

保守场

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一. 保守场

1. 单连通区域: 内部任一点都在该区域内.

≡ 注: 闭曲面.

$\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0,0)\}$ 不是单连通.

$\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus L, L = \{(0,0,z) | z \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 是单连通.

{ 曲面单连通: 任意封闭曲线连续收缩.
空间单连通: 任意封闭曲面连续收缩.

$\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0,0)\}$ 是曲面单连通.

$\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus L$ 不是曲面单连通.

2. 定理

\vec{v} 是保守场 \Leftrightarrow 存在势函数 $\varphi, \vec{v} = \nabla \varphi$.

$\Leftrightarrow \nabla \times \vec{v} = \vec{0}$.

$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$. \vec{v} 是保守场. $\vec{v} = (P(x,y,z), Q(x,y,z), R(x,y,z))$.

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = \int_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)}^{(x,y,z)} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x+\Delta x, y, z) - \varphi(x, y, z) &= \int_{(x,y,z)}^{(x+\Delta x,y,z)} P dx \\ &= \int_x^{x+\Delta x} P(x,y,z) dx \\ &\approx \int_x^{x+\Delta x} P(x,y,z) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\varphi(x+\Delta x, y, z) - \varphi(x, y, z)}{\Delta x} = \int_x^{x+\Delta x} P(x,y,z) dx$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = P(x,y,z)$$

$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ \vec{v} 有势, $\vec{v} = \nabla \varphi$.

$$\nabla \times \vec{v} = \nabla \times \nabla \varphi = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ \vec{v} 无势, $\nabla \times \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$.

V 中取闭曲线 L , 曲面单连通, 则在 V 中的任一曲面 S , 以 L 为边界, $\oint_L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$.

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \int_{\gamma_0}^{\gamma_1} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A^B \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \varphi(B) - \varphi(A)$$

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\gamma_1} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\gamma_0}^{\gamma_1} \nabla \varphi \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\gamma_0}^{\gamma_1} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz \right)$$

$$= \int_A^B [\varphi'_x(x(t), y(t), z(t)) + \varphi'_y(x(t), y(t), z(t)) + \varphi'_z(x(t), y(t), z(t))] dt$$

$$= \int_A^B d\varphi(x(t), y(t), z(t))$$

$$= \varphi(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \Big|_A^B = \varphi(B) - \varphi(A)$$

例. 证明 $\vec{v} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - zx)\vec{j} + (z^2 - xy)\vec{k}$

是保守场, 并求势函数.

$$S_1. \nabla \times \vec{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - yz & y^2 - zx & z^2 - xy \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - zx) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz$$

$$= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y y^2 dy + \int_0^z (z^2 - xy) dz$$

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

$$S_2. \text{取 } \varphi(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{3} (x^3 - y^3 + z^3) - xy z$$

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

例. 求 $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{r^3} \vec{r}$ 的势函数.

\vec{E} 在 $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0,0)\}$ 是无旋场, 有势.

$$\therefore \varphi(M) = \int_M^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{q}{r^3} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{q}{r^3} r dr$$

$$= q \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^2} dr = -q \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_0} \right)$$

例. 计算 $\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(3,1,1)} (e^y + 1) dx + (xe^y - 2y) dy$

$$S_1. d(xe^y + x - y^2) = (e^y + 1) dx + (xe^y - 2y) dy$$

二. 向量场

1. 无源场与有源场.

有向量场的 \vec{v} 一定是无源场.

$$\vec{v} = \nabla \times \vec{a}, \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{a}) = 0$$

\vec{v} 是无源场, $\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$,

设 $\vec{v} = (P, Q, R)$, 设势函数 (A, B, C) .

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} = P(x,y,z)$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = Q(x,y,z)$$

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} = R(x,y,z)$$

$$\text{取 } C = 0, \quad -\frac{\partial B}{\partial z} = P, \quad \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} = Q$$

$$\text{取 } A = \int_{z_0}^z Q(x,y,z) dz,$$

$$\text{则 } B = -\int_{z_0}^z P(x,y,z) dz + f(x,y)$$

$$\text{代入 } B, \text{ 得 } R = -\int_{z_0}^z \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0 = \int_{z_0}^z \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$= R - R(x,y,z_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore f(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x R(x,y,z_0) dx$$

\vec{v} 的 $\nabla \cdot \vec{v}$ 与 \vec{v} 的势函数无关.

$$\vec{a} = \left(\int_{z_0}^z Q(x,y,z) dz \right) \vec{i} + \left(-\int_{z_0}^z P(x,y,z) dz + f(x,y) \right) \vec{j} + \left(\int_{x_0}^x R(x,y,z_0) dx \right) \vec{k}$$

2. \vec{v} 的 $\nabla \cdot \vec{v}$ 与 \vec{v} 的势函数无关.

$$\vec{v} = r \vec{a}, \quad \vec{v} = r \vec{b}$$

$$r \vec{a} - r \vec{b} = \vec{0}, \quad \vec{a} - \vec{b} \text{ 是无旋场.}$$

$\therefore \exists \varphi$ 使 $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \nabla \varphi$, 向量场存在势函数.

三. 微分方程

$$P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0$$

设 P, Q 为势函数 φ , 则 $\varphi = \varphi(x,y) = C$.

若 (P, Q) 有势, 则取积分为因子 $\lambda(x,y)$,

$$\text{使 } \lambda(x,y) P(x,y) dx + \lambda(x,y) Q(x,y) dy = 0,$$

成为全微分形式得 φ .