

応用幾何 ma・pa レポート #2 解答例

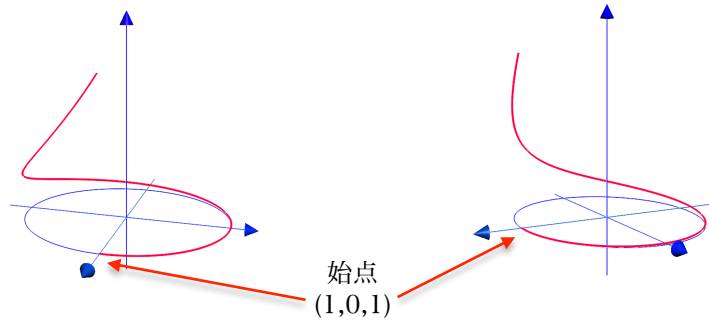
(2024.01.12)

(1) 曲線 $C: \mathbf{x}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, e^t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) を考える.(i) C の概形を描け. (ii) $\mathbf{x}'(t)$, $\|\mathbf{x}'(t)\|$, 線素 ds を求めよ.(iii) C の部分曲線 $C_0: \mathbf{x}(t) = (\cos t, \sin t, e^t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq \pi/4$) を考える. 次の線積分を求めよ.

(a) $\int_{C_0} f ds$ $f(x, y, z) = z^2$ (b) $\int_{C_0} \langle \mathbf{v}, d\mathbf{x} \rangle$ $\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = (y, x, z)$

(c) $\int_{C_0} \alpha$ $\alpha = y^2 dx + x^2 dy - z^2 dz$

(解答例)

(i) C (赤線)

(ii) $\mathbf{x}'(t) = (-\sin t, \cos t, e^t)$ $\|\mathbf{x}'(t)\| = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + e^{2t}} = \sqrt{1 + e^{2t}}$

$$ds = \|\mathbf{x}'(t)\| dt = \sqrt{1 + e^{2t}} dt$$

(iii) (a) $f(\mathbf{x}(t)) = f(\cos t, \sin t, e^t) = e^{2t}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C_0} f ds &= \int_0^{\pi/4} f(\mathbf{x}(t)) \|\mathbf{x}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^{\pi/4} e^{2t} \cdot \sqrt{1 + e^{2t}} dt & u = e^{2t}, \quad du = 2e^{2t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{e^{\pi/2}} \sqrt{1+u} du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} (1+u)^{3/2} \right]_1^{e^{\pi/2}} = \frac{1}{3} \left((1+e^{\pi/2})^{3/2} - 2\sqrt{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\langle \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t)), \mathbf{x}'(t) \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}(\cos t, \sin t, e^t), \mathbf{x}'(t) \rangle = \langle (\sin t, \cos t, e^t), (-\sin t, \cos t, e^t) \rangle$

$$= -\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + e^{2t} = \cos 2t + e^{2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{C_0} \langle \mathbf{v}, d\mathbf{x} \rangle &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \langle \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}(t)), \mathbf{x}'(t) \rangle dt = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos 2t + e^{2t}) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin 2t + e^{2t} \right]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + e^{\pi/2} - 1) = \frac{1}{2} e^{\pi/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \int_{C_0} \alpha &= \int_{C_0} (y^2 dx + x^2 dy - z^2 dz) = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(y^2 \frac{dx}{dt} + x^2 \frac{dy}{dt} - z^2 \frac{dz}{dt} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} ((\sin^2 t)(-\sin t) + (\cos^2 t) \cos t - e^{2t} \cdot e^t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos^3 t - \sin^3 t - e^{3t}) dt = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} + \frac{5\sqrt{2}-8}{12} - \frac{1}{3} (e^{3\pi/4} - 1) = \frac{5\sqrt{2}-2}{6} - \frac{1}{3} e^{3\pi/4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\circ \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3 t \, dt &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 - \sin^2 t) \cot t \, dt = \left[\sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} \\
\circ - \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^3 t \, dt &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 - \cos^2 t)(-\sin t) \, dt = \left[\cos t - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right]_0^{\pi/4} \\
&= \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5\sqrt{2} - 8}{12} \\
\circ \int_0^{\pi/4} e^{3t} \, dt &= \left[\frac{1}{3} e^{3t} \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{3} (e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 球面 $S : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$) 及び S の部分曲面 $S_0 := \{(x, y, z) \in S \mid z \geq 0\}$ を考える.

S は外側を表とする. S は次の球面座標による正のパラメータ表示を持つ.

$$\mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi) = a \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (D : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi)$$

(i) (a) S_0 の面積 $|S_0|$ を記せ (証明不要).

(b) S のパラメータ表示 $\mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi)$ ($(\theta, \varphi) \in D$) の下で S_0 に対応する D の部分領域 D_0 を記せ.

(ii) 次のスカラー場の面積分を求めよ: $\int_{S_0} f \, dS$ $f(x, y, z) = x^2 z$

(iii) 次のベクトル場の面積分を求めよ: $\int_{S_0} \langle \mathbf{v}, d\mathbf{S} \rangle$ $\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = (-y, x, z)$

(iv) 次の微分 2-形式の面積分を求めよ: $\int_{S_0} \eta$ $\eta = x \, dy \wedge dz + y \, dz \wedge dx + z \, dx \wedge dy$

(解答例)

$$(i) \quad (a) \quad |S_0| = \frac{1}{2} |S| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^2 \quad (b) \quad D_0 : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(ii) \quad \int_{S_0} f \, dS &= \iint_{D_0} f(\mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi)) \|\mathbf{r}_1 \times \mathbf{r}_2\| \, d\theta d\varphi \\
&= \iint_{D_0} (a \sin \theta \cos \varphi)^2 (a \cos \theta) \cdot a^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta d\varphi \\
&= a^5 \iint_{D_0} (\sin^3 \theta \cos \theta) \cos^2 \varphi \, d\theta d\varphi = a^5 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi \\
&= a^5 \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \cdot \pi = a^5 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi = \frac{\pi}{4} a^5 \\
&\quad \circ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \\
&\quad = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{2} \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi
\end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \quad \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = (-y, x, z) \cdot \frac{1}{a}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{a} z^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_0} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{S_0} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_{S_0} \frac{1}{a} z^2 dS = \frac{1}{a} \int_{S_0} z^2 dS = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} a^4 = \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 \\ \circ \int_{S_0} z^2 dS &= \iint_{D_0} (a \cos \theta)^2 a^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = a^4 \iint_{D_0} (\cos \theta)^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= -a^4 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos \theta)^2 (-\sin \theta) d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = -a^4 \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \cdot 2\pi \\ &= -a^4 \frac{1}{3} (-1) \cdot 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(iv) \quad \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} \right) = \mathbf{r}_1 \times \mathbf{r}_2 = (a \sin \theta) \mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_0} \eta &= \int_{S_0} x dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy \\ &= \iint_{D_0} \left(x \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} + y \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} + z \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} \right) d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \iint_{D_0} \langle \mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi), (a \sin \theta) \mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi) \rangle d\theta d\varphi = \iint_{D_0} \langle \mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi), \mathbf{x}(\theta, \varphi) \rangle a \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \iint_{D_0} a^2 \cdot a \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = a \iint_{D_0} a^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = a \int_{S_0} dS = a |S_0| = a \cdot 2\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

(別解答) η に対応する ベクトル場 は $\mathbf{w}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$

$$\begin{aligned} S_0 \text{ の各点 } \mathbf{x} \text{ において 正の単位法ベクトル は } \mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{x}} &= \frac{1}{a} \mathbf{x} \\ \therefore \langle \mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{x}} \rangle &= \left\langle \mathbf{x}, \frac{1}{a} \mathbf{x} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{a} \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = \frac{1}{a} \cdot a^2 = a \\ \therefore \int_{S_0} \eta &= \int_{S_0} \langle \mathbf{w}, d\mathbf{S} \rangle = \int_{S_0} \langle \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{n} \rangle dS = \int_{S_0} a dS = a |S_0| = a \cdot 2\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

(3) (i) 球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$) を考える. 外側を表とする.

次の面積分を Gauss の発散定理を用いて求めよ: $\int_S \langle \mathbf{v}, d\mathbf{S} \rangle \quad \mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = (2x, -y, 3z)$

(ii) 平面 \mathbb{R}^2 で微分 1 形式 $\alpha = y^2 dx + x^2 dy$ を考える.

C を長方形 $D = [0, a] \times [0, b]$ ($a, b > 0$) の境界とする. 向きは反時計回りとする.

次の線積分を求めよ. $\int_C \alpha$

(iii) 次の Green の公式を考える: $\int_{\partial V} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = \int_V f \Delta f dV + \int_V \|\text{grad } f\|^2 dV$

(a) 次の記号の定義を記せ: 1) \mathbf{n} 2) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}}$

(b) この定理を用いて, 次の命題を示せ:

(*) f が V の内部で調和, $f|_{\partial V} = 0 \implies f|_V = 0$

(解答例)

(i) S を境界に持つ 球体 $V : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2$ を考える. ストークスの定理 より

$$\int_S \langle \mathbf{v}, d\mathbf{S} \rangle = \int_V \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} dV = \int_V 4 dV = 4|V| = 4 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 = \frac{16\pi}{3} a^3$$

(ii) $d\alpha = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial y} y^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^2 \right) dx \wedge dy = 2(x-y) dx \wedge dy$ 平面のグリーンの定理 より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \alpha &= \int_D d\alpha = \iint_D 2(x-y) dx dy = 2 \iint_D x dx dy - 2 \iint_D y dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^a x dx \int_0^b dy - 2 \int_0^a dx \int_0^b y dy = a^2 b - ab^2 = ab(a-b) \end{aligned}$$

(iii) (a) 1) $\mathbf{n} : \partial V$ の 外向きの 単位法ベクトル場

$$2) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ の } \mathbf{n} \text{ 方向の 方向微分係数} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(p) = \mathbf{n}_p f = \langle \operatorname{grad}_p f, \mathbf{n}_p \rangle$$

(b) V 上で 関数 $\|\operatorname{grad} f\|^2$ は 連続 で $\|\operatorname{grad} f\|^2 \geq 0$

グリーンの公式 より

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \int_{\partial V} f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS & = & \int_V f \Delta f dV + \int_V \|\operatorname{grad} f\|^2 dV \quad \therefore \int_V \|\operatorname{grad} f\|^2 dV = 0 \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ 0 & & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \|\operatorname{grad} f\|^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \|\operatorname{grad} f\| = 0 \quad \therefore \operatorname{grad} f = \mathbf{0}$$

V は (弧状) 連結 だから $f|_V \equiv c$ (一定)

$$f|_{\partial V} \equiv 0 \quad \therefore c = 0 \quad \therefore f|_V \equiv 0$$