

苏格马越 黄姆兹先

高等数学(二)

第十一章 曲线积分与曲面积分

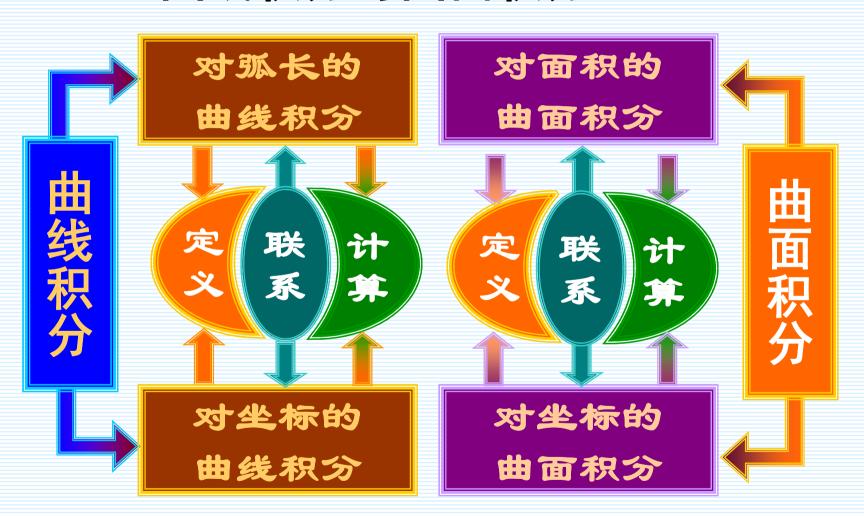
第七讲 习 题 课

一、主要内容

- (一)曲线积分与曲面积分
- (二)各种积分之间的联系
- (三)场论初步



(一) 曲线积分与曲面积分



| | 曲线积分 | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | 对弧长的曲线积分 | 对坐标的曲线积分 | |
| 定义 | $\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$ | $\int_{L} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$ $= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [P(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta x_{i} + Q(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta y_{i}]$ | |
| 联系 | $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds$ | | |
| 计 | $\int_{L} f(x,y)ds$ | $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy$ | |
| 算 | $= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi, \psi] \sqrt{{\varphi'}^2 + {\psi'}^2} dt$ 三代一定 $(\alpha < \beta)$ | $= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [P(\varphi, \psi)\varphi' + Q(\varphi, \psi)\psi']dt$ 二代一定(与方向有关) | |

与路径无关的四个等价命题

条 件 在单连通开区域 $D \perp P(x,y), Q(x,y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数,则以下四个命题成立.

等

(1) $在D内\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关

价

(2) $\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = 0,$ 闭曲线 $C \subset D$

命

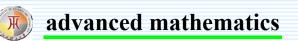
(3) 在D内存在U(x,y)使du = Pdx + Qdy

题

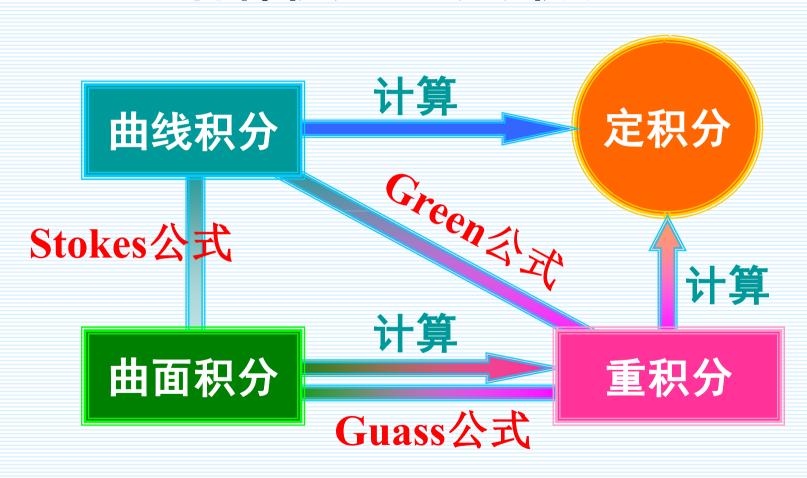
(4) 在D内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

| - 4 | IN HE SCHOOL | |
|-----|--------------|-----|
| - 3 | 717 | 15 |
| - 4 | H | (A) |
| 1 | | |
| _ | # H . b | _ |

| | 曲面积分 | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| | 对面积的曲面积分 | 对坐标的曲面积分 | |
| 定义 | $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$ | $\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} R(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}, \zeta_{i}) (\Delta S_{i})_{xy}$ | |
| 联系 | $\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$ | | |
| 计 | $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)dS$ | $\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy$ $= + \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy$ | |
| 算 | $ = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x, y)] \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy $ $ - 投, 二代, 三换(与侧无关) $ | $= \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x,y,z(x,y)] dx dy$ 一投,二代,三定号 (与侧有关) | |



(二) 各种积分之间的联系





★ 积分概念的联系

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(M) \Delta \sigma_{i}, f(M)$$
点函数

定积分 当 $\Sigma \to R_1$ 上区间 [a,b]时,

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx.$$

二重积分 当 $\Sigma \to R$,上区域 D时,

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma.$$



曲线积分 当 $\Sigma \Rightarrow R_2$ 上平面曲线 L时,

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \int_{L} f(x,y)ds.$$

三重积分 当 $\Sigma \Rightarrow R_3$ 上区域Ω时,

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z)dv$$

曲线积分 当 $\Sigma \Rightarrow R_3$ 上空间曲线 Γ 时,

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \int_{\Gamma} f(x,y,z)ds.$$

曲面积分 当 $\Sigma \Rightarrow R_3$ 上曲面S时,

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(M)d\sigma = \iint_{S} f(x,y,z)dS.$$



★理论上的联系

1.定积分与不定积分的联系

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a) \qquad (F'(x) = f(x))$$

牛顿--莱布尼茨公式

2.二重积分与曲线积分的联系

$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy \quad (沿L的正向)$$

格林公式

3.三重积分与曲面积分的联系

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

高斯公式

4.曲面积分与曲线积分的联系

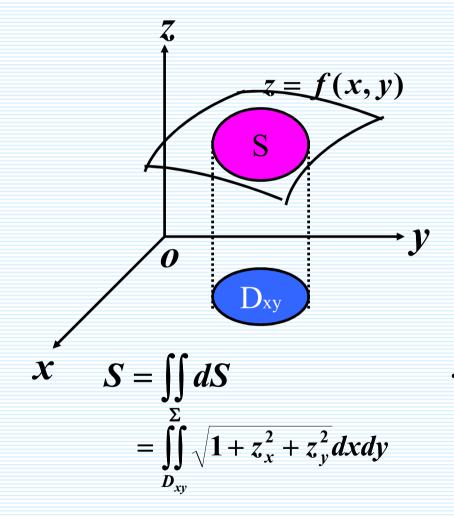
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

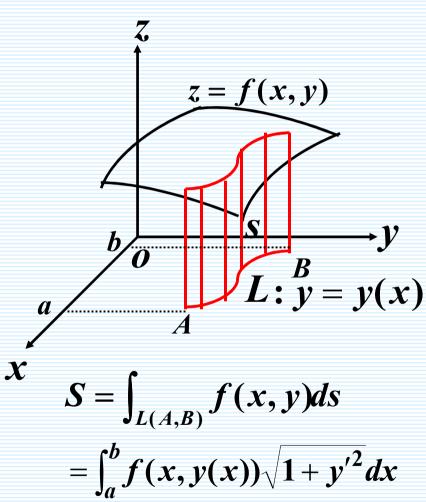
$$= \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

斯托克斯公式



曲面面积的计算法



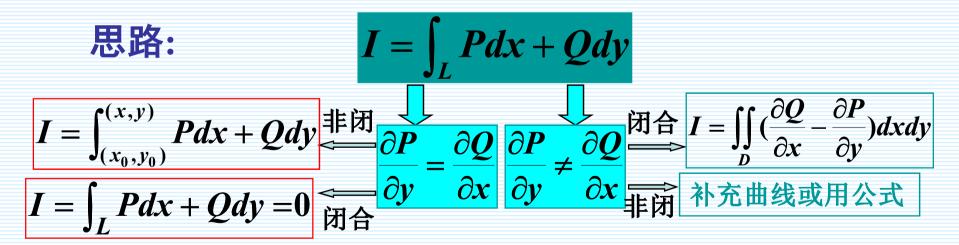




二、典型例题

例 1 计算
$$I = \int_L (x^2 + 2xy)dx + (x^2 + y^4)dy$$
,

其中L为由点O(0,0)到点A(1,1)的曲线 $y = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x$.

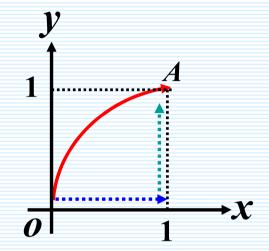




解 由
$$I = \int_{L} (x^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + y^4) dy$$

知
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 + 2xy) = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + y^4) = 2x$$



即
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
, 原积分与路径无关,

故原式 =
$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 (1 + y^4) dy = \frac{23}{15}$$
.

例 2 计算

$$I = \int_{L} (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) dy,$$

其中L为由点(a,0)到点(0,0)的上半圆周

$$x^2+y^2=ax,y\geq 0.$$

解
$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \sin y - my) = e^x \cos y - m$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y - m) = e^x \cos y$$

即
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 (如下图)



$$I = \int_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}} = \oint_{AMOA} - \int_{\overline{OA}}$$

$$\oint_{AMOA} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= m \iint_D dx dy = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^2,$$

$$\int_{\overline{OA}} = \int_0^a \mathbf{0} \cdot d\mathbf{x} + (e^x - m) \cdot \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\therefore I = \oint_{AMOA} - \int_{\overline{OA}} = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^2 - 0 = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^2.$$



例3 计算
$$\int_L xyds$$
, $L 为 x^2 + y^2 = a^2(a > 0) AB$ 弧

$$A(0,a),B(\frac{a}{2},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a)$$

解
$$L:$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \\ x = x \end{cases} \quad 0 \le x \le \frac{a}{2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}, ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$\int_{L} xyds = \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} x \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} axdx = \frac{1}{8}a^{3}.$$

解2 取t做参变量
$$L: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t & \frac{\pi}{3} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2} & ds = adt \\ y = a \sin t & \frac{\pi}{3} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2} & ds = adt \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{L} xyds = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \cos t \sin t \cdot adt = \frac{1}{8}a^{3}.$$



例4 计算

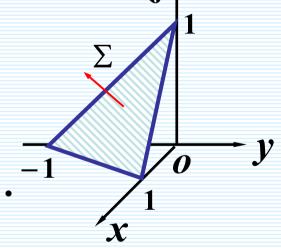
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} [f(x,y,z) + x] dy dz + [2f(x,y,z) + y] dz dx$$

+[f(x,y,z)+z]dxdy, 其中 f(x,y,z) 为连续函数, Σ 为平面 x-y+z=1 在第四卦限部分的上侧.

解 利用两类曲面积分之间的关系

∴ Σ 的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{1,-1,1\}$,

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.^{-1}$$





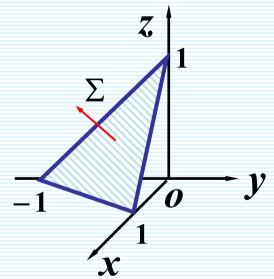
$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [f(x, y, z) + x] \right\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[2f(x,y,z)+y]+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[f(x,y,z)+z]\}dS$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\iint\limits_{\Sigma}(x-y+z)dS$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\iint_{D}1\cdot\sqrt{3}dxdy=\frac{1}{2}.$$

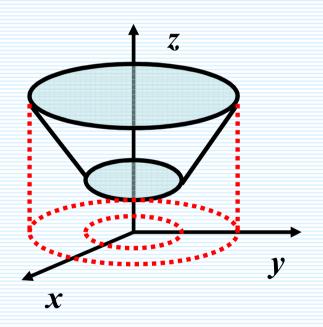


 Σ 为平面 x-y+z=1在第四卦限部分的上侧.

例5 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} y dy dz - x dz dx + z^2 dx dy$, 其中 Σ 为

锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面 z = 1, z = 2 所截部分的外侧.

解 添
$$\Sigma_1: z = 1(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$$
取下侧,
$$\Sigma_2: z = 2(x^2 + y^2 \le 4)$$
取上侧,
$$\Sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$$
围成 Ω ,由高斯公式
$$\iint y dy dz - x dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$



$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 2z dx dy dz = \int_{1}^{2} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le z^{2}} 2z dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} 2z \pi z^{2} dz = \frac{15\pi}{2}$$



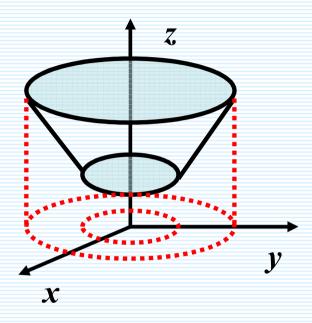
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} y dy dz - x dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D_1} 1^2 dx dy = -\pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} y dy dz - x dz dx + z^2 dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_2} 2^2 dx dy = 16\pi$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} = \frac{15\pi}{2} - (-\pi + 16\pi) = -\frac{15\pi}{2}$$





例6 计算

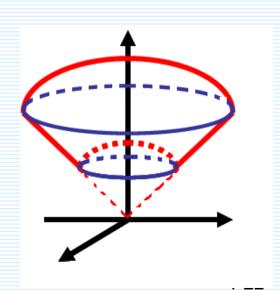
$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{3} dy dz + \left[\frac{1}{z} f(\frac{y}{z}) + y^{3}\right] dz dx + \left[\frac{1}{y} f(\frac{y}{z}) + z^{3}\right] dx dy$$
其中 $f(u)$ 有连续偏导数,

 Σ 为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 所围立体(夹在两球面之间,锥面内部分)表面外侧.

解·
$$P = x^3, Q = \frac{1}{z}f(\frac{y}{z}) + y^3,$$

$$R = \frac{1}{y}f(\frac{y}{z}) + z^3$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 3x^2, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z}f'(\frac{y}{z})\frac{1}{z} + 3y^2,$$





$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{y} f'(\frac{y}{z})(-\frac{y}{z^2}) + 3z^2 = -\frac{1}{z^2} f'(\frac{y}{z}) + 3z^2$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 3x^2, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z}f'(\frac{y}{z})\frac{1}{z} + 3y^2 = \frac{1}{z^2}f'(\frac{y}{z}) + 3y^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

原积分=
$$\iiint_{Q} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$=3\int_{0}^{2\pi}d\theta\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}d\varphi\int_{1}^{2}r^{2}r^{2}\sin\varphi dr$$

$$=6\pi[-\cos\varphi]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\cdot\frac{1}{5}(32-1)=\frac{186\pi}{5}(1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}).$$

例 7 计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)xdydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy,$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)xdydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy,$$

其中 Σ 是由曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y-1} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ $(1 \le y \le 3)$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周

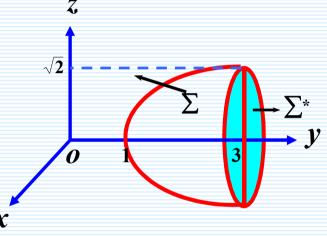
所成的曲面,它的法向量与y轴正向的夹角恒大于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.



欲求
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)xdydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy$$

且有
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma^*} - \iint_{\Sigma^*}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma^*} = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \quad x$$



$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (8y+1-4y-4y) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} dv$$

$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} dx dz \int_{1+z^2+x^2}^3 dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{1+\rho^2}^3 dy$$

$$=2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} (2\rho - \rho^{3}) d\rho = 2\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma^*} = 2\iint_{\Sigma^*} (1-3^2) dz dx = -32\pi,$$

故
$$I = 2\pi - (-32\pi) = 34\pi$$
.

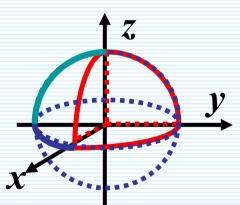


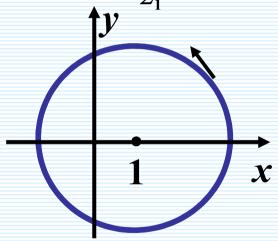
1.Σ:
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2(z \ge 0)$$
, $Σ_1$ 为Σ在第一卦限部分,

则有:
$$(A)\iint_{\Sigma} xdS = 4\iint_{\Sigma_1} xdS$$
 $(B)\iint_{\Sigma} ydS = 4\iint_{\Sigma_1} xdS$

$$(C) \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dS$$

$$(C) \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dS \qquad (D) \iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} xyzdS$$





2. 计算
$$I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

 L 为 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = R^2(R > 1)$ 的逆时针方向

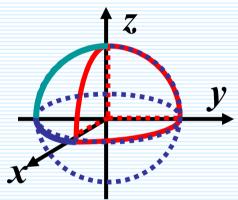
$$L$$
为 $(x-1)^2 + v^2 = R^2(R > 1)$ 的逆时针方向



1. 选C

 Σ 关于yoz面及zox面对称,被积函数 f(x,y,z) = z关于x和y 都是偶函数

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} zdS = 4\iint_{\Sigma_1} zdS,$$
又因为



$$\Sigma_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$$

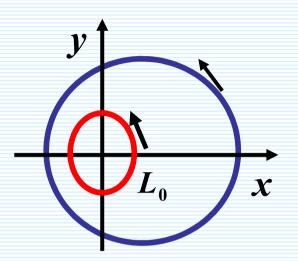
关于x,y,z具有轮换对称性,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} z dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS \quad \therefore \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} 4z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS$$



2.
$$I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

$$L 为 (x-1)^2 + y^2 = R^2 (R > 1)$$
的逆时针方向



$$P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{(4x^2 + y^2) - 8x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$$

作
$$L_0: \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{1} = \delta^2$$
逆时针方向,



$$I = \oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{L+L_{0}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} - \oint_{L_{0}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= 0 + \oint_{L_{0}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} dt = \pi.$$

$$L_{0} : \frac{x^{2}}{\frac{1}{4} \delta^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\delta^{2}} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta^{2}} \oint_{L_{0}} xdy - ydx = \frac{1}{\delta^{2}} \iint_{D_{L_{0}}} [1 - (-1)] dxdy = \pi.$$