

## 5.1 第二型曲线积分

(A)

5.1.1 方法是一致的,掌握(5.1.5)及注5.1.2

(1)  $-\frac{14}{15}$ ;

(2)  $-2\pi a^2$ ;

(3)(本题有误, $x^2$ 后应有 $dy$ ) -2 ;

(4)  $-\frac{1}{2}$ ;

(5)  $\frac{4}{3}$ ;

(6)  $\frac{25}{2}$ ;

(7)  $-\pi a^2$ ;

(8)  $L$  的参数方程为:  $x = a \cos^2 \theta, y = a \sin \theta \cos \theta, z = a \sin \theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]$ (球坐标变换易得),  
于是有:

$$\oint_L y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-2a^2 \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta + a^3 \sin^2 \theta (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + a^2 \cos^5 \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} a^3.$$

5.1.2  $\frac{1}{2n+1}$ .

5.1.3 -4.

5.1.4

证:  $I(a) = \int_0^\pi [1 + a^3 \sin^3 x + (2x + a \sin x)a \cos x] dx = \pi - 4a + \frac{2}{3}a^3,$

$$I'(a) = 4 - 2a^2 = 0,$$

解得

$$a = \sqrt{2} \text{ (负值省去),}$$

所以  $y = \sqrt{2} \sin x$  即为所要求的曲线.

5.1.5

由于  $Q_x = \frac{x^2 - y^2 - xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = P_y, L$  为闭曲线, 可用Green公式计算(直接计算法省略)。

设  $L$  围成区域为  $D$ , 则 (1)  $I = \frac{1}{a^2} \oint_L (x+y)dx - (x-y)dy = \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_D (-2)dx dy = -2\pi$ ;

(2)(3)(4) 结果皆为  $-2\pi$ .

5.1.6

(1) 曲线上任意一点  $(x, y)$  处得切向量  $\vec{T} = (1, 1)$ , 单位切向量为  $\vec{\tau} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$ , 故

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_L (P + Q) ds.$$

(2)  $L: y = x^2, x = x, \vec{T} = (1, 2x), \vec{\tau} = \frac{\vec{T}}{|\vec{T}|} = \frac{(1, 2x)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L (P, Q) \cdot \vec{\tau} ds = \int_L \left( \frac{P + 2xQ}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} \right) ds$$

(3)  $L: x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (y \geq 0), x: a \rightarrow 0$

$$\vec{T} = -(1, y'(x)) = -\left(1, -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}\right), \quad \vec{\tau} = \frac{\vec{T}}{|\vec{T}|} = \left(-\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

所以  $\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L (P, Q) \cdot \vec{\tau} ds = \int_L \left(-\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}P + \frac{x}{a}Q\right) ds.$

5.1.7 切向量  $\vec{T} = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) = (1, 2t, 3t^2) = (1, 2x, 3y),$

$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{\vec{T}}{|\vec{T}|} = \frac{(1, 2x, 3y)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+9y^2}}$$

所以,  $\oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_L (P, Q, R) \cdot \vec{\tau} ds = \int_L \frac{P + 2xQ + 3yR}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+9y^2}} ds.$

5.1.8

(1)  $\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2);$

(2) 0.

5.1.9

(1)  $\pi b \left(\frac{a^2}{2} + 1\right);$

(2)  $ab + \frac{1}{2}b^2.$

(B)

5.1.1

棹:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_L P dx + Q dy \right| &= \left| \int_L \left( P \frac{dx}{ds} + Q \frac{dy}{ds} \right) ds \right| \leq \int_L \left| P \frac{dx}{ds} + Q \frac{dy}{ds} \right| ds \\ &= \int_L \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} ds \leq \int_L M ds = Ms \end{aligned}$$

## 5.1.2

对于  $I_r$ , 有:

$$M = \max_{x^2+y^2=r^2} \sqrt{P^2+Q^2} = \max_{x^2+y^2=r^2} \sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{(x^2+xy+y^2)^4}} = \frac{4}{r^3},$$

所以  $0 \leq I_r \leq \frac{4}{r^3} 2\pi r = \frac{8\pi}{r^2}, \Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} I_r = 0.$

## 5.1.3

设  $L$  的参数方程为:  $L: x = x(t), y = y(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$ , 则  $\Gamma$  的参数方程为:

$$L: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = \varphi(x(t), y(t)), t \in [\alpha, \beta],$$

(1) 直接计算得

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{\Gamma} P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [P(x(t), y(t), \varphi(x(t), y(t)))x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), \varphi(x(t), y(t)))y'(t)] dt, \\ & \oint_L P(x, y, \varphi(x, y))dx + Q(x, y, \varphi(x, y))dy \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [P(x(t), y(t), \varphi(x(t), y(t)))x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), \varphi(x(t), y(t)))y'(t)] dt \end{aligned}$$

所以原等式成立.

(2) 同 (1), 两边直接计算即可.

5.1.4 提示: 由  $L$  的方程消去  $z$  得其在  $xoy$  面上的投影曲线(椭圆):  $\frac{(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2})^2}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{b}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = 1,$

将  $L$  化为参数方程:  $x = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos \theta), y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}, z = \frac{c}{2}(1 - \cos \theta) (\theta: 0 \rightarrow \pi)$ , 再直接计算.

习题 5.2 (A) 5.2.1

(1) 0 ;

(2) -12 ;

(3) 0 ;

(4)  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ;

(5)  $\frac{\pi}{2}ma^2$ ;

(6)  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sqrt{5} + 2)$ ;

(7)  $3 + 3(\pi - 1)e^{\pi} + \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 - \sin 2 + 2 \cos 2$ ;

(8)  $\frac{211}{4} + \sin 3 - 4 \cos 3.$

5.2.2

(1)  $\frac{3\pi ab}{8};$

(2)  $\frac{a^2}{6};$

(3)  $\frac{3a^2}{2};$

(4)  $a^{\frac{2}{3}};$

(5) 令  $y = tx$ , 将曲线化为参数方程:

$$L: x = \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{t(1+t^2)}{1+t^3}, 0 \leq t < +\infty,$$

曲线在第一象限内的起点为  $(1, 0)$ , 终点为  $(0, 1)$ . 在曲线上有

$$x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt, 0 \leq t < +\infty$$

在两坐标轴上, 均有  $x \, dy - y \, dx = 0$ , 于是

$$S_D = \frac{1}{2} \oint_D x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1+t^3)^2} dt = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{27}\pi$$

5.2.3  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

5.2.4

(1)  $-14;$

(2)  $\sqrt{13} - 1.$

5.2.5

(1)  $I = 0;$

(2)  $I = 2\pi;$

(3)  $0 < a < 1$  时  $I = 0; a > 1$  时  $I = -2\pi;$

(4) 同(3).

5.2.6  $\frac{e-1}{2}.$

5.2.7 原式  $= 2S$ , 其中  $S$  为  $L$  所围区域的面积.

5.2.9 由于  $X \, dY - Y \, dX = (ad - bc)(x \, dy - y \, dx)$ , 故  $I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy,$

其中

$$P(x, y) = \frac{-(ad - bc)y}{(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2}, \quad Q(x, y) = \frac{(ad - bc)x}{(ax + by)^2 + (cx + dy)^2}$$

经计算得:  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{(ad-bc)[(a^2+c^2)x^2 - (b^2+d^2)y^2]}{(ax+by)^2 + (cx+dy)^2}$ ;

因为  $ad-bc \neq 0$ , 故只有原点  $O(0,0)$  使  $X^2+Y^2=0$ . 取闭曲线  $l: (ax+by)^2 + (cx+dy)^2 = r^2$  ( $r > 0, r$  充分小), 由Green公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_L P dx + Q dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_l P dx + Q dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi r^2} \oint_l -(ad-bc)y dx + (ad-bc)x dy \\ &= \frac{ad-bc}{2\pi r^2} \oint_l -y dx + x dy \\ &= \frac{ad-bc}{\pi r^2} \iint_D dx dy \quad (D \text{ 为 } l \text{ 所围区域}) \end{aligned}$$

再令:  $u = ax + by, v = cx + dy$ , 即作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$$

所以

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 1 / \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = 1 / \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-bc}$$

即得:

$$I = \frac{ad-bc}{\pi r^2} \iint_{u^2+v^2=r^2} \frac{1}{|ad-bc|} du dv = \frac{\text{sgn}(ad-bc)}{\pi r^2} \iint_{u^2+v^2=r^2} du dv = \text{sgn}(ad-bc).$$

5.2.10 -4.

5.2.12

证明: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy, \\ \text{右} &= \iint_D (e^{-\sin y} + e^{\sin x}) dx dy; \end{aligned}$$

因为  $D = [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$  关于  $y = x$  对称(具有轮换性), 所以:左 = 右.

(2) 提示: 化为定积分, 再对被积函数作Taylor展开.

$$5.2.13 (1) \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C;$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{3y-x}{2\sqrt{2}x} + C;$$

(3) 当  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) &= -\frac{x}{r^2}, & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) &= -\frac{y}{r^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) &= -\frac{r^2 - 2x^2}{r^4}, & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) &= -\frac{r^2 - 2y^2}{r^4};\end{aligned}$$

即,  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = 0$  所以  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) = 0 \right] \equiv 0$ .

故在任何不含原点的单连通区域中,  $P dx + Q dy$  都是某函数  $u(x, y)$  的全微分, 且对上半平面上的点  $(x, y) (y > 0)$ , 可取

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,1)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy + C = \int_0^x P(x, y) dx + \int_1^y Q(x, y) dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x \frac{\partial^{n+n+1}}{\partial x^{n+2} \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) dx - \int_1^y \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m+1}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{n+2}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0} dy + C \\ &= \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n+1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) - \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n+1} \partial y^{n-1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0} \\ &\quad - \left[ \frac{\partial^{n-m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0} + \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0, y=1} + C \\ &= \frac{\partial^{n+m-1}}{\partial x^n \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) - \frac{\partial^{n+m-2}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m-1}} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \ln \frac{1}{r} \right]_{x=0} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{\partial^{n+m-1}}{\partial x^n \partial y^{m-1}} \left( -\frac{x}{r^2} \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{\partial^{n+m-1}}{\partial x^n \partial y^{m-1}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right) \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \left( \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right) + C_1\end{aligned}$$

其中  $C_1 = \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0, y=1} + C$  是常数. 同理, 对下半平面的点  $(x, y) (y < 0)$ , 有

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,-1)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy = \frac{\partial^{n+n}}{\partial x^n \partial y^m} \left( \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right) + C_2,$$

其中  $C_2 = \left[ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial x^{n-1} \partial y^{m+1}} \left( \ln \frac{1}{r} \right) \right]_{x=0, y=1} + C'$ .

5.2.14

(1)  $\frac{1}{3}x^3 - xy + 2 \cos y = C;$

(2)  $x + \sin(xy) = C;$

$$(3) xe^y + \frac{y}{x} = C.$$

5.2.15

$$(1) \lambda = \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x}{y} = C.$$

$$(2) \lambda = -\frac{1}{x^4}, e^x + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = C.$$

$$5.2.16 f(x)f'(2\cos x + x^2 - 2).$$

$$5.2.17 u = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2}}$$

5.2.18

$$(1) f(x) = 5e^{x-1} - 2(x+1);$$

$$(2) 0.$$

$$5.2.19 f(x^2 - y^2) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

5.2.20

$$(1) \text{ (略) }$$

$$(2) \varphi(x) = -x^2;$$

$$(3) 0.$$

$$5.2.21 2\pi. \text{ (B) } 5.2.1 \text{ 提示: 利用 } \vec{n} ds = (dy, -dx) \text{ 推出 } \oint_L \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \iint_D (u_{xx} + u_{yy}) dx dy.$$

5.2.2 提示: 利用上题.

5.2.3

取  $\varepsilon$  任意小, 作圆周  $l: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$ , 使其在  $L$  所围成区域内部. 记  $L$  与  $l$  围成的区域为  $D_1$ ,  $l$  的内部区域为  $D_s$ ,  $l$  取顺时针方向. 由

$$P = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}$$

易知

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv 0$$

记原式左边为  $I$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oint_L + \oint_i + \oint_i = \oint_{L+i} - \oint_i = \iint_{D_i} (Q_x - P_y) d\sigma - \oint_i \\ &= -\oint_i = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_i (xv - yu) dx + (xu + yv) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_e} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xu + yv) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xv - yu) \right] dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_s} 2u(x, y) dx dy = \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} u(\xi, \eta) \cdot \iint_{D_s} dx dy \\ &= \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} u(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi \varepsilon^2 = 2\pi u(\xi, \eta); \end{aligned}$$

令  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ , 由  $u$  的联系性知:

$$I = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} 2\pi u(\xi, \eta) = 2\pi u(0, 0).$$

5.2.4

设  $D$  为半圆域:  $y_0 \leq y \leq y_0 + \sqrt{R^2 - (x - x_0)^2}$ , 由 Green 公式得

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{x_0-R}^{x_0+R} P(x, y) dx$$

再由积分中值定理, 得

$$\left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{(\xi, y_0)} \cdot \frac{\pi R^2}{2} = P(\bar{\xi}, y_0) \cdot 2R, \quad \forall R > 0.$$

其中,  $(\xi, \eta) \in D, \bar{\xi} \in [x_0 - R, x_0 + R]$ . 令  $R \rightarrow 0^+$ , 即  $P(x_0, y_0) = 0$ , 再由  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性, 得  $P(x, y) \equiv 0$ . 从而

$$\iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = 0.$$

由于  $D$  是任意的半圆, 易知  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \equiv 0$ .

5.2.5

提示: 取  $\varepsilon > 0$  充分小, 使得曲线  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = \varepsilon^2$  在圆  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  内部, 利用 Green 公式将原式转化为求椭圆域  $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 \leq \varepsilon^2$  的面积. 可利用 (B) 4.2.2 题的结论.

习题 5.3

(A)

5.3.1 0.

5.3.2  $\frac{\pi + 1}{6}$ .

5.3.3  $-\frac{2}{15}\pi R^5$

5.3.4  $\frac{1}{2}\pi R^3$  (合一投影法).

5.3.5  $\pi$ .

5.3.6  $\pi r^2 R$

5.3.7  $\frac{8}{3}(a + b + c)\pi R^3$ .

5.3.8  $-\frac{1}{2}\pi R^3$ .

5.3.9  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

5.3.10  $abc \cdot \left[ \frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a} + \frac{g(b) - g(0)}{b} + \frac{h(c) - h(0)}{c} \right]$ .



$$5.3.11 \frac{4\pi}{3}(ab+bc+ac)\left(\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}\right).$$

(注: 椭球面积公式:  $S = \frac{4\pi}{3}(ab+bc+ac)$ )

$$5.3.12 \frac{1}{2}.$$

(B)

$$5.3.1 \ 4\pi \tan 1.$$

5.3.2 提示: 化为第一型曲面积分.

习题 5.4

(A)

$$5.4.1 \ (1) \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = y + 2yz + 3xz^2;$$

$$(2) \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 6xyz;$$

$$(3) \operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 0.$$

5.4.2

$$(1) \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \vec{0};$$

$$(2) \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = -2(z, x, y);$$

$$(3) \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = (z \cos(yz), xy, -y \sin(xy) - xz).$$

$$5.4.3 \ \nabla f(r) = \frac{f'(r)}{r} \vec{r}, \quad \nabla \cdot (f(r) \vec{r}) = 3f(r) + rf'(r), \quad \nabla \times ((f(r) \vec{r})) = \vec{0}.$$

5.4.5

$$(1) \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) \frac{12}{5} \pi R^5;$$

$$(3) -\left(\frac{R}{4} + \frac{2}{3}\right) \pi R^3;$$

$$(4) \left(\frac{h}{4} - 1\right) \pi h^3;$$

$$(5) \frac{12}{7} \pi;$$

$$(6) \frac{32}{3} \pi.$$

$$5.4.6 -\frac{128}{5} \pi.$$

$$5.4.7 \ 0.$$

$$5.4.8 \text{ 有误, 改为证明: } V = \frac{1}{3} \oint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$5.4.9 -\frac{\pi h^4}{2}.$$

5.4.10 由Gauss公式, 结论是显然的.

$$5.4.11 \ 2\pi.$$

$$5.4.12 \ \pi R^2.$$

5.4.13

(1) 0 ;

(2)  $4\pi$ ;

解: 依题意知  $P = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, Q = \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, R = \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$ ;

易知, 当  $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$  时,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \equiv 0$ . 取球面  $S_\epsilon$  :

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \epsilon^2 (\epsilon > 0)$ , 方向取内侧,  $S_1$  与  $S_2$  围成立体  $\Omega$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \oiint_S \frac{x dx dy + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \oiint_S + \oiint_{S_\epsilon} - \oiint_{S_\epsilon} \\ &= \oiint_{S+S_\epsilon} - \oiint_{S_\epsilon} = \iiint_\Omega 0 dV - \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \oiint_{S_\epsilon} x dx dy + y dz dx + z dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq \epsilon^2} 3 dV = \frac{3}{\epsilon^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \epsilon^3 = 4\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $2\pi$ ;

(4)  $2\pi$ .

5.4.14  $-\frac{4\sqrt{6}\pi}{15}$

5.4.15

(1)  $u = -\frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C$ ;

(2)  $u = x \left( 1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z} \right) + C$ .

5.4.16

(1)  $\sin 1 + e - \frac{1}{2}$ ;

(2)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0^2+y_0^2+z_0^2}^{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2} f(\sqrt{t}) dt$ .

5.4.17 0.

5.4.18  $\frac{1}{3}h^3$ .

5.4.19

n (1)  $\frac{3}{2}$ ;

(2)  $2S$ .

5.4.20  $-2\pi a(a+h)$

5.4.21  $-\frac{9}{2}a^2$

5.4.22  $2\pi r^2 R$

5.4.23  $\frac{\pi}{2} f'(0)$ .

$$5.4.24 \quad \frac{\pi}{6} (\text{提示: } \iint_{\Sigma} \nabla f \cdot \{x, y, z\} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \nabla f \cdot \{x, y, z\} dS).$$

(B)

5.4.1 1 .

5.4.2 由三重积分的球坐标变换公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f(x, y, z, t) dV &= \int_0^t dt \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi f(t \sin \varphi \cos \theta, t \sin \varphi \sin \theta, t \cos \varphi) t^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^t \left( \oiint_S f(x, y, z, t) dS \right) dt, \quad (\text{教材中公式(4.5.11)}) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \iiint_V f(x, y, z, t) dV &= \oiint_S f(x, y, z, t) dS + \int_0^t \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \oiint_S f(x, y, z, t) dS \right] dt \\ &= \oiint_S f(x, y, z, t) dS + \int_0^t \left[ \oiint_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dS \right] dt \\ &= \oiint_S f(x, y, z, t) dS + \iiint_V \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dV. \end{aligned}$$

5.4.3

证: 先设  $S$  不包围点  $(x, y, z)$ , 且设  $\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) &= \cos(\vec{r}, x) \cos \alpha + \cos(\vec{r}, y) \cos \beta + \cos(\vec{r}, z) \cos \gamma \\ &= \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{\theta - z}{r} \cos \gamma, \end{aligned}$$

由Stockes公式有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS &= \iint_S \left( \frac{\xi - x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{\eta - y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{\theta - z}{r} \cos \gamma \right) dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\xi - x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\eta - y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\theta - z}{r} \right) \right] d\xi d\eta d\theta \\ &= \iiint_V \frac{2}{r} d\xi d\eta d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iiint_V \frac{1}{r} d\xi d\eta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS.$$

再设  $S$  包围点  $(x, y, z)$ , 这时不能直接应用Guass公式. 作以点  $(x, y, z)$  为球心, 半径为  $\varepsilon$  ( $\varepsilon$  充分小) 的闭球  $V_\varepsilon$ , 其边界为球面  $S_\varepsilon$ , 则对  $V - V_\varepsilon$  应用Gauss 公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \iint_S \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS + \iint_{S_2} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS \\
&= \iiint_{V-V_x} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\xi-x}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\eta-y}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\theta-z}{r} \right) \right] dS \\
&= 2 \iiint_{V-V_\alpha} \frac{1}{r} d\xi d\eta d\theta.
\end{aligned}$$

在  $S_E$  上,  $\vec{n}$  的方向与  $\vec{r}$  的方向相反, 故  $\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = -1$ ; 于是,

$$\iint_{S_e} \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) dS = -4\pi\varepsilon^2, \text{ 令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 即得原等式.}$$

#### 5.4.4

证: (1)  $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_S \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \nabla u dV = \iiint_V \Delta u dV$

(2) 将教材例5.4.6中Green第一公式中的  $u, v$  对换, 再两式相减.

#### 5.4.5

解设曲线  $C: \begin{cases} x^2 + 4y^2 = 1, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ , 曲面  $S: x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \geq 0)$ ,  $E$  是  $S$  所围成的区域. 则由Stokes公式与题设, 有

$$\int_C G(x, y) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds = 0;$$

另一方面, 注意到在  $C$  上,  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$ , 得到

$$\int_C G(x, y) \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C (-y, x) \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_E 2 dx dy = 2|E| \neq 0,$$

矛盾, 因而  $\vec{F}$  不存在.

#### 5.4.6

解: 设  $\Omega$  是  $S$  和平面  $S_1: z = z_0 \left( (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq a^2 \right)$  围成的立体,  $D$  为  $V$  在  $O_{xy}$  面上的投影区域:  $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq a^2$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \oiint_{S+S_1} - \oiint_{S_1} \\
&= \iiint_V (P_x + Q_y + R_z) dV + \iint_D R dx dy \\
&= (P_x + Q_y + R_z)|_{(\xi, \eta, \theta)} \cdot \frac{2\pi a^3}{3} + \pi a^2 \cdot R(\xi_1, \eta_1, z_0), \quad (\xi, \eta, \theta) \in V, (\xi_1, \eta_1) \in D.
\end{aligned}$$

两边除以  $a^2$ , 且令  $a \rightarrow 0$  得,  $R(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0$ ; 类似地得  $(P_x + Q_y)|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = 0$ ; 由

$x_0, y_0, z_0$  的任意性知,  $R(x, y, z) = 0, P_x + Q_y \equiv 0$ .

习题 5.5

(A)

5.5.1

$$x^2 + y^2 = kz^2, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2.$$

5.5.2

证明:  $\mathbf{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}(x, y, z) = (P, Q, R)$ , 其向量线方程为  $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$ , 即

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z}$$

解得向量线的方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x = C_1 y \\ y = C_2 z \end{cases}$$

5.5.3  $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 0, \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = (-2yz, -2xz, 0)$ .

5.5.4  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = \Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \operatorname{rot}(\operatorname{grad} u) = 0$ .

5.5.5

解: (1)  $\Phi = \iiint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ . 补充平面:  $S_1: z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ , 取下侧,  $S_2: z = h, x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ , 取上侧.  $S$  和  $S_1 \Delta S_2$  围成立体  $V$ , 则由 Gauss 公式及对称性

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \iint_{S+S_1+S_2} - \iint_{S_1} - \iint_{S_2} = \iiint_V \\ &= \iiint_V 6xyz dx dy dz - 0 - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} xy h^2 dx dy = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\Phi = \iiint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V 6xyz dV = 0$ .

5.5.6  $a = 2, b = -1, c = -2$ .

5.5.7

解:  $L$  的参数方程为  $L: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 0, t \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \oint_L \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \oint (x - z)dx + (x^3 + yz)dy - 3xy^2 dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(\cos t)d(\cos t) + (\cos^3 t)d(\sin t) + 0] = \frac{3\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

5.5.8

解：因为

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - 2yz & y^2 - 2zx & z^2 - 2xy \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 0),$$

所以  $\vec{F}$  是有势场, 其势函数为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y, z) &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} [(x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2zx) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz] \\ &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \left[ \frac{1}{3} d(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 2d(xyz) \right] \\ &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} d \left[ \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 2xyz \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) + 2xyz. \end{aligned}$$

5.5.9  $u = xyz(x + y + z) + C.$

(B)

### 5.5.1

解：设  $\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$  为曲面  $S$  的单位外法向量, 则  $d\vec{S} = \vec{n} dS$ .

1° : 当原点  $(0, 0, 0)$  在  $S$  的外部时, 由Guass公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} &= \oiint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \oiint_S \frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{r^3} dS \\ &= \iiint_V \left[ \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{r^5} \right) \right] dV \\ &= \iiint_V dV = 0; \end{aligned}$$

2° : 当原点  $(0, 0, 0)$  在  $S$  的内部时, 作小球面  $S_\varepsilon : r = \varepsilon, S_\varepsilon$  围成区域  $V_\varepsilon$  ( $\varepsilon$  充分小); 取内侧, 在  $S$  和  $S_\varepsilon$  之间的区域  $V - V_\varepsilon$  上用Guass公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_S &= \oiint_{S+S_\varepsilon} - \oiint_{S_\varepsilon} = \iiint_{V-V_\varepsilon} - \oiint_{S_\varepsilon} = 0 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \oiint_{S_\varepsilon} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iiint_{V_k} 3 dV = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \varepsilon^3 = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

3° : 当原点  $(0,0,0)$  在曲面  $S$  上时, 则  $\oint_S \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \oint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$  为无界函数的曲面积分 (广义曲面积分), 且  $|\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}| \leq \frac{1}{r^2}$ ; 若曲面  $S$  在点  $(0,0,0)$  是光滑的, 由类似于无界函数的二重积分的讨论可知, 广义积分  $\oint_S \vec{F} d\vec{S}$  收敛. 取  $S_\varepsilon$  为以  $(0,0,0)$  为球心, 半径为  $\varepsilon$  的球面;  $S_1$  表示从  $S$  上不被  $S_\varepsilon$  所包围的部分,  $S_2$  表示  $S_\varepsilon$  上含在  $S$  内的那部分, 则

$$\oint_S \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} d\vec{S}, \quad \iint_{S_1+S_2} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = 0 \quad (\text{由(1)可得}),$$

其中  $S_1$  取外侧,  $S_2$  取内侧.

因为曲面  $S$  在点  $(0,0,0)$  是光滑的, 在点  $(0,0,0)$  有切平面, 所以  $S$  在点  $(0,0,0)$  的附近可用切平面近似代替, 即  $S_2$  可看作  $S_\varepsilon$  的半个球面, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S \vec{F} d\vec{S} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \iint_{S_1} \vec{F} d\vec{S} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( - \iint_{S_2} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS \right) \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \left( - \iint_{S_2} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^3} \cdot \frac{-\vec{r}}{r} dS \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \iint_{S_2} \frac{1}{r^3} dS \right) \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \cdot 2\pi\varepsilon^2 = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

5.5 .1

证: (1)  $\oint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \oint_S \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_\Omega \nabla^2 u dv = \iiint_\Omega 0 dv = 0.$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS &= \iint_S u \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_\Omega \nabla(u \nabla u) dv \\ &= \iiint_\Omega (\nabla u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla^2 u) dv = \iiint_\Omega \nabla u \cdot \nabla u dv \end{aligned}$$