

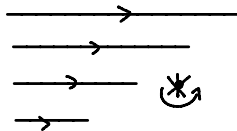
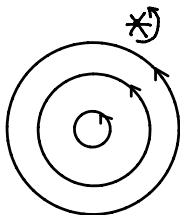
Stoke's Theorem & Divergence Theorem

Petchara Pattarakijwanich

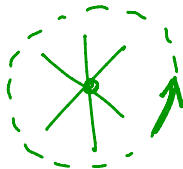
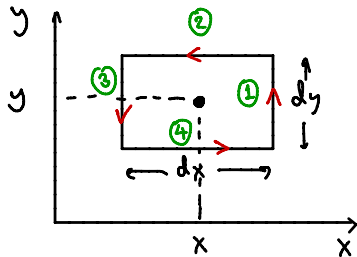
SCPY205, 3 December 2020

Stoke's Theorem

$$\text{Curl } \vec{v} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v} = \text{curl } \vec{v}$$



Circulation $= \oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r}$ รอบพื้นที่นี้



$$\oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = v_{y,1} dy \text{ (green circle)} - v_{x,2} dx \text{ (green circle)} - v_{y,3} dy + v_{x,4} dx$$

$d\vec{r} = -dx \hat{i} - dy \hat{j}$

$$\oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = v_{y,1} dy - v_{x,2} dx - v_{y,3} dy + v_{x,4} dx$$

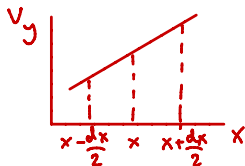
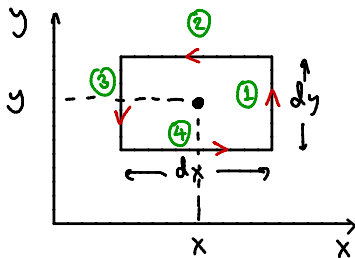
$$\begin{aligned} v_{y,1} &= v_y \left(x + \frac{dx}{2}, y \right) \\ &= v_y(x, y) + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{y,1} = v_y \oplus \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} dx$$

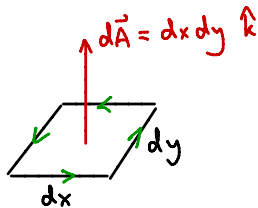
$$v_{x,2} = v_x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} dy$$

$$v_{y,3} = v_y \ominus \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} dx$$

$$v_{x,4} = v_x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} dy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} &= v_{y,1} dy - v_{x,2} dx - v_{y,3} dy + v_{x,4} dx \\
&= \left(v_y + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} dx \right) dy - \left(v_x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} dy \right) dx \\
&\quad - \left(v_y - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} dx \right) dy + \left(v_x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} dy \right) dx \\
&= \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} dx dy - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} dx dy \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\
&= (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v})_z dx dy \\
&= (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{A}
\end{aligned}$$

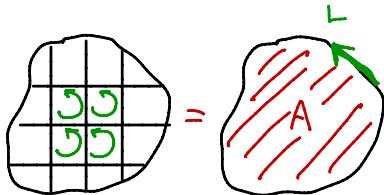
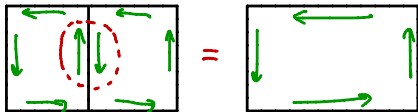


$$\sum \oint \underbrace{\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r}}_{\text{รอบพท. เวก}} = \sum (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$\uparrow$
 พท. เวก
 ที่วนรอบเวกเตอร์

$$\oint_L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

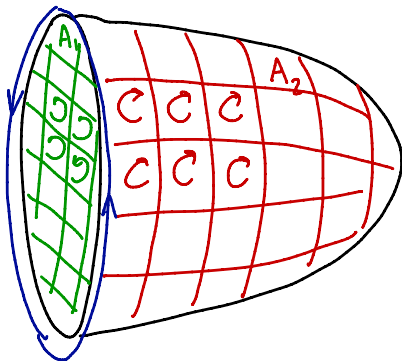
$\uparrow$ path รอบ A
 $\uparrow$ พท. เวก



$$\oint_L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

↑
L ဆိုသည်မှာ A

Stoke's theorem



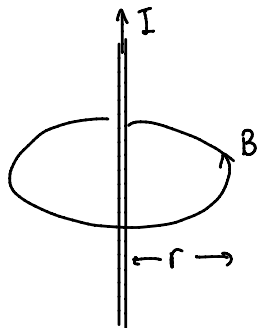
$$\oint_L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

↑
เส้นกับขอบ

↑
เส้นกับตัวนี้

(นี่ถ้าจะใส่กับทุกพื้นที่ ที่ขอบเส้นปิด)

ตัวอย่าง Ampere's Law



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 I_{\text{enclosed}}$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$\vec{J}$ = current density

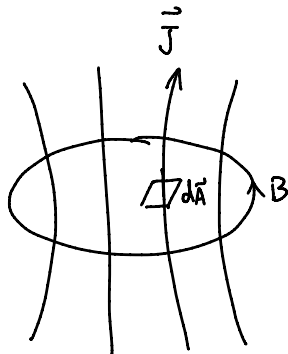
$$\Rightarrow dI = \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$I_{\text{enclosed}} = \int_{\text{sur } A} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A \mu_0 \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_A \mu_0 \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}$$



[Integral Form]



[Differential Form]

[displacement current]

ตัวอย่าง Faraday's Law

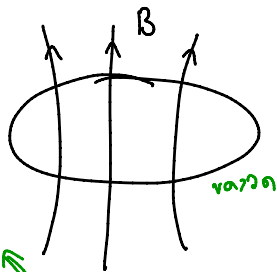
$$\text{emf} = - \frac{\partial \Phi_B}{\partial t}$$

$$\oint_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\int_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} \right]$$

$\swarrow$ L คือ A

$$\int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E}) \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_A \left(- \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

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



$\swarrow$ [Integral Form]

$\nwarrow$ [Differential Form]

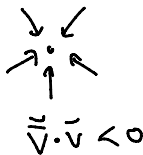
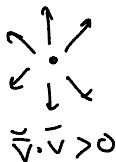
ตัวอย่าง Conservative Field

- $\int_A^B \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \phi(B) - \phi(A)$ ใกล้เคียงกับเส้นทาง
- $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$
- $\vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \phi$
- $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = 0$

$$\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 = \int (\underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}}_{=0}) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

Divergence Theorem

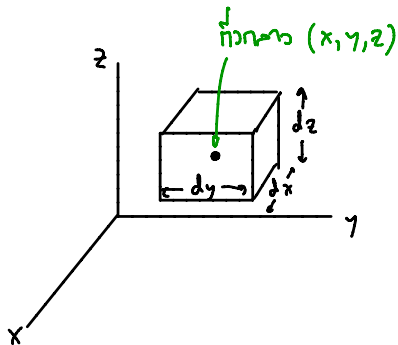
Divergence $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}$ วัดการพุ่งออกพุ่งเข้า



คำนวณ Flux รอบๆจุด

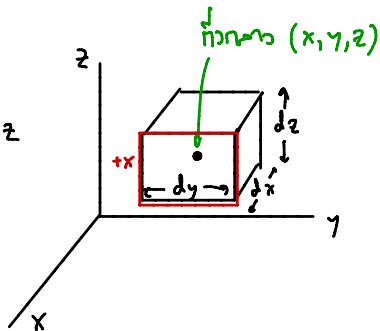
$$\Phi = \oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \Phi_{(+x)} + \Phi_{(-x)} \\ &\quad + \Phi_{(+y)} + \Phi_{(-y)} \\ &\quad + \Phi_{(+z)} + \Phi_{(-z)}\end{aligned}$$



$$d\vec{A} = dydz \hat{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{(+x)} &= V_x\left(x + \frac{dx}{2}, y, z\right) dy dz \\ &= \left[V_x(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} \right] dy dz \\ &= \left(V_x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} dx \right) dy dz\end{aligned}$$



$$\Phi_{(-x)} = -V_x\left(x - \frac{dx}{2}, y, z\right) dy dz$$

$$d\vec{A} = dydz (-\hat{i})$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= -\left(V_x(x, y, z) - \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} \right) dy dz \\ &= -\left(V_x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} dx \right) dy dz\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{(+x)} + \Phi_{(-x)} = \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$

$$\Phi_{(+y)} + \Phi_{(-y)} = \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} dx dy dz$$

$$\Phi_{(+z)} + \Phi_{(-z)} = \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

$$\Phi = \oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

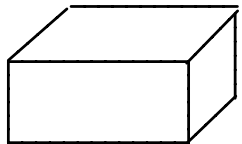
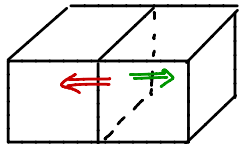
$\uparrow$
 volume element

$$= \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} dV \quad \leftarrow dV = dx dy dz$$

$$\sum \oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A} = \sum \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} dV$$

$\uparrow$ surface element
 $\uparrow$ volume element

$$\oint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} dV$$



$$\oint_A \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} dV$$

↑
 where A surrounds V

Divergence
Theorem

ตัวอย่าง Gauss' Law (Electric)

$$\Phi_E = \frac{Q_{\text{enclosed}}}{\epsilon_0}$$

ρ = charge density

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} dV \quad [\text{Integral Form}]$$

$$\int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} dV = \int \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} dV$$



$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

[Differential Form]

ตัวอย่าง Gauss' Law (Magnetic)

$$\Phi_B = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} \, dV = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

[Integral Form]



[Differential Form]

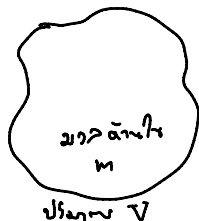
ตัวอย่าง Continuity Equation

$$\vec{\Phi} = \text{mass flux} = \rho \vec{v} / \tau$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \int \psi dV - \oint \vec{\phi} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

↑
 օրոշում/վերցում
 ռեզերվուհի փոխանակում
 (source/sink)

↑
 ճառագայթում/ստացում
 ռեզերվուհի փոխանակում



$$m = \int \rho dV$$

$$\int \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV = \int \psi dV - \int \vec{\Phi} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV = \int \psi dV - \int \underline{\vec{\phi}} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad [\text{integral form}]$$

$$\int \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV = \int \psi dV - \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} dV$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \psi - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} \quad [\text{differential form}]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{incompressible fluid} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \\ \text{sum of } \psi = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \quad]$$

ตัวอย่าง สนาม $\vec{F} = 4y\hat{i} + x\hat{j} + 2z\hat{k}$ จงหา

① $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$

② $\iint \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{A}$

โดยอินทิกรัลทั้งสองทำบนพื้นที่สี่เหลี่ยมผืนผ้าบนระนาบ xy ที่นิยามโดยจุด $(0, 0)$, $(0, a)$, $(b, 0)$ และ (a, b)

ตัวอย่าง สนาม $\vec{F} = r^2 \hat{r}$ จงคำนวณ

① $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{A}$

② $\iiint \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} dV$

โดยอินทิกรัลทั้งสองทำบนทรงกลมรัศมี a ที่มีจุดศูนย์กลางที่ O

สรุป Stokes's & Divergence Theorem

Stoke :

$$\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_A (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{A}$$

↑
L เป็นเส้น A

Divergence :

$$\oint_A \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} \, dV$$

↑
พื้นที่ A เป็นปริมาตร V

Fundamental
theorem of calculus

$$f(b) - f(a) = \int_a^b \frac{df}{dx} \, dx$$

Green's
Theorem

จุดเริ่มต้นของ
"ขอบ"

"อนุพันธ์" ใน "บ๊อง"

Field ที่มีปัญหา 2 แบบ

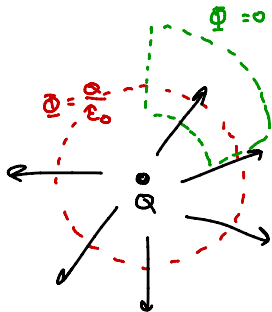
แบบที่ 1

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

จุดประจุ

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\Phi = \oint \underbrace{\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}}_{= Q/\epsilon_0} = \int \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E}}_{= 0} dV$$



$$\left[\text{แล้ว} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{ห้} \quad r \neq 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \infty \quad \text{ห้} \quad r = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \delta(r) \\ \downarrow \\ \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} dV = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \end{array} \right]$$

11222 2

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\alpha}{r} \hat{\theta}$$

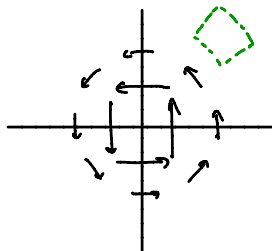
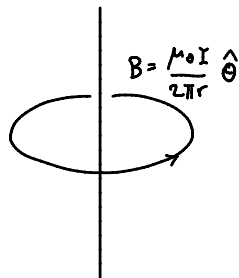
1345+1620

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\oint \underbrace{\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r}}_{>0} = \int \underbrace{\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}}_{=0}$$

$$\left[\text{1920} \quad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \begin{cases} 0 & r \neq 0 \\ \infty & r = 0 \end{cases} \right]$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 I \delta(r)$$

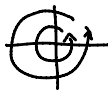


Quiz

พิจารณาสนามแรงสองอันดังนี้

- $\vec{F}_1 = k(-y\hat{i} + x\hat{j})$

- $\vec{F}_2 = k(x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + \hat{k})$



สนามใดบ้างที่เป็นสนามอนุรักษ์ และสำหรับสนามอนุรักษ์ให้หาสนามศักย์