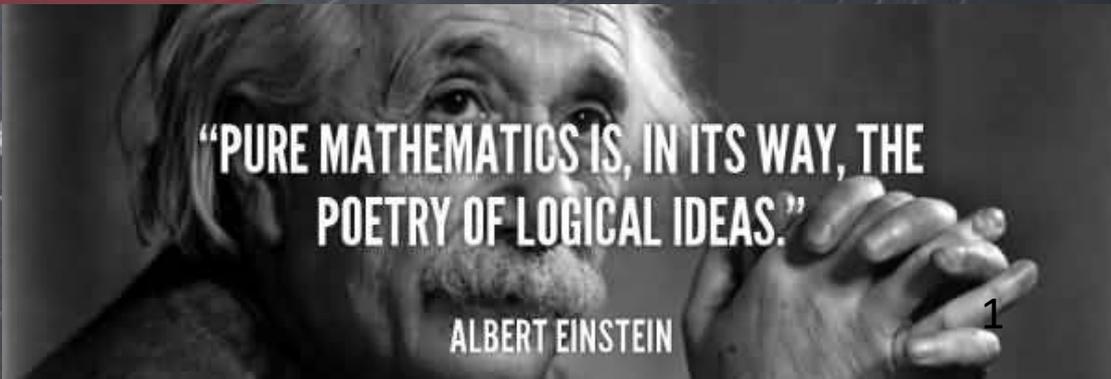


第零章 数学补充

**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 向量代数

§0-2 场及其导数

§0-3 向量场的积分

§0-4 平面角与立体角

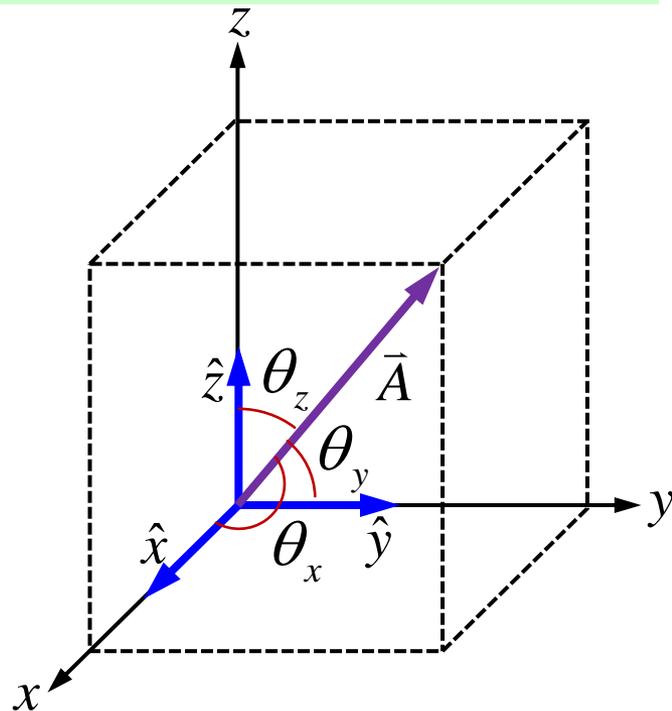
§0.1 矢量代数

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

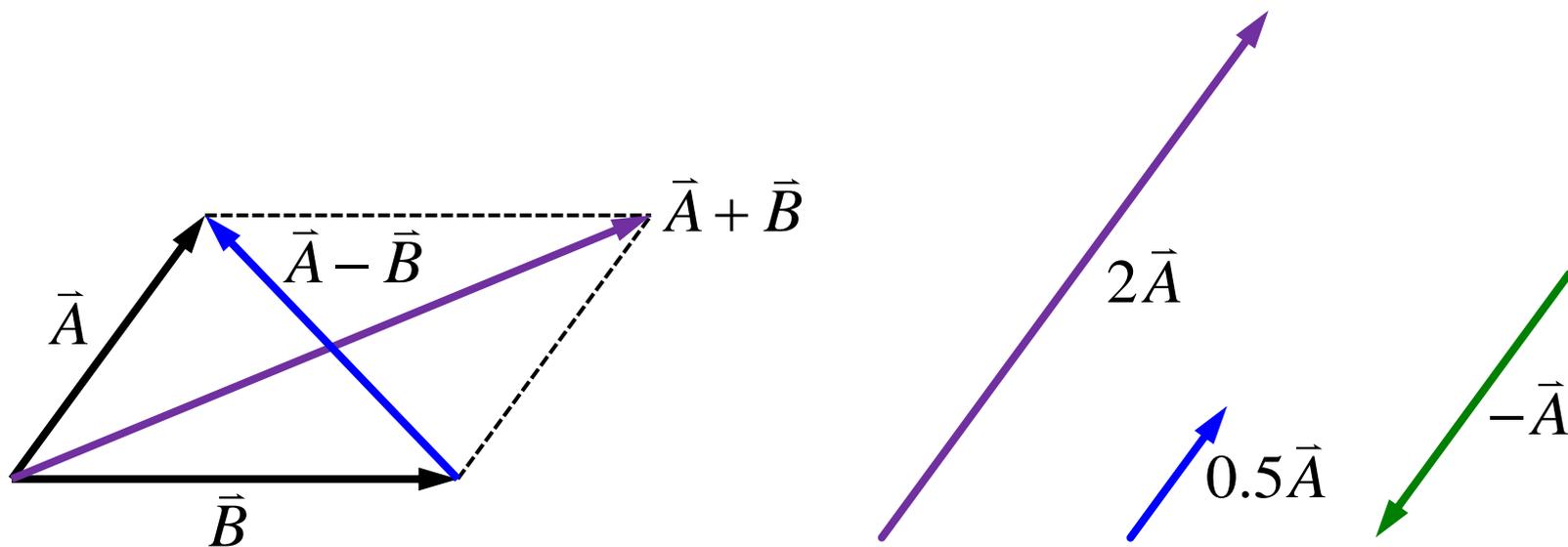
方向:
$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta_x = A_x / A \\ \cos \theta_y = A_y / A \\ \cos \theta_z = A_z / A \end{cases}$$



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）

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

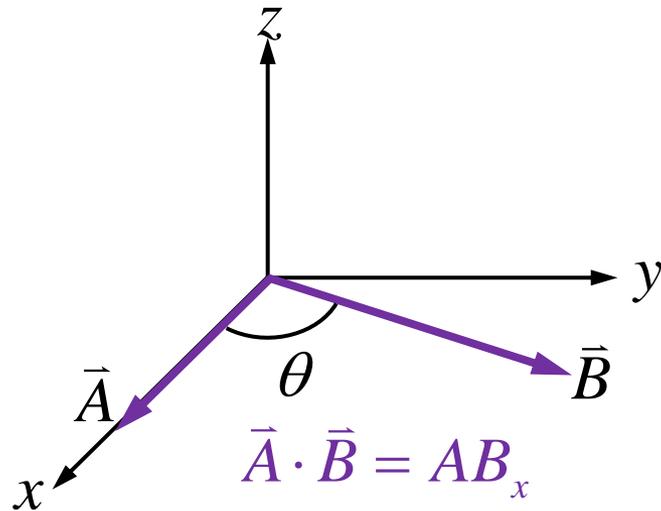
法则： (1) $\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$

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

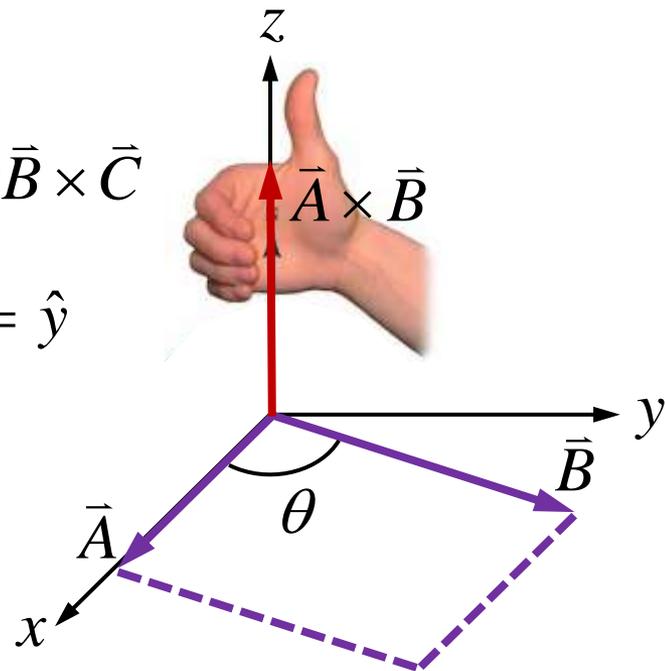
性质:

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

(A, B, n) 满足右手法则

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



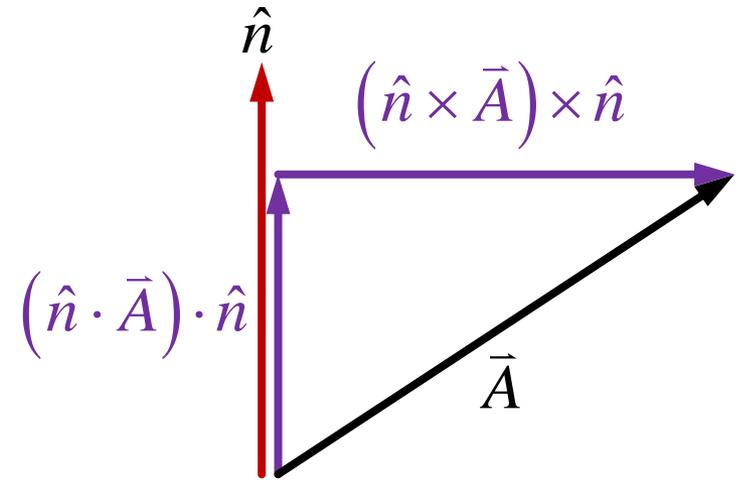
三个重要关系

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

【证明】 只需证明左右两边的对应分量相等。以 x 分量为例。

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

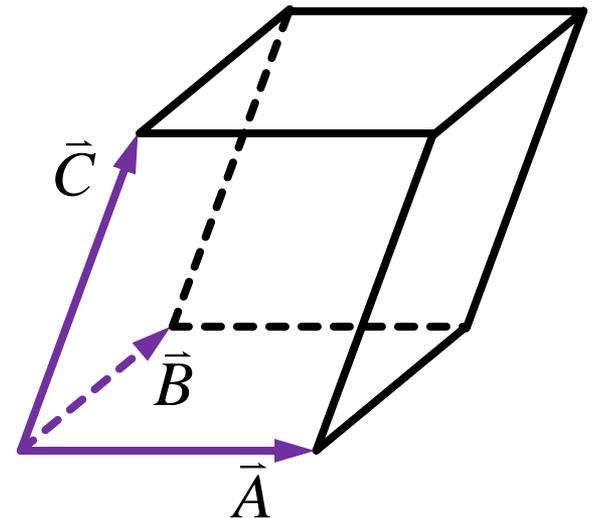
$$(2) \quad \bar{A} = (\hat{n} \cdot \bar{A}) \cdot \hat{n} + (\hat{n} \times \bar{A}) \times \hat{n}$$



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

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

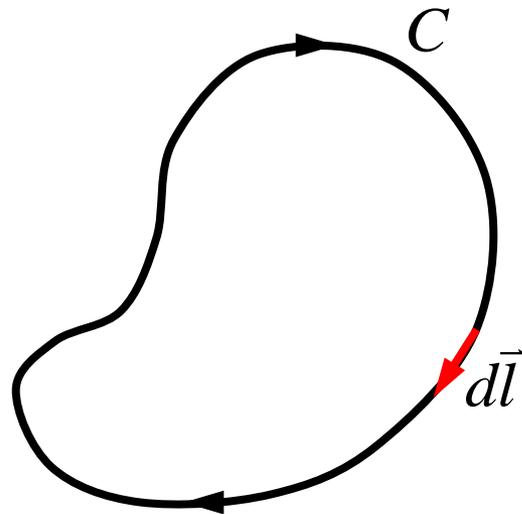
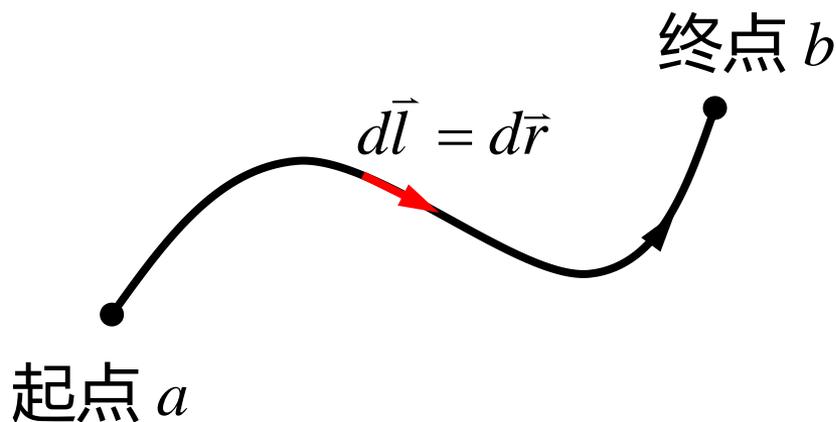
$$\longrightarrow (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) \cdot \bar{C} = \bar{A} \cdot (\bar{B} \times \bar{C})$$



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

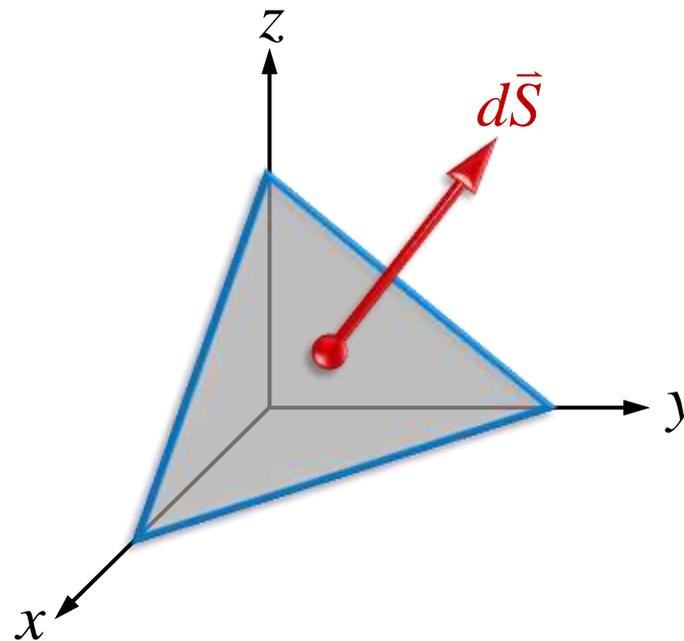
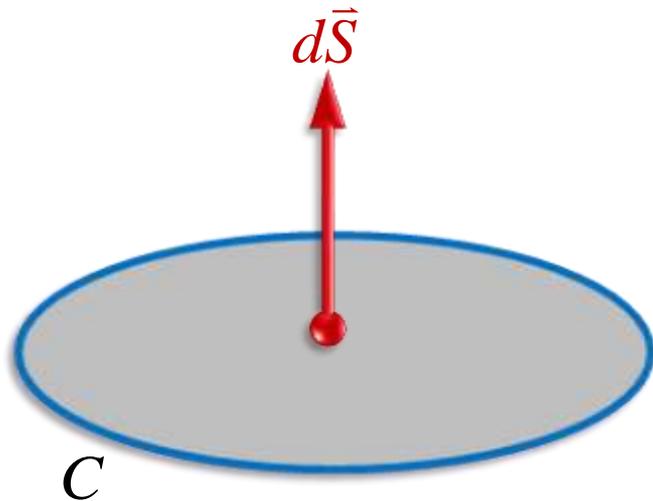
- 线元沿着曲线的切线方向
- 约定起点和终点后，开曲线上各线元的方向唯一确定
- 约定绕行方向后，闭曲线上各线元的方向唯一确定



\vec{r} : 位置矢量 (位矢)

面元： 曲面的面元沿着法向方向

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



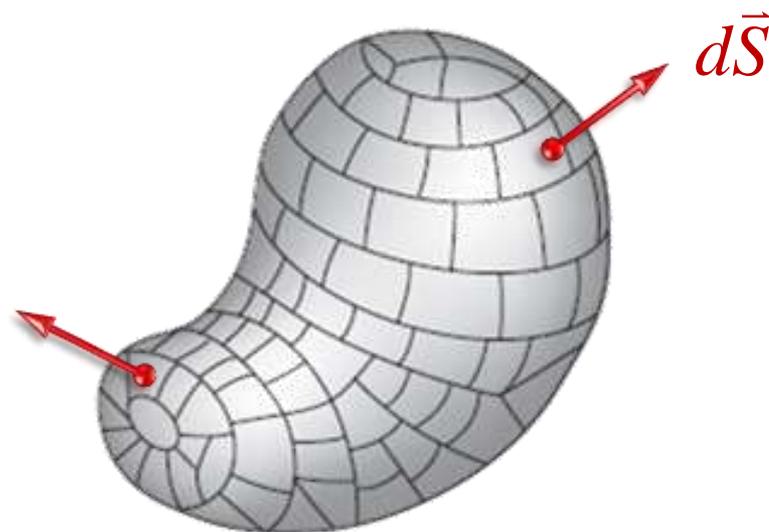
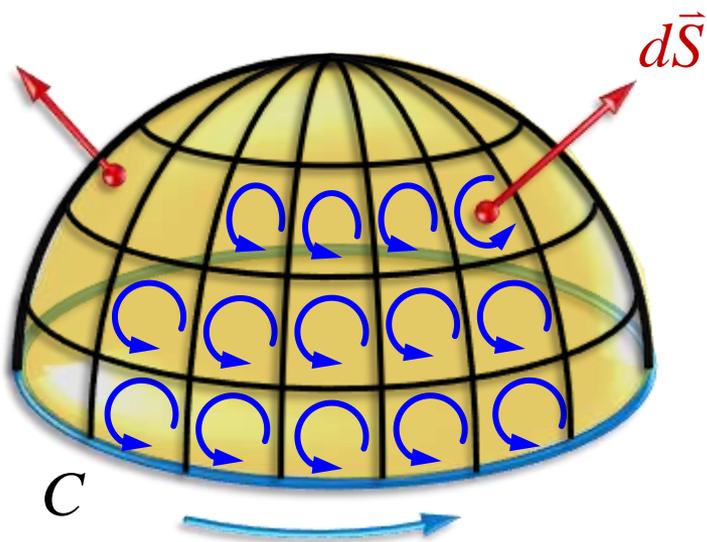
- 开曲面的法向可任意约定 (要求连续变化)

- 闭曲线 C 是开曲面 S 的边界 ($C = \partial S$)

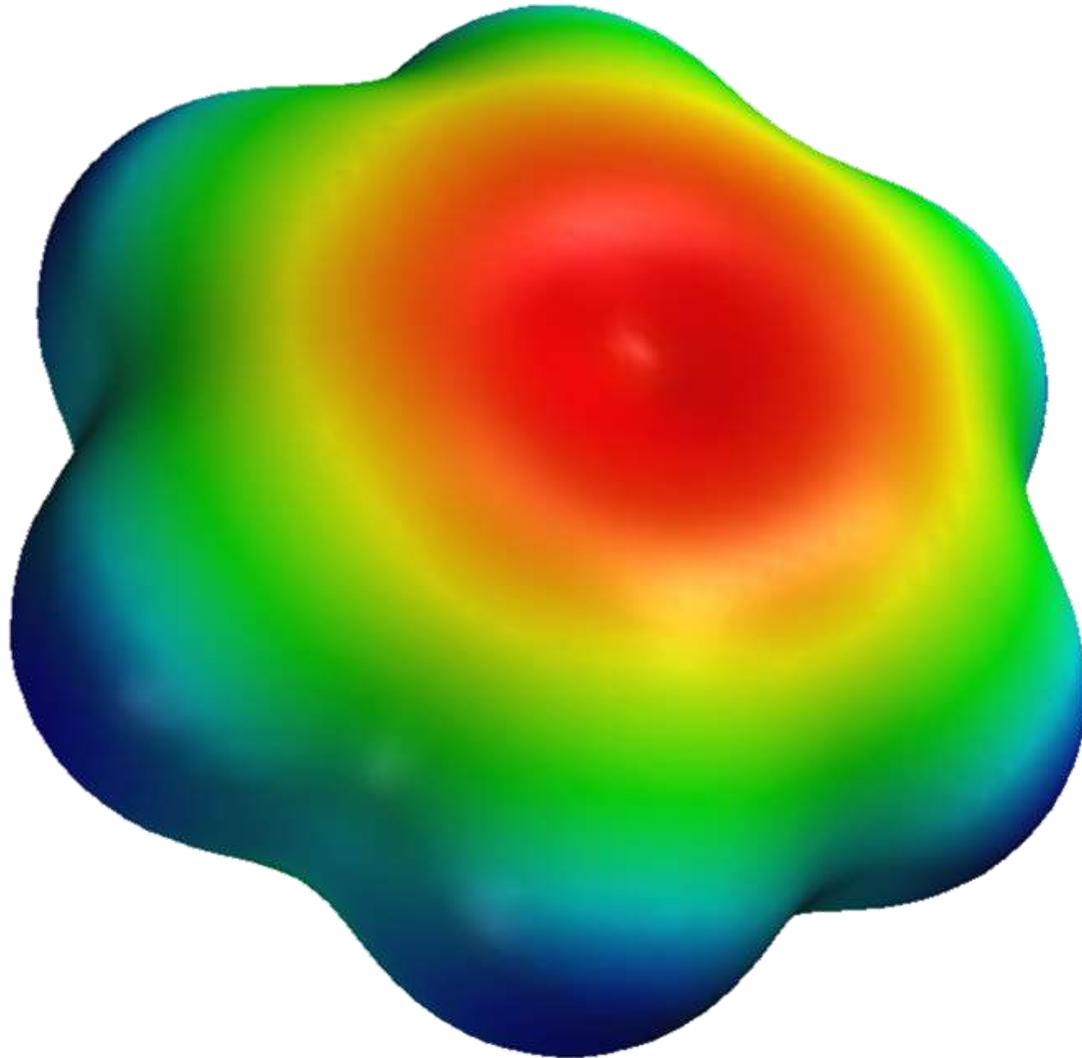
规定：开曲面法向与其边界的绕行方向满足右手法则

- 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

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

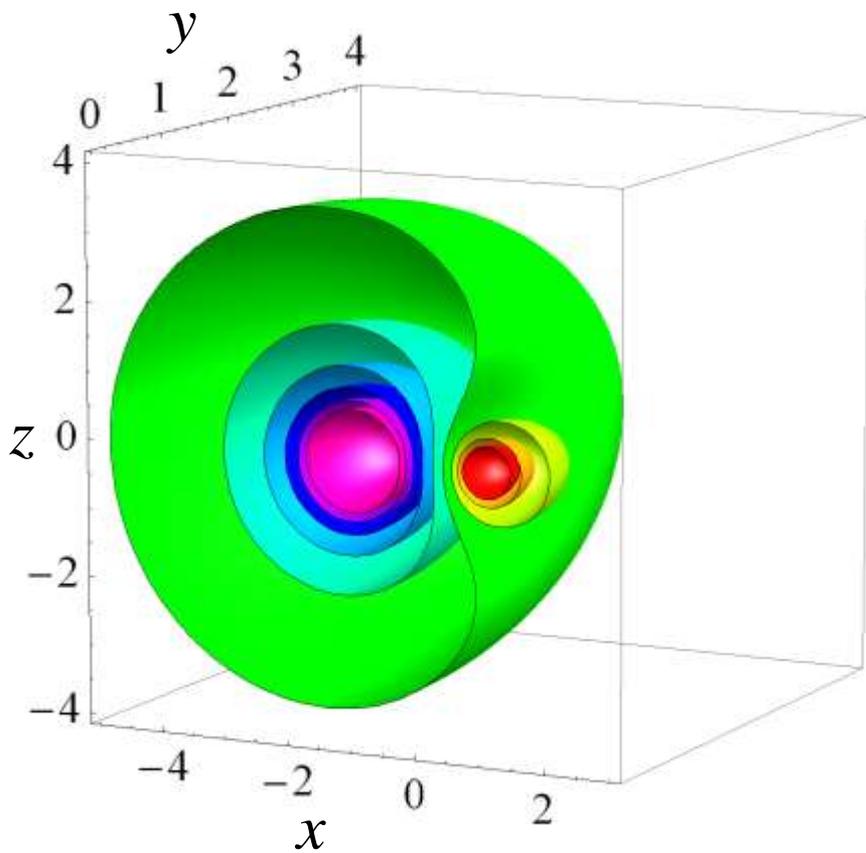
矢量场 (矢量函数) : 空间每一点都指定了唯一的一个矢量

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

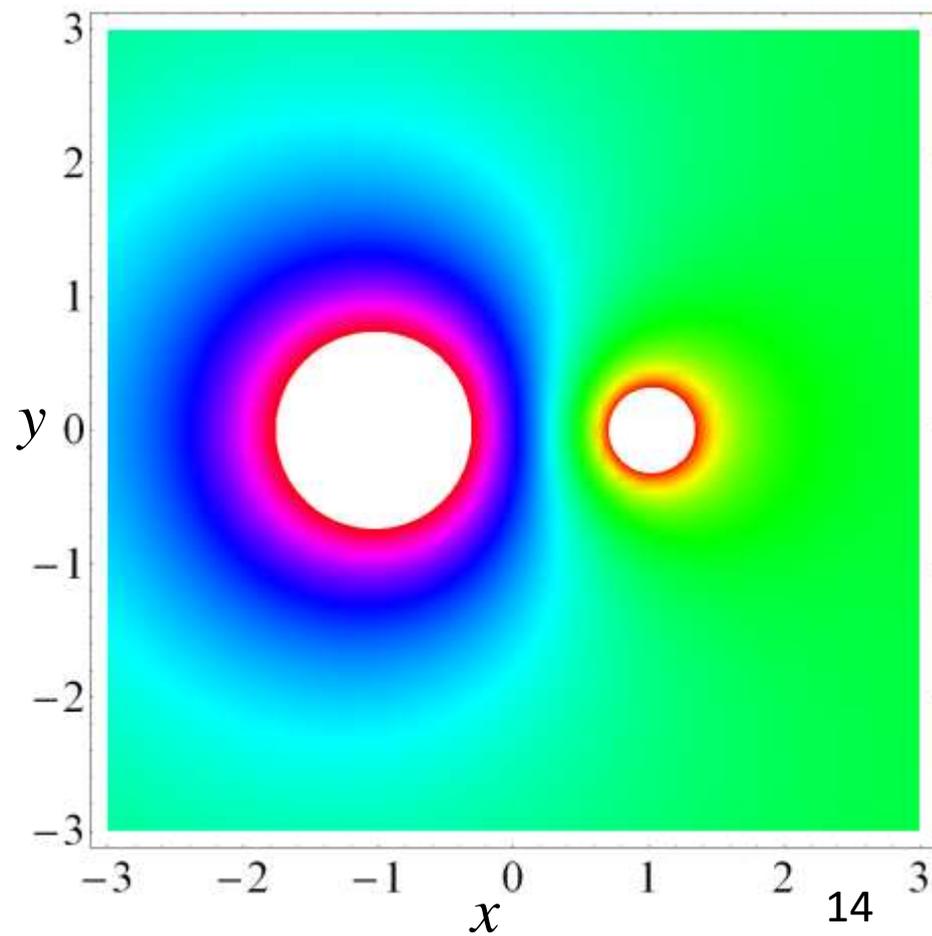
【例】

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

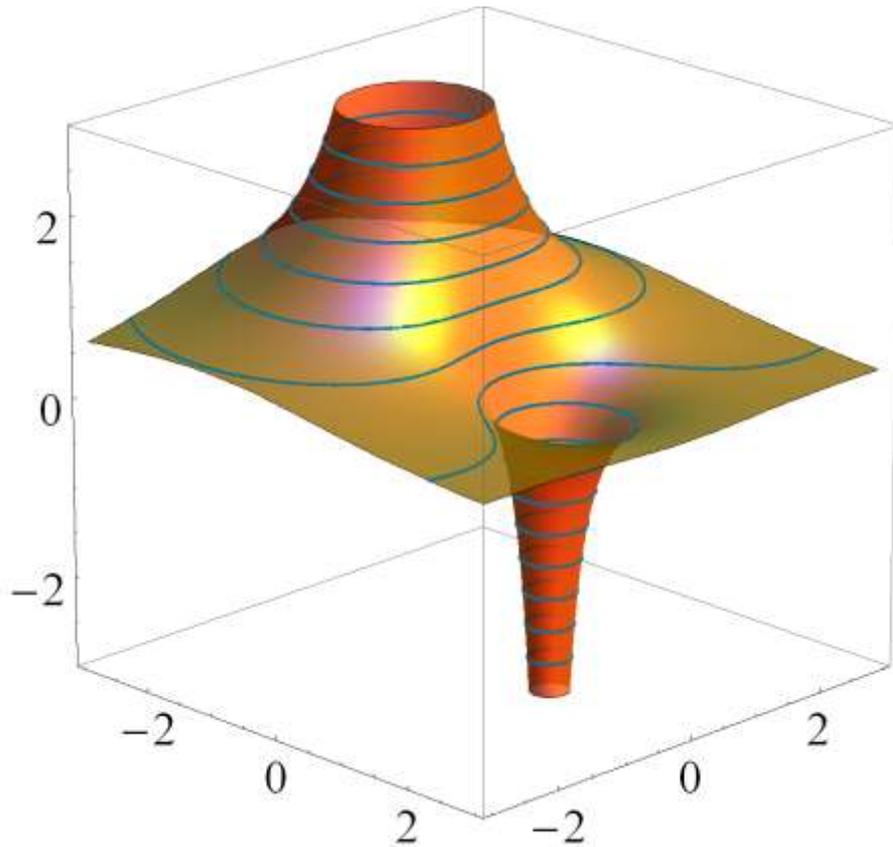
$\varphi(x, y, z) = \text{const.}$



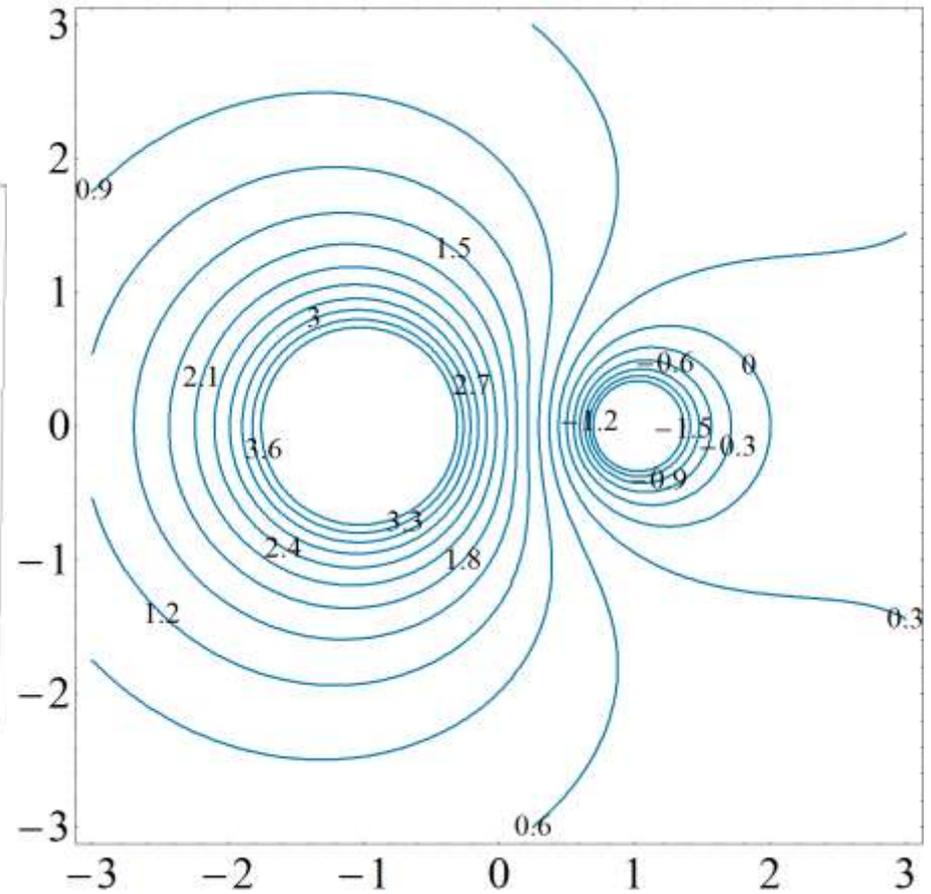
$\varphi(x, y, z = 0)$



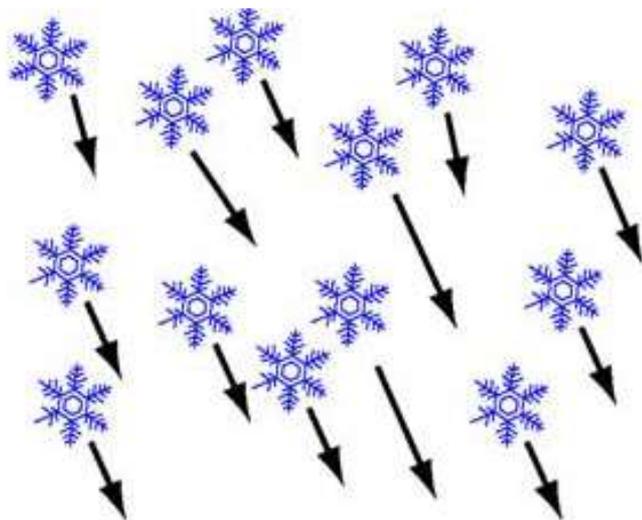
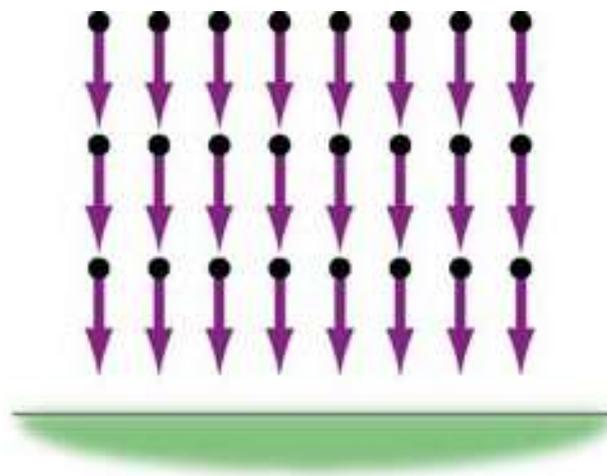
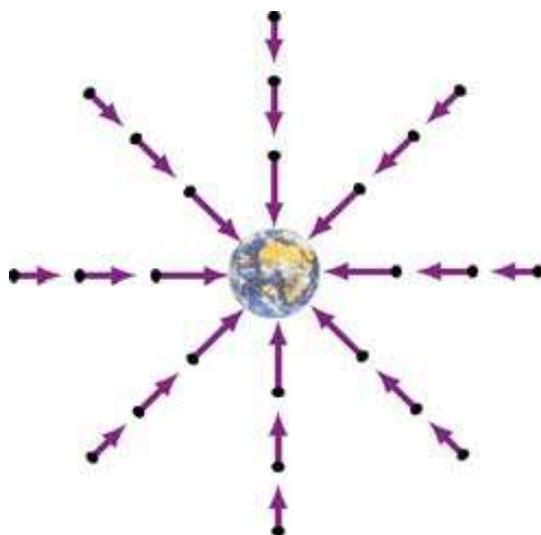
$$\varphi(x, y, z = 0)$$



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



【例】 矢量场



对于确定的 y 、 z ，定义单变量函数

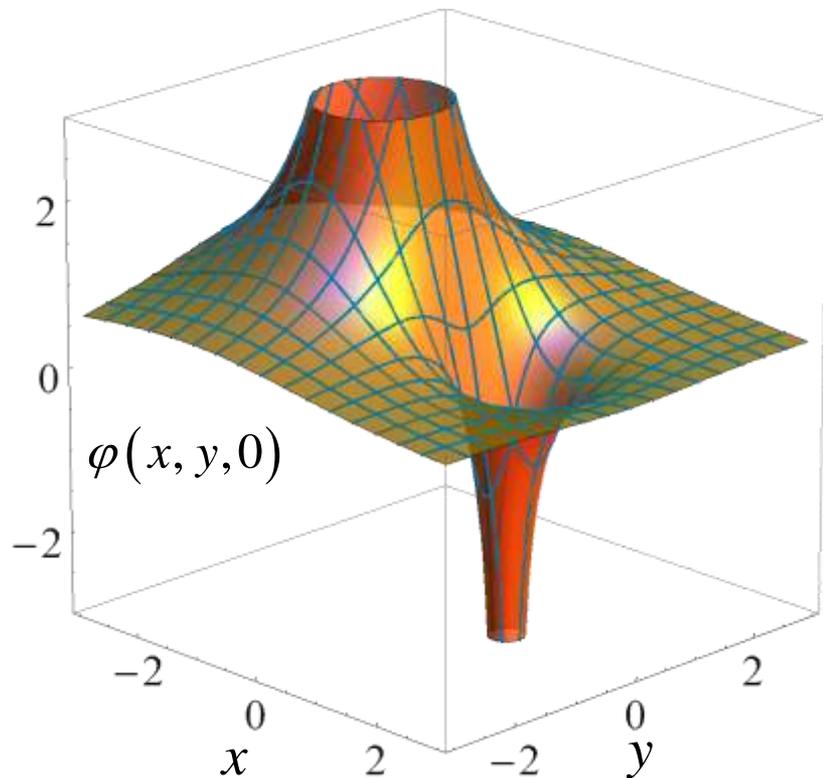
$$f(x) = \varphi(x, y, z)$$

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

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

法则:

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

【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】
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{y}{r} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{z}{r} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

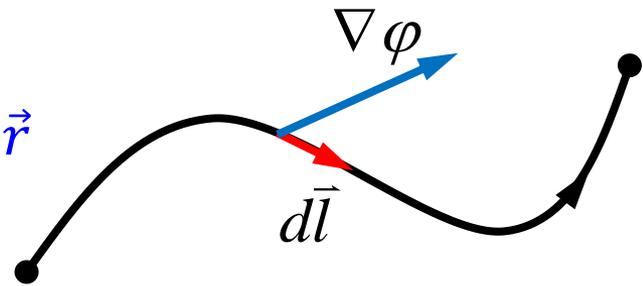
- 在每个点处确定了唯一的一个矢量，标量场的梯度是一个矢量场。
- 梯度的与坐标系无关的定义：

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

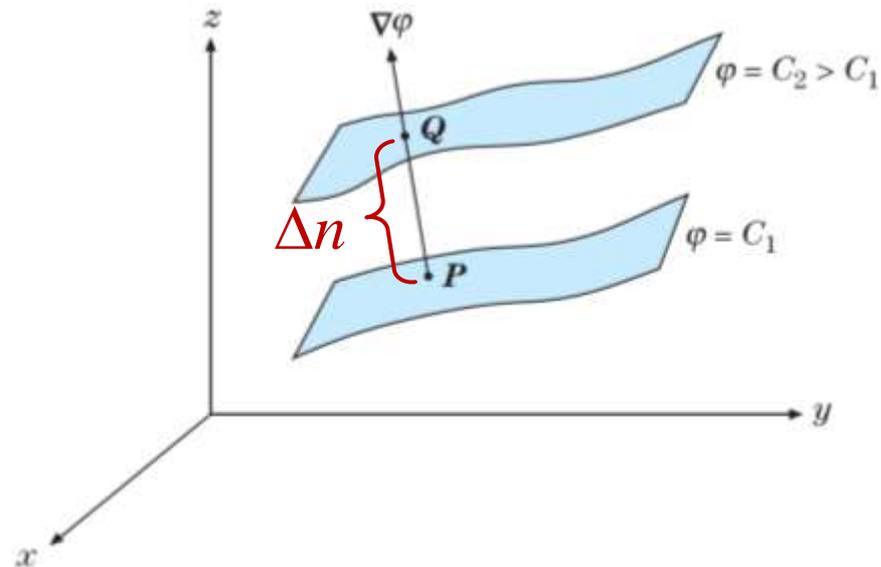
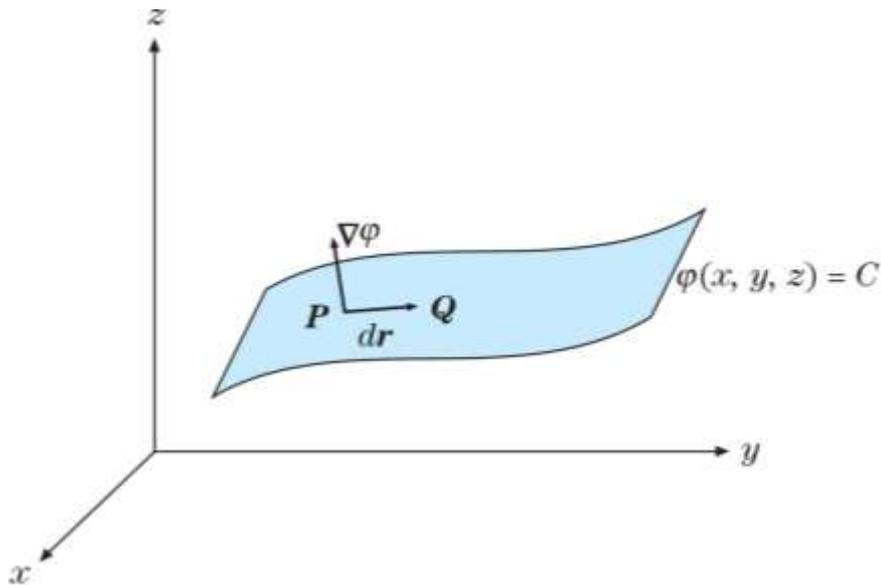
● 梯度积分的基本定理

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

(与路径无关)



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



$\nabla\phi$ 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

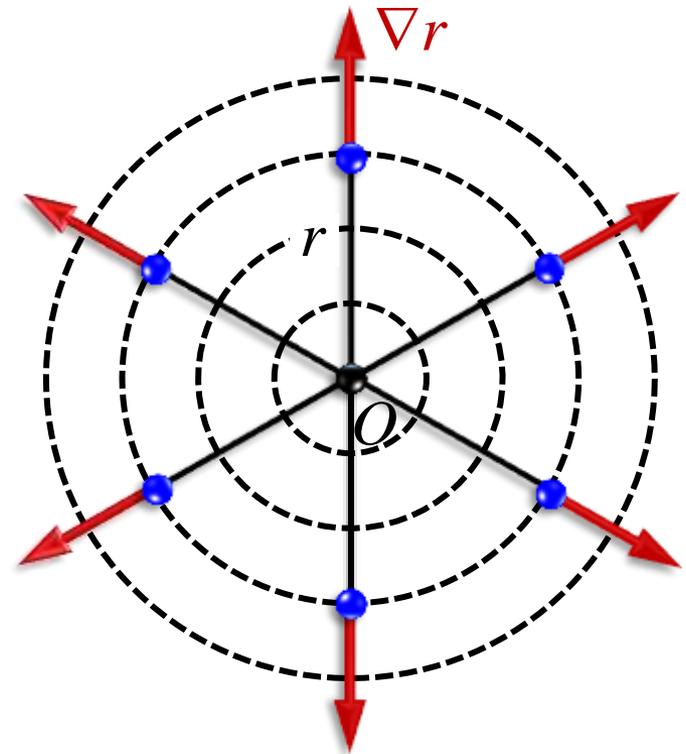
$$\nabla\phi = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial n}\hat{n}$$

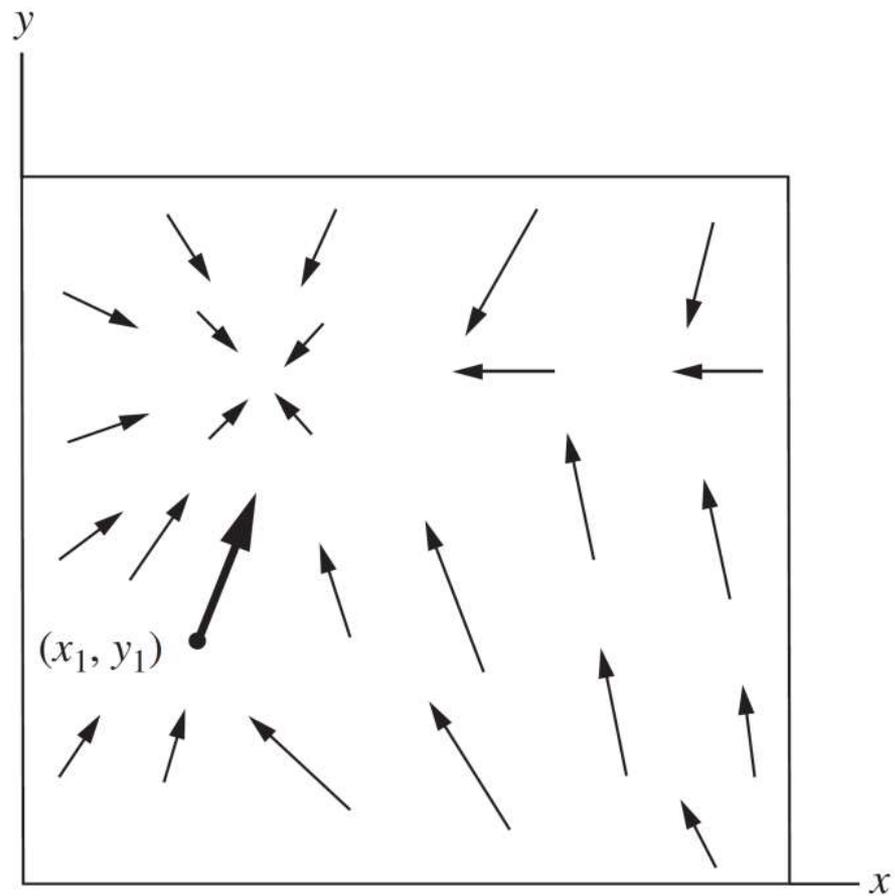
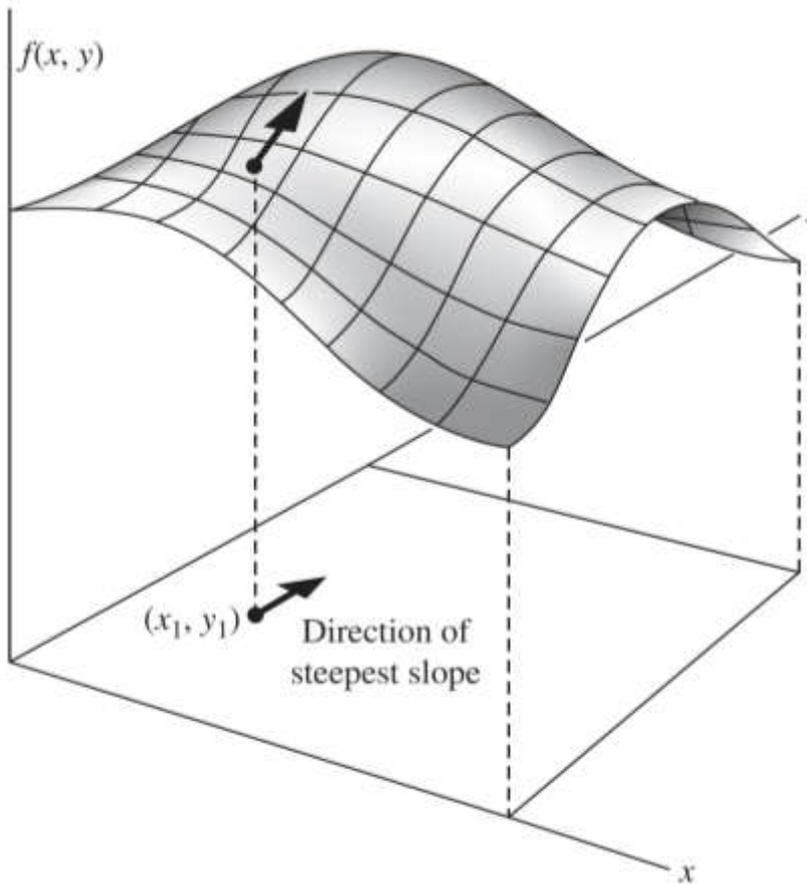
【例】 径向距离 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 的梯度。

【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

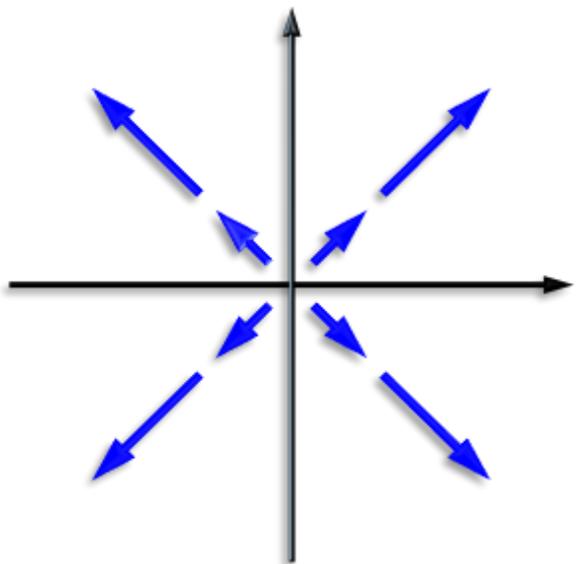
- 矢量场 $\vec{F}(\vec{r}) = \vec{F}(x, y, z) = F_x \hat{x} + F_y \hat{y} + F_z \hat{z}$ 的散度定义为

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

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

- 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

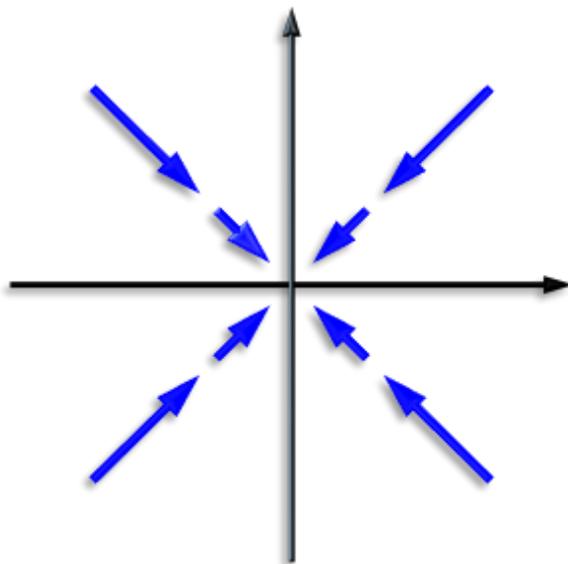
$$\vec{F} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$$



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

(源)

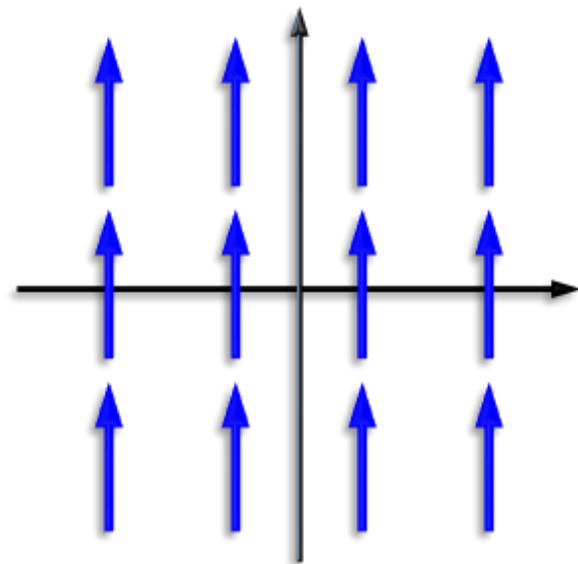
$$\vec{F} = -x\hat{x} - y\hat{y} - z\hat{z}$$



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

(汇)

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

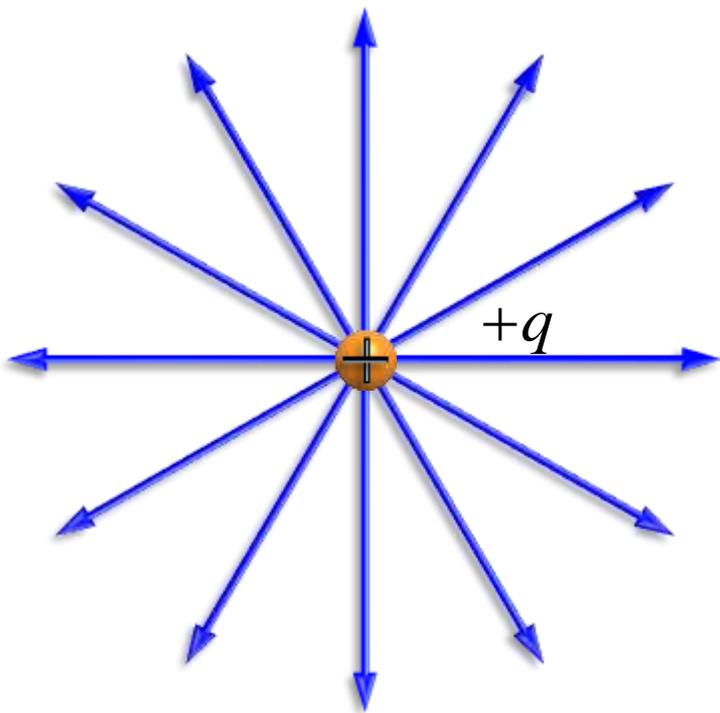


$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 0$$

(无源)

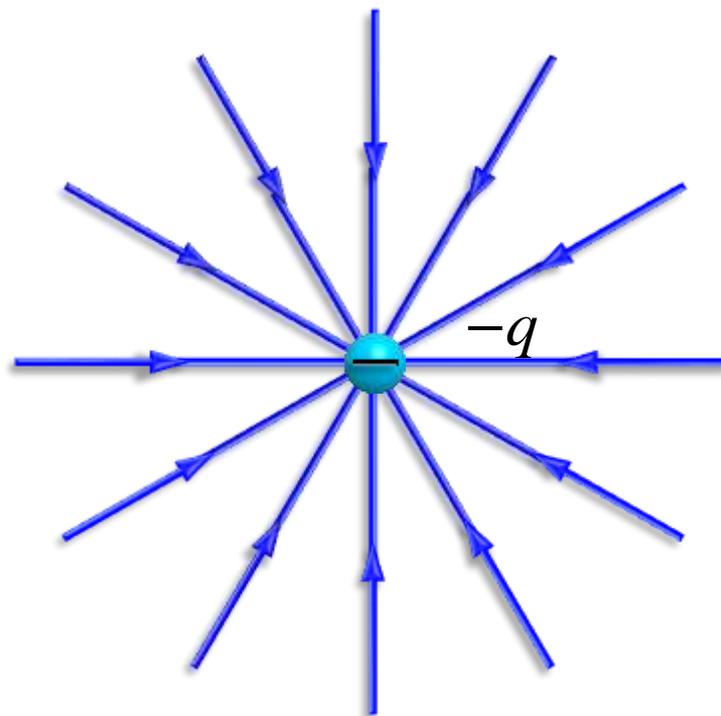


有源



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

(正电荷为源)



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

(负电荷为源)

静电场是有源场

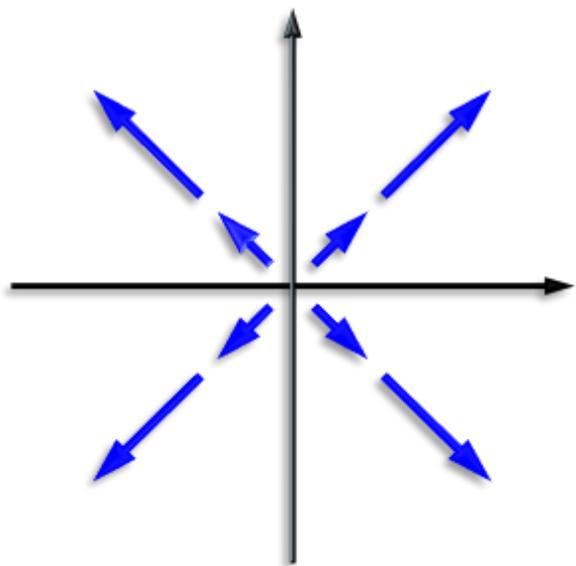
五、矢量场的旋度

- 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

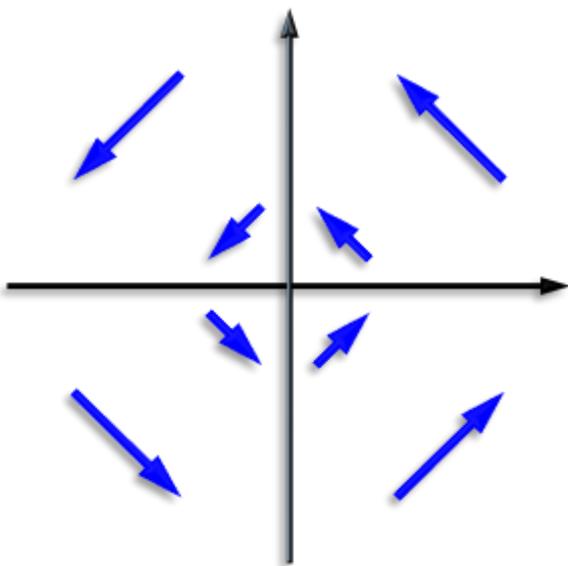
$$\vec{F} = x\hat{x} + y\hat{y} + z\hat{z}$$



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

(无旋)

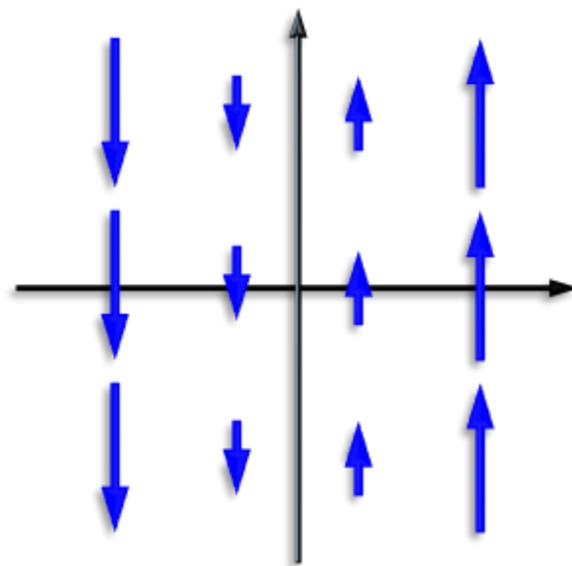
$$\vec{F} = -y\hat{x} + x\hat{y}$$



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

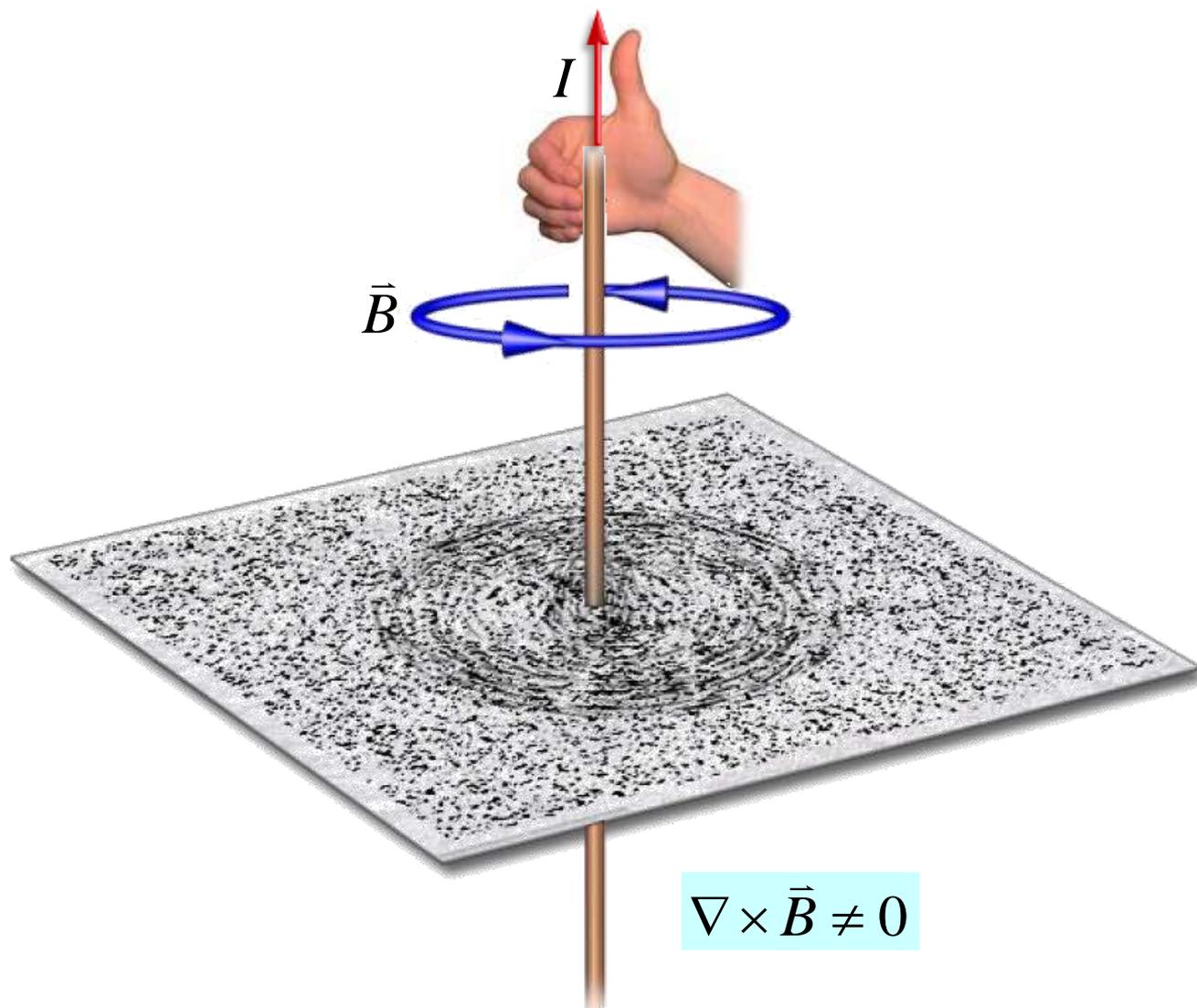
(有旋)

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



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

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

■ **旋度(矢量场):**

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

回顾

几何意义:

■ **梯度(矢量)**: 指向标量场 f 增加最快方向 ($\nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \hat{n}$)

\hat{n} : 单位矢量也

■ **散度(标量)**: 散度(divergence) 量度矢量场 $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ 在某点附近是否 **发散或汇聚**

■ **旋度(矢量)**: 旋度量度矢量场 $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ 在某点附近是否 **旋转**

回顾

性质:

- It looks like a vector.
- It works like a vector.
- It's an operator.

$$\nabla(af) = a\nabla f \quad a \text{ is constant}$$

$$\nabla(f + g) = \nabla f + \nabla g$$

$$\nabla(f * g) = (\nabla f) * g + f * \nabla g$$

$$\nabla(\vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}) = ?$$

回顾

一些简单结论和法则

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{A} = 0$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot (\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) = 0$$

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

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

■ 拉普拉斯算法（二阶偏微分）：

$$\nabla \circ (\nabla f) = \nabla^2 f = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) f$$

回顾

■ **梯度场无旋** $\nabla \times (\nabla f) = 0$

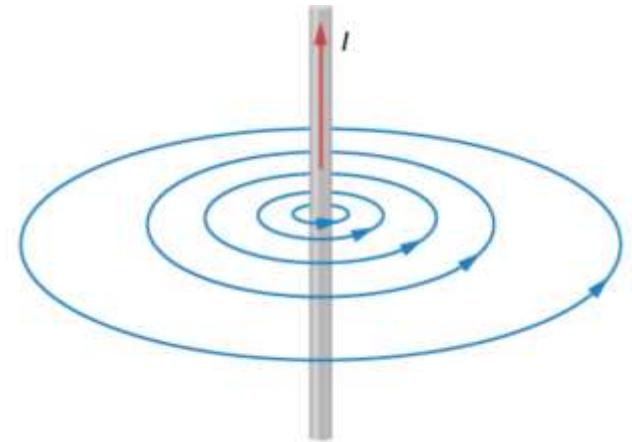
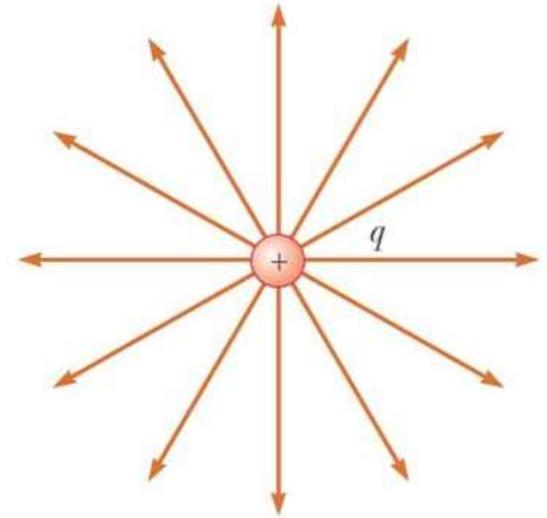
证明：考虑其 x 分量

$$\begin{aligned} [\nabla \times (\nabla f)]_x &= \nabla_y (\nabla f)_z - \nabla_z (\nabla f)_y \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} f \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

■ **旋度场无源** $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = 0$

■ **旋度场的旋度** $\nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{A}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{A}) - \nabla^2 \vec{A}$

请自己证明



数学小贴士

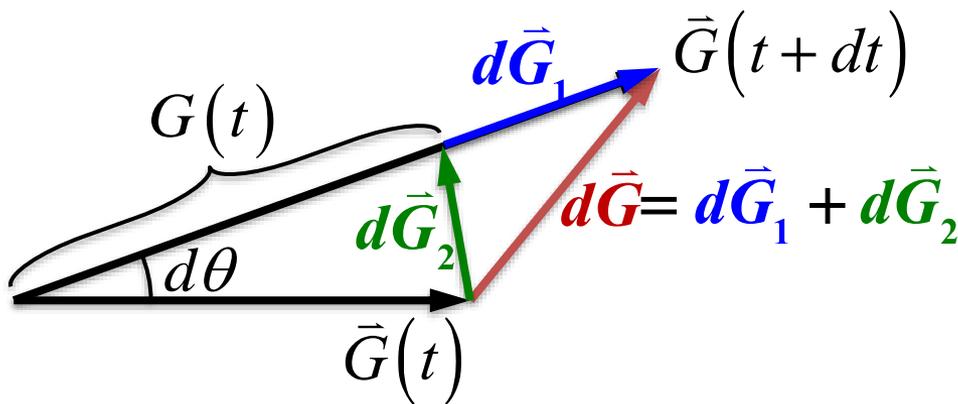
■ 对于标量函数 $f(x)$: $df^2 = 2fdf$

■ 对于矢量函数 G :

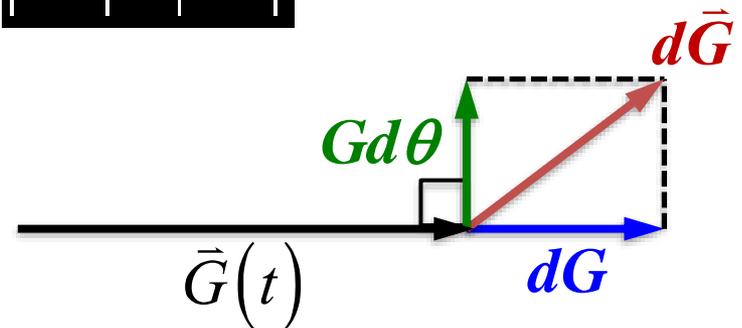
$$2G_x dG_x + 2G_y dG_y + 2G_z dG_z = d(G_x^2 + G_y^2 + G_z^2)$$

$$\rightarrow 2\vec{G} \cdot d\vec{G} = d(\vec{G} \cdot \vec{G}) = dG^2 = 2GdG$$

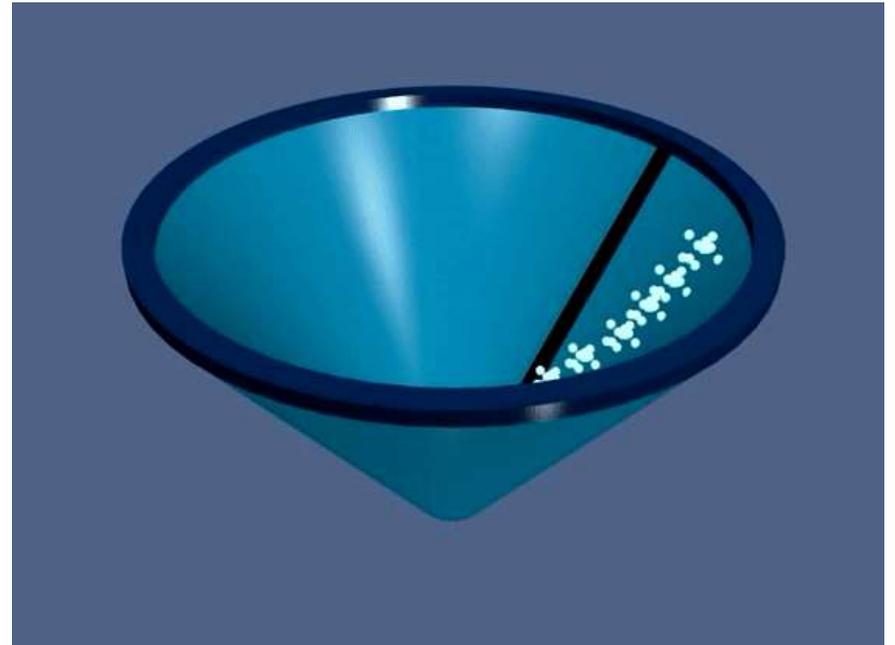
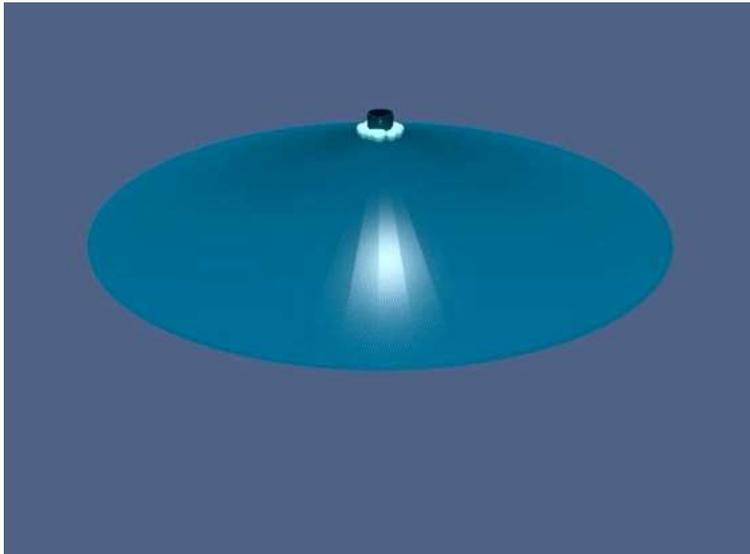
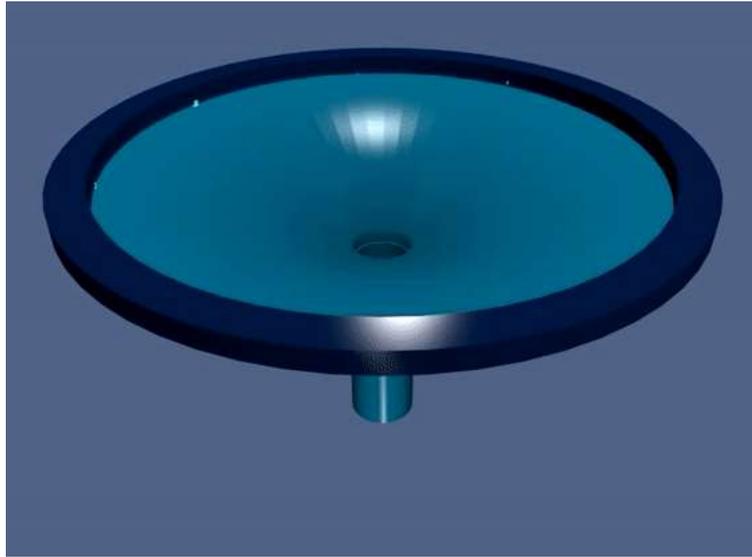
$$\rightarrow \vec{G} \cdot d\vec{G} = GdG$$



$$|d\vec{G}| \neq |dG|$$



§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

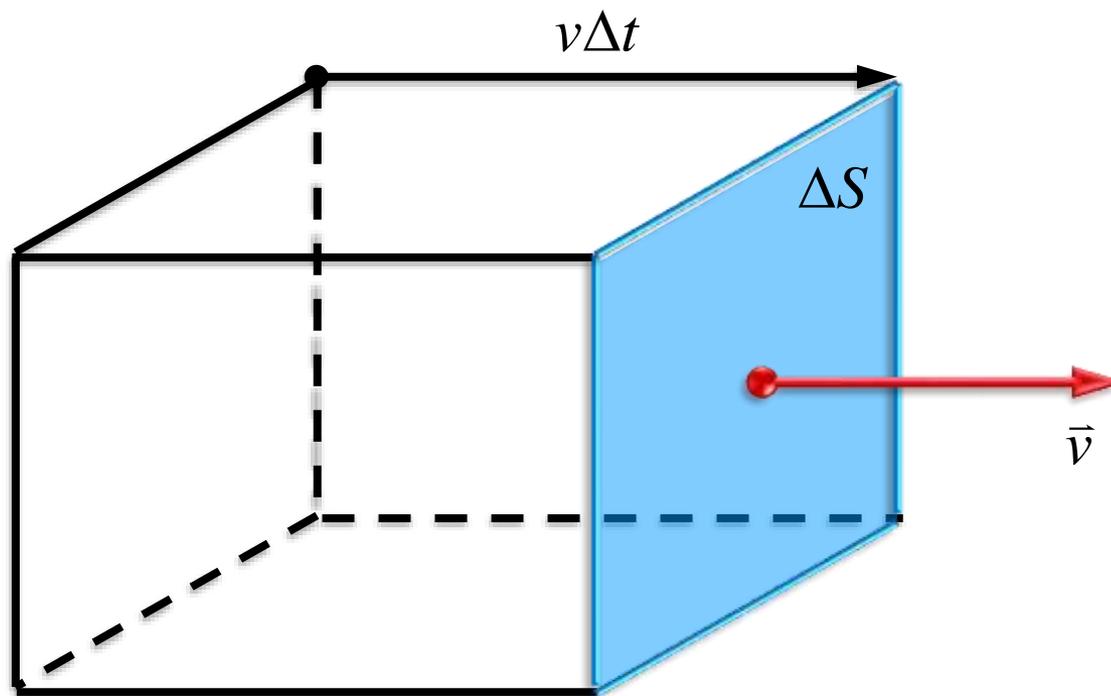
■ $\Phi_v < 0$: S 内存在水流的汇

■ 如何计算 Φ_v ?

等于从每一个面元流出去的水量的代数和

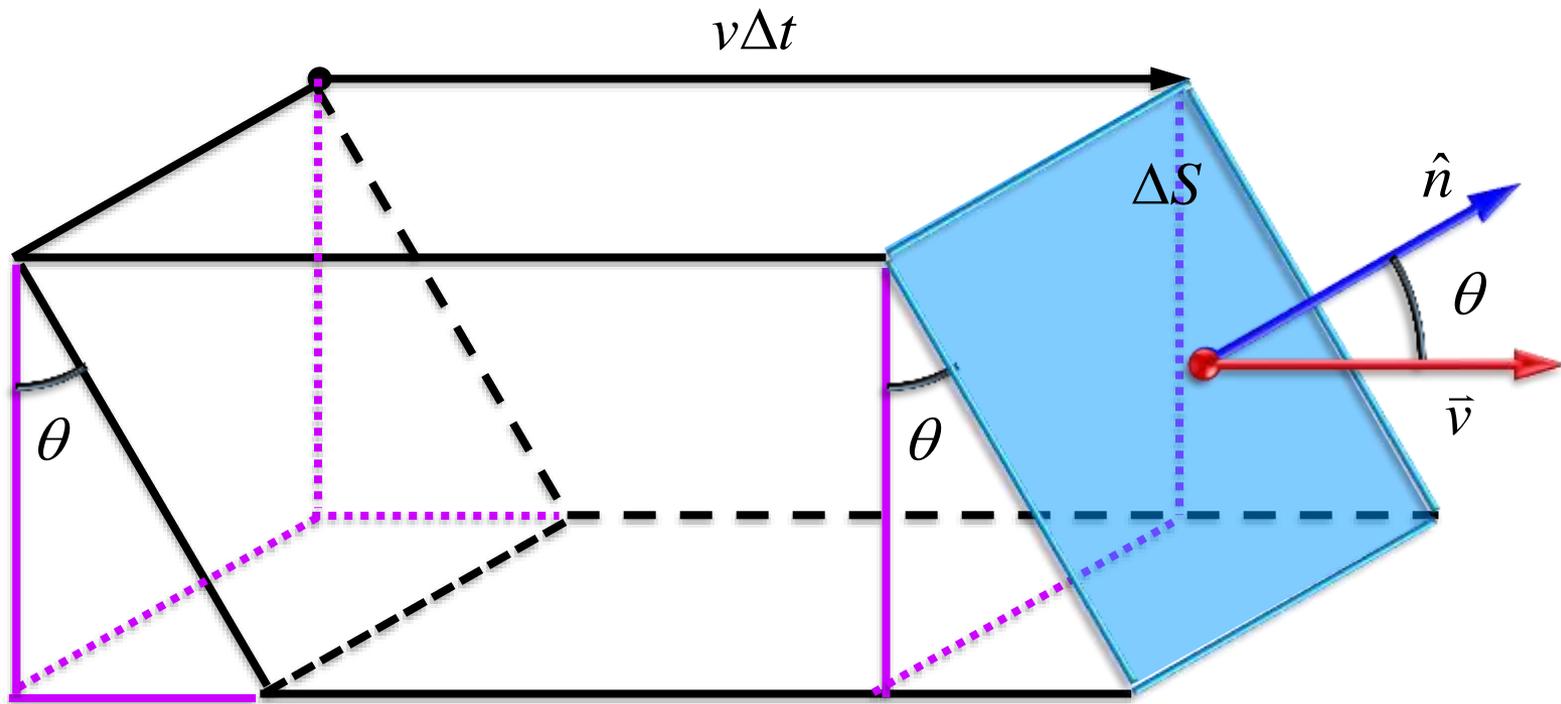
■ 对于闭曲面，以外法向为面元方向





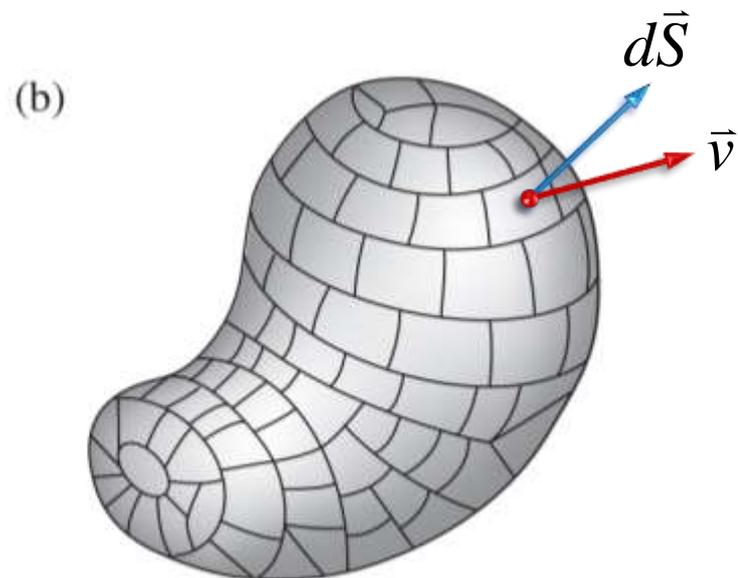
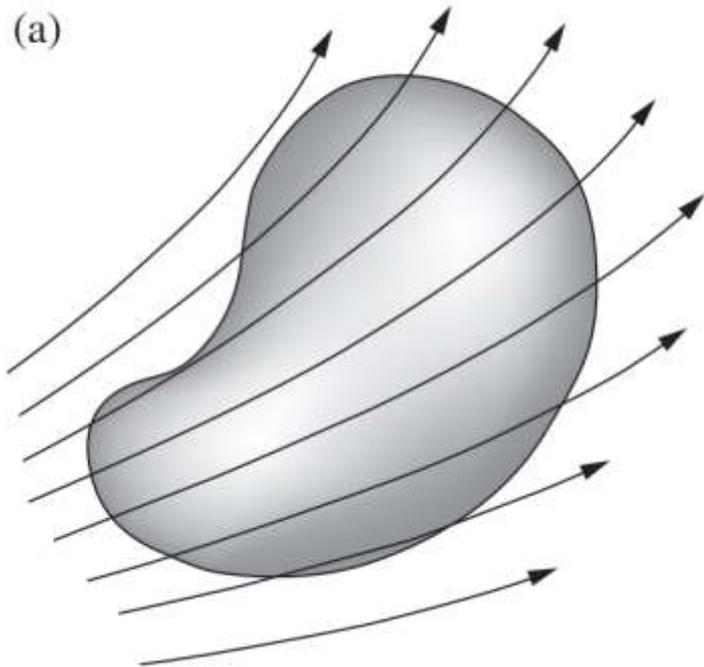
单位时间内通过面元 ΔS 的水量为

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



单位时间内通过面元 ΔS 的水量为

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



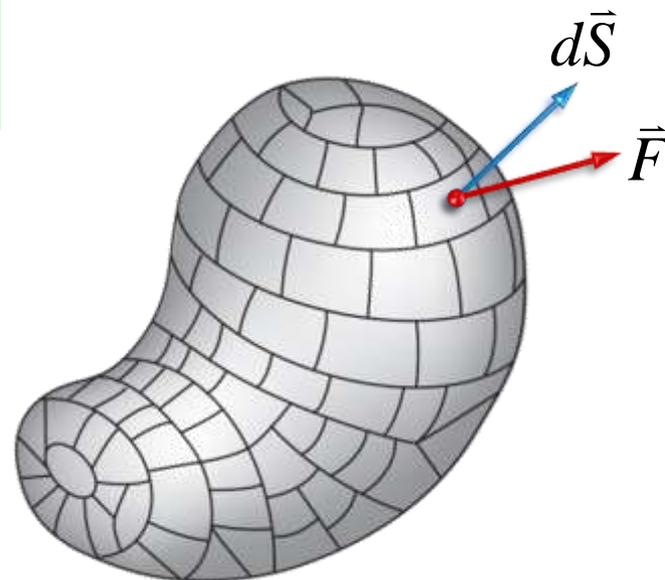
穿过闭曲面 S 的**水流通量**：

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

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

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

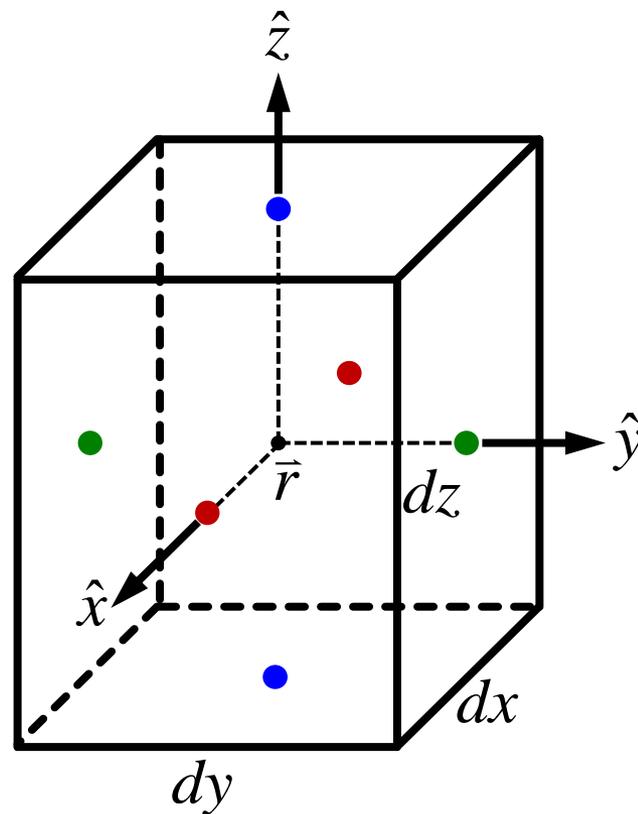
(2) 穿过左右两个面的通量

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

(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

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

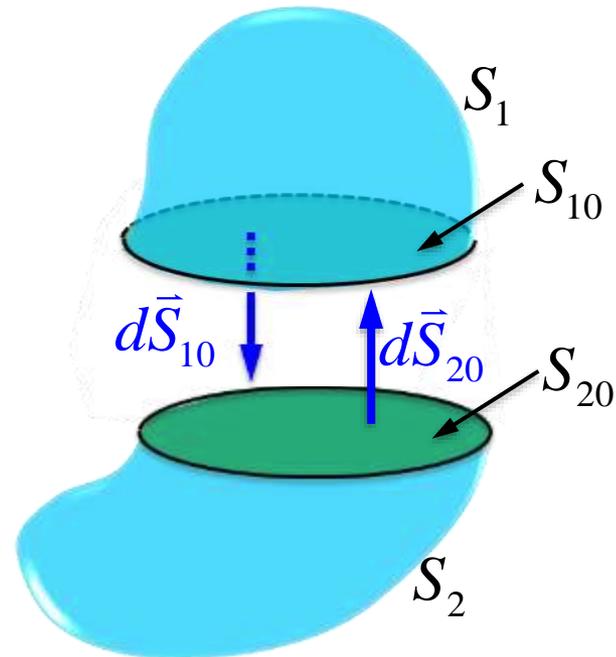
- 若 F 在某点的散度不为零，则 F 由该点发射或汇聚
- 若 F 的散度处处为零，则 F 为**无源场**
- 散度在直角坐标系下的表达式

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

将 S 所围区域切割为边界分别为 S_1 和 S_2 的两个区域

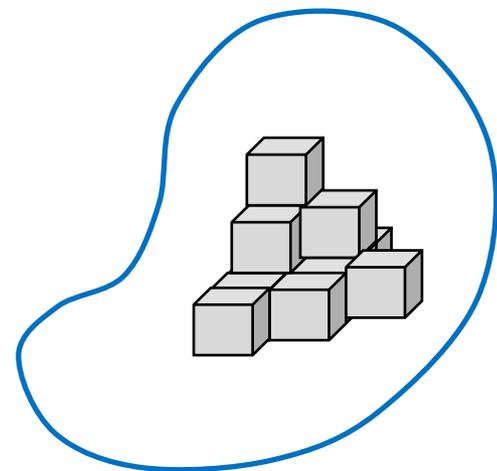
$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} &= \oiint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} - \iint_{S_{10}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ &\quad + \oiint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} - \iint_{S_{20}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \\ &= \oiint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} + \oiint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \end{aligned}$$

→ $\Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2$

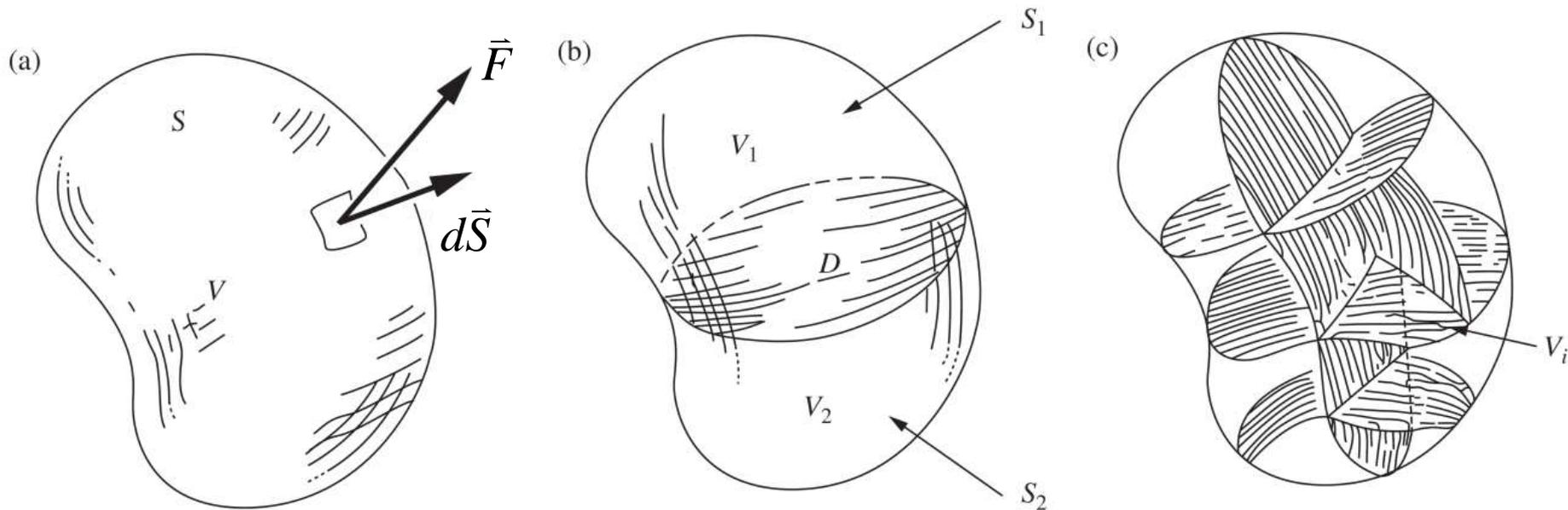


将 S 所围区域切割成更多的小块，则有

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



三、高斯 (Gauss) 定理



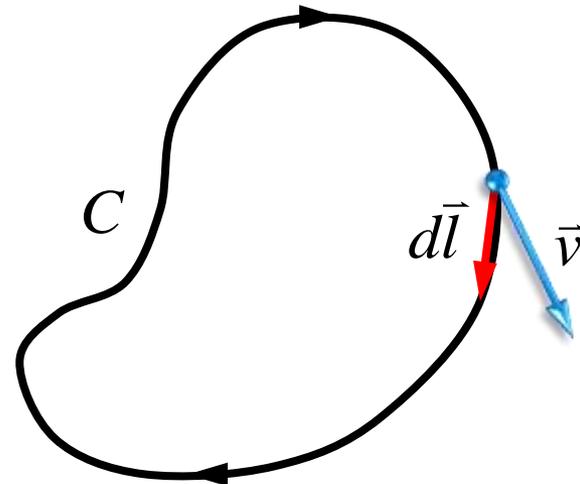
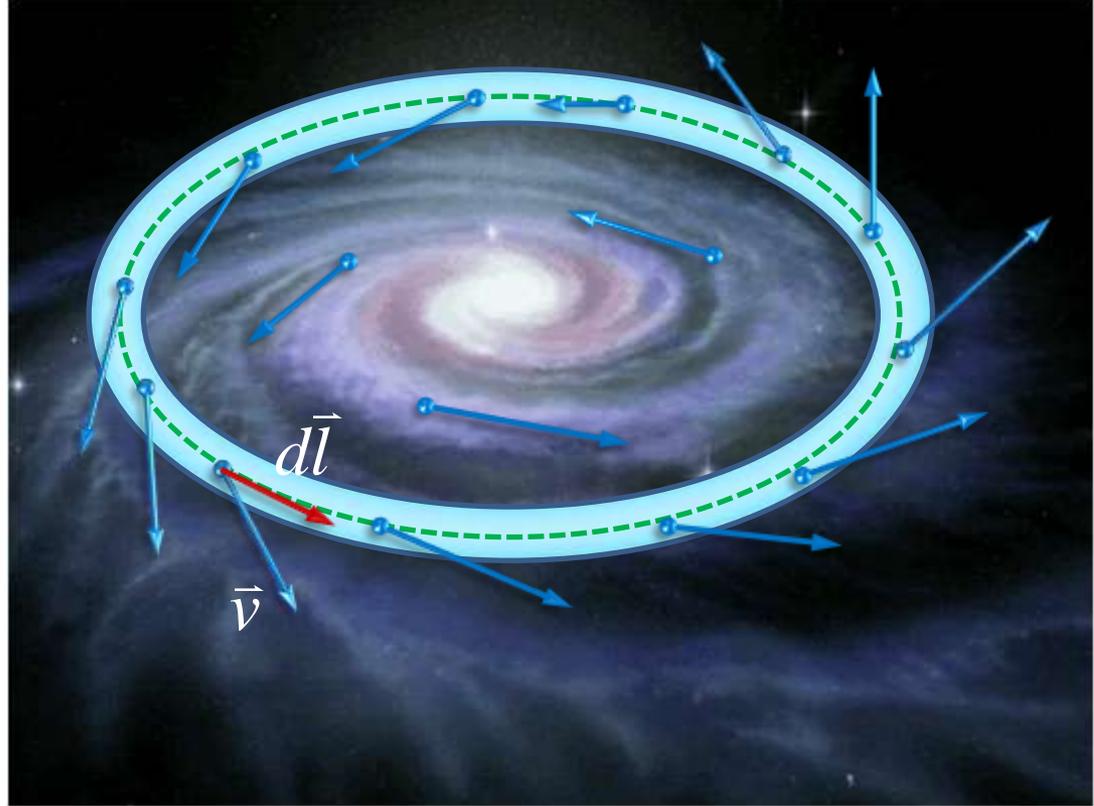
散度积分的基本定理——高斯定理

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

水流的涡旋

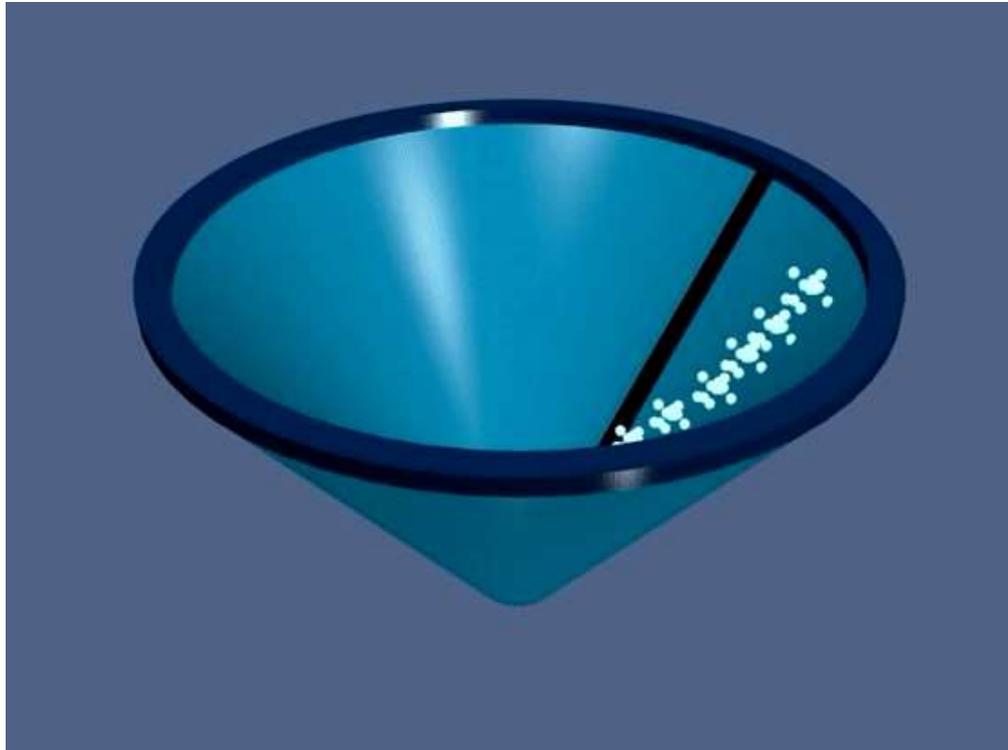
- 水流速度场的**环量**:

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



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

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



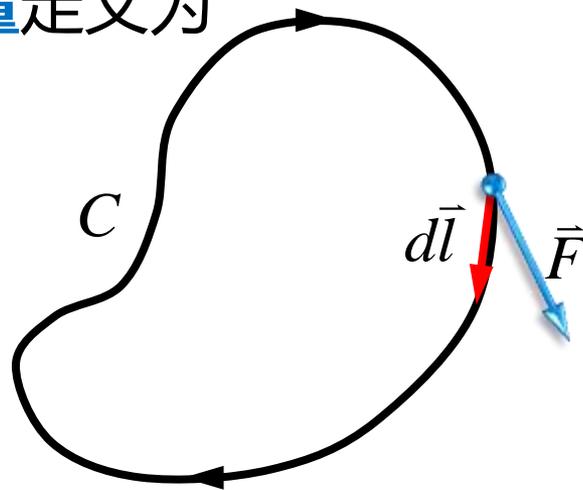
四、矢量场的环量

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

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

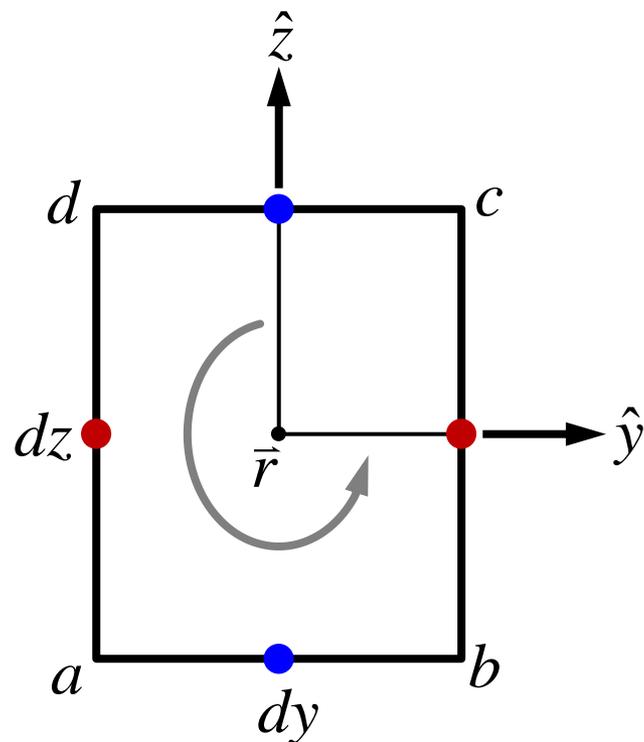
(2) 上下两边对环量的贡献

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

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

对于一般的无限小的闭曲线：

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



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

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

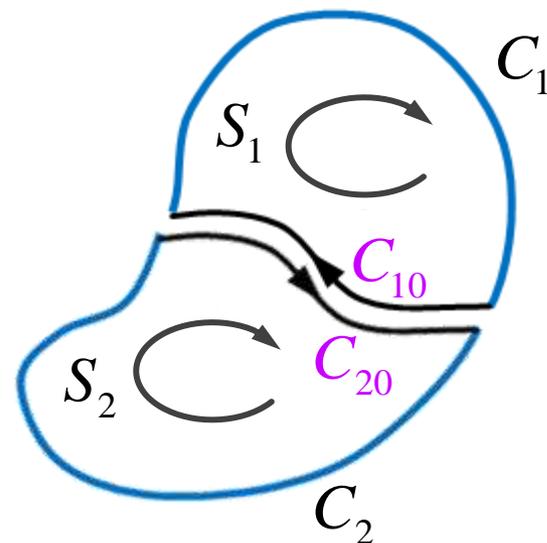
- 若 F 在某点的旋度不为零, 则 F 在该点附近有涡旋
- 若 F 的旋度处处为零, 则 F 为**无旋场**
- 旋度在直角坐标系下的表达式

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



将 C 所围区域切割为边界分别为 C_1 和 C_2 的两个区域

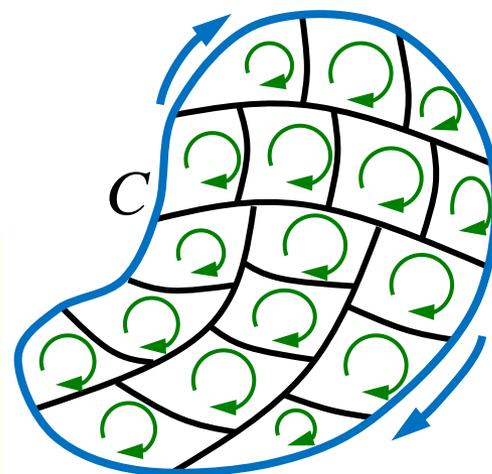
$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \oint_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{C_{10}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &\quad + \oint_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} - \int_{C_{20}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \\ &= \oint_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} + \oint_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \end{aligned}$$



→ $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$

将 C 所围区域切割成更多的小块，则有

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

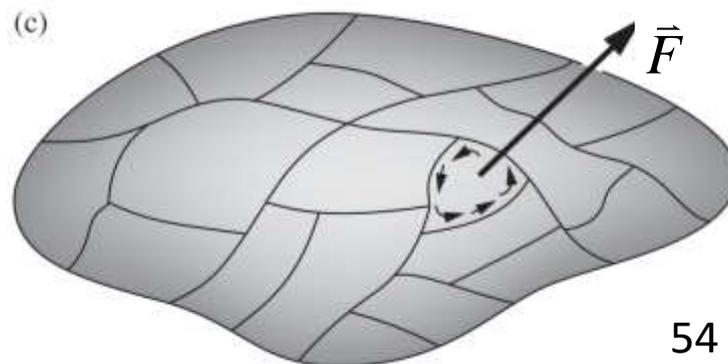
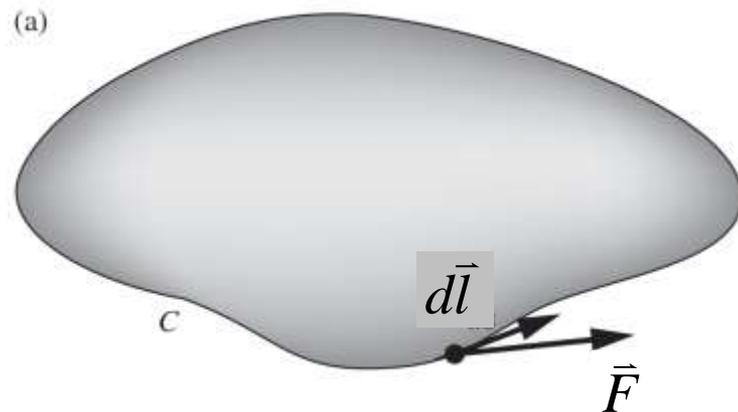


六、斯托克斯 (Stokes) 定理

散度积分的基本定理

—— Stokes定理

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



高斯定理与斯托克斯定理的例题

【例】请直接计算以及用高斯定理计算积分

$$\oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}, \text{ 其中 } \vec{F} = yx^2\hat{x} + (xy^2 - 3z^4)\hat{y} + (x^3 + y^3)\hat{z}$$

其中, S 是 $\frac{1}{4}$ 球面: $\{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16, y \leq 0, z \leq 0\}$.

【解】直接计算

分成3个面: $z = 0$ 面, $y = 0$ 面和剩下的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 球面

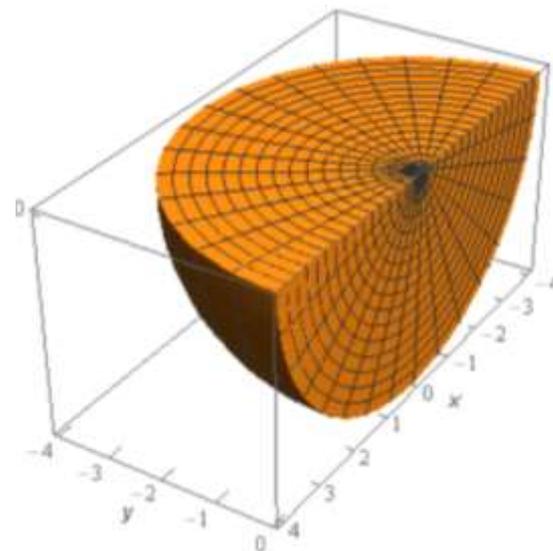
(1) $z = 0$ 面:

$$d\vec{S} = \hat{z} dx dy$$

积分为

$$\iint (x^3 + y^2) dx dy$$

用重积分方法, 计算出结果为 32π



例题

$$(2) y = 0 \text{面} : d\vec{S} = \hat{y} dx dz$$

积分为

$$\iint (xy^2 - 3z^4) dz dx = -768\pi。$$

(3) 1/8球面：法线方向是 \hat{r} ，用球坐标，积分为

$$\iint F_r \cdot r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

其中， $r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$ 是球面面元 dS 的微分写法；
积分区域是这个球面。

利用直角和球坐标基矢的关系

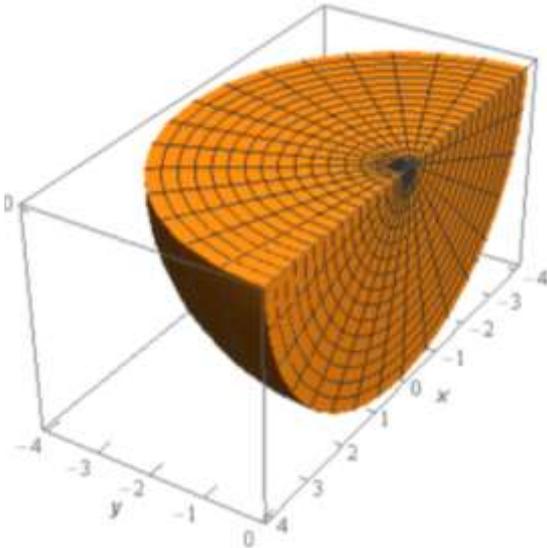
$$\hat{x} = \hat{r} \sin\theta \cos\phi + \hat{\theta} \cos\theta \cos\phi - \hat{\phi} \sin\phi$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{r} \sin\theta \sin\phi + \hat{\theta} \cos\theta \sin\phi + \hat{\phi} \cos\phi$$

$$\hat{z} = \hat{r} \cos\theta - \hat{\theta} \sin\theta$$

可求出 F 在 r 方向上的分量，进而用直角和球坐标
的换元计算出这个积分的结果为 736π 。

总的积分最后的结果为0。



例题

用高斯定理计算:

$$\oiint_{\partial D} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_D \nabla \cdot \vec{A} dV$$

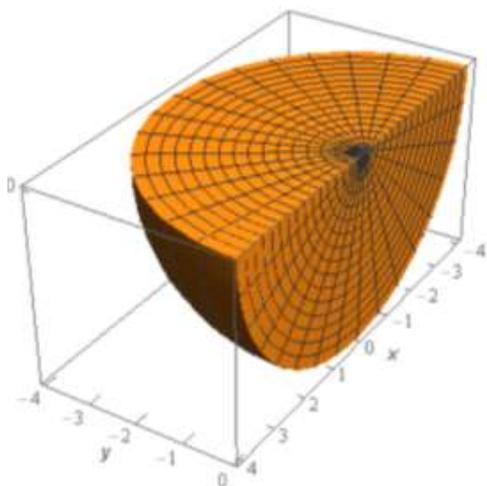
$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= \partial_x(yx^2) + \partial_y(xy^2 - 3z^4) + \partial_z(x^3 + y^2) \\ &= 4xy \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint 4xy dV$$

体积积分区域为闭合曲面 S 内部包围的区域。

观察这个区域，发现它关于 x 对称，体积分就是0。



例题

【例】 计算环路积分 $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, 其中 $\vec{F} = z^2\hat{x} + y^2\hat{y} + x\hat{z}$, 闭合曲线 C 为在顶点 $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$, $(0,0,1)$ 上逆时针方向旋转的三角形, 分别通过直接计算和使用斯托克斯定理求解。

【解】 直接计算: 如图所示, ΔABC 为所计算积分的环路

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{BC} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{CA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

AB线段的表达:

$$x = 1 - t, y = t, z = 0 \quad (0 \leq t < 1)$$

$$\text{即, } \vec{r}(t) = (1 - t)\hat{x} + t\hat{y} + 0\hat{z}$$

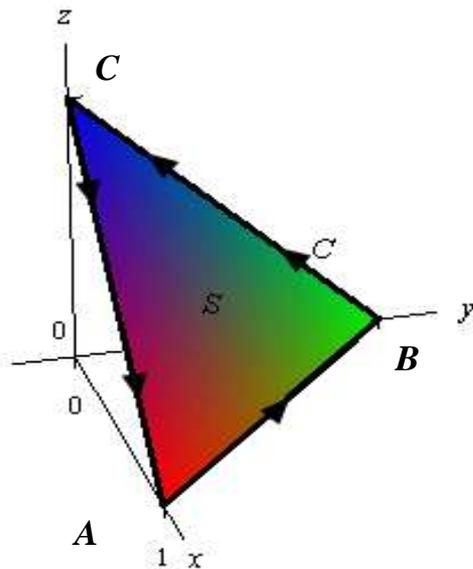
线元为:

$$d\vec{r}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} dt = (-\hat{x} + \hat{y} + 0\hat{z})dt$$

\vec{F} 在 xy 面的表达:

$$\vec{F} = 0\hat{x} + t^2\hat{y} + (1 - t)\hat{z}$$

$$\text{积分为: } \int_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}$$



对BC段: $x = 0, y = 1 - t, z = t (0 \leq t < 1)$

即曲线AB上: $\vec{r}(t) = 0\hat{x} + (1 - t)\hat{y} + t\hat{z}$

$$d\vec{r}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} dt = (0\hat{x} - \hat{y} + \hat{z})dt$$

$$\vec{F} = t^2\hat{x} + (1 - t)^2\hat{y} + 0\hat{z}$$

$$\int_{BC} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_0^1 (1 - t)^2 dt = -\frac{1}{3}$$

对CA段: $x = t, y = 0, z = 1 - t (0 \leq t < 1)$

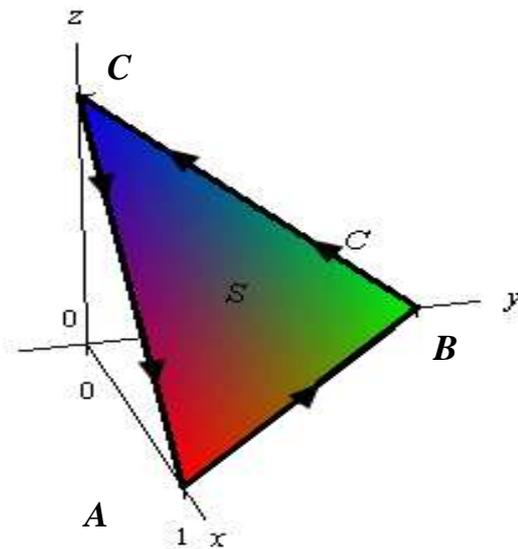
即曲线AB上: $\vec{r}(t) = t\hat{x} + 0\hat{y} + (1 - t)\hat{z}$

$$d\vec{r}(t) = \frac{d\vec{r}(t)}{dt} dt = (\hat{x} + 0\hat{y} - \hat{z})dt$$

$$\vec{F} = (1 - t)^2\hat{x} + 0\hat{y} + t\hat{z}$$

$$\int_{BC} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 [(1 - t)^2 - t] dt = \int_0^1 (t^2 - 3t + 1) dt = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{综上, } \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{6}$$



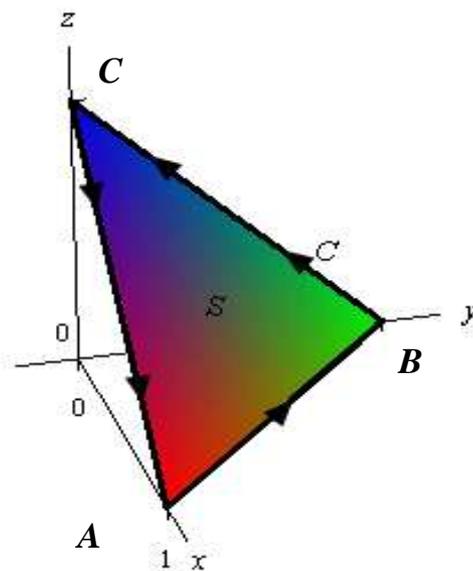
【解】应用斯托克斯定理

由斯托克斯定理知 $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S}$

首先计算 $\nabla \times \vec{F}$:

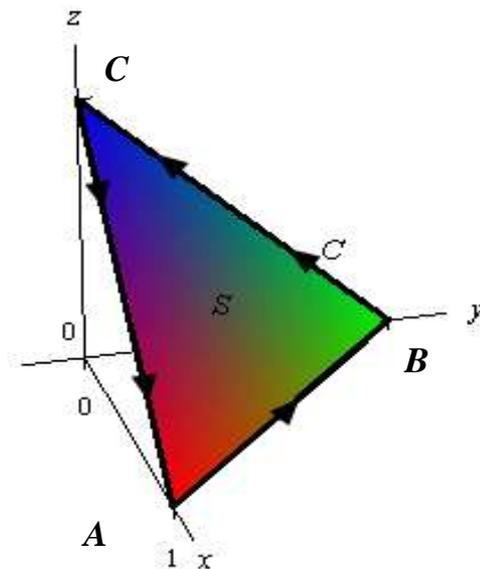
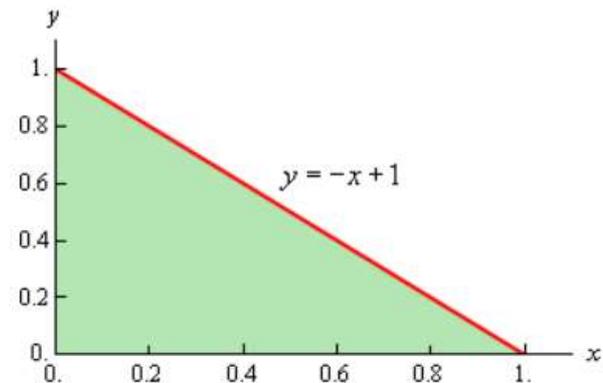
$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z^2 & y^2 & x \end{vmatrix} = (2z - 1)\hat{y}$$

S 是平面 $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z - 1 = 0$, 积分中其法向量指向 y 轴正方向, 法向量为 $\nabla f = \hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z}$.



代入 $d\vec{S}$ 表达式, 其中 D 是 S 在 xy 平面的投影

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \\
 &= \iint_S (2z - 1)\hat{y} \cdot d\vec{S} \\
 &= \iint_D (2z - 1)\hat{y} \cdot \frac{\nabla f}{\|\nabla f\|} \|\nabla f\| dA \\
 &= \iint_D (2z - 1)\hat{y} \cdot (\hat{x} + \hat{y} + \hat{z}) dA \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{-x+1} (1 - 2x - 2y) dy dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$



思考: 更直接的, 也可以认为积分曲线是 $\Delta OAB, \Delta OAC, \Delta OBC$ 围成曲面的边界, 对这一曲面利用斯托克斯公式求解。

§0.4 泰勒展开

泰勒级数展开, 指用无穷项幂函数连加式 (幂级数) 来表示一个函数, 这些相加项的系数由函数在某一点的导数求得, 即

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n \\ &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!} (x - x_0)^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

【例】 对 $f(x) = e^x$ 在 $x = 0$ 处进行泰勒展开

【解】 这是最简单的泰勒级数展开, 由于

$$f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$

则有 $f^{(n)}(0) = 1$, 故

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

泰勒级数收敛性:

可以定义关于 $f(x)$ 的 n 阶泰勒多项式:

$$T_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f^{(i)}(x_0)}{i!} (x - x_0)^i$$

则余项为 $R_n = f(x) - T_n$

若在 $|x - x_0| \leq R$, 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$, 则可说明

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

在 $|x - x_0| \leq R$ 内收敛于 $f(x)$.

常见函数的泰勒级数展开

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + \cdots (|x| < 1)$$

$$\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \cdots - \frac{x^n}{n} + \cdots (|x| < 1)$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

【例】 如图所示, P 附近的 P' 有

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} + d\vec{r}$$

其到原点的距离

$$r' = r + dr$$

【注意】 $|d\vec{r}| \neq dr$

【解1】

对 r'^2 ,有

$$r'^2 = r^2 + 2rdr + (dr)^2$$

忽略二阶小量, 考虑到 $rdr = \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$,有

$$r'^2 = r^2 + 2\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

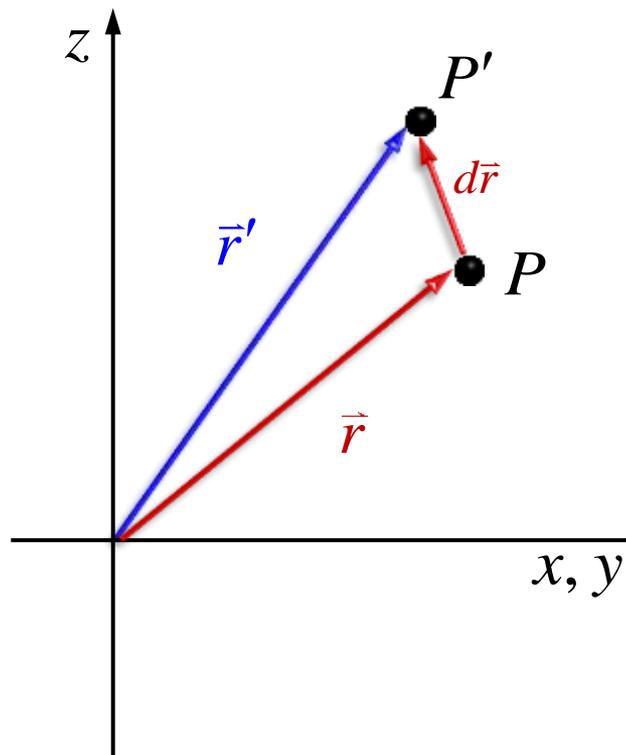
【解2】 考虑泰勒展开

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

此时 $x_0 = r, x = r', x - x_0 = dx$

对 $f(x) = x^2, f'(x) = 2x$, 故有

$$r'^2 = r^2 + 2rdr = r^2 + 2\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$



类似的, 有

$$r'^3 = r^3 + 3r^2dr$$

$$= r^3 + 3r\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$r'^{-3} = r^{-3} - 3r^{-4}dr$$

$$= r^{-3} - 3r^{-5}\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

【例】 A, B 是空间中距离为 l 的点, 两点之间的矢量用 \vec{l} 表示, \vec{r}_+, \vec{r}_- 分别是空间中任一点 P 到这两点的矢量, P 到这两点连线中点的矢量为 \vec{r} ,

(1) 证明: $r_-^2 - r_+^2 = 2\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}$

(2) 计算 $\vec{F} = \frac{\vec{r}_+}{r_+^3} - \frac{\vec{r}_-}{r_-^3}$ 关于 l 的最低阶泰勒展开

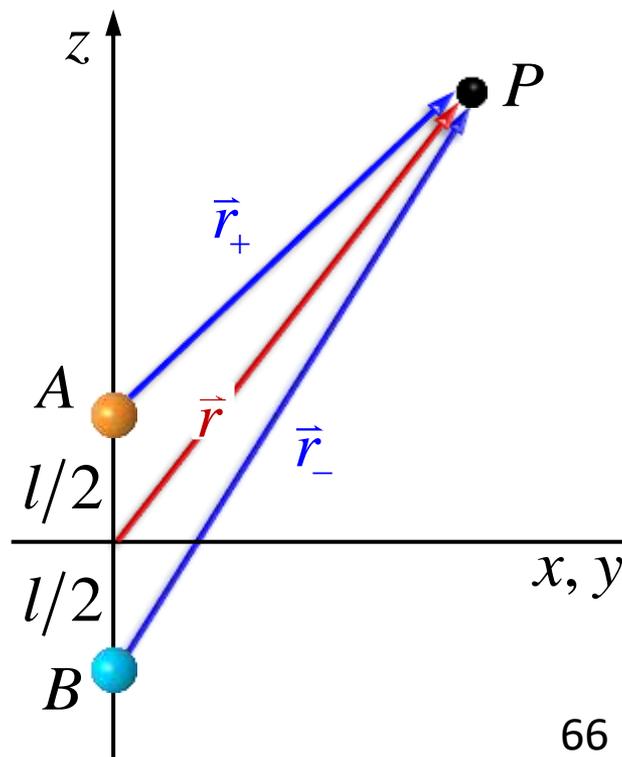
【解】 如图所示

$$\begin{cases} \vec{r}_+ = \vec{r} - \vec{l}/2 \\ \vec{r}_- = \vec{r} + \vec{l}/2 \end{cases}$$

故有 $r_+^2 = r^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l} + \frac{l^2}{4}$

$r_-^2 = r^2 + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l} + \frac{l^2}{4}$

因此 $r_-^2 - r_+^2 = 2\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}$



另外，如果我们认为 l 是小量， A 点到 P 点的距离 \vec{r}_+ 可以认为是原点 O 到 P 点距离 \vec{r} 经过小段位移的结果，即有

$$\vec{r}_+ = \vec{r} + d\vec{r}, \text{ 其中 } d\vec{r} = -\frac{\vec{l}}{2}$$

$$\text{因此有 } r_+^2 \approx r^2 + 2\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = r^2 - \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}$$

同样的，

$$\vec{r}_- = \vec{r} + d\vec{r}, \text{ 其中 } d\vec{r} = \frac{\vec{l}}{2}$$

$$\text{有 } r_-^2 \approx r^2 + 2\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = r^2 + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$\text{因此 } r_-^2 - r_+^2 = 2\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}$$

我们也可以认为

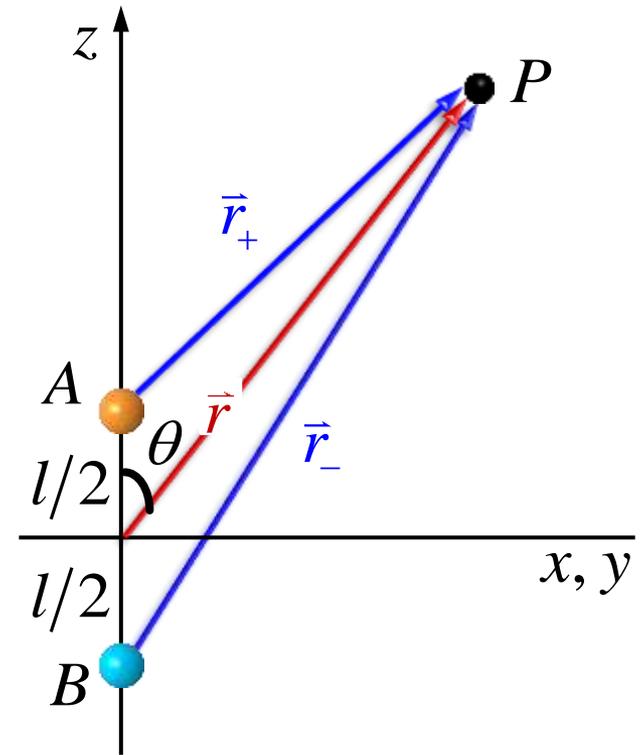
$$\vec{r}_- = \vec{r}_+ + d\vec{r}$$

此时 $d\vec{r} = \vec{l}$ ，因此

$$r_-^2 - r_+^2 = 2\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}_-$$

由于此时已经包含 l 的一阶项，无须再对 \vec{r}_- 展开，可以认为 $\vec{r}_- \approx \vec{r}$ ，

$$\text{有 } r_-^2 - r_+^2 = 2\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{F} &= \frac{\vec{r}_+}{r_+^3} - \frac{\vec{r}_-}{r_-^3} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{r_+^3} - \frac{1}{r_-^3} \right) \vec{r} - \left(\frac{1}{r_+^3} + \frac{1}{r_-^3} \right) \frac{\vec{l}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

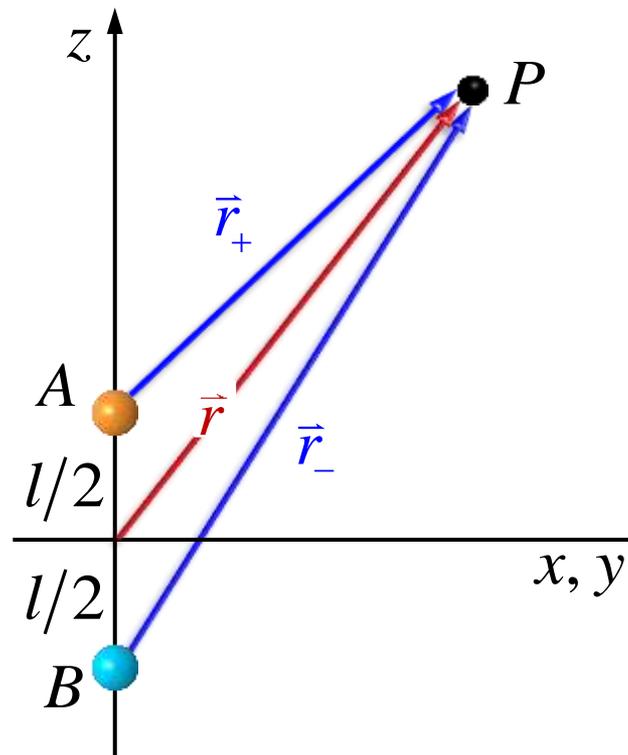
同样的，可以认为 $\vec{r}_+ = \vec{r} + d\vec{r}$ ，其中 $d\vec{r} = -\frac{\vec{l}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{r_+^3} &= \frac{1}{r^3} - 3 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^5} \\ &= \frac{1}{r^3} - 3 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \left(-\frac{\vec{l}}{2}\right)}{r^5} = \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3 \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{2 r^5}\end{aligned}$$

同理有：
$$\frac{1}{r_-^3} = \frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3 \vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{2 r^5}$$

对 \vec{F} 中第二项，由于其已经包含 l 的最低非零阶项，因此可以认为 $r_+ \approx r_- \approx r$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } \vec{F} &\approx \frac{3\vec{l} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^4} \vec{r} - \frac{1}{r^3} \vec{l} \\ &\approx \frac{3\vec{l} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^3} \hat{r} - \frac{\vec{l}}{r^3}\end{aligned}$$



另外，我们也可以认为 $\vec{r}_- = \vec{r}_+ + d\vec{r}$, $d\vec{r} = \vec{l}$
相应的有

$$\left(\frac{1}{r_+^3} - \frac{1}{r_-^3} \right) = -3 \frac{\vec{r}_+ \cdot d\vec{r}}{r^5} = -3 \frac{\vec{r}_+ \cdot \vec{l}}{r^5}$$

考虑到要求对 l 的最低阶展开，
因此可以近似认为

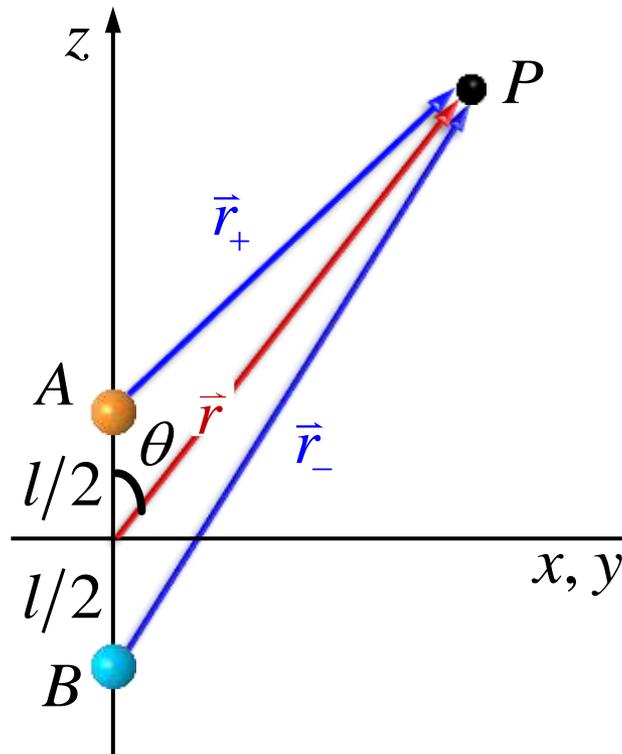
$$\vec{r}_+ \approx \vec{r}$$

$$\text{故 } \left(\frac{1}{r_+^3} - \frac{1}{r_-^3} \right) = -3 \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{l}}{r^5}$$

因此

$$\vec{F} \approx \frac{3\vec{l} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^4} \vec{r} - \frac{1}{r^3} \vec{l}$$

$$\approx \frac{3\vec{l} \cdot \hat{r}}{r^3} \hat{r} - \frac{\vec{l}}{r^3}$$



§0.5 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

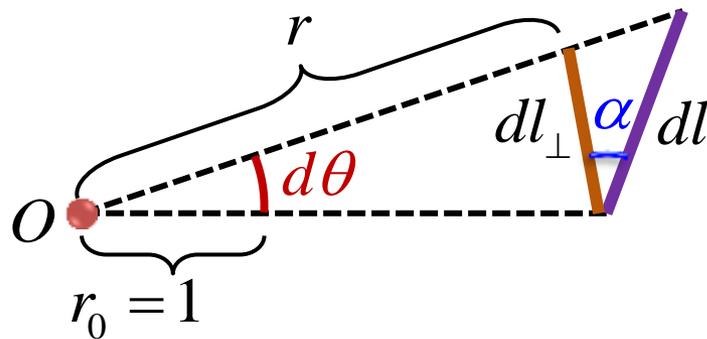
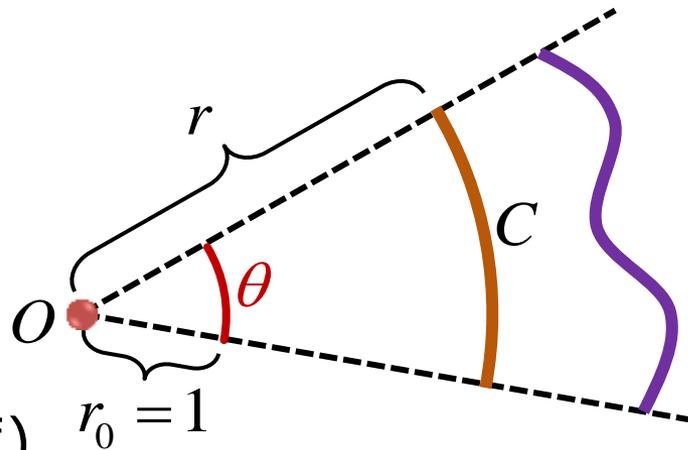
$$\theta \triangleq \frac{s}{r} = \frac{s_0}{r_0}$$

- 平面角元 (dl 相对于 O 点所张角度)

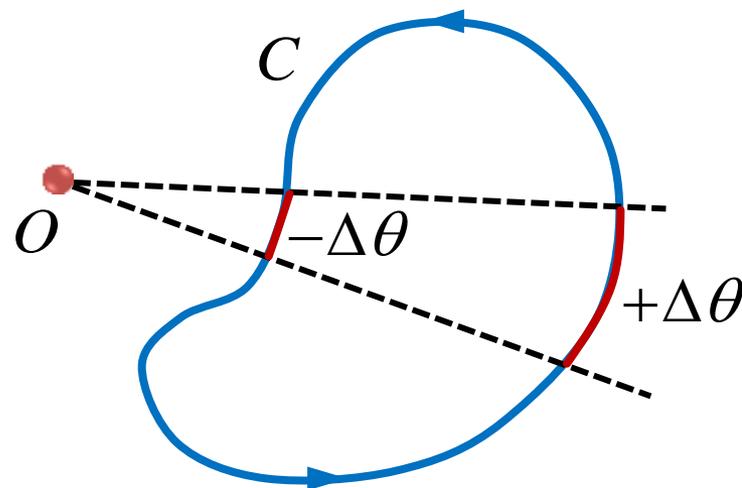
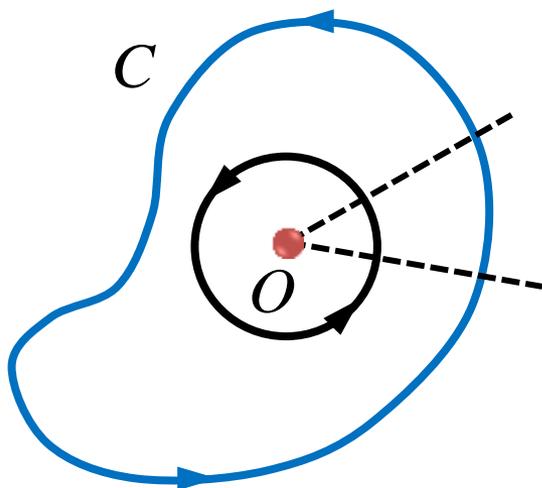
$$d\theta = \frac{dl_{\perp}}{r} = \frac{dl \cos \alpha}{r}$$

- 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

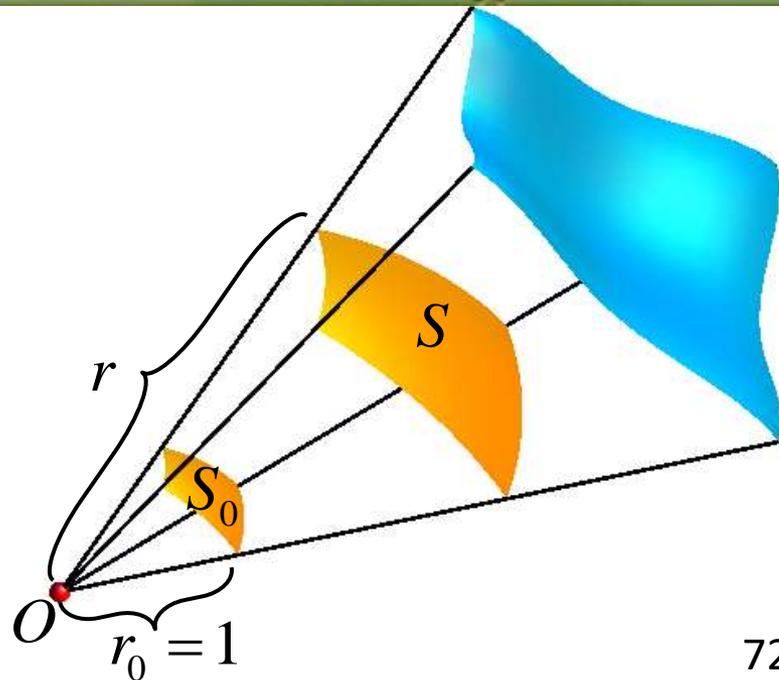


- (2) 无限长直线相对于直线外一点所张平面角为 $\pm\pi$

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

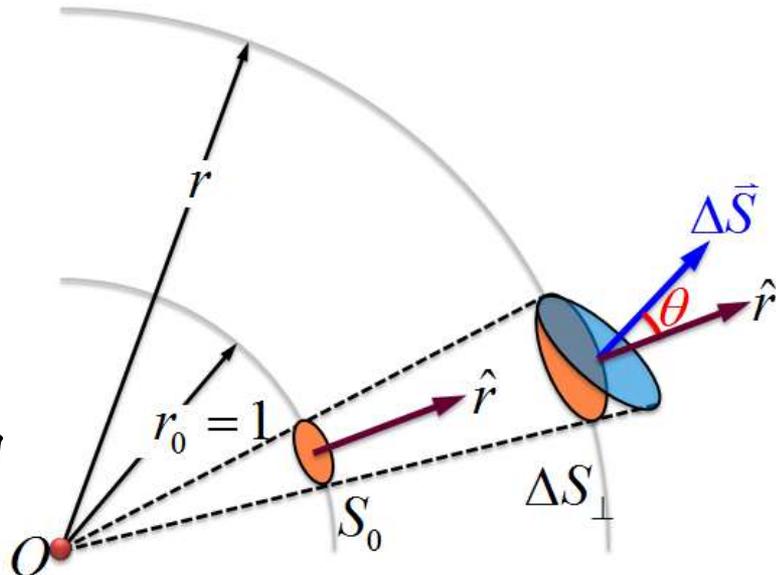
$$\Omega \triangleq \frac{S}{r^2} = \frac{S_0}{r_0^2}$$



● 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

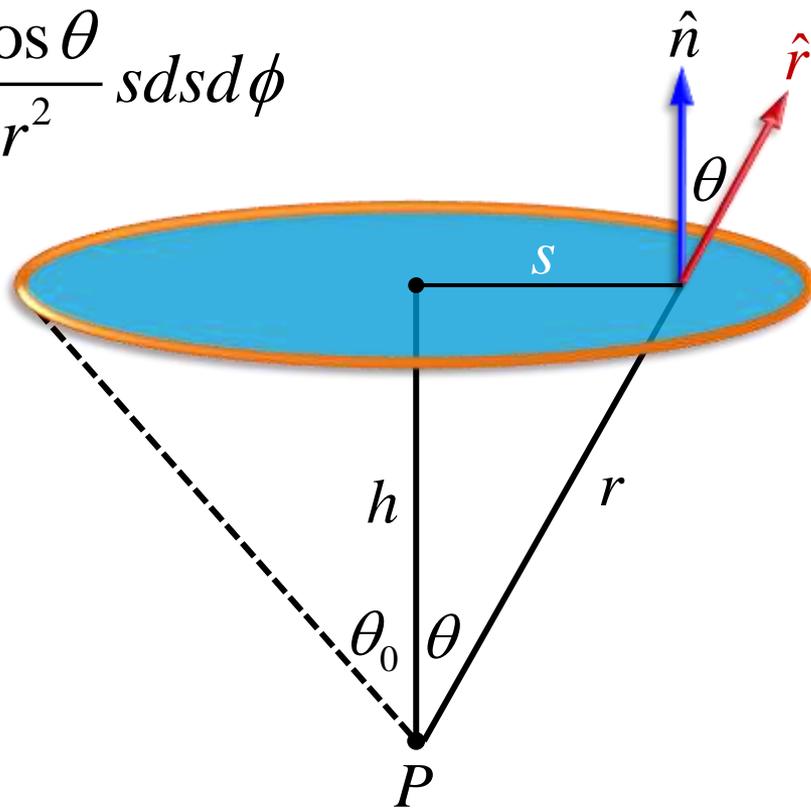
【例】 试计算半径为 a 的圆盘相对于轴线上一点 P 所张的立体角，圆盘的法向取为向上的方向。已知 P 与圆盘距离为 h 。

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

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

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

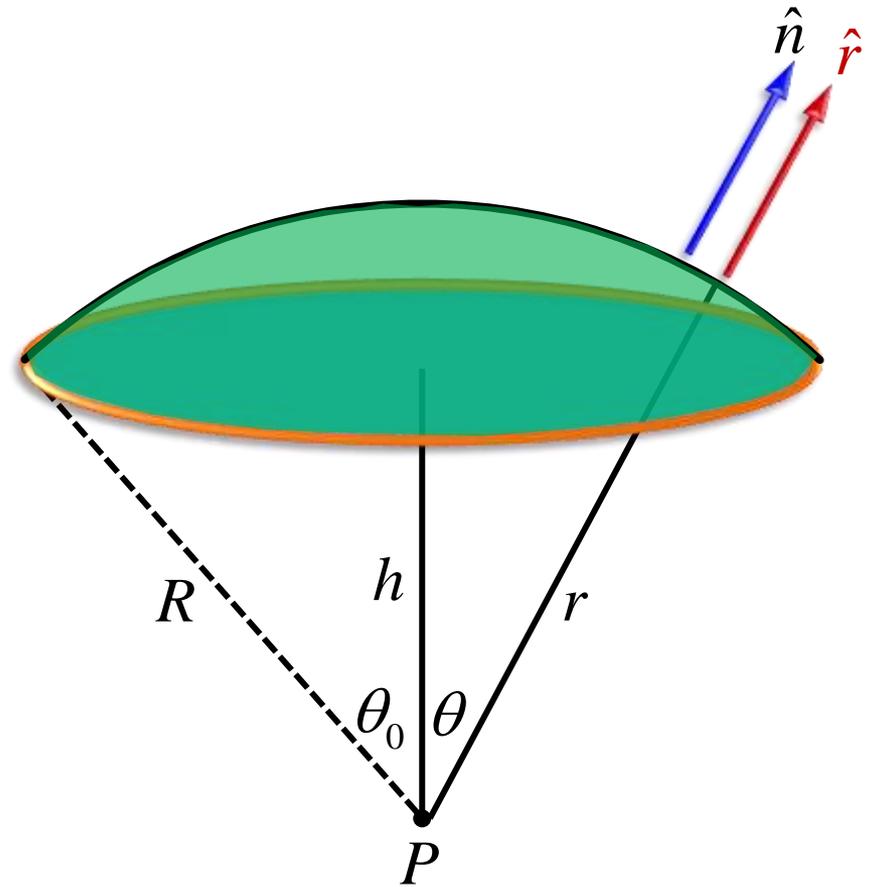
→
$$\Omega = 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \right) = 2\pi (1 - \cos \theta_0)$$



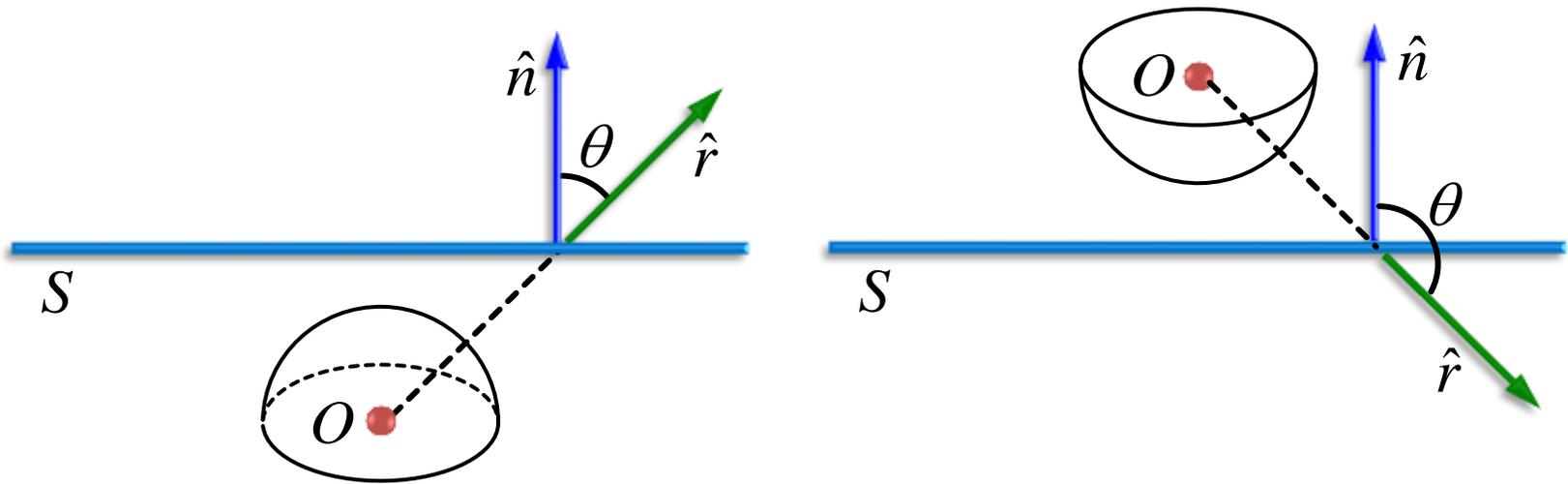
或者，由于圆盘与图示球冠相对于 P 点的立体角相同，因而

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

→ $\Omega = 2\pi(1 - \cos \theta_0)$



【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

正所谓：一叶障目、不见泰山

三、闭曲面所张立体角

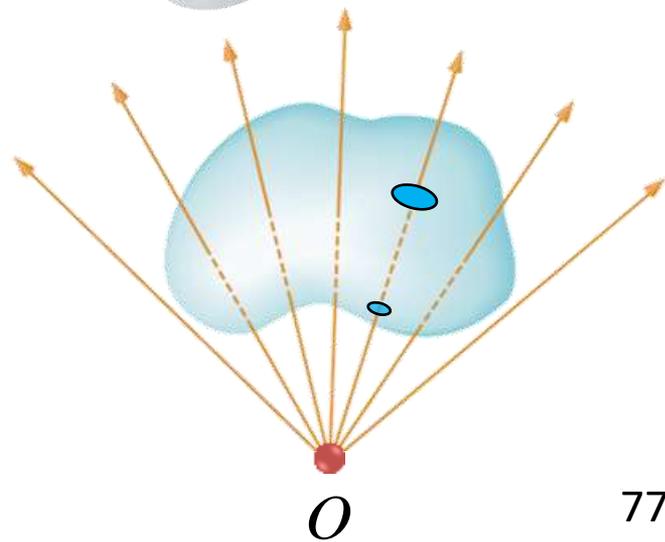
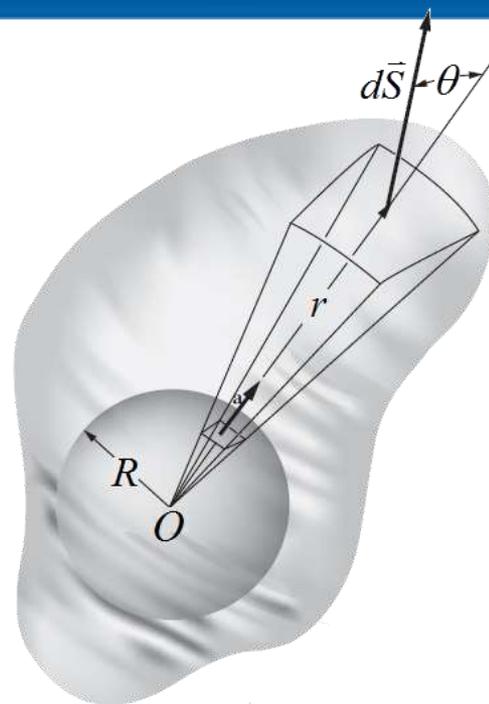
- 闭合曲面相对于点 O 点所张的立体角

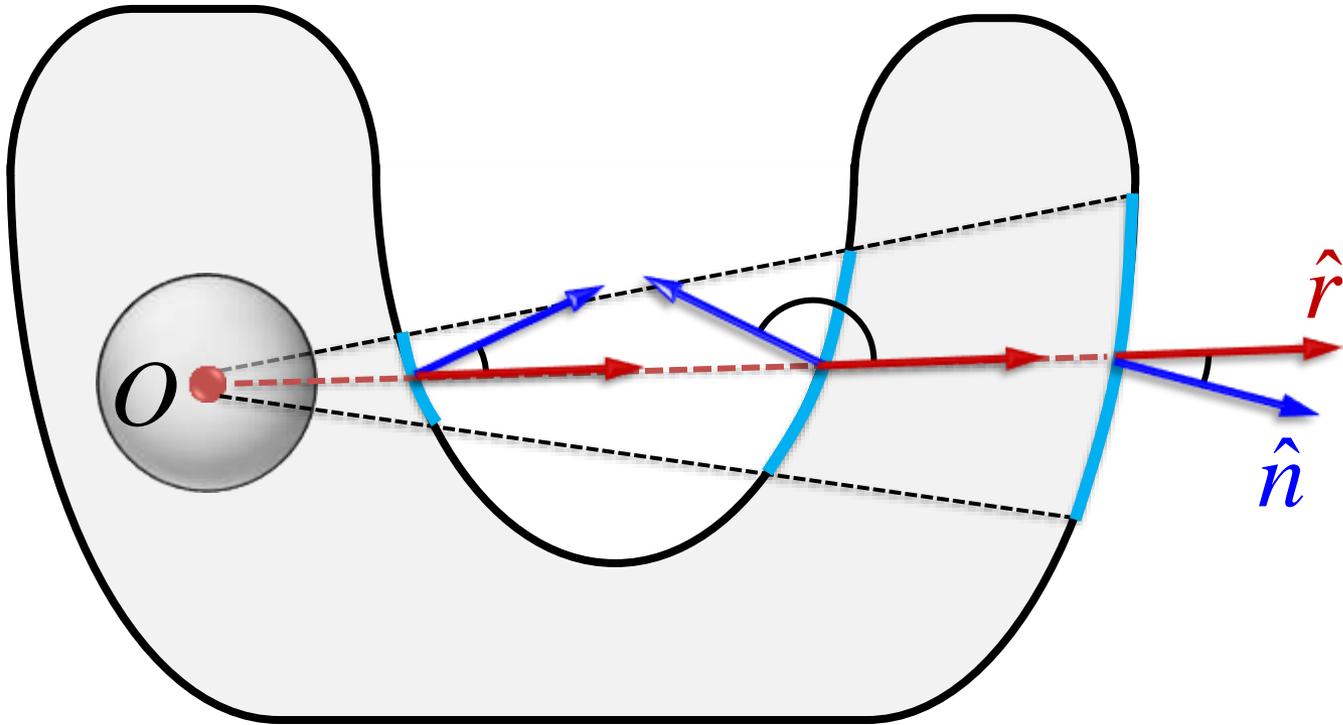
$$\Omega = \oiint_S \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

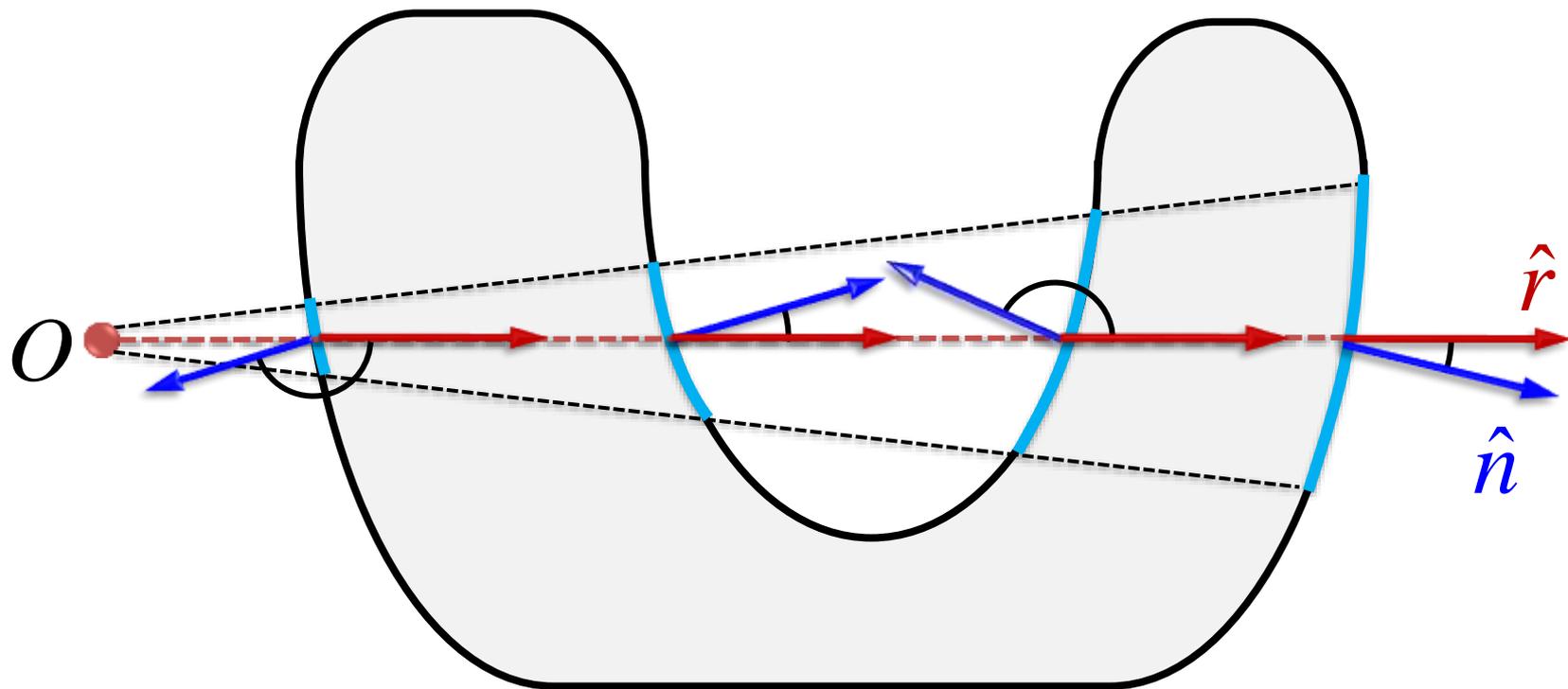
➤ Ω 等于 $\vec{A} = \hat{r}/r^2$ 的通量

- 闭合曲面相对于点 O 的立体角

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





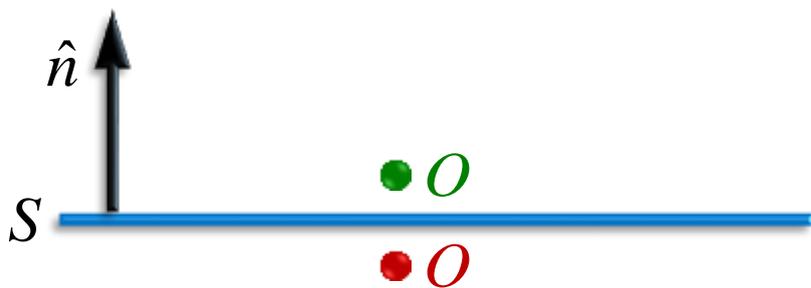


■ 任一曲面相对于 O 点所张立体角

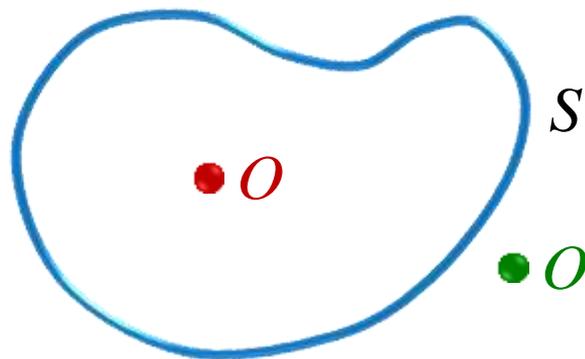
$$\Omega = \iint_S d\Omega = \iint_S \frac{dS \cos \theta}{r^2} = \iint_S \frac{\hat{r} \cdot d\vec{S}}{r^2}$$

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!