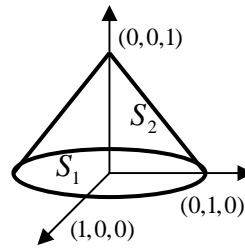


系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

- 試求場 $\vec{F} = (x-y)\vec{i} + (y-z)\vec{j} + (z-x)\vec{k}$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 之通率。
- 就 $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}$ 在及以 $(0,0,0)$ 、 $(a,0,0)$ 、 $(0,b,0)$ 與 $(0,0,c)$ 為頂點之三角錐，試驗證散度定理。(分別以體積分與面積計算，並檢查是否相等)
- 試求 $\iint_S (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) dA$ 之值，其中 $\vec{F} = z^2\vec{k}$ ， S 為圓錐體之封閉曲面。

- 以散度定理計算
- 直接以面積分計算



- 試問橢圓 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 之面積，及其內接矩形面積之極大值。
- 試計算線積分 $\oint_{x^2+y^2=1} (y^2 - 8y)dx + (2xy + 8x)dy$ 之值。
- 取 C 為連接 $(0,0)$ 、 $(\frac{\pi}{2},0)$ 、 $(\frac{\pi}{2},1)$ 之三角形封閉路徑，是請根據 C 與向量場 $\vec{F} = (y - \sin x)\vec{i} + \cos x\vec{j}$ ，驗證平面格林定理。

參考解答:

1. 由散度定理 $\oiint_S (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) dV = \iiint_V 3 dV = 3 \times \frac{4\pi}{3} = 4\pi$

2. 散度定理: $\oiint_S (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) dV$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 4$$

$$\therefore \iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) dV = 4 \times V = 4 \times \frac{abc}{6} = \frac{2abc}{3}$$

S_1 : x - y 面, S_2 : x - z 面, S_3 : y - z 面, S_4 : 斜面

$$\oiint_S (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iint_{S_1} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA + \iint_{S_2} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA + \iint_{S_3} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA + \iint_{S_4} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA$$

$$\therefore \iint_{S_1} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iint_{S_2} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iint_{S_3} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = 0$$

$$\therefore \oiint_S (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iint_{S_4} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{(-a, b, 0) \times (-a, 0, c)}{|(-a, b, 0) \times (-a, 0, c)|} = \frac{(bc, ac, ab)}{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{斜面 } S_4 \text{ 方程式 } (x-a, y, z) \cdot \frac{(bc, ac, ab)}{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow bc(x-a) + acy + abz &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_4} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA &= \iint_{S_4} (x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}) \cdot \frac{bc\vec{i} + ac\vec{j} + ab\vec{k}}{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}} dA \\ &= \iint_{S_4} \frac{bcx + acy + 2abz}{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}} dA \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 斜面三角形面積分比較難計算

\therefore 投影至 xy 平面計算

$$\text{故 } dA = \frac{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}}{ab} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_4} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA &= \int_0^b \int_0^{a-\frac{ay}{b}} \frac{bcx + acy + 2abz}{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 + a^2b^2}}{ab} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^b \int_0^{a-\frac{ay}{b}} \left(\frac{c}{a}x + \frac{c}{b}y + 2z \right) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^b \int_0^{a-\frac{ay}{b}} \left[\frac{c}{a}x + \frac{c}{b}y + 2\left(c - \frac{c}{a}x - \frac{c}{b}y\right) \right] dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^b \int_0^{a-\frac{a}{b}y} (2c - \frac{c}{a}x - \frac{c}{b}y) dx dy \\
&= \frac{2abc}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

∴ 由面積分與體積分所得結果相同

∴ 可驗證散度定理

3.

(a) 散度定理: $\oiint_S (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) dV$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 2z$$

$$\iiint_V (\nabla \cdot \vec{F}) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1-z} 2z r dr d\theta dz = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

$$\because \iint_{S_1} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = 0$$

$$\therefore \oiint_S (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \iint_{S_2} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA$$

圓錐面方程式: $x^2 + y^2 = (1-z)^2$

令 $x = (1-z)\cos\theta$

$y = (1-z)\sin\theta$

$$\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k} = (1-z)\cos\theta\vec{i} + (1-z)\sin\theta\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$$

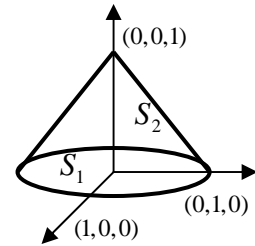
$$\vec{r}_\theta = -(1-z)\sin\theta\vec{i} + (1-z)\cos\theta\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{r}_z = -\cos\theta\vec{i} - \sin\theta\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}_\theta \times \vec{r}_z}{|\vec{r}_\theta \times \vec{r}_z|} = \frac{(1-z)\cos\theta\vec{i} + (1-z)\sin\theta\vec{j} + (1-z)\vec{k}}{\sqrt{(1-z)^2\cos^2\theta + (1-z)^2\sin^2\theta + (1-z)^2}} = \frac{\cos\theta\vec{i} + \sin\theta\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$dA = |\vec{r}_\theta \times \vec{r}_z| d\theta dz = \sqrt{2} (1-z) d\theta dz$$

$$\iint_{S_2} (F \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (z^2 \vec{k}) \cdot \frac{\cos\theta\vec{i} + \sin\theta\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} (1-z) d\theta dz = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



4. 由格林定理可知 $\int -ydx + xdy = \iint 2dxdy = 2A$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int -ydx + xdy$$

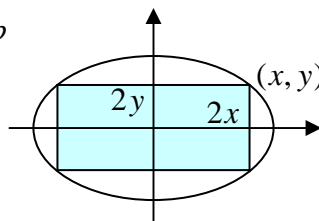
又橢圓之參數表示式為 $x = a \cos \theta \Rightarrow dx = -a \sin \theta d\theta$
 $y = b \sin \theta \Rightarrow dy = b \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} -(b \sin \theta)(-a \sin \theta d\theta) + (a \cos \theta)(a \cos \theta d\theta) = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \pi ab$$

在橢圓上一點 (x, y) 其內接矩形面積為 $A = 4xy$

$$\therefore A = 4xy = 4a \cos \theta \cdot b \sin \theta = 2ab \sin 2\theta \leq 2ab$$

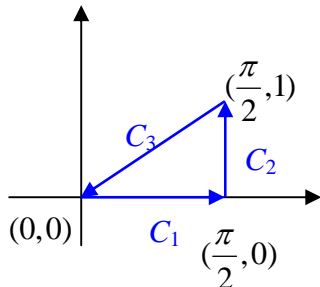
故內接矩形最大面積為 $2ab$



5. 由格林定理可知

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{x^2+y^2=1} (y^2 - 8y)dx + (2xy + 8x)dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left[\frac{\partial(2xy + 8x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(y^2 - 8y)}{\partial y} \right] dxdy \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (2y + 8 - 2y + 8) dxdy \\ &= 16\pi \end{aligned}$$

6.



格林定理: $\int Pdx + Qdy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由面積分: } \iint \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy &= \iint \left(\frac{\partial(\cos x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(y - \sin x)}{\partial y} \right) dxdy \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{2}{\pi}x} (\sin x + 1) dy dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x \sin x + x) dx \\ &= -\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2}{\pi} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由線積分: } \int_C Pdx + Qdy = \int_{C_1} Pdx + Qdy + \int_{C_2} Pdx + Qdy + \int_{C_3} Pdx + Qdy$$

$$\text{路徑 } C_1: \quad y=0, \quad x=0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \int_{C_1} Pdx + Qdy = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx = \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -1$$

$$\text{路徑 } C_2: \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad y=0 \rightarrow 1 \quad \Rightarrow \int_{C_2} Pdx + Qdy = \int_0^1 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \, dy = 0$$

$$\text{路徑 } C_3: \quad y = \frac{2}{\pi}x \quad \Rightarrow \, dy = \frac{2}{\pi}dx, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{C_3} (y - \sin x)dx + \cos x \, dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left(\frac{2}{\pi}x - \sin x + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos x \right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\pi}x^2 + \cos x + \frac{2}{\pi} \sin x \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \int_C Pdx + Qdy = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{\pi}$$

由面積分與線積分相等可驗證格林定理