$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}; \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} r) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

第十章

第七爷

斯托克斯公式 罗马旋度 环流量与旋度

- 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

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

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz \quad (\text{斯托克斯公式})$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right| = \oint_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d}x + Q \, \mathrm{d}y + R \, \mathrm{d}z$$

$$\int_{X} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \int_{X} P \, \mathrm{d}x + Q \, \mathrm{d}y + R \, \mathrm{d}z$$

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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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. 设 $\overrightarrow{A} = \{x - z, x^3 + yz, -3xy^2\}$,求 \overrightarrow{A} 的旋度 $rot\overrightarrow{A}$,并计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (rot\overrightarrow{A})_n dS$,其中 Σ 为锥面 $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (0 \le z \le 2)$,其法向量与z轴正向夹角为锐角.

11. 设 $\overrightarrow{A} = \{x - z, x^3 + yz, -3xy^2\}$,求 \overrightarrow{A} 的旋度 $rot\overrightarrow{A}$,并计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (rot\overrightarrow{A})_n dS$,其中 Σ 为锥面 $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (0 \le z \le 2)$,其法向量与z轴正向夹角为锐角.

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 , $\int_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} x + Q \, \mathrm{d} y + R \, \mathrm{d} z$ 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;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

同理

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

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: 令 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

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

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

$$= xy + yz + zx$$

$$(x, y, z)$$

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 $\overrightarrow{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 曲线 Γ 的单位切向量为 $\overrightarrow{\tau} = (\cos \lambda, \cos \mu, \cos \nu)$ 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
$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right), \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right), \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \right) = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ \overrightarrow{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{Lotation}}$$

于是得斯托克斯公式的向量形式:

或

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

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

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大拇指所指方向为旋度的方向, 知道大拇指的方向就知道封闭曲线是顺时针还是逆时针旋转了。

维基百科上有一幅图特别直观,一架农业飞机翼尖激起的气流。烟雾成顺时针或逆时针方向运动,对应的旋度在飞机前行的方向上:



斯托克斯公式①的物理意义:

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

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

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

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} \cos \gamma \, dS = 0$$

场论

设f(x,y,z)及

$$\overline{A}(x,y,z) = p(x,y,z)\overline{i} + Q(x,y,z)\overline{j} + R(x,y,z)\overline{k}$$

分别是定义在空间区域Ω上的数值函数

(数量场)及矢值函数(矢量场)。

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

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

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$, 其中 Σ 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 z = 0, z = x + 2 所截下的部分,取外侧.

【例子】计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$, 其中 Σ 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 z = 0, z = x + 2 所截下部分, 取外侧.

【解三】设 Σ_1 为平面 z=0 被柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 所截下的部分, 方向向下. 设 Σ_2 为平面 z=x+2 被柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 所截下的部分, 方向向上. 则由高斯公式可得

$$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} x dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} dx dy \int_0^{x+2} dz$$
$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x+2) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} 2 dx dy = 2\pi$$

又因为 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz = 0$,而

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} x dy dz = -\iint_{(z-2)^2 + y^2 \le 1} (z-2) dy dz = -\iint_{z^2 + y^2 \le 1} z dy dz = 0.$$

于是

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} x dy dz = 2\pi.$$

【例子】计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$, 其中 Σ 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 z = 0, z = x + 2 所截下部分, 取外侧.

【解二】设 $\Sigma_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \Sigma : y \ge 0\}, \ \Sigma_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \Sigma : y \le 0\}.$ 则

$$\Sigma_1: y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \ (x, z) \in D_{xz} = \{-1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le z \le x + 2\}$$

$$\Sigma_2: y = -\sqrt{1 - x^2}, \ (y, z) \in D_{xz} = \{-1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le z \le x + 2\}$$

因为曲面 Σ 上点 (x, y, z) 出方向朝外的单位法向量为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = (x, y, 0).$$

于是
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} x \cos \alpha dS = \iint_{\Sigma} x \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} \cdot \cos \beta dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} x \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} dx dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^2}{y} dx dz = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x^2}{y} dx dz + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x^2}{y} dx dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xz}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx dz - \iint_{D_{xz}} \frac{x^2}{-\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx dz = 2 \iint_{D_{xz}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx dz$$

$$= 2 \iint_{-1} dx \int_{0}^{x+2} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz = 2 \iint_{-1} \frac{(x+2)x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4 \iint_{-1} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 8 \iint_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 4 \left(- \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) = 2\pi.$$

【例子】计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$, 其中 Σ 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 z = 0, z = x + 2 所截下部分, 取外侧.

【解一】设 $\Sigma_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \Sigma : x \ge 0\}, \ \Sigma_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \Sigma : x \le 0\}.$ 则

$$\Sigma_1: x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}, \ (y, z) \in D^1_{yz} = \{-1 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}\}$$

$$\Sigma_2: x = -\sqrt{1 - y^2}, \ (y, z) \in D_{yz}^2 = \{-1 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 2 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}\}$$

于是,我们有

$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} x dy dz \\ \iint_{D_{yz}^{1}} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} \, dy dz - \iint_{D_{yz}^{2}} (-\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}) \, dy dz \\ &= \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{2 + \sqrt{1 - y^{2}}} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} \, dz + \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{2 - \sqrt{1 - y^{2}}} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} \, dz \\ &= \int_{-1}^{1} (2\sqrt{1 - y^{2}} + 1 - y^{2}) \, dy + \int_{-1}^{1} (2\sqrt{1 - y^{2}} - (1 - y^{2})) \, dy \\ &= 4 \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} \, dy = 2\pi. \end{split}$$

(4) $\iint_{\Sigma} yz dz dx + 2 dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $z \ge 0$ 的外侧.

$$Z = \sqrt{1 + x^{2} - y^{2}}, \quad Zy' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$Rx' = \iint_{Dxy} \left[y \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} - y^{2}}} + 2 \right] dxdy = \iint_{Dxy} (y^{2} + 2) dxdy = \underset{Dxy}{=} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \sin\theta dt + 2.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta + 2\pi = \frac{1}{8} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{0}^{2\pi} + 2\pi = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

(6) $\iint y dy dz - x dz dx + z^2 dx dy, 其中 \Sigma 是锥面 z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} i to z = 1, z = 2$ 所截部分的外侧.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathcal{U}_{1} & = 2 = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} & \cos \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \vec{h} = (2x, 2y, -1) = (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}, -1). \\
1 & = \iint \left[y \cdot (-2x) - x \cdot (-2y) + Z^{2} \right] dx dy \\
& = \iint \left(\frac{-xy}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} + \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} + 2^{2} \right) dx dy \\
& = -\iint 2(x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} r^{3} dr \\
& = -2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^{4} \Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pi.
\end{array}$$