

1. $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$, $r = \|\mathbf{r}\|$ 。純量函數 $\Phi(\mathbf{r}) := 1/r$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \Phi = ?$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi = \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{r^3} (+1), \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \Phi = \frac{-1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \frac{x}{r} (+1) = \frac{3x^2}{r^5} - \frac{1}{r^3} (+1),$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \Phi (= \nabla^2 \Phi) = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \Phi (+1) = \frac{3r^2}{r^5} - \frac{3}{r^3} (+1) = 0 (+1) \quad (\Phi(x, y, z) \text{ 是爲調和函數})$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \Phi = ?$$

$$(6) \nabla \times \nabla \Phi = (\Phi_{zy} - \Phi_{yz}, \Phi_{xz} - \Phi_{zx}, \Phi_{yx} - \Phi_{xy}) (+1),$$

$$\Phi_{zy} = \Phi_{yz} = \frac{3yz}{r^5} (+1), \quad \Phi_{xz} = \Phi_{zx} = \frac{3xz}{r^5} (+1), \quad \Phi_{yx} = \Phi_{xy} = \frac{3xy}{r^5} (+1)$$

所有二階偏導在原點的極限值皆不存在 (+1), 故 原點以外 才有 $\nabla \times \nabla \Phi = \vec{0} (+1)$ 。

2. $\mathbf{f} = \left(\frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}, \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \right)$, \mathcal{C} : 任何逆時針繞原點的簡單封閉路徑。求 $\oint_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ (Green 定理)

$$(13) \text{ 令 } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_2 = \frac{-2x}{r^4} (+1) + (y^2 - x^2)(-4)r^{-5} \frac{x}{r} (+1) = \frac{-2x(x^2+y^2) - 4x(y^2-x^2)}{r^6} (+1) = \frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{r^6} (+1) \quad \text{除}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_1 = \frac{2x}{r^4} (+1) + (2xy)(-4)r^{-5} \frac{y}{r} (+1) = \frac{2x(x^2+y^2) - 8xy^2}{r^6} (+1) = \frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{r^6} (+1)$$

了原點以外, \mathbf{f} 的旋度 $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}$ 皆爲零 (+1), 只要 \mathcal{C} 繞圓點, 線積分 $\oint_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ 的值都相同 (+1)。令 C : 以原點爲

圓心、半徑爲 1、逆時針繞原點的圓。 $\oint_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \oint_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \oint_C (f_1 dx + f_2 dy)$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \cos \theta \sin \theta (-\sin \theta) + (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta) d\theta (+1) = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta (-\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = -\int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta (+1) = 0 (+1)$$

背面還有。以下爲草稿區, 答案寫於此處不記分

3. $\mathbf{f} = (x + y^2, y + z^2, z + x^2)$, C 是以 $(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$ 頂點的三角形路徑。求 $\oint_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ (Stoke 定理)

(8) $\nabla \times \mathbf{f} = ((z + x^2)_y - (y + z^2)_z, (x + y^2)_z - (z + x^2)_x, (y + z^2)_x - (x + y^2)_y) = (-2z, -2x, -2y)$ (+1+1),

令 S 為 C 所圍的三角形平面區域 (在 $x + y + z = 1$ 上), $\oint_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_S -2(z, x, y) \cdot \frac{(1, 1, 1)}{\sqrt{3}} dS$ (+1) =

$\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_S \underbrace{(x + y + z)}_1 dS$ (+1) = $\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \text{三角形面積} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (+2) = -1 (+1)

4. $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 。運用 Divergence 定理 求 $\oint_S (2x + 2y + z^2) dS$

(7) (x, y, z) 在單位球上, 法向量即為 (x, y, z) (+1), 於是可將 $\oint_S (2x + 2y + z^2) dS$ 視為 $\oint_S \underbrace{(2, 2, z)}_{\text{向量場 (+1)}} \cdot \underbrace{(x, y, z)}_{\text{有向微面積 (+1)}} dS$

= $\int_V (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} 2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} z) dV$ (+2) ($V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$) = $\int_V 1 dV$ (+1) = $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ (+1)

5. $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$, $r = \|\mathbf{r}\|$, 電場 $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\epsilon Q}{r^3} \mathbf{r}$, S : 任何包圍原點的封閉曲面。求 $\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ (Divergence 定理)

(10) $(\frac{\epsilon Q x}{r^3})_x = \epsilon Q (\frac{1}{r^3} - 3 \frac{x}{r^4} \frac{x}{r})$ (+1) = $\epsilon Q (\frac{1}{r^3} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^5})$ (+1), $\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \epsilon Q (3 \cdot \frac{1}{r^3} - 3 \cdot \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^5})$ (+1) = $0 \forall \mathbf{r} \neq \mathbf{0}$ (+1)

令 V 為 S 與小球面 $S_\delta: r = \delta$ 之間的區域。因為 V 不含原點, $\int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} dV = \oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS - \oint_{S_\delta} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ (+1)

= 0 (+1), 即: $\oint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \oint_{S_\delta} \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \epsilon Q \oint_{S_\delta} \frac{1}{r^3} \mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} dS$ (+1) = $\epsilon Q \oint_{S_\delta} \frac{1}{\delta^2} dS$ (+1) = $\epsilon Q \cdot 4\pi\delta^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^2}$ (+1) = $4\pi\epsilon Q$ (+1)

以下為草稿區, 答案寫於此處不記分