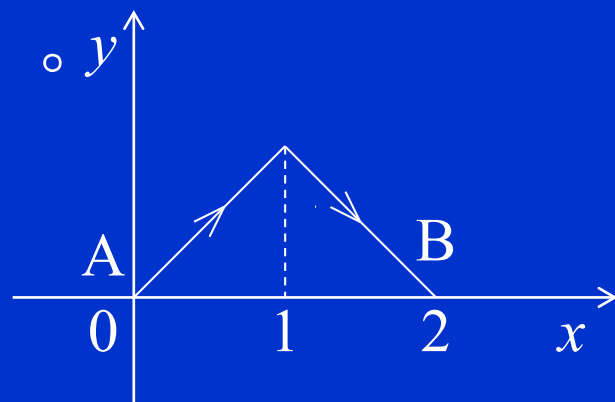


高等数学

单元自测(十一)

一、计算 $\int_L \sin y dx + e^x dy$, 其中L是由A (0, 0) 沿曲线 $y = 1 - |1 - x|$ 到B (2, 0)。

解: L: $y = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 (\sin x + e^x) dx + \int_1^2 [\sin(2-x) - e^x] dx \\ &= (-\cos x + e^x) \Big|_0^1 + [\cos(2-x) - e^x] \Big|_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

法2: $I = \int_{L+BA} - \int_{BA} = - \iint_D (e^x - \cos y) dx dy - 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (\cos y - e^x) dx \\ &= 1 - e^2 + 2e - 2\cos 1 \end{aligned}$$

二、计算曲面积分

$$\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + [5x + y \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})] dy, \text{ 其中}$$

C为圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ ，取逆时针方向。

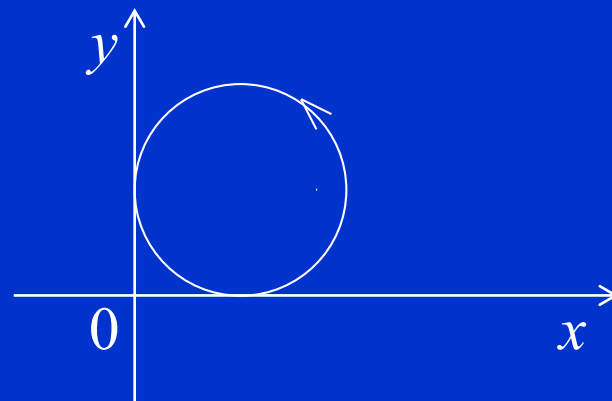
解: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 5 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

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

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

$$= \iint_D 5 dx dy$$

$$= 5\pi$$

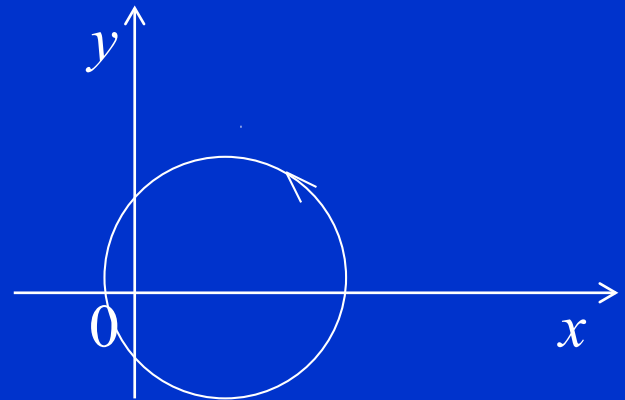


三、计算曲面积分 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$ ，其中L是以点
(1, 0) 为中心， R 为半径 ($R \neq 1$) 的圆周，方向
取逆时针方向。

解: $P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}$

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

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



(1) 若 $R < 1$, 由格林公式: 原式 = 0

(2) 若 $R > 1$, 作 $L_\delta: \begin{cases} x = \frac{\delta}{2} \cos t \\ y = \delta \sin t \end{cases} \quad (t: 2\pi \rightarrow 0)$

由格林公式 $\oint_{L+L_\delta} = 0$

$$\therefore \int_L = \oint_{L+L_\delta} - \int_{L_\delta} = - \int_{L_\delta} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\delta^2}{\delta^2} dt$$

$$= \pi$$

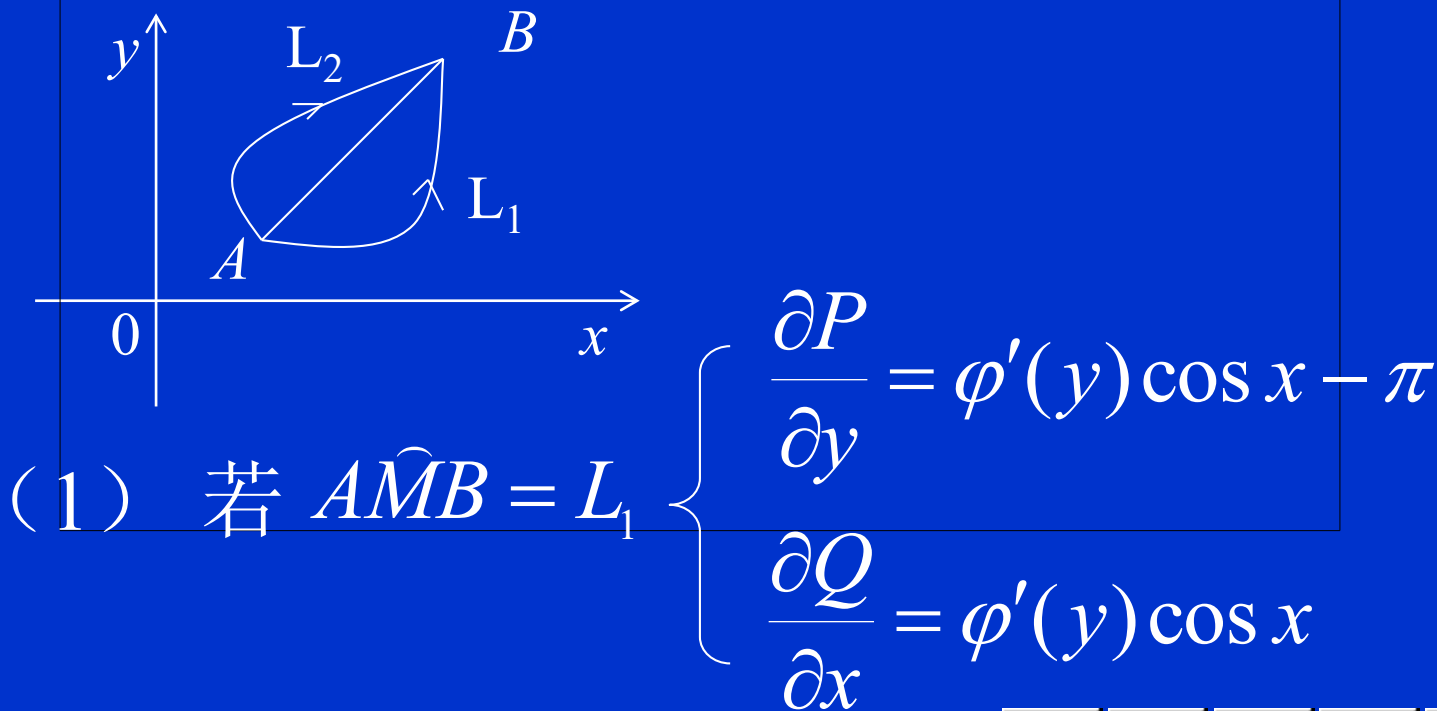
四、计算曲线积分

$\int_{\widehat{AMB}} [\varphi(y) \cos x - \pi y] dx + [\varphi'(y) \sin x - \pi] dy$, 其中

\widehat{AMB} 为连接点 $A(\pi, 2)$ 与点 $B(3\pi, 4)$ 的任意曲线段,

且该曲线与线段 \overline{AB} 无交点, 其所围图形面积为2。

解:



$$\text{则 } \int_{L_1} = \oint_{L_1 + \overline{BA}} - \int_{\overline{BA}}$$

$$= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \int_{\overline{AB}} d\varphi(y) \sin x \\ + \int_{\overline{AB}} -\pi y dx - \pi dy$$

$$= \iint_D \pi dx dy + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \left[-\pi \left(\frac{x}{\pi} + 1 \right) - \pi \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \right] dx + \varphi(y) \sin x \Big|_A^B$$

$$= 2\pi - (6\pi^2 + 2\pi)$$

$$= -6\pi^2$$

法2:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{L_1} &= \int_{L_1} \varphi(y) \cos x dx + \varphi'(y) \sin x dy - \pi \int_{L_1} y dx + dy \\ &= I_1 - \pi I_2\end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = \int_A^B d\varphi(y) \sin x = \varphi(y) \sin x \Big|_{(\pi, 2)}^{(3\pi, 4)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}I_2 &= \int_{L_1} y dx + dy = \oint_{L_1 + \overline{BA}} - \int_{\overline{BA}} = - \iint_D dx dy + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \left(\frac{x}{\pi} + 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) dx \\ &= -2 + 4\pi + 2\pi + 2 = 6\pi\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_{L_1} = I_1 - \pi I_2 = -6\pi^2$$

$$(2) \int_{L_2} = \int_{L_2} \phi(y) \cos x dx + \phi'(y) \sin x dy - \pi \int_{L_2} y dx + dy = I_1 - \pi I_2$$

$$I_2 = \int_{L_2} y dx + dy = \oint_{L_2 + \overline{BA}} - \int_{\overline{BA}} = - \iint_D (-1) dx dy - \int_{\overline{BA}} = 2 + 4\pi + 2\pi + 2$$

$$\therefore \int_{L_2} = I_1 - \pi I_2 = -4\pi - 6\pi^2$$

五、已知曲线L的极坐标方程为 $r = \theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$),
L上任意一点处的线密度为 $\rho(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\theta^2}}$, 试求
该曲线段关于极轴的转动惯量。

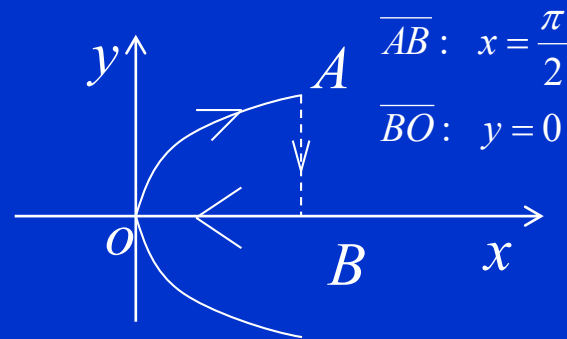
解:
$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_L \rho(\theta) y^2 ds \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\theta^2}} \sqrt{1+\theta^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^2 \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\theta^2}{2} d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{48} \pi^3 + \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

六、设平面力场

$\vec{F} = (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x, 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2)$ ，求一质点沿曲线 $L: 2x = \pi y^2$ 从 $O(0,0)$ 运动到 $A(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 时场力 \vec{F} 所作的功。

解： $W = \int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x)dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2)dy$

$$= \oint_{L+\overline{AB}+\overline{BO}} - \int_{\overline{AB}} - \int_{\overline{BO}}$$
$$= - \iint_D [(6xy^2 - 2y \cos x) - (-2y \cos x + 6xy^2)] dx dy$$
$$= - \int_1^0 (1 - 2y + \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 y^2) dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 0 dx$$
$$= (y - y^2 + \frac{3}{4}\pi^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} y^3) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}\pi^2$$



七、求空间曲线 $x = 3t, y = 3t^2, z = 2t^3$, 从 $O(0,0,0)$ 至 $A(3,3,2)$ 的弧长。

解:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\Gamma} ds \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{9 + (6t)^2 + (6t^2)^2} dt \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 4t^4} dt \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 (1 + 2t^2) dt \\ &= 3 \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

八、计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$ ，其中 Σ 为球

面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az$ 。

解： $\because \bar{z} = a \quad S = 4\pi a^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} 2az dS = 2a \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 2a \cdot \bar{z} \cdot S \\ &= 2a \cdot a \cdot 4\pi a^2 = 8\pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

法2： $\because \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 = a^2$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma: z = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$$

$$dS = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} 2az dS \\ &= 2a \left[\iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \right] \\ &= 2a \left[\iint_{D_{xy}} (a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \iint_{D_{xy}} (a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \right] \\ &= 4a^3 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\ &= 4a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr \\ &= 8\pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

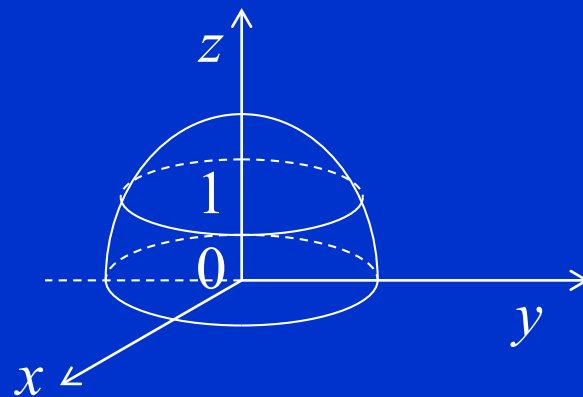
九、计算 $\oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{y} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dydz + \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dzdx + z dx dy$, 其中 $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ 具有一阶连续偏导数, Σ 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, $y^2 = \frac{1}{2}z$ 及平面 $z=0$ 所围立体的表面外侧。

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \\
 &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{y^2} f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{x} f'\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + 1 \right] dx dy dz \\
 &= \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{2y^2} dz \quad (D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2) \\
 &= \iint_{D_{xy}} 2y^2 dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R 2r^3 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} R^4
 \end{aligned}$$

十、计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} x^3 z dy dz - x^2 y z dz dx - x^2 z^2 dx dy$, 其中 $\Sigma: z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ ($1 \leq z \leq 2$) 的上侧。

解: 补 $\Sigma_0: z = 1$ 下侧



$$I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} - \iint_{\Sigma_0}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 z - x^2 z - 2x^2 z) dv + \iint_{D_{xy}} -x^2 dx dy$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

法2: $\Sigma: z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{n} = \frac{(2x, 2y, 1)}{|\vec{n}|}, \quad \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} = 2x, \quad \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} = 2y$$

$$D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} [x^3 z(2x) - x^2 y z(2y) - x^2 z^2] dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} [2x^4 z - 2x^2 y^2 z - x^2 z^2] dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} [2x^4 (2 - (x^2 + y^2)) - 2x^2 y^2 (2 - (x^2 + y^2)) \\ &\quad - x^2 (2 - x^2 - y^2)^2] dx dy \end{aligned}$$

十一、计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \cos yz dyz + ydzdx + zdx dy$,

其中 Σ 是曲面 $z = -\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧。

解：补 Σ_0 : $z=0$ 下侧

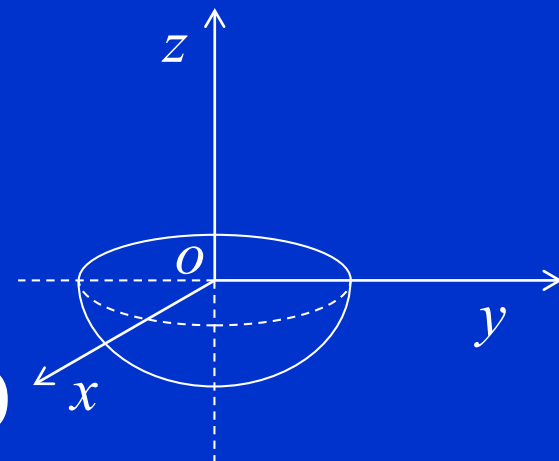
$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} - \iint_{\Sigma_0}$$

$$= - \iiint_{\Omega} (2x \cos yz + 2) dv - 0$$

$$= -2 \iiint_{\Omega} x \cos yz dv - 2 \iiint_{\Omega} dv$$

$$= -2 \times 0 - 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \pi$$



法2: 由对称性:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \cos yz dydz = 0 \quad (\Sigma \text{关于} yoz \text{面对称})$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2 - z^2}$$

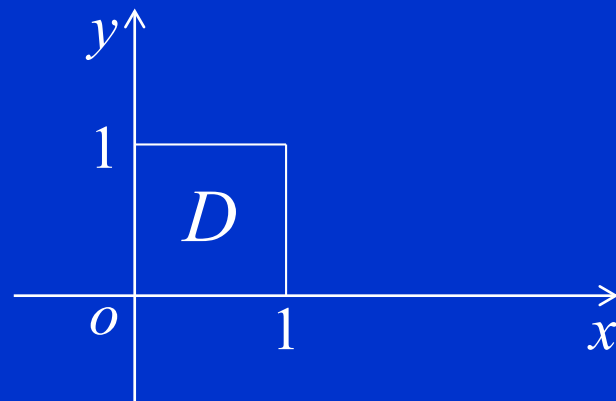
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} y dz dx &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{右}}} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - z^2} dz dx \\ &= -2 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr = -\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} y dz dx + \iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy = -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \\ &= -2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr = -\frac{4}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

十二、证明

1. 设 L 是正方形域 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ 的正向边界, $f(x)$ 是正值连续函数, 则 $I = \oint_L xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)}dx \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } I &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left[f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy \\ &\geq \iint_D 2 \sqrt{f(x) \frac{1}{f(x)}} dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_D dx dy \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



2. 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 、 $Q(x, y, z)$ 均为连续函数， Σ 是一光滑曲面，面积为 A ， M 是 $\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2}$ 在 Σ 上的最大值，则 $\left| \iint_{\Sigma} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy \right| \leq MA$ 。

证：

$$\left| \iint_{\Sigma} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy \right|$$
$$= \left| \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\leq \iint_{\Sigma} |P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma| dS \\&= \iint_{\Sigma} |(P, Q, R) \cdot (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)| dS \\&\leq \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2} dS \\&\leq M \iint_{\Sigma} dS \\&= MA\end{aligned}$$