

Лекция 27.10.21

Формула Стокса-Грина-Тейлора-Якоби.

$\exists V$ -область в  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$S = \partial V$  (ков-тб, ориентированная отн-тб  $V$ ).

$\exists$  функции  $P, Q, R \in C^1(V)$

Тогда:

$$\iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy =$$

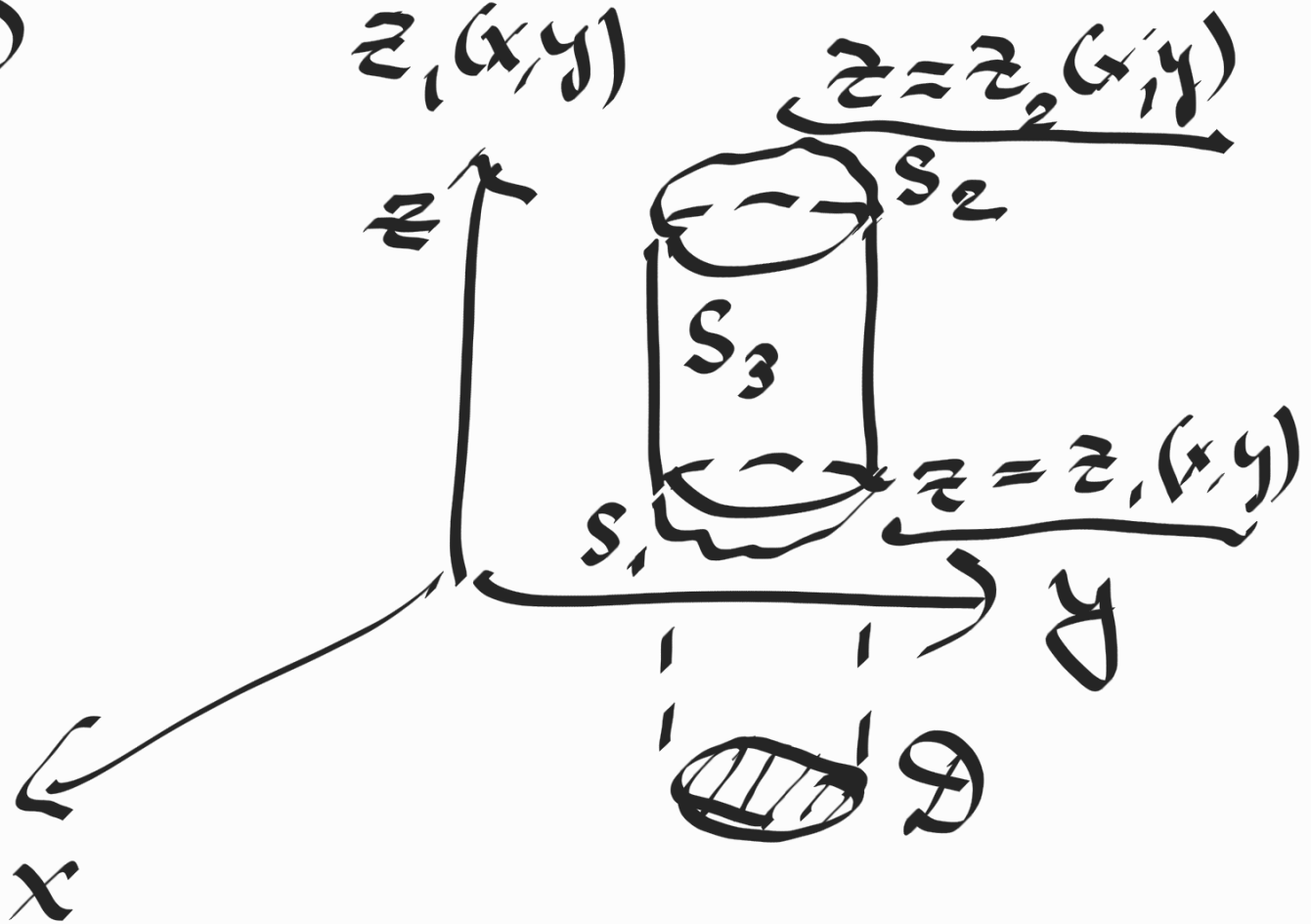
$$= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

Доказ-во :

$\tau, \Phi, \delta u$

$$\star \iiint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz =$$

$$= \iint_D dx dy \int_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz \quad \textcircled{=}$$



$$\textcircled{=} \iint_D dx dy R(x, y, z_2(x, y)) -$$

$$- \iint_{\mathcal{D}} dx dy R(x, y, z, (x, y)) =$$

$$= \iint_{S_2} R(x, y, z) dx dy +$$

$$+ \iint_{S_1} R(x, y, z) dx dy +$$



$$+ \iint_{S_3} R(x, y, z) dx dy =$$

$$\left. \iint_{S_3} R(x, y, z) dx dy \right|_{\langle \vec{F}, \hat{n} \rangle = 0}$$

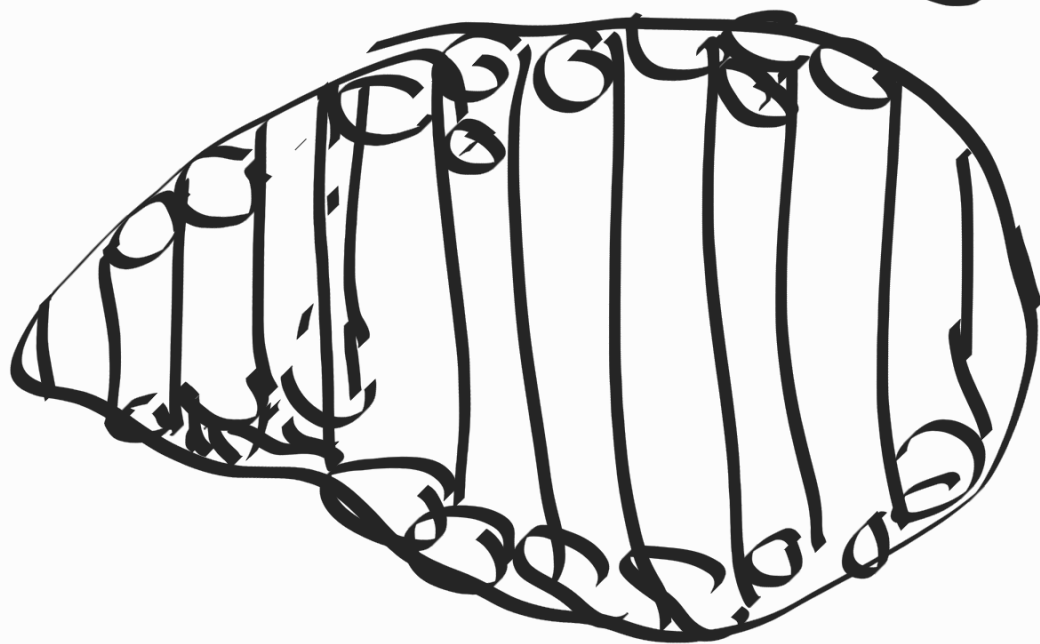
0

$$= \iint_S R dx dy \quad (1)$$

Для произвольной области  
(не обязательно  
симметричной)

Эта формула также  
применяется,

$$S = \partial V$$



V



S

Разбавим объем на  
 цилиндрические элементы,  
 $k \neq 0$  очевидно применим  
 полную формулу и  
 получим результат.

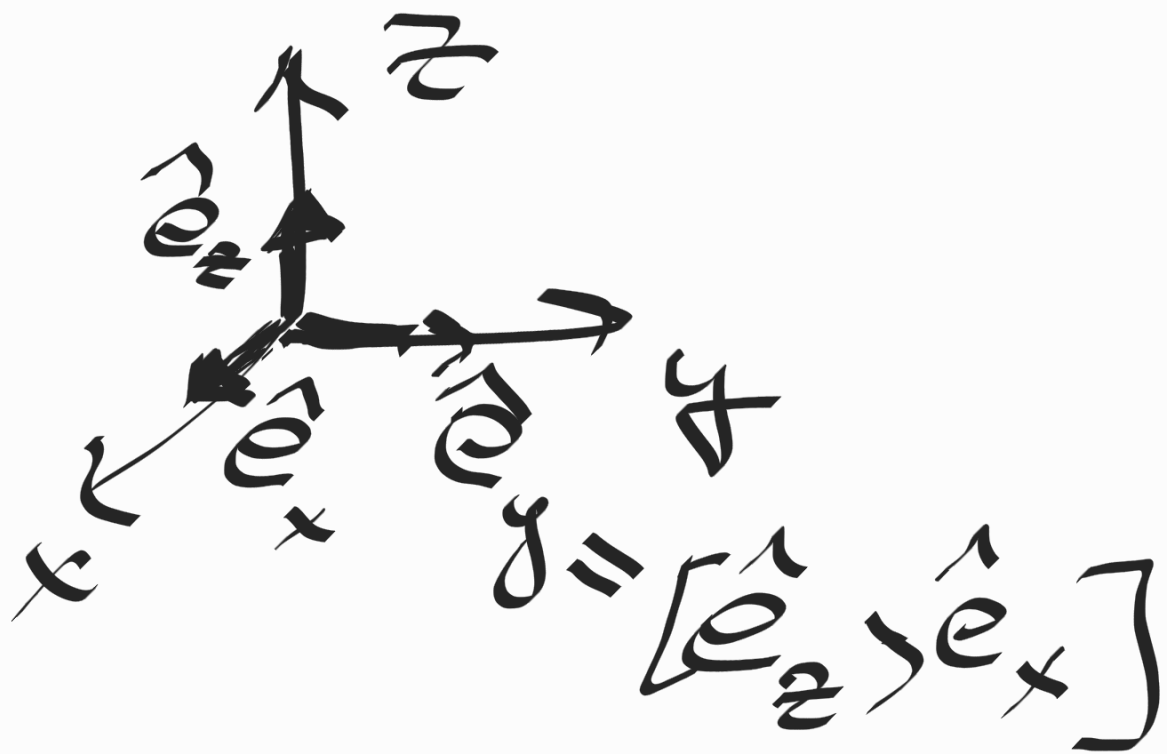
Аналогично:

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz = \quad (2)$$

$$= \iint_S p dy dz$$

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} dx dy dz = \quad (3)$$

$$= \iint_{y_1(z,x)}^{y_2(z,x)} dz dx \int_{y_1(z,x)}^{y_2(z,x)} dy \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$$



Сматываясь ввр-д  
(1), (2), (3)

получим ф-лу  
осторожного-Тайеса.

Пример :  
Вычисление интеграла  
Тайеса ;

$$A = \iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \langle \vec{r}, \vec{n} \rangle$$

$$\textcircled{II} \iint_S \frac{\langle \vec{r}, \vec{n} \rangle}{r^3} dS =$$

$$= \iint_S \frac{x}{r^3} dy dz + \frac{y}{r^3} dz dx + \frac{z}{r^3} dx dy$$

1)  $S$  ne oschabotoblaem  
 morye  $\vec{r} = 0$ .  $(0,0,0)$

$$P \equiv \frac{x}{z^3}, \quad Q \equiv \frac{y}{z^3}, \quad R \equiv \frac{z}{z^3}$$

$$(P, Q, R \in C^1(V))$$

т.е. удовлетворяют п-но

Демпфирования - Тейлора).

$$\neq \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{z^3} \right) = z^{-3} - 3z^{-4} \frac{x^2}{z} =$$

$$\left( z \equiv \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right)$$

$$= z^{-3} - 3 \frac{x^2}{z^5}; \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z^3} - 3 \frac{y^2}{z^5}; \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{z^3} - 3 \frac{z^2}{z^5}; \quad (6)$$



сложив вып-д  
(4), (5), (6):

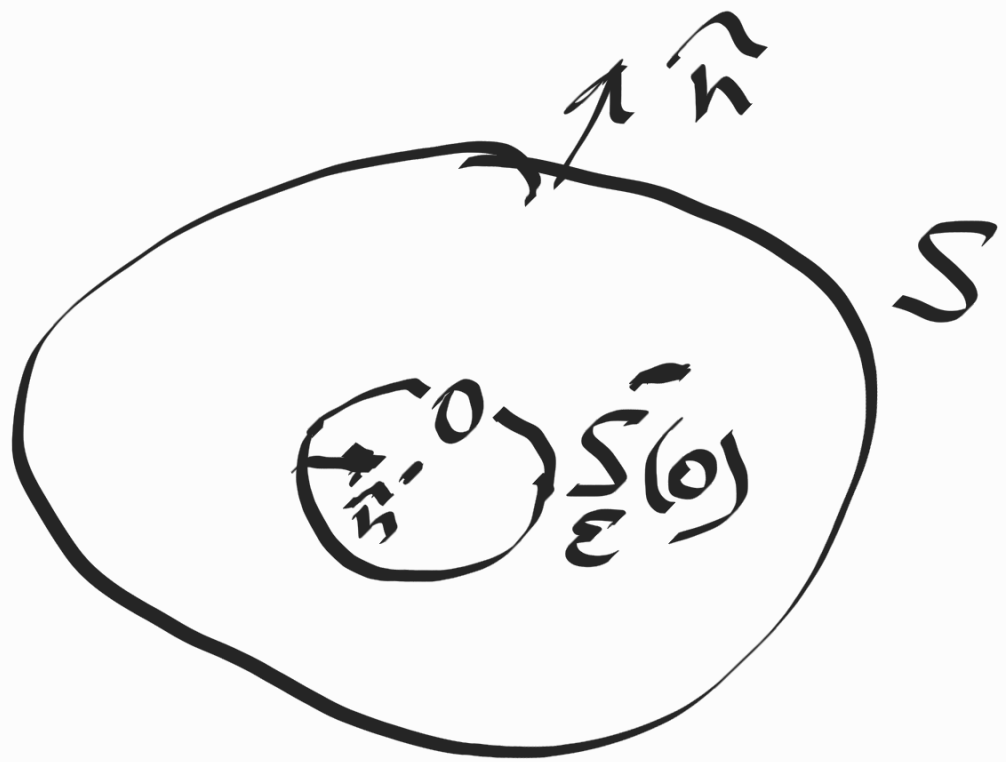
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0.$$

T.O.  $\iiint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{z}, \vec{n})}{z^2} dS = 0$   $\square$

e)  $\nabla$  выр-н, когда  
( $\cdot$ )  $\vec{z} = 0$  исключается

непрерывности  $S$ .

$\nabla \iiint_{S \cup S(\varepsilon)} \frac{\cos(\vec{z}, \vec{n})}{z^2} dS =$



$$= \iiint_V \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$\vec{V} = (V \setminus V_0)$$

$$= 0;$$

T.O.

$$\iiint_{V \setminus V_0} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS =$$

$$= - \iint_{S_{\epsilon}^{-}(0)} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS =$$

$$= \iint_{S_{\epsilon}^{+}(0)} \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS =$$

$$= \iint \frac{x}{r^3} dy dz + \frac{y}{r^3} dz dx +$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \epsilon^2$$

$$+ \frac{z}{r^3} dx dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \iint_{S_{\epsilon}^{+}(0)} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy =$$

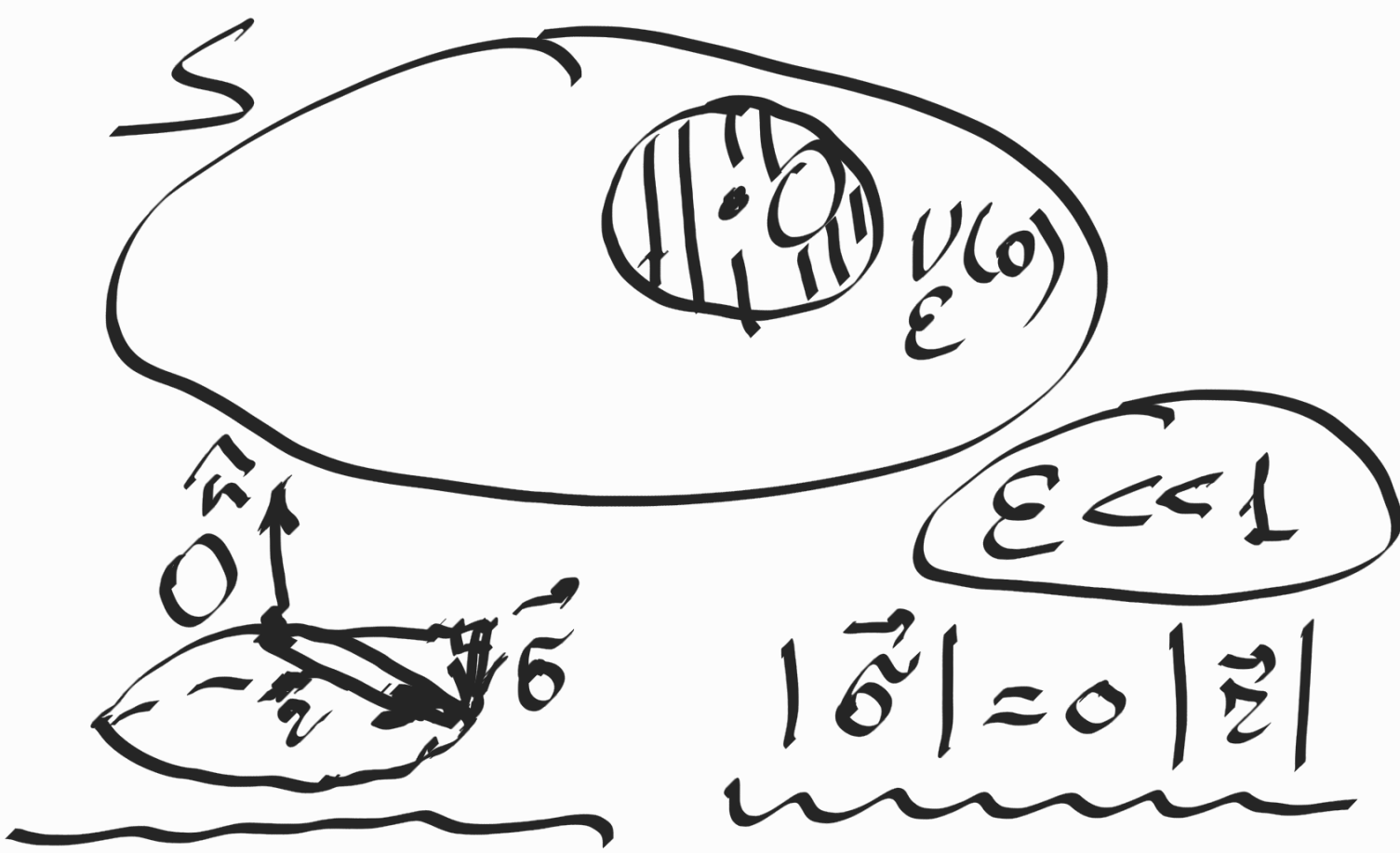
(исчислен на прошлой лекции)

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} 4\pi R^3 = 4\pi$$

$$R = \epsilon$$



3) ] сферической  
поверхности  
поверхности



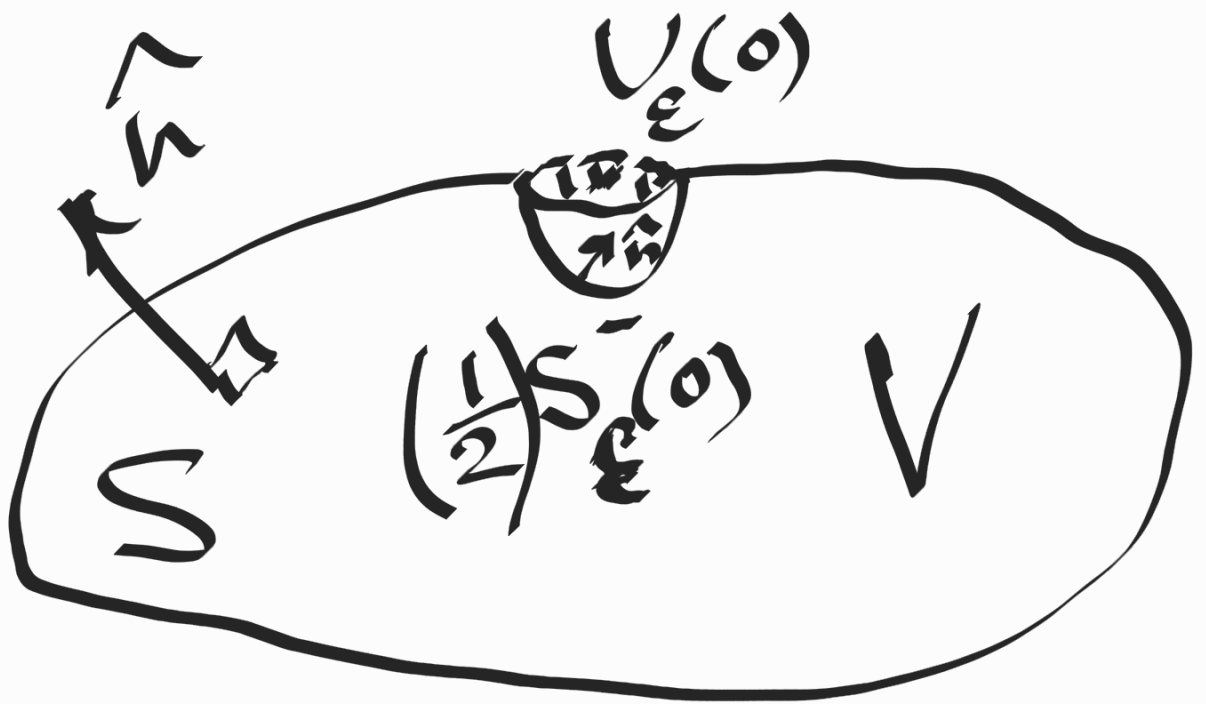
$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\vec{z}, \vec{n}) &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arcsin\left(\frac{|\vec{\delta}|}{|\vec{z}|}\right)\right) \\ &= \cos\frac{\pi}{2} \cos\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{|\vec{\delta}|}{|\vec{z}|}\right)\right) - \\ &\quad - \sin\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\arcsin\left(\frac{|\vec{\delta}|}{|\vec{z}|}\right)\right) = \\ &= -\frac{|\vec{\delta}|}{|\vec{z}|} = -\frac{z^{1+\delta}}{z} = O(z^\delta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{V(\varepsilon)} \frac{\cos(\vec{z}, \vec{n})}{z^2} dS =$$

$$\approx \iint_{\tilde{V}(\varepsilon)} \frac{e^{-z} z^\delta \cdot z \, dz \, d\varphi}{z^2} =$$

$$= C \int_0^\epsilon z^{\delta-1} dz \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

(необходимо, итд. в ср.  
одн-мн)



$$S = \partial V$$

$$\int_S \frac{\cos(\bar{z}, \bar{n})}{z^2} dS = 0$$

$$(S \setminus V_\epsilon(z_0)) \cup \left( \frac{1}{2} S_\epsilon^-(z_0) \right)$$

поверхности

$$\iint_S \frac{\cos(\vec{z}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS =$$

$$= \iint_{\frac{1}{2}S_\varepsilon^+(0)} \frac{\cos(\vec{z}, \vec{n})}{r^2} dS = 2\pi,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}S_\varepsilon^+(0)$$



## Формула Стокса

$\int_S$  - ориентированная  
поверхность

$S$  задана дифференциальными  
формулами от параметров

$\exists \Gamma = \partial S$  (грань  $S$ ),

$\exists P, Q, R \in C^1(V)$

адна  $V$  бинном ноб-тб  $S$ .

( $P, Q, R$  зогукн бокр-мн  $S$ )

Тогда:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz =$$

$$= \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz +$$

$$+ \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

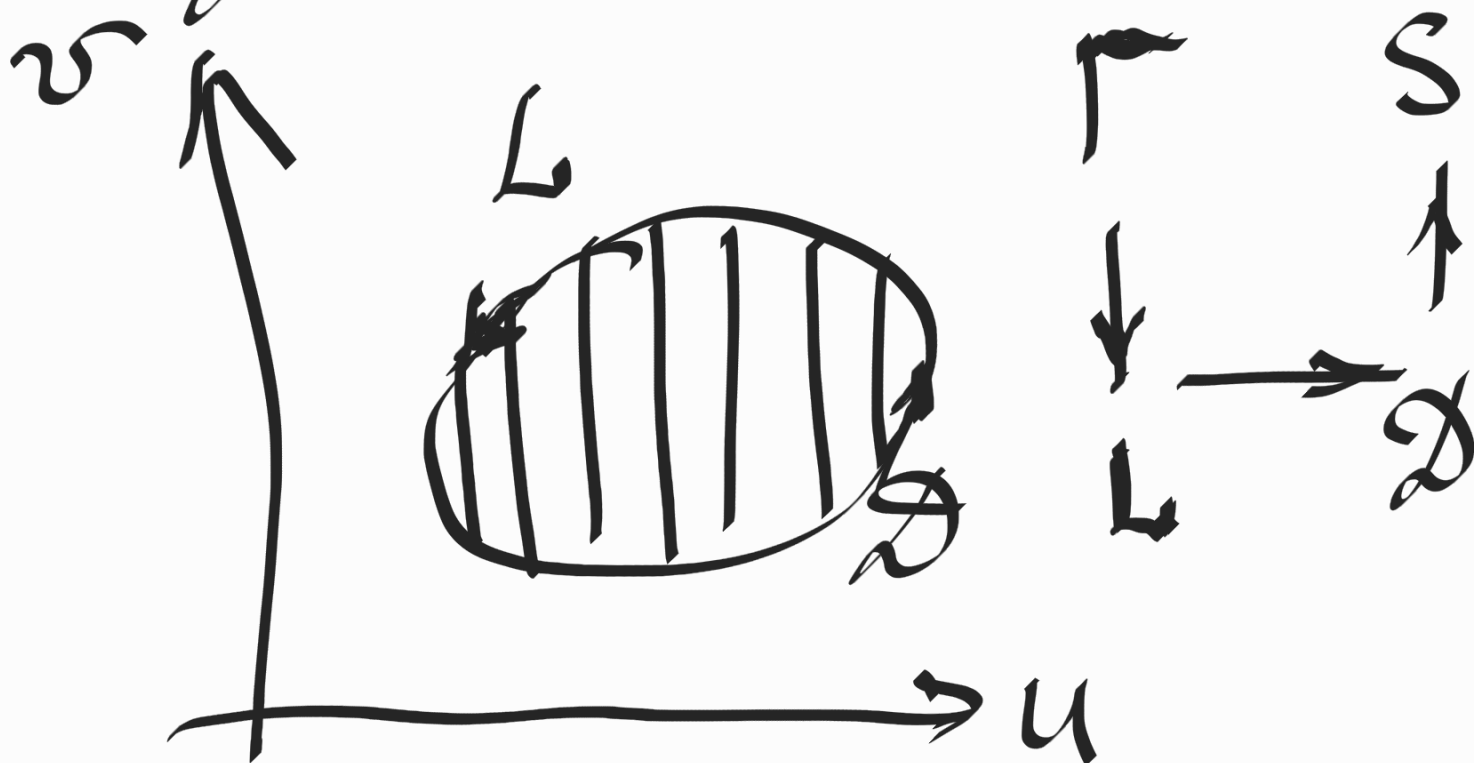


Доказ-во :

$$\star \theta: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}, (u, v) \in \mathcal{D}$$

$$\theta: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \cap \mathbb{R}^2 (S)$$

Параметризация поверхности  
с параметрами  $S$ .



$$\int_{\Gamma} P dx = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} P(\tilde{x}(t), \tilde{y}(t), \tilde{z}(t)) \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} dt$$

$$\begin{cases} u = u(t) \\ v = v(t) \end{cases}, \quad t \in [t_0, t_1]$$

$$(u, v) \in L$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= z(u(t), v(t)) = \tilde{z}(t) \\ x &= x(u(t), v(t)) = \tilde{x}(t) \\ y &= y(u(t), v(t)) = \tilde{y}(t) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int_{t_0}^{t_1} P(x(u(t), v(t)), y(u(t), v(t)), z(u(t), v(t))) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) dt =$$

$$= \int_L \tilde{P}(u, v) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv \right) =$$

$$= \int_L \left[ \tilde{P}(u, v) \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right] du + \left[ \tilde{P}(u, v) \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right] dv$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Fund. Thm.}}{=} \int \int_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( \tilde{P} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( \tilde{P} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \right] du dv$$

$$\stackrel{=} \int \int_D \left[ \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{P}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \tilde{P} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{P}}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \tilde{P} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v \partial u} \right) \right] du dv$$

$$+ \cancel{\rho \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial u \partial v}}$$

$$- \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} -$$

$$\cancel{\rho \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial v \partial u}} \Big] du dv =$$

$$= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) \right] du dv$$

$$= \iint_D \left[ - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} \frac{\partial(x, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \right] du dv$$

$$= \iiint_S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz dx - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dx dy =$$

$$= \oint_{\Gamma} p dx \quad (1)$$

Аналогично:

$$\oint_{\Gamma} Q dy = \iiint_S -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} dy dz + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy, \quad (2)$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} R dz = \iiint_S \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} dy dz - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} dz dx \quad (3)$$

Сумма (1), (2), (3),

Коллеги в-ну Стокса.