9.4 Gauss公式、Stokes公式

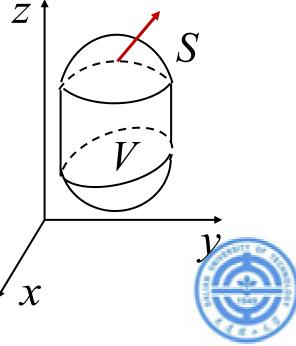
- 一、Gauss 公式
- 二、Stokes 公式
- 三、空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件



9.4.1 Gauss 公式

定理。设空间闭区域V由分片光滑的闭曲面S所围成,S的方向取外侧,函数P,Q,R在V上有一阶连续偏导数,则有

$$\iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV = \oiint_{S} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$



例. 计算 $\oint_S (y-z)x \, dy \, dz + (x-y) \, dx \, dy$, 其中 S 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及平面 z = 0, z = 3 所围空间闭区域 V 的边界曲面的外侧.

解: P = (y-z)x, Q = 0, R = x-y 利用 Gauss 公式, 得

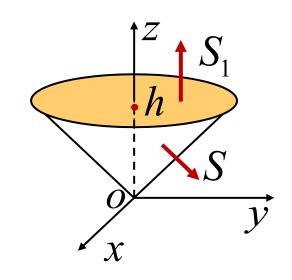
原式 =
$$\iiint_{V} (y-z) dV = -\iiint_{V} z dV$$
$$= -\iiint_{V_{r\theta z}} zr dr d\theta dz = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{0}^{3} zr dz$$
$$= -\frac{9\pi}{2}$$



例. 计算积分

$$I = \iint_S x^2 \, dy \, dz + y^2 \, dz \, dx + z^2 \, dx \, dy$$

其中 \sum_S 的能面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 介于 $z = 0$ 及
 $z = h$ 之间部分的下侧.



解: 作辅助面

$$S_1: z = h, (x, y) \in D_{xy}, D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le h^2\},$$
取上侧 $\partial S_1 \in S_1$,所围区域为 $V_2 \in S_1$,则

$$I + \iint_{S_1} x^2 \, dy \, dz + y^2 \, dz \, dx + z^2 \, dx \, dy = 2 \iiint_V (x + y + z) \, dV$$

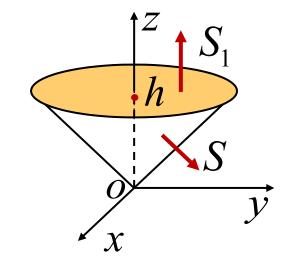
计算
$$2\iiint_{V}(x+y+z)\,dV$$
, 利用对称性知,

$$2\iiint_{V} (x + y + z) dV = 2\iiint_{V} z dV = 2\int_{0}^{h} z \cdot \pi z^{2} dz = \frac{\pi h^{4}}{2}$$

$$\iint_{S_1} x^2 \, dy \, dz + y^2 \, dz \, dx + z^2 \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} z^2 \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} h^2 \, dx \, dy = \pi h^4$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi h^4}{2} - \pi h^4 = -\frac{\pi h^4}{2}$$





例. 设S为曲面 $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$, $1 \le z \le 2$ 取上侧, 求 $I = \iint (x^3 z + x) \, dy \, dz - x^2 yz \, dz \, dx - x^2 z^2 \, dx \, dy.$

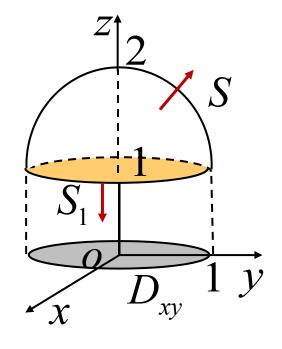
解:作辅助面 $S_1: z=1, (x,y) \in D_{xy}$,

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}, \quad \text{取下侧}$$

记 S,S_1 所围区域为V,则

$$I + \iint_{S_1} (x^3 z + x) \, dy \, dz - x^2 yz \, dz \, dx - x^2 z^2 \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \iiint_{V} (3x^{2}z + 1 - x^{2}z - 2x^{2}z) dV = \iiint_{V} dV$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} dr \int_{1}^{2-r^{2}} r dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$$





$$\iint_{S_1} (x^3z + x) \, dy \, dz - x^2yz \, dz \, dx - x^2z^2 \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \iint_{S_1} -x^2 z^2 \, dx \, dy = -\iint_{D_{xy}} (-x^2 \cdot 1) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

