第十章

第七节

斯托克斯公式 环烷量与旋度

- 一、斯托克斯公式
- 二、空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件
- 三、环流量与旋度

一、斯托克斯(Stokes)公式

定理1. 设标准曲面 Σ 的边界 Γ 是分段光滑曲线, Σ 的侧与 Γ 的正向符合右手法则, P,Q,R 在包含 Σ 在内的一个空间域内具有连续一阶偏导数,则有

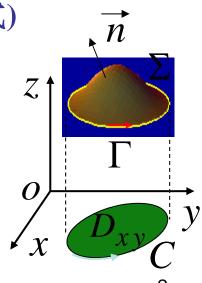
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z \quad (斯托克斯公式)$$

证: 设曲面方程为

$$\Sigma$$
: $z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D_{xy}$

为确定起见,不妨设Σ取上侧(如图).



$$\because \vec{n} \,\Box (f_x, f_y, -1), \ \ \, \frac{dydz}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{dzdx}{\cos \beta} = \frac{dxdy}{\cos \gamma} \implies dzdx = -f_ydxdy.$$

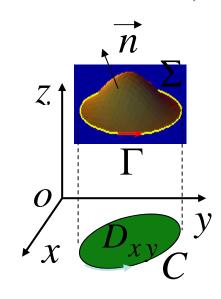
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} dz dx - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} f_{y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} P(x, y, f(x, y)) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{C} P(x, y, f(x, y)) dx = \iint_{\Gamma} P(x, y, z) dx$$

(利用格林公式)



同理可证 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} dy dz = \iint_{\Gamma} Q dy$ $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} dy dz - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} dz dx = \iint_{\Gamma} R dx$

三式相加,即得斯托克斯公式.

Stokes公式对有限多块标准曲面拼接成的曲面仍成立。 因为此时每两块面的公共边界上的曲线积分值恰好抵消.

注意: 如果 Σ 是 xoy 面上的一块平面区域,则斯托克斯公式就是格林公式,故格林公式是斯托克斯公式的特例.

为便于记忆, 斯托克斯公式还可写作:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \oint_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z$$

或用第一类曲面积分表示:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \lambda \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS = \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

例1. 利用斯托克斯公式计算积分 $\int_{\Gamma} z dx + x dy + y dz$ 其中Γ为平面 x+y+z=1 被三坐标面所截三角形的整个边界,方向如图所示.

解: 记三角形域为Σ, 取上侧, 则

$$\oint_{\Gamma} z \, \mathrm{d}x + x \, \mathrm{d}y + y \, \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} d y d z & d z d x & d x d y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_{xy}$$

例2. Γ 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 与平面 y = z 的交线,从 z 轴正向看为顺时针, 计算 $I = \oint_{\Gamma} y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz$.

解: 设Σ为平面 z = y 上被 Γ 所围椭圆域,且取下侧,

则其法线方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = 0$$
, $\cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $\cos \gamma = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

利用斯托克斯公式得

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & xy & xz \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_{\Sigma} (y-z) dS = 0$$

二、空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件

定理2. 设 G 是空间中单连通区域,函数 P,Q,R 在 G内具有连续一阶偏导数,则下列四个条件相互等价:

(1) 对G内任一分段光滑闭曲线 Γ , 有

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z = 0$$

- (2) 对G内任一分段光滑曲线 Γ , $\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$ 与路径无关
- (3) 在G内存在某一函数 u, 使 du = P dx + Q dy + R dz
- (4) 在G内处处有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

证: (4)⇒(1) 由斯托克斯公式可知结论成立;

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}^{(x, y, z)} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$\text{II} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x, y, z) - u(x, y, z)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{(x,y,z)}^{(x+\Delta x,y,z)} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} P \, dx = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} P(x + \theta \Delta x, y, z)$$

$$= P(x, y, z)$$

同理可证
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y, z), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = R(x, y, z)$$

故有 du = P dx + Q dy + R dz

(3)⇒(4) 若(3)成立,则必有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = R$$

因P, Q, R一阶偏导数连续, 故有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

证毕

例3. 验证曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} (y+z) dx + (z+x) dy + (x+y) dz$ 与路径无关, 并求函数

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (y+z) dx + (z+x) dy + (x+y) dz$$

解: $\Leftrightarrow P = y + z$, Q = z + x, R = x + y

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \qquad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 1 = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 1 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

:. 积分与路径无关, 因此

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{0}^{x} 0 \, dx + \int_{0}^{y} x \, dy + \int_{0}^{z} (x + y) \, dz$$

$$= xy + (x + y)z$$

$$= xy + yz + zx$$

$$(x, y, z)$$

$$(x, y, z)$$

$$(x, y, z)$$

$$(x, y, z)$$

三、环流量与旋度

斯托克斯公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$
$$= \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

设曲面 Σ 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 曲线 Γ 的单位切向量为 $\vec{\tau} = (\cos \lambda, \cos \mu, \cos \nu)$ 则斯托克斯公式可写为

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left[\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS$$
$$= \oint_{\Gamma} \left(P \cos \lambda + Q \cos \mu + R \cos \nu \right) dS$$

令
$$\overrightarrow{A} = (P, Q, R)$$
, 引进一个向量
$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right), \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right), \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \right) = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{index}}_{\text{rot}} \xrightarrow{\text{rotation}}$$

于是得斯托克斯公式的向量形式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \oint_{\Gamma} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau} \, dS$$

或
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (\operatorname{rot} A)_{n} \, dS = \oint_{\Gamma} A_{\tau} \, dS \qquad 1$$

旋度的力学意义:

设某刚体绕定轴 l 转动,角速度为 $\vec{\omega}$, M为刚体上任一点,建立坐标系如图,则

$$\overrightarrow{\omega} = (0, 0, \omega), \quad \overrightarrow{r} = (x, y, z)$$

点M的线速度为

$$\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (-\omega y, \omega x, 0)$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{v} = \begin{vmatrix}
 \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\
 -\omega y & \omega x & 0
 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 2\omega) = 2\overrightarrow{\omega}$$
(此即"旋度"一词的来源)

斯托克斯公式①的物理意义:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (\operatorname{rot} A)_{n} \, \mathrm{d}S = \oint_{\Gamma} A_{\tau} \, \mathrm{d}S$$
 为向量场 \overrightarrow{A} 沿 为向量场 \overrightarrow{A} 沿 门部环流量 字过 Σ 的通量 注意 Σ 与 Γ 的方向形成右手系!

例4. 求电场强度 $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{r^3}\vec{r}$ 的旋度.

解:
$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{qx}{r^3} & \frac{qy}{r^3} & \frac{qz}{r^3} \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0)$$
 (除原点外)

这说明,在除点电荷所在原点外,整个电场无旋.

例5. 设 $\vec{A} = (2y, 3x, z^2), \Sigma : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \vec{n}$ 为 Σ 的外法向量, 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$.

解:
$$\cot \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & 3x & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} \cos \gamma \, dS = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx \, dy = 8\pi$$

场论中的三个重要概念

设
$$u = u(x, y, z)$$
, $\vec{A} = (P, Q, R)$, $\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z})$, 则

梯度: grad
$$u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = \nabla u$$

散度:
$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \vec{A}$$

旋度:
$$\cot \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

思考与练习 设
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,则

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r) = \frac{2}{r}$$
; $\operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} r) = \overline{0}$.

提示: grad
$$r = \left(\frac{x}{r}, \frac{y}{r}, \frac{z}{r}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{z}{r}) = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}$$
 三式相加即得div (grad r)

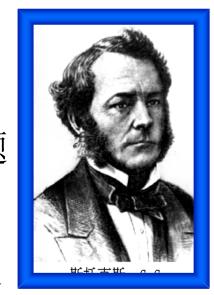
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{z}{r}) = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$rot (grad r) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{r} & \frac{y}{r} & \frac{z}{r} \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0)$$

斯托克斯(1819-1903)

英国数学物理学家. 他是19世纪英国数学物理学派的重要代表人物之一, 其主要兴趣在于寻求解重要数学物理问题的有效且一般的新方法, 在1845年他导出了著名的粘性流体运动方程(后称之为纳维-斯托克斯方程), 1847年先于



柯西提出了一致收敛的概念. 他提出的斯托克斯公式是向量分析的基本公式. 他一生的工作先后分五卷出版.