

关于例11.5和8是题的参考解法:

(1) $\because \vec{V}(x,y) = P(x,y)\vec{i} + Q(x,y)\vec{j} + 0\vec{k}$, \therefore 在区域 V 上的 Gauss

公式为: $\oint_V P(x,y)dydz + Q(x,y)dzdx + 0xdy = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + 0 \right) dxdydz$ 故

(2) 上式右边 = $\int_0^1 \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dxdy dz = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$.

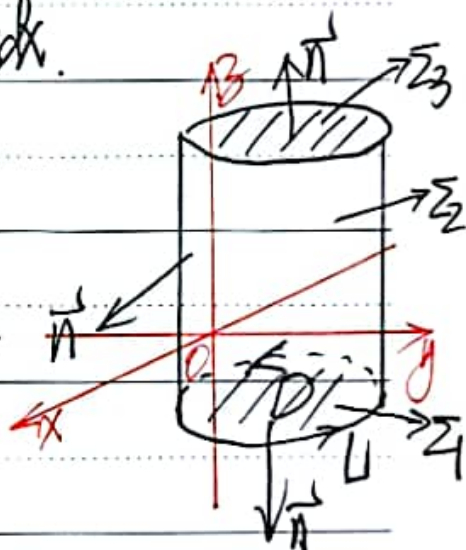
($\because \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$ 与 z 无关)

且 (1) 的右边 = $\iint_V P(x,y)dydz + \iint_V Q(x,y)dzdx$.

在 $\iint_V P(x,y)dydz$ 中, 设 $\partial V = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3$,

其中 $\Sigma_1: z=0$, $\Sigma_3: z=1$, 此时 $\cos \alpha = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow dydz = \cos \alpha ds = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} ds = 0$.



从而, $\iint_V P(x,y)dydz = \iint_{\Sigma_1} P(x,y)dydz + \iint_{\Sigma_2} P(x,y)dydz + \iint_{\Sigma_3} P(x,y)dydz$
 $= 0 + \iint_{\Sigma_2} P(x,y)dydz + 0$

设 Σ_2 由曲面 $\Sigma_4: x=g(y)$ 方向朝左, 与 $\Sigma_5: x=g(y)$ 方向朝右,

$y \in [c,d]$ 组成. 则 $\iint_{\Sigma_2} P(x,y)dydz = - \iint_{D_{yz}} P(g(y), y)dydz + \iint_{D_{yz}} P(g(y), y)dydz$ (1)



$$\bullet + (-1) \iint_{D_3} P(x,y), y) dy dz = \int_0^1 \left(\int_c^d P(x,y), y) dy \right) dz - \int_0^1 \left(\int_c^d P(x,y), y) dy \right) dz \\ = \int_c^d P(x,y), y) dy - \int_c^d P(x,y), y) dy = \oint_L P(x,y) dy$$

$$\text{同理, } \iint_D Q(x,y) dz dx = \iint_{\Sigma_1} Q(x,y) dz dx + \iint_{\Sigma_2} Q(x,y) dz dx + \iint_{\Sigma_3} Q(x,y) dz dx$$

其中 $\Sigma_1: z=0, \Sigma_3: z=1$, 此时 $\omega\beta = \omega\frac{z}{2} = 0, dz dx = \omega\beta ds$

$$\bullet = 0, \therefore \iint_D Q(x,y) dz dx = \iint_{\Sigma_2} Q(x,y) dz dx \stackrel{dz dx = -dx dz}{=} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} Q(x,y) dz dx$$

$$\text{同样可推出 } \iint_{\Sigma_2} Q(x,y) dz dx = \oint_L Q(x,y) dx \text{ 即}$$

$$\iint_D Q(x,y) dz dx = - \iint_{\Sigma_2} Q(x,y) dz dx = - \oint_L Q(x,y) dx, \text{ 从而得到}$$

$$\bullet \text{ 左边} = \oint_L -Q(x,y) dx + P(x,y) dy = \text{右边的右边} = \oint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

② 取 $\tilde{P}(x,y) = -Q(x,y), \tilde{Q}(x,y) = P(x,y)$, 则有

$$\oint_L \tilde{P}(x,y) dx + \tilde{Q}(x,y) dy = \oint_D \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{Q}(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tilde{P}(x,y)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \quad (*)$$

(*) 即是 Green 公式。其中 $L = \partial D$ 是 D 的正向边界。

(2).

