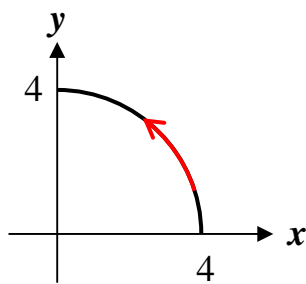


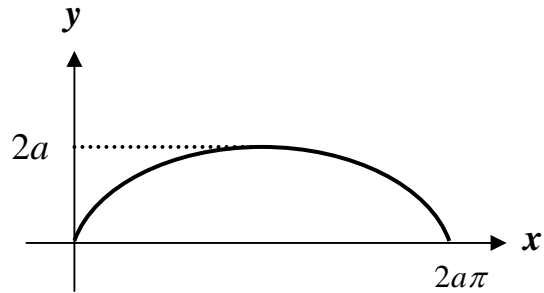
系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 給一向量場 $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ ，試求其旋度與散度? (6%)
2. 矩形盒子的溫度約為

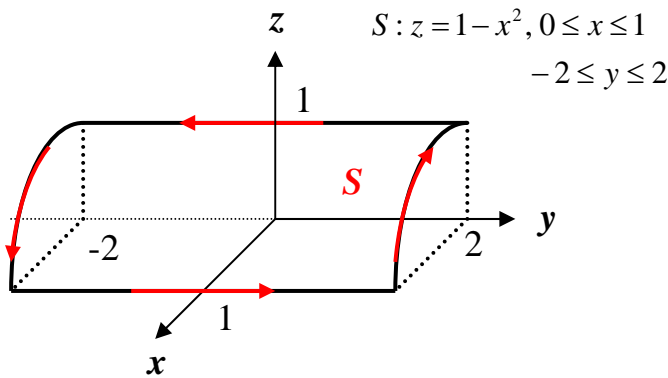
$$T(x, y, z) = xyz(1-x)(2-y)(3-z), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 3$$
 若有一隻蚊子位於 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1)$ ，它應該飛往哪個方向才能夠儘快的降溫? (9%)
3. 曲線 C 是由 $x = 4\cos t, y = 4\sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所定義的四分之一圓，如圖一所示。試計算 (1) $\int_C xy^2 dx$ (5%) (2) $\int_C xy^2 dy$ (5%) (3) $\int_C xy^2 ds$ (5%)
4. (1) 請證明積分 $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (2x dx + 2y dy + 4z dz)$ 在空間中任意定義域內與路徑無關 (5%)
 (2) 試求(1)之積分式由 $A(0,0,0)$ 至 $B(2,2,2)$ 的積分值? (5%)
5. $I = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (x^2 y dx + 2xy^2 dy)$ 其中 C 為沿著直線從 $(0, 0)$ 至 $(1, b)$ 其中 $0 \leq b \leq 1$ ，然後再垂直向上至 $(1, 1)$ ，請問當 b 為多少時， I 值為最大，其值為何? (10%)
6. 給一擺線如圖二。 $\vec{r}(t) = a(t - \sin t)\vec{i} + a(1 - \cos t)\vec{j}$ ，其中 $a > 0$ 且 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$
 (1) 試計算擺線之弧長。(6%)
 (2) 給定 $P = -y$ 與 $Q = x$ ，試由格林定理來求擺線與 x 軸所交之面積。(6%)
 (3) 試求在 $t = \pi$ 之曲率 κ 。(6%)
7. 令 S 為圓柱體 $z = 1 - x^2$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq 1, -2 \leq y \leq 2$ 的一部份，如圖三所示。
 若 $\vec{F} = xy\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + xz\vec{k}$ ，試驗證史托克斯(Stokes)定理。
 (1) 直接以面積分計算。(8%) (2) 直接以線積分計算。(8%)
8. 令 D 為由半球 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 9, 1 \leq z \leq 4$ 與平面 $z=1$ 所包圍的區域，如圖四所示。若 $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + (z-1)\vec{k}$ ，試驗證散度定理。
 (1) 直接以體積分計算。(8%) (2) 直接以面積分計算。(8%)



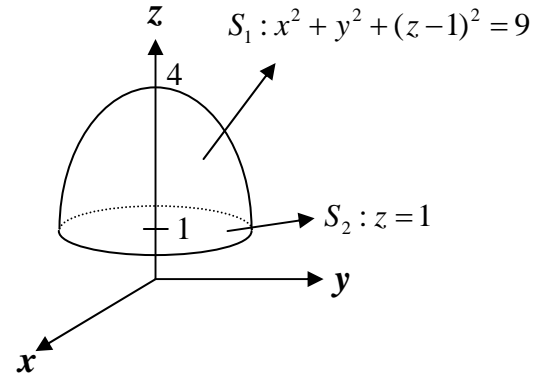
圖一



圖二



圖三



圖四

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

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

曲率: $\kappa = \frac{|y''(x)|}{[1 + (y'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{[\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)]^{3/2}}$ **扭率:** $\tau = \left| \frac{d(\vec{T}(s) \times \vec{N}(s))}{ds} \right|$

二倍角公式: $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}, \quad \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$

圓球體積: $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ **圓球表面積:** $S = 4\pi r^2$

$z = f(x, y) \quad \vec{r}(x, y) = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + f(x, y)\vec{k}$

$dA = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} \right| \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} \, dx \, dy$

參考解答:

1. 給一向量場 $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ ，試求其旋度與散度? (6%)

$$\text{旋度 } \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & yz & xy \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)\vec{i} + (x-y)\vec{j}$$

$$\text{散度 } \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial z} = 2z$$

2. 矩形盒子的溫度約為

$$T(x, y, z) = xyz(1-x)(2-y)(3-z), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 3$$

若有一隻蚊子位於 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1)$ ，它應該飛往哪個方向才能夠儘快的降溫? (9%)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla T &= \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \vec{k} \\ &= yz(1-2x)(2-y)(3-z)\vec{i} + xz(1-x)(2-2y)(3-z)\vec{j} \\ &\quad + xy(1-x)(2-y)(3-2z)\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \nabla T\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right) = \frac{1}{4}\vec{k}$$

若要以最快速度降溫，則蚊子應該朝向 $-\frac{1}{4}\vec{k}$ 的方向飛行

3. 曲線 C 是由 $x = 4\cos t$ ， $y = 4\sin t$ ， $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所定義的四分之一圓，如圖一所

示。試計算 (1) $\int_C xy^2 dx$ (5%) (2) $\int_C xy^2 dy$ (5%) (3) $\int_C xy^2 ds$ (5%)

$$x = 4\cos t \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = -4\sin t dt$$

$$y = 4\sin t \quad \Rightarrow \quad dy = 4\cos t dt$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = 4 dt$$

$$(1) \int_C xy^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4\cos t \cdot (4\sin t)^2 \cdot (-4\sin t dt)$$

$$= -256 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t d(\sin t)$$

$$= -256 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 t\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -64$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int_C xy^2 dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos t \cdot (4 \sin t)^2 \cdot (4 \cos t dt) \\
 &= 64 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt \\
 &= 64 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt \\
 &= 16\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_C xy^2 ds &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos t \cdot (4 \sin t)^2 \cdot 4 dt \\
 &= 256 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t d(\sin t) \\
 &= \frac{256}{3} \sin^3 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{256}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (1) 請證明積分 $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (2x dx + 2y dy + 4z dz)$ 在空間中任意定義域內

與路徑無關 (5%)

(2) 試求(1)之積分式由 $A(0, 0, 0)$ 至 $B(2, 2, 2)$ 的積分值? (5%)

$$(1) \vec{F} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (P dx + Q dy + R dz) = \int_C (2x dx + 2y dy + 4z dz)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 2x, \quad Q = 2y, \quad R = 2z$$

$$\text{又 } \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2x & 2y & 4z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故可知此為保守場

所以積分值與積分路徑無關，只與起點終點有關。

$$(2) \nabla \phi = -\vec{F} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = -2x \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = -2y \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -4z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \phi = -x^2 + f_1(y, z) \\ \phi = -y^2 + f_2(x, z) \\ \phi = -2z^2 + f_3(x, y) \end{cases}$$

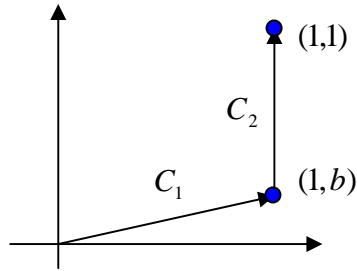
$$\therefore \text{比較後可得 } \phi(x, y, z) = -x^2 - y^2 - 2z^2 + c$$

由 $A(0,0,0)$ 至 $B(2,2,2)$ 的積分值為

$$\phi(0,0,0) - \phi(2,2,2) = 4 + 4 + 8 = 16$$

5. $I = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (x^2 y dx + 2xy^2 dy)$ 沿著直線線段從 $(0, 0)$ 積分至 $(1, b)$ 、

$0 \leq b \leq 1$ ，然後再垂直向上至 $(1, 1)$ ，請問當 b 為多少時， I 值為最大，其值為何？(10%)



$$C_1: x = t, y = tb \quad (t = 0 \rightarrow 1) \Rightarrow dx = dt, dy = bdt$$

$$C_2: x = 1, y = b \rightarrow 1$$

$$I = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t^2 \cdot tb dt + 2t \cdot t^2 b^2 \cdot bdt) + \int_b^1 2y^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(b + 2b^3) + \frac{2}{3}(1 - b^3)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}b^3 + \frac{1}{4}b + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$I \text{ 之極值可由 } \frac{dI}{db} = 0 \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{3}$$

6. 給一擺線如圖二。 $\vec{r}(t) = a(t - \sin t)\vec{i} + a(1 - \cos t)\vec{j}$ ，其中 $a > 0$ 且 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

(1) 試計算擺線之弧長。(6%)

(2) 給定 $P = -y$ 與 $Q = x$ ，試由格林定理來求擺線與 x 軸所交之面積。(6%)

(3) 試求在 $t = \pi$ 之曲率 κ 。(6%)

$$\vec{r}(t) = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} = a(t - \sin t)\vec{i} + a(1 - \cos t)\vec{j}$$

$$\therefore x = a(t - \sin t) \Rightarrow dx = a(1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$y = a(1 - \cos t) \Rightarrow dy = a \sin t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \int ds = \int |d\vec{r}| = \int \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt \\
&= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + (\sin t)^2} dt \\
&= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2\cos t} dt \\
&= 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \\
&= -4a \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
&= 8a
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \oint -ydx + xdy = 2 \iint dxdy = 2A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{2} \oint -ydx + xdy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2\pi}^0 [-a(1 - \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t)dt + a(t - \sin t) \cdot a \sin t dt] \\
&= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{2\pi}^0 (-1 + 2\cos t - \cos^2 t + t \sin t - \sin^2 t) dt \\
&= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{2\pi}^0 (-2 + 2\cos t + t \sin t) dt \\
&= \frac{a^2}{2} (-2t + 2\sin t - t \cos t + \sin t) \Big|_{2\pi}^0 \\
&= -\frac{a^2}{2} (-4\pi - 2\pi) \\
&= 3\pi a^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \vec{r}'(t) = x' \vec{i} + y' \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}''(t) = x'' \vec{i} + y'' \vec{j}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{[\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{[(x')^2 + (y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$x = a(t - \sin t) \Rightarrow x' = \frac{dx}{dt} = a(1 - \cos t) \Rightarrow x'' = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = a \sin t$$

$$y = a(1 - \cos t) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dt} = a \sin t \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = a \cos t$$

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa &= \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{[(x')^2 + (y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|a(1 - \cos t) \cdot a \cos t - a \sin t \cdot a \sin t|}{[a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{a^2(1 - \cos t)}{a^3(2 - 2\cos t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}a(1 - \cos t)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\end{aligned}$$

將 $t = \pi$ 代入，可得 $\kappa = \frac{1}{4a}$

7. 令 S 為圓柱體 $z = 1 - x^2$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq 1, -2 \leq y \leq 2$ 的一部份，如圖三所示。

若 $\vec{F} = xy\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + xz\vec{k}$ ，試驗證史托克斯(Stokes)定理。

(1) 直接以面積分計算。(8%) (2) 直接以線積分計算。(8%)

$$(1) \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy & yz & xz \end{vmatrix} = -y\vec{i} - z\vec{j} - x\vec{k}$$

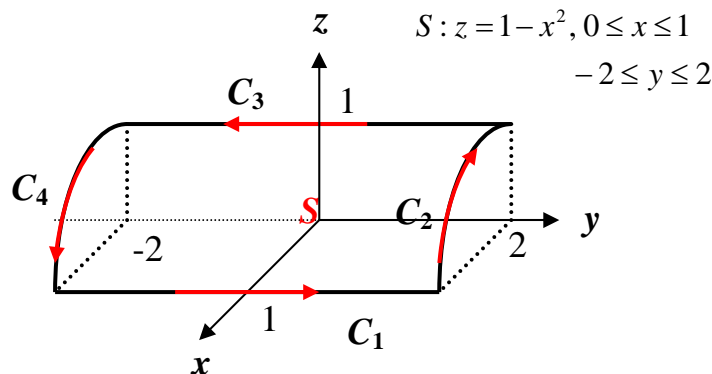
$$\text{令 } \phi = z + x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} = \frac{2x\vec{i} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\text{又 } z = f(x, y) \Rightarrow \vec{r}(x, y) = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + f(x, y)\vec{k}$$

$$dA = \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} \right| dx dy = \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dA &= \iint (-y\vec{i} - z\vec{j} - x\vec{k}) \cdot \frac{2x\vec{i} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \cdot \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{-2}^2 (-2xy - x) dy dx = -2\end{aligned}$$

(2)



$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$C_1: x=1, y=-2 \rightarrow 2, z=0 \Rightarrow dx=0, dz=0$$

$$C_2: x=1 \rightarrow 0, y=2, z=1-x^2 \Rightarrow dy=0, dz=-2xdx$$

$$C_3: x=0, y=2 \rightarrow -2, z=1 \Rightarrow dx=0, dz=0$$

$$C_4: x=0 \rightarrow 1, y=-2, z=1-x^2 \Rightarrow dy=0, dz=-2xdx$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = xy dx + yz dy + xz dz$$

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= 0 + \int_1^0 [2x + x(1-x^2)] \cdot (-2x) dx + \int_2^{-2} y dy$$

$$+ \int_0^1 [-2x + x(1-x^2)] \cdot (-2x) dx$$

$$= 0 - \frac{11}{15} + 0 - \frac{19}{15} = -2$$

8. 令 D 為由半球 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 9, 1 \leq z \leq 4$ 與平面 $z=1$ 所包圍的區域，如圖

四所示。若 $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + (z-1)\vec{k}$ ，試驗證散度定理。

(1) 直接以體積分計算。(8%)

(2) 直接以面積分計算。(8%)

$$(1) \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (z-1)}{\partial z} = 3$$

$$\iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV = 3 \iiint dV = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 3^3 = 54\pi$$

$$(2) \oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

$$S_2: \vec{n} = -\vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$S_1: \phi = x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} = \frac{2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 2(z-1)\vec{k}}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4(z-1)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = \frac{x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + (z-1)\vec{k}}{3}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{(z-1)^2}{3} = 3$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}(x, y) = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + f(x, y)\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
dA &= \left| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial y} \right| dx dy = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} dx dy \\
&= \sqrt{\left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx dy \\
&= \frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} dx dy
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA &= \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA \\
&= \iint 3 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} dx dy + 0 \\
&= 9 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (9-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} r dr d\theta \\
&= -\frac{9}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (9-r^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(9-r^2) d\theta \\
&= -9 \int_0^{2\pi} (9-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^3 d\theta \\
&= 27 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 54\pi
\end{aligned}$$