# 内容:第一型曲线积分 与曲面积分

## 1.第一型曲线积分

计算 化为定积分

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds \qquad (L: y = y(x))$$

$$= \int_a^b f[x, y(x)] \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx$$

几何应用 曲线弧长

物理应用 曲线的质量,质心,转动惯量







# 练习三十二/二(2)

设*L*为椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$
,已知其周长为*a*,

则 
$$\oint_L (3x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2) ds =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

分析: 利用对称性

$$\oint_{L} (3x^{2} + 5xy + 2y^{2}) ds = \oint_{L} (3x^{2} + 2y^{2}) ds$$

$$= \oint_{L} 6ds = 6a$$



练习三十二/三 计算曲线积分 $\int_L (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$ ,

其中*L*为星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  (*a* > 0).

解:  $\Leftrightarrow x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t \ (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 

$$ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = 3a | \sin t \cos t | dt$$

$$\oint_{L} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds = 4 \int_{L/4} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^{\frac{4}{3}}\cos^4 t + a^{\frac{4}{3}}\sin^4 t) \cdot 3a\sin t \cos t dt = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}}$$





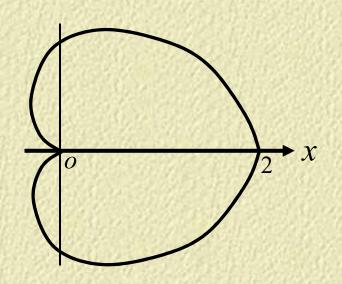
例: 求心形线 $\rho = 1 + \cos \theta$ 形心的直角坐标.

解: 由对称性,得y=0

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_{L} x ds}{\int_{L} ds}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2(1+\cos\theta)} \, d\theta = 2 \left| \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta$$







$$\int_{L} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2 |\cos \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta = 4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 8$$

$$\int_{L} x ds = 2 \int_{L/2} x ds$$

$$=2\int_0^{\pi} (1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta \cdot 2\cos\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta = \frac{32}{5}$$

$$\frac{-}{x} = \frac{4}{5}$$

形心坐标
$$(x,y)=(\frac{4}{5},0)$$



## 练习三十二/五 利用曲线积分计算

柱面
$$x^2 + y^2 = Rx$$
含在 $0 \le z \le \frac{1}{R}(x^2 + y^2)$ 内的面积.

解: 
$$A = \oint_L \frac{1}{R}(x^2 + y^2)ds = \oint_L xds$$

$$L: x^2 + y^2 = Rx \stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} (x - \frac{R}{2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{R}{2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{R}{2}\sin t \ (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R}{2} (1 + \cos t) \cdot \frac{R}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2$$



## 练习三十二/六 利用曲线积分,

求曲线
$$C: y = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \le x \le 2\right)$$
绕直线

L:4x+3y=0旋转所得的旋转曲面的面积.



$$S = \int_{C} \frac{2\pi}{5} |4x + 3y| ds$$

在曲线C上,4x+3y>0.

$$S = \frac{2\pi}{5} \int_{C} (4x + 3y) ds$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{5} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (4x + \frac{x^{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2x}) \sqrt{(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^{2}})^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{5} \ln 2 + \frac{1425\pi}{256}$$



## 2. 第一型曲面积分

计算 化为二重积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS \qquad (\sum z = z(x, y))$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x, y)] \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dxdy$$

几何应用 曲面面积

物理应用 曲面的质量,质心,转动惯量



例: 计算 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (ax + by + cz)^2 dS$$
,  
其中  $\Sigma$ :  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ .  
解: 原式

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (a^{2}x^{2} + b^{2}y^{2} + c^{2}z^{2} + 2abxy + 2acxz + 2bcyz)dS$$
(利用对称性)

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2) dS$$





$$= a^2 \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS + b^2 \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS + c^2 \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$$
(利用轮换不变性)

$$= (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \iint\limits_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} R^2 dS = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^4 (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$





#### 练习三十二/六

曲面 $z = 13 - x^2 - y^2$ 将球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ 

分成三部分,求这三部分曲面面积之比.

解: 
$$z = \pm \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 13 - x^2 - y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$
 消去z, 得  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$   $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 



$$S_1 = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 9} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$=5\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho = 10\pi$$

$$S_3 = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 16} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$=5\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho = 20\pi$$



$$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = 100\pi$$

$$S_2 = 70\pi$$

$$S_1: S_2: S_3 = 10\pi: 70\pi: 20\pi = 1:7:2$$





例: 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS$$
, 其中 $\Sigma$ 为

圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \pm 0 \le z \le H$ 的部分.

解法一: 
$$x = \pm \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2} \, dydz$$

$$=\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}\,dy\,dz$$



原式 = 
$$2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{1}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz$$

$$=2R\int_{0}^{H} \frac{1}{R^{2}+z^{2}} dz \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}}} dy = 2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^H \frac{1}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot Rdz$$

$$= 2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}$$



例: 计算 $\int \int xyzdS$ ,其中 $\sum$ 为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 在第一卦限的部分. 解法一:  $\iint xyzdS$  $= \iint xy\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dxdy$  $= \iint Rxy \, dx \, dy$  $=R\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta\int_0^R \rho^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \cdot \rho \,d\rho = \frac{1}{8}R^5$ 





#### 解法二:

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^3 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot R^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$=R^{5}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{3}\varphi\cos\varphi d\varphi$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}R^5$$





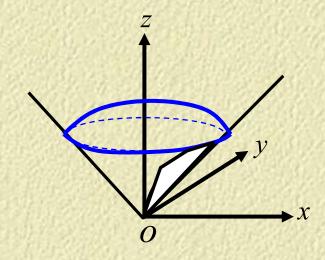
# 练习三十二/十

计算
$$I = \iint_{S} \frac{dS}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$
,其中 $S$ 为锥面

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
上被柱面 $z^2 = x$ 所截下的部分.

解: 
$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = x \end{cases}$$

消去
$$z$$
,得 $x^2 + y^2 = x$ 





S在xoy坐标面上的投影 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \le x$ .

$$S: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho = \sqrt{2}(\pi-2)$$





### 练习三十二/十二

计算曲面积分
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS$$
,其中积分区域为曲面

$$\sum = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = R^2, 0 \le z \le H\}, (R > 0, H > 0)$$

解: 
$$\sum : x = \pm \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2} \, dy dz = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \, dy dz$$

原式 = 
$$2\iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{z}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz$$

原式 = 
$$2\iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{z}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz$$
  
=  $2R \int_0^H \frac{z}{R^2 + z^2} dz \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy = \pi R \ln \frac{R^2 + H^2}{R^2}$ 







#### 练习三十三/三

求曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 围成的均匀薄板 (面密度 $\mu$ 为常数)对坐标原点的转动惯量.

解: 
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow \rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$I_o = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \mu d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D/4} \mu (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$=4\mu \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{8}\pi \mu a^{4}$$



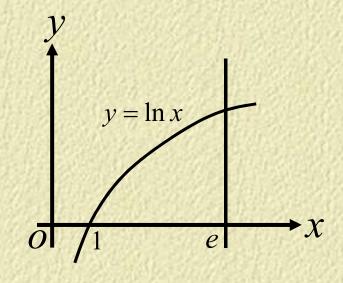


## 练习三十三/四

设有一个由曲线 $y = \ln x, y = 0, x = e$ 所围成的均匀薄片,其面密度为 $\mu = 1$ ,若此薄片关于直线x = t的转动惯量为I(t),求使I(t)取得最小值的t.

解: 
$$I(t) = \iint_D \mu(x-t)^2 d\sigma$$

$$=\mu\int_1^e(x-t)^2dx\int_0^{\ln x}dy$$







$$I(t) = \mu \int_{1}^{e} (x - t)^{2} \ln x dx$$

$$= \mu \int_{1}^{e} x^{2} \ln x dx - 2\mu t \int_{1}^{e} x \ln x dx + \mu t^{2} \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx$$

$$I'(t) = 0 - 2\mu \int_{1}^{e} x \ln x dx + 2\mu t \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I'(t) = 0, \ \text{{\it fix}} \ \text{{\it fix}} \ t = \frac{\int_{1}^{e} x \ln x dx}{\int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx} = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2} + 1)$$

$$I''(t) = 0 + 2\mu \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx = 2\mu > 0$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{4} (e^{2} + 1) \text{{\it fix}} \ \text{{\it fix}} \ \text{{\it fix}} \ \text{{\it fix}}$$



# 练习三十三/六 求立体的形心坐标,

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \}.$$

解:由对称性,
$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$$
.  $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ 

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos \varphi} r^2 dr = \pi$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 dr = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$







### 练习三十三/七 立体Ω由曲面

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = R^2(x^2 + y^2)(R > 0)$$
围成,其密度  
 $\mu$ 为常数,求该物体关于z轴的转动惯量 $I_z$ .

解: 
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = R^2(x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow r = R \sin \varphi$$

$$I_z = \iiint_z (x^2 + y^2) \mu dv$$

$$= \mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{R\sin\varphi} r^2 \sin^2\varphi \cdot r^2 dr$$

$$=\frac{7}{64}\pi^2\mu R^5$$





#### 练习三十三/十二

求上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的质心坐标,

已知曲面上任一点(x, y, z)处密度为 $\mu = z$ .

解: 由对称性,得x = y = 0.  $z = \frac{M_{xy}}{M}$ 

$$M = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \pi R^3$$



$$M_{xy} = \iint_{\Sigma} z \cdot z dS$$

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

$$= R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^4$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{2}{3} R$$
质心坐标  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{2}{3} R)$ 



