

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

1. 已知  $f = 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $\vec{u} = xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{k}$ , 試求:

(1)  $\nabla \cdot (f\vec{u})$  (2)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla f)$  (3)  $\nabla \times (\nabla f)$  (4)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{u})$  (5)  $\nabla(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u})$  (15%)

2. 已知三點成一平面  $P(2, 5, 1), Q(3, -1, 2), R(-2, 2, 4)$ , 求:

(1)  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  與  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  夾角。 (4%)

(2) 此三點所組成三角形面積。 (4%)

(3) 若空間中出現第四點  $O(5, 6, 1)$  為頂點, 求三向量所夾之四面體  $OPQR$  體積。

(4%)

3. 試求通過橢圓  $\frac{1}{4}x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上一點  $P(\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  的單位法向量與切線方程式。

(10%)

4. 給一星形線(astroid)或稱為四尖瓣線(tetracuspid), 其位置向量表示如下:

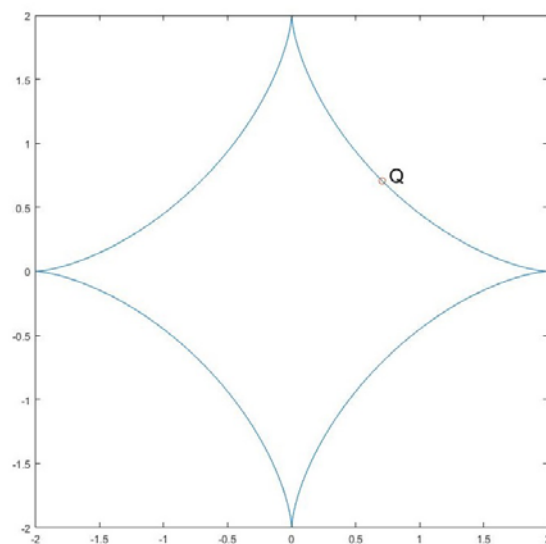
$$\vec{r}(t) = a\cos^3 t \vec{i} + a\sin^3 t \vec{j}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

(1) 試計算星形線之周長。 (6%)

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

求星形線之面積。 (6%)

(3) 試求在點  $Q(t = \frac{\pi}{4})$  之曲率  $\kappa$ 。 (6%)



5. 試計算  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} dA$ , 其中  $\vec{F} = (x, yz, xz)$ , 曲面  $S$  為  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, z \geq -1$ 。

(10%)

6. 請參考下圖，並回答下列各題：

其中， $\vec{F} = xz\vec{i} + xy\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$ ， $S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$ ，

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

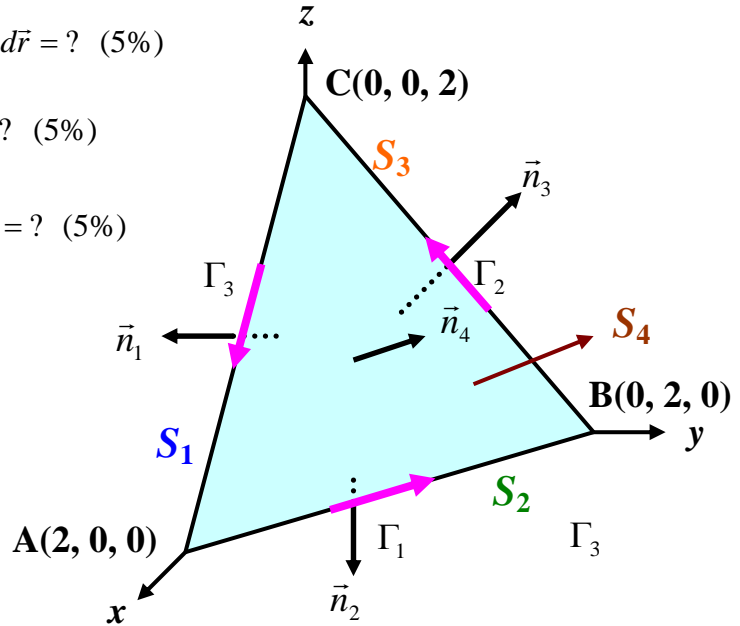
- (1)  $\vec{F}$  是否為保守場？請說明之。(5%)  
 (2)  $\vec{n}_4$  為斜面  $S_4$  上的單位法向量，試問： $\vec{n}_4 = ?$  並求斜面  $S_4$  的方程式。(5%)  
 (3) 斜面  $S_4$  的面積為何？(5%)

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

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



**Hint:**

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

$$\iint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dA = \oint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds$$
 (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:**  $\kappa = \frac{|y''(x)|}{[1+(y'(x))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|\vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t)|}{[\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \vec{r}'(t)]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$       **扭率:**  $\tau = \frac{|d(\vec{T}(s) \times \vec{N}(s))|}{ds}$

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

**四面體體積:**  $V = \frac{1}{3} A_0 h$ , ( $A_0$ : 底面積;  $h$ : 高)

參考解答:

1. 已知  $f = 2x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $\vec{u} = xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{k}$ , 試求:

(1)  $\nabla \cdot (f\vec{u})$  (2)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla f)$  (3)  $\nabla \times (\nabla f)$  (4)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{u})$  (5)  $\nabla(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u})$  (15%)

$$(1) \nabla \cdot (f\vec{u}) = \nabla f \cdot \vec{u} + f(\nabla \cdot \vec{u})$$

$$= (4x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}) \cdot (xz\vec{i} + yz\vec{k}) + (2x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \cdot (z + y)$$

$$= 4x^2z + 2yz^2 + 2x^2z + y^2z + z^3 + 2x^2y + y^3 + yz^2$$

$$= 6x^2z + 3yz^2 + y^2z + z^3 + 2x^2y + y^3$$

$$(2) \nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(2x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= 4 + 2 + 2 = 8$$

$$(3) \nabla f = 4x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla f) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 4x & 2y & 2z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(4) \nabla \times \vec{u} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & 0 & yz \end{vmatrix} = z\vec{i} + x\vec{j} \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{u}) = 0$$

$$(5) \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = x^2z^2 + y^2z^2$$

$$\nabla(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}) = \frac{\partial(x^2z^2 + y^2z^2)}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial(x^2z^2 + y^2z^2)}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial(x^2z^2 + y^2z^2)}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$= 2xz^2\vec{i} + 2yz^2\vec{j} + (2x^2z + 2y^2z)\vec{k}$$

2. 已知三點成一平面  $P(2, 5, 1), Q(3, -1, 2), R(-2, 2, 4)$ ，求：

(1)  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  與  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  夾角。(4%)

(2) 此三點所組成三角形面積。(4%)

(3) 若空間中出現第四點  $O(5, 6, 1)$  為頂點，求三向量所夾之四面體  $OPQR$  體積。

(4%)

$$(1) \overrightarrow{PQ} = Q(3, -1, 2) - P(2, 5, 1) = \vec{i} - 6\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PR} = R(-2, 2, 4) - P(2, 5, 1) = -4\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR} &= |\overrightarrow{PQ}| |\overrightarrow{PR}| \cos \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR}}{|\overrightarrow{PQ}| |\overrightarrow{PR}|} \right) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{17}{2\sqrt{323}} \right) \\ &= 1.07816 \text{ (rad)} = 61.77^\circ \text{ (rad)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = -15\vec{i} - 7\vec{j} - 27\vec{k}$$

$$\Delta PQR \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = \frac{\sqrt{1003}}{2}$$

$$(3) \overrightarrow{PO} = O(5, 6, 1) - P(2, 5, 1) = 3\vec{i} + \vec{j}$$

$$\overrightarrow{PO} \cdot (\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}) = (3\vec{i} + \vec{j}) \cdot (-15\vec{i} - 7\vec{j} - 27\vec{k}) = -52$$

$$\text{四面體 } OPQR \text{ 體積} = \frac{1}{6} |\overrightarrow{PO} \cdot (\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR})| = \frac{26}{3}$$

3. 試求通過橢圓  $\frac{1}{4}x^2 + y^2 = 1$  上一點  $P(\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  的單位法向量與切線方程式。

$$\text{令 } \phi = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + y^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \nabla \phi = \frac{1}{2}x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} \Rightarrow \nabla \phi|_P = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{i} + \sqrt{2}\vec{j}$$

$$\text{又 } |\nabla \phi|_P = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}, \text{ 此即為單位向量 } \vec{n} = \nabla \phi|_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\vec{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\vec{j}$$

在切平面上任一點  $Q(x, y)$

$$\text{可知 } \vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{PQ} = 0 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\vec{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\vec{j} \right) \cdot [(x - \sqrt{2})\vec{i} + (y - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})\vec{j}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(x - \sqrt{2}) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}(y - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2y = 2\sqrt{2}$$

4. 給一星形線(astroid)或稱為四尖瓣線(tetracuspid)，其位置向量表示如下：

$$\vec{r}(t) = a \cos^3 t \vec{i} + a \sin^3 t \vec{j}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

(1) 試計算星形線之周長。(6%)

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

求星形線之面積。(6%)

(3) 試求在點  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  之曲率  $\kappa$ 。(6%)

$$(1) \quad \vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} = a \cos^3 t \vec{i} + a \sin^3 t \vec{j}$$

$$\text{可知} \quad \begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 3a \sin^2 t \cdot (\cos t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int ds = \int |d\vec{r}| = \int \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} = \int \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(-3a \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t)^2 + (3a \cos t \cdot \sin^2 t)^2} dt \\ &= 12a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos^4 t \cdot \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t \cdot \sin^4 t} dt \\ &= 12a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}\right)^2} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 2t + 2(\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) \cdot \cos 2t} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 2t + 2(-\cos 2t) \cdot \cos 2t} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 2t} dt \\ &= 6a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt = -3a \cos 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 6a \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A &= \frac{1}{2} \oint -y dx + x dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(-a \sin^3 t) \cdot 3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) + (\cos^3 t) \cdot 3a \sin^2 t \cdot (\cos t)] dt \\ &= 6a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t \cdot \sin^4 t + \cos^4 t \cdot \sin^2 t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 6a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t \cdot \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 \right] dt \\
&= \frac{3}{2} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 2t) dt \\
&= \frac{3}{2} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} dt \\
&= \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2
\end{aligned}$$

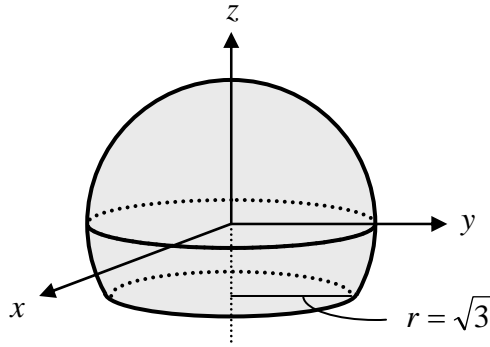
$$(3) \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t)}{3a \sin^2 t \cdot (\cos t)} = -\tan t$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t)} = \frac{1}{3a \cos^4 t \cdot \sin t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa &= \frac{y''(x)}{[1 + (y'(x))^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{3a \cos^4 t \cdot \sin t}}{[1 + (-\tan t)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{3a \cos^4 t \cdot \sin t \cdot \sec^3 t} \\
&= \frac{1}{3a \cos t \cdot \sin t} = \frac{2}{3a \sin 2t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{點 } Q\left(t = \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \kappa = \frac{2}{3a}$$

5. 試計算  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA$ ，其中  $\vec{F} = (x, yz, xz)$ ，曲面  $S$  為  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ ， $z \geq -1$ 。



由 Stokes' 定理  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

在  $C$ :  $z = -1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$

$$\Rightarrow dx = -\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \, d\theta, \quad dy = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx \vec{i} + dy \vec{j} = (-\sqrt{3} \sin \theta \vec{i} + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \vec{j}) d\theta$$

$$\vec{F} = (x, yz, xz) = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \vec{i} - \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \vec{j} - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \vec{k}$$

$$\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-3 \sin \theta \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta = 0$$

6. 請參考下圖，並回答下列各題：

其中， $\vec{F} = xz\vec{i} + xy\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$ ， $S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$ ，

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

(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： $\vec{n}_4 = ?$  並求斜面  $S_4$  的方程式。(5%)

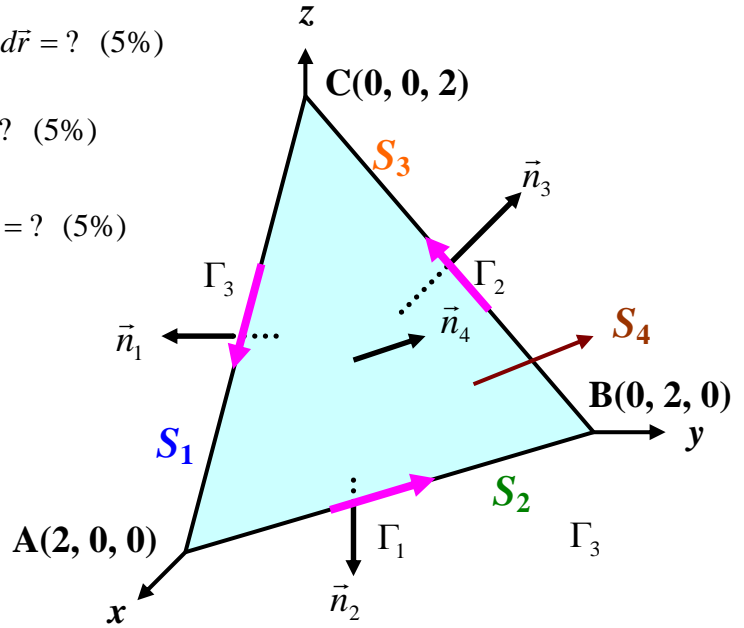
(3) 斜面  $S_4$  的面積為何？(5%)

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

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



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

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

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

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (4, 4, 4)$$

$$\vec{n}_4 = \frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{b}}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|} = \frac{(4, 4, 4)}{\sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + 4^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\text{平面方程式為 } (x-2, y, z) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow x + y + z = 2$$



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

(4) 由 Gauss 散度定理:  $\oiint \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV = 2 \iiint dV = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\right) = \frac{8}{3}$

(5)  $\Gamma_1: x + y = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2 - x \Rightarrow dy = -dx \quad (z = 0)$

$\Gamma_2: y + z = 2 \Rightarrow z = 2 - y \Rightarrow dz = -dy \quad (x = 0)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_{\Gamma_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{\Gamma_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_1} xzdx + xydy + \int_{\Gamma_2} xydy + yzdz + \int_{\Gamma_3} xzdx + yzdz \\ &= -\int_2^0 x(2-x)dx - \int_2^0 y(2-y)dy + \int_0^2 x(2-x)dx \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 由 Stokes 旋度定理:  $\iint_{S_4} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 4$

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