

$$x = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = a \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$z = a \cos \theta$$

と、 φ

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = a \cos \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} = -a \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = -\sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -a \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\text{よって} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \\ a^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \\ a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \\ a^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \\ a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \text{ の大きさ}$$

$$A^2 = a^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + a^4 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + a^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= a^4 \sin^2 \theta + a^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= a^4 \sin^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= a^4 \sin^2 \theta$$

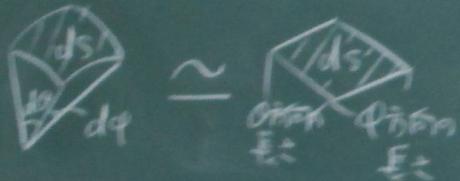
$$\therefore A = a^2 \sin \theta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^\pi a^2 \sin \theta d\theta = [-a^2 \cos \theta]_0^\pi = 2a^2$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} 2a^2 d\varphi = [2a^2 \varphi]_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi a^2$$

以上より、球の表面積は $4\pi a^2$ //

求める球の表面積を S とし、
 球の表面を θ, φ について細かく分割して、
 小さな表面積 ds は $d\theta, d\varphi$ でおさまる
 四角形の面積 ds に限りなく近づける。



ds の θ 方向の長さは

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2}$$

ds の φ 方向の長さは

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2}$$

で表される。

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta}\right)^2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2}$$

$$= \dots = a^2 \sin \theta$$

$d\theta, d\varphi$ が θ, φ 方向の長さ $ds = ds'$ であるから

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ds' d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ds' d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} a^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \dots = 4\pi a^2$$

微積分学の基本定理

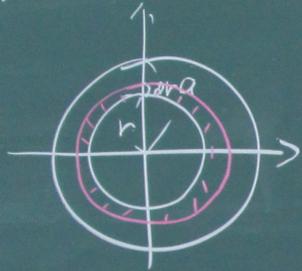
回転体の体積 $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$

球の表面積 $4\pi a^2$

小学校
断面

$V(a)$
 2×2

$S(r)$ - 半径 r の
球の表面積



$$\int_0^a S(r) dr = V(a)$$

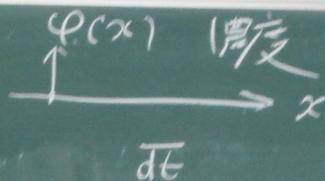
$$\int_0^a 4\pi r^2 dr = 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^a$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$$

e



勾配
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

grad(ient)
→ ベクトル場



物重力

$\left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right]$ 濃度 勾配

$$-D \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$$

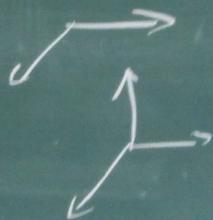
一定 d

Fick の法

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

ベクトル

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$-D \text{grad } \varphi$$

↑ 比例定数



微積分

No.

DATE

7.24

空間-場

grad

$$\begin{cases} x = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi & 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ y = a \sin \theta \sin \varphi & 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ z = a \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

写像 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ の場

$$1 \times 2 \quad \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^6$$

- 軸

濃度分布

$$-D \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \\ -D \text{grad } \varphi$$

D: 比例定数

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} d\theta \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} d\varphi$$

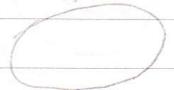
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \left| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} \right| d\theta d\varphi$$

Fick の法則

面積分

\mathbb{R}^3 の場, 曲面 Σ

$$\int_{\Sigma} \mathbf{f} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$



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$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} = a \cos \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} = -a \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

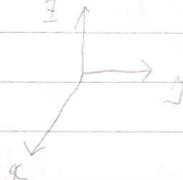
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -a \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} = a \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = -a \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi \\ -a^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi \\ a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



\mathbb{R}^3 の場

$$\mathbf{f}: (x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, z)$$

上半分

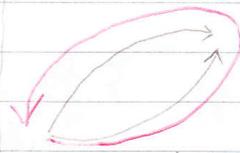
線積分

曲積

$$\mathbf{f}: (x, y, z) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ y^2 \\ z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

点

\mathbb{R}^3



保存力

線積分

永久機関

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \sqrt{a^4 \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + a^4 \sin^4 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + a^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \sqrt{a^4 \sin^4 \theta + a^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \sqrt{a^4 \sin^2 \theta (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)} = a^2 \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

7/24

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi a^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [-a^2 \cos \theta]_0^\pi d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2a^2 d\varphi = [2a^2 \varphi]_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi a^2$$



$S(r)$: 半径 r の球の表面積

$V(r)$: " " " " の体積

$$\int_0^a S(r) dr = V(a)$$

$$\int_0^a 4\pi r^2 dr = 4\pi \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$$

$$a^3 = a^3$$

$$|I| \leq \frac{R^{p+1}}{R^2-1} 2\pi \rightarrow 0 \quad (R \rightarrow \infty)$$

($0 < p+1 < 2$) より

$$|I_1| \leq \frac{\varepsilon^{p+1}}{1-\varepsilon^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

よって

$$\int_0^b \frac{x^p}{1+x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & (p=0) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \sec \frac{p}{2}\pi & (p \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

したがって $B \rightarrow \infty$ の後 $R \rightarrow \infty$ とすれば

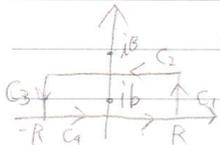
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x e^{iax}}{x^2+b^2} dx = \pi i e^{-ab}$$

両辺の虚部を見れば

$$\text{与式} = \pi e^{-ab}$$

7.8 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{x^2+b^2} dx$ を求める。

$\frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2}$ について考えると $z = \pm ib$ を
除いて正則



$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4$
留数定理より

$$\int_C \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz = 2\pi i = i\pi e^{-ab}$$

$\therefore \int_{C_1} \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz \rightarrow 0$

$$\left| \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} \right| \leq \frac{|z| e^{ia}}{|z|^2 - b^2} < \frac{|z| e^{ia}}{|z|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|z|^2} = \frac{2 e^{ia}}{|z|}$$

$$\text{よって } \left| \int_{C_3} \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz \right| < \left| \int_{C_3} \frac{2 e^{ia}}{|z|} dz \right|$$

$$= \left| i \int_0^B \frac{2 e^{ia}}{R+t} dt \right|$$

$$< \left| i \int_0^B \frac{2 e^{it}}{R} dt \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{2i}{R} \left[-\frac{1}{a} e^{-at} \right]_0^B \right| = \frac{2(1-e^{-aB})}{aR} < \frac{2}{aR}$$

$$C_2 \text{ についても同様 } \left| \int_{C_2} \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz \right| < \frac{2}{aR}$$

C_4 について

$$\left| \int_{C_4} \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz \right| < \frac{4\pi e^{aiB}}{B}$$

よって

$$\left| \int_C \frac{z e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} dz - \pi i e^{-ab} \right| < \frac{4}{aR} + \frac{4\pi e^{aiB}}{B}$$