

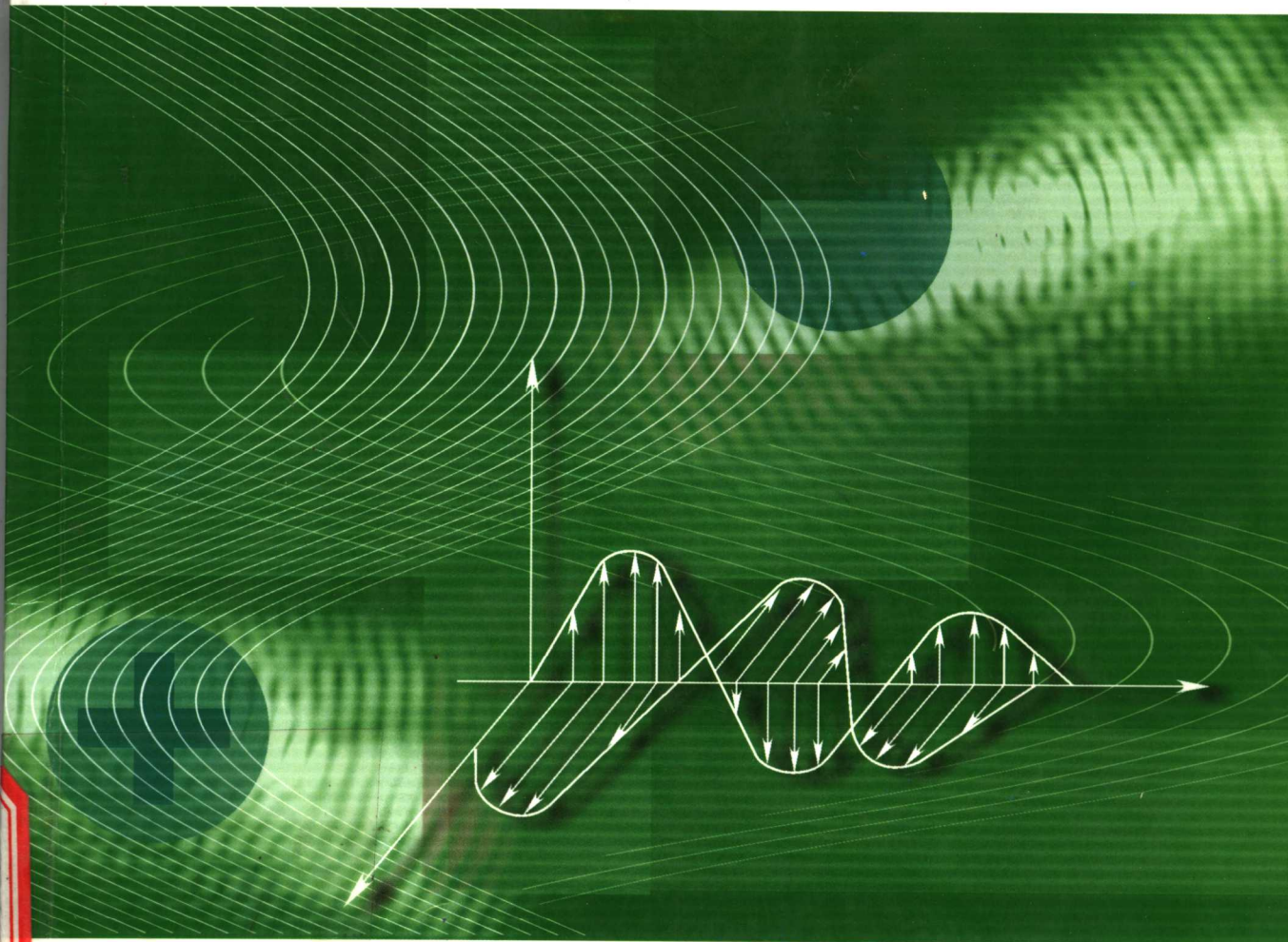
21世纪

高等学校电子信息类系列教材

《电磁场与电磁波》

学习指导

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第一章 矢量分析

一、基本内容与公式

1. 我们讨论的物理量若只有大小, 则它是一个标量函数, 该标量函数在某一空间区域内确定了该物理量的一个场, 该场称为标量场。若我们讨论的物理量既有大小又有方向, 则它是一个矢性函数, 该矢性函数在某一空间区域内确定了该物理量的一个场, 该场称为矢量场。矢量运算应满足矢量运算法则。

2. 标量函数 u 在某点沿 l 方向的变化率 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}$, 称为标量场 u 沿该方向的方向导数。标量场 u 在该点的梯度 $\text{grad} u = \nabla u$ 与方向导数的关系为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \nabla u \cdot l$$

标量场 u 的梯度是一个矢量, 它的大小和方向就是该点最大变化率的大小和方向。

在标量场 u 中, 具有相同 u 值的点构成一等值面。在等值面的法线方向上, u 值变化最快。因此, 梯度的方向也就是等值面的法线方向。

3. 矢量 A 穿过曲面 S 的通量为 $\Psi = \int_S A \cdot dS$ 。矢量 A 在某点的散度定义为

$$\text{div} A = \nabla \cdot A = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint_S A \cdot dS}{\Delta V}$$

它是一标量, 表示从该点散发的通量体密度, 描述了该点的通量源强度。其散度定理为

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \oint_S A \cdot dS$$

4. 矢量 A 沿闭合曲线 c 的线积分 $\oint_c A \cdot dl$, 称为矢量 A 沿该曲线的环量。矢量 A 在某点的旋度定义为

$$\text{rot} A = \nabla \times A = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\oint_c A \cdot dl \right]_{\text{max}}}{\Delta S}$$

它是一矢量, 其大小和方向是该点最大环量面密度的大小和此时的面元方向, 它描述旋涡源强度。其斯托克斯定理为

$$\int_S (\nabla \times A) \cdot dS = \oint_c A \cdot dl$$

5. 哈密顿微分算子 ∇ 是一个兼有矢量和微分运算作用的矢量运算符号。 $\nabla \cdot A$ 可看作两个矢量的标量积, $\nabla \times A$ 可看作两个矢量的矢量积。计算时, 先按矢量运算法则展开, 然后再做微分运算。 ∇u 可看作矢量与标量相乘。在直角坐标系中, 其 ∇ 算子可表示为

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e_z$$

在圆柱坐标系中, 其 ∇ 算子可表示为

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} e_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} e_\phi + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e_z$$

在球面坐标系中, ∇ 算子可表示为

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} e_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} e_\theta + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} e_\phi$$

6. 亥姆霍兹定理总结了矢量场共同的性质: 矢量场可由矢量场的散度和旋度唯一地确定; 矢量场的散度和旋度各对应矢量场中的一种源。所以分析矢量场时, 应从研究它的散度和旋度入手, 旋度方程和散度方程构成了矢量场的基本方程。

二、例题示范

例 1-1 求数量场 $\varphi = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ 通过点 $M(1, 2, 3)$ 的等值面方程。

解: 函数在点 $M(1, 2, 3)$ 处的值为

$$\varphi = \ln(1 + 4 + 9) = \ln 14$$

故通过点 $M(1, 2, 3)$ 的等值面为

$$\ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \ln 14$$

即

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$$

例 1-2 设

$$a = a_1 e_x + a_2 e_y + a_3 e_z, \quad r = x e_x + y e_y + z e_z$$

求矢量场 $b = a \times r$ 的矢量线。

解: 由矢量积的运算规则可得

$$b = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (a_2 z - a_3 y) e_x + (a_3 x - a_1 z) e_y + (a_1 y - a_2 x) e_z$$

则矢量线所满足的微分方程为

$$\frac{dx}{a_2 z - a_3 y} = \frac{dy}{a_3 x - a_1 z} = \frac{dz}{a_1 y - a_2 x}$$

将上式视为等比。设比值为 K , 并对分子分母分别乘上 a_1 、 a_2 、 a_3 及 x 、 y 、 z , 可得

$$\frac{d(a_1 x)}{a_1 a_2 z - a_1 a_3 y} = \frac{d(a_2 y)}{a_2 a_3 x - a_1 a_2 z} = \frac{d(a_3 z)}{a_1 a_3 y - a_2 a_3 x} = K \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{xdx}{x(a_2z - a_3y)} = \frac{ydy}{y(a_3x - a_1z)} = \frac{zdz}{z(a_1y - a_2x)} = K \quad (2)$$

由(1)、(2)式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d(a_1x) &= K(a_1a_2z - a_1a_3y) \\ d(a_2y) &= K(a_2a_3x - a_1a_2z) \\ d(a_3z) &= K(a_1a_3y - a_2a_3x) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} xdx &= K(a_2xz - a_3xy) \\ ydy &= K(a_3xy - a_1yz) \\ zdz &= K(a_1yz - a_2xz) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

对(3)、(4)式分别作和式, 可得

$$d(a_1x) + d(a_2y) + d(a_3z) = 0, \quad xdx + ydy + zdz = 0$$

即 $d(a_1x + a_2y + a_3z) = 0, \quad d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$

故所求向量线方程为

$$a_1x + a_2y + a_3z = C_1, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = C_2$$

C_1, C_2 为任意常数。

例 1-3 求函数 $\varphi = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$ 在点 $M(1, -2, -1)$ 处沿向量 $a = yze_x + xze_y + xye_z$ 方向的方向导数。

解: 向量 a 在 M 点处的值为

$$a|_M = 2e_z - e_y - 2e_x$$

其方向余弦为

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos\beta = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad \cos\gamma = -\frac{2}{3}$$

而

$$\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right|_M = 6xy|_M = -12$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \right|_M = (3x^2 - 3y^2z^2)|_M = 3 - 12 = -9$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z} \right|_M = -2y^3z|_M = -16$$

于是所求方向导数为

$$\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial l} \right|_M = \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial z}\cos\gamma \Big|_M = -12 \times \frac{2}{3} + 9 \times \frac{1}{3} + 16 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{17}{3}$$

例 1-4 求函数 $\varphi = 3x^2y - y^2$ 在点 $M(2, 3)$ 处沿曲线 $y = x^2 - 1$ 朝 x 增大一方的方向导数。

解: 函数 φ 在某点处沿某曲线的某一方向的方向导数等于函数 φ 在该点处沿同方向的切线方向的方向导数, 而曲线 $y = x^2 - 1$ 在点 M 处沿所取方向的切线斜率为

$$y'|_M = 2x|_M = 4$$

即 $\tan\alpha = 4$

其方向余弦

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}}, \quad \cos\beta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}}$$

而 $\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \right|_M = 6xy|_{(2,3)} = 36$

$$\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \right|_M = 3x^2 - 2y|_{(2,3)} = 6$$

于是所求的方向导数为

$$\left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial l} \right|_M = \left. \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} \cos\alpha + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y} \cos\beta \right|_M = 36 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} + 6 \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{17}}$$

例 1-5 求数量场 $\varphi = \frac{1}{r}$ 在过点 $M\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 的等值面上过该点的切平面方程。

解：数量场 $\varphi = \frac{1}{r}$ 的等值面方程为 $\frac{1}{r} = c$ ，即

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

并过点 $M\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 的等值面则为单位球面：

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

由于过点 M 的切平面的法线矢量 n 垂直于等值面，也就是该数量场在 M 点处的梯度，即

$$n = \nabla\varphi|_M = -\left. \frac{r}{r^3} \right|_M = -\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e_y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e_z \right)$$

所以，所求的切平面方程为

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(y - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(z - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 0$$

即 $x + y + z = \sqrt{3}$

例 1-6 如图 1-1 所示，设 P 为焦点在 A 、 B 处的某一椭圆上的任一点。试证明，直线 AP 、 BP 与椭圆在 P 点的切线所成之夹角相等。

证明：令 $R_1 = AP$ ， $R_2 = BP$ 分别代表由焦点 A 、 B 至 P 点的向量， T 为椭圆在 P 点的单位切向量。 R_1 与 T 的夹角为 α_1 ， R_2 与 $-T$ 的夹角为 α_2 。

根据椭圆的性质可知，该椭圆方程为 $R_1 + R_2 = C$ (C 为一常数)，则该椭圆的法向量 n 为

$$n = \nabla(R_1 + R_2)$$

显然 $n \cdot T = 0$ ，即

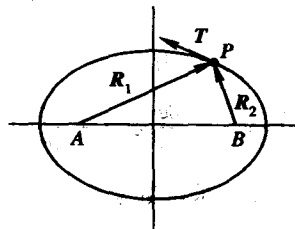


图 1-1

$$\nabla(R_1 + R_2) \cdot T = 0$$

或
由于

$$\nabla R_1 \cdot T = \nabla R_2 \cdot (-T)$$

$$\nabla R_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1} = R_1^0 \text{ (单位矢量)}$$

$$\nabla R_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_2} = R_2^0 \text{ (单位矢量)}$$

所以

$$\nabla R_1 \cdot T = \cos \alpha_1, \quad \nabla R_2 \cdot (-T) = \cos \alpha_2$$

即

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$$

该题的物理解释是：由椭圆的一个焦点发出的光线、电磁波或声波，会被椭圆反射后经过另一个焦点。 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ 表明，入射角等于反射角。

例 1-7 已知矢量场 $A = (axz + x^2)e_x + (by + xy^2)e_y + (z - z^2 + cxz - 2xyz)e_z$ ，试确定 a, b, c ，使得 A 成为一无源场。

解：要使矢量场 A 无源，则必要求 $\operatorname{div} A = 0$ ，即

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} A &= \nabla \cdot A = ax + 2x + b + 2xy + 1 - 2z + cx - 2xy \\ &= (a - 2)x + (2 + c)x + b + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

要使上式成立，必须有

$$a - 2 = 0, \quad 2 + c = 0, \quad b + 1 = 0$$

故

$$a = 2, \quad b = -1, \quad c = -2$$

此时

$$A = (2xz + x^2)e_x + (xy^2 - y)e_y + (x - z^2 - 2xz - 2xyz)e_z$$

例 1-8 如图 1-2 所示，设 S 为由柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 及平面 $z = 0$ 和 $z = h$ 围成的封闭曲面，求矢径 r 穿出 S 的柱面部分的通量。

解：设 S_1 和 S_2 为闭曲面 S 的顶部与底部的圆面，则所求的通量可用穿出闭曲面 S 的总通量减去穿出 S_1 和 S_2 面的通量求得，即

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= \oiint_S r \cdot dS - \iint_{S_1+S_2} r \cdot dS \\ &= \iiint_a^a \nabla \cdot r dV - \iint_{S_1} h dx dy + \iint_{S_2} 0 \cdot dx dy \\ &= \iiint_a^a 3 dV - \pi a^2 h + 0 \\ &= 3\pi a^2 h - \pi a^2 h \\ &= 2\pi a^2 h \end{aligned}$$

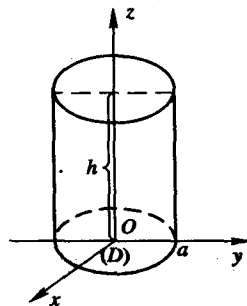


图 1-2

例 1-9 已知 $\varphi = 3x^2y$, $A = x^3yze_y + 3xy^2e_x$, 求 $\text{rot}(\varphi A)$ 。

解: $\text{rot}(\varphi A) = \nabla \times (\varphi A) = \varphi \nabla \times A + \nabla \varphi \times A$

而

$$\nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & x^3yz & 3xy^2 \end{vmatrix} = (6xy - x^3y)e_x - 3y^2e_y + 3x^2yze_z$$

$$\nabla \varphi \times A = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 6xy & 3x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x^3yz & 3xy^2 \end{vmatrix} = 9x^3y^2e_x - 18x^2y^3e_y + 6x^4y^2ze_z$$

所以

$$\nabla \times (\varphi A) = 3x^2y^2[(9x - x^3)e_x - 9ye_y + 5x^2ze_z]$$

例 1-10 证明矢量场

$$A = (y^2 + 2xz^2)e_x + (2xy - z)e_y + (2x^2z - y + 2z)e_z$$

证明: 若 A 为有势场, 则其源应是发散的, 而非涡旋源, 即

$$\text{rot} A = \nabla \times A = 0$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times A &= \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 + 2xz^2 & 2xy - z & 2x^2z - y + 2z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1 + 1)e_x - (4xz - 4xz)e_y + (2y - 2y)e_z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 A 为有势场。

由 $\nabla \times (\nabla \varphi) \equiv 0$ 可知, A 可表示成势函数 φ 的梯度, 即

$$A = -\nabla \varphi$$

由此可得如下三个方程:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -A_x = -(y^2 + 2xz^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -A_y = z - 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -A_z = -(2x^2z + 2z - y)$$

由第一个方程对 x 积分得

$$\varphi = -xy^2 - x^2z^2 + c(y, z) \quad (1)$$

其中 $c(y, z)$ 暂时是任意的。为了确定它，将上式对 y 求导得

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -2xy + \frac{\partial c(y, z)}{\partial y}$$

与第二个方程比较可得

$$c'_y(y, z) = z, \quad c(y, z) = yz + c(z)$$

代回(1)式可得

$$\varphi = -xy^2 - x^2z^2 + yz + c(z) \quad (2)$$

为确定 $c(z)$ ，将(2)式对 z 求导，并与第三个方程比较可得

$$c'_z(z) = -2z, \quad c(z) = -z^2 + c$$

故所求势函数为

$$\varphi = -xy^2 - x^2z^2 + yz - z^2 + c$$

并且

$$\mathbf{A} = -\nabla\varphi$$

例 1-11 试证明 $\mathbf{A} = yze_x + zxe_y + xye_z$ 为调和场，并求出场的势函数 φ (φ 也称为调和函数)。

证明：若矢量场 \mathbf{A} 中恒有 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$ 与 $\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0$ ，则该矢量场 \mathbf{A} 称为调和场。也就是说，调和场是指既无源又无旋的矢量场。

由 $\nabla \times (\nabla\varphi) \equiv 0$ 可知，调和场存在势函数 φ 满足

$$\mathbf{A} = -\nabla\varphi$$

又由于 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} \equiv 0$ ，即

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla\varphi) = \nabla^2\varphi = \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

可知，势函数 φ 还满足方程(1)，而方程(1)称为拉普拉斯方程。满足拉普拉斯方程的势函数 φ 也叫调和函数。而

$$\nabla^2 = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

称为拉普拉斯算子。

对于题目中给出的矢量 \mathbf{A} ，由于

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & zx & xy \end{vmatrix} = (x - x)\mathbf{e}_x - (y - y)\mathbf{e}_y + (z - z)\mathbf{e}_z \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$$

所以，矢量场 \mathbf{A} 为调和场。由于 $\mathbf{A} = -\nabla\varphi$ ，即

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -yz, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -xz, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -xy$$

解之有

$$\varphi = -xyz + c$$

又由于

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -yz, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = -xz, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -xy, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

即

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

所以 $\varphi = -xyz + c$ 即为所求调和函数。

三、习题及参考答案

1-1 矢径 $\mathbf{r} = xe_x + ye_y + ze_z$ 与各坐标轴正向的夹角为 α, β, γ 。请用坐标 (x, y, z) 来表示 α, β, γ ，并证明：

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

解：由于

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

所以

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^2} = 1$$

1-2 已知 $\mathbf{A} = e_x - 9e_y - e_z$, $\mathbf{B} = 2e_x - 4e_y + 3e_z$ ，求：

(1) $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$

(2) $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$

(3) $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$

(4) $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$

解：

(1) $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = 3e_x - 13e_y + 2e_z$

(2) $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} = -e_x - 5e_y - 4e_z$

(3) $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 + 36 - 3 = 35$

$$(4) A \times B = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 1 & -9 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -31e_x + 5e_y + 14e_z$$

1-3 已知 $A = e_x + be_y + ce_z$, $B = -e_x + 3e_y + 8e_z$, 若使 $A \perp B$ 及 $A \parallel B$, 则 b 和 c 各应为多少?

解:

(1) 若使 $A \perp B$, 则要求 $A \cdot B = 0$, 即

$$-1 + 3b + 8c = 0$$

$$3b + 8c - 1 = 0$$

满足该方程的全部 b, c 即为所求。

(2) 若使 $A \parallel B$, 则要求 $A \times B = 0$, 即

$$A \times B = \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ 1 & b & c \\ -1 & 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = (8b - 3c)e_x - (8 + c)e_y + (3 + b)e_z = 0$$

解之有

$$b = -3, c = -8$$

1-4 已知 $A = 12e_x + 9e_y + e_z$, $B = ae_x + be_y$, 若 $B \perp A$ 及 B 的模为 1, 试确定 a, b 。

解: 由于 $B \perp A$, $|B| = 1$, 即

$$A \cdot B = 12a + 9b = 0, \quad a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

解之有

$$a = \pm \frac{3}{5}, \quad b = \mp \frac{4}{5}$$

也就是

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{3}{5} \\ b = -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} a = -\frac{3}{5} \\ b = \frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

1-5 求函数 $\varphi = xy^2 + z^2 - xyz$ 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处沿方向角 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 的方向的方向导数。

解: 由于

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|_M = y^2 - yz \Big|_M = -1$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right|_M = 2xy - xz \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right|_M = 2z - xy \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 3$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} \right|_M = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \Big|_M = 1$$

1-6 求函数 $\varphi = xyz$ 在点 $(5, 1, 2)$ 处沿着点 $(5, 1, 2)$ 到点 $(9, 4, 19)$ 的方向的方向导数。

解：指定方向 l 的方向矢量为

$$l = (9 - 5)e_x + (4 - 1)e_y + (19 - 2)e_z = 4e_x + 3e_y + 17e_z$$

其单位矢量

$$l^* = \cos \alpha e_x + \cos \beta e_y + \cos \gamma e_z = \frac{4}{\sqrt{314}}e_x + \frac{3}{\sqrt{314}}e_y + \frac{17}{\sqrt{314}}e_z$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|_M = yz \Big|_{(5,1,2)} = 2, \quad \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right|_M = xz \Big|_M = 10, \quad \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right|_M = xy \Big|_M = 5$$

所求方向导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} \right|_M = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \cos \gamma = \nabla \varphi \cdot l^* = \frac{123}{\sqrt{314}}$$

1-7 已知 $\varphi = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$, 求在点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 和点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 处的梯度。

解：由于

$$\nabla \varphi = (2x + y + 3)e_x + (4y + x - 2)e_y + (6z - 6)e_z$$

所以

$$\nabla \varphi \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = 3e_x - 2e_y - 6e_z$$

$$\nabla \varphi \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = 6e_x + 3e_y$$

1-8 u, v 都是 x, y, z 的函数, u, v 各偏导数都存在且连续, 证明:

(1) $\text{grad}(u + v) = \text{grad}u + \text{grad}v$

(2) $\text{grad}(uv) = v \text{grad}u + u \text{grad}v$

(3) $\text{grad}(u^2) = 2u \text{grad}u$

证明:

(1) 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(u + v) &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) e_x + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) e_y + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) e_z \\ &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} e_z + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} e_z \\ &= \nabla u + \nabla v \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\text{grad}(u + v) = \text{grad}u + \text{grad}v$$

(2) 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla(uv) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uv)e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(uv)e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(uv)e_z \\ &= \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)e_x + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)e_y + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)e_z \\ &= v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}e_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}e_y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}e_z\right) + u\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}e_x + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}e_y + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}e_z\right) \\ &= v\nabla u + u\nabla v\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{grad}(uv) = v \mathbf{grad}u + u \mathbf{grad}v$$

(3) 由于

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla u^2 &= \frac{\partial(u^2)}{\partial x}e_x + \frac{\partial(u^2)}{\partial y}e_y + \frac{\partial(u^2)}{\partial z}e_z \\ &= 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}e_x + 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}e_y + 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}e_z \\ &= 2u\nabla u\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{grad}u^2 = 2u \mathbf{grad}u$$

1-9 证明:

$$(1) \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

$$(2) \nabla \cdot (\varphi \mathbf{A}) = \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \varphi$$

证明: 设

$$\mathbf{A} = A_x e_x + A_y e_y + A_z e_z$$

$$\mathbf{B} = B_x e_x + B_y e_y + B_z e_z$$

(1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}e_z\right) \cdot [(A_x + B_x)e_x + (A_y + B_y)e_y + (A_z + B_z)e_z] \\ &= \frac{\partial(A_x + B_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(A_y + B_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(A_z + B_z)}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial z} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}e_z\right) \cdot (A_x e_x + A_y e_y + A_z e_z) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}e_z\right) \cdot (B_x e_x + B_y e_y + B_z e_z) \\ &= \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

(2) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot (\varphi \mathbf{A}) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e_z \right) \cdot (\varphi A_x e_x + \varphi A_y e_y + \varphi A_z e_z) \\
 &= \frac{\partial(\varphi A_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\varphi A_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\varphi A_z)}{\partial z} \\
 &= \varphi \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + A_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \varphi \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + A_y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \varphi \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} + A_z \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \\
 &= \varphi \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} \right) + (A_x e_x + A_y e_y + A_z e_z) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} e_z \right) \\
 &= \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \varphi
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi \mathbf{A}) = \varphi \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \varphi$$

1-10 已知 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{e}_x + y\mathbf{e}_y + z\mathbf{e}_z$, $r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$, 试证:

(1) $\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right) = 0$

(2) $\nabla \cdot (r\mathbf{r}^n) = (n+3)r^n$

证明:

(1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e_z \right) \cdot \frac{x\mathbf{e}_x + y\mathbf{e}_y + z\mathbf{e}_z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} \\
 &= \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \right) = 0$$

(2) 因为

$$\nabla \cdot (r\mathbf{r}^n) = r^n \nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla r^n$$

而

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e_z \right) \cdot (x\mathbf{e}_x + y\mathbf{e}_y + z\mathbf{e}_z) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla r^n &= nr^{n-1} \nabla r = nr^{n-1} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} e_x + \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} e_y + \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} e_z \right) \\
 &= nr^{n-1} \left(\frac{x}{r} e_x + \frac{y}{r} e_y + \frac{z}{r} e_z \right) \\
 &= nr^{n-2} \mathbf{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \cdot (r\mathbf{r}^n) = 3r^n + nr^{n-2} \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} = (3+n)r^n$$

1-11 应用散度定理计算下述积分:

$$I = \oiint_S [xz^2\mathbf{e}_x + (x^2y - z^3)\mathbf{e}_y + (2xy + y^2z)\mathbf{e}_z] \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

S 是 $z=0$ 和 $z=(a^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{1/2}$ 所围成的半球区域的外表面。

解: 设

$$\mathbf{A} = xz^2\mathbf{e}_x + (x^2y - z^3)\mathbf{e}_y + (2xy + y^2z)\mathbf{e}_z$$

则由散度定理

$$\oiint_S \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} dV$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} dV = \iiint_V (x^2 + x^2 + y^2) dV = \iiint_V r^2 dV \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r^4 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^a r^4 dr \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \pi a^5 \end{aligned}$$

1-12 证明:

(1) $\nabla \times (c\mathbf{A}) = c\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ (c 为常数)

(2) $\nabla \times (\varphi\mathbf{A}) = \varphi\nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla\varphi \times \mathbf{A}$

证明: 设

$$\mathbf{A} = A_x\mathbf{e}_x + A_y\mathbf{e}_y + A_z\mathbf{e}_z$$

(1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (c\mathbf{A}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ cA_x & cA_y & cA_z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= c \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{e}_x - c \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{e}_y + c \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{e}_z \\ &= c \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = c\nabla \times \mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \times (c\mathbf{A}) = c\nabla \times \mathbf{A}$$

(2) 因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla \times (\varphi \mathbf{A}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \varphi A_x & \varphi A_y & \varphi A_z \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left[\frac{\partial(\varphi A_z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\varphi A_y)}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{e}_x - \left[\frac{\partial(\varphi A_x)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(\varphi A_z)}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{e}_y + \left[\frac{\partial(\varphi A_y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\varphi A_x)}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{e}_z \\
 &= \varphi \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{e}_x + \left(A_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - A_y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{e}_x - \varphi \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{e}_y \\
 &\quad - \left(A_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - A_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{e}_y + \varphi \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{e}_z + \left(A_y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - A_x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{e}_z \\
 &= \varphi \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = \varphi \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \varphi \times \mathbf{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \times (\varphi \mathbf{A}) = \varphi \nabla \times \mathbf{A} + \nabla \varphi \times \mathbf{A}$$

1-13 证明:

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{A} \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{B})$$

证明: 设

$$\mathbf{A} = A_x \mathbf{e}_x + A_y \mathbf{e}_y + A_z \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\mathbf{B} = B_x \mathbf{e}_x + B_y \mathbf{e}_y + B_z \mathbf{e}_z$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_x & \mathbf{e}_y & \mathbf{e}_z \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) \mathbf{e}_x - (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) \mathbf{e}_y + (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \mathbf{e}_z
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (A_y B_z - A_z B_y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (A_x B_z - A_z B_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (A_x B_y - A_y B_x) \\
 &= B_x \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - B_y \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + A_y \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} - A_x \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \left(B_x \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - B_x \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &\quad - \left(A_x \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - A_x \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} \right) + B_y \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - B_z \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} + A_x \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} - A_y \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \\
 &= B_x \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} \right) - B_y \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \right) + B_z \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &\quad - A_x \left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} \right) + A_y \left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \right) - A_z \left(\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} \right) \\
 &= (B_x \mathbf{e}_x + B_y \mathbf{e}_y + B_z \mathbf{e}_z) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{e}_x - \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{e}_z \right] \\
 &\quad - (A_x \mathbf{e}_x + A_y \mathbf{e}_y + A_z \mathbf{e}_z) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{e}_x - \left(\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{e}_z \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \times \mathbf{B}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \cdot (A \times B) = B \cdot \nabla \times A - A \cdot \nabla \times B$$

1-14 已知 $r = xe_x + ye_y + ze_z$, $r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$, 试证:

(1) $\nabla \times r = 0$

(2) $\nabla \times \left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = 0$

(3) $\nabla \times \left[\frac{r}{r} f(r)\right] = 0$ ($f(r)$ 是 r 的函数)

证明:

(1) 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times r &= \begin{vmatrix} e_x & e_y & e_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (0-0)e_x - (0-0)e_y + (0-0)e_z \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\nabla \times r = 0$$

(2) 根据 1-12 题(2) 可知

$$\nabla \times \left(\frac{r}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r} \nabla \times r + \nabla \frac{1}{r} \times r$$

而

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = \nabla \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right] = - \frac{xe_x + ye_y + ze_z}{(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^3} = - \frac{r}{r^3}$$

所以

$$\nabla \times \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \nabla \times r - \frac{1}{r^3} r \times r = 0$$

(3) 因为

$$\nabla \times \left[\frac{r}{r} f(r)\right] = \frac{f(r)}{r} \nabla \times r + \nabla \left(\frac{f(r)}{r}\right) \times r$$

而

$$\nabla \left(\frac{f(r)}{r}\right) = \frac{r \nabla f(r) - f(r) \nabla r}{r^2} = \frac{f'(r)}{r^2} r - \frac{f(r)}{r^3} r$$

所以

$$\nabla \times \left[\frac{r}{r} f(r)\right] = \frac{f(r)}{r} \nabla \times r + \frac{f'(r)}{r^2} r \times r - \frac{f(r)}{r^3} r \times r = 0$$

即

$$\nabla \times \left[\frac{r}{r} f(r) \right] = 0$$

1-15 设 $E(x, y, z, t)$ 和 $H(x, y, z, t)$ 是具有二阶连续偏导数的两个矢性函数, 它们又满足方程

$$\nabla \cdot E = 0, \quad \nabla \times E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot H = 0, \quad \nabla \times H = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

试证明 E 和 H 均满足

$$\nabla^2 A = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial t^2} \quad (A \text{ 等于 } E \text{ 或 } H)$$

证明: 设

$$E = E_x e_x + E_y e_y + E_z e_z, \quad H = H_x e_x + H_y e_y + H_z e_z$$

根据矢量恒等式 $\nabla \times \nabla \times E = \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla^2 E$, 即

$$\nabla^2 E = \nabla(\nabla \cdot E) - \nabla \times \nabla \times E$$

而

$$\nabla \cdot E = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla \times H = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2}$$

所以

$$\nabla^2 E = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2}$$

同理可得

$$\nabla^2 H = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial t^2}$$

1-16 试证明:

$$\nabla^2(uv) = u\nabla^2 v + v\nabla^2 u + 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla v$$

证明: 根据 1-8 题(2)的证明可知

$$\nabla(uv) = v\nabla u + u\nabla v$$

而

$$\nabla^2(uv) = \nabla \cdot \nabla(uv) = \nabla \cdot (v\nabla u) + \nabla \cdot (u\nabla v)$$

根据 1-9 题(2)的证明可知

$$\nabla \cdot (v\nabla u) = v\nabla \cdot \nabla u + \nabla v \cdot \nabla u = u\nabla^2 u + \nabla u \cdot \nabla v$$

$$\nabla \cdot (u\nabla v) = u\nabla \cdot \nabla v + \nabla v \cdot \nabla u = v\nabla^2 v + \nabla v \cdot \nabla u$$