第 12 章 (之 7)(总第 71 次)

教学内容: §12.5 第一型曲面积分的计算

1. 选择题:

**(1).设
$$\Sigma$$
 为平面 $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 1$ 在第一卦限的部分,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} (z + 2x + \frac{4}{3}y) dS = ($

(A).
$$4\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{3(1-\frac{x}{2})} dy$$
 (B). $\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} 4\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{3(1-\frac{x}{2})} dy$

(B).
$$\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} 4 \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{3(1-\frac{x}{2})} dy$$

(C).
$$\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} 4 \int_{0}^{2(\frac{y}{3}-1)} dx \int_{0}^{3} dy$$
 (D). $\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} 4 \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{3} dy$

(D).
$$\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} 4 \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{3} dy$$

答: (B).

**(2). 设
$$\Sigma$$
 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 在 $z \ge h$ 部分, $0 \le h \le a$,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS =$ ()

(A).
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a^{2}-h^{2}} \sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho$$

(A).
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a^{2}-h^{2}} \sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho;$$
 (B).
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}} \sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho;$$

(C).
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}} d\rho ;$$
 (D).
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}} a \rho d\rho .$$

(D).
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^2-h^2}} a \rho d\rho$$

答: (D).

2. 填空题:

**(1). 已知椭球面
$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
的面积为 A,

则曲面积分
$$\iint_{\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}y^2 + z^2 = 1} (3x + 2y - 6z + 1)^2 dS = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

答: 37A. 可根据积分区域的对称性和被积函数(关于某个变量的)奇偶性来解.

$$\oint_{\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}y^2 + z^2 = 1} (3x + 2y - 6z + 1)^2 dS$$

$$= \oint_{\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}y^2 + z^2 = 1} (9x^2 + 4y^2 + 36z^2 + 1 - 24yz - 36zx + 12xy + 6x + 4y - 12z) dS$$

$$=36 \iint_{\frac{1}{4}x^2+\frac{1}{9}y^2+z^2=1} \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2+\frac{1}{9}y^2+z^2\right) dS + \iint_{\frac{1}{4}x^2+\frac{1}{9}y^2+z^2=1} dS = 37 \iint_{\frac{1}{4}x^2+\frac{1}{9}y^2+z^2=1} dS = 37A.$$

答:
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^4$$

3. 计算下列曲面面积

**(1). 试求半球面 $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 被抛物面 $x^2 + y^2 = z$ 所截 而适合 $z \ge x^2 + y^2$ 的一部分曲面 Σ 的面积 S.

解: $S = \iint_{\Sigma} dS$,而 $\Sigma \propto xoy$ 面上的投影域为 D: $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$.

面积元素为
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{2 - x^2 - y^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{2 - x^2 - y^2}\right)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{2}dxdy}{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}}.$$

$$S = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

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

**(2). 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 上被柱面 $z^2 = 2y$ 截下的那一部分面积 S.

解: 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与柱面 $z^2 = 2y$ 在 xoy 面投影曲面为

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore S = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

**(3). Ω 由柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$,平面 4y + 3z = 12和4y - 3z = 12围成,计算 Ω 的表面积S.

解: 平面 4y+3z=12和4y-3z=12 截下的柱面 $x^2+y^2=9$ 在 yoz 面的投影

$$D_1 = \left\{ (y, z) \mid y \ge 1, z \le 4 - \frac{4}{3} y, z \ge \frac{4}{3} y - 4 \right\},$$

平面 4y+3z=12和4y-3z=12 与 $x^2+y^2=9$ 相交部分在 xoy 面投影是

$$D_2: x^2 + y^2 \le 9.$$

$$S = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2} dy dz + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{1 + z_y^2 + z_x^2} dx dy,$$

由对称性得

$$S = 4 \int_{-3}^{3} dy \int_{0}^{4 - \frac{4}{3}y} \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^{2}}{9 - y^{2}}} dz + 2 \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 9} \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^{2}} dx dy$$
$$= 48\pi + 30\pi = 78\pi.$$

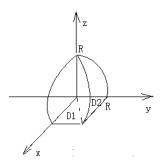
**(4),
$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + z^2 \le R^2, y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \}$$
, 计算 Ω 的表面积 S .

解: 解法一
$$z^2 = R^2 - x^2$$
, $\therefore z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$,

$$A_{1} = \iint_{D_{1}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{R} dx \int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{\frac{x^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2}}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{R} x \sqrt{\frac{x^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2}}} dx$$



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

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$
, $A_2 = \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{R^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \int_0^R dy \int_0^y \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{R^2 - y^2}} dx = R^2$.

$$\therefore S = 16R^2$$

解法二

$$y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}, \qquad \therefore y = \sqrt{R^{2} - z^{2}},$$

$$\frac{S}{16} = \iint_{D_{zx}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - z^{2}}} dz dx = R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^{2} - z^{2}}} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2} - z^{2}}} dx = R^{2}$$

4. 计算下列曲面积分:

解:
$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
,

 $\therefore S = 16R^2$

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

$$\therefore \iint_{S} xyzdS = \iint_{Dxy} xy\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dxdy$$
$$= R \iint_{Dxy} xydxdy = R \int_{0}^{R} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}} xydxdy = \frac{1}{8}R^{5}.$$

**(2). $\iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) dS$, 其中 S 为锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 及平面 z = 1 所围成区域的边界曲面.

$$\Re \colon \iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS + \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) dS \,,$$

$$S_1$$
 是
$$\begin{cases} z=1\\ x^2+y^2 \le 1 \end{cases}$$
 围成的平面区域,

$$\iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

 S_2 是锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 夹在平面 z = 1 与 z = 0 之间的部分,

$$\iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

原式=
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}\pi$$
.

**(3). 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\sqrt{9+4x^2+4y^2}} dS$$
 其中 Σ 是曲面 $z=-\frac{1}{3}(x^2+y^2)$ 中介于 $z=0$ 及 $z=2$ 之间的

部分曲面.

解: $\Sigma \pm xoy$ 面上的投影域为 D: $x^2+y^2 \leq 6$,

面积元素:
$$dS = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{9+4x^2+4y^2}dxdy$$
.

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{9} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{9} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{6}} \rho^{3} d\rho = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{6})^{4}}{4} = 2\pi.$$

第 12 章 (之 8)(总第 72 次)

教学内容: §12.6 多元函数积分的应用

**1. 求平面薄板 D 的质量: 其中
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1\}$$

而密度函数 $\mu = y + |y-1|$.

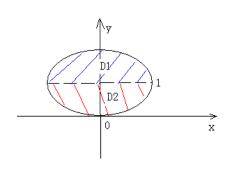
解:

$$m = \iint_{D} \mu d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} \mu d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} \mu d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_{1}} (2y - 1) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} 1 d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{1}^{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} (2y - 1) dy + \frac{1}{2}\pi$$

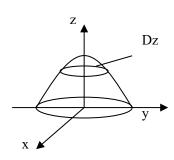
$$= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi = \frac{4}{3} + \pi$$



**2. 计算立体 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \le z \le 1 - (x^2 + y^2) \}$ 的形心坐标.

解: 由对称性可知 x = y = 0。

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} dv} = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy}{\int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy} = \frac{\int_{0}^{1} \pi z (1-z) dz}{\int_{0}^{1} \pi (1-z) dz} = \frac{1}{3}$$



这里 $D_z = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - z\}.$

***3. 质量为 M 的匀质圆锥体 Ω ,由锥面 $Rz = H\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和平面z = H 围成,试求:

(1) 质心坐标;

(2) 关于中心轴的转动惯量;

解: 设Ω的密度为
$$\mu$$
,则 $\mu = \frac{M}{V}$.由于 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 H$,知 $\mu = \frac{3M}{\pi R^2 H}$,

(1) 由对称性可知 $\ddot{x} = \ddot{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint\limits_{\Omega} z dv}{M} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} d\varphi \int_{\frac{H}{R}\rho}^{H} z \rho dz}{M} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \pi R^{2} H^{2}}{\frac{1}{3} \pi R^{2} H} = \frac{3}{4} H.$$

(2)
$$I_z = \mu \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \mu \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^3 d\rho d\phi dz = \mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^R d\rho \int_{\frac{H}{R}\rho}^H \rho^3 dz$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{10} \pi H R^4 = \frac{3}{10} R^2 M .$$

**4. 若已知双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ $\left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$, 其上任一点处的密度,等于该点到原点的距离,求该双纽线关于极轴的转动惯量.

解: 双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta (-\frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4})$, 其上任一点密度为 $\mu(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 该双纽线关于极轴的转动惯量为:

$$\begin{split} I_x &= \int_L y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos 2\theta \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\theta} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^4 \cos 2\theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 2a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{a^4}{8} (4 - \pi) \, . \end{split}$$

***5. 已知摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 上任一点 (x, y) 处密度等于该点的纵坐标,试求:

- (1) 该摆线弧的质量; (2) 该摆线弧的质心坐标;
- (3) 该摆线弧关于x轴的转动惯量.

解: 摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 其上任一点 (x, y) 处密度 u(x, y) = y.

(1) 质量:
$$m = \int_{L} u(x, y) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot \sqrt{\left[x'(t)^{2}\right] + \left[y'(t)\right]^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot \sqrt{2}a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos t} dt = \sqrt{2}a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\sqrt{2} \sin^{3} \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= 8a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3} \theta d\theta = 16a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3} \theta d\theta = 16a^{2} \cdot \frac{2!!}{3!!} = \frac{32}{3}a^{2}$$

(2) 由对称性可知 $\bar{x} = \pi a$,

(3) 该摆线弧关于 x 轴的转动惯量

$$I_{x} = \int_{L} y^{2} u(x, y) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt$$
$$= \sqrt{2} a^{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^{\frac{7}{2}} d\theta = \frac{1024}{35} a^{4}$$

** 6. 求单叶双曲面壳 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1(|z| \le 1)$ 关于 z 轴的转动惯量.

已知其密度为
$$\mu = \frac{|z|}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

解:
$$I_z = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \mu ds = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \frac{|z|}{x^2 + y^2} ds = 2 \iint_{S\pm} (x^2 + y^2) \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2} ds$$

$$= 2 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{\frac{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 1}{x^2 + y^2 - 1}} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2} \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 - 1} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2\rho^2 - 1} \rho d\rho = \frac{2}{3} \pi (3\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

**7. 设锥面壳 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (0 \le z \le 1)$ 上点 (x, y, z)处的密度为 $\mu = z$,

求:(1) 锥面壳的质量;

(2) 锥面壳的质心坐标;

(3) 锥面壳关于 z 轴的转动惯量.

解: (1)
$$m = \iint_{S} z dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{2} r^2 dr = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi$$
.

(2)
$$Dxy: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$

由对称性,得 $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$,

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iint_{S} z \mu ds}{\iint_{S} \mu ds} = \frac{\iint_{S} z^{2} ds}{\iint_{S} z ds} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \iint_{Dxy} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy}{\iint_{Dxy} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy}$$
$$= \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} dr} = \frac{3}{4} \circ$$

所以质心坐标 $(0,0,\frac{3}{4})$.

(3)
$$I_z = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) z ds = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} r^4 dr = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} \pi$$
.

第 13 章 (之1)(总第 73 次)

教学内容: §13.1 第二型曲线积分

(A)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos t \sqrt{\sin t} - \sin t \sqrt{\cos t}\right] dt;$$
 (B)
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t\right] dt;$$

(B)
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t \right] dt$$

(C)
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos t - \sin t\right] dt;$$

(D)
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t \right] dt$$
.

答: (B).

2. 计算下列曲线积分:

** (1) 计算
$$\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, 其中 L 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ 的逆时针方向.

解: 令
$$x = a \cos t$$
, $y = a \sin t$, 则:
$$\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi .$$

** (2) 计算
$$\int_L (2a-y) dx + x dy$$
 , 其中 L 是曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t-\sin t), \\ y = a(1-\cos t) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
 的一段弧.

解: 原式 =
$$\int_0^{2\pi} [(a + a\cos t)a(1 - \cos t) + a(t - \sin t)a\sin t]dt$$

= $a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} t\sin t dt$
= $-2\pi a^2$.

** (3) 计算
$$\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2) dy$$
,其中 L 是从 $O(0, 0)$ 沿曲线 $x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{y}, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1, \\ 2 - y, 1 < y \leqslant 2 \end{cases}$ 到 $B(0, 2)$.

解:
$$L_1$$
: $x = \sqrt{y}$, $0 \le y \le 1$;
 L_2 : $x = 2 - y$, $1 \le y \le 2$;

$$\int_L (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} (x^2 + y^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (y + y^2) dy + \int_1^2 [(2 - y)^2 + y^2] dy$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} + \frac{8}{3}$$

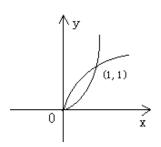
$$= \frac{7}{2}.$$

** (4) $\oint_L \frac{x}{x+1} dx + 2xy dy$, 其中 L 是由 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 与 $y = x^2$ 构成的简单闭曲线.

解:
$$\oint_{L} \frac{x}{x+1} dx + 2xy dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} + 4x^{4} \right) dx + \int_{1}^{0} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} + x \right) dx$$

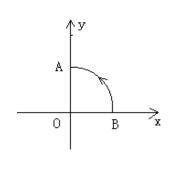
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(4x^{4} - x \right) dx = \left(\frac{4}{5} x^{5} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{10}$$



** (5)
$$\int_{L} \frac{x^{2}y^{\frac{3}{2}}dy - xy^{\frac{5}{2}}dx}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}}$$
, 其中 L 是圆 $x^{2} + y^{2} = R^{2}$ 在第一象限中自点 $B = (R, 0)$ 到点 $A = (0, R)$ 的弧段 $(R > 0)$.

解:
$$\int_{L} \frac{x^{2} y^{\frac{3}{2}} dy - x y^{\frac{5}{2}} dx}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}} \prod_{\substack{y=R \cos \theta \\ 0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}}}^{x=R \cos \theta} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{R^{\frac{9}{2}} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \theta \cos \theta}{R^{6}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \theta \, d \sin \theta = \frac{2}{5R\sqrt{R}} \, .$$



**3. 分别计算质点在力 $\vec{f} = y^2\vec{i} + 2xy\vec{j}$ 作用下,沿下列各种路径自点A = (0,0)移动到B = (1,1)时,f 所作的功:

(1)
$$y = x^{\alpha} (\alpha > 0);$$
 (2) $x = \frac{e^{y} - 1}{e - 1};$ (3) $y = \tan \frac{\pi x}{4}.$

解: 力 $\vec{f} = y^2 \cdot \vec{i} + 2xy\vec{j}$. A = (0,0), B = (1,1),

(1)
$$W_1 = \int_{L_1} y^2 dx + 2xy dy = \int_0^1 \left[x^{2\alpha} + 2x \cdot x^{\alpha} \cdot \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \right] dx = \int_0^1 (1+2\alpha) x^{2\alpha} dx = 1$$

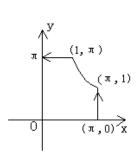
(2)
$$W_2 = \int_{L_2} y^2 dx + 2xy dy = \int_0^1 \left[y^2 \cdot \frac{e}{e-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{e^y - 1}{e-1} \cdot y \right] dy = \frac{1}{e-1} y^2 (e^y - 1) \Big|_0^1 = 1.$$

(3)
$$W_{3} = \int_{L_{3}} y^{2} dx + 2xy dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\tan^{2} \frac{\pi}{4} x + 2x \tan \frac{\pi}{4} x \cdot \sec^{2} \frac{\pi}{4} x \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx$$
$$= \left[\frac{4}{\pi} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} x - x + x \tan^{2} \frac{\pi x}{4} - \frac{4}{\pi} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} x + x \right]^{1} = 1.$$

**4. 计算曲线积分 $\int_L y \cos(xy) dx + x \sin(xy) dy$, 其中 L 自点

$$A = (\pi, 0)$$
沿直线到点 $B = (\pi, 1)$,在沿双曲线 $xy = \pi$ 到点

$$C = (1,\pi)$$
, 又沿直线到点 $D = (0,\pi)$.



解:
$$\int_{C} y \cos(xy) dx + x \sin(xy) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \pi \sin \pi y dy + \int_\pi^1 \left[\frac{\pi}{x} \cos \pi + x \sin \pi \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{x^2} \right) \right] dx + \int_0^0 \pi \cos \pi x dx$$

$$= (-\cos \pi y)\Big|_0^1 + (-\pi \ln x)\Big|_{\pi}^1 + \sin \pi x\Big|_1^0 = 2 + \pi \ln \pi.$$

***5. 质点在力场 f 的作用下,从点 A = (a,0)沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在第一象限内运动到点

B = (0,b),试求力场 f 所作的功. 假定在任一点 P = (x,y)处 f 的大小等于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 而方向指向原点.

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} &: \quad \overrightarrow{f} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \overrightarrow{j} \right) = \frac{-x\overrightarrow{i} - y\overrightarrow{j}}{x^2 + y^2} \\
w &= \int_L \overrightarrow{f} d\overrightarrow{s} = \int_L \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} dy \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-a\cos t(-a\sin t) - b\sin t(b\cos t)}{a^2\cos^2 t + b^2\sin^2 t} dt \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(a^2 - b^2)\sin t\cos t}{a^2\cos^2 t + b^2\sin^2 t} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(b^2 - a^2)d\sin^2 t}{a^2 + (b^2 - a^2)\sin^2 t} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \ln\left[a^2 + (b^2 - a^2)\sin^2 t\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\ln b^2 - \ln a^2) = \ln\frac{a}{b} .
\end{aligned}$$

**6. 计算曲线积分 $\boldsymbol{I} = \int_C \boldsymbol{f} \cdot d\boldsymbol{s}$, 其中 \boldsymbol{C} 是曲线 $\boldsymbol{r}(t) = t \boldsymbol{i} + t^2 \boldsymbol{j} + t^3 \boldsymbol{k}$ 自点(0,0,0)到点

(1,1,1), 而向量场 f 为: $f(x,y,z) = 2xz i - xy j + yz^2 k$.

解:

$$\begin{cases}
x = t \\
y = t^{2} & t: 0 \to 1 \\
z = t^{3}
\end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} (2t \cdot t^{3} - t \cdot t^{2} \cdot 2t + t^{2} \cdot t^{6} \cdot 3t^{2}) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (2t^{4} - 2t^{4} + 3t^{10}) dt = \frac{3}{11}.$$

**7. 计算曲线积分: $\int_C \frac{x \mathrm{d}x + y \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad 其中 C 为曲线 \ x = t \cos t \ , \quad y = t \sin t \ , \quad z = t$ $(\pi \le t \le 2\pi).$

解: 原式 =
$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{t \cos t (\cos t - t \sin t) + t \sin t (\sin t + \cos t)}{\sqrt{t^2 + t^2}} dt = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$
.