

1 章 ベクトル解析

4 節 積分公式

A

$$55 \quad \int_V x \, dV = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\frac{3}{2}(1-x)} \int_{z=3}^{z=6-3x-2y} x \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} z = 6 - 3x - 2y \text{ と } z = 3 \text{ との交線は } 3 = 6 - 3x - 2y \text{ より } y = \frac{3}{2}(1-x) \text{ である。} \\ \text{また, } V \text{ の } xy \text{ 平面への正射影は } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{3}{2}(1-x) \text{ である。} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \int_{y=0}^{y=\frac{3}{2}(1-x)} (6 - 3x - 2y - 3) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \left[(3 - 3x)y - y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\frac{3}{2}(1-x)} dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \left\{ \frac{9}{2}(1-x)^2 - \frac{9}{4}(1-x)^2 \right\} dx = \frac{9}{4} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx = \frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

一方, 体積は

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V 1 \, dV &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\frac{3}{2}(1-x)} \int_{z=3}^{z=6-3x-2y} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \frac{9}{4} \int_0^1 1 \cdot (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{9}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

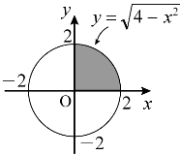
56 $x + y + z = 1$ と $z = 0$ との交線は $x + y = 1$ なので,

V の xy 平面への正射影は $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$ である。

よって

$$\begin{aligned} \int_V y \, dV &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1-x} \int_{z=0}^{z=1-x-y} y \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1-x} y(1-x-y) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[(1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^3 - \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3 \right\} dx = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-1) \frac{1}{4} \left[(1-x)^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_V dV &= \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{z=0}^{z=4-x^2-y^2} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^2}} (4-x^2-y^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \left[(4-x^2)y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{4-x^2}^3 \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{3} (2 \cos t)^4 \, dt = \frac{32}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \, dt \\
 &= \frac{32}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi \quad (\text{詳解 47 (4) ㊦})
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \sin t \\ x \mid 0 \rightarrow 2 \\ t \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ dx = 2 \cos t \, dt \\ \sqrt{4-x^2} = 2 \cos t \end{cases}$$

(2) (前問(1)と同様にして)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_V x \, dV &= \int_{x=0}^{x=2} x \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{z=0}^{z=4-x^2-y^2} dz \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{4-x^2}^3 \, dx = \int_4^0 \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t}^3 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^4 t^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_0^4 = \frac{64}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-x^2 = t \\ x \mid 0 \rightarrow 2 \\ t \mid 4 \rightarrow 0 \\ -2x \, dx = dt \end{cases}$$

(1) 答えの x 成分は,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_V y z dV &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} y \int_{z=0}^{z=1} z dz dy dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} y \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

同様にして答えの y 成分, z 成分は各々,

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} z dz dy dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} x \int_{y=0}^{y=1} y \int_{z=0}^{z=1} dz dy dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

となり $\int_V \mathbf{f} dV = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right)$

(2) 答えの x 成分は,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_V x^2 dV &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} dz dy dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \left[z \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 \left[y \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

同様にして答えの y 成分, z 成分は各々,

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} 2y \int_{z=0}^{z=1} dz dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[y^2 \right]_0^1 dx = 1,$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} 3z dz dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} 3 \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_0^1 dy dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

答 $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{3}{2} \right)$

$$59 \quad x \text{ 成分} = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{z=0}^{z=1-x^2-y^2} dz \, dy \, dx$$

(積分範囲のとり方は紹介 57 と同様)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2-y^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x^2 \left[(1-x^2)y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 \left\{ (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^4 t \, dt \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \\ x \mid 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ t \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ dx = \cos t \, dt \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^4 t - \cos^6 t) \, dt = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{48} \quad (\text{詳解 47 (4) } \textcircled{7} \text{ より}) \end{aligned}$$

$$y \text{ 成分} = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} 2y \int_{z=0}^{z=1-x^2-y^2} dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} 2y(1-x^2-y^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[y^2(1-x^2) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}y^4 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left\{ (1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^2 \right\} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-2x^2+x^4) \, dx = \frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$z \text{ 成分} = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{z=0}^{z=1-x^2-y^2} 3z \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} 3 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2}z^2 \right]_{z=0}^{z=1-x^2-y^2} dy \, dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2-y^2)^2 dy \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} \{ (1-x^2)^2 - 2(1-x^2)y^2 + y^4 \} dy \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[(1-x^2)^2 y - \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)y^3 + \frac{1}{5}y^5 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{15}{15} - \frac{10}{15} + \frac{3}{15} \right) \sqrt{1-x^2}^5 dx = \frac{4}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 t \cos t \, dt \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \pi \end{aligned}$$

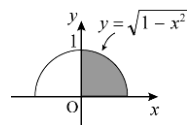
(詳解 47 (4) } \textcircled{7})

$$\text{答} \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{48}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{\pi}{8} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \\ x \mid 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ t \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ dx = \cos t \, dt \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos t \end{array} \right)$$

(1) ガウスの発散定理より

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_S \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS &= \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{f} \, dV \\
&= \int_V (2x + x + y) \, dV = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} (3x + y) \, dz \, dy \, dx \\
&= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[3xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left\{ 3x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2) \right\} dx \\
&= \left[3 \cdot \frac{-2}{2 \cdot 3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \right]_0^1 \quad (1\text{項は } 1-x^2 = t \text{ とする置換積分による}) \\
&= \left(0 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - (-1 + 0) = \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$



(2) ガウスの発散定理より

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_S \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS &= \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{f} \, dV \\
&= \int_V (2x + x + y) \, dV = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} (3x + y) \, dz \, dy \, dx \\
&= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[3xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left(3x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\
&= \left[\frac{3}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x \right]_0^1 = 2
\end{aligned}$$

61 ガウスの発散定理より

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_S \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS \quad (\mathbf{n} \text{ は外向き}) \\
= \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{f} \, dV = \int_V (4 + 3 + 2) \, dV = 9 \int_V dV
\end{aligned}$$

(但し V は中心が原点で半径が 1 の球体, その体積は $\frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 1^3$)

$$= 9 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi = 12\pi$$

- (1) S の境界を C とすると C は $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t) = (2 \sin t, 0, 2 \cos t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) と表せる。

曲線 C 上においてベクトル場 \mathbf{f} は

$$\mathbf{f} = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 0) \text{ となり } \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (2 \cos t, 0, -2 \sin t) \text{ なので}$$

ストークスの定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS &= \int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} \mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 0) \cdot (2 \cos t, 0, -2 \sin t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 4 \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^2 t dt = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{詳解 47 (4) ㊟ より}) \\ &= 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

- (2) S の境界を C とすると曲線 C は $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t) = (\sin t, 0, \cos t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) と表せる。

曲線 C 上においてベクトル場 \mathbf{f} は

$$\mathbf{f} = (\cos^2 t, \sin^3 t, 0) \text{ となり } \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (\cos t, 0, -\sin t) \text{ なので}$$

ストークスの定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS &= \int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} \mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t, \sin^3 t, 0) \cdot (\cos t, 0, -\sin t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 t dt \\ &\quad (\mathbf{u} = \cos^3 t \text{ は } t = \pi \text{ について対称}) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^3 t dt = 2 \cdot 0 \quad (\mathbf{u} = \cos^3 t \text{ は } (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \text{ について対称}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- 63 S の境界を C とすると曲線 C は xy 平面上の中心が原点 O 、半径が 2 の円であり
 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 0)$ と表せる。曲線 C においてベクトル場 \mathbf{f} は

$$\mathbf{f} = (2 \sin t, 4 \cos t, 0) \quad \text{となり} \quad \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 0) \quad \text{なので}$$

ストークスの定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS &= \int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} \mathbf{f} \cdot \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \sin t, 4 \cos t, 0) \cdot (-2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, 0) \, dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-4 \sin^2 t + 8 \cos^2 t) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \{4(\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) + 4 \cos^2 t\} \, dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{4 \cos 2t + 4 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}\right\} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (6 \cos 2t + 2) \, dt = \left[2t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

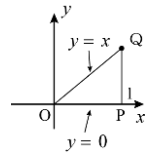
64
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_C (x^2 + y^2, xy, 0) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) \\ &= \iint_D \{(xy)_x - (x^2 + y^2)_y\} \, dx \, dy \quad (\text{グリーンの定理による}) \\ &= \int_{x=-1}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} (y - 2y) \, dy \, dx = - \int_{x=-1}^{x=1} \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx \\ &= - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} (1 - x^2) \, dx = - \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_C (xy, y + 2x, 0) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) \\ &= \iint_D (y + 2x)_x - (xy)_y \, dx \, dy \quad (\text{グリーンの定理による}) \\ &= \iint_D (2 - x) \, dx \, dy = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} (2 - x) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[(2 - x)y \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2 - x) \, dx = \left[2x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \int_S (2x, 3y, 4z) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS \quad (\mathbf{n} \text{ は } S \text{ 上各点での単位法線ベクトル}) \\
 &= \int_V \operatorname{div} \mathbf{f} \, dV \quad (\text{ガウスの発散定理, ただし } V \text{ は中心が原点で半径が } 2 \text{ の球体}) \\
 &= \int_V (2 + 3 + 4) \, dV = 9 \int_V dV = 9 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 2^3 = 96\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

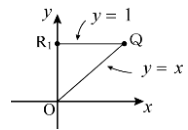
$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \text{与式} = \int_S (2x, 3y, 4z) \cdot (x, y, z) \, dS \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{l} S \text{ 上各点 } (x, y, z) \text{ での単位法線ベクトルは } \mathbf{n} = \frac{(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \text{ であり} \\ \text{今 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \int_S (2x, 3y, 4z) \cdot 2\mathbf{n} \, dS = \int_V \operatorname{div} (2x, 3y, 4z) \cdot 2 \, dV \quad (\text{ガウスの発散定理}) \\
 &= \int_V (4 + 6 + 8) \, dV = 18 \times \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 2^3 = 192\pi \quad (V \text{ は中心が原点で半径が } 2 \text{ の球体})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 67 \quad & \int_{C_1} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C_1} (yx^2, xy^2, 0) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) \\
 &= \iint_D (xy^2)_x - (yx^2)_y \, dx \, dy \quad (\text{グリーンの定理による}) \\
 &= \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^{y=x} (y^2 - x^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^1 \left[\frac{1}{3} y^3 - x^2 y \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{-2}{3} x^3 \, dx = -\frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$



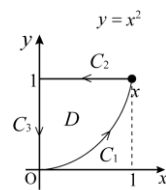
一方, C_1 に沿ったの線積分と同様, グリーンの定理より

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{C_2} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=x}^{y=1} (y^2 - x^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^1 \left[\frac{1}{3} y^3 - x^2 y \right]_{y=x}^{y=1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} - x^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^3 \right) \right\} dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{6} x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$



68 グリーンの定理 (p.21 5) より

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \iint_D (xy^2)_x - (x^2y)_y \, dx \, dy \quad (D \text{ は右図の領域}) \\
 &= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=x^2}^{y=1} (y^2 - x^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[\frac{1}{3} y^3 - x^2 y \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} - x^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} x^6 - x^4 \right) \right\} dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{21} x^7 + \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{-5+21}{105} = \frac{16}{105}
 \end{aligned}$$

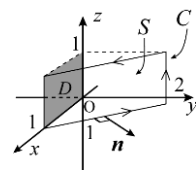


69 例題 5 と同様 $\text{rot } \mathbf{f} = (-2z, -2x, -2y)$

平面 S は $y = \varphi(z, x) = -2x + 2$ で $\varphi_x = -2$, $\varphi_z = 0$ である。

よって線積分はストークスの定理 p.20 4 より

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{t} \, dS &= \int_S \text{rot } \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = \iint_D \text{rot } \mathbf{f} \cdot (-\varphi_x, 1, -\varphi_z) \, dx \, dz \quad (\text{p.16 } \boxed{13}, D \text{ は上図の正方形}) \\
 &= -2 \iint_D (z, x, y) \cdot (2, 1, 0) \, dx \, dz \\
 &= -2 \int_{z=0}^{z=1} \int_{x=0}^{x=1} (2z + x) \, dx \, dz = -2 \int_{z=0}^{z=1} \left[2zx + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dz \\
 &= -2 \left[z^2 + \frac{1}{2} z \right]_0^1 = -3
 \end{aligned}$$



(1) $\mathbf{r} = (u \cos v, u \sin v, u)$ より

$\mathbf{r}_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 1)$, $\mathbf{r}_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 0)$ であり

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v &= (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u \cos^2 v + u \sin^2 v) \\ &= (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u)\end{aligned}$$

一方, $\mathbf{f} = (4yz, 3y^2, 2xy)$ より

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} &= (2x, 4y - 2y, -4z) = (2x, 2y, -4z) \\ &= (2u \cos v, 2u \sin v, -4u)\end{aligned}$$

したがって, 線積分

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{t} \, dS &= \int_S \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS \quad (\text{p.20 } \boxed{4} \text{ ストークスの定理}) \\ &= \iint_D \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v) \, du \, dv \quad (\text{p.16 } \boxed{13}) \\ &= \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} \int_{u=0}^{u=1} (2u \cos v, 2u \sin v, -4u) \cdot (-u \cos v, -u \sin v, u) \, du \, dv \\ &= \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} \int_{u=0}^{u=1} (-2u^2 \cos^2 v - 2u^2 \sin^2 v - 4u^2) \, du \, dv \\ &= \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} \int_{u=0}^{u=1} (-6u^2) \, du \, dv = \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} -6 \left[\frac{1}{3} u^3 \right]_{u=0}^{u=1} \, dv = -4\pi\end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)と同様にして

$\mathbf{r}_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 2u)$, $\mathbf{r}_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, 0)$ であり

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v &= (-2u^2 \cos v, -2u^2 \sin v, u \cos^2 v + u \sin^2 v) \\ &= (-2u^2 \cos v, -2u^2 \sin v, u)\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} = (2u \cos v, 2u \sin v, -4u^2)$$

(1)と同様 p.20 $\boxed{4}$ ストークスの定理, p.16 $\boxed{13}$ より求める線積分は

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{t} \, dS &= \iint_D \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v) \, du \, dv \\ &= \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} \int_{u=0}^{u=1} (-4u^3 \cos^2 v - 4u^3 \sin^2 v - 4u^3) \, du \, dv \\ &= \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} \int_{u=0}^{u=1} (-8u^3) \, du \, dv = \int_{v=0}^{v=2\pi} \left(-8 \left[\frac{1}{4} u^4 \right]_{u=0}^{u=1} \right) \, dv = -4\pi\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 71 \quad \frac{1}{3} \int_s \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS &= \frac{1}{3} \int_v \operatorname{div} \mathbf{r} \, dV && (\mathbf{r} = (x, \, y, \, z)) && (\text{p.20 } \boxed{3} \text{ ガウスの発散定理より}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int_v (1+1+1) \, dV = \int_v dV
 \end{aligned}$$

つまり立体 V の体積である。