

第十一章

线面积分

(习题课)

4. 计算 $I = \int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$, 其中 Γ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{9}{2}$ 与平面 $x + z = 1$ 的交线.

解: Γ 的半径为

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2} - \left(\frac{|-1|}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 2$$

则

$$I = \frac{9}{2} \int_{\Gamma} ds = \frac{9}{2} \times 2\pi \times 2 = 18\pi$$

8. 求 $I = \oint_L \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$, 其中:

(1) L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$ 的正向;

(2) L 为椭圆 $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0$ 的正向;

解: (1) $L: x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \rightarrow L: x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

所以点 $(1,0)$ 不在 L 所围区域 D 内, 于是

$$I = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0.$$

(2) $L: 4x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0 \rightarrow L: (x-1)^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

所以点 $(1,0)$ 在 L 所围区域 D 内,

补曲线 $L_\delta: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = \delta^2$, 于是

$$I = \oint_{L \cup L_\delta} \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} - \int_{L_\delta} \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$= 0 - \int_{L_\delta} \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\downarrow L_\delta : \begin{cases} x = 1 + \delta \cos \theta \\ y = \delta \sin \theta \end{cases} (\theta : 2\pi \rightarrow 0)$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= -2\pi.$$

9. 确定参数 λ 的值,使得在不经直线 $y=0$ 的区域上

$$\frac{x(x^2 + y^2)^\lambda}{y} dx - \frac{x(x^2 + y^2)^\lambda}{y^2} dy$$

是某个函数 $u(x,y)$ 的全微分, 并求出 $u(x,y)$.

解: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-2x(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda-1}}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2 + \lambda x^2)$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda-1}}{y^2} (2\lambda y^2 - x^2 - y^2)$$

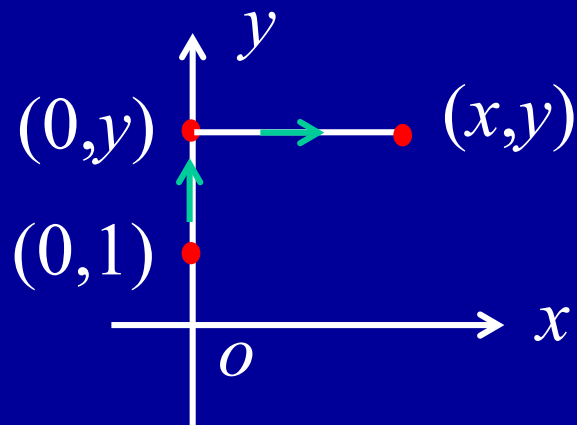
由 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 得 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$

取积分路径如图.

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,1)}^{(x,y)} \frac{x(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{y} dx - \frac{x^2(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{x(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{y} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{y} + C$$



题组二：线积分的应用题和证明题

1. 已知曲线 L 的极坐标方程为 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ ($a > 0$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$), L 上任意一点的线密度为 $\rho(\theta) = \sec \frac{\theta}{2}$,

求: (1) 曲线段的弧长; (2) 曲线段的重心;

(3) 曲线段关于极轴的转动惯量;

解: $L: r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{2a} \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta = 2a \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad s = \int_L ds = 2a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 4a.$$

$$(2) \quad m = \int_L \rho(\theta) ds = \int_0^\pi \sec \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 2a\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_y &= \int_L x \rho(\theta) ds = \int_0^\pi a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \cdot \sec \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \cdot 2a d\theta = \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$m_x = \int_L y \rho(\theta) ds = \int_0^\pi a(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \cdot 2a d\theta = 4a^2$$

所以 $\bar{x} = \frac{m_y}{m} = \frac{a}{2}$, $\bar{y} = \frac{m_x}{m} = \frac{2a}{\pi}$. 故重心坐标为 $G(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{2a}{\pi})$.

$$(3) \quad I_x = \int_L y^2 \rho ds = \int_0^\pi 2a^3 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{5}{4} \pi a^3.$$

6. 设 L 是圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$, 取逆时针方向, 又

$f(x)$ 为正值连续函数, 证明: $\oint_L xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)}dx \geq 2\pi$.

解: 应用格林公式有

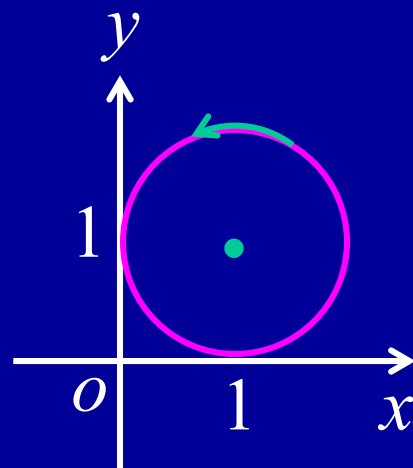
$$\text{左} = \iint_D \left[f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy$$

$$\downarrow \boxed{\iint_D f(y) dx dy = \iint_D f(x) dx dy} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{积分区域 } D \text{ 具} \\ \text{有轮换对称性} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \iint_D \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy$$

$$\geq \iint_D 2 \sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2\pi.$$



5. 用三种方法计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} xdydz + ydzdx + (z^2 - 2z)dxdy$,

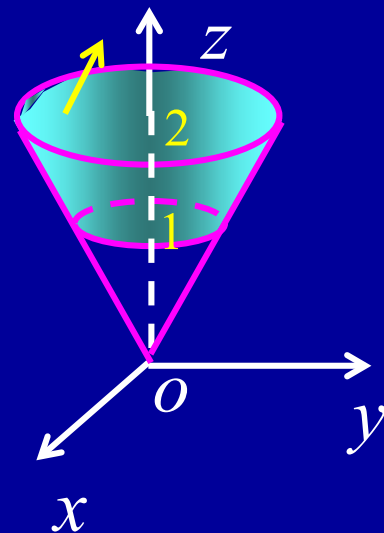
其中 Σ 是介于 $z=1$ 与 $z=2$ 之间的锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

部分的上侧.

解: 方法1: Gauss公式

补 $\Sigma_1 : z=1$ 上侧, $\Sigma_2 : z=2$ 下侧.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iiint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_2} \\
 &= - \iiint_{\Omega} 2z dx dy dz - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (-1) dx dy - (- \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} 0 dx dy) \\
 &= - \int_1^2 2z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy + \pi \\
 &= - \int_1^2 2z \pi z^2 dz + \pi = -\frac{13\pi}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$



方法2: 利用第一类曲面积分转化

接5.-1

$$\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad D_{xy}: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4.$$

$$\cos \alpha dS = dydz$$

$$\cos \beta dS = dzdx$$

$$\cos \gamma dS = dxdy$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-z_x}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-z_y}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}}$$

$$dydz = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} dxdy$$

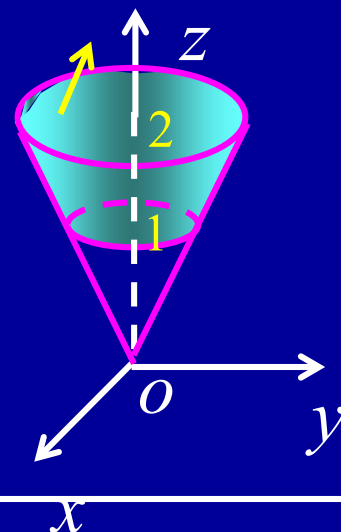
$$dzdx = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} dxdy$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} = -z_x$$

$$\frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} = -z_y$$

$$dydz = -z_x dxdy$$

$$dzdx = -z_y dxdy$$



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} xdydz + ydzdx + (z^2 - 2z)dxdy \quad \text{接5.-2}$$

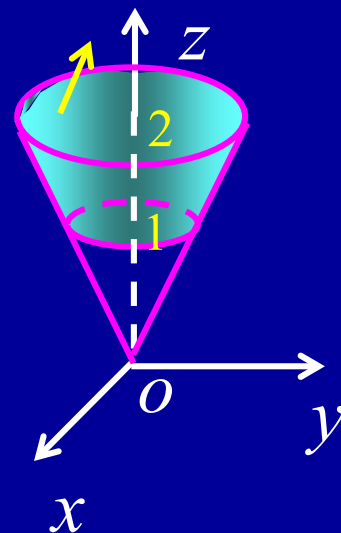
$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{l} dydz = -z_x dxdy \\ dzdx = -z_y dxdy \end{array}} \end{array}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} x(-z_x dxdy) + y(-z_y dxdy) + (z^2 - 2z)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (-xz_x - yz_y + z^2 - 2z)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2 - 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 (r^2 - 3r)rdr = -\frac{13}{2}\pi$$



$$\Sigma : z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad D_{xy} : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4.$$

方法3: 直接计算

接5.-3

由对称性可知 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} y dz dx$

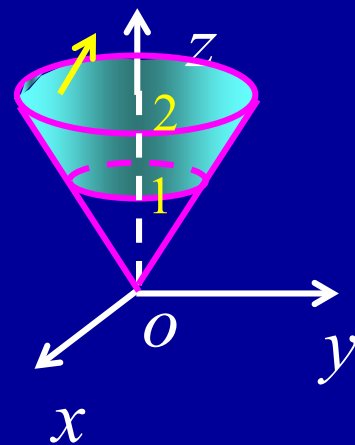
取 $\Sigma_1: x = \sqrt{z^2 - y^2}$, $D_{yz}: 1 \leq z \leq 2, -z \leq y \leq z$.

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz = -2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{z^2 - y^2} dy dz \\ &= -2 \int_1^2 dz \int_{-z}^z \sqrt{z^2 - y^2} dy = -\frac{7}{3} \pi.\end{aligned}$$

取 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $D_{xy}: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 - 2z) dx dy &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2 - 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 (r^2 - 2r) r dr = \left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{28}{3}\right) \pi\end{aligned}$$

所以 $I = -\frac{2 \times 7}{3} \pi + \left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{28}{3}\right) \pi = -\frac{13}{2} \pi.$



7. 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x(8y+1)dydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy,$

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

而得的曲面, 它的法向量与 y 轴正向的夹角大于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

解: 旋转曲面为 $\Sigma: y-1 = x^2 + z^2$, $D_{xz}: x^2 + z^2 \leq 2$.

补 $\Sigma_0: y=3, (x^2 + z^2 \leq 2)$, 取右侧. 则

$$I = \left(\iint_{\Sigma \cup \Sigma_0} - \iint_{\Sigma_0} \right) x(8y+1)dydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 1dxdydz - \iint_{\Sigma_0} 2(1-y^2)dzdx$$

$$= \int_1^3 dy \iint_{D_y} dxdz + \iint_{D_{xz}} 16dzdx$$

$$= \int_1^3 \pi(y-1)dy + 32\pi = 34\pi$$

