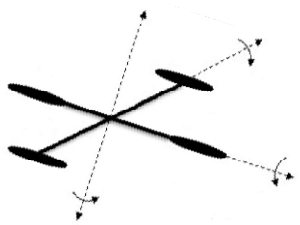


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# 9장 벡터의 미적분

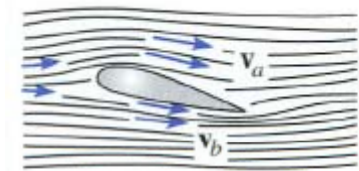
## ( 5 )



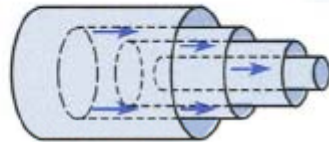
- 회전(curl)과 발산(divergence)

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = P(x, y)\mathbf{i} + Q(x, y)\mathbf{j}$$

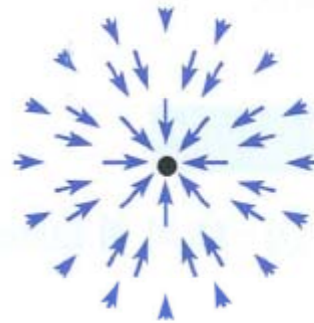
$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + Q(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + R(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$$



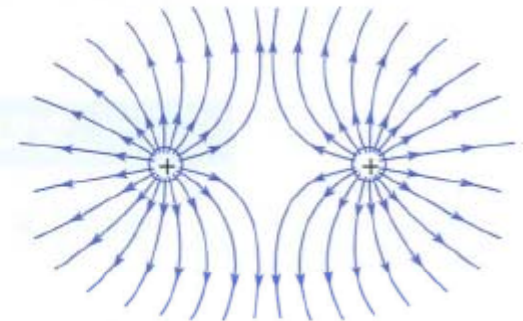
(a) 익형(비행기 날개) 주위의 공기 흐름



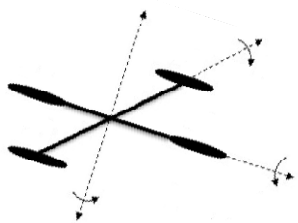
(b) 동맥 내부 혈액의 흐름, 혈액의 원통형 층은 혈관 중앙에서 빠름



(c) 거리의 제곱에 반비례하는 힘장, 인력의 크기는 입자에 가까울수록 큼

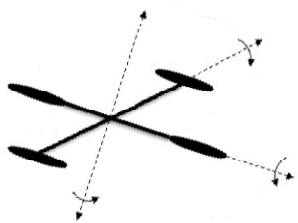
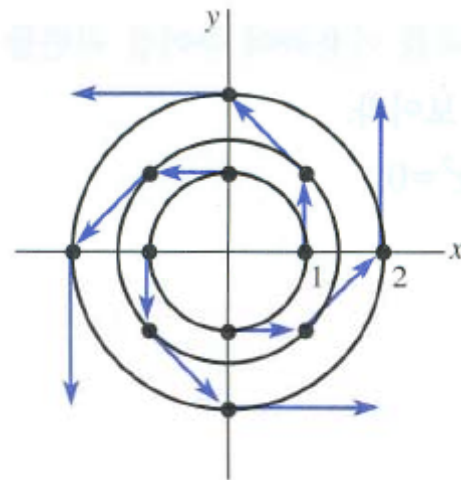


(d) 두 개의 같은 크기의 양전하 주위의 힘장



예제 1 2차원 벡터장

2차원 벡터장  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$ 을 그리라.



### 정의 9.7

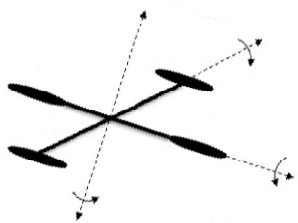
### 회전

벡터장  $\mathbf{F} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$ 의 회전(curl)은 벡터장

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

이다.

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$



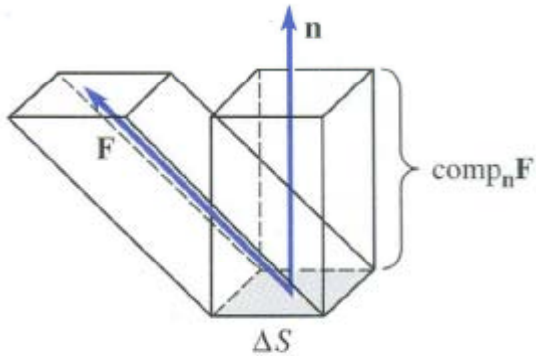


그림 9.39 넓이  $\Delta S$ 를 통과하는 유체의 흐름

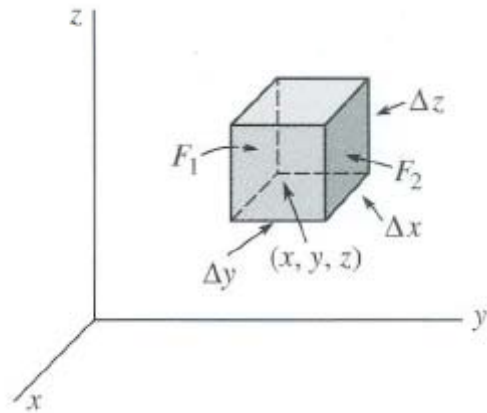
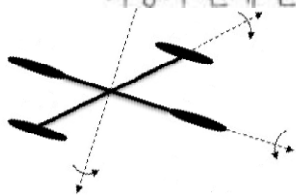


그림 9.40 직육면체 요소를 통과하는 벡터장의 전체 선다발은 얼마일까?



$$(\text{높이})(\text{밑변의 넓이}) = (\text{comp}_n \mathbf{F}) \Delta S = (\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \Delta S$$

면  $F_1$ 의 넓이는  $\Delta x \Delta z$

면  $F_1$ 을 지나는  $\mathbf{F}$ 의 선다발  $\mathbf{F} \cdot (-\mathbf{j}) \Delta x \Delta z = -Q(x, y, z) \Delta x \Delta z$

$$(\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{j}) \Delta x \Delta z = Q(x, y + \Delta y, z) \Delta x \Delta z$$

$$Q(x, y + \Delta y, z) \Delta x \Delta z + (-Q(x, y, z) \Delta x \Delta z)$$

$$= [Q(x, y + \Delta y, z) - Q(x, y, z)] \Delta x \Delta z$$

$$\frac{[Q(x, y + \Delta y, z) - Q(x, y, z)]}{\Delta y} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \approx \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \quad \text{그리고} \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z \longrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

### 정의 9.8

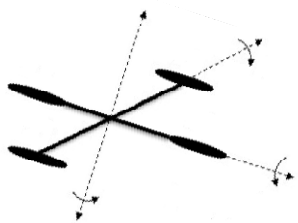
### 발산

벡터장  $\mathbf{F} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$ 의 발산(divergence)은 스칼라 함수

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

이다.

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} P(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Q(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} R(x, y, z)$$



예제 2 회전과 발산

$\mathbf{F}=(x^2y^3-z^4)\mathbf{i}+4x^5y^2z\mathbf{j}-y^4z^6\mathbf{k}$ 에 대해  $\text{curl } \mathbf{F}$ 와  $\text{div } \mathbf{F}$ 를 구하라.

풀이 (1)에서

$$\begin{aligned}\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2y^3 - z^4 & 4x^5y^2z & -y^4z^6 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-4y^3z^6 - 4x^5y^2)\mathbf{i} - 4z^3\mathbf{j} + (20x^4y^2z - 3x^2y^2)\mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

이고, (4)에서

$$\begin{aligned}\text{div } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2y^3 - z^4) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(4x^5y^2z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-y^4z^6) \\ &= 2xy^3 + 8x^5yz - 6y^4z^5\end{aligned}$$

이다. □

