

## § 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 在黎曼流形上向量場  $W$ ， $A_w : X \rightarrow \nabla_X W$ ， $\nabla$  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

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

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

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

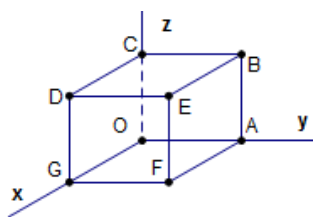
$\nu$  是  $\partial\Omega$  上朝外的單位法向量 [大域微分幾何] p. 335

### 3. $\rho$ 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



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

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

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

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

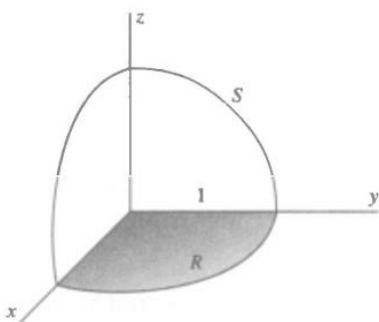
$$\text{六個面積分加起來... } \iint_S \vec{n} \cdot A dS = \frac{11}{6}$$

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

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

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

## 例2. 面積分



$S$ : 球心在原點, 半徑=1 的  $\frac{1}{8}$  球面

$$\text{求 } \iint_S z^2 dS =$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ Divergence of vector field  $X$  is given by  $\text{div}X = \text{tr}(\nabla X)$

In coordinates this is  $\text{div}X = dx^i \left( \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} X \right)$

And with respect to an orthonormal basis  $\text{div}X = g \left( \nabla_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}} X, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \right)$

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

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

例3.  $W=(x+2y, 4x+3y)$  求  $\text{div} W=$

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

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

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

假設在  $n=2$  的情況下

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

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

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

$$\text{所以 } A_W = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

[大域微分幾何 p.281]

$$\text{div}W = \text{tr}(\nabla W)$$

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

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

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

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

Laplacian  $\Delta f = \sum_i \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}$ ，在 Manifold 上  $\Delta$  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

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

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

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

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

[Spacetime and Geometry] p.101

§ Covariant divergence of  $V^\mu$

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

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