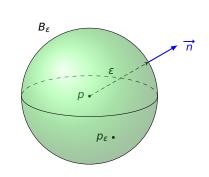
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon}) \operatorname{div} F(p_{\varepsilon})$$

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- div*F*(*p*)<0 时,∫∫∂Bε *F* · *n* dS <0(ε 充分小),



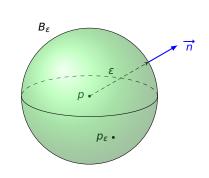
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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- $\operatorname{div} F(p) > 0$  时,  $\iint_{\partial B_{\epsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS > 0$  ( $\epsilon$  充分小),说明 p 点是 source
- $\operatorname{div} F(p) < 0$  时,  $\iint_{\partial B_{\epsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS < 0$  ( $\epsilon$  充分小),说明 p 点是  $\operatorname{sink}$

