第 11 章 f: 高斯公式、斯托克斯公式

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



Outline

1. 高斯公式

2. 斯托克斯公式

We are here now...

1. 高斯公式

2. 斯托克斯公式

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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例 计算向量场 $F = (x^2 + yz, y^2 + xz, z^2 + xy)$ 的散度。



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



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

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

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

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

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}r^{-1}\right)$$
$$-r^{-2} \cdot r_{x}$$
$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}r^{-1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}r^{-1}\right)$$
$$= \left(-r^{-2} \cdot r_x, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y\right)$$
$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r},$$

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

$$= (-r^{-2} \cdot r_{x}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y})$$

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

$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_{y} = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_{z} = \frac{z}{r},$$

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

$$= (-r^{-2} \cdot r_{x}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y})$$

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

$$\begin{split} r_x &= \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_y = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_z = \frac{z}{r}, \\ \nabla \frac{1}{r} &= (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} r^{-1}, \ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r^{-1}, \ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} r^{-1}) \\ &= (-r^{-2} \cdot r_x, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y) = (-\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3}), \\ \operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r} \end{split}$$

$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_{y} = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_{z} = \frac{z}{r},$$

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

$$= (-r^{-2} \cdot r_{x}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y}) = (-\frac{x}{r^{3}}, -\frac{y}{r^{3}}, -\frac{z}{r^{3}}),$$

$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{x}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{y}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-\frac{z}{r^{3}})$$

$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_{y} = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_{z} = \frac{z}{r},$$

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$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\frac{x}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\frac{y}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-\frac{z}{r^{3}})$$

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

$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_{y} = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_{z} = \frac{z}{r},$$

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$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\frac{x}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\frac{y}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-\frac{z}{r^{3}})$$

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



 $r_X = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_y = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_z = \frac{z}{r},$

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

$$= (-r^{-2} \cdot r_x, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y, -r^{-2} \cdot r_y) = (-\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3}),$$

$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{x}{r^3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{y}{r^3}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-\frac{z}{r^3})$$

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

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

解

$$r_{x} = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad r_{y} = \frac{y}{r}, \qquad r_{z} = \frac{z}{r},$$

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

$$= (-r^{-2} \cdot r_{x}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y}, -r^{-2} \cdot r_{y}) = (-\frac{x}{r^{3}}, -\frac{y}{r^{3}}, -\frac{z}{r^{3}}),$$

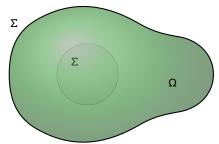
$$\operatorname{div} \nabla \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\frac{x}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\frac{y}{r^{3}}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-\frac{z}{r^{3}})$$

 $= \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}\right)$ $= -\frac{3}{r^3} + \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^5} = 0.$

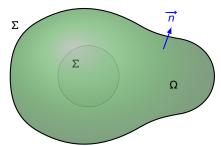




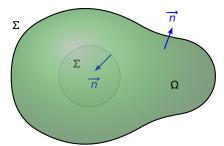
- 空间闭区域 Ω 的边界是分片光滑的闭曲面 Σ ,
- \overrightarrow{n} 是 Σ 的单位外法向量,



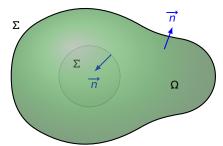
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- F = (P, Q, R) 是 Ω 中向量场,且 P, Q, R 具有一阶连续的偏导数,



定理(高斯公式) 假设

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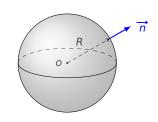
则

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

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

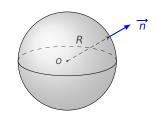
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 2x \, dy \, dz + y^2 \, dz \, dx + z^2 \, dx \, dy$$

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



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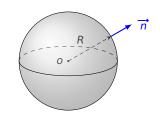


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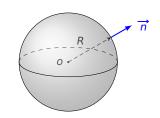
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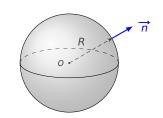


$$I = \underbrace{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}_{\Gamma} = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{\overline{\text{sinAt}}}_{\Omega} \iint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$



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

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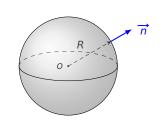


$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overline{\text{sh}公式}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^2) \right] dv$$



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

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

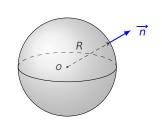


$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}{\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{sin}}}{\iint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial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



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

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

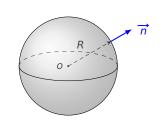


$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{short}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F \, dv}$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^2) \right]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



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

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



$$I = \frac{F = (2x, y^2, z^2)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh} \triangle x}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

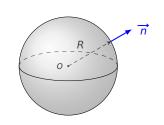
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^2) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + y + z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh} \triangle x}}{\int \int_{\Omega} 2 dy dz} = 2 \text{Vol}(\Omega)$$



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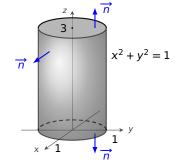
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^{2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z^{2}) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + y + z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh} \land \text{th}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} 2 dy dz} = 2 \text{Vol}(\Omega) = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3}$$



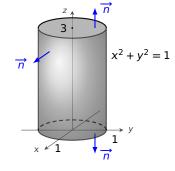
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x - y) dx dy + (y - z) x dy dz$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面



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

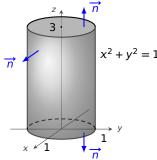
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$$I = \iiint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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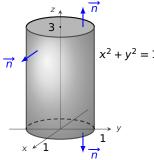
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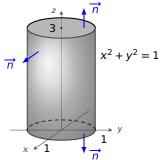
$$I = F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)$$

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面

$$\overrightarrow{n}$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{\text{print}} \left[\iiint_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz \right] = \left[\iiint_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz \right]$$



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

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

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

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

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



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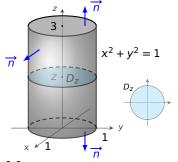
$$I \xrightarrow{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)} \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m} \triangle \underline{x}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$

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

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



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



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

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

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin}} + \underbrace{\int \int \left[-z dx dy dz \right]}}{\int \left[-z dx dy dz \right]} = \frac{1}{\int \left[-z dx dy dz \right]} = \frac{1}{\int \left[-z dx dy dz \right]} dz$$



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

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

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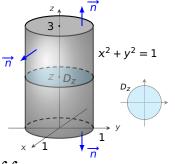
$$I = \frac{F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y)}{\int \int_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS} = \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh}} \triangle \overrightarrow{\text{sh}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv}$$

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

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sh}} + \underbrace{\text{sh}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} (-z dx) dy dz} = \int_{\Omega}^{3} \left[\int_{\Omega} (-z dx) dy dz \right]$$



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



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

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

$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin}} \cdot \overrightarrow{\text{sin}}}{\int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz} = \int_{\Omega}^{3} \left[\iint_{\Omega} -z dx y \right] dz$$



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

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$$= \frac{\overrightarrow{\text{sin}} \triangle \overrightarrow{x}}{\int \int_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz} = \int_{\Omega}^{3} \left[\iint_{\Omega} -z dx y \right] dz - z |D_{z}|$$



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

対象性
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \partial x \qquad \partial y \qquad \partial z \qquad \int \int \int_{\Omega} \int \int \partial z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{3} \left[\int \int_{D_{z}} -z dx y \right] dz = \int_{0}^{3} \left[-z |D_{z}| \right] dz$$



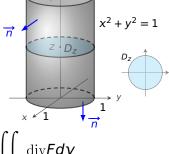
例 计算
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x-y) dx dy + (y-z) x dy dz$$
 其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面
$$\mathbf{H}$$

$$I = \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma} (x-y) dx dy + (y-z) x dy dz}_{\mathbf{X} \to \mathbf{I}}$$
 其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面
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 $= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$

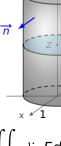


 $= \int_{a}^{3} \left[-z\pi \right] dz$

解
$$F=((y-z)x,0,x)$$

其中定向曲面 Σ 是右图柱体的边界曲面

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



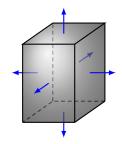
I = F = ((y-z)x, 0, x-y) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \overline{\text{sh} \Delta t} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \text{div} F dv$

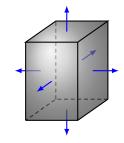
 $= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((y-z)x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 0 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x-y) \right] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y - z dx dy dz$

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



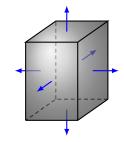






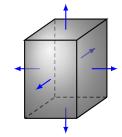
$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$





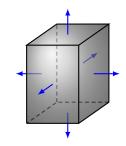
$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a} \underline{m} \triangle \underline{\exists}} \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{div} F dv$$





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



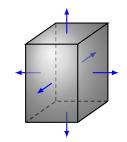


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

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

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$



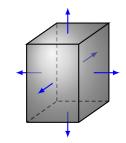


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

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



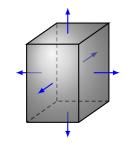


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

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



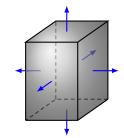


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

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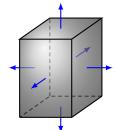


$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{a}}\underline{\underline{w}}\underline{\underline{w}}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dv$$

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

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





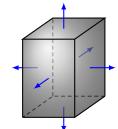
$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a}\underline{m}\underline{\omega}\underline{\omega}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F \, dV$$

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





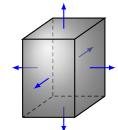
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$$= \int_{0}^{1} 1 dy \cdot \int_{1}^{2} 1 dx \cdot \int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) dz = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (2z + z^3) \Big|_{1}^{4}$$





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

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

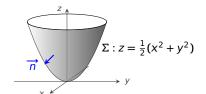
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 3z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{4} (2 + 3z^2) \, dz \right] \, dx \right] \, dy$$

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

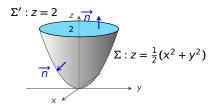


$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

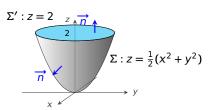
其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:



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



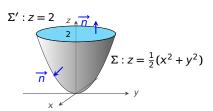
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$



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

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

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



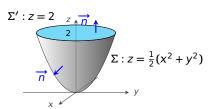
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

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

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



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



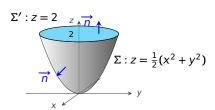
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$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$



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

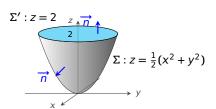
$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

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



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

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:



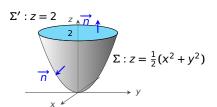
解 如图称允十回
$$Z$$
 ,则 Z 0 Z 构成 S 维区域 Ω 边界,应用同期公式 $\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$
$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

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



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

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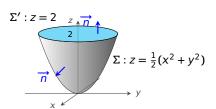
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^{2} + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS,$$

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

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



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



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

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

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



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

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

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

$$Y$$

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

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

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



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

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

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

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

解析 知图和 元十曲
$$Z$$
 ,例 Z O Z 相似 S 建区域 Ω D $介$,应用目制 Z Ω :
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$

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

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



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

其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

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

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

解 如图称允平面
$$Z$$
 ,则 Z O Z 构成 S 维区域 Ω 边齐,应用高别公式:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{F = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS = -2 \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma')$$

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



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

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$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

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

解 如图和允许图
$$Z$$
 ,则 Z O Z 和成 S 维区域 Ω 边外,应用高利公式:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
$$\iint_{\Sigma'} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \frac{F = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma'} -z dS$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS = -2 \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma') = -8\pi,$$

$$\overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint \operatorname{div} F dv \xrightarrow{\operatorname{div} F = 0} 0$$





其中定向曲面 Σ 是抛物面的一部分, 取单位外法向量,如图:

$$\Sigma': z = 2$$

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

$$Y$$

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

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

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

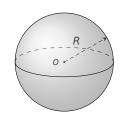
$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} -2 dS = -2 \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma') = -8\pi,$$

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

所以原积分等于 8π。

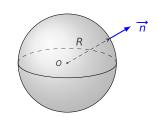


$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$



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

JJΣ 其中曲面 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$



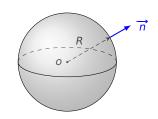
解

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

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \stackrel{\overline{a} \underline{m} \underline{\wedge} \underline{\wedge}}{\underline{\wedge}} \iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv$$



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



解 球面单位外法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{S}} \text{MACL}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$



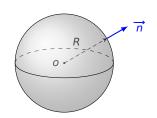
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

 $\frac{1}{n}$

解 球面单位外法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \qquad (, ,) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{S}} \text{MV}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$

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



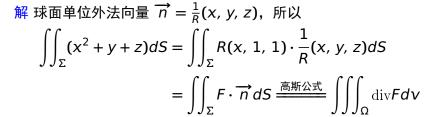
解 球面单位外法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS \qquad R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{SM}} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dv$$

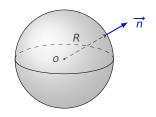
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS$$

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

其中曲面 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$



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

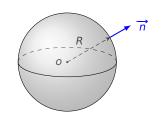


解 球面单位外法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{sh}\Delta\Delta\Delta}} \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div} F dV$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Rx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (R) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R) \right] dV$$

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



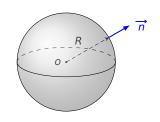
解 球面单位外法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$

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

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

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} R dx dy dz$$

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



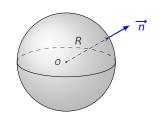
解 球面单位外法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\underline{a} \underline{m} \triangle \underline{d}} \iiint_{\Omega} \underline{\mathrm{div}} F dv$$

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

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} R dx dy dz = R \mathrm{Vol}(\Omega)$$

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



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
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y + z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, 1, 1) \cdot \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z) dS$$

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

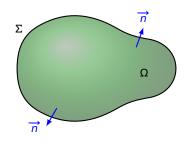
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Rx) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (R) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (R) \right] dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} R dx dy dz = R \operatorname{Vol}(\Omega) = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^4$$

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,



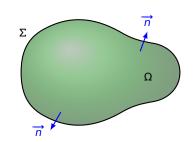
高斯公式
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} F dv = \iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



 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 Σ 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

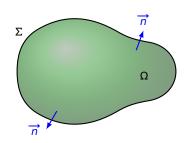
$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

表示单位时间流向 Σ 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

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

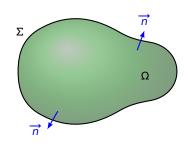
表示单位时间流向 Σ 外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

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

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

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

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

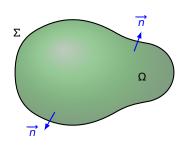
表示单位时间流向 Σ 外侧的通量。

• 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

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

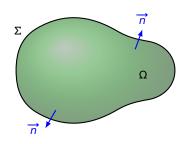
表示单位时间流向 Σ 外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

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

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

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

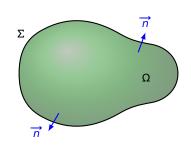
$$\iint_{\Sigma} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

表示单位时间流向 Σ 外侧的通量。

• 进一步假设流体是不可压,则

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

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



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。

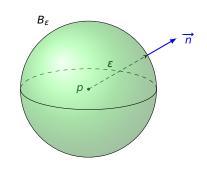


散度 div**F** 的物理解释 (2)

р.



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

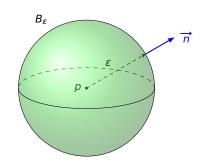




散度 div**F** 的物理解释 (2)

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

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





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

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

$$\iiint_{B_{\varepsilon}} \operatorname{div} F dV$$

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

散度 div**F** 的物理解释 (2)

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

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

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



散度 div**F** 的物理解释 (2)

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

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

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

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

散度 div F 的物理解释 (2)

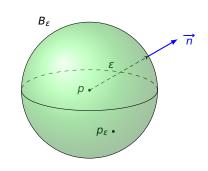
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



散度 div F 的物理解释 (2)

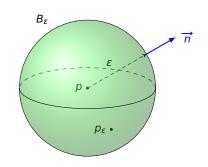
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



散度 div**F** 的物理解释 (2)

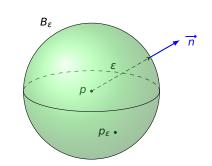
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



- div*F*(*p*)>0 时,
- div*F*(*p*)<0 时,

散度 div F 的物理解释 (2)

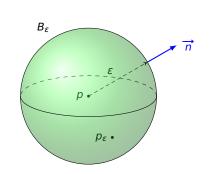
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



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



散度 div**F 的物理解释** (2)

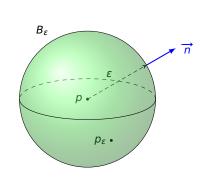
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



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



散度 div**F 的物理解释** (2)

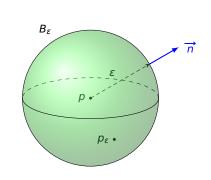
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



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



散度 div F 的物理解释 (2)

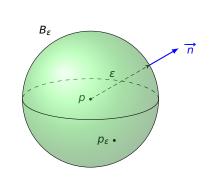
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Vol}(B_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{\partial B_{\varepsilon}} F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$

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

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

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

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



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



We are here now...

1. 高斯公式

2. 斯托克斯公式

定义 设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
 是空间中向量场,定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

定义 设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{array} \right| = \left(\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{array} \right|,$$



定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & O & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \right)$$



定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{array} \right| = \left(\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{array} \right|, - \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{array} \right|, \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{array} \right| \right)$$



定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
$$= (R_y - Q_z, \qquad , \qquad)$$



定义 设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= (R_y - Q_z, P_z - R_x,)$$



定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
$$= (R_{V} - Q_{Z}, P_{Z} - R_{X}, Q_{X} - P_{Y})$$



定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
$$= (R_y - Q_z, P_z - R_x, Q_x - P_y)$$

称为向量场 F 的旋度。

例 计算向量场 $F = (y, -x, e^{xz})$ 的旋度。



定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
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$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & -x & e^{xz} \end{vmatrix}$$

定义 设 F = (P, Q, R) 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
$$= (R_V - Q_Z, P_Z - R_X, Q_X - P_Y)$$

称为向量场 F 的旋度。

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix}
\overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\
y & -x & e^{xz}
\end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\
-x & e^{xz}
\end{vmatrix}, -\begin{vmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\
y & e^{xz}
\end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\
y & -x
\end{vmatrix}\right)$$





定义 设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
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定义 设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
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$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
$$= (R_V - Q_Z, P_Z - R_X, Q_X - P_Y)$$

称为向量场 F 的旋度。

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & -x & e^{XZ} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -x & e^{XZ} \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & e^{XZ} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ y & -x \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= (0, -ze^{XZ},)$$



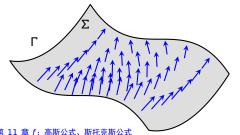
定义 设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
 是空间中向量场, 定义

$$\cot F := \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Q & R \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & R \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} \right)$$
$$= (R_V - Q_Z, P_Z - R_X, Q_X - P_Y)$$

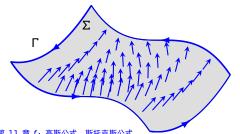
称为向量场 F 的旋度。



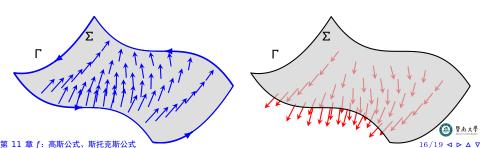
- Σ 是空间中分片光滑的定向曲面,选定单位外法向量 \overrightarrow{n} ,
- Γ 是 Σ 的边界, 且赋予 "边界定向",



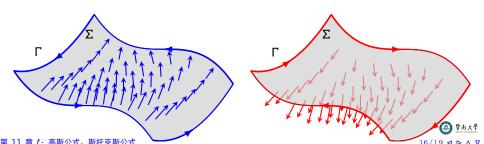
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- F = (P, Q, R) 是空间向量场, 且 P, Q, R 具有一阶连续偏导数,

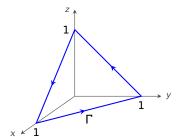


定理(斯托克斯公式) 假设

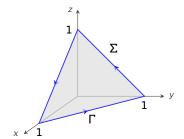
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- Γ 是 Σ 的边界, 且赋予"边界定向",
- F = (P, Q, R) 是空间向量场, 且 P, Q, R 具有一阶连续偏导数,

则成立: $\iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz.$

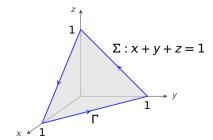
$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

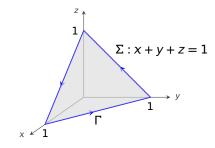


$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

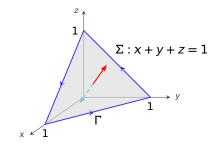
解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则



所以
$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

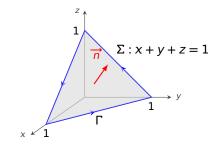
解设
$$F=(z,x,y)$$
,则



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$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

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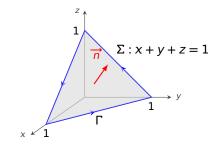
解设
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所以
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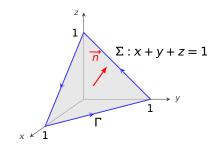
解设
$$F=(z,x,y)$$
,则



所以
$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}$$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则
$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

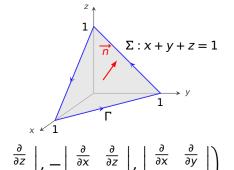


所以
$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}$$

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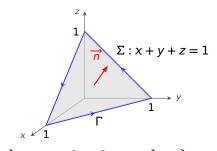


$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & y \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

所以
$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Gamma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}$$



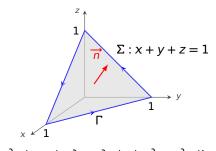
$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Z & X & V \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & y \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ Z & y \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ Z & X \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= (1, 1,)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)}$$

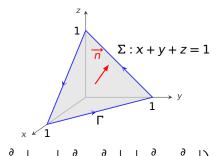


$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & y \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & y \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$=(1, 1, 1)$$

所以
$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Gamma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \iint_{\Gamma} \sqrt{3} dS$$

$$\Sigma: x + y + z = 1$$

$$X = 1$$

$$S = \frac{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & y \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ z & x \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$=\sqrt{3}\mathrm{Area}(\Sigma)$$

$$\sum x + y + z = 1$$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

其中有向曲线 [如图:

解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{3} dS$$

=(1, 1, 1)

$$= \sqrt{3} \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$$

其中有向曲线 [如图:

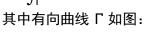
解设
$$F = (z, x, y)$$
,则

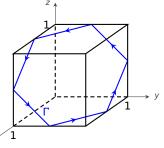
$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} :$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{3} dS$$
$$= \sqrt{3} \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

=(1, 1, 1)

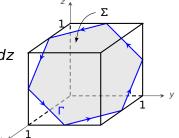
$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$





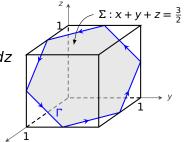
$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

其中有向曲线 Γ 如图:



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

其中有向曲线 Γ 如图:



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
,则

所以
$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则

所以
$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
,则

所以
$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$



 $\Sigma: x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
,则

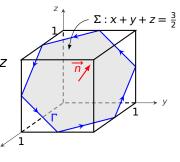
所以
$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则
$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设 $F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$, 则 \overrightarrow{i} \overrightarrow{j} \overrightarrow{k}

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, \qquad , \qquad)$$

所以

$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则
$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x,$$

所以

$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$$

所以

$$I = \iint_{-\infty} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)}$$



$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

其中有向曲线 Γ 如图:

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则
$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$$

所以

$$I = \iint_{\Gamma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Gamma} (x+y+z) dS$$



例 试利用斯托克斯公式计算
$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

其中有向曲线 Γ如图:

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则 1

$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) dS = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{3}{2} dS$$



 $I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$

$$\vec{n}_{j}$$

其中有向曲线 [如图:

解设 $F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$,则

 $I = \iiint_{\Sigma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iiint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) dS = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iiint_{\Sigma} \frac{3}{2} dS$

 $\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - v^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$

 $=-2\sqrt{3}\mathrm{Area}(\Sigma)$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2)$$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

 $\Sigma : x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$

解设
$$F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$$
, 则
$$\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$$

 $I = \iint_{\Gamma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) dS = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{3}{2} dS$

11 章 f: 高斯公式、斯托克斯公式

 $=-2\sqrt{3}\mathrm{Area}(\Sigma)$

 $= -2\sqrt{3}\operatorname{Area}(\Sigma) = -2\sqrt{3}\cdot 6\cdot \frac{1}{2}\cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{3}}}$

 $\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - v^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$

解设 $F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$,则

 $I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$ 其中有向曲线 [如图:

 $\Sigma: x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$

 $I = \iint_{\Gamma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Gamma} (x+y+z) dS = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Gamma} \frac{3}{2} dS$

 $I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$

 $\cot F = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - v^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2y - 2z, -2z - 2x, -2x - 2y)$

 $\Sigma : x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$

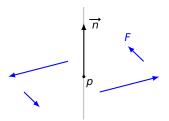
解设 $F = (y^2 - z^2, z^2 - x^2, x^2 - y^2)$,则

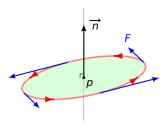
 $I = \iint_{\Gamma} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)} \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Gamma} (x+y+z) dS = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Gamma} \frac{3}{2} dS$

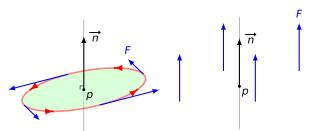
 $=-2\sqrt{3}\operatorname{Area}(\Sigma)=-2\sqrt{3}\cdot 6\cdot \frac{1}{2}\cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\cdot \sin\frac{\pi}{3}}}=-\frac{9}{2}$

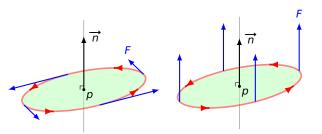
其中有向曲线 [如图:

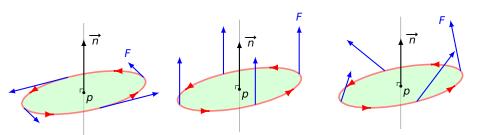


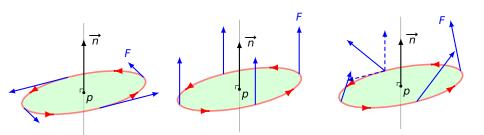


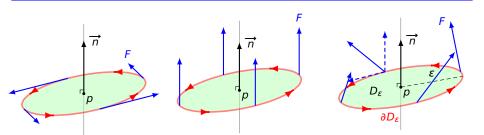


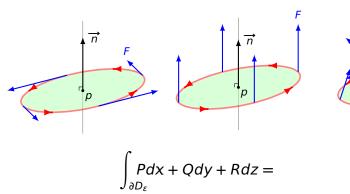


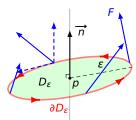




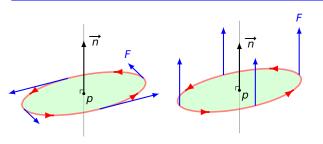








$$\iint_{D_{\varepsilon}} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dv$$



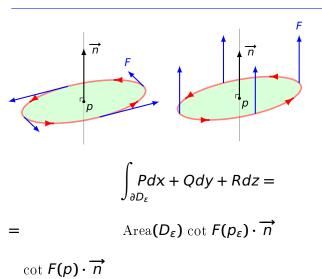
$$\overrightarrow{D}_{\varepsilon}$$

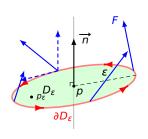
$$\int_{\partial D_{\varepsilon}} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz =$$

$$\iint_{D_{\varepsilon}} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dv$$

Area
$$(D_{\varepsilon})$$
 cot $F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$

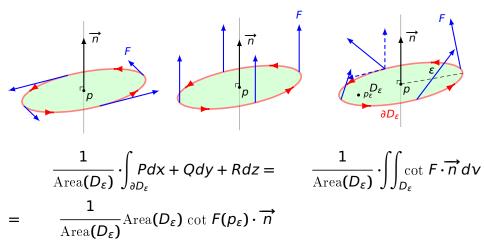






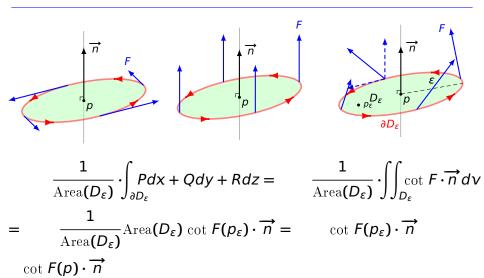
$$\iint_{D_{\varepsilon}} \overrightarrow{F \cdot n} \, dv$$



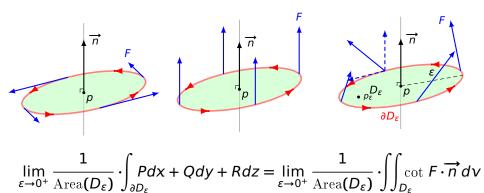


 $\cot F(p) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$





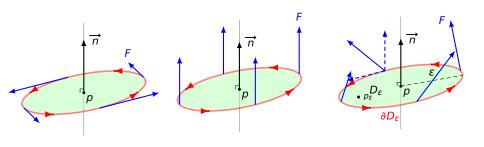




$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon}) \cot F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \cot F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\cot F(p) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$



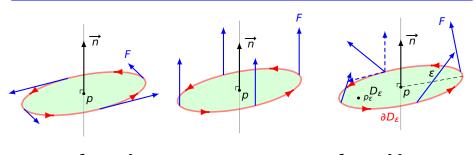


$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \int_{\partial D_{\varepsilon}} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{D_{\varepsilon}} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon}) \cot F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \cot F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$= \cot F(p) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$





$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \int_{\partial D_{\varepsilon}} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \cdot \iint_{D_{\varepsilon}} \cot F \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dv$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon})} \operatorname{Area}(D_{\varepsilon}) \cot F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \cot F(p_{\varepsilon}) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$= \cot F(p) \cdot \overrightarrow{n}$$

 $\succeq \cot F = 0$ 说明无旋; $\cot F \neq 0$ 说明有旋

