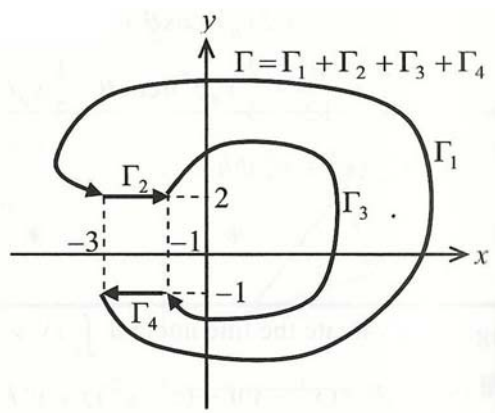
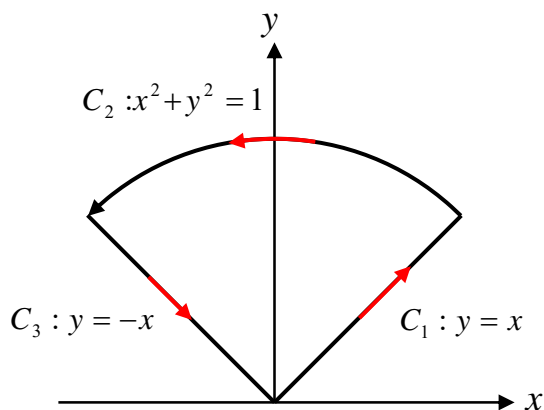


系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

- 通過 $(1, 0, 0)$ 、 $(0, 1, 0)$ 與 $(0, 0, 1)$ 三點之空間平面方程式為何? 與通過二點 $(0, 0, 0)$ 、 $(1, 1, 2)$ 空間直線之交角為何? (8%)
- 給定 $f(x, y) = e^{xy} \sin(x + y)$
 - 試求 f 在點 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 其最大變化率方向。(5%)
 - 試求 f 在點 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 其 50% 最大變化率方向。(5%)
- 給一腎臟線 $\vec{r}(t) = a(3 \cos t - \cos 3t)\vec{i} + a(3 \sin t - \sin 3t)\vec{j}$ ，其中 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$
 - 試計算腎臟線之周長。(6%)
 - 試以格林定理： $\oint_C f dx + g dy = \iint_D (\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) dx dy$ ，給定 $f = -y$ 與 $g = x$ 來求腎臟線之面積。(6%)
 - 試求在點 $(0, 4a)$ 之曲率 κ 。(6%)
- 給一封閉曲線 Γ 如圖一，若有一向量場 $\vec{F} = (y^5 - y^3)\vec{i} + (5xy^4 - 4y - 3xy^2)\vec{j}$
 - 試求： $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (6%)
 - 若已知 $\int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 10$ ，試問： $\int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (6%)
- 給一力 $\vec{F} = (-16y + \sin x^2)\vec{i} + (4e^y + 3x^2)\vec{j}$ ，試求其沿一封閉路徑 C ($C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$ ，如圖二) 所作之功 $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ 為何? (10%)



圖一



圖二

6. 考慮一個圓柱體 $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -1 \leq z \leq 1\}$ ，設 S 代表 D 之表面，

向量場 $\vec{F} = xz\vec{i} + yx^2\vec{j} + zy^2\vec{k}$ ，其中 \vec{n} 代表 S 上的向外法向量，試驗證散度定理。

(1) 直接以體積分計算。(7%) (2) 直接以面積分計算。(7%)

7. 已知場 $\vec{F} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} - xyz\vec{k}$ 及曲面 $S_1: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 3$) 與

$S_2: z = 3$ ， Γ 為 S_1 、 S_2 之交線，試問：

(1) 試畫出 S_1 之圖形，並標出 S_1 、 S_2 與 Γ 。(4%)

(2) \vec{F} 是否為保守場？請說明之。(4%)

(3) S_1 上的單位法向量 $\vec{n} = ?$ (4%)

(4) $\iiint (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = ?$ (4%)

(5) $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (4%)

(6) $\iint_{S_1} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = ?$ (4%)

(7) $\iint_{S_2} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = ?$ (4%)

Hint:

Gauss 散度定理: $\iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV = \iiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$ (3D) $\iint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dA = \oint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$ (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: $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$, $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$

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

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

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

參考解答:

1. 通過 $(1, 0, 0)$ 、 $(0, 1, 0)$ 與 $(0, 0, 1)$ 三點之空間平面方程式為何? 與通過二點 $(0, 0, 0)$ 、 $(1, 1, 2)$ 空間直線之交角為何? (8%)

平面方程式: $x + y + z = 1$

直線方程式: $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{2}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1+1+2}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{6}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

2. 給定 $f(x, y) = e^{xy} \sin(x+y)$

- (1) 試求 f 在點 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 其最大變化率方向。 (5%)

- (2) 試求 f 在點 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 其 50% 最大變化率方向。 (5%)

$$(1) \nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j} \right) = [ye^{xy} \sin(x+y) + e^{xy} \cos(x+y)] \vec{i} \\ + [xe^{xy} \sin(x+y) + e^{xy} \cos(x+y)] \vec{j}$$

在點 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \nabla f = \frac{\pi}{2} \vec{i}$

最大變化率方向即沿著 \vec{i} 之方向

- (2) 50% 最大變化率即 $\nabla f \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 又 $\vec{u} = p\vec{i} + q\vec{j}$ 並且可知 $p^2 + q^2 = 1$

\therefore 可得 $p = \frac{1}{2}$, $q = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

故 50% 最大變化率方向即 $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{i} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vec{j}$

3. 給一腎臟線 $\vec{r}(t) = a(3 \cos t - \cos 3t)\vec{i} + a(3 \sin t - \sin 3t)\vec{j}$ ，其中 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

(1) 試計算腎臟線之周長。(6%)

(2) 試以格林定理： $\oint f dx + g dy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$ ，給定 $f = -y$ 與 $g = x$ 來求

腎臟線之面積。(6%)

(3) 試求在點 $(0, 4a)$ 之曲率 κ 。(6%)

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a(3 \cos t - \cos 3t) \\ y = a(3 \sin t - \sin 3t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 3a(-\sin t + \sin 3t) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 3a(\cos t - \cos 3t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int ds = \int |d\vec{r}| = \int \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(-\sin t + \sin 3t)^2 + (\cos t - \cos 3t)^2} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 - 2 \sin t \cdot \sin 3t - 2 \cos t \cdot \cos 3t} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos(3t - t)} dt \\ &= 6\sqrt{2} a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \cos 2t} dt \\ &= 12a \int_0^\pi \sin t dt \\ &= -12a \cdot \cos t \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= 24a \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \oint -y dx + x dy = 2 \iint dx dy = 2A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{2} \oint -y dx + x dy \\ &= 3a^2 \int_0^\pi [(3 \sin t - \sin 3t)(\sin t - \sin 3t) + (3 \cos t - \cos 3t)(\cos t - \cos 3t)] dt \\ &= 12a^2 \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\ &= 12\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x = a(3 \cos t - \cos 3t) \Rightarrow x' = \frac{dx}{dt} = 3a(-\sin t + \sin 3t)$$

$$\Rightarrow x'' = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 3a(-\cos t + 3 \cos 3t)$$

$$y = a(3 \sin t - \sin 3t) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dt} = 3a(\cos t - \cos 3t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 3a(-\sin t + 3 \sin 3t)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{[(x')^2 + (y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{36a^2(1 - \cos 2t)}{27a^3[2(1 - \cos 2t)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}a \cdot \sqrt{(1 - \cos 2t)}} = \frac{1}{3a \cdot \sin t}$$

將點 $(0, 4a)$ 即 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 代入，可得 $\kappa = \frac{1}{3a}$

4. 給一封閉曲線 Γ 如圖一，若有一向量場 $\vec{F} = (y^5 - y^3)\vec{i} + (5xy^4 - 4y - 3xy^2)\vec{j}$

(1) 試求： $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (6%)

(2) 若已知 $\int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 10$ ，試問： $\int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (6%)

$$(1) \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^5 - y^3 & 5xy^4 - 4y - 3xy^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

可知此為保守場又此為積分路徑為封閉路徑

$$\therefore \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$(2) \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -(\int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r})$$

$$\Gamma_2: y = 2 \Rightarrow dy = 0 \quad \text{並且} \quad x = -3 \rightarrow -1$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{-3}^{-1} (y^5 - y^3) dx = \int_{-3}^{-1} 24 dx = 48$$

$$\Gamma_4: y = -1 \Rightarrow dy = 0 \quad \text{並且} \quad x = -1 \rightarrow -3$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{-1}^{-3} (y^5 - y^3) dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -(\int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_4} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}) = -(48 + 10 + 0) = -58$$

5. 給一力 $\vec{F} = (-16y + \sin x^2)\vec{i} + (4e^y + 3x^2)\vec{j}$ ，試求其沿一封閉路徑 C

($C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$ ，如圖二)所作之功 $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ 為何? (10%)

∵ 存在 $\sin x^2$

∴ 直接由路徑積分計算甚為複雜

故可利用平面格林定理(或 Stokes 定理)計算

$$\begin{aligned} \text{平面格林定理: } \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int P dx + Q dy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint \left[\frac{\partial(4e^y + 3x^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(-16y + \sin x^2)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint (6x + 16) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

又此為扇形，可轉換成極座標計算

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta, \quad dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

$$\iint (6x + 16) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int_0^1 (6r \cos \theta + 16) r dr d\theta = 4\pi$$

若由 Stokes 定理

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = \iint (6x + 16) \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} dA = \iint (6x + 16) dA$$

結果同格林定理

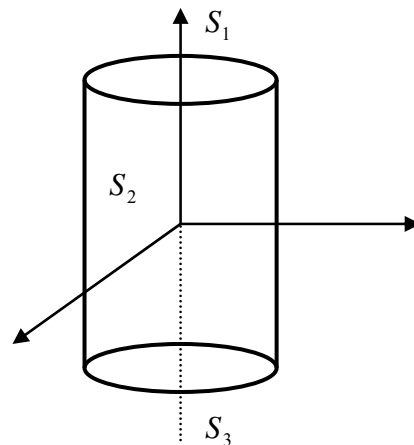
6. 考慮一個圓柱體 $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, -1 \leq z \leq 1\}$ ，設 S 代表 D 之表面，

向量場 $\vec{F} = xz\vec{i} + yx^2\vec{j} + zy^2\vec{k}$ ，其中 \vec{n} 代表 S 上的向外法向量，試驗證散度定理。

(1) 直接以體積分計算。(7%) (2) 直接以面積分計算。(7%)

$$(1) \nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(yx^2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(zy^2)}{\partial z} = z + x^2 + y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV &= \iiint (z + x^2 + y^2) dV \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 (z + r^2) r dz dr d\theta \\ &= 16\pi \end{aligned}$$



$$(2) \oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \iint_{S_3} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

$$S_1: z = 1, \vec{n} = \vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = y^2$$

$$S_3: z = -1, \vec{n} = -\vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = y^2$$

$$\iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \iint_{S_3} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (r \sin \theta)^2 r dr d\theta = 4\pi$$

$$S_2: x = 2 \cos \theta, y = 2 \sin \theta, \vec{n} = \cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j}, dA = 2 dz d\theta$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = xz \cos \theta + yx^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (2z \cos^2 \theta + 8 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta) 2 dz d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (8 \sin^2 \theta + 32 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= 8\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \iint_{S_3} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dA = 16\pi$$

7. 已知場 $\vec{F} = -y\vec{i} + x\vec{j} - xyz\vec{k}$ 及曲面 $S_1: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 3$) 與

$S_2: z = 3$, Γ 為 S_1 、 S_2 之交線, 試問:

(1) 試畫出 S_1 之圖形, 並標出 S_1 、 S_2 與 Γ 。(4%)

(2) \vec{F} 是否為保守場? 請說明之。(4%)

(3) S_1 上的單位法向量 $\vec{n} = ?$ (4%)

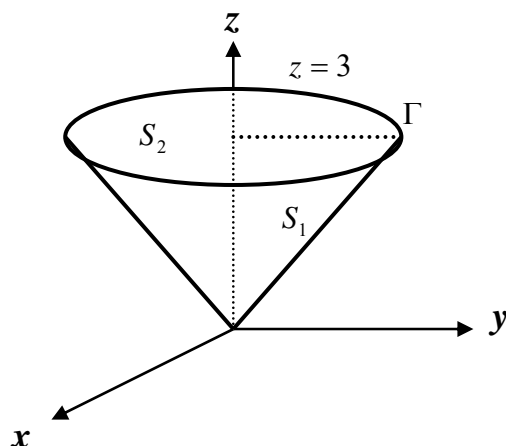
(4) $\oiint (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dS = ?$ (4%)

(5) $\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = ?$ (4%)

(6) $\iint_{S_1} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = ?$ (4%)

$$(7) \iint_{S_2} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = ? \quad (4\%)$$

(1)



$$(2) \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y & x & -xyz \end{vmatrix} = -xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \vec{F} \neq 0$$

$\therefore \vec{F}$ 不是保守場

$$(3) \text{ 令 } \phi = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{n} &= \frac{\nabla \phi}{|\nabla \phi|} = \frac{2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} - 2z\vec{k}}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2}} = \frac{x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} - z\vec{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\ &= \frac{x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} - z\vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \vec{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \vec{j} - \vec{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{令 } \vec{P} = \nabla \times \vec{F}$$

$$\text{可知 } \nabla \cdot \vec{P} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) = 0 \quad (\because \text{任何旋轉場不會有發散性})$$

$$\text{因此 } \oiint (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = 0$$

$$(5) \text{ 由線積分 } \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\Gamma} -y \, dx + x \, dy - xyz \, dz$$

$$\text{令 } x = 3 \cos \theta, \quad y = 3 \sin \theta, \quad z = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = -3 \sin \theta \, d\theta, \quad dy = 3 \cos \theta \, d\theta, \quad dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{\Gamma} -y dx + x dy - xyz dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-3 \sin \theta \cdot (-3 \sin \theta) + 3 \cos \theta \cdot (3 \cos \theta)] d\theta = 18\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \iint_{S_1} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -18\pi$$

$$(7) \iint_{S_2} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = -\int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 18\pi$$