

习题 10

最后修改时间：20200514 13: 35

1.解:

$$(1) \quad y = \sqrt{x}, y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \text{原式} = \int_0^1 \left(\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4x}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{2} dx = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-1}{12}$$

$$\text{另解: } x = y^2, x' = 2y, \text{原式} = \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1+4y^2} dy = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-1}{12}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{原式} = 4 \int_{C_1} y ds + 2 \int_{C_2} x ds = 4 \int_0^2 y dy + 2 \int_0^4 x dx = 24$$

其中 $C_1: x = 4 (0 \leq y \leq 2)$ $C_2: y = 2 (0 \leq x \leq 4)$

$$(3) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 y dy + \int_0^1 [x + (1-x)] \sqrt{1+(-1)^2} dx = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{原式} = \int_C ds = \int_{-\pi}^0 \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt = \pi$$

$$(5) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^1 3t \sin t \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} dt = 3\sqrt{10}(\sin 1 - \cos 1)$$

$$(6) \quad \text{原式} = a^{2n} \int_C ds = a^n \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt = 2\pi a^{2n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{4/3} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) \sqrt{(3a \cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3a \sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= 3a^{7/3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t) \sin t \cos t dt \\ &= a^{7/3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad \text{双纽线极坐标方程: } \rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{(d\rho \cos \theta)^2 + (d\rho \sin \theta)^2} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta$$

$$\rho = a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \Rightarrow \rho' = a \frac{-2 \sin 2\theta}{2\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} = -a \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}$$

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\theta + a^2 \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \theta d\theta = 2(2 - \sqrt{2})a^2$$

$$(9) \quad \text{原式} = 4 \int_0^1 (x+1-x) \sqrt{1+(-1)^2} dx = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$(10) \quad \text{原式} = \int_C (3x^2 + 4y^2) ds = 12 \int_C ds = 12a$$

2.解:

$$(1) \quad \text{令 } x = 2t, y = t, z = 2t (0 \leq t \leq 1)$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 (5t)^2 \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 2^2} dt = 25$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} = \sqrt{2 + t^2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{3} \left[(t_0^2 + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

(3)

$$\sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} = \sqrt{[e^t(\cos t - \sin t)]^2 + [e^t(\sin t + \cos t)]^2 + e^{2t}} = \sqrt{3}e^t$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - e^{-2})$$

3.解:

构造Lagrange函数: $L(x, y, \lambda) = x^3 y + \lambda(3x + 4y - 12)$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 3x^2 y + 3\lambda = 0 \\ L_y = x^3 + 4\lambda = 0 \\ L_\lambda = 3x + 4y - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x, y, \lambda) = (3, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{27}{4}) \quad (\text{已舍去不合题意的解})$$

$$f(x, y)_{\max} = f(3, \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{81}{4} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^3 y} \leq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$l_C = \sqrt{(\frac{12}{3})^2 + (\frac{12}{4})^2} = 5 \quad e^{-\frac{9}{2}} \leq e^{-\sqrt{x^3 y}} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5e^{-\frac{9}{2}} \leq \int_C e^{-\sqrt{x^3 y}} ds \leq 5$$

$$Ps: 3x + 4y = x + x + x + 4y \geq 4\sqrt[4]{4x^3 y} \Rightarrow x^3 y \leq \frac{81}{4}$$

当且仅当 $x = 4y$ 时取等号, 即 $(x, y) = (3, \frac{3}{4})$

$$4. \text{解: } m = \int_0^\pi a \sin t \sqrt{(a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt = 2a^2$$

5.解:

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 k |a(1 - \cos t)| \sqrt{[a(1 - \cos t)]^2 + (a \sin t)^2} dt \\ &= ka^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{1024}{35} ka^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中: } \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos t} dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}\right)^3 \sqrt{4 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &= 16 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^7 \frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= 32 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= 64 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 x dx \\ &= 64 \times \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1024}{35} \end{aligned}$$

6.解:

(1)

$$z = 4 - 2x - \frac{4y}{3}, z_x = -2, z_y = -\frac{4}{3}, D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(2x + \frac{4}{3}y + 4 - 2x - \frac{4y}{3}\right) \sqrt{1 + 2^2 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} dx dy = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} = 4\sqrt{61}$$

(2)

$$z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{yR}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

由对称性, 显然该积分值为0

\Rightarrow 原式 = 0

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{R^2 + z^2} = \int_0^H \frac{2\pi R}{R^2 + z^2} dz = 2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}$$

(4)

$$\text{原式} = 4 \iint_{\Sigma} xy(x^2 + y^2) dS = 4 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x > 0, y > 0\}$$

采取极坐标

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^5 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^4 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr^2 = \frac{125\sqrt{5} - 1}{420}$$

(5)

$$z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} [xy + (x + y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] dx dy$$

采取极坐标

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} [r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2 (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)] r dr \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) r^3 dr \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta \\ &= 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

7.解:

$$z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$S = \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$

采取极坐标计算

$$S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R \cos \theta} \frac{Rr}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = 2R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin \theta) d\theta = (\pi - 2)R^2$$

8.解:

不妨取 z 轴所在直径, 则密度 $\rho = x^2 + y^2$

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$m = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$

采取极坐标进行计算

$$m = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{Rr^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^4$$

$$Ps: \text{其中} \int_0^R \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = \int_0^R -r^2 d\sqrt{R^2 - r^2} = \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} dr^2 = \frac{2}{3} R^3$$

9.解:

由对称性: $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{\Sigma} z(x^2 + y^2) dS = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{2} dS$$

$$z_x = x, z_y = y, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$$

$$m = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$

采取极坐标进行计算

$$m = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr = \frac{4\pi(25\sqrt{5} + 1)}{15}$$

$$\text{同理} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{2} dS = \frac{8\pi(125\sqrt{5} - 1)}{105}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{2} dS = \frac{2(125\sqrt{5} - 1)}{7(25\sqrt{5} + 1)}$$

10.解:

(1)

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{ds}{\sqrt{1 + 9x^4}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x^3 dx - x \cdot (3x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^5 - 3x^3) dx = \int_c \frac{(x^5 - 3x^3) ds}{\sqrt{1 + 9x^4}} = \int_c \frac{x^2 y - 3x^3}{\sqrt{1 + 9x^4}} ds$$

(2)

$$x'(t) = 1, y'(t) = 2t, z'(t) = 3t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = \frac{ds}{\sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 P dt + 2tQ dt + 3t^2 R dt = \int_0^1 (P + 2tQ + 3t^2 R) dt = \int_L \frac{P + 2tQ + 3t^2 R}{\sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}} ds = \int_L \frac{P + 2xQ + 3yR}{\sqrt{1 + 4y + 9y^2}} ds$$

11.解:

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4)dx + x^3 \cdot (2x)dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + x^4)dx = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{5}{6}$$

12.解:

(1)

分为两段: ① $y = 1 - x$, x 从 1 变到 0, ② $y = x + 1$, x 从 0 变到 -1

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^0 \frac{dx - dx}{|x| + |y|} + \int_0^{-1} \frac{2dx}{-x + x + 1} = -2$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sin t (-a \sin t) dt + a \cos t (a \cos t) dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2t dt = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 (t^4 - t^6) dt + 2t^5 (2t) dt - t^2 (3t^2) dt = \int_0^1 (-2t^4 + 3t^6) dt = \frac{1}{35}$$

(4) 令 $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, 则 $z = 2 - \cos t + \sin t$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= -\int_0^{2\pi} (2 - \cos t + \sin t - \sin t)(-\sin t) dt + (\cos t - (2 - \cos t + \sin t))(\cos t) dt \\ &\quad + (\sin t - \cos t)(\cos t + \sin t) dt \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} [(\cos t - 2) \sin t + (2 \cos t - \sin t - 2) \cos t + \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t] dt \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} (\cos t \sin t - 2 \sin t + 2 \cos^2 t - \sin t \cos t - 2 \cos t + \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

13.解:

$$(1) W = \int_L x^2 y dx - xy dy = \int_0^1 t^{10} (3t^2) dt - t^7 (4t^3) dt = \int_0^1 (3t^{12} - 4t^{10}) dt = -\frac{19}{143}$$

$$(2) W = \int_L x^2 dx + xy dy + z^2 dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t \cos t - \sin^2 t \cos t + 2t^5) dt = \frac{\pi^6}{192}$$

14. 解:

(1)

令 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, t$ 从 0 变化到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$F = ka(\cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2}), \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{2})) = ka(-\sin t, \cos t)$$

$$W = ka^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = \frac{1}{2} k\pi a^2$$

(2)

令 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t, t$ 从 0 变化到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$F = ka(\cos^3(t + \frac{\pi}{2}), \sin^3(t + \frac{\pi}{2})) = ka(-\sin^3 t, \cos^3 t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= ka^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(-\sin^3 t)(-3\cos^2 t \sin t) + (\cos^3 t)(3\sin^2 t \cos t)] dt \\ &= ka^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3\sin^4 t \cos^2 t + 3\sin^2 t \cos^4 t) dt \\ &= 3ka^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{3ka^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt \\ &= \frac{3ka^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 4t}{2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{3k\pi a^2}{16} \end{aligned}$$

15. 解:

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + a^3 \sin^3 x) dx + (2x + a \sin x)(a \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 2ax \cos x + a^2 \sin x \cos x + a^3 \sin^3 x) dx$$

$$\text{其中: } \int_0^{\pi} dx = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x d \sin x = x \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(2x) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 x dx = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{进而, 原式} = \pi - 4a + \frac{4}{3}a^3$$

$$\text{令 } f(a) = \pi - 4a + \frac{4}{3}a^3 \Rightarrow f'(a) = -4 + 4a^2 = 4(a-1)(a+1)$$

$$\text{令 } f'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1 (a > 0)$$

经检验 $f(a)$ 的单调性, $a = 1$ 符合题意

$$y = \sin x$$

16. 解:

(1)

$$z = a - x, z_x = -1, z_y = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1) \Rightarrow dS = \mathbf{n}^0 dS$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} [P(x, y, z) + R(x, y, z)] dS$$

(2)

$$y = x^2 + 2z^2, y_x = 2x, y_z = 4z, \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = (-y_x, 1, -y_z) = (-2x, 1, -4z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+16z^2}}(-2x, 1, -4z) \Rightarrow dS = \mathbf{n}^0 dS$$

$$\text{原式} = - \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-2xP(x, y, z) + Q(x, y, z) - 4zR(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+16z^2}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2xP(x, y, z) - Q(x, y, z) + 4zR(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+16z^2}} dS$$

17.解:

(1)

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}, z = 1 - x - y, z_x = -1, z_y = -1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{n}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1) \Rightarrow dS = \mathbf{n}^0 dS$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1 - x - y)^2 dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (1 - x - y)^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1 - x - y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{12}$$

Ps: 这样傻乎乎套下模板后, 还是写一个正常做法吧

$$z = 1 - x - y \Rightarrow \text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} (1 - x - y)^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1 - x - y)^2 dy = \frac{1}{12}$$

我们再梳理一下, 这个就是第二类曲面积分的一小部分。

根据定理10.4, 还可以这样:

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}, z = 1 - x - y, z_x = -1, z_y = -1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} (1 - x - y)^2 \times 1 dx dy = \frac{1}{12}$$

(2)

$$z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\text{原式} = -\iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 (-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$, 采取极坐标进行计算, 根据对称性, 只需要考虑第一象限

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R r^5 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^R r^5 \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} dr = 4 \times \frac{\pi}{16} \times \frac{8R^7}{105} = \frac{2\pi R^7}{105}$$

(3)

$$z_x = 2x, z_y = 2y \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (-2x, -2y, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2xe^y - 2y^2e^x + x^2y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2ye^x - 2y^2e^x + x^2y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 e^x dx \int_0^1 (-2y - 2y^2) dy + \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_0^1 y dy \\ &= \frac{11}{6} - \frac{5e}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \leq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

$$\text{先计算 } \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} + \frac{y^3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} \right) dx dy$$

$$\text{由对称性: } \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{y^3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$\text{所以, 原积分} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

(5)

$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4$, 其中 $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3$ 分别为 Σ 上 $x=0, y=0, z=0$ 的三部分, Σ_4 为 $x+y+z=1$ 的部分

显然 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} + \iint_{\Sigma_3} = 0$. 由轮换对称性知道:

$$\text{原式} = 3 \iint_{\Sigma_4} z x dx dy = 3 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) x dy = \frac{1}{8}$$

(6)

由对称性, 上下底面的定积分值为相反数。

所以我们只需要考虑侧面的积分:

记侧面为 Σ_1 , 方向向外。

在 yOz 面上的投影为: $D = \{(y, z) | -R \leq y, z \leq R\}$

$$\text{原积分} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x dy dz + z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\text{再根据对称性, 可以知道 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$$

$$\text{所以原积分} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2 \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy dz}{R^2 + z^2} = 2 \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy \int_{-R}^R \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 R$$

(7)

$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$, 其中:

$$\Sigma_1: y = \sqrt{4-x^2}, D_{xz} = \{(x, z) | 0 \leq z \leq 2-x, -2 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

$$\Sigma_2: y = -\sqrt{4-x^2}, D_{xz} = \{(x, z) | 0 \leq z \leq 2-x, -2 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

分别计算积分值:

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} -y dz dx + (z+1) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xz}} -\sqrt{4-x^2} dz dx = -\int_{-2}^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} \sqrt{4-x^2} dz = -4\pi$$

由对称性:

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} -y dz dx + (z+1) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} -y dz dx + (z+1) dx dy = -4\pi$$

原积分值 $= -8\pi$

(8)

$$\text{分别计算 } (A, B, C) = \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right) = (\sin v, -\cos v, u)$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D_{uv}} (u \sin^2 v - u \cos^2 v + uv^2) du dv = \int_0^1 u du \int_0^\pi (v^2 - \cos 2v) dv = \frac{\pi^3}{6}$$

18. 解:

(1)

$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

轮换对称性知:

$$\Phi = 3 \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dx dy = 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} (1-x^2-y^2) dx dy = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r dr = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

(2)

$$\Phi = \oint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + xydzdx + y^2 dxdy$$

$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$, 其中:

$$\Sigma_1: z=1, D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\Sigma_2: z = x^2 + y^2, D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma_1} x^2 dydz + xydzdx + y^2 dxdy + \iint_{\Sigma_2} x^2 dydz + xydzdx + y^2 dxdy = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_1 = \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= - \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2x^3 - 2xy^2 + y^2) dxdy \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (-2r^3 \cos^3 \theta - 2r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta) r dr \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta \right) d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = I_1 + I_2 = 0$$

19. 解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C^+} xdy - ydx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (3a^2 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 3a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= \frac{3a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt \\ &= \frac{3a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{3\pi a^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C^+} xdy - ydx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^4 t + 3 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\left(\frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3 \sin^2 2t}{4} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1 + \cos 4t)}{8} + \frac{3(1 - \cos 4t)}{8} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C^+} xdy - ydx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2(t - \sin t) \sin t - a^2(1 - \cos t)^2) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t - t \sin t) dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \times 6\pi \\ &= 3\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

20. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \iint_D (2x \cos y + 1 - 2x \cos y + 4) dx dy = 5 \iint_D dx dy = 15\pi$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = - \iint_D (-1 - 1) dx dy = 2\pi ab$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \iint_D [(x^2 - 1) - (x^2 - 2)] dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (2 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(4) 添加定向直线段 \overrightarrow{OA} ，与 C 构成闭曲线，记该闭曲线围成的区域为 D 。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D (e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y + m) dx dy - \int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy \\ &= m \iint_D dx dy \\ &= \frac{m\pi a^2}{8}\end{aligned}$$

(5) 记点 $A(\pi+1,0), O(1,0)$ ，添加定向直线段 \overrightarrow{OA} ，与 C 构成闭曲线，记该闭曲线围成的区域为 D 。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D \left[y(y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}) - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right] dx dy - \int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y \left[xy + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \right] dy \\ &= \iint_D y^2 dx dy - \int_1^{\pi+1} x dx \\ &= \int_1^{\pi+1} dx \int_0^{\sin(x-1)} y^2 dy - \frac{(\pi+1)^2 - 1^2}{2} \\ &= \int_1^{\pi+1} \frac{\sin^2(x-1)}{3} dx - \frac{\pi^2 + 2\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{4}{9} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi\end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\frac{2}{y}}{y(1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2})} - \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{x(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2})} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{1}{r} dr \\ &= \frac{\pi \ln 2}{12}\end{aligned}$$

(7) 记点 $O(1,1), A(1,0), B(0,1)$, 添加定向直线段 $\overrightarrow{BO}, \overrightarrow{OA}$, 与 C 构成闭曲线, 记该闭曲线围成的区域为 D 。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= -\iint_D \left(-\frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} \right) dx dy + \int_{\overrightarrow{BO}} \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} + \int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{-dx}{x^2+1} + \int_1^0 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

P_s : 添加定向直线段时, 注意方向。

(8) 注意到 C 围成区域内有奇点 $(0,0)$, 构造一顺时针椭圆 $L: 4x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$, 其中 $\varepsilon > 0$ 且充分小。(为什么这么构造, 因为分母可以消掉啊!)

记 C 与 L 围成的区域为 D , L 围成的区域为 D_ε 。

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D \frac{y^2-4x^2+4x^2-y^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2} dx dy - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{C_\varepsilon} xdy-ydx \\ &= \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_\varepsilon} dx dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \pi \times \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \times \varepsilon \\ &= \pi\end{aligned}$$

21. 解:

(1)

记 $P = x + y, Q = x - y$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{与路径无关}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(2,0)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy + \int_{(2,0)}^{(2,2)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy \\ &= \int_1^2 xdx + \int_0^2 (2-y)dy \\ &= \frac{7}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\text{记 } P = x^2 y + 3xe^x, Q = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - y \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x^2 \Rightarrow \text{与路径无关}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(0,2)} (x^2 y + 3xe^x) dx + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - y \sin y \right) dy + \int_{(0,2)}^{(\pi,2)} (x^2 y + 3xe^x) dx + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - y \sin y \right) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 -y \sin y dy + \int_0^\pi (2x^2 + 3xe^x) dx \\ &= 3[e^\pi(\pi-1)+1] + \frac{2\pi^3}{3} + 2\cos 2 - \sin 2\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\text{记 } P = y + e^{-x} \sin y, Q = x - e^{-x} \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1 + e^{-x} \cos y \Rightarrow \text{与路径无关}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,0)} (y + e^{-x} \sin y) dx + (x - e^{-x} \cos y) dy + \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,\frac{\pi}{2})} (y + e^{-x} \sin y) dx + (x - e^{-x} \cos y) dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - e^{-1} \cos y) dy \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{e}\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\text{记 } P = \frac{y}{1+(xy)^2}, Q = \frac{x}{1+(xy)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1-x^2 y^2}{(1+x^2 y^2)^2} \Rightarrow \text{与路径无关}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,0)} \frac{y dx + x dy}{1+(xy)^2} + \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,1)} \frac{y dx + x dy}{1+(xy)^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+y^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4}\end{aligned}$$

22. 解:

(1)

$$\text{记 } P = yx^{y-1}, Q = x^y \ln x$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x^{y-1}(y \ln x + 1) \Rightarrow \text{在右半平面存在原函数 } u(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(1,1)}^{(x,y)} yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy \\ &= \int_{(1,1)}^{(x,1)} yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy + \int_{(x,1)}^{(x,y)} yx^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy \\ &= \int_1^x dx + \int_1^y x^y \ln x dy \\ &= x - 1 + x^y - x \\ &= x^y - 1 \end{aligned}$$

取 $u(x, y) = x^y$ 作为最终结果

(2)

$$\text{记 } P = 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}, Q = \sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y(y \sin \frac{y}{x} - 2x \cos \frac{y}{x})}{x^3} \Rightarrow \text{在右半平面存在原函数 } u(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx + \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy \\ &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,0)} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx + \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx + \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy \\ &= \int_1^x dx + \int_0^y \left(\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy \\ &= x - 1 + y \sin \frac{y}{x} \end{aligned}$$

取 $u(x, y) = x + y \sin \frac{y}{x}$ 作为最终结果

(3)

$$\text{记 } P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow \text{在右半平面存在原函数 } u(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \int_0^x dx + \int_0^y \frac{ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x \\ &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

取 $u(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 作为最终结果

(4)

$$\text{记 } P = \frac{x-y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x+y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \Rightarrow \text{在右半平面存在原函数 } u(x, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,0)} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{dx}{x} + \int_0^y \frac{(x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \ln x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan \frac{y}{x} \end{aligned}$$

取 $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 作为最终结果

23. 解:

(1)

$$\text{记 } P = xy^2, Q = yf(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 2xy = yf'(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + C$$

$$\because f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f(x) = x^2$$

(2)

$$\text{记 } P = yf(x), Q = -xf(x), f = f(x), f' = f'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow f = -f - xf'$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f = -x \frac{df}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} dx = \frac{-df}{f} \Rightarrow 2 \ln x + C = -\ln f \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{C}{x^2}$$

$$f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

(3)

记 $P = ye^x f(x) - \frac{y}{x}$, $Q = -\ln f(x)$, $f = f(x)$, $f' = f'(x)$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow e^x f - \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{f'}{f} \Rightarrow f' - \frac{f}{x} = -e^x f^2$$

令 $z(x) = f^{-1}$, 原方程变换为:

$$z' + \frac{z}{x} = e^x \Rightarrow (ze^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx})' = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} e^x \Rightarrow (zx)' = xe^x$$

$$\Rightarrow zx = \int xe^x dx = e^x(x-1) + C \Rightarrow z = \frac{e^x(x-1) + C}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = z^{-1} = \frac{x}{e^x(x-1) + C}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C = 2 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x(x-1) + 2}$$

Ps: 至于为什么我不直接用公式呢, 因为, 我我我, 真的忘了!

考试的时候都现推现用, 何况现在做作业!!!

那就推一下, 顺便复习一下公式吧。

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$\text{设 } F(x) = yf(x) \Rightarrow F'(x) = y'f(x) + yf'(x) = Qf(x)$$

$$\text{对比系数: 令 } P(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \Rightarrow \int P(x)dx = \ln f(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int P(x)dx} \Rightarrow F'(x) = (ye^{\int P(x)dx})' = Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow ye^{\int P(x)dx} = \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$$

Tip: 加一个 C 原因是, 公式中所有不定积分, 事实上都是取一个原函数。

24. 解:

$$\text{记 } P = 2xy, Q = Q(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 2x = Q_x \Rightarrow Q = x^2 + C(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{左边} &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(t,0)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy + \int_{(t,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_0^t 0dx + \int_0^1 Q(t, y)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 Q(t, y)dy \\ &= t^2 + \int_0^1 C(y)dy\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{右边} &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,0)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy + \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 0dx + \int_0^t Q(1, y)dy \\ &= \int_0^t Q(1, y)dy \\ &= t + \int_0^t C(y)dy\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{左边} = \text{右边} \Rightarrow t + \int_0^t C(y)dy - t^2 - \int_0^1 C(y)dy = 0$$

$$\text{两边同时对 } t \text{ 求导: } 1 + C(t) - 2t = 0 \Rightarrow C(y) = 2y - 1$$

$$Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1$$

25. 解:

$$\text{记 } P = \frac{x}{y}(x^2 + y^2)^p, Q = -\frac{x^2}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2)^p$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow -\frac{x}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2)^p + 2px(x^2 + y^2)^{p-1} = -\frac{2x}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2)^p - \frac{2px^3}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2)^{p-1} \\ &\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2) + 2px = -\frac{2x}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2) - \frac{2px^3}{y^2} \Rightarrow -x(x^2 + y^2) + 2pxy^2 = -2x(x^2 + y^2) - 2px^3 \\ &\Rightarrow x^3 + xy^2 + 2pxy^2 + 2px^3 = 0 \Rightarrow (2p+1)(x^3 + xy^2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow 2p+1=0 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(1,1)}^{(0,2)} \frac{x}{y^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(ydx - xdy) &= \int_{(1,1)}^{(0,1)} \frac{x}{y^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(ydx - xdy) + \int_{(0,1)}^{(0,2)} \frac{x}{y^2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}(ydx - xdy) \\ &= \int_1^0 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \int_1^2 0dy \\ &= 1 - \sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

26.解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}& [y + \ln(1+x)]dx + (x+1-e^y)dy = 0 \\& \Rightarrow ydx + xdy + \ln(1+x)dx + (1-e^y)dy = 0 \\& \Rightarrow d(xy) + \ln(1+x)dx + (1-e^y)dy = 0 \\& \Rightarrow xy + (x+1)\ln(x+1) - x + y - e^y = C \\& \Rightarrow (1+x)\ln(x+1) - x + (x+1)y - e^y = C\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}& (1+y\cos xy)dx + x\cos xydy = 0 \\& \Rightarrow dx + d(\sin xy) = 0 \\& \Rightarrow x + \sin xy = C\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}& (2xy^2 + ye^x)dx - e^x dy = 0 \\& \Rightarrow 2xdx + \frac{ye^x dx - e^x dy}{y^2} = 0 \\& \Rightarrow d(x^2) + d\left(\frac{e^x}{y}\right) = 0 \\& \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{e^x}{y} = C\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}& (y + 2xy^2)dx + (x - 2x^2y)dy = 0 \\& \Rightarrow (ydx + xdy) + (2xy^2dx - 2x^2ydy) = 0 \\& \Rightarrow d(xy) + y^2dx^2 - x^2dy^2 = 0 \\& \Rightarrow \frac{d(xy)}{x^2y^2} + \frac{dx^2}{x^2} - \frac{dy^2}{y^2} = 0 \\& \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{xy} + 2\ln x - 2\ln y = C \\& \Rightarrow 2\ln \frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{xy} = C\end{aligned}$$

27. 证明

$$\oint_{\partial D^+} uv dy \stackrel{\text{Green公式}}{=} \iint_D \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} dx dy = \iint_D v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx dy + \iint_D u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx dy$$

整理后即得所证等式

28. 证明:

记C围成的区域为D

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx &\stackrel{\text{Green公式}}{=} \iint_D \left(f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy \cdots \text{前方高能, 对称轮换} \\ &= \iint_D \left(f(x) + \frac{1}{f(y)} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left(f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy \\ &\geq 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

29. 解:

(1) 直接利用 Gauss 公式

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x + 2y + 2z) dV = 6 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} x dz = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} (y - z) dV = - \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = - \int_0^3 \pi z dz = - \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$Ps: \text{其中, 根据对称性, } \iiint_{\Omega} y dV = 0$$

(3) 先根据第二类曲线积分的性质, 将积分化为外侧 (添加负号),

再利用 Gauss 公式。

$$\text{原式} = -3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr = - \frac{12\pi R^5}{5}$$

(4) 添加外侧曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=0, \Sigma_2: z=1$, 构成闭合曲面, 再利用 Gauss 公式求解。记 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} (x^3 - yz) dydz - 2x^2 y dzdx + z dx dy \\
 &\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^3 - yz) dydz - 2x^2 y dzdx + z dx dy \\
 &\quad - \iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^3 - yz) dydz - 2x^2 y dzdx + z dx dy \\
 &= \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 - 2x^2 + 1) dV - 0 - \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV + \iiint_{\Omega} dV - \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr + \pi R^2 - \pi R^2 \\
 &= \frac{\pi R^4}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 由已知, 为内侧, 所以先根据第二类曲线积分的性质, 将积分化为外侧 (添加负号)。再添加内侧曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=1$, 构成闭合曲面, 利用 Gauss 公式求解。记 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= - \iiint_{\Omega} (2+1) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dx dy \\
 &= -3 \int_0^1 \pi z dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2} \pi + \pi \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 由已知: 旋转后的曲面为: $\Sigma: z = e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

添加外侧曲面 $\Sigma_1: z = e^a$, 构成闭合曲面, 利用 Gauss 公式求解。记

$$D_{xy} = \{ (x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} (4z - 2z - 2z) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} 4xz dy dz - 2yz dz dx + (1 - z^2) dx dy \\ &= (e^{2a} - 1) \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \\ &= (e^{2a} - 1) \pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 直接利用 Gauss 公式求解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(3x^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} f' \left(\frac{y}{z} \right) + 3y^2 - \frac{1}{z^2} f' \left(\frac{y}{z} \right) + 3z^2 \right) dV \\ &= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV \end{aligned}$$

为了便于计算与阐述, 根据对称轮换性, 将题干中 $x = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ 更换为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 对结果无影响。再利用球坐标:

$$\text{原式} = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 r^4 dr = \frac{93\pi}{5} (2 - \sqrt{2})$$

(8) 添加外侧曲面 $\Sigma_1: z=0$ ，从而构成封闭曲面。利用 Gauss 公式求解。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{Rxdydz + (z+R)^2 dxdy}{R} \\
 &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} \frac{Rxdydz + (z+R)^2 dxdy}{R} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{Rxdydz + (z+R)^2 dxdy}{R} \\
 &= \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{R+2(z+R)}{R} dV - \iint_{D_{xy}} R dxdy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R \frac{R+2(r\cos\varphi+R)}{R} r^2 \sin\varphi dr - \pi R^3 \\
 &= \frac{\pi R^3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Ps: \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{Rxdydz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \neq 0$$

该处为 $dydz$, 应该判断外法线向量与 x 轴的夹角, 而非与 z 轴的夹角

30. 解: 记 \mathbf{e}_n 为单位外法线向量, 因 $\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}}) = \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n}{r}$, 故

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}})}{r^2} dS = \oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS = \oiint_{\Sigma_{\text{外侧}}} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dS$$

记 $\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} = \left(\frac{x}{r^3}, \frac{y}{r^3}, \frac{z}{r^3} \right)$, 则有

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) = 0$$

(1) 根据 Gauss 公式, 原式 $= \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dV = 0$

(2) 以原点为中心, 以充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$ 为半径作球面 Σ_1 (取外侧), 使它包含在曲面 Σ 内, 并记 Ω 为由 Σ 和 Σ_1 所围成的空间闭区域, 则有高斯公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}})}{r^2} dS &= \oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1^-} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dS - \oiint_{\Sigma_1^-} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dS \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dS \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{\cos(\widehat{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}})}{r^2} dS \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{1}{r^2} dS \cdots \text{球面上 } \mathbf{r} \text{ 与 } \mathbf{n} \text{ 同向, 夹角为 } 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oiint_{\Sigma_1} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \times 4\pi\varepsilon^2 \\ &= 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

31. 解:

(1) $z = 1 - x - y, z_x = -1, z_y = -1, \mathbf{n} = (1, 1, 1)$, 进而有:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \iint_{\Sigma} xz dydz + xy dzdx + yz dxdy \\&= \iint_{D_{xy}} (xz + xy + yz) dxdy \\&= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x + y - xy - x^2 - y^2) dxdy \\&= \iint_{D_{xy}} (2x - xy - 2x^2) dxdy \\&= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (2x - xy - 2x^2) dy \\&= \frac{1}{8}\end{aligned}$$

(2) 根据对称轮换性与格林公式求解:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy \\&= 3 \iint_{\Sigma} z^3 dxdy \\&= 9 \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV \\&= 9 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr \\&= \frac{12\pi}{5} R^5\end{aligned}$$

32. 解:

(1) $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = 4 - 2x + 2z$, 代入 $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 3)$, 原式 = 8

(2) $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = 6xyz$, 代入 $(x, y, z) = (1, 3, 2)$, 原式 = 36

(3) $u\mathbf{A} = (x^3yz^4, -x^2y^3z^3, 2x^4y^2z^3), \operatorname{div}(u\mathbf{A}) = 3x^2yz^4 - 3x^2y^2z^3 + 6x^4y^2z^2$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}, \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \nabla^2 r = \sum \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3} = \frac{2}{r}$$

33. 解:

$$\text{记 } f = f(x, y, z) = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = 6x^2yz - 2x^2yz - 2x^2yz = 2x^2yz$$

则 f 可微, 分别计算三个方向的偏导数与单位方向向量:

$$(f_x, f_y, f_z) = (4xyz, 2x^2z, 2x^2y)$$

$$\mathbf{l}^0 = \frac{\mathbf{l}}{\sqrt{4+4+1}} = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{l} = \frac{1}{3}(2, 2, -1)$$

$$\text{代入 } (x, y, z) = (1, 1, 2) \Rightarrow (f_x, f_y, f_z)|_M = (8, 4, 2) \Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{l}^0} \right|_M = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$\text{最大值为: } \sqrt{8^2 + 4^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{21}$$

34. 解:

(1)

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - yz & y^2 - zx & z^2 - xy \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ e^x + x^2y^2z^2 & e^y - y^2z & e^z + yz^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (y^2 + z^2)dydz + (2x^2y^2z + y^2)dxdy - (2x^2yz^2)dxdy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr \\ &= \frac{\pi R^4}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z-y & x-z & x-y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} 2dxdy \\ &= - \iint_{D_{xy}} 2dxdy \\ &= -2\pi\end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & 2z^2 - x^2 & 3x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (-2y - 4z)dydz + (-2z - 6x)dzdx + (-2x - 2y)dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2y - 4z - 2z - 6x - 2x - 2y)dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (2y - 2x - 12)dxdy \\ &= - \iint_{D_{xy}} 12dxdy \\ &= -24\end{aligned}$$

35. 解:

条件: 对于任何一段光滑闭曲线, 都有:

$$\oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$$

根据 Stokes 定理知道:

$$\oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

则我们可以得到下列结论:

设空间区域 G 是以为单连通域,

函数 $P(x, y, z)$, $Q(x, y, z)$, $R(x, y, z)$ 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数

则空间曲线积分

$$\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

在 G 内与路径无关的充要条件是

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

在 G 内恒成立

据检验 (1) (2) 中给定积分均与路径无关。

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(3,0,0)} (y + \sin z) dx + x dy + x \cos z dz \\ &\quad + \int_{(3,0,0)}^{(3,2,0)} (y + \sin z) dx + x dy + x \cos z dz \\ &\quad + \int_{(3,2,0)}^{(3,2,\frac{\pi}{3})} (y + \sin z) dx + x dy + x \cos z dz \\ &= \int_0^3 0 dx + \int_0^2 3 dy + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 3 \cos z dz \\ &= 6 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,0,0)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2zx) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz \\ &\quad + \int_{(x,0,0)}^{(x,y,0)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2zx) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz \\ &\quad + \int_{(x,y,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2zx) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz \\ &= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y y^2 dy + \int_0^z (z^2 - 2xy) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2xyz\end{aligned}$$

36. 解:

(1) 采取极坐标进行计算。

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L -ydx + xdy +adz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\sin\theta(-\sin\theta)d\theta + \cos\theta(\cos\theta)d\theta + 0 \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2) 采取极坐标进行计算。

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L xydx + (x+y^2)dy + zdz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta\sin\theta(-\sin\theta)d\theta + (\cos\theta + \sin^2\theta)\cos\theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}d\theta \\ &= \pi \end{aligned}$$

37. 解:

(1) 根据公式, 求得旋度为:

$$\text{rot}\mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xyz & xyz & xyz \end{vmatrix} = (xz - xy)\mathbf{i} + (xy - yz)\mathbf{j} + (yz - xz)\mathbf{k}$$

代入 $(x, y, z) = (1, 3, 2)$, 原式 $= -\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$

(2) 根据公式，求得旋度为：

$$\text{rot}\mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = -2z\mathbf{i} - 2x\mathbf{j} - 2y\mathbf{k}$$

代入 $(x,y,z) = (1,1,1)$ ，原式 $= -2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$

(3) 根据公式，求得旋度为：

$$\text{rot}\mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x \cos z & y \ln x & -z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (-x \sin z)\mathbf{j} + \frac{y}{x}\mathbf{k}$$

(4) 根据公式，求得旋度为：

$$\text{rot}\mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3xz^2 & -yz & x + 2z \end{vmatrix} = y\mathbf{i} + (6xz - 1)\mathbf{j}$$

38. 证明:

$$(1) \text{ 记 } \mathbf{C} = (a, b, c), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{xf'}{r}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{yf'}{r}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{zf'}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{rot}(f(r)\mathbf{C}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f(r)a & f(r)b & f(r)c \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(\frac{ycf'(r) - zbf'(r)}{r} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{zaf'(r) - xcf'(r)}{r} \right) \mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{xbf'(r) - a y f'(r)}{r} \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} [(yc - zb)\mathbf{i} + (za - xc)\mathbf{j} + (xb - ya)\mathbf{k}] \\ &= \frac{f'(r)}{r} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{C}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 分别计算:

$$\frac{\partial \frac{f'}{r}}{\partial x} = \frac{(rf'' - f')f'}{r^3} x, \quad \frac{\partial \frac{f'}{r}}{\partial y} = \frac{(rf'' - f')f'}{r^3} y, \quad \frac{\partial \frac{f'}{r}}{\partial z} = \frac{(rf'' - f')f'}{r^3} z$$

$$\text{利用 } \operatorname{rot}(f(r)\mathbf{C}) = \frac{f'(r)}{r} [(yc - zb)\mathbf{i} + (za - xc)\mathbf{j} + (xb - ya)\mathbf{k}]$$

可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} &\operatorname{div}\{\operatorname{rot}[f(r)\mathbf{C}]\} \\ &= \frac{(rf'' - f')f'}{r^3} [x(yc - zb) + y(za - xc) + z(xb - ya)] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

补充题

1.

解 取曲线的参数方程

$$x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t, y = \frac{a}{2} \sin t, z = a \sin \frac{t}{2}, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{a^2}{4} \sin^2 t \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{2} \sin t\right) + a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2} \cos t\right) + \frac{a^2}{4} (1 + \cos t)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}\right) \right] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(-\frac{a^3}{8} \sin^3 t\right) + \frac{a^3}{2} \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \cos t + \frac{a^3}{8} (1 + \cos t)^2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right] dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(-\frac{a^3}{8} \sin^3 t\right) + \frac{a^3}{2} \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \cos t + \frac{a^3}{8} (1 + \cos t)^2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{a^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos t}{2} \cos t + \frac{a^3}{4} \cos^5 \frac{t}{2} \right] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{a^3}{4} \cos^2 t \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{a^3}{4} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{a^3}{8} dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

2.

解 取曲线的参数方程: $x = \cos t, y = z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$, 因此

$$\oint_L xyz dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi.$$

3.

解 不妨设 $a > b > 0$, 右焦点的坐标为 $(c, 0)$, 其中 $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$, 则质点运动到点 (x, y) 时所受的引力为

$$\frac{kMm}{(x-c)^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{c-x}{\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2}}, \frac{-y}{\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2}} \right).$$

记 $kMm \left(\frac{c-x}{((x-c)^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{-y}{((x-c)^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \right) = kMm(P(x, y), Q(x, y))$,

则引力对质点做功 $W = kMm \int_C P dx + Q dy$, 其中 C 为椭圆正向从 $A(a, 0)$ 到 $B(0, b)$. 由

于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 故曲线积分与路径无关。选择避开右焦点的折线路径 $(a, 0) \rightarrow (a, b)$

$\rightarrow (0, b)$ 积分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} W &= kMm \left(\int_0^b \frac{-y}{((a-c)^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} dy + \int_a^0 \frac{c-x}{((x-c)^2 + b^2)^{3/2}} dx \right) \\ &= kMm \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a-c^2 + b^2}} - \frac{1}{a-c} + \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a-c)^2 + b^2}} \right) \\ &= -\frac{kMmc}{a(a-c)}. \end{aligned}$$

4.

解 两椭圆在第一象限的交点 $B\left(\frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}\right)$, 记椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$ 的右顶

点为 A , 则 \widehat{AB} 参数方程为 $x = b \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, \theta: 0 \rightarrow \arccos \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$. 根据对

称性知所求面积

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 8 \times \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\widehat{AB} \cup \overline{BO} \cup \overline{OA}} xdy - ydx = 4 \int_{\widehat{AB}} xdy - ydx \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\arccos \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}} (b \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cdot (-b \sin \theta)) d\theta \\ &= 4ab \arccos \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

5.

解 若存在积分因子 $\mu = \mu(x)$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial(\mu(x)P)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu(x)Q)}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \mu(x) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \mu'(x)Q + \mu(x) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}.$$

导出

$$\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\mu'(x)}{\mu(x)} = \frac{d(\ln \mu(x))}{dx}.$$

由于 $\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right)$ 仅与 x 有关, 记 $\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = f(x)$, 由上式知原方程有积分因子

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int f(x) dx}.$$

对于一阶线性方程 $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$, 即 $(p(x)y - q(x))dx + dy = 0$. 由于该方

程满足 $\frac{1}{Q} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) = p(x)$, 因此有积分因子 $e^{\int p(x) dx}$, 从而

$$e^{\int p(x) dx} (p(x)y - q(x))dx + e^{\int p(x) dx} dy = 0$$

为全微分方程, 其通解为

$$-\int_0^x e^{\int p(x) dx} q(x) dx + \int_0^y e^{\int p(x) dx} dy = C_1,$$

导出 $e^{\int p(x) dx} \cdot y = \int_0^x e^{\int p(x) dx} q(x) dx + C_1$, 从而

$$y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left(\int e^{\int p(x) dx} q(x) dx + C \right).$$

6.

解 联立方程 $x^2 + z^2 = 2az$, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 得到 $2z^2 - 2az = y^2$. 故曲面 Σ 在 yOz 面的投影区域

$$D_{yz} = \{(y, z) | a \leq z \leq 2a, -\sqrt{2z^2 - 2az} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2z^2 - 2az}\}.$$

曲面的显式方程为 $x = \pm\sqrt{2az - z^2}$, $(y, z) \in D_{yz}$, 它关于 yOz 面对称, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^2}{z} dS &= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{2az - z^2}{z} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2az - z^2}} dy dz \\ &= 2a \int_a^{2a} dz \int_{-\sqrt{2z^2 - 2az}}^{\sqrt{2z^2 - 2az}} \frac{2a - z}{\sqrt{2az - z^2}} dy \\ &= 4\sqrt{2a} \int_a^{2a} \sqrt{(z-a)(2a-z)} dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$

7.

解 点 $P(x, y, z) \in \Sigma$ 的法向量为 $(-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (\frac{x}{2z}, \frac{y}{2z}, 1)$, 从而

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{\left| \frac{x}{2z}(0-x) + \frac{y}{2z}(0-y) + (0-z) \right|}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{2z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2z}\right)^2 + 1}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

Σ 在 xOy 面的投影区域 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \leq 1\}$, 于是

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z\sqrt{1+z^2}}{\sqrt{2}} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}\right) dx dy = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

8.

解 由 Gauss 公式有

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} xf(x)dydz - xyf(x)dzdx - e^{2x}z dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} (f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x})dxdydz = 0,$$

其中 Ω 是光滑定侧封闭曲面 Σ 所围成的区域。由曲面 Σ 的任意性知

$$f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow (xf(x))' - xf(x) = e^{2x}$$

解此微分方程并结合 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$ 可得 $f(x) = \frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{x}$.

9.

解 由 Gauss 公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x)dydz + g(y)dzdx + h(z)dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} [f'(x) + g'(y) + h'(z)]dxdydz \\ &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^b dy \int_0^c [f'(x) + g'(y) + h'(z)]dz \\ &= abc \left(\frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a} + \frac{g(b) - g(0)}{b} + \frac{h(c) - h(0)}{c} \right). \end{aligned}$$

10.

解 Σ 在点 (x, y, z) 处的外单位法向量 $\vec{n}^0 = (\frac{x-a}{a}, \frac{y-a}{a}, \frac{z-a}{a})$, 记 Σ 所围区域为

Ω . 由 Gauss 公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z + \sqrt{3}a)dS &= \oiint_{\Sigma} ((a, a, a) \cdot \vec{n}^0 + (3 + \sqrt{3})a)dS \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} 0dxdydz + \oiint_{\Sigma} (3 + \sqrt{3})adS \\ &= 4(3 + \sqrt{3})\pi a^3 \geq 12\pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$