

§ Divergence

在[向量場的微積分]中，散度、梯度、旋度 合併為 Stokes 定理。

在流形上座標變換並不容易。怎樣把 \mathbb{R}^3 中的微積分搬到黎曼幾何，需一點手段。

1. \mathbb{R}^3 中，通量對體積的變化率

$$(1) \text{ 向量場 } E, \operatorname{div} E = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta V} \iint_S E \cdot \vec{n} dS = \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z}$$

靜電場 E $\operatorname{div} E = 4\pi\rho$ ， ρ 是電荷密度

$$\text{散度定理 } \iint_S E \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} E dV$$

(2) Differential form， Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中的有界區域

$$\omega = P dy \wedge dz + Q dz \wedge dx + R dx \wedge dy$$

則 $d\omega = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$ 稱為 divergence。

(3) 在黎曼流形上向量場 W ， $A_w: X \rightarrow \nabla_x W$ ， ∇ 是 Levi-Civita connection

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} W &= \operatorname{tr} A_w = \frac{n}{\omega_{n-1}} \int_{S^{n-1}} \langle A_w X, X \rangle dS = \frac{n}{\omega_{n-1}} \int_{S^{n-1}} X \langle W, X \rangle dS \\ &= \frac{n}{\omega_{n-1}} \int_{S^{n-1}} \langle A(X), X \rangle d, \omega_{n-1} \text{ 是 } n-1 \text{ 維球體積。} \end{aligned}$$

2. 散度定理

$$(1) \text{ 即 } \int_{\partial\Omega} \omega = \int_{\Omega} d\omega$$

$$(2) \text{ 向量形式 } \iint_{\Omega} E \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} E dV$$

$$(3) \text{ 黎曼流形上的散度定理 } \int_{\partial\Omega} \langle W, \nu \rangle dS = \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div} W) dW$$

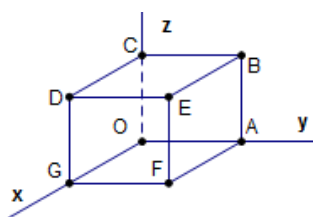
ν 是 $\partial\Omega$ 上朝外的單位法向量 [大域微分幾何] p. 335

3. ρ 是電荷密度 $J = \rho V$ 是電流密度

$$\text{連續方程式 } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot J = 0$$

$$\text{擴散方程式 } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = k \nabla^2 \rho$$

例1. 面積分



$$A = [2x - z, x^2y, -xz^2]$$

$$S_1: DEFG, \quad \vec{n} = (1, 0, 0), \quad x=1,$$

$$\iint_{S_1} \vec{n} \cdot A dS = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2-z) dy dz = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S_2: ABCO, \quad \iint_{S_2} \vec{n} \cdot A dS = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 z dy dz = \frac{1}{2}$$

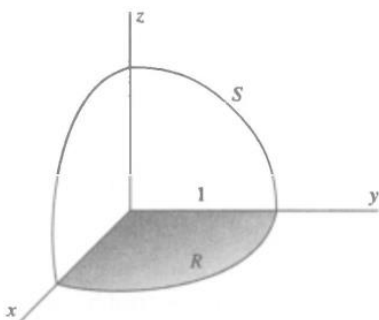
$$\text{六個面積分加起來... } \iint_S \vec{n} \cdot A dS = \frac{11}{6}$$

$$\text{By Divergence 定理, } \iint_S \vec{n} \cdot A dS = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot A dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x - z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-xz^2) = 2 + x^2 - 2xz$$

$$\iiint_V \nabla \cdot A dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2 + x^2 - 2xz) dx dy dz = \frac{11}{6}$$

例2. 面積分



S : 球心在原點, 半徑=1 的 $\frac{1}{8}$ 球面

$$\text{求 } \iint_S z^2 dS =$$

$$X(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2})$$

$$X_x = (1, 0, -\frac{x}{z}), \quad X_y = (0, 1, -\frac{y}{z})$$

$$E = X_x \cdot X_x = \frac{x^2 + z^2}{z^2}, \quad F = X_x \cdot X_y = \frac{xy}{z^2}, \quad G = X_y \cdot X_y = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{z^2}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{z} dx dy$$

$$\iint_S z^2 dS = \iint_R z dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1 - r^2} dr d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \text{let } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Let } \vec{F} = (0, 0, z), \quad \vec{n} = (x, y, z), \quad \text{div} F = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} = 1$$

$$\text{Then } \iint_S z^2 dS = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V dV = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

§ Divergence of vector field X is given by $divX = tr(\nabla X)$

In coordinates this is $divX = dx^i (\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} X)$

And w.r.t. an orthonormal basis $divX = g(\nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} X, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i})$

Now $A_W : X \rightarrow \nabla_X W$, S^{n-1} 是單位球, $|X|=1$

驗證 $tr(A) = \frac{n}{\omega_{n-1} S^{n-1}} \int \langle A(X), X \rangle dS$ [大域微分幾何 p.280]

例3. $W=(x+2y, 4x+3y)$ 求 $div W =$

$$X = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), W(X) = (\cos \theta + 2 \sin \theta, 3 \cos \theta + 4 \sin \theta)$$

則 $\langle W(X), X \rangle = \cos^2 \theta + 6 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta$, $\omega_1 = 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n}{\omega_{n-1} S^{n-1}} \int \langle W(X), X \rangle dS &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta + 6 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 3 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1+3}{2} \right) \times 2\pi = 4 = divW \end{aligned}$$

假設在 $n=2$ 的情況下

$$\nabla_X Y = \sum_i (XY^i - \Gamma_{jk}^i X^j Y^k) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$$

$$W=(x+2y, 4x+3y), X=(u, v) = u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_X W &= \sum_i XW^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = (u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y})(x+2y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y})(4x+3y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ &= (u+2v) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (4u+3v) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = A_W \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } A_W = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{大域微分幾何 p.281}]$$

$$divW = tr(\nabla W)$$

$$\nabla \cdot W = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x+2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(4x+3y) = 1+3=4$$

即 $divW \Big|_{(0,0)} = \frac{2}{2\pi} \iint_V \nabla \cdot W dV = \frac{1}{\pi} \times 4 \times \iint_V dV = 4$, 其中 V 是單位圓。

$$\text{即 } divW \Big|_{(0,0)} = tr(A) = 4$$

註：

1. 須繞路的原因是一般而言 Manifold 上 $\Gamma_{ij}^k \neq 0$

在[大域微分幾何]p.281 最後一行說，這積分式表示散度有平均的概念
在[divergence03]中提到 Henstock-Kurzweil 積分。

Laplacian $\Delta f = \sum_i \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}$ ，在 Manifold 上 Δ 在座標變換上不順暢，因此考慮

$$\Delta := \text{div}(\text{grad})$$

在 Manifold M 上 $\text{grad } f$ 是一個向量場，用黎曼度量作內積
 $\langle \text{grad } f(x), v \rangle = df(v)$

Div 的定義是由 $L_X(dV) = (\text{div} X)dV$ 定義 $\text{div } X$ ，

其中 L_X 是 Lie derivative， $dV = dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^n$ 是 volume element

當然，就上文 divergence 的另一種定義是 $\text{div} X = \text{tr}(\nabla X)$

在流形上 Laplacian $f := \text{div}(\text{grad } f)$

§ Maxwell 方程

$$\nabla \cdot E = 4\pi\rho$$

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

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \times B = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \frac{4\pi}{c} J$$

§ Covariant divergence of V^μ [Spacetime and Geometry] p.101

$$\nabla_\mu V^\mu = \partial_\mu V^\mu + \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\mu V^\lambda$$

$$\text{可證得 } \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \partial_\lambda \sqrt{|g|} \text{ , } \therefore \nabla_\mu V^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \partial_\mu (\sqrt{|g|} V^\mu)$$