

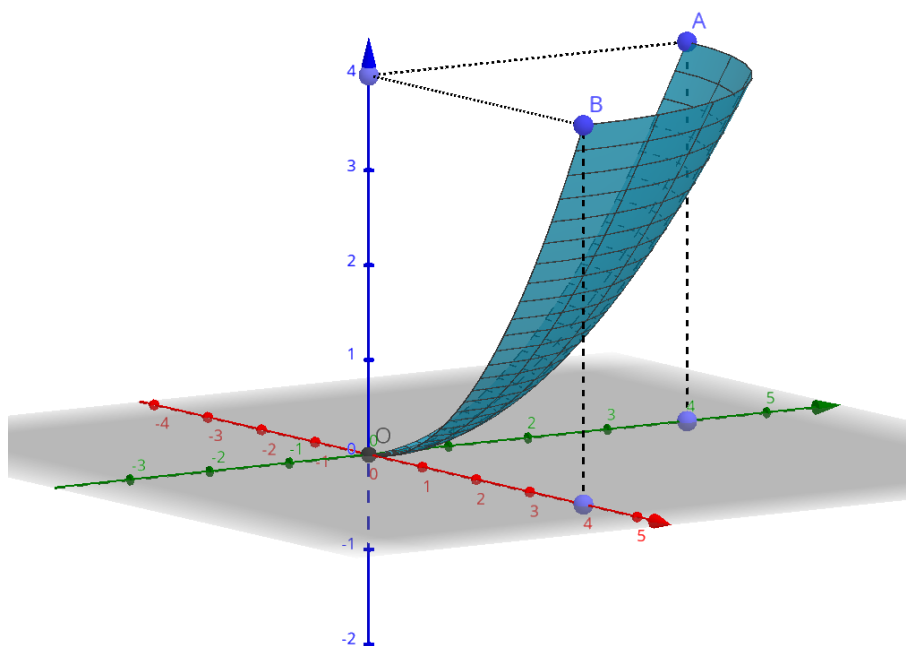
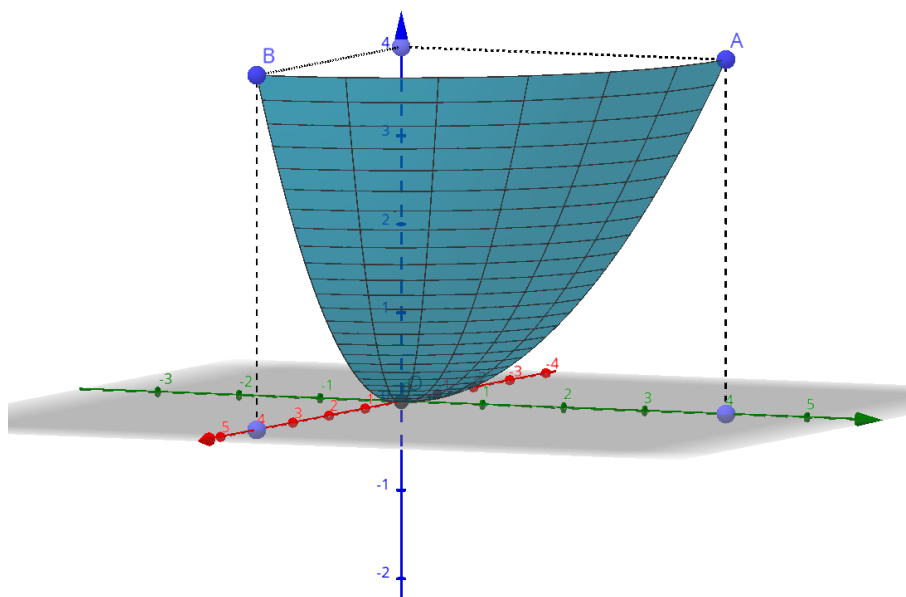
$$\Pi = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}, \quad A = \int_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (1)$$

Анчиков, №105

Найти циркуляцию вектора

$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ xy \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

по контуру, вырезаемому в первом октанте из параболоида $x^2 + y^2 = az$ плоскостями $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = a$ в положительном направлении относительно внешней нормали параболоида.

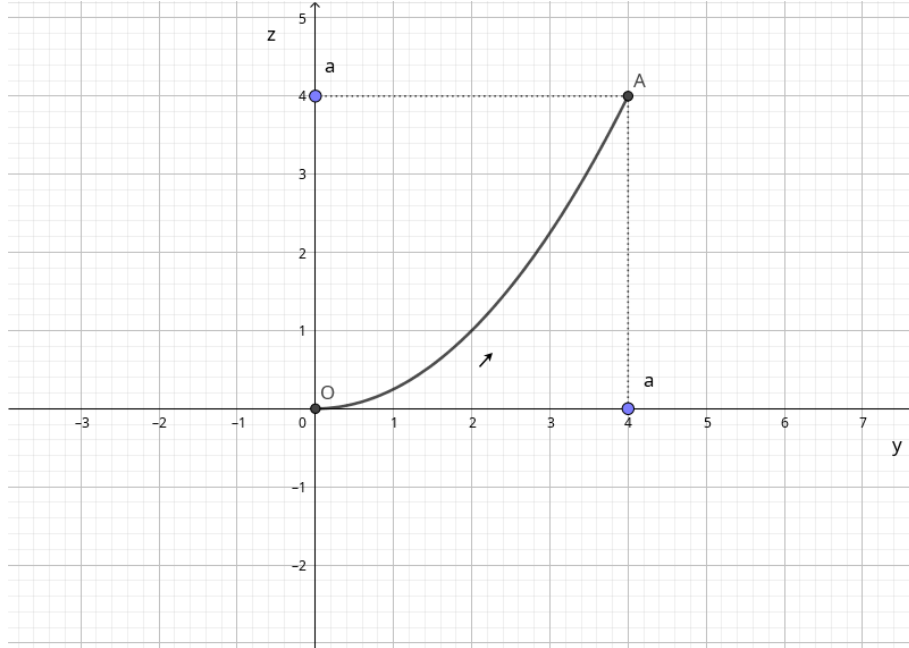


1 Решение в лоб

$$\Pi = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{OA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{BO} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad (3)$$

1.1 OA

$$x = 0, y^2 = az, z = \frac{y^2}{a}, 0 \leq y \leq a$$



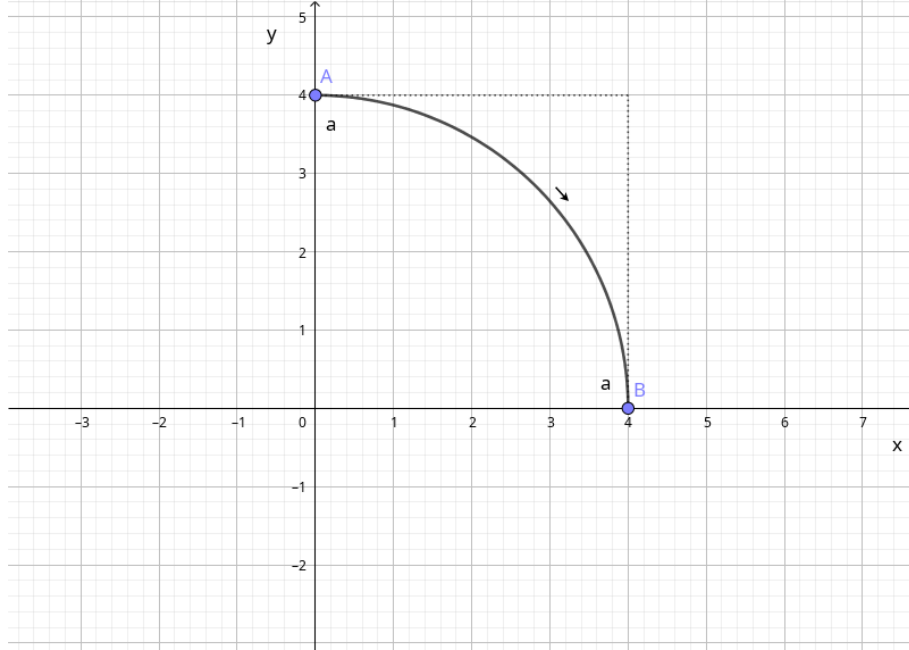
$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ 0 \\ y^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \\ \frac{y^2}{a} \end{pmatrix}, \quad d\vec{l} = \vec{r}'_y dy = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{2y}{a} \end{pmatrix} dy \quad (4)$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ 0 \\ y^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{2y}{a} \end{pmatrix} dy = \frac{2y^3}{a} dy \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{OA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^a \frac{2y^3}{a} dy = \frac{2y^4}{4a} \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^4}{2a} = \frac{a^3}{2}. \quad (6)$$

1.2 AB

$z = a, x^2 + y^2 = a^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$:



$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \varphi, \\ y = a \sin \varphi. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} : \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \sin t, \\ y = a \cos t. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ xy \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \cos^2 t \\ a^2 \sin t \cos t \\ a^2 \end{pmatrix} = a^2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 t \\ \sin t \cos t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \sin t \\ a \cos t \\ a \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{dl} = \vec{r}'_t dy = a \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dy \quad (11)$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{dl} = a^2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 t \\ \sin t \cos t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot a \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dy = a^3 (\cos^3 t - \sin^2 t \cos t) dt = a^3 (1 - 2 \sin^2 t) \cos t dt \quad (12)$$

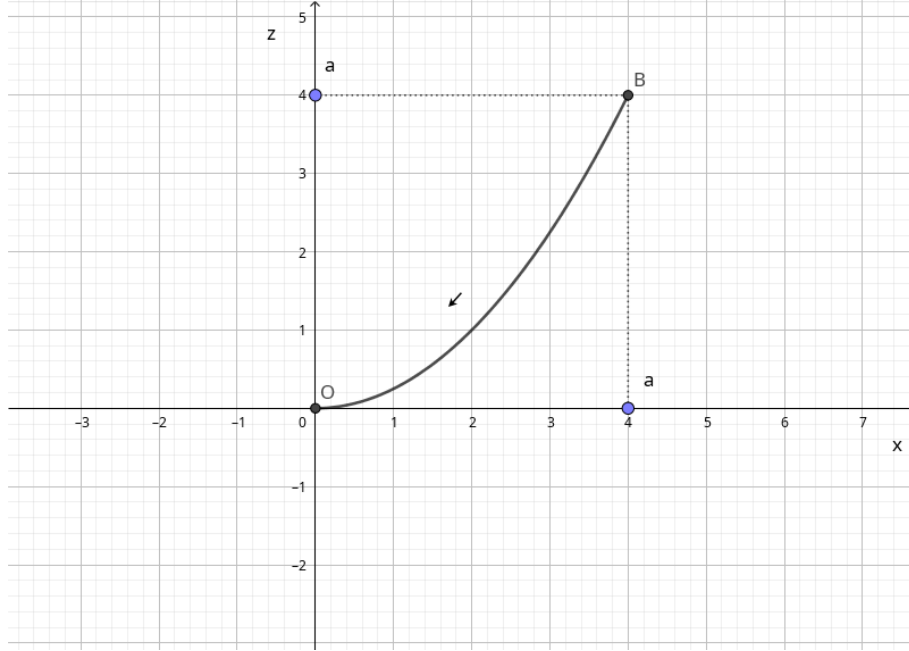
$$\int_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dl} = \int_0^{\pi/2} a^3 (1 - 2 \sin^2 t) \cos t dt = \quad (13)$$

$\sin t = s$

$$= a^3 \int_0^1 (1 - 2s^2) ds = a^3 \left(s - 2 \frac{s^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = a^3 \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{a^3}{3}.$$

1.3 ВО

$$y = 0, x^2 = az, z = \frac{x^2}{a}, 0 \leq x \leq a$$



$$x = a - t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq a, \quad z = \frac{(a-t)^2}{a} \quad (14)$$

$$\vec{F} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ xy \\ x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ (a-t)^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} a-t \\ 0 \\ \frac{(a-t)^2}{a} \end{pmatrix}, \quad d\vec{l} = \vec{r}'_t dt = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{2}{a}(a-t) \end{pmatrix} dt \quad (15)$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ (a-t)^2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{2}{a}(a-t) \end{pmatrix} dt = -\frac{2}{a}(a-t)^3 dt \quad (16)$$

$$\int_{OA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^a -\frac{2}{a}(a-t)^3 dt = \frac{2}{a} \frac{(a-t)^4}{4} \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{a} \left[0 - \frac{(a)^4}{4} \right] = -\frac{a^3}{2}. \quad (17)$$

Итого

$$\Pi = \int_{OA} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{BO} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{2} = \frac{a^3}{3}. \quad (18)$$

2 Решение через формулу Стокса

$$\Pi = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_S \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi, \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi; \end{cases} \quad az = x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2, \quad (20)$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq a \quad (21)$$

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \varphi \\ \rho \sin \varphi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{a} \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{r}'_\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi \\ \frac{2\rho}{a} \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{r}'_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -\rho \sin \varphi \\ \rho \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$d\vec{S} = [\vec{r}'_\varphi \times \vec{r}'_\rho] d\varphi d\rho = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & -\rho \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \\ \vec{j} & \rho \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ \vec{k} & 0 & \frac{2\rho}{a} \end{vmatrix} d\varphi d\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\rho^2}{a} \cos \varphi \\ \frac{2\rho^2}{a} \sin \varphi \\ -\rho \end{pmatrix} d\varphi d\rho \quad (23)$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & y^2 \\ \vec{j} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & xy \\ \vec{k} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & x^2 + y^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ -2x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\rho \sin \varphi \\ -2\rho \cos \varphi \\ -\rho \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dS} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2\rho \sin \varphi \\ -2\rho \cos \varphi \\ -\rho \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\rho^2}{a} \cos \varphi \\ \frac{2\rho^2}{a} \sin \varphi \\ -\rho \end{pmatrix} d\varphi d\rho = \\ &= \left[\cancel{2\rho \sin \varphi \frac{2\rho^2}{a} \cos \varphi} - \cancel{2\rho \cos \varphi \frac{2\rho^2}{a} \sin \varphi} + \rho^2 \sin \varphi \right] d\varphi d\rho = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\rho \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= \iint \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dS} = \int_0^a d\rho \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \rho^2 \sin \varphi = \int_0^a \rho^2 d\rho \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi d\varphi = \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \right|_0^a \cdot (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} [0 - (-1)] = \frac{a^3}{3}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$