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12.4.1 利用 Gauss 公式, 计算下列积分:

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, 方向朝外;

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} xydydz + yzdzdx + zx dxdy$, Σ 是由四张平面 $x=0, y=0, z=0$ 和 $x+y+z=1$ 围成的封闭曲面, 方向朝外;

(3) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x-y)dydz + (y-z)dzdx + (z-x)dxdy$, Σ 是曲面 $z=x^2+y^2 (z \leq 1)$, 方向朝下;

(4) $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, Σ 是曲面 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2 (0 \leq z \leq 1)$, 方向朝下.

解. (1) 由 Gauss 公式和对称性,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} 2(x+y+z) dxdydz \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 Gauss 公式和对称性,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} xydydz + yzdzdx + zx dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} x+y+z dxdydz \\ &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} x dxdydz \\ &= \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 先补上 $z=1$ 的平面上一部分使其为封闭的曲面, 再由 Gauss 公式得,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} (x-y)dydz + (y-z)dzdx + (z-x)dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} 3dxdydz - \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ z=1}} (z-x)dxdy \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{2} - \pi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 先补上 $z=1$ 的平面上一部分使其为封闭的曲面, 再由 Gauss 公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} 2(x+y+z) dxdydz - \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ z=1}} z^2 dxdy \\ &= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz - \pi \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.2 设 Ω 是一闭域, 向量 \mathbf{n} 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量, \mathbf{e} 是固定的一个向量. 求证:

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \cos(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{n}) d\sigma = 0.$$

解. 令 $\mathbf{F} = \frac{\mathbf{e}}{\|\mathbf{e}\|}$, 由 Gauss 公式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Omega} \cos(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{n}) d\sigma &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F}) d\mu \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.3 设 Ω 是一闭域, 向量 \mathbf{n} 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量, 点 $(a, b, c) \notin \partial\Omega$. 令 $\mathbf{p} = (x-a, y-b, z-c)$ 且 $p = \|\mathbf{p}\|$. 求证:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{p} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial\Omega} \cos(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{n}) d\sigma.$$

解. 令 $\mathbf{F} = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{\|\mathbf{p}\|}$, 由 Gauss 公式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Omega} \cos(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{n}) d\sigma &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F}) d\mu \\ &= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{p}. \end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.4 利用 Stokes 公式, 计算下列积分:

(1) $\int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz$, Γ 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y + z = 0$, 从第一卦限看去, Γ 是逆时针方向绕行的;

(2) $\int_{\Gamma} (y+z) dx + (z+x) dy + (x+y) dz$, Γ 为椭圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y, y = z$, 从点 $(0, 1, 0)$ 向 Γ 看去, Γ 是逆时针方向绕行的;

(3) $\int_{\Gamma} y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$, Γ 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x + y + z = a$, 从原点看去, Γ 是逆时针方向绕行的;

解. (1) 曲面的外法向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$. 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Omega} d\sigma \\ &= -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 曲面的外法向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, -1)$. 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\Gamma} (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

(3) 曲面的外法向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, -1, -1)$. 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\Gamma} y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) d\sigma \\ &= \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Omega} d\sigma \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi a^3.\end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.5 设曲面 Σ 有单位法向量 \mathbf{n} , \mathbf{a} 是一个常向量. 求证:

$$\int_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{p} = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma.$$

解. 设 $\mathbf{p} = (x, y, z)$, $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, 则有

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{p} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (a_2 z - a_3 y, a_3 x - a_1 z, a_1 y - a_2 x)$$

则由 Stokes 公式得

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{p} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ a_2 z - a_3 y & a_3 x - a_1 z & a_1 y - a_2 x \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma} a_1 n_x + a_2 n_y + a_3 n_z d\sigma \\ &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma.\end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.6 计算 $\int_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz$, Γ 是平面 $x+y=2$ 和球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=2(x+y)$ 交成的圆周, 从原点看去, 顺时针方向是 Γ 的正向.

解. 曲面的外法向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)$. 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz &= \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= -\sqrt{2} \iint_{\Omega} d\sigma \\ &= -2\sqrt{2}\pi.\end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.7 计算上级的积分, 但 Γ 是曲面 $z = xy$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的交线, 沿 Γ 的正向行进时, z 轴在左手边.

解. 曲面在 (x, y, z) 处的外法向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+1}}(-x, -y, 1)$. 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz &= \iint_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= - \iint_{\Omega} dydz + dzdx + dxdy \\ &= - \iint_{\Omega} n_x + n_y + n_z d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x + y - 1) dxdy \\ &= -\pi.\end{aligned}$$

□

12.4.8 设定向曲线 $\Gamma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 = ax, z \geq 0$, 从点 $(a/2, 0, 0)$ 看去, 沿逆时针方向行进. 试计算力场 $\mathbf{F} = (y^2, z^2, x^2)$ 沿 Γ 所做的功.

解. 曲面在 (x, y, z) 处的外法向量为 $\frac{1}{a}(-x, -y, -z)$. 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz &= \iint_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} -2zdydz - 2xdzdx - 2ydx dy \\ &= - \iint_{\Omega} \frac{2}{a}(xz + xy + yz)d\sigma \\ &= - \iint_{\Omega} \frac{2}{a}xz d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq ax} 2xdxdy \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4}a^3.\end{aligned}$$

注: 也可以用课本第 104 页, 这是曲面的定向向下, 右边出来正负号。 □

12.5.1 计算:

解. (1) $xzdx \wedge dz + yzdy \wedge dz + yzdx \wedge dy$,

(2) $(x - z)dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$. □

12.5.2 计算 $d\omega$

解. (1) $(y + z)dx + (x + z)dy + (y + x)dz$,

(2) $-ydx \wedge dy$,

(3) $yzdz \wedge dx + (x + z)dy \wedge dx$,

(4) $x dx \wedge dy$,

(5) $-(x^2 + yze^x)dz \wedge dy - ye^x dz \wedge dy$,

(6) $(y^2 - 2xz)dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$,

(7) $(x + y + z)dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$. □

13.1.1 设 f, g 为数量场, 证明:

$$\nabla \frac{f}{g} = \frac{1}{g^2}(g\nabla f - f\nabla g).$$

解. 逐个分量直接计算得. □

13.1.2 设 u 为一数量场, \mathbf{f} 为一向量场. 计算 $\nabla(u \circ \mathbf{f})$.

解. 令 $f = (P, Q, R)$ 由链式法则逐个分量计算得到

$$\nabla(u \circ \mathbf{f}) = u'_1 \nabla P + u'_2 \nabla Q + u'_3 \nabla R$$

□

13.1.3 设 $\mathbf{p} = (x, y, z), p = \|\mathbf{p}\|, f$ 为单变量函数. 计算:

(2) $\nabla f(p)$;

(4) $\nabla(f(p)\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{a})$, 其中 \mathbf{a} 为常向量

解. (2)

$$\nabla f(p) = \frac{f'(p)}{p} \mathbf{p}$$

(4)

$$\nabla(f(p)\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{a}) = \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{a} f'(p) \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p} + f(p) \mathbf{a}$$

□

13.1.4 求数量场 f 沿数量场 g 的梯度方向的变化率, 问何时这个变化率等于零?

解. 由方向导数的计算方法

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \nabla g} = \nabla f \cdot \nabla g$$

则在 ∇f 与 ∇g 相互垂直的时候, 变化率为 0.

□

13.1.5 设 Ω 是 Gauss 公式中的闭区域, \mathbf{n} 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量场, 数量场 $u \in C^1(\Omega)$, 点 $\mathbf{p} \in \Omega^\circ$. 证明:

$$\nabla u(\mathbf{p}) = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\mu(\Omega)} \iint_{\partial\Omega} u \mathbf{n} d\sigma.$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\mu(\Omega)} \iint_{\partial\Omega} u \mathbf{n} d\sigma &= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\mu(\Omega)} \left(\iint_{\partial\Omega} u dy dz, \iint_{\partial\Omega} u dz dx, \iint_{\partial\Omega} u dx dy \right) \\ &= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\mu(\Omega)} \left(\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} d\mu, \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} d\mu, \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} d\mu \right) \\ &= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(\xi), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(\eta), \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(\gamma) \right) \\ &= \nabla u(\mathbf{p}). \end{aligned}$$

□

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13.2.1 在 \mathbb{R}^2 中, 令 $\mathbf{p} = (x, y)$ 且 $p = \|\mathbf{p}\|$. 求证: 当 $p > 0$ 时, $\log p$ 是调和函数.

解. 在 \mathbb{R}^2 中, 计算有

$$\nabla \log p = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{p^2}$$

于是我们有

$$\Delta \log p = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \log p) = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{p^2} \right) = 0$$

□

13.2.2 求证:

$$\Delta(fg) = f\Delta(g) + g\Delta(f) + 2\nabla f \cdot \nabla g.$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta(fg) &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla(fg)) \\
 &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla(f)g + f\nabla(g)) \\
 &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla(f)g) + \nabla \cdot (f\nabla(g)) \\
 &= \nabla \cdot (\nabla(f))g + 2\nabla f \cdot \nabla g + f\nabla \cdot (\nabla(g)) \\
 &= f\Delta(g) + g\Delta(f) + 2\nabla f \cdot \nabla g.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

13.2.3 设 Ω 是 Gauss 公式中的闭区域, $u, v \in C^2(\Omega)$, \mathbf{n} 表示 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量场, 求证:

- (1) $\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \Delta u d\mu;$
 (2) $\int_{\partial\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v d\mu + \int_{\Omega} v \Delta u d\mu;$
 (3) (第二 Green 公式)

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} d\sigma.$$

解. (1) 由方向导数的计算方法和 Gauss 公式得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma \\
 &= \int_{\Omega} \Delta u d\mu.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由方向导数的计算方法和 Gauss 公式得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\partial\Omega} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma &= \int_{\partial\Omega} v \nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma \\
 &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u) d\mu \\
 &= \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v d\mu + \int_{\Omega} v \Delta u d\mu.
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 在 (2) 中交换 u 和 v 得到

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u d\mu + \int_{\Omega} u \Delta v d\mu,$$

与 (2) 中的式子做差得到

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} d\sigma.$$

□

13.2.4 设 u 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中的闭区域 Ω 上的调和函数, \mathbf{n} 表示 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量. 求证:

- (1) $\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma = 0;$
 (2) $\int_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma = \int_{\Omega} \|\nabla u\|^2 d\mu.$

解. 在 13.2.3 中带入 $v = u$ 且 u 为调和函数, 即可得到等式成立。 \square

13.3.1 证明:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{F}.$$

解. 令 $\mathbf{F} = (P, Q, R)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial z \partial y} \right) \\ &= \nabla \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) - (\Delta P, \Delta Q, \Delta R) \\ &= \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}) - \Delta \mathbf{F} \end{aligned}$$

\square

13.3.2 设 Ω 是 Gauss 公式中的闭区域, \mathbf{n} 表示 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量, 向量场 $\mathbf{F} \in C^1(\Omega)$. 求证:

$$\text{rot} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}) = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\mu(\Omega)} \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{F} d\sigma.$$

解. 设 $\mathbf{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z)$, $\mathbf{F} = (P, Q, R)$ 计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{F} d\sigma &= \int_{\partial\Omega} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ n_x & n_y & n_z \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} d\sigma \\ &= \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} n_y R - n_z Q d\sigma, \int_{\partial\Omega} n_z P - n_x R d\sigma, \int_{\partial\Omega} n_x Q - n_y P d\sigma \right) \\ &= \left(\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} d\mu, \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} d\mu, \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} d\mu \right). \end{aligned}$$

带入由积分中值定理得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{p}} \frac{1}{\mu(\Omega)} \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{F} d\sigma &= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \text{rot} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{p}). \end{aligned}$$

\square

13.3.3 设 Ω 是 Gauss 公式中的闭区域, 数量场 $f \in C^2(\Omega)$, 在 Ω 中处处不为零, 且满足条件

$$\text{div}(f \text{grad} f) = af, \quad \|\nabla f\|^2 = bf,$$

其中 a 与 b 为常数. 试计算 $\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma$.

解.

$$\begin{aligned} af &= \nabla \cdot (f \nabla f) \\ &= \nabla f \cdot \nabla f + f \Delta f \\ &= bf + f \Delta f, \end{aligned}$$

由 f 处处不为 0, 得到

$$\Delta f = a - b,$$

则计算结果得到

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\partial\Omega} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} d\sigma &= \int_{\Omega} \Delta f d\mu \\ &= (a-b)\mu(\Omega).\end{aligned}$$

□

13.4.1 求下面 \mathbf{F} 的势函数:

$$(1) \mathbf{F} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}, \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}, -\frac{xy}{z}\right);$$

$$(2) \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy}(x+y, x+y, z).$$

解. (1) 定义域 $D = (x, y, z) | y \neq 0, z \neq 0$, 分为四个单连通的区域. 先考虑 y 大于 0, z 大于 0 的区域, 其他区域同理计算. 由 $\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = 0$ 则为无旋场, 于是存在势函数。

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x, y, z) &= \int_{(0,1,1)}^{(x,y,z)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy - \frac{xy}{z} dz \\ &= \frac{xy}{z} - \frac{x}{y} + x\end{aligned}$$

于是全体势函数为 $\frac{xy}{z} - \frac{x}{y} + x + C$

(2) 定义域 $D = (x, y, z) | x+y \neq 0, z \neq 0$, 分为四个单连通的区域. 先考虑 $x+y$ 大于 0, z 大于 0 的区域, 其他区域同理计算由 $\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = 0$ 则为无旋场, 于是存在势函数。

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x, y, z) &= \int_{(0,0,1)}^{(x,y,z)} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy} dx + \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy} dy \frac{z}{x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log((x+y)^2 + z^2)\end{aligned}$$

于是全体势函数为 $\frac{1}{2} \log((x+y)^2 + z^2) + C$

□

13.4.2 计算下列恰当微分的曲线积分:

$$(1) \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^2 dz;$$

$$(2) \int_{(1,2,3)}^{(0,1,1)} yz dx + xz dy + xy dz;$$

(3) $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, 其中 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 上的点, (x_2, y_2, z_2) 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2$ 上的点, 并设 $a > 0, b > 0$.

解. (1)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^2 dz &= \left. \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{3} z^3 \right|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} \\ &= \frac{191}{6}.\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(0,1,1)} yz dx + xz dy + xy dz &= xyz \Big|_{(1,2,3)}^{(0,1,1)} \\ &= -6.\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\ = b - a.$$

□

13.4.4 设 f 为单变量的连续函数. 计算:

$$(1) \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(x + y + z)(dx + dy + dz); \\ (2) \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})(xdx + ydy + zdz).$$

解. (1) 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(x + y + z)(dx + dy + dz) = F(x + y + z) \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\ = F(x_2 + y_2 + z_2) - F(x_1 + y_1 + z_1) \\ = \int_{x_1 + y_1 + z_1}^{x_2 + y_2 + z_2} f(t)dt.$$

(2) 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(\sqrt{t})dt$

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})(xdx + ydy + zdz) = \frac{1}{2} F(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \Big|_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \\ = \frac{1}{2} (F(\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}) - F(\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2})) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2}}^{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2}} f(\sqrt{t})dt.$$

□

13.4.6 求解下列恰当方程:

$$(1) xdx + ydy = 0; \\ (3) (x + 2y)dx + (2x + y)dy = 0; \\ (5) e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y)dy = 0; \\ (7) \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = xdx + ydy.$$

解. (1) $x^2 + y^2 = C$

(3)

$$\varphi(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (x + 2y)dx + (2x + y)dy \\ = \int_0^x xdx + \int_0^y 2x + ydy \\ = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2.$$

于是解为 $x^2 + 4xy + y^2 = C$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y) dy \\ &= \int_0^x dx + \int_0^y (xe^y - 2y) dy \\ &= xe^y - y^2.\end{aligned}$$

于是解为 $xe^y - y^2 = C$

(7)

$$d(\arctan \frac{y}{x}) = d(\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2))$$

于是解为 $\arctan \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = C$

□

13.5.1 证明下列向量场都是 \mathbb{R}^3 中的旋度场, 并求其向量势:

(1) $\mathbf{F} = z\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k}$;

(2) $\mathbf{F} = xy\mathbf{i} + -y^2\mathbf{j} + yz\mathbf{k}$;

(3) $\mathbf{F} = (z - y)\mathbf{i} + (x - z)\mathbf{j} + (y - x)\mathbf{k}$.

解. (1) 令 $\mathbf{G} = (P, Q, 0)$ 满足 $\nabla \times \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F}$ 于是得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} = z\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k},$$

于是得到

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = z \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = x \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y \end{cases}$$

可取出一组解

$$\mathbf{G} = (xz, -\frac{1}{2}z^2 + xy, 0)$$

则所有的向量势为

$$(xz, -\frac{1}{2}z^2 + xy, 0) + \nabla\varphi$$

(2) 令 $\mathbf{G} = (P, Q, 0)$ 满足 $\nabla \times \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F}$ 于是得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} = xy\mathbf{i} - y^2\mathbf{j} + (y - x)\mathbf{k},$$

于是得到

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = xy \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -y^2 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = yz \end{cases}$$

可取出一组解

$$\mathbf{G} = (-y^2z, -xyz, 0)$$

则所有的向量势为

$$(-y^2z, -xyz, 0) + \nabla\varphi$$

(3) 令 $\mathbf{G} = (P, Q, 0)$ 满足 $\nabla \times \mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F}$ 于是得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (z-y)\mathbf{i} + (x-z)\mathbf{j} + (y-x)\mathbf{k},$$

于是得到

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = z-y \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = x-z \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y-x \end{cases}$$

可取出一组解

$$\mathbf{G} = (xz - \frac{1}{2}z^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + xy, -\frac{1}{2}z^2 + yz, 0)$$

则所有的向量势为

$$(xz - \frac{1}{2}z^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + xy, -\frac{1}{2}z^2 + yz, 0) + \nabla\varphi$$

□

13.5.2 设 Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中关于 $\mathbf{A} = (x_0, y_0, z_0) \neq 0$ 的星形域. 如果 \mathbf{F} 是 Ω 中的无旋场, 即 $\text{div}\mathbf{F} = 0$, 证明: \mathbf{F} 必为 Ω 中的旋度场.

解. 见课本.

□

13.6.1 在柱坐标中, 设流体的速度 \mathbf{v} 在正交曲线坐标系下的分量 v_r, v_θ, v_z . 求证: 这时的连续性方程是

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(\rho r v_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(\rho v_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial(\rho v_z)}{\partial z} = 0.$$

解. 连续性方程为

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div}(\rho \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

在柱坐标下 $\mathbf{f} = (x, y, z)$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

于是我们得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0) \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \theta} = (-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0) \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z} = (0, 0, 1) \end{cases}$$

计算得到

$$h_r = 1 \quad h_\theta = r \quad h_z = 1$$

由题设得

$$\mathbf{v} = v_r \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial r} + v_\theta \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial z}$$

带入正交标架下的散度表示

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \rho v_r r}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \rho v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \rho v_z r}{\partial z} \right)$$

带入连续性方程得到柱坐标下的方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (\rho r v_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (\rho v_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial (\rho v_z)}{\partial z} = 0.$$

□