

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 試求以 $(-1, 0, 1)$ 、 $(2, -1, 4)$ 、 $(2, 1, 5)$ 、 $(-2, 1, 4)$ 為頂點之四面體體積。(10%)

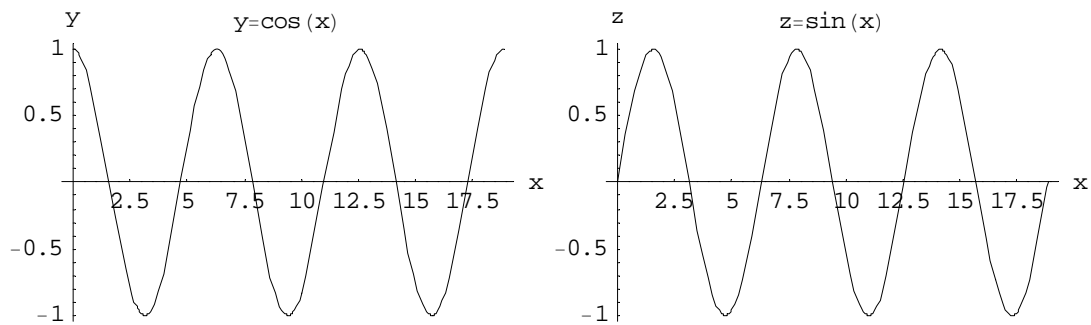
2. 已知某山脈高度分佈為 $h(x, y) = 10(2xy - 3x^2 - 4y^2 - 18x + 28y + 12)$ ，試問：

- (1) 山頂位置。(5%)
- (2) 山頂高度。(3%)
- (3) 位置 $(1, 1)$ 之最陡坡度與方向。(6%)
- (4) 請計算 $\nabla \cdot \nabla h$ 與 $\nabla \times \nabla h$ 之值。(6%)

3. 試計算線積分 $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ ，其中路徑 C 為由 $(5, 4) \rightarrow (1, 3) \rightarrow (0, 1) \rightarrow (5, 1)$ 之三條直線所組成。

- (1) $\vec{F} = 6x^2 \vec{i} - 2x \vec{j}$ (10%)
- (2) $\vec{F} = 6x^2 \vec{i} - 2y \vec{j}$ (10%)

4. 已知一曲線之位置向量為 $\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$ 。若一 3 維曲線投影於 x - y 平面及 x - z 如圖所示，試以 $x(t) = t$ 作為參數，求此曲線之單位切向量、單位法向量與曲率 κ 。(15%)



5. 請參考下圖，並回答下列各題：

其中， $\vec{F} = (x + y)\vec{i} + (2x - z)\vec{j} + (y - z)\vec{k}$ ， $S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$ ，

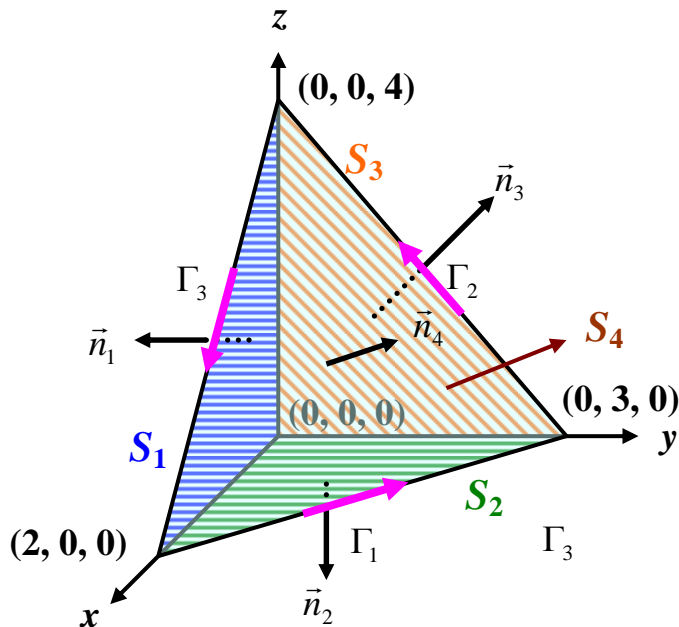
$$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3$$

- (1) \vec{F} 是否為保守場？請說明之。(5%)
- (2) \vec{n}_4 為斜面 S_4 上的單位法向量，試問： $\vec{n}_4 = ?$ (5%)
- (3) 斜面 S_4 的面積為何？(5%)
- (4) $\oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = ?$ (5%)

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

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

(7) 請計算 $\iint_{S_4} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = ?$ (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: 以弧長參數 s 表示，單位切向量變化率的大小，即 $\kappa = \left| \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \right|$ 。

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

參考解答:

1. 試求以 $(-1, 0, 1)$ 、 $(2, -1, 4)$ 、 $(2, 1, 5)$ 、 $(-2, 1, 4)$ 為頂點之四面體體積。(10%)

$$\vec{A} = (2, -1, 4) - (-1, 0, 1) = (3, -1, 3)$$

$$\vec{B} = (2, 1, 5) - (-1, 0, 1) = (3, 1, 4)$$

$$\vec{C} = (-2, 1, 4) - (-1, 0, 1) = (-1, 1, 3)$$

$$\text{四面體體積} = \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{22}{6} = \frac{11}{3}$$

2. 已知某山脈高度分佈為 $h(x, y) = 10(2xy - 3x^2 - 4y^2 - 18x + 28y + 12)$ ，試問:

- (1) 山頂位置。(5%)
- (2) 山頂高度。(3%)
- (3) 位置 $(1, 1)$ 之最陡坡度與方向。(6%)
- (4) 請計算 $\nabla \cdot \nabla h$ 與 $\nabla \times \nabla h$ 之值。(6%)

$$(1) \text{ 最高點: } \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0 \Rightarrow 10(2y - 6x - 18) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow 10(2x - 8y + 28) = 0$$

解聯立可得 $x = -2$, $y = 3$

$$(2) h(-2, 3) = 10(-12 - 12 - 36 + 36 + 84 + 12) = 720$$

$$(3) \nabla h = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \vec{j} = 10(2y - 6x - 18) \vec{i} + 10(2x - 8y + 28) \vec{j}$$

$$\text{在位置 } (1, 1), \nabla h = -220 \vec{i} + 220 \vec{j}$$

\therefore 最陡方向為 $-\vec{i} + \vec{j}$, 最陡坡度為 $|\nabla h| = 220\sqrt{2}$

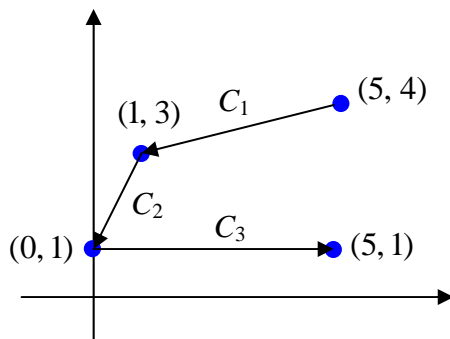
$$(4) \nabla \cdot \nabla h = \frac{\partial(10(2y - 6x - 18))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(10(2x - 8y + 28))}{\partial y} = -140$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla h = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 10(2y - 6x - 18) & 10(2x - 8y + 28) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

3. 試計算線積分 $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ ，其中路徑 C 為由 $(5, 4) \rightarrow (1, 3) \rightarrow (0, 1) \rightarrow (5, 1)$ 之三條直線所組成。

(1) $\vec{F} = 6x^2 \vec{i} - 2x \vec{j}$ (10%) (2) $\vec{F} = 6x^2 \vec{i} - 2y \vec{j}$ (10%)

(1)



$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 6x^2 & -2x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2\vec{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{此為非保守場}$$

又 $\vec{F} = 6x^2 \vec{i} - 2x \vec{j}$ 且 $d\vec{r} = dx \vec{i} + dy \vec{j} \Rightarrow \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C 6x^2 dx - 2x dy$

$C_1: (5, 4) \rightarrow (1, 3) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}(x-5) + 4 \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{4} dx$

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} 6x^2 dx - 2x dy = \int_5^1 (6x^2 - \frac{x}{2}) dx = -242$$

$C_2: (1, 3) \rightarrow (0, 1) \Rightarrow y = 2x + 1 \Rightarrow dy = 2dx$

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_2} 6x^2 dx - 2x dy = \int_1^0 (6x^2 - 4x) dx = 0$$

$C_3: (0, 1) \rightarrow (5, 1) \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow dy = 0 dx$

$$\int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_3} 6x^2 dx - 2x dy = \int_0^5 6x^2 dx = 250$$

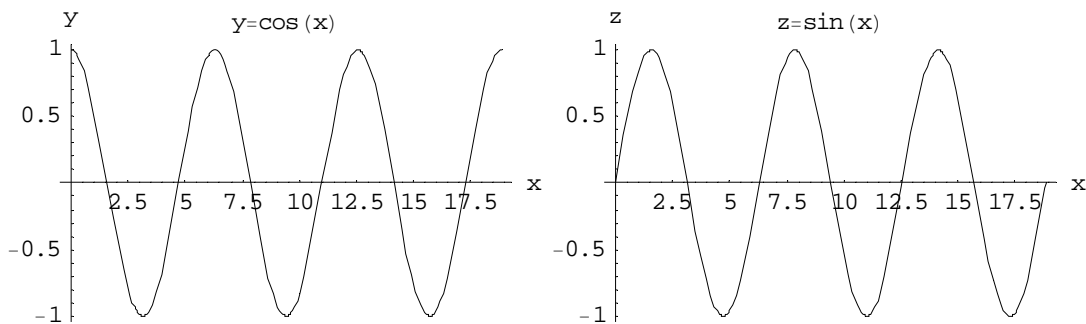
$$\therefore \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1+C_2+C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 8$$

(2) $\therefore \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 6x^2 & -2y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

\therefore 此為保守場，僅與起始點和終點有關

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C 6x^2 dx - 2y dy = (2x^3 - y^2) \Big|_{(5,4)}^{(5,1)} = 15$$

4. 已知一曲線之位置向量為 $\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k}$ 。若一 3 維曲線投影於 x - y 平面及 x - z 如圖所示，試以 $x(t) = t$ 作為參數，求此曲線之單位切向量、單位法向量與曲率 κ 。(15%)



$$x = t, \quad y = \cos x = \cos t, \quad z = \sin x = \sin t$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = x(t)\vec{i} + y(t)\vec{j} + z(t)\vec{k} = t\vec{i} + \cos t\vec{j} + \sin t\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}'(t) = \vec{i} - \sin t\vec{j} + \cos t\vec{k}$$

$$\text{單位切向量 } \vec{T}(t) = \frac{t\vec{i} - \sin t\vec{j} + \cos t\vec{k}}{|t\vec{i} - \sin t\vec{j} + \cos t\vec{k}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\vec{i} - \sin t\vec{j} + \cos t\vec{k})$$

$$\text{法向量 } \vec{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\cos t\vec{j} - \sin t\vec{k})$$

$$\text{單位法向量 } \vec{n}(t) = -\cos t\vec{j} - \sin t\vec{k}$$

$$\text{曲率 } \kappa = \left| \frac{\vec{T}'(t)}{|\vec{r}'(t)|} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{or } d\vec{r}(t) = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}$$

$$\therefore ds = |d\vec{r}(t)| = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \sqrt{2} t \quad \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s$$

$$\vec{R}(s) = \vec{r}(t(s)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\vec{i} + \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\right)\vec{j} + \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\right)\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{T}(s) = \frac{d\vec{R}(s)}{ds} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\right)\vec{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\right)\vec{k}$$

$$\kappa = \left| \frac{d\vec{T}}{ds} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\right)\vec{j} - \frac{1}{2}\sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} s\right)\vec{k} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 請參考下圖，並回答下列各題：

其中， $\vec{F} = (x+y)\vec{i} + (2x-z)\vec{j} + (y-z)\vec{k}$ ， $S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$ ，

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

(1) \vec{F} 是否為保守場？請說明之。(5%)

(2) \vec{n}_4 為斜面 S_4 上的單位法向量，試問： $\vec{n}_4 = ?$ (5%)

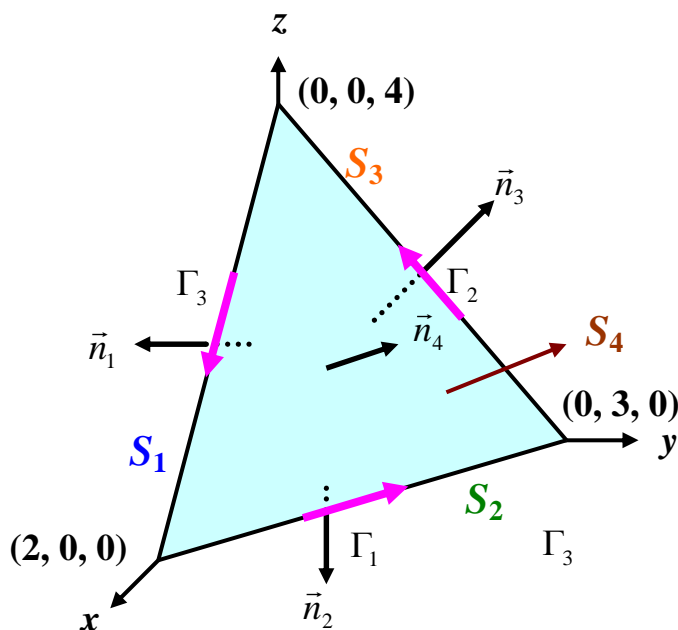
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(4) $\oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = ?$ (5%)

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



$$(1) \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x+y & 2x-z & y-z \end{vmatrix} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{k} \quad \Rightarrow \text{此為非保守場}$$

$$(2) \vec{a} = (0, 3, 0) - (2, 0, 0) = (-2, 3, 0)$$

$$\vec{b} = (0, 0, 4) - (2, 0, 0) = (-2, 0, 4)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (0, 3, 0) - (2, 0, 0) = (12, 8, 6)$$

$$\vec{n}_4 = \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|} = \frac{(12, 8, 6)}{\sqrt{12^2 + 8^2 + 6^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{61}}(6, 4, 3)$$

(3) 斜面 S_4 的面積 = $\frac{1}{2}|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{61}$

(4) 由 Gauss 散度定理: $\oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV = \iiint 0 \, dV = 0$

(5) $\Gamma_1: 3x + 2y = 6 \Rightarrow y = 3 - \frac{3}{2}x \Rightarrow dy = -\frac{3}{2}dx \quad (z = 0)$

$\Gamma_2: 4y + 3z = 12 \Rightarrow z = 4 - \frac{4}{3}y \Rightarrow dz = -\frac{4}{3}dy \quad (x = 0)$

$\Gamma_3: 2x + z = 4 \Rightarrow z = 4 - 2x \Rightarrow dz = -2dx \quad (y = 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_1} (x + y)dx + (2x - z)dy + \int_{\Gamma_2} (2x - z)dy + (y - z)dz \\ &\quad + \int_{\Gamma_3} (x + y)dx + (y - z)dz \\ &= \int_2^0 \left(-\frac{7}{2}x + 3\right)dx + \int_3^0 \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{16}{9}y\right)dy + \int_0^2 (8 - 3x)dx \\ &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 由 Stokes 旋度定理: $\iint_{S_1+S_2+S_3} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = -\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -15$

(7) 由 Stokes 旋度定理: $\iint_{S_4} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 15$