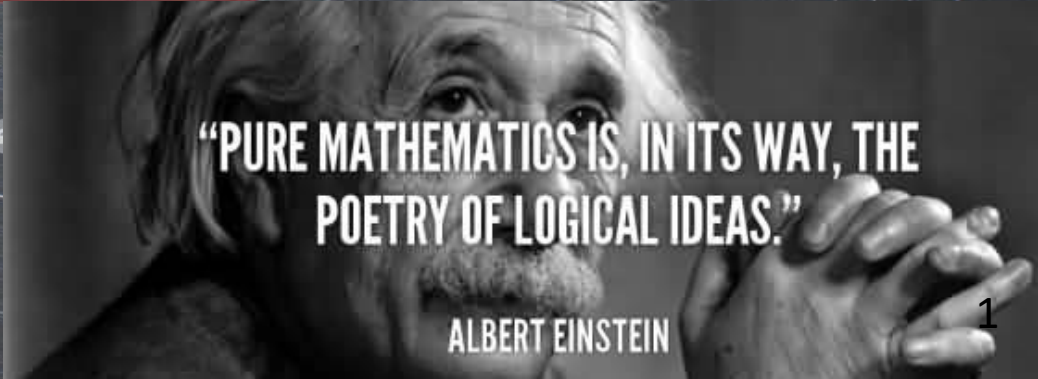


第零章 数学补充

Mathematics is the
language with which God
has written the universe.

Galileo Galilei



"PURE MATHEMATICS IS, IN ITS WAY, THE
POETRY OF LOGICAL IDEAS."

ALBERT EINSTEIN

§0-1 矢量代数

§0-2 场及其导数

§0-3 矢量场的积分

§0-4 平面角与立体角

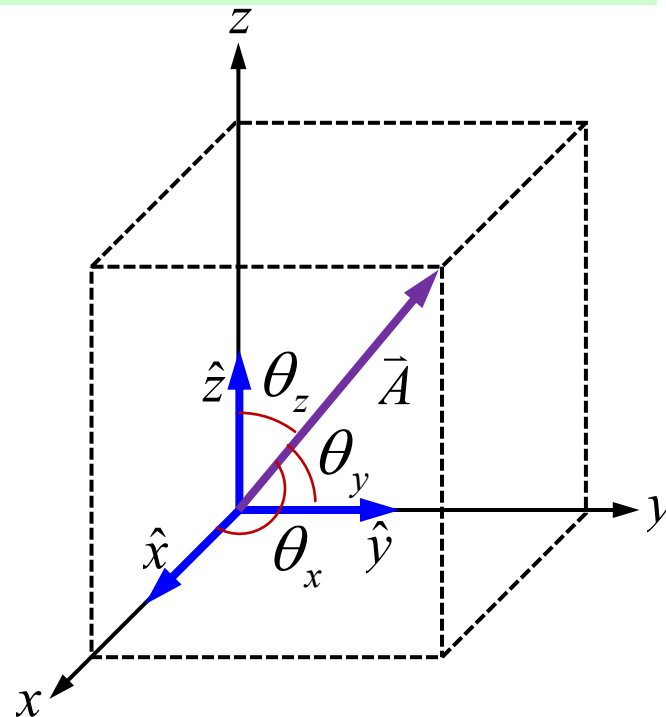
§0.1 矢量代数

一、矢量

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y} + A_z \hat{z} \quad \rightarrow \quad (A_x, A_y, A_z) \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix}$$

大小: $A = |\vec{A}| = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2 + A_z^2}$

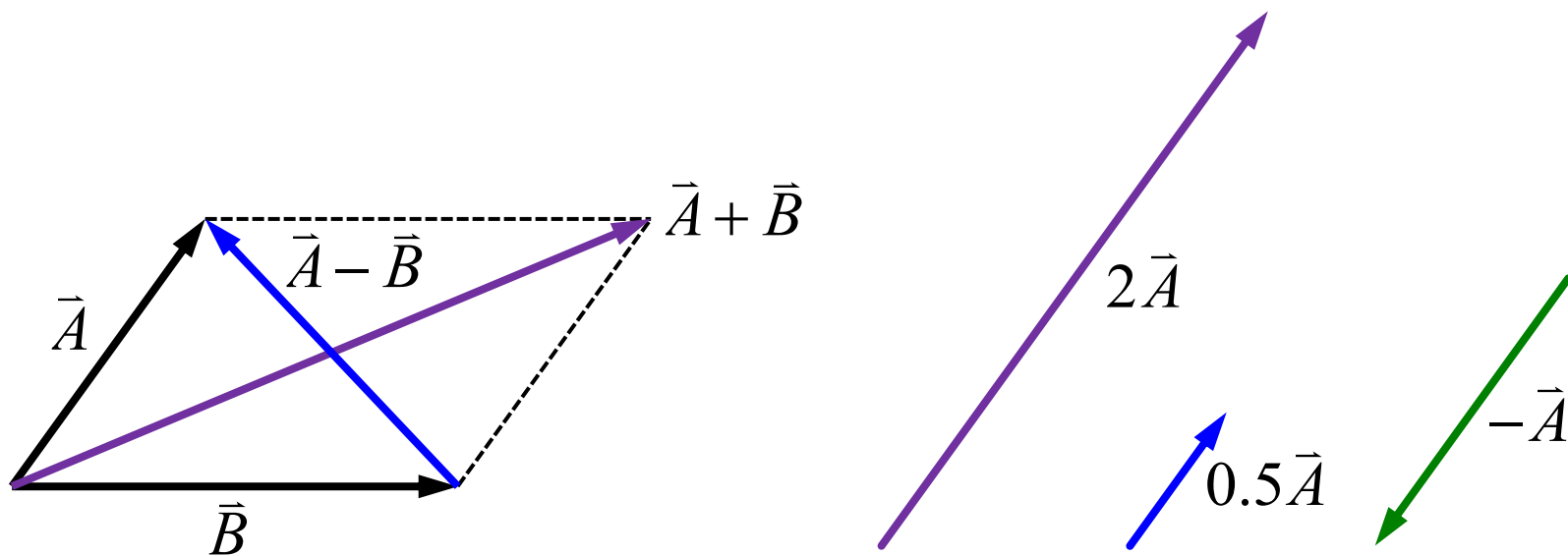
方向:
$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta_x = A_x / A \\ \cos \theta_y = A_y / A \\ \cos \theta_z = A_z / A \end{cases}$$



二、矢量的线性运算

加法: $\vec{A} + \vec{B} \triangleq (A_x + B_x)\hat{x} + (A_y + B_y)\hat{y} + (A_z + B_z)\hat{z}$

数乘: $\lambda\vec{A} \triangleq (\lambda A_x)\hat{x} + (\lambda A_y)\hat{y} + (\lambda A_z)\hat{z}$



三、矢量的点乘（标量积）

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \triangleq A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$$

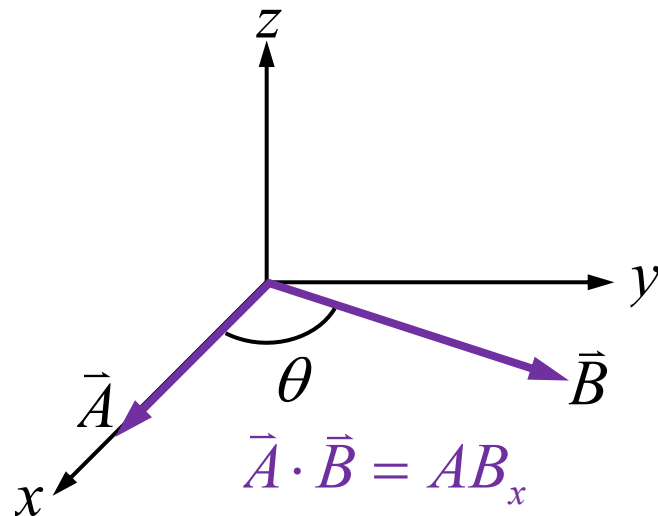
法则： (1) $\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$

(2) $(\lambda \vec{A} + \mu \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = \lambda \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} + \mu \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}$

性质： (1) $A = |\vec{A}| \triangleq \sqrt{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A}}$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \hat{x} \cdot \hat{x} = \hat{y} \cdot \hat{y} = \hat{z} \cdot \hat{z} = 1 \\ \hat{x} \cdot \hat{y} = \hat{y} \cdot \hat{z} = \hat{z} \cdot \hat{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta$



矢量及其分量： $\vec{A} = (\vec{A} \cdot \hat{x}) \hat{x} + (\vec{A} \cdot \hat{y}) \hat{y} + (\vec{A} \cdot \hat{z}) \hat{z}$

四、矢量的叉乘（矢量积）

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \triangleq \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{matrix} (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \hat{x} \\ + (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) \hat{y} \\ + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \hat{z} \end{matrix}$$

法则： (1) $\vec{B} \times \vec{A} = -\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$

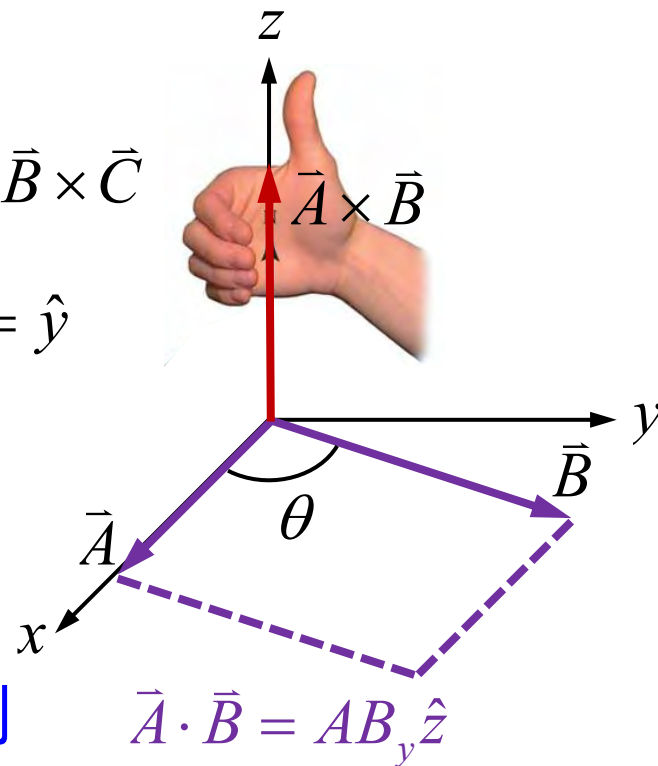
(2) $(\lambda \vec{A} + \mu \vec{B}) \times \vec{C} = \lambda \vec{A} \times \vec{C} + \mu \vec{B} \times \vec{C}$

性质：

(1)
$$\begin{cases} \hat{x} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z}, \hat{y} \times \hat{z} = \hat{x}, \hat{z} \times \hat{x} = \hat{y} \\ \hat{x} \times \hat{x} = \hat{y} \times \hat{y} = \hat{z} \times \hat{z} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (AB \sin \theta) \hat{n}$

($\vec{A}$ 、 $\vec{B}$ 、 $\vec{n}$) 满足右手法则



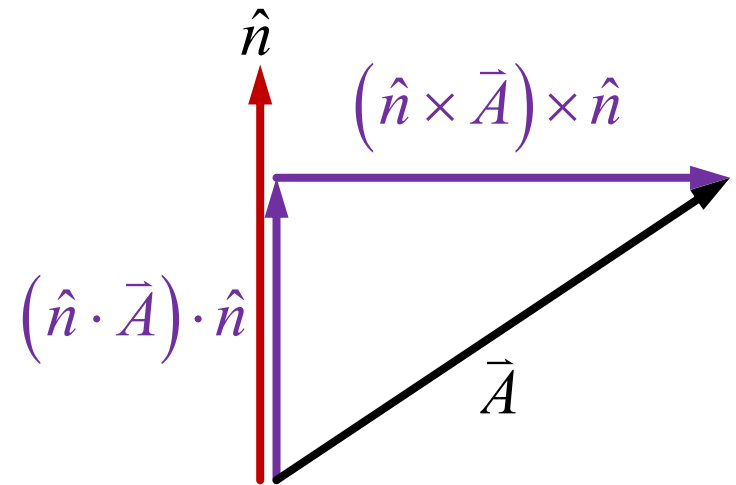
三个重要关系

$$(1) \quad (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C} = (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) \vec{B} - (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}) \vec{A}$$

【证明】 只需证明左右两边的对应分量相等。以 x 分量为例。

$$\begin{aligned} \left[(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{C} \right]_x &= (\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_y C_z - (\vec{A} \times \vec{B})_z C_y \\ &= (A_z B_x - A_x B_z) C_z - (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) C_y \\ &= (A_y C_y + A_z C_z) B_x - (B_y C_y + B_z C_z) A_x + A_x B_x C_x - A_x B_x C_x \\ &= (A_x C_x + A_y C_y + A_z C_z) B_x - (B_x C_x + B_y C_y + B_z C_z) A_x \\ &= \left[(\vec{A} \cdot \vec{C}) \vec{B} - (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}) \vec{A} \right]_x \end{aligned}$$

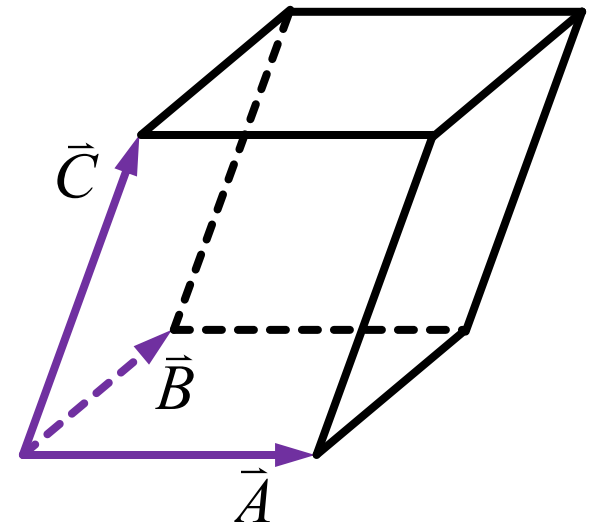
$$(2) \quad \vec{A} = (\hat{n} \cdot \vec{A}) \cdot \hat{n} + (\hat{n} \times \vec{A}) \times \hat{n}$$



$$(3) \quad (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix} = \pm \text{体积}$$

$$\longrightarrow (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) \cdot \vec{A} = (\vec{C} \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{B}$$

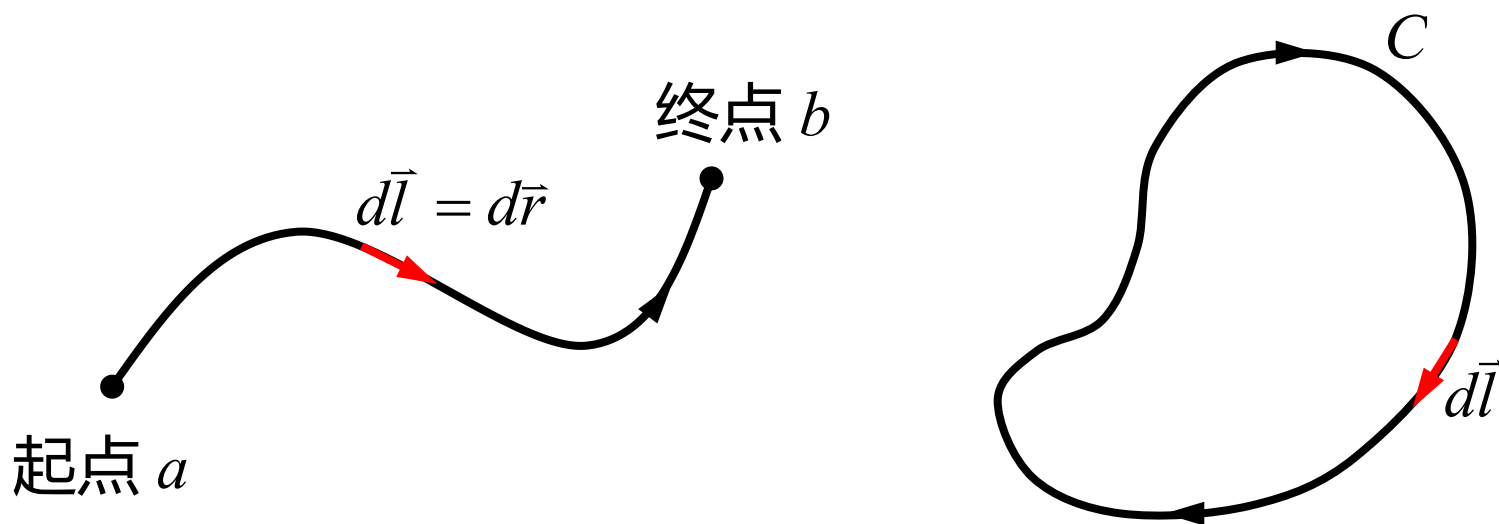
$$\longrightarrow (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})$$



五、两个常用矢量

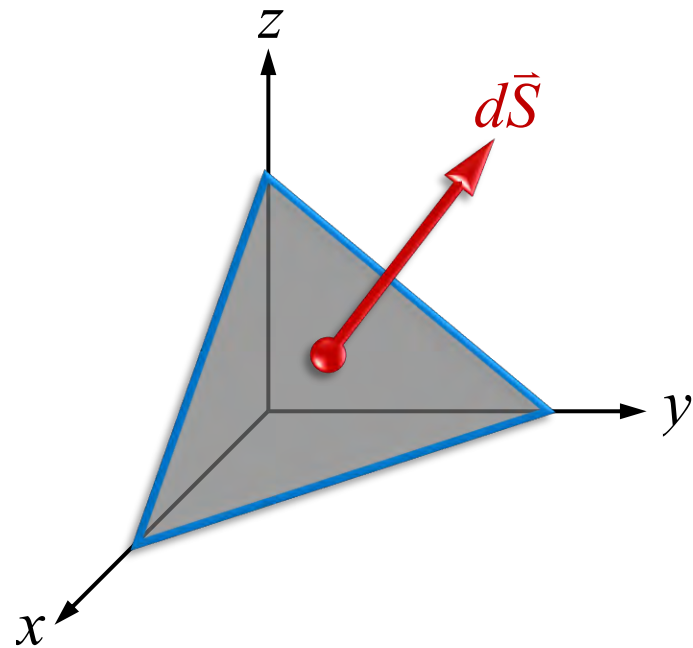
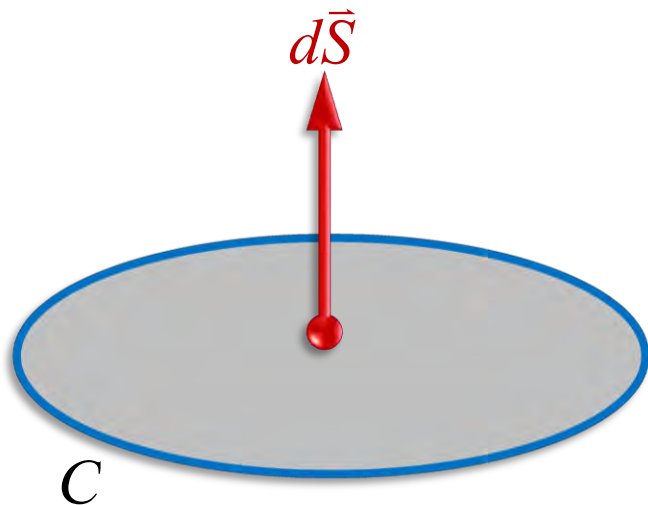
线元： 曲线上无限靠近的两点之间的相对位矢

- 线元沿着曲线的切线方向
- 约定起点和终点后，开曲线上各线元的方向唯一确定
- 约定绕行方向后，闭曲线上各线元的方向唯一确定



面元： 曲面的面元沿着法向方向

$$d\vec{S} = \hat{n}dS = (n_x dS)\hat{x} + (n_y dS)\hat{y} + (n_z dS)\hat{z}$$



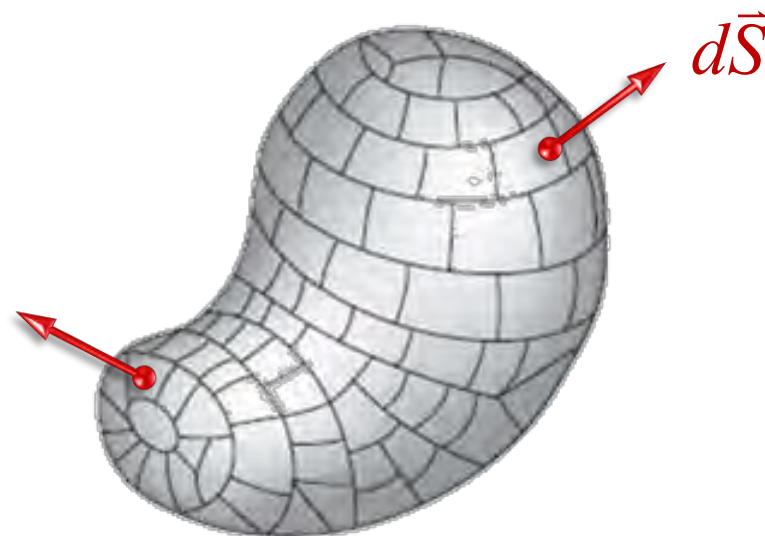
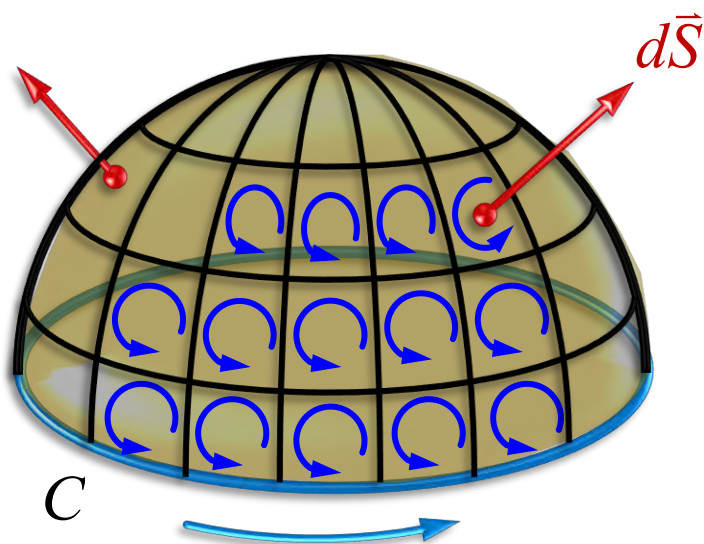
- 开曲面的法向可任意约定 (要求连续变化)

- 闭曲线 C 是开曲面 S 的边界 ($C = \partial S$)

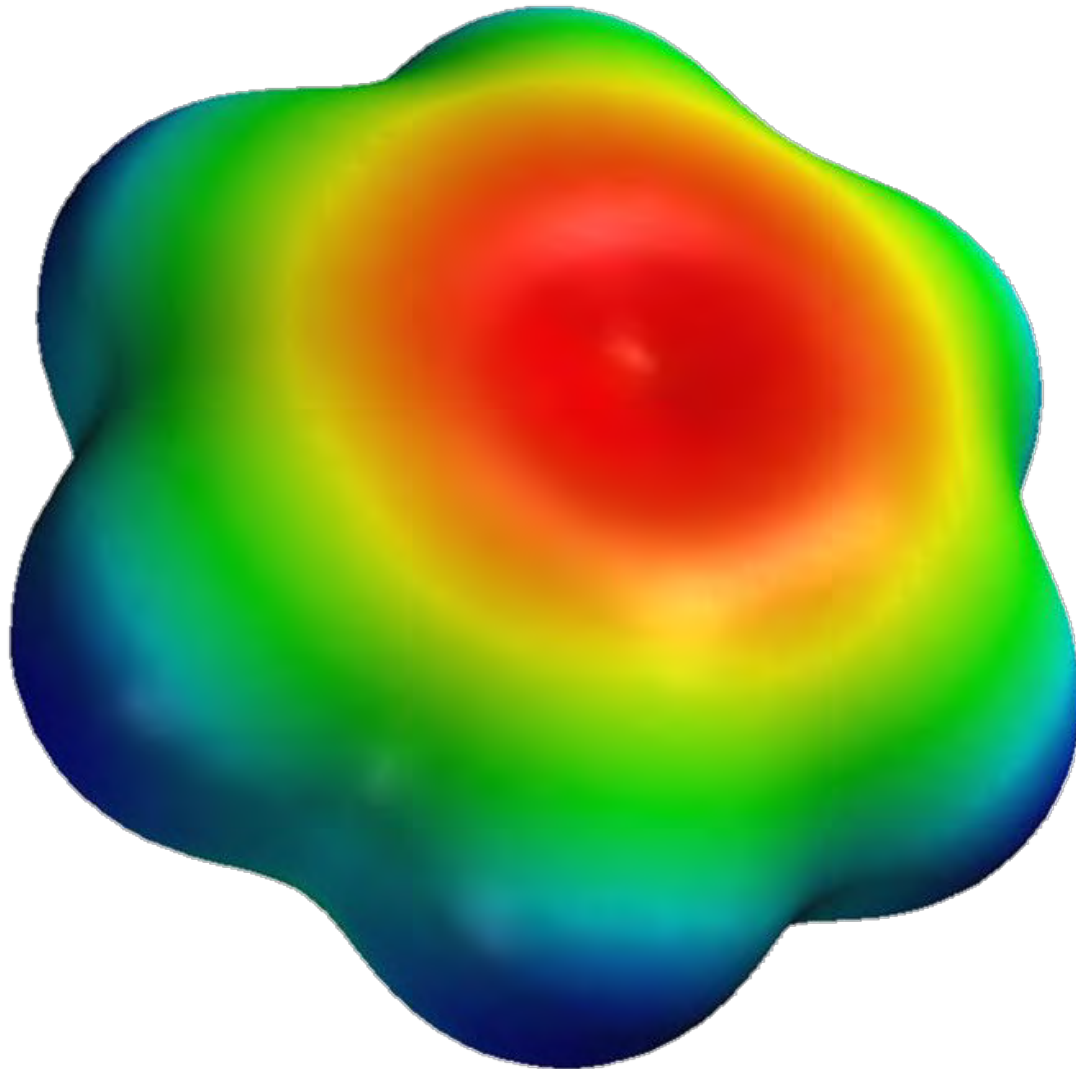
规定：开曲面法向与其边界的绕行方向满足右手法则

- 闭曲面 S 是三维区域 V 的边界 ($S = \partial V$)

规定：闭曲面总是以外法向作为面元正向



§0.2 场及其导数



一、标量场与矢量场

标量场 (标量函数) : 空间每一点都指定了唯一的一个标量

$$\varphi = \varphi(\vec{r}) = \varphi(x, y, z)$$

二维空间的标量函数称为二维标量场, 如

$$\varphi = \varphi(x, y), \quad \varphi = \varphi(\theta, \phi)$$

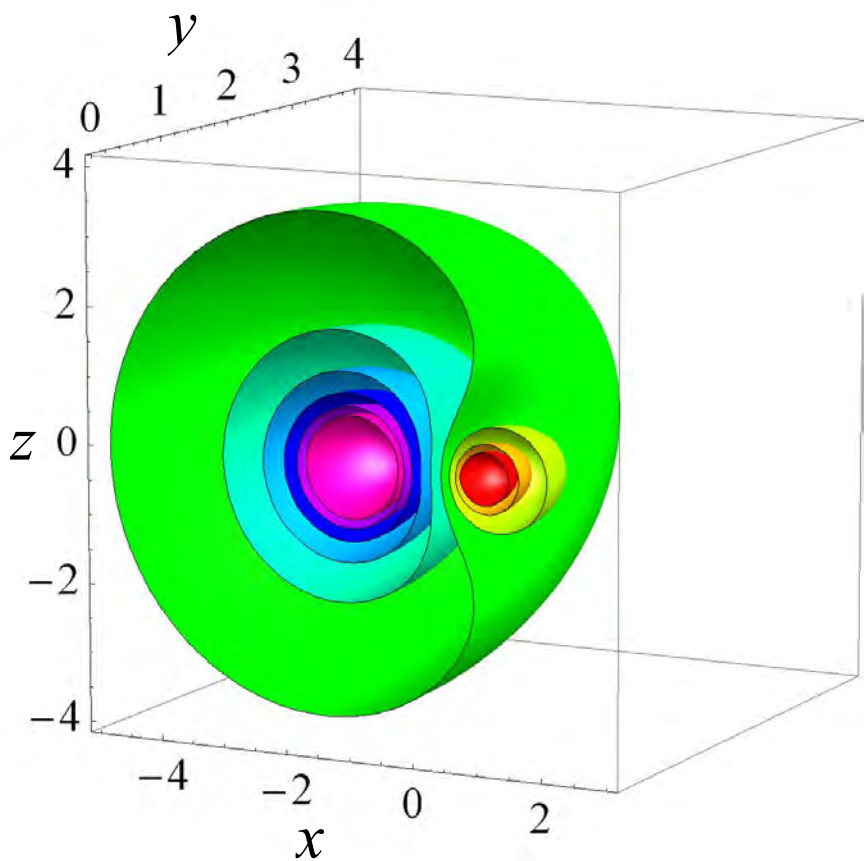
矢量场 (矢量函数) : 空间每一点都指定了唯一的一个矢量

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= \vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \vec{F}(x, y, z) \\ &= F_x(x, y, z)\hat{x} + F_y(x, y, z)\hat{y} + F_z(x, y, z)\hat{z}\end{aligned}$$

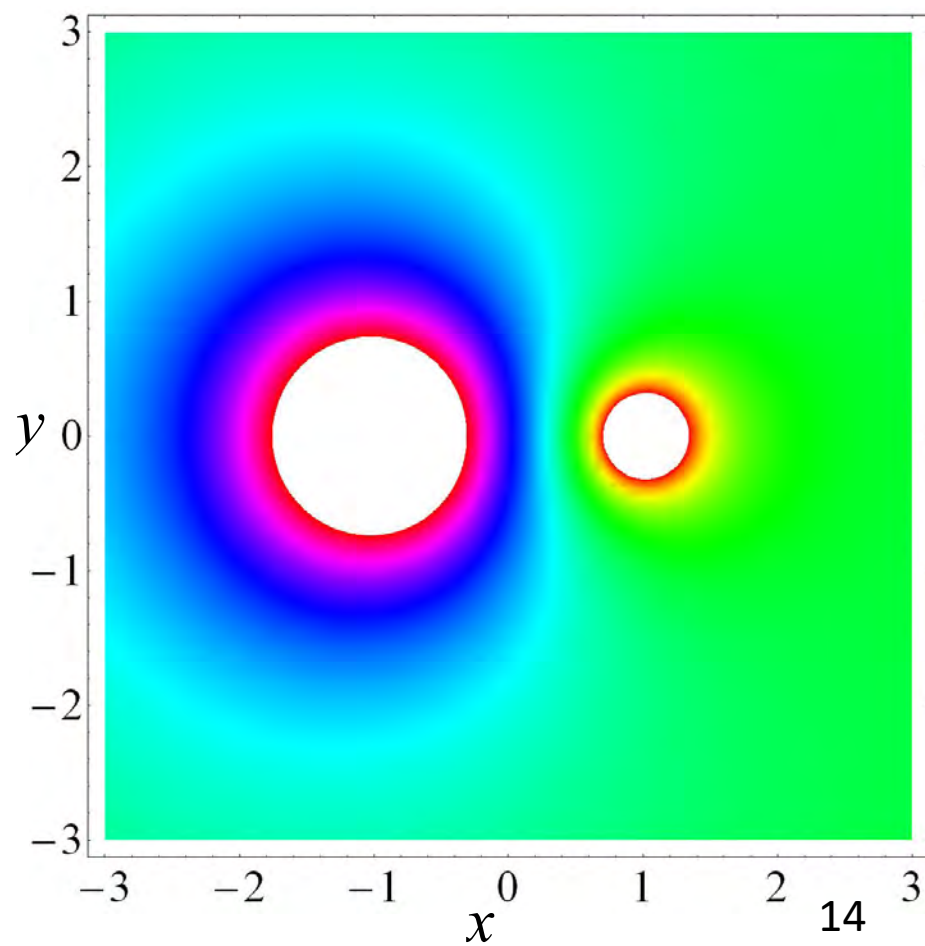
【例】

$$\varphi = \frac{3}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

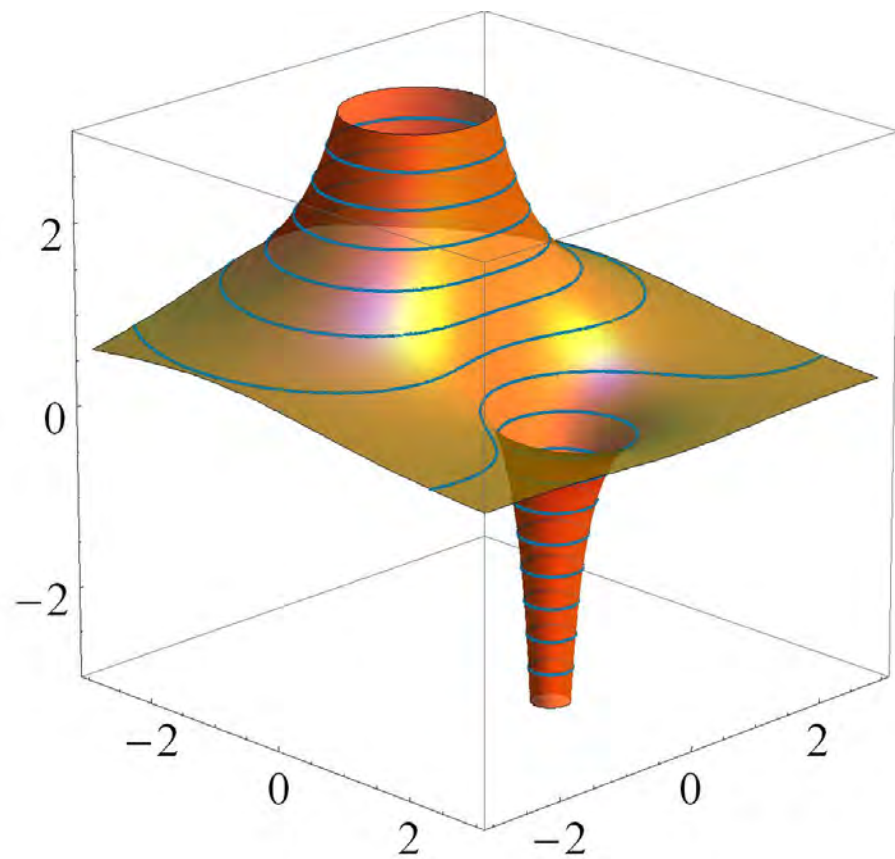
$\varphi(x, y, z) = \text{const.}$



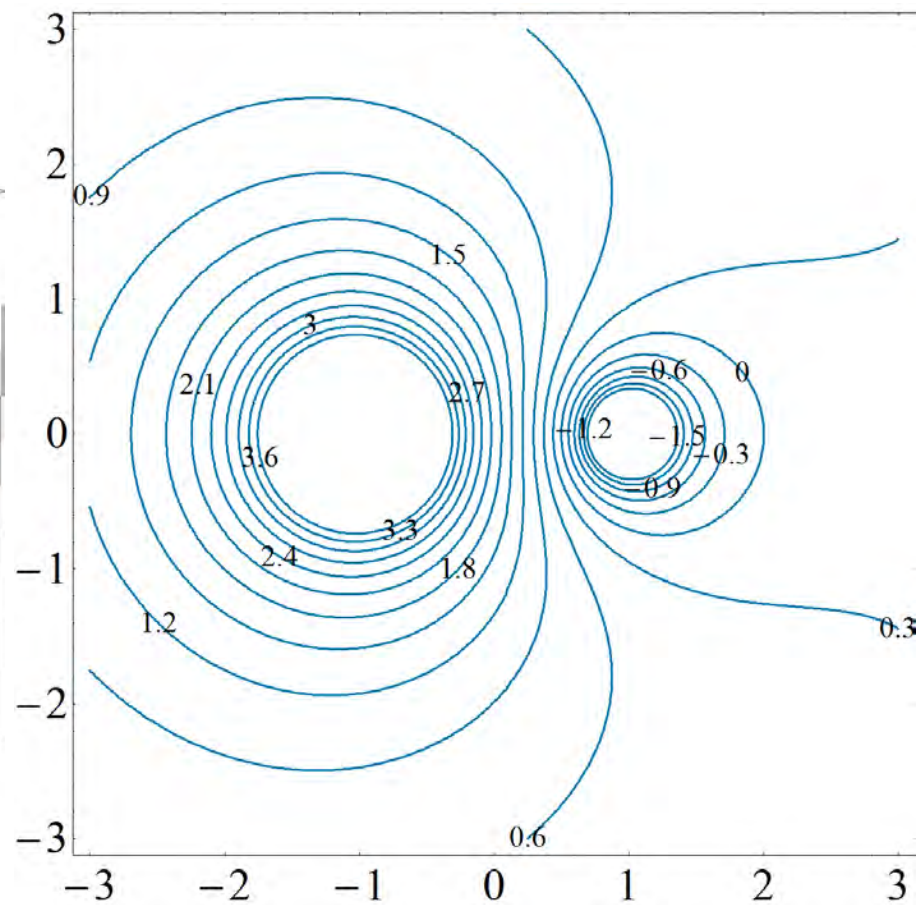
$\varphi(x, y, z = 0)$



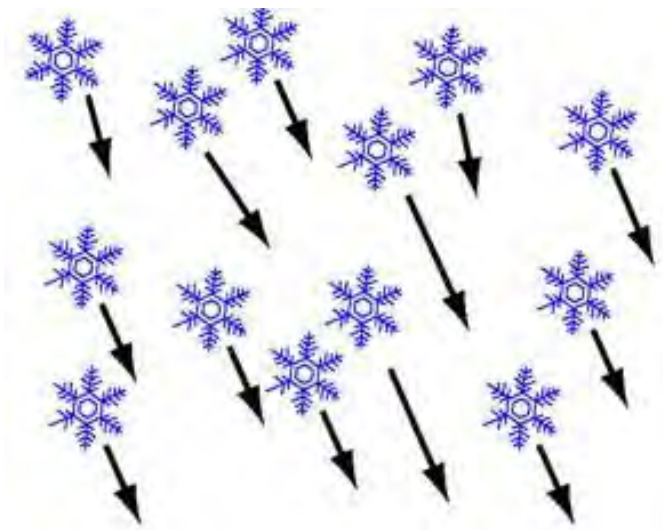
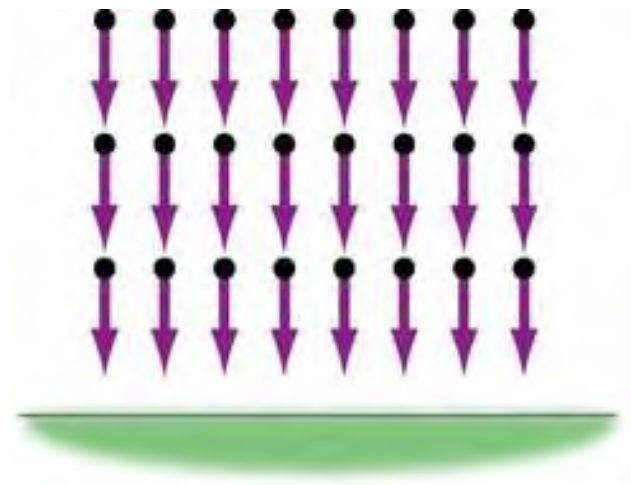
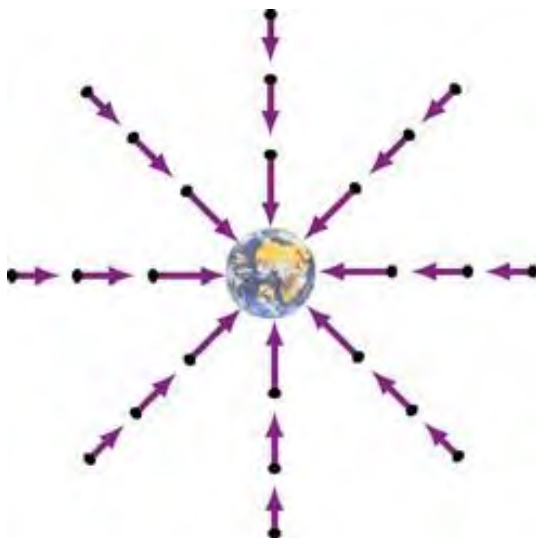
$$\varphi(x, y, z = 0)$$



$$\varphi(x, y, z = 0) = \text{const.}$$



【例】矢量场



对于确定的 y 、 z ，定义单变量函数

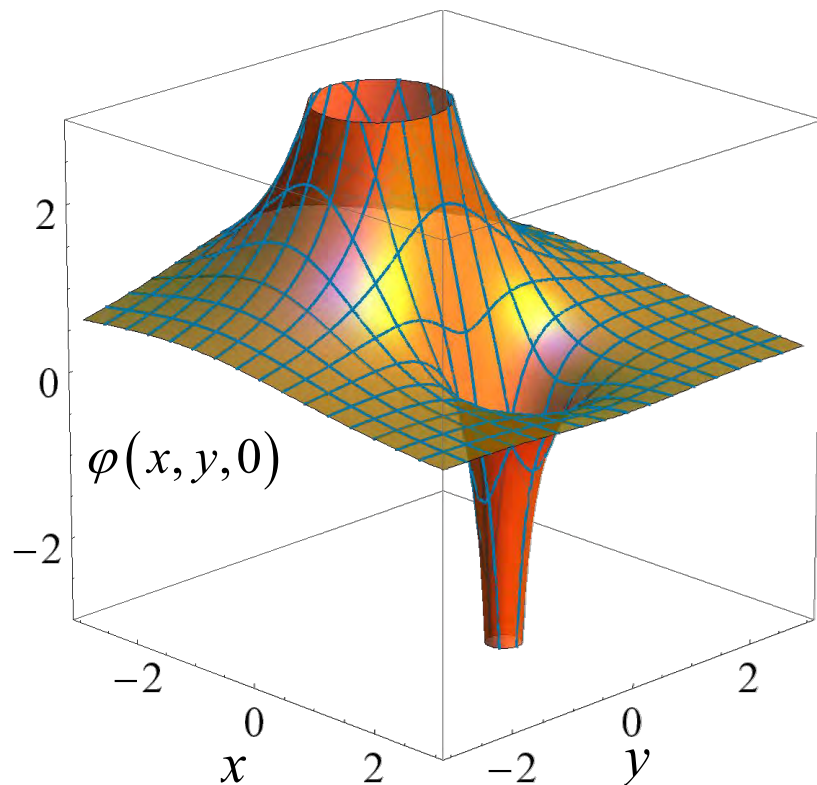
$$f(x) = \varphi(x, y, z)$$

则 df/dx 给出了函数 φ 在 r 点处沿着 x 轴方向的变化率

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

将其称为 φ 对 x 的**偏导数**，记为

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x, y, z) - \varphi(x, y, z)}{\Delta x} = \partial_x \varphi$$



类似地, 有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \triangleq \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x, y, z) - \varphi(x, y, z)}{\Delta x} = \partial_x \varphi \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \triangleq \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x, y + \Delta y, z) - \varphi(x, y, z)}{\Delta y} = \partial_y \varphi \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \triangleq \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x, y, z + \Delta z) - \varphi(x, y, z)}{\Delta z} = \partial_z \varphi \end{cases}$$

法则:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\varphi\psi) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}\psi + \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\varphi(\psi) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

【例】 $\varphi(x, y, z) = x^2 y^5 z^7$

【解】 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 2xy^5z^7, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 5x^2y^4z^7, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 7x^2y^5z^6$

【例】 $\varphi = r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

【解】
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{r} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{z}{r} \end{cases}$$

二、标量场的梯度

标量场 $\varphi(x, y, z)$ 在 $\mathbf{r}$ 和 $\mathbf{r} + d\mathbf{r}$ 两点处的差值

$$\begin{aligned}d\varphi(x, y, z) &= \varphi(x + dx, y + dy, z + dz) - \varphi(x, y, z) \\&= \left[\varphi(x + dx, y + dy, z + dz) - \varphi(x, y + dy, z + dz) \right] \\&\quad + \left[\varphi(x, y + dy, z + dz) - \varphi(x, y, z + dz) \right] \\&\quad + \left[\varphi(x, y, z + dz) - \varphi(x, y, z) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow d\varphi(\vec{r}) \triangleq \varphi(\vec{r} + d\vec{r}) - \varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz$$

$$\longrightarrow d\varphi(\vec{r}) = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (dx, dy, dz)$$

在直角坐标系下，标量场 $\varphi(x, y, z)$ 的**梯度**定义为

$$\nabla\varphi \triangleq \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}\hat{x} + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}\hat{y} + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\hat{z} = \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\right)$$

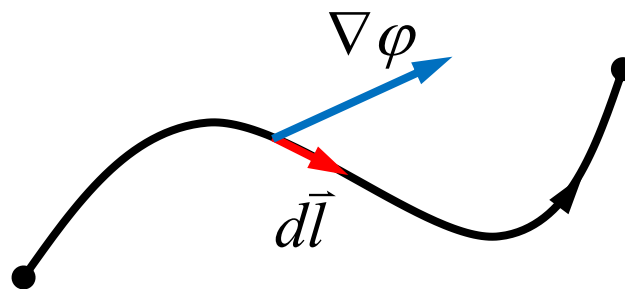
- 在每个点处确定了唯一的一个矢量，
标量场的梯度是一个矢量场。
- 梯度的与坐标系无关的定义：

$$d\varphi(\vec{r}) \triangleq \varphi(\vec{r} + d\vec{r}) - \varphi(\vec{r}) = \nabla\varphi \cdot \vec{r}$$

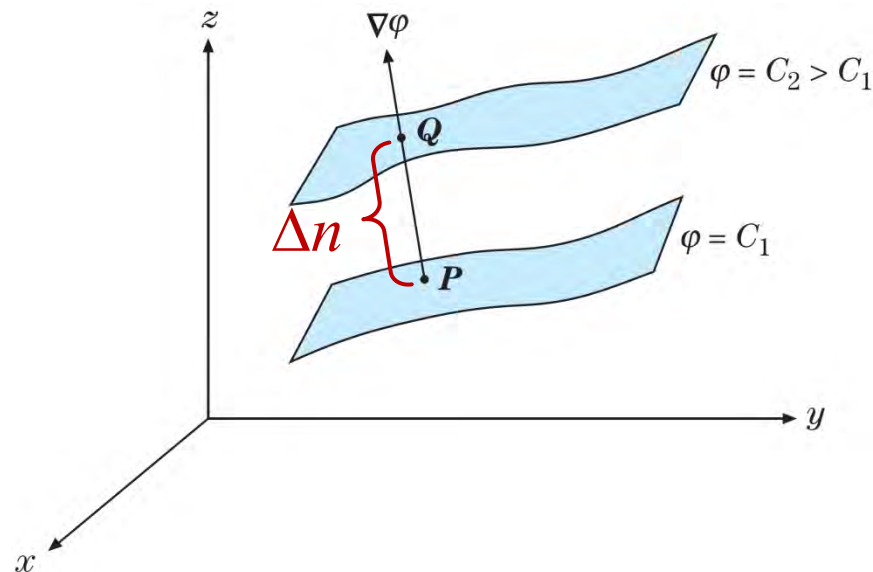
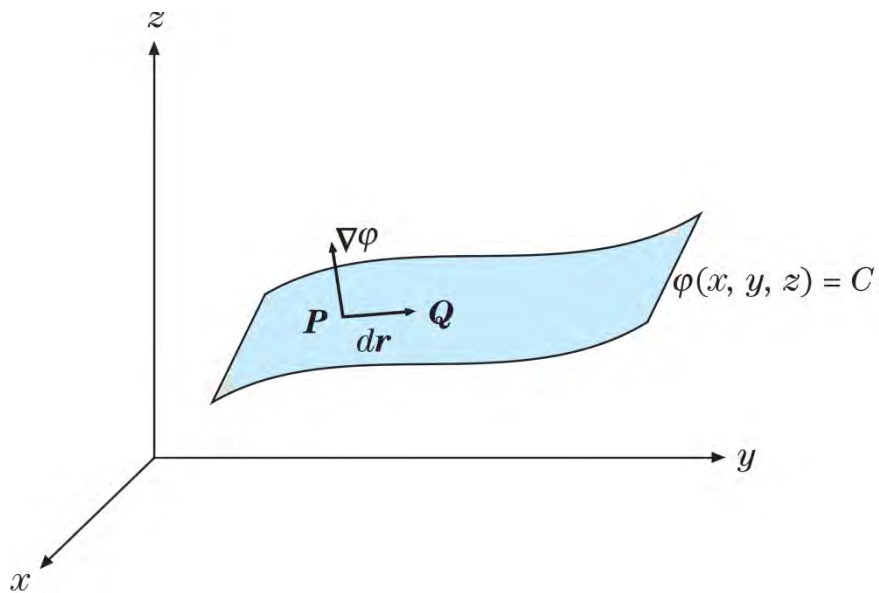
- **梯度积分的基本定理**

$$\int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} d\varphi(\vec{r}) = \varphi(\vec{r}_2) - \varphi(\vec{r}_1) \longrightarrow \oint_C \nabla\varphi \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

(与路径无关)



如果 P 点处 $\nabla\varphi=0$ ，则 P 为驻值点： $d\varphi(P)=0$



$\nabla\varphi$ 垂直于 φ 的等值面/线指向 φ 增加最快方向（设为 n ），
大小则是沿着方向的变化率

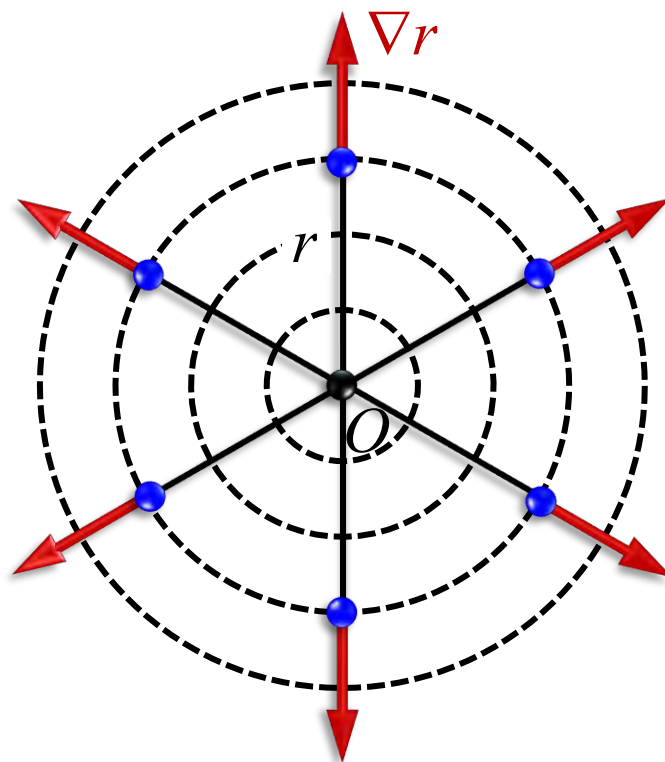
$$\nabla\varphi = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n}\hat{n}$$

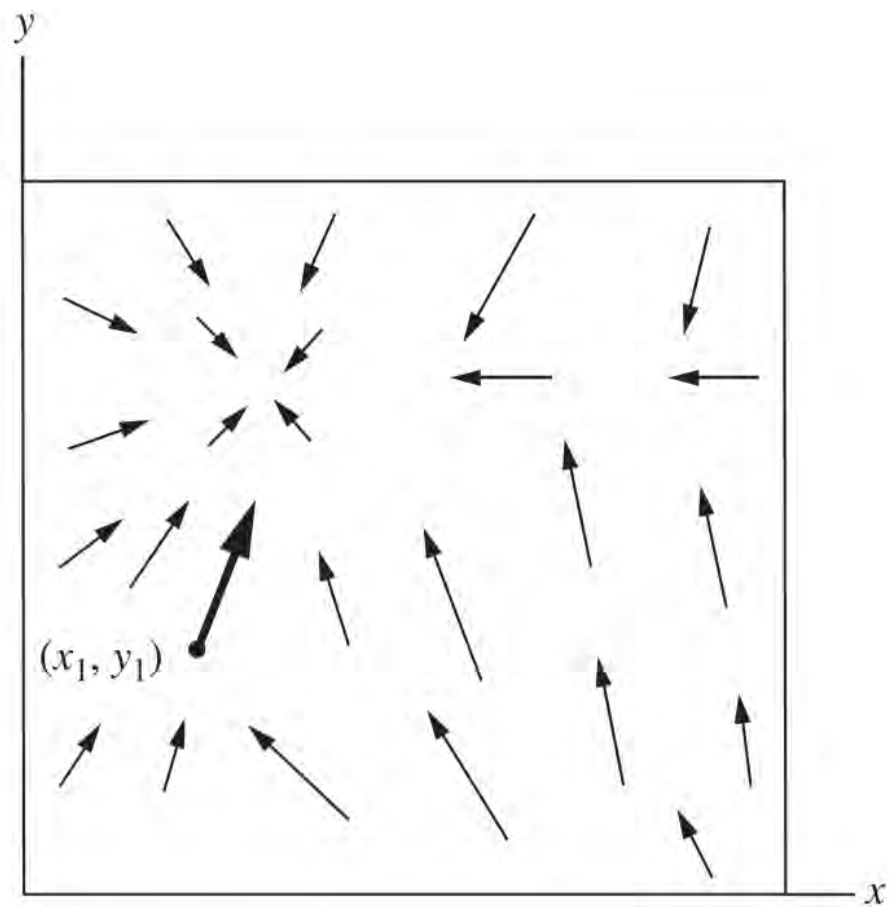
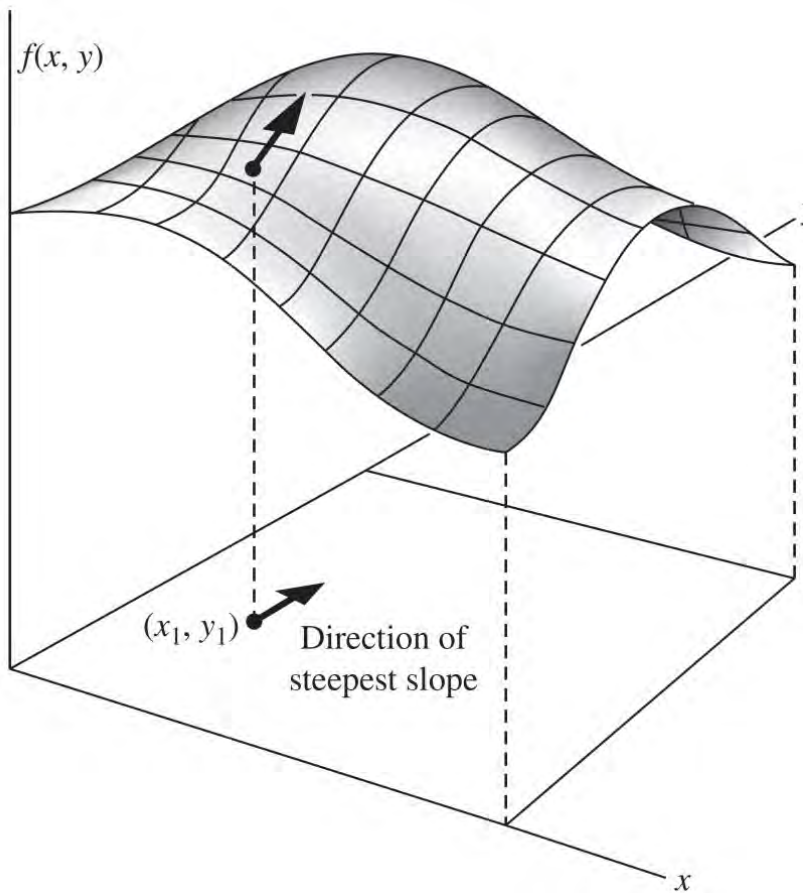
【例】 径向距离 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 的梯度。

【解】
$$\nabla r = \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \hat{z} = \frac{x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}}{r} = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

或者
$$\nabla r = \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} \hat{r} = 1 \cdot \hat{r}$$

→
$$\nabla r = \hat{r}$$





三、梯度算子

■ 定义梯度算子

$$\nabla \triangleq \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

■ 性质:

■ It looks like a vector.

■ It works like a vector.

■ It's an operator.

$$\vec{A}\varphi = \varphi A_x \hat{x} + \varphi A_y \hat{y} + \varphi A_z \hat{z} = \varphi \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{F} = A_x F_x + A_y F_y + A_z F_z = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{F} \times \vec{A}$$

■ ∇ 可以作用于标量及矢量函数上

■ 作用于标量函数: 梯度 $\nabla \varphi \rightarrow$ 矢量

■ 点乘作用于矢量函数: 散度 $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} \rightarrow$ 标量

■ 叉乘作用于矢量函数: 旋度 $\nabla \times \vec{F} \rightarrow$ 矢量

$$\nabla \varphi \neq \varphi \nabla$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} \neq \vec{F} \cdot \nabla$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} \neq -\vec{F} \times \nabla$$

四、矢量场的散度

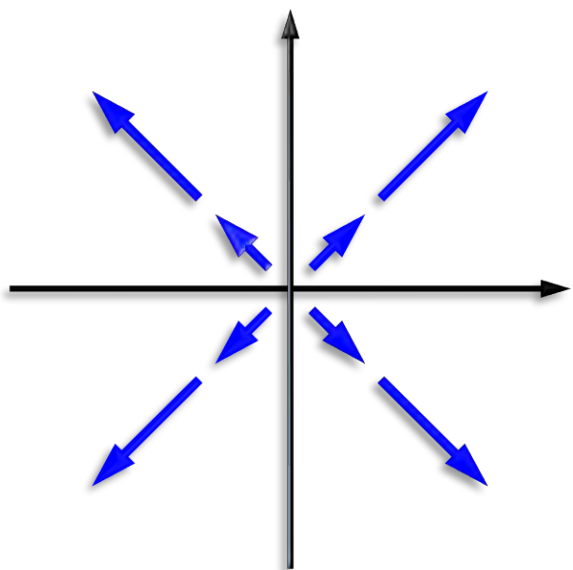
- 矢量场 $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \vec{F}(x, y, z) = F_x\hat{x} + F_y\hat{y} + F_z\hat{z}$ 的散度定义为

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \triangleq \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} = \partial_x F_x + \partial_y F_y + \partial_z F_z$$

$$\partial_x \triangleq \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad \partial_y \triangleq \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad \partial_z \triangleq \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

- 矢量场的散度是一个标量场。
- 几何意义：散度(divergence) 量度矢量 $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ 在 r 点附近是否发散或汇聚

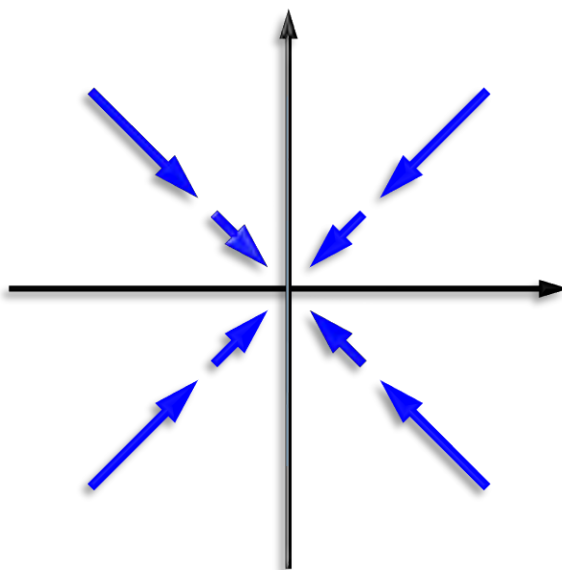
$$\vec{F} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$$



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = +3 > 0$$

(源)

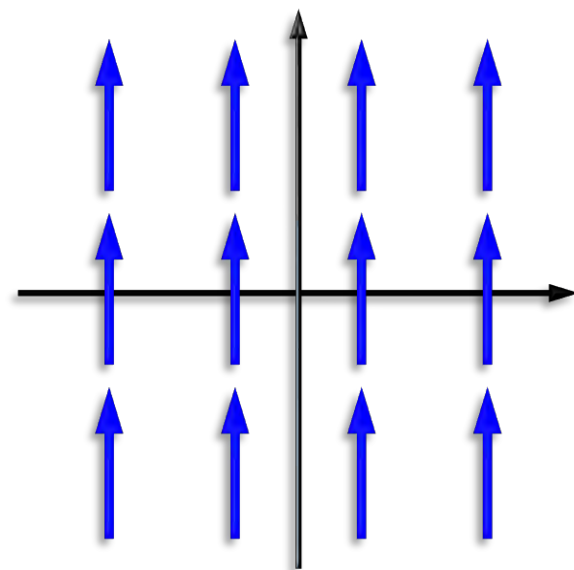
$$\vec{F} = -x\hat{x} - y\hat{y} - z\hat{z}$$



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = -3 < 0$$

(汇)

$$\vec{F} = \hat{y}$$

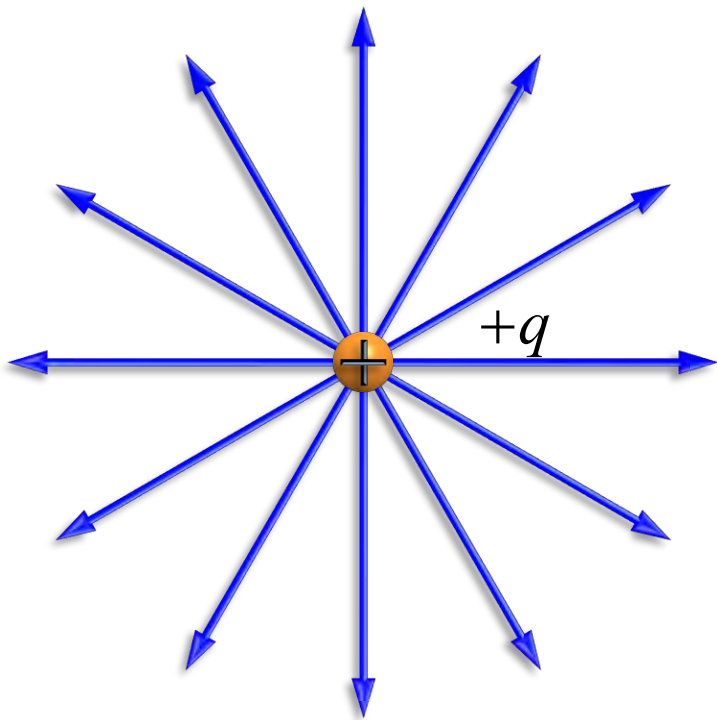


$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 0$$

(无源)

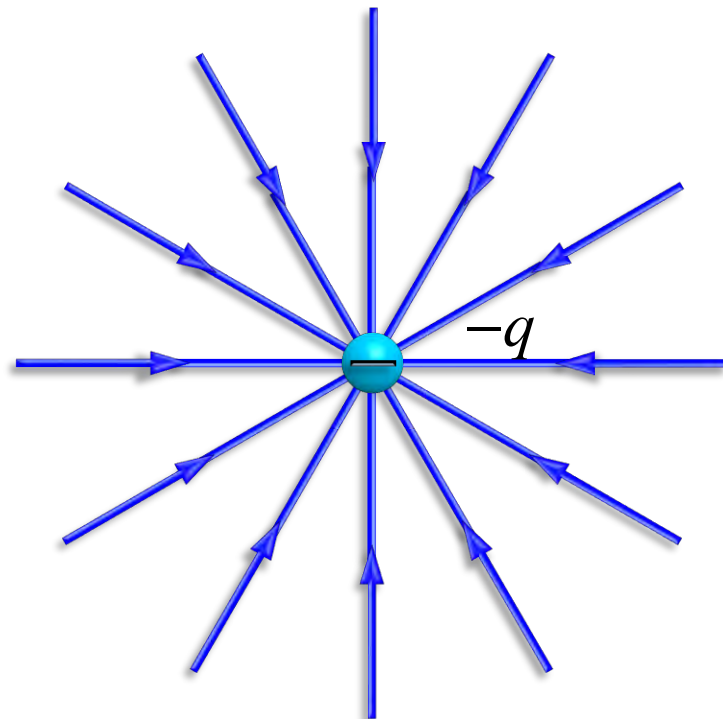


有源



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} > 0$$

(正电荷为源)



$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} < 0$$

(负电荷为源)

静电场是有源场

五、矢量场的旋度

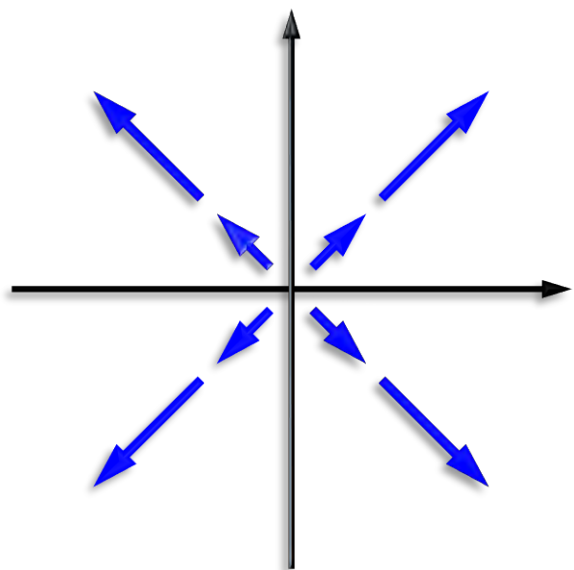
■ 矢量场 $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \vec{F}(x, y, z) = F_x\hat{x} + F_y\hat{y} + F_z\hat{z}$ 的旋度定义为

$$\text{curl } \vec{F} = \nabla \times \vec{F} \triangleq \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{cases} (\nabla \times \vec{F})_x = \partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y \\ (\nabla \times \vec{F})_y = \partial_z F_x - \partial_x F_z \\ (\nabla \times \vec{F})_z = \partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x \end{cases}$$

■ 矢量场的旋度仍然是一个矢量场。

■ 几何意义：旋度量度矢量 $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ 在 r 点附近是否旋转

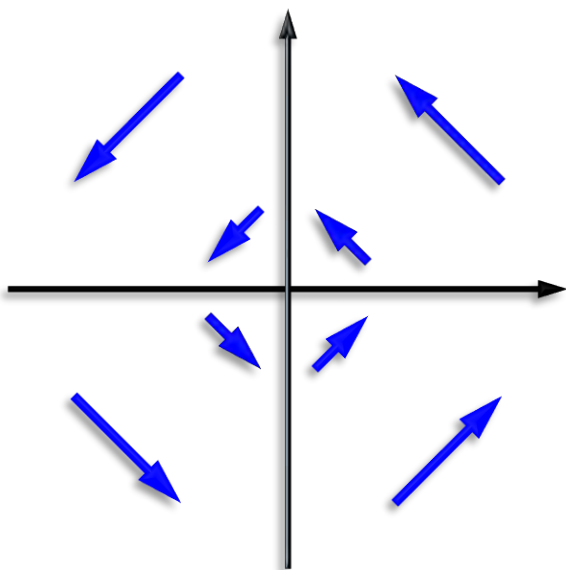
$$\vec{F} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$$



$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$$

(无旋)

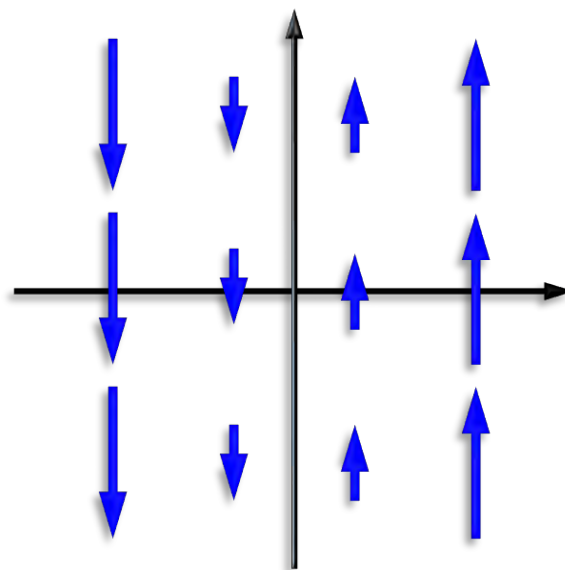
$$\vec{F} = -y\hat{x} + x\hat{y}$$



$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = 2\hat{z}$$

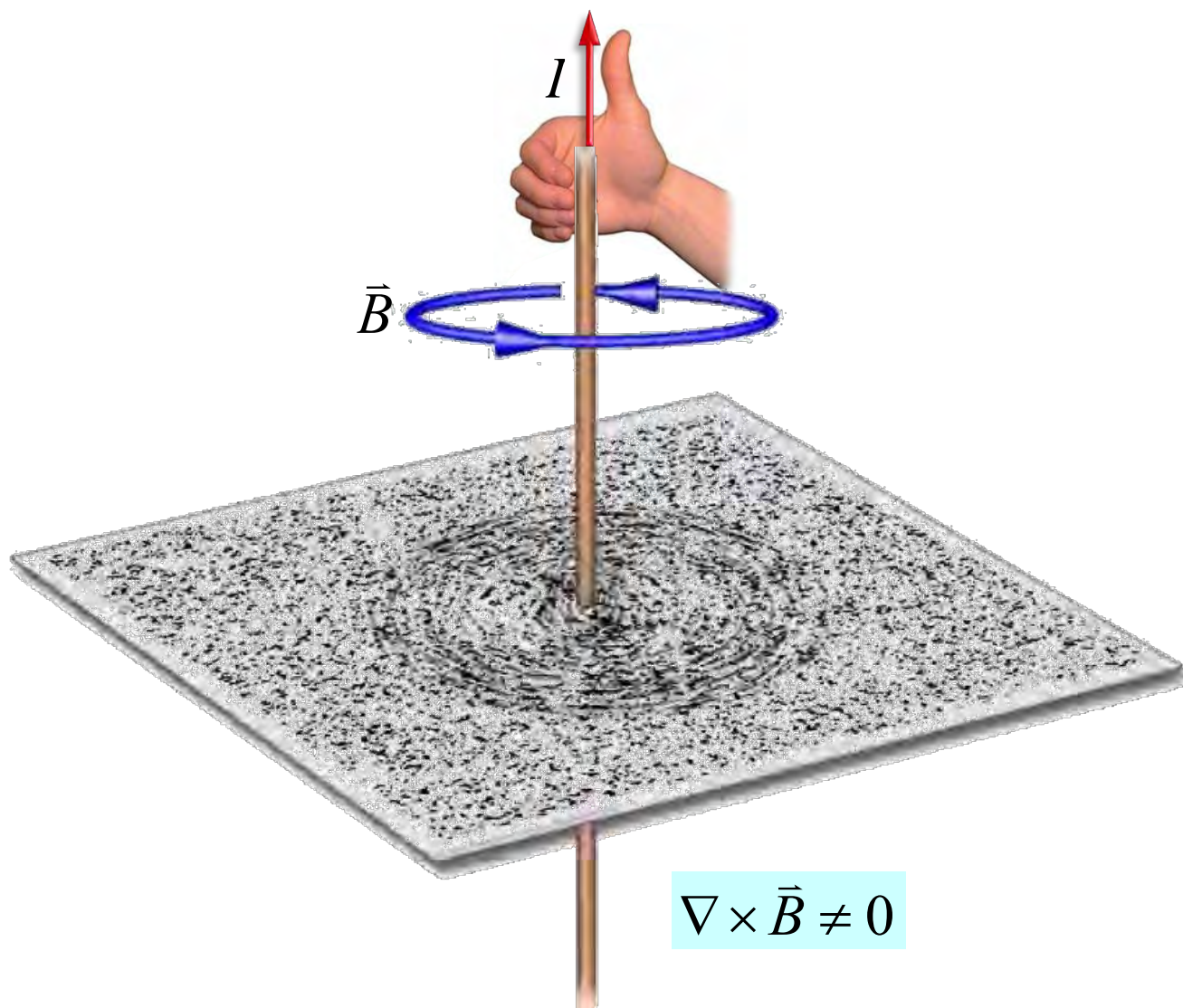
(有旋)

$$\vec{F} = x\hat{y}$$



$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \hat{z}$$

(有旋)



静磁场是有旋场

小结

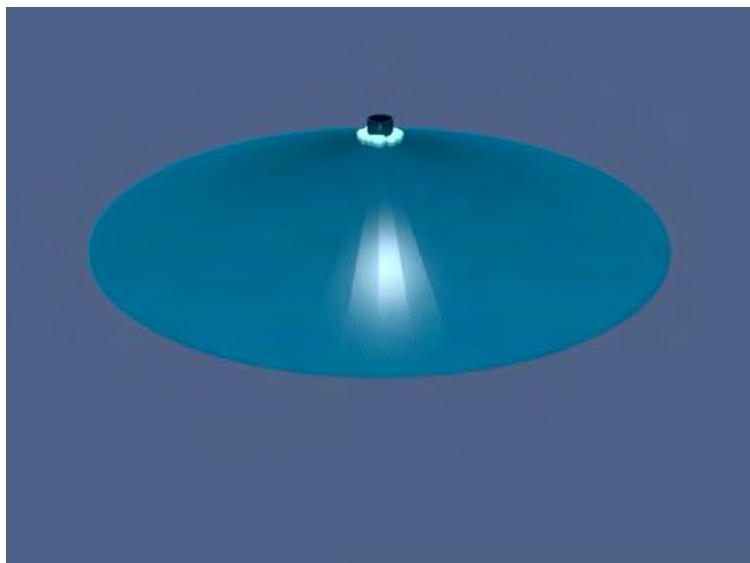
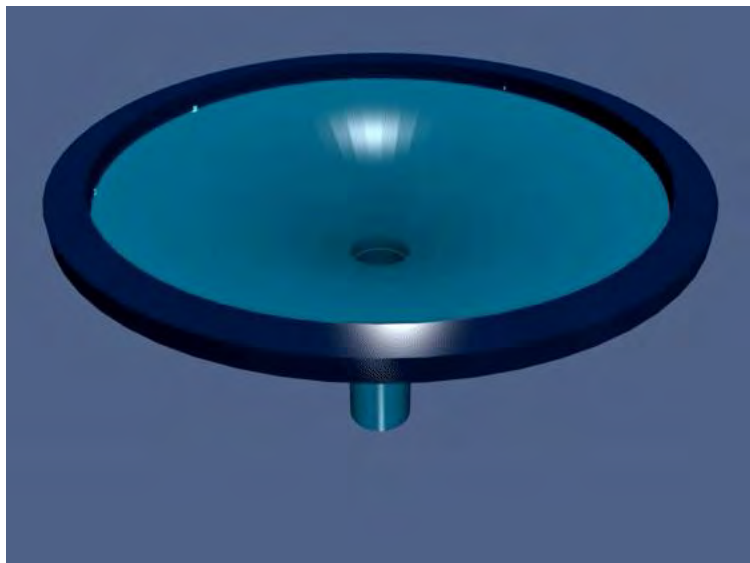
梯度算子 $\nabla \triangleq \hat{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$

■ **梯度(矢量场):** $\nabla \varphi \triangleq \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \hat{x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \hat{y} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \hat{z} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right)$

■ **散度(标量场):** $\nabla \cdot F \triangleq \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$

■ **旋度(矢量场):** $\nabla \times \vec{F} \triangleq \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{aligned} &\hat{x}(\partial_y F_z - \partial_z F_y) \\ &+ \hat{y}(\partial_z F_x - \partial_x F_z) \\ &+ \hat{z}(\partial_x F_y - \partial_y F_x) \end{aligned}$

§0.3 矢量场的积分



水流的源与汇

■ 穿过闭曲面 S 的水流量 Φ_v :

单位时间从闭曲面 S 流出去的水的体积

■ $\Phi_v > 0$: S 内存在水流的源

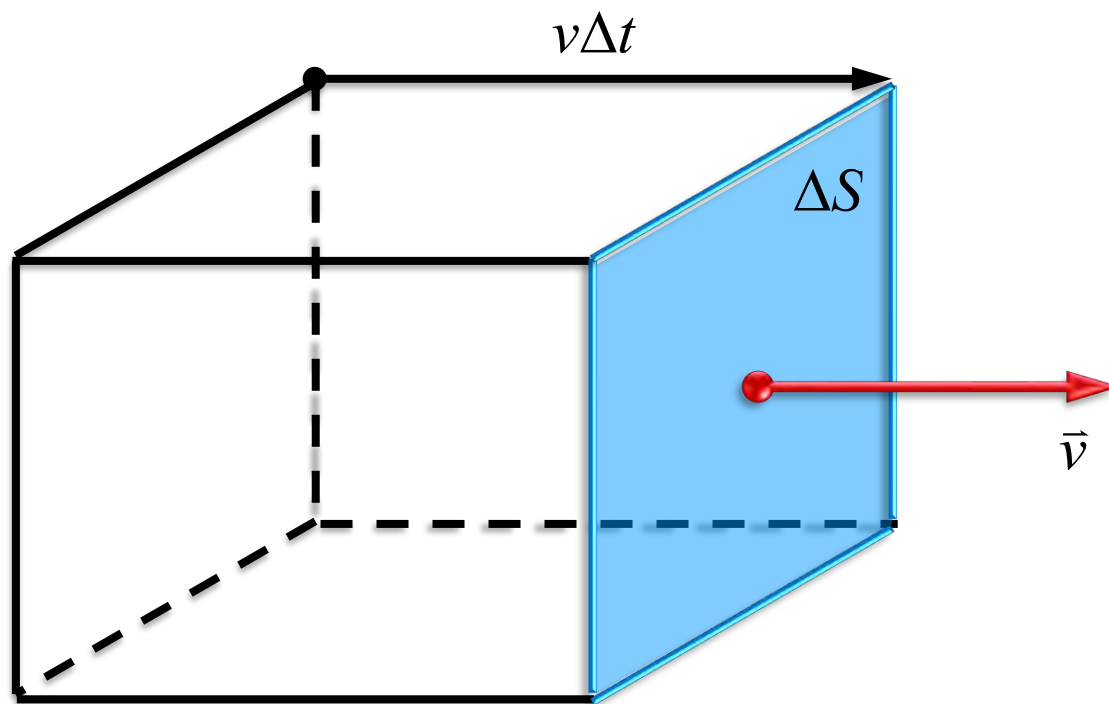
$\Phi_v < 0$: S 内存在水流的汇

■ 如何计算 Φ_v ?

等于从每一个面元流出去的水量的代数和

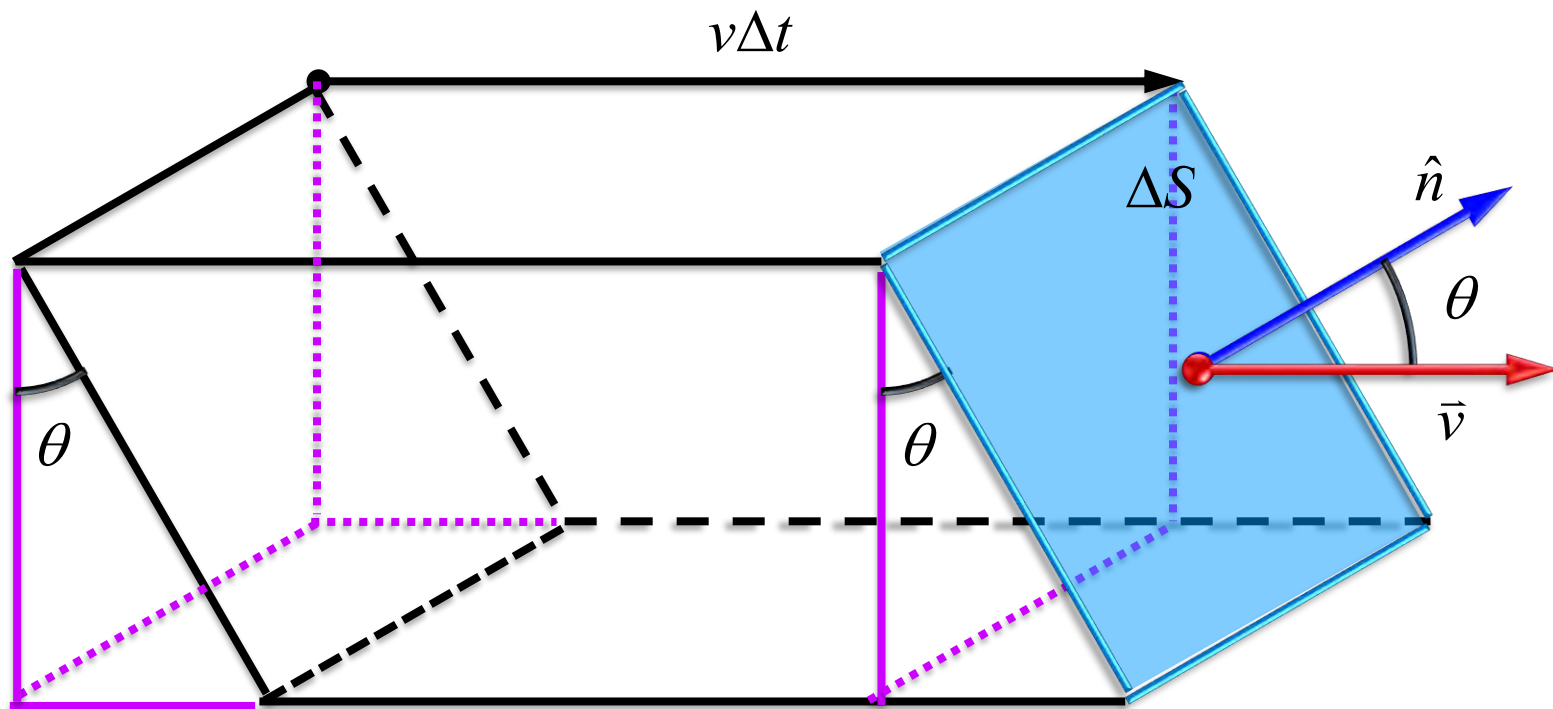
■ 对于闭曲面，以外法向为面元方向





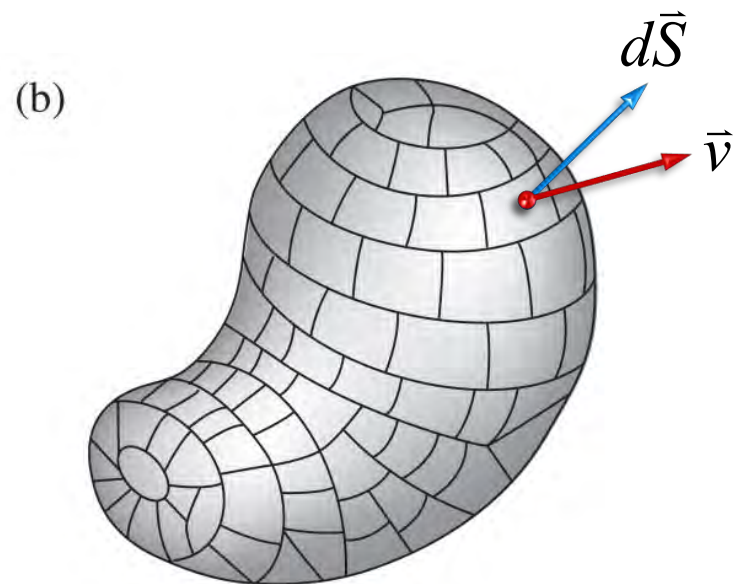
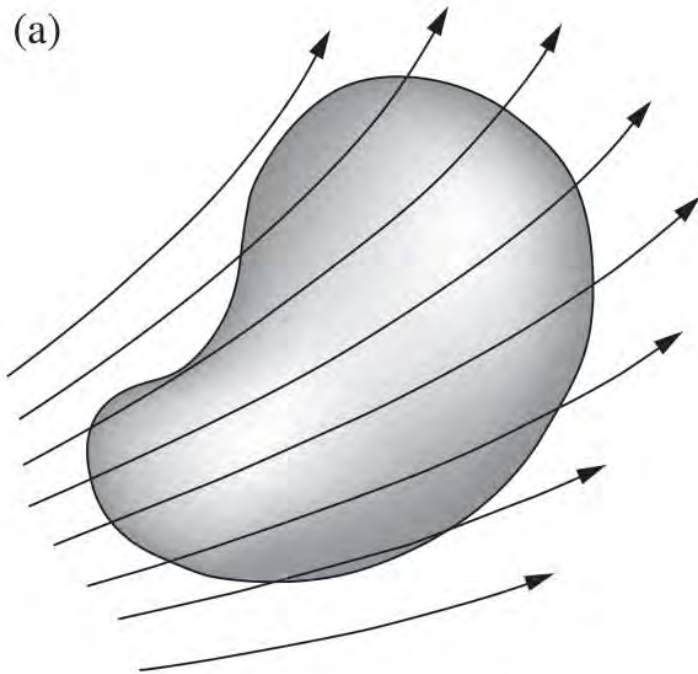
单位时间内通过面元 ΔS 的水量为

$$\frac{v\Delta t\Delta S}{\Delta t} = v\Delta S$$



单位时间内通过面元 ΔS 的水量为

$$\frac{v\Delta t\Delta S \cos \theta}{\Delta t} = v\Delta S \cos \theta = \vec{v} \cdot \Delta \vec{S}$$



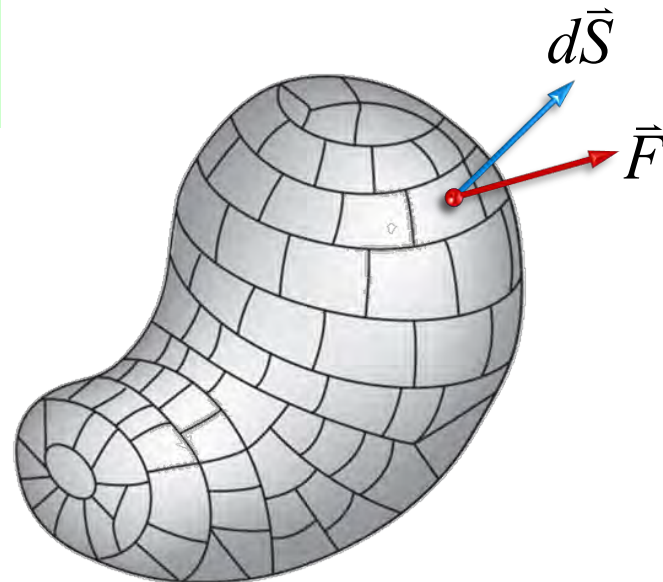
穿过闭曲面 S 的**水流通量**：

$$\Phi_v = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \sum \vec{v} \cdot \Delta \vec{S} = \oiint_S \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

一、矢量场的通量

矢量场 $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$ 穿过闭曲面 S 的**通量**定义为

$$\Phi_F \triangleq \oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



- 闭曲面以外法向为正方向

- 物理含义:

$\Phi_F > 0$: S 内有 F 的**源**;

$\Phi_F < 0$: S 内有 F 的**汇**。

- 若对**任意**闭曲面均有 $\Phi_F = 0$, 则称 F 为**无源场**

只要**存在一个**闭曲面使得 $\Phi_F \neq 0$, 则称 F 为**有源场**

【例】 穿过小的长方体边界的通量。

【解】 (1) 穿过前后两个面的通量

$$\left[F_x\left(x + \frac{1}{2}dx, y, z\right) - F_x\left(x - \frac{1}{2}dx, y, z\right) \right] dydz$$

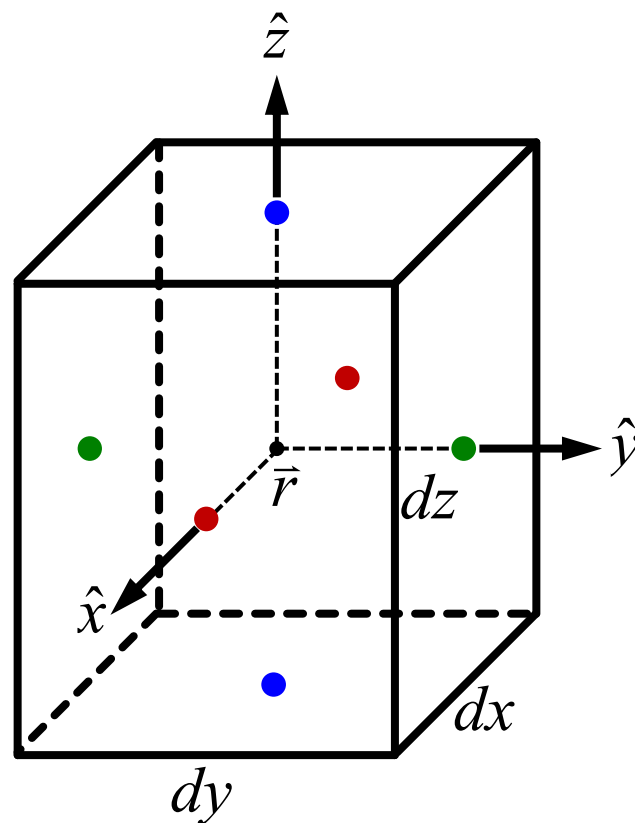
(2) 穿过左右两个面的通量

$$\left[F_y\left(x, y + \frac{1}{2}dy, z\right) - F_y\left(x, y - \frac{1}{2}dy, z\right) \right] dzdx$$

(3) 穿过上下两个面的通量

$$\left[F_z\left(x, y, z + \frac{1}{2}dz\right) - F_z\left(x, y, z - \frac{1}{2}dz\right) \right] dxdy$$

$$\longrightarrow \oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz$$



二、矢量场的散度

矢量场 $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$ 的**散度**定义为

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} \triangleq \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{V} \oiint_{S=\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \right]$$

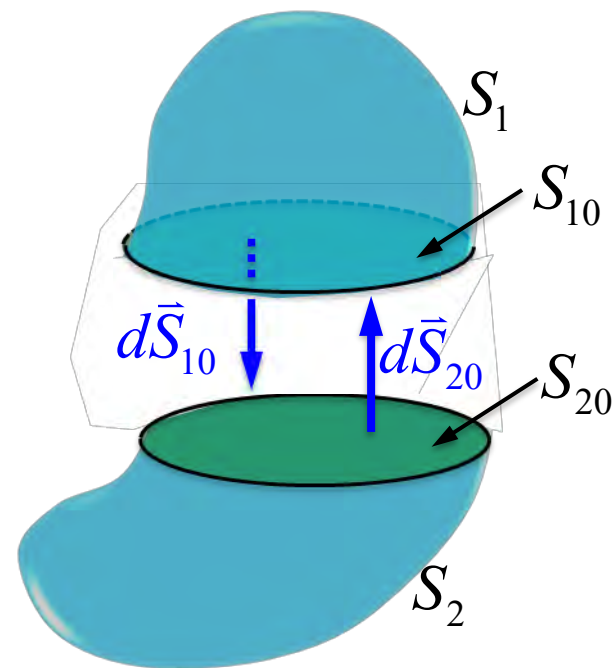
- 若 F 在某点的散度不为零, 则 F 由该点发射或汇聚
- 若 F 的散度处处为零, 则 F 为**无源场**
- 散度在直角坐标系下的表达式

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z}$$

将 S 所围区域切割为边界分别为 S_1 和 S_1 的两个区域

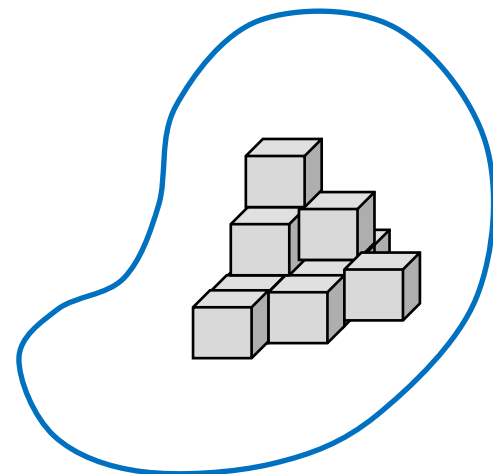
$$\begin{aligned}\oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} &= \oiint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} - \iint_{S_{10}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ &\quad + \oiint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} - \iint_{S_{20}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ &= \oiint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} + \oiint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}\end{aligned}$$

→ $\Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2$

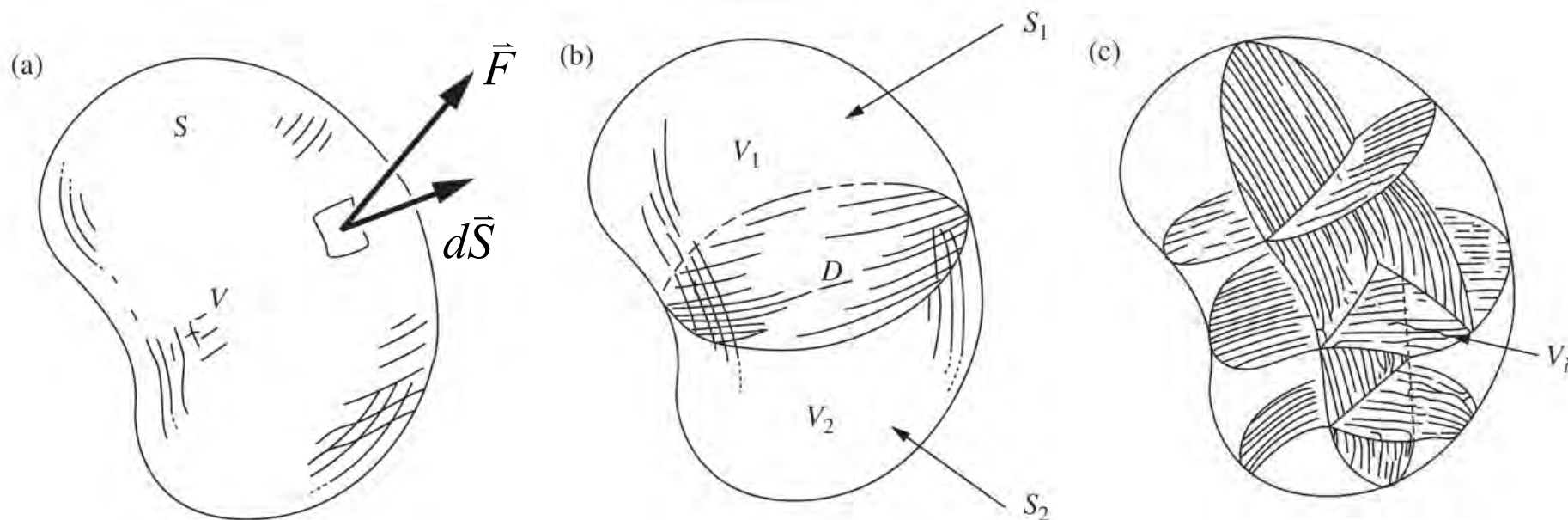


将 S 所围区域切割成更多的小块，则有

$$\Phi = \sum_{i=1}^N \Phi_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \oiint_{S_i} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{i=1}^N V_i \frac{\oiint_{S_i} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}}{V_i}$$



三、高斯 (Gauss) 定理



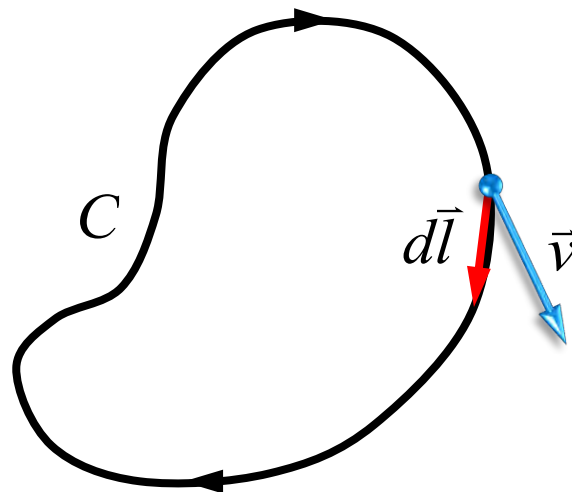
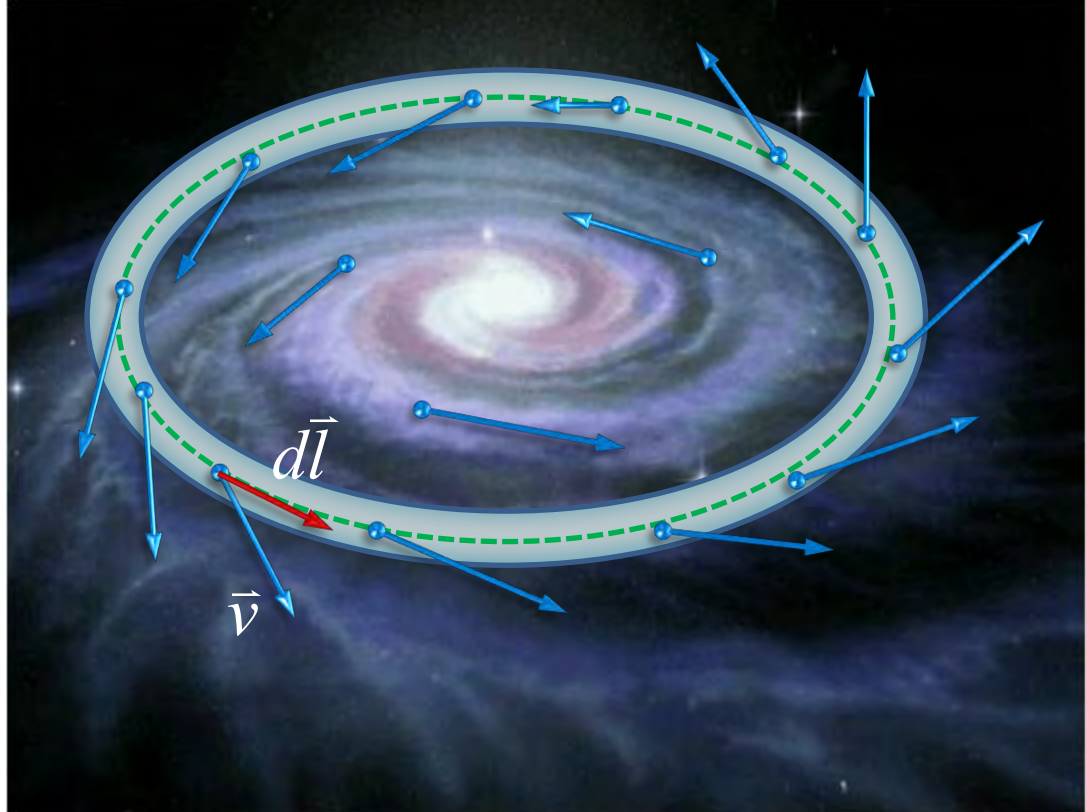
散度积分的基本定理——高斯定理

$$\oiint_{S=\partial V} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV$$

水流的涡旋

- 水流速度场的**环量**:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_v &\triangleq \lim_{\Delta l \rightarrow 0} \sum \vec{v} \cdot \Delta \vec{l} \\ &= \oint_C \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \oint_C v \cos \theta \, dl\end{aligned}$$



【例】 $\vec{v} = \vec{\omega} \times \vec{r}$

→ $\Gamma_v = v \cdot 2\pi R = 2\pi\omega R^2$

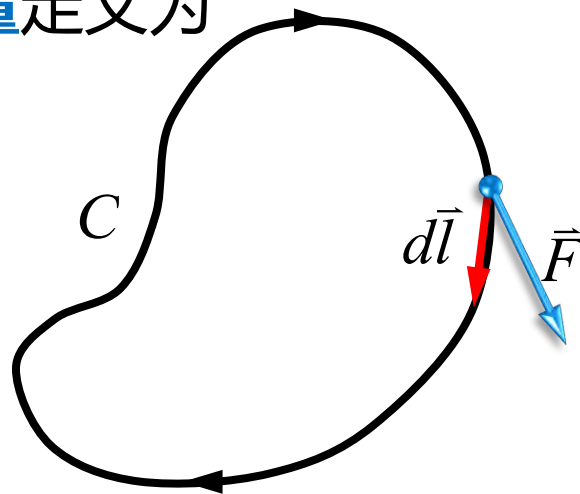


四、矢量场的环量

矢量场 $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$ 绕闭曲线 C 的**环量**定义为

$$\Gamma_F \triangleq \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

- 任意约定闭曲线的绕行方向为正, 绕行方向决定了线元的方向
- $\Gamma_F > 0$: 在 C 上 F 的转动与 C 的绕行方向一致
- 若对**任意**闭曲线均有 $\Gamma_F = 0$, 则称 F 为**无旋场**
只要**存在一条**闭曲线使得 $\Gamma_F \neq 0$, 则称 F 为**有旋场**



【例】绕小的长方形边界的环量。

【解】 (1) 左右两边对环量的贡献

$$\left[F_z(x, y + \frac{1}{2}dy, z) - F_z(x, y - \frac{1}{2}dy, z) \right] dz$$

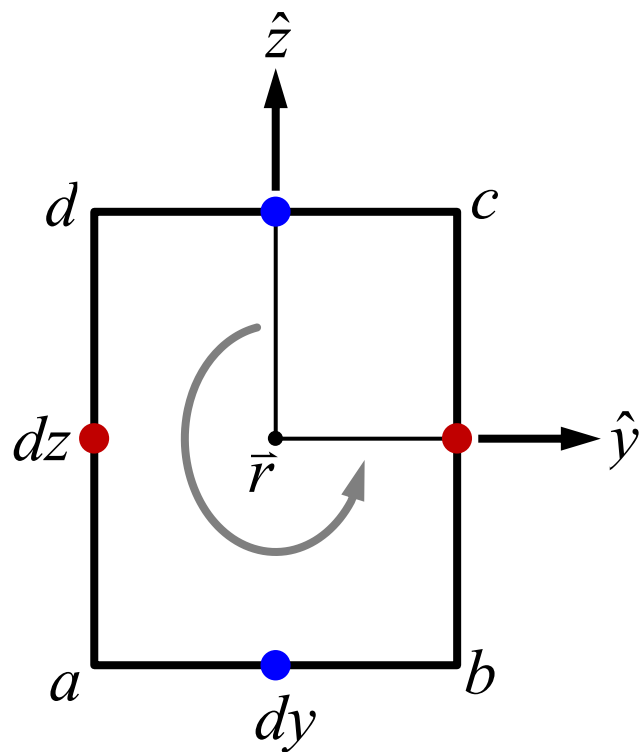
(2) 上下两边对环量的贡献

$$\left[F_y(x, y, z - \frac{1}{2}dz) - F_y(x, y, z + \frac{1}{2}dz) \right] dy$$

$$\longrightarrow \oint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z} \right) dydz$$

对于一般的无限小的闭曲线：

$$\oint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z} \right) dydz + \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x} \right) dzdx + \left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$



五、矢量场的旋度

矢量场 $\vec{F} = \vec{F}(x, y, z)$ 的**旋度 (在 n 方向投影)** 定义为

$$\hat{n} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \triangleq \lim_{S \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{S} \oint_{C=\partial S} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \right]$$

- 若 F 在某点的旋度不为零, 则 F 在该点附近有涡旋
- 若 F 的旋度处处为零, 则 F 为**无旋场**
- 旋度在直角坐标系下的表达式

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix}$$

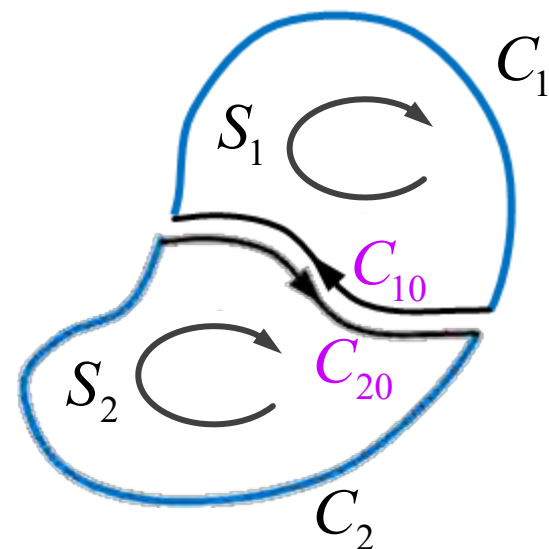


将 C 所围区域切割为边界分别为 C_1 和 C_2 的两个区域

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \oint_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{C_{10}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &\quad + \oint_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{C_{20}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \oint_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} + \oint_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}\end{aligned}$$

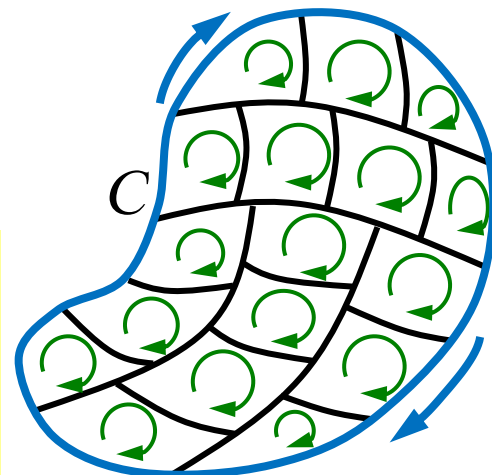


$$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$$



将 C 所围区域切割成更多的小块，则有

$$\Gamma = \sum_{i=1}^N \Gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \oint_{C_i} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{i=1}^N S_i \frac{\oint_{C_i} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}}{S_i}$$

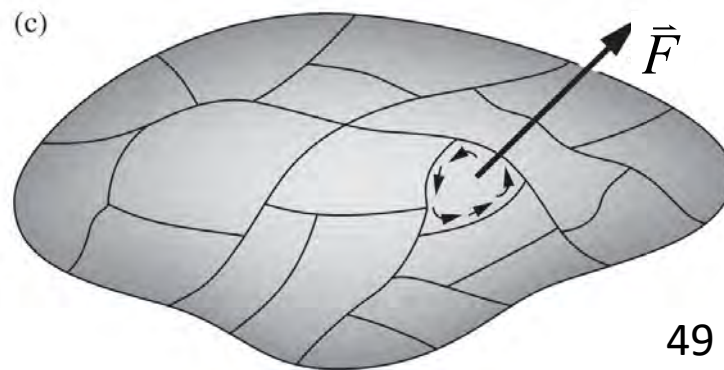
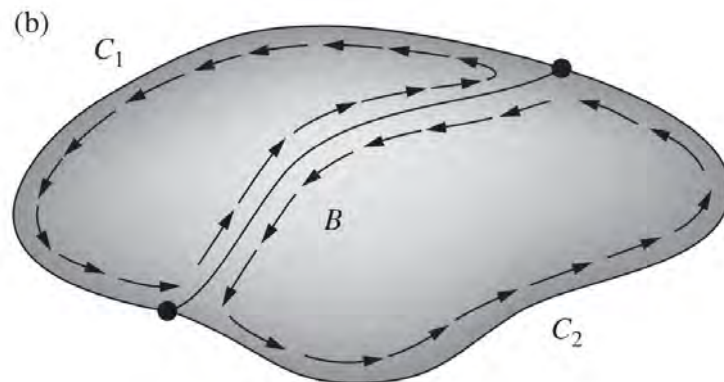
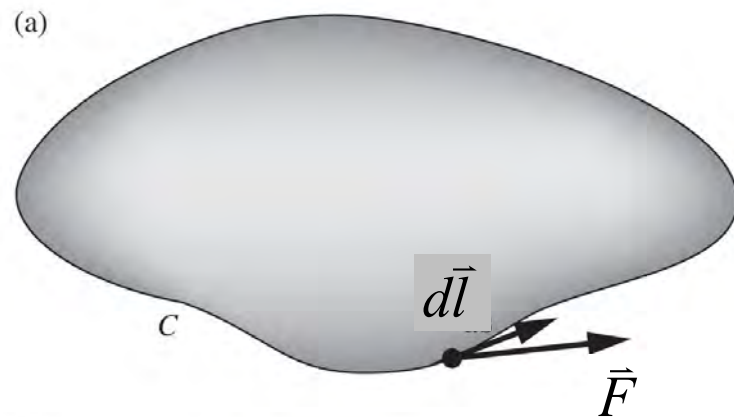


六、斯托克斯 (Stokes) 定理

散度积分的基本定理

—— Stokes定理

$$\oint_{C=\partial S} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S}$$



§0.4 平面角与立体角

一、平面角

曲线相对于 O 点所张平面角，数值上等于相应的单位半径圆弧的长度

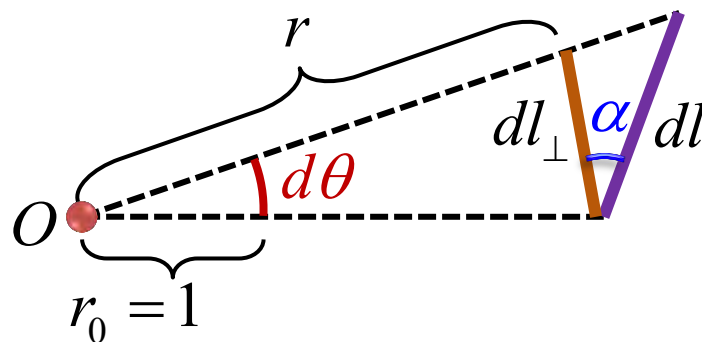
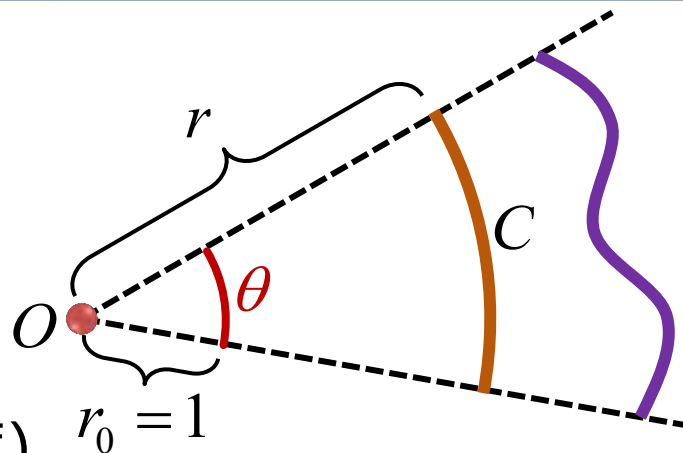
$$\theta \triangleq \frac{s}{r} = \frac{s_0}{r_0}$$

- 平面角元 (dl 相对于 O 点所张角度)

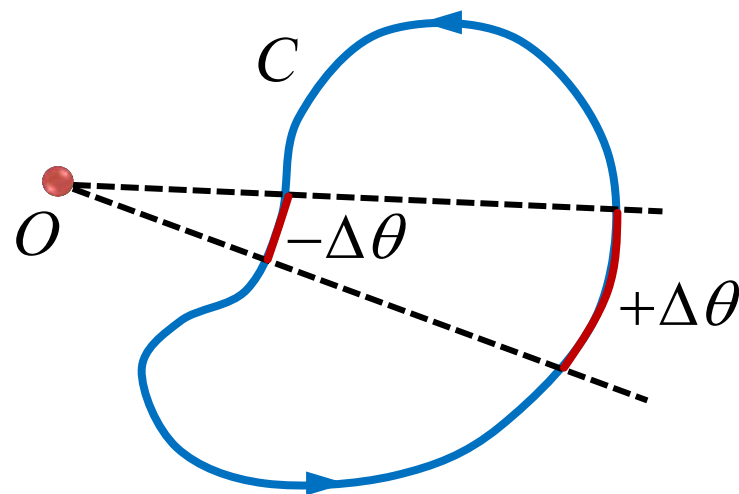
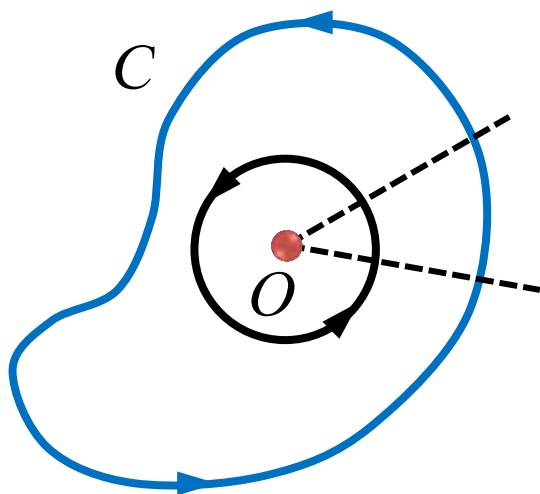
$$d\theta = \frac{dl_{\perp}}{r} = \frac{dl \cos \alpha}{r}$$

- 任一曲线 C 相对于 O 点所张角度

$$\theta = \int \frac{dl_{\perp}}{r} = \int \frac{dl \cos \alpha}{r}$$



若约定绕着 O 点逆时针转动为正



- (1) 闭曲线相对于内部一点所张平面角为 $\pm 2\pi$
 闭曲线相对于外部一点所张平面角为 0

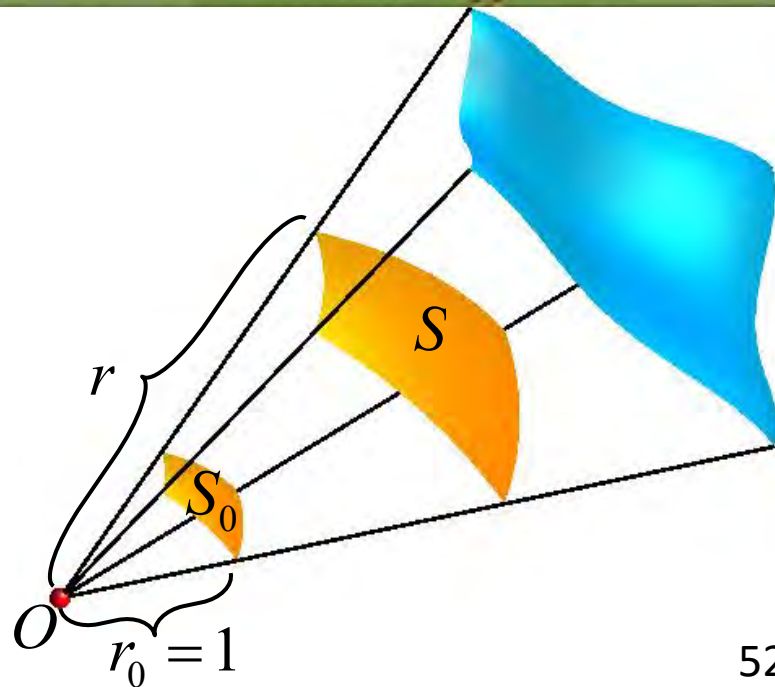


- (2) 无限长直线相对于直线外一点所张平面角为 $\pm\pi$

二、立体角

曲面相对于 O 点所张立体角，
数值上等于相应的单位半径
球面的面积

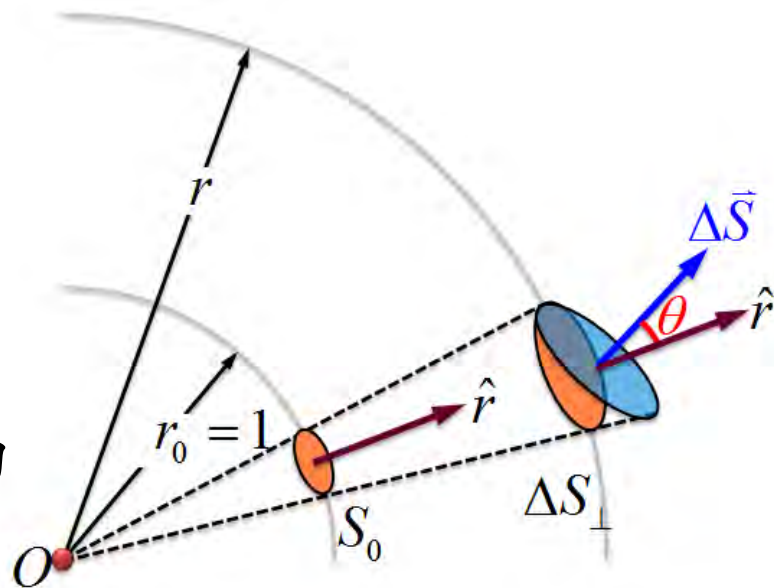
$$\Omega \triangleq \frac{S}{r^2} = \frac{S_0}{r_0^2}$$



● 立体角元

$$d\Omega = \frac{dS \cos \theta}{r^2} = \frac{\hat{r} \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$

- 对于同一面元 dS ，选取的法向不同，所得立体角相差一符号



● 任一曲面相对于 O 点所张立体角

$$\Omega = \iint_S d\Omega = \iint_S \frac{dS \cos \theta}{r^2} = \iint_S \frac{\hat{r} \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$

- 开曲面面元的法向选取可相差一符号
- 闭曲面总是以外法向作为面元正向

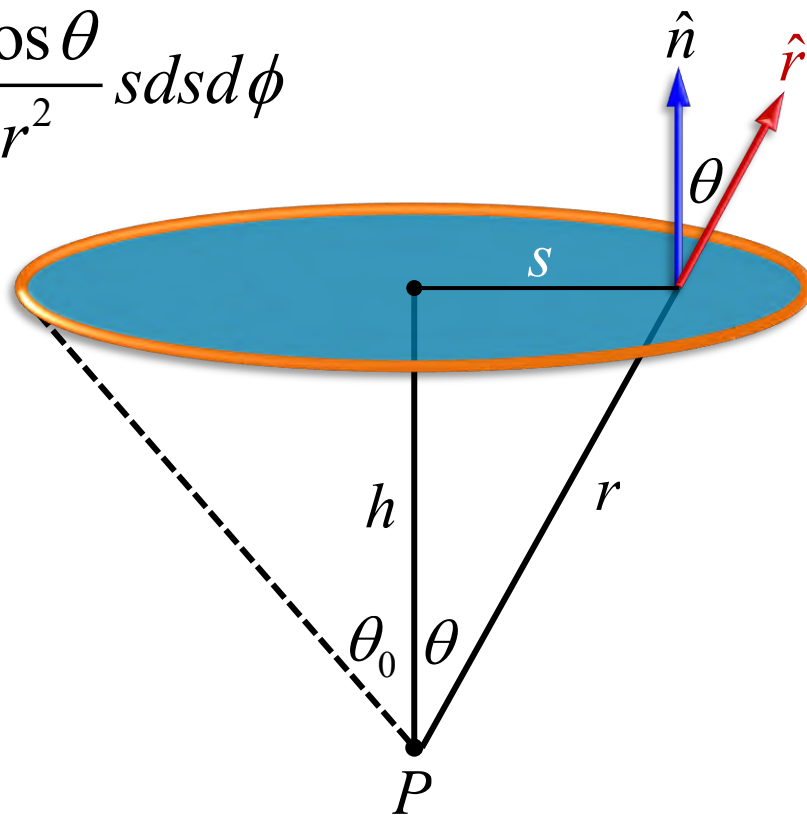
【例】 试计算半径为 a 的圆盘相对于轴线上一点 P 所张的立体角，圆盘的法向取为向上的方向。已知 P 与圆盘距离为 h 。

【解】
$$\Omega = \iint_S \frac{dS \cos \theta}{r^2} = \iint_S \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2} s ds d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^a \frac{hs ds}{(s^2 + h^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{h}{\sqrt{s^2 + h^2}} \right]_0^a$$

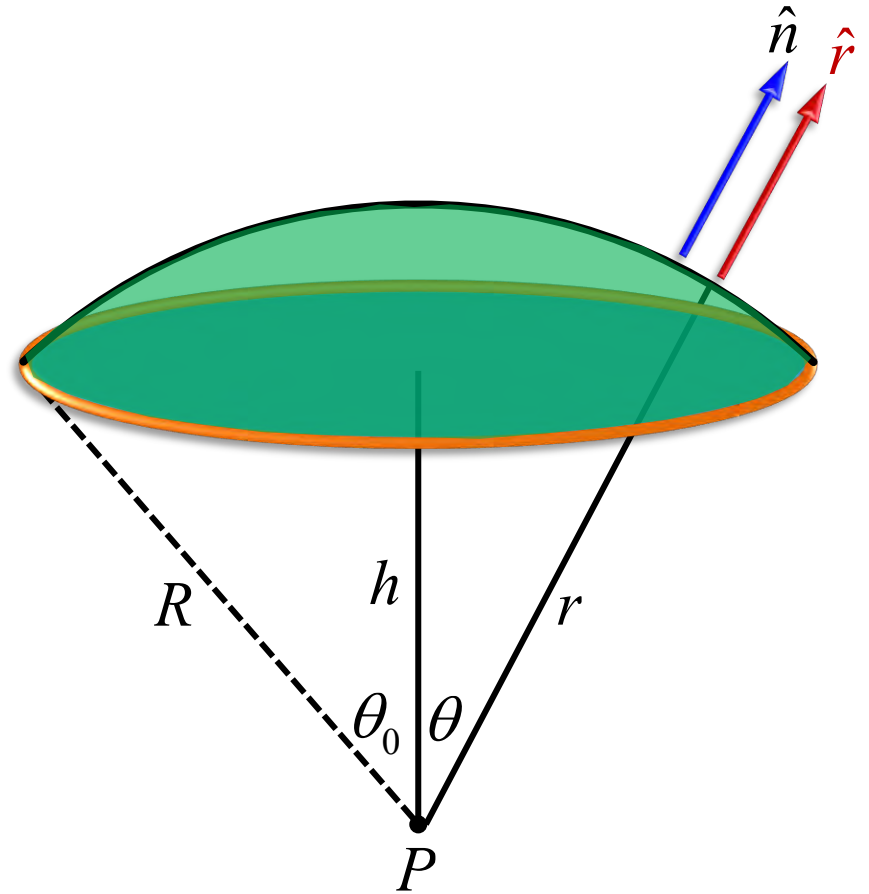
$$\longrightarrow \Omega = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \right) = 2\pi (1 - \cos \theta_0)$$



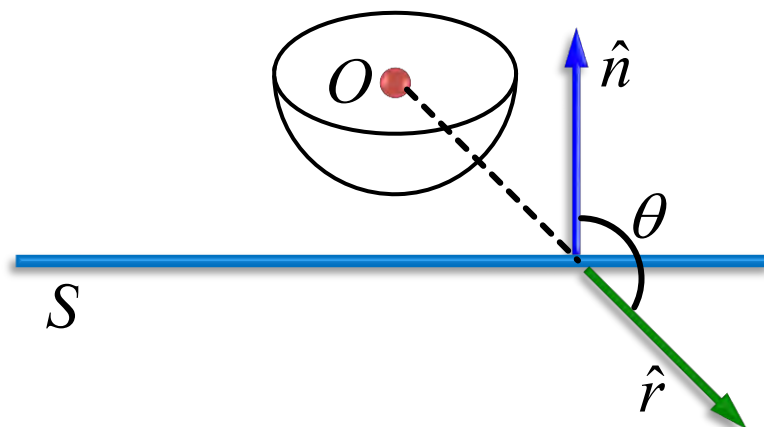
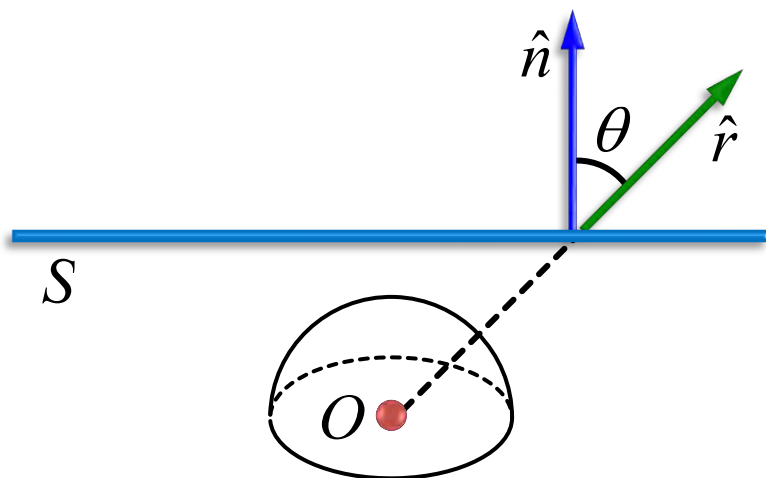
或者，由于圆盘与图示球冠相对于 P 点的立体角相同，因而

$$\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\theta_0} \sin \theta d\theta$$

→ $\Omega = 2\pi(1 - \cos \theta_0)$



【例】 无限大平面 S 的法向取向上方向，试计算 S 相对于其上方和下方某点所张的立体角。



【解】

$$\Omega = \begin{cases} +2\pi, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 下方} \\ -2\pi, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 上方} \end{cases}$$

● 此结论也适用于：

圆盘相对于盘面两侧无限靠近的两个点的立体角

三、闭曲面所张立体角

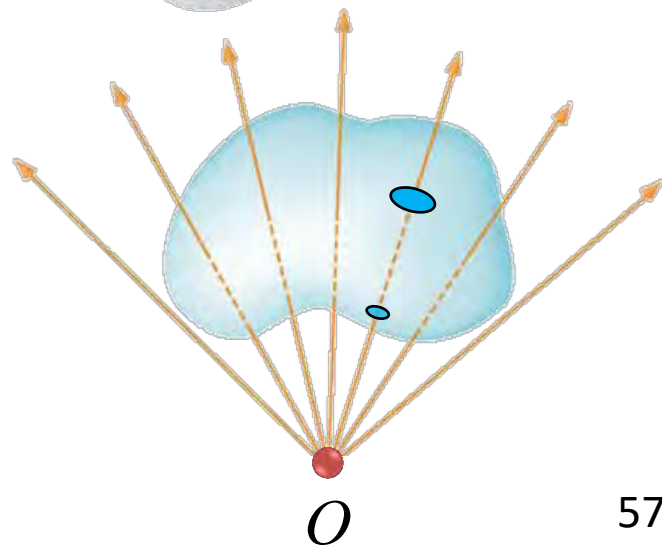
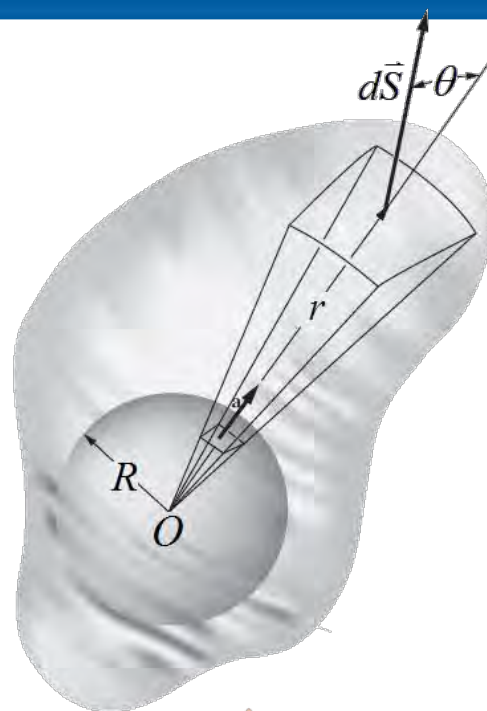
- 闭合曲面相对于点 O 点所张的立体角

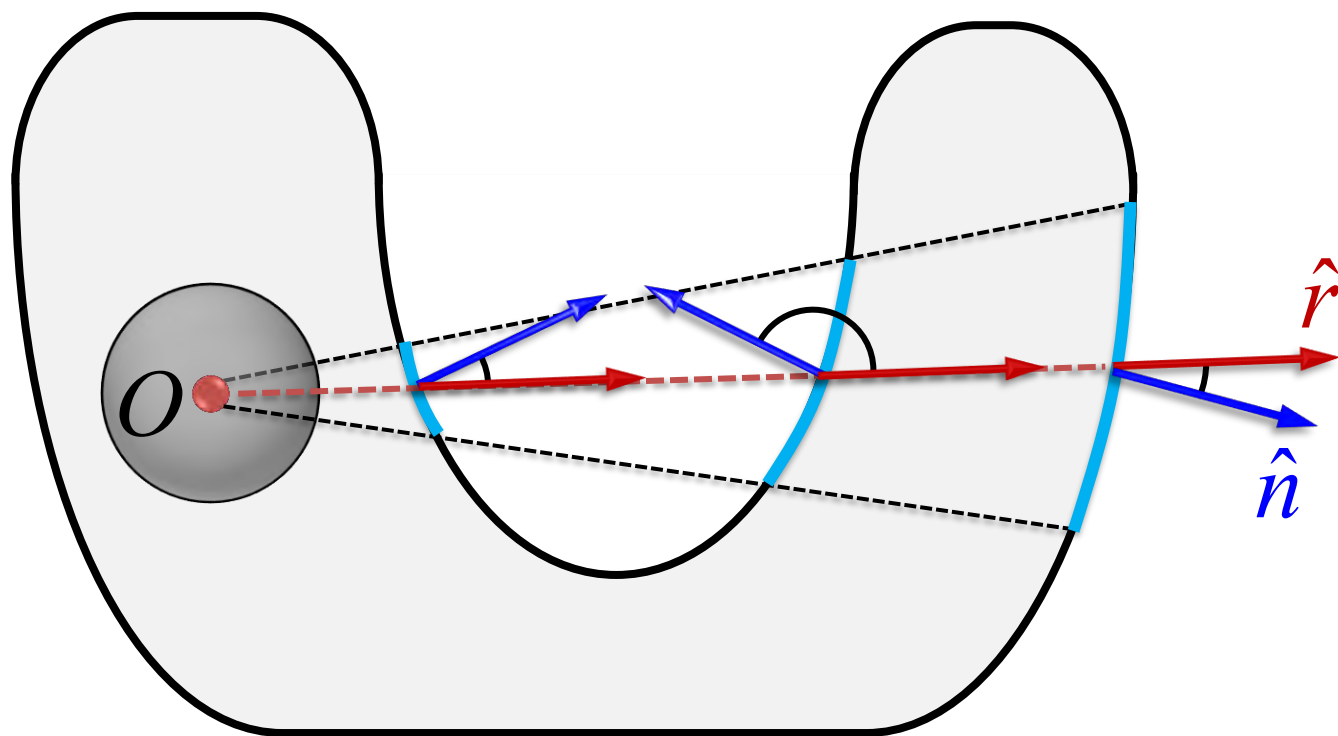
$$\Omega = \oiint_S \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

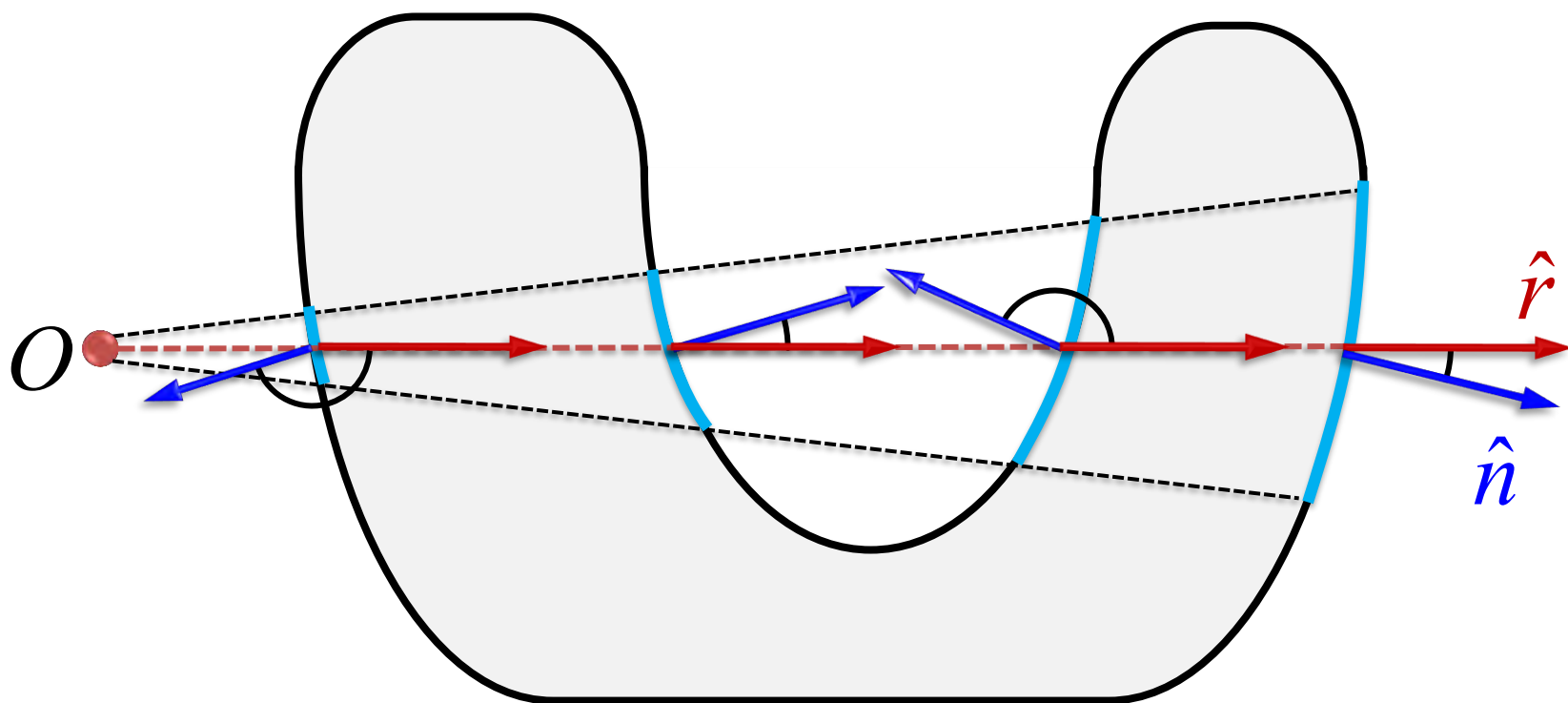
➤ Ω 等于 $\vec{A} = \hat{r}/r^2$ 的通量

- 闭合曲面相对于点 O 的立体角

$$\Omega = \begin{cases} 4\pi, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 内} \\ 0, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 外} \end{cases}$$





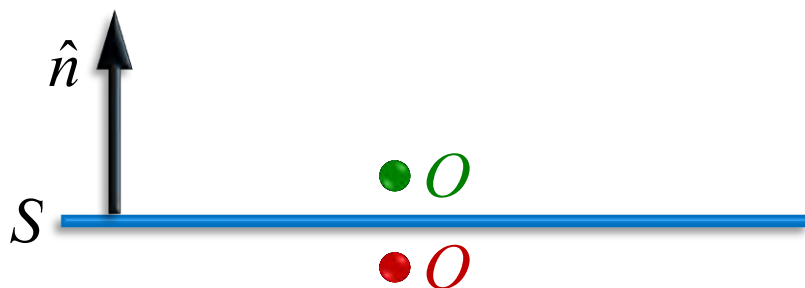


■ 任一曲面相对于 O 点所张立体角

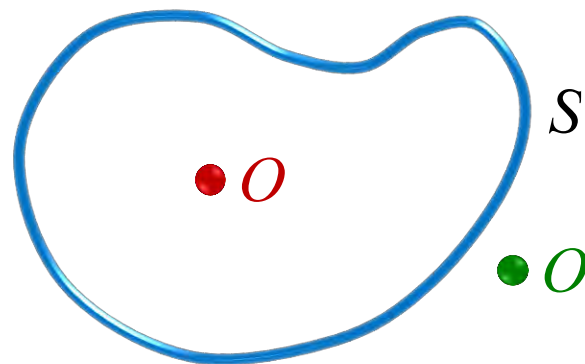
$$\Omega = \iint_S d\Omega = \iint_S \frac{dS \cos \theta}{r^2} = \iint_S \frac{\hat{r} \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$

数值上等于相应的单位半径球面的面积

闭曲面总是以外法向作为面元正向



$$\Omega = \begin{cases} +2\pi, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 下方} \\ -2\pi, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 上方} \end{cases}$$



$$\Omega = \begin{cases} 4\pi, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 内} \\ 0, & O \text{ 在 } S \text{ 外} \end{cases}$$



Thank You!