

整理

2022年4月27日 星期三 上午11:42

数量场在曲线上的积分

> 曲线转为参数方程 $(x(t), y(t), z(t))$

$$\int_C f(x, y, z) ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$$

> 平面曲线 $y = y(x)$

$$\int_C f(x, y) ds = \int_a^b f(x, y(x)) \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx$$

> 平面极坐标 $r = r(\theta)$

$$\int_C f(x, y) ds = \int_a^b f(r(\theta)\cos\theta, r(\theta)\sin\theta) \sqrt{r'(\theta)^2 + r^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

向量场在曲线上的积分

> 物理定义. $\vec{F}(P, Q, R), \vec{r} = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

参数化 $= \int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$

$$\vec{c} = \frac{\vec{r}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))$$

> 参数方程 $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{c} ds = \int_a^b P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) y'(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) z'(t) dt$$

> 格林公式 (沿闭曲线)

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Green $\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$

Gauss $\iiint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$

Stokes $\oint_{\partial \Sigma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \\ dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \end{vmatrix}$

数量场在曲面上的积分

> 曲面化为参数方程 $(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_D f(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$$

$$E = \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_u, G = \vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{r}_v, F = \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v$$

\uparrow
 $|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v|$

$$\vec{r}_u = (x_u, y_u, z_u), \vec{r}_v = (x_v, y_v, z_v)$$

> 显式曲面 \Rightarrow 投影. $z = z(x, y)$

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

向量场在曲面上的积分

> 物理定义

$$\iint_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_S P \cos\alpha + Q \cos\beta + R \cos\gamma dS$$

单位法向量 $\vec{n} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$

> 参数方程 $\vec{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$

$$\iint_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \pm \iint_D \vec{v} \cdot (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) du dv = \pm \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix} du dv$$

> 显式曲面 \Rightarrow 投影. $z = f(x, y)$

$$\iint_S \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \pm \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ 1 & 0 & f_x \\ 0 & 1 & f_y \end{vmatrix} dx dy$$

> Gauss 定理

$$\iiint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

Stokes 公式

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \\ dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \end{vmatrix}$$