

年級：_____ 姓名：_____ 學號：_____

國立台灣海洋大學河海工程學系 2004 工程數學（三）第一次大考模擬考解答

1. $\oint_C \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} ds = ?$ where $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$ (10%)

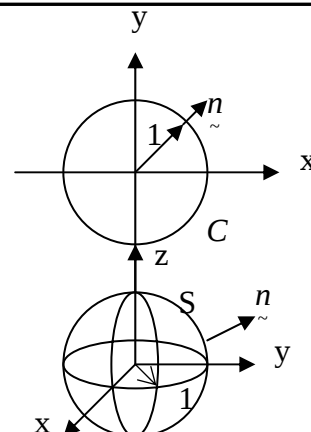
$$\oint_C \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_C \nabla \cdot \vec{r} dA = 2A = 2\pi$$

2. $\iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = ?$ where $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ (10%)

$$\iint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{r} dV = \iiint_V 3 dV = 3V = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = 4\pi$$

3. Fill in the Table (30%)

	1-D	2-D	3-D
r	$\sqrt{x^2}$	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$	$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$
$\vec{r}$	$x\vec{i}$	$x\vec{i} + y\vec{j}$	$x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$
∇r	r/r	r/r	r/r
$\nabla \cdot \vec{r}$	1	2	3
$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{r})$	0	0	0
$\nabla \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$	$\frac{2}{ x ^3}$	$\frac{1}{r^3}$	0
$\nabla \times (\nabla r)$	0	0	0



4. Explain why Green's theorem can be special case of Gauss theorem and Stokes' theorem. (20%)

Green's $\oint Pdx + Qdy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dA$, Gauss $\oint \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint \nabla \cdot \vec{v} dxdy$ $\vec{v} = (Q, -P)$,

Stokes' $\oint \vec{v} \cdot \vec{t} ds = \iint \nabla \times \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dA$ $\vec{v} = (P, Q)$

5. $\oint_C \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy = ?$ (30%)

Case 1 $x = \cos \theta$ $y = \sin \theta$

$$\oint_C \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy = \oint \cos \theta (\sin \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = 0$$

Case 2 $x = \cos \theta + 4$ $y = \sin \theta$

$$\oint_C \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy = \oint \frac{-4 \sin \theta}{17 + 8 \cos \theta} d\theta = 0$$

