

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 試舉出兩個為純量的物理量與兩個為向量的物理量。(10%)

2. 給定 $\vec{v} = xz\vec{i} + (y-z)^2\vec{j} + 2xyz\vec{k}$, $\vec{w} = 2y\vec{i} + 4z\vec{j} + x^2z^2\vec{k}$, $f = 9x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2$

與 $g = xy^3z^2$, 試求:

(1) $\nabla f \cdot \vec{v}$ (2) $\nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{w})$ (3) $\nabla \times (g\vec{j})$ (4) $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{v})$ (20%)

3. 給定 $f(x, y, z) = xy^3 - 3x^2y + z$, $\vec{v} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$

(1) 試求 f 在點 $(1, 2, 1)$ 最大變化率方向及最大變化率值。(10%)

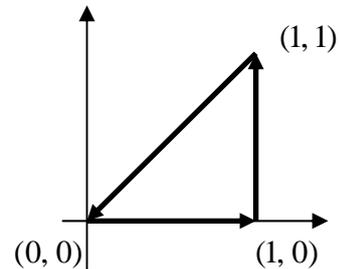
(2) 試求 f 在點 $(1, 2, 1)$ 往 \vec{v} 的方向導數。(5%)

4. 試求曲線 $(x-1)(y-2) = 3$ 上任一點之曲率 κ 與扭率 τ 。(10%)

5. 試以下述兩種方法，分別計算 $\oint_C [(2x+y)dx + 2xdy] = ?$, 路徑 C 如下圖所示

(a) 直接以線積分計算。(10%)

(b) 以平面格林定理轉換成面積分計算。(10%)



6. 請參考右下圖，並回答下列各題：

其中， $\nu = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$, $S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$,

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3$$

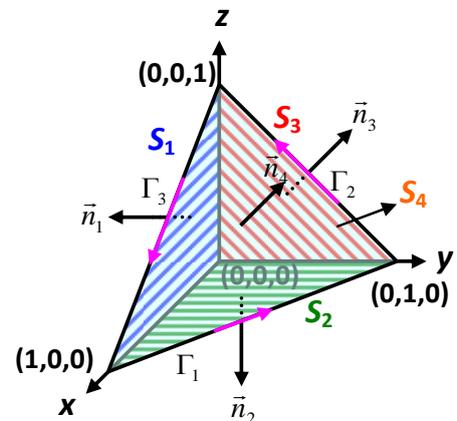
(1) $\iint \vec{\nu} \cdot \vec{n} dS = ?$ (以面積分計算) (5%)

(2) $\iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{\nu} dV = ?$ (以體積分計算) (5%)

(3) 請使用線積分計算 $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{\nu} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (5%)

(4) 請計算 $\iint_{S_1+S_2+S_3} (\nabla \times \vec{\nu}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = ?$ (5%)

(5) 請計算 $\iint_{S_4} (\nabla \times \vec{\nu}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = ?$ (5%)



Hint:

Gauss 散度定理: $\iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV = \oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$ (3D)

$$\iint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dA = \oint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds \quad (2D)$$

格林定理: $\int P \, dx + Q \, dy = \int \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$

Stokes 旋度定理: $\iint (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

曲率: $\kappa = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

扭率: $\tau = \left| \frac{d(\vec{T}(s) \times \vec{N}(s))}{ds} \right|$

四面體體積: $V = \frac{1}{3} A_0 h,$

A_0 : 底面積; h : 高

參考解答:

1. 純量: 溫度、壓力、質量、密度

向量: 速度、加速度、力矩

$$2. (1) \nabla f \cdot \vec{v} = (18x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 8z\vec{k}) \cdot [xz\vec{i} + (y-z)^2\vec{j} + 2xyz\vec{k}]$$

$$= 18x^2z + 2y(y-z)^2 + 16xyz^2$$

$$(2) \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{w}) = \nabla(2x^2z) = 4xz\vec{i} + 2x^2\vec{k}$$

$$(3) \nabla \times (g\vec{j}) = \nabla \times (xy^3z^2\vec{j}) = \frac{\partial(xy^3z^2)}{\partial x}\vec{k} - \frac{\partial(xy^3z^2)}{\partial z}\vec{i} = -2xy^3z\vec{i} + y^3z^2\vec{k}$$

(4) 任何旋轉場不會有發散性 (100 中興土木乙組)

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{v}) = 0$$

$$3. (1) \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right) = (y^3 - 6xy)\vec{i} + (3xy^2 - 3x^2)\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\text{在點 } (1, 2, 1) \Rightarrow \nabla f = -4\vec{i} + 9\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\text{最大變化率值: } |\nabla f| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 9^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{98}$$

$$\text{最大變化率方向: } \frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|} = \frac{-4\vec{i} + 9\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{98}}$$

$$(2) \text{往 } \vec{v} \text{ 的方向導數為 } \nabla f \cdot \vec{n}_v = (-4\vec{i} + 9\vec{j} + \vec{k}) \cdot \frac{3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

(101 宜大土木)

$$4. (x-1)(y-2) = 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{(x-1)} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{-3}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{6}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\left|\frac{6}{(x-1)^3}\right|}{\left[1+\frac{9}{(x-1)^4}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{6|(x-1)^3|}{[(x-1)^4+9]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

因為是平面曲線，所以 $\tau = 0$

5.

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C [(2x+y)dx + 2xdy] &= \int_0^1 2x dx + \int_0^1 2 dy + \int_1^0 5x dx \\ &= x^2 \Big|_0^1 + 2y \Big|_0^1 + \frac{5}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C [(2x+y)dx + 2xdy] &= \iint_A \left[\frac{\partial(2x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2x+y)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_A dx dy \\ &= A \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(102 台大應力所)

$$\begin{aligned}6. (1) \quad \iint \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS &= \iint_{S_1} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS + \iint_{S_2} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS + \iint_{S_3} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS + \iint_{S_4} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS \\ &= 0 + 0 + 0 + \iint_{S_4} (x, y, z) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{S_4} (x + y + z) dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{S_4} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} S_4 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{v} dV &= \iiint \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (x, y, z) dV \\ &= 3 \iiint dV \\ &= 3V = 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \int_{\Gamma} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ \Gamma_1 : x + y = 1 &\Rightarrow y = 1 - x \Rightarrow dy = -dx \\ \Gamma_2 : y + z = 1 &\Rightarrow z = 1 - y \Rightarrow dz = -dy\end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_3 : x + z = 1 \Rightarrow z = 1 - x \Rightarrow dz = -dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_1} (x, y, z) \cdot (dx, dy, 0) + \int_{\Gamma_2} (x, y, z) \cdot (0, dy, dz) \\ &\quad + \int_{\Gamma_3} (x, y, z) \cdot (dx, 0, dz) \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_1} xdx + ydy + \int_{\Gamma_2} ydy + zdz + \int_{\Gamma_3} xdx + zdz \\ &= \int_1^0 xdx - (1-x)dx + \int_1^0 ydy - (1-y)dy + \int_0^1 xdx - (1-x)dx \\ &= \int_1^0 (2x-1)dx + \int_1^0 (2y-1)dy + \int_0^1 (2x-1)dx \\ &= (y^2 - y) \Big|_1^0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 由 Stokes 旋度定理: $\iint_{S_1+S_2+S_3} (\nabla \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = -\int_{\Gamma} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$

(5) 由 Stokes 旋度定理: $\iint_{S_4} (\nabla \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$