

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分

作业 13 对弧长的曲线积分

1. 计算 $\oint_L x \, ds$, 其中 L 为直线 $y = x$ 及抛物线 $y = x^2$ 所围成的区域的整个边界.

解: L 可以分解为 $L_1: y = x, y' = 1, x \in [0, 1]$ 及 $L_2: y = x^2, y' = 2x, x \in [0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_L x \, ds &= \int_{L_1} x \, ds + \int_{L_2} x \, ds = \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{1+1^2} \, dx + \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{1+(2x)^2} \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 x \, dx + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+4x^2} \, d(1+4x^2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{12} - \frac{1}{12}\end{aligned}$$

2. $\int_L \left(x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) ds$, 其中 L 为星形线 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ 在第一象限内的弧
 $\left(0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$.

解: L 为 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$,

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t, \frac{dy}{dt} = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t, ds = 3a \sin t \cos t \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} a^{\frac{4}{3}} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) \cdot 3a \sin t \cos t \, dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{3}{2} a^{\frac{7}{3}} \left(1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2t \right) \sin 2t \, dt \\ &= -\frac{3}{8} a^{\frac{7}{3}} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos^2 2t) d \cos 2t = -\frac{3}{8} a^{\frac{7}{3}} \left(\cos 2t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = a^{\frac{7}{3}}\end{aligned}$$

3. 计算 $\int_{\Gamma} xyz \, ds$, 其中 Γ 折线 ABC , 这里 A, B, C 依次为点 $(0,0,0), (1,2,3), (1,4,3)$.

解: $AB: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}, x = t, y = 2t, z = 3t, t \in [0, 1], ds = \sqrt{14} \, dt$

$BC: x = 1, z = 3, y = t, t \in [2, 4], ds = dt$

$CA: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{3}, x = t, y = 4t, z = 3t, t \in [0, 1], ds = \sqrt{26} \, dt$

$$\int_{\Gamma} xyz \, ds = \int_{AB} xyz \, ds + \int_{BC} xyz \, ds = \int_0^1 t \cdot 2t \cdot 3t \cdot \sqrt{14} \, dt + \int_2^4 1 \cdot t \cdot 3 \, dt = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{14} - 18$$

4. $\int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2) z ds$, 其中 Γ 为螺线 $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t$ 上相应于 t 从 0 变到 1 的一段弧.

解: Γ 为 $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t, t \in [0, 1], ds = \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2) z ds &= \int_0^1 t^2 \cdot t \cdot \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (t^2 + 2 - 2) \sqrt{2 + t^2} d(t^2 + 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{5} (t^2 + 2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (t^2 + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{9\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{2}}{5} - \frac{6\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{15} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算 $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$, 其中 $L: x^2 + y^2 = ax, a > 0$.

解: 将 L 参数化, $x = r \cos t, y = r \sin t \Rightarrow r^2 = ar \cos t, r = a \cos t, x = a \cos^2 t,$

$$y = a \cos t \sin t, t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right], dx = -a \sin 2t dt, dy = a \cos 2t dt, ds = a dt$$

$$\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 t} a dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} a^2 \cos t dt = 2a^2 \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 2a^2$$

6. 计算 $\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 直线 $y = x$ 及 x 轴在第一象限内

所围成的扇形的整个边界.

解: 边界曲线需要分段表达, 从而需要分段积分

$$L_1: y = 0, x \in [0, a], ds = dx; L_2: x = a \sin t, y = a \cos t, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4} \right], ds = a dt;$$

$$L_2: y = x, x \in \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2} \right], ds = \sqrt{2} dt; L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds &= \int_0^a e^x dx + \int_0^{\pi/4} e^a \cdot a dt + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a/2} e^{\sqrt{2}x} \cdot \sqrt{2} dx = e^x \Big|_0^a + \frac{a\pi}{4} e^a + e^{\sqrt{2}x} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}a/2} \\ &= e^a - 1 + \frac{a\pi}{4} e^a + e^a - 1 = 2e^a + \frac{a\pi}{4} e^a - 2 \end{aligned}$$

作业 14 对坐标的曲线积分

1. 计算下列第二型曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$, 其中 L 为按逆时针方向绕椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 一周;

解: L 为 $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-a \sin t (a \cos t + b \sin t) + b \cos t (a \cos t - b \sin t)] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(ab \cos 2t - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \sin 2t \right) dt = \left(\frac{ab \sin 2t}{2} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4} \cos 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_{\Gamma} xdx + ydy + (x+y-1)dz$, 其中 Γ 是从点 $(1,1,1)$ 到点 $(2,3,4)$ 的一段直线;

解: Γ 是 $\frac{x-1}{2-1} = \frac{y-1}{3-1} = \frac{z-1}{4-1}, x=1+t, y=1+2t, z=1+3t, t: 0 \rightarrow 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+t+1+2t-1)] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (6+14t) dt = (6t+7t^2) \Big|_0^1 = 13 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_{\Gamma} ydx - xdy + dz$, 其中 Γ 是圆柱螺线 $x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, z = 3t$ 从 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 2\pi$ 的一段弧;

解: Γ 是 $x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, z = 3t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} [2 \sin t (-2 \sin t) - 2 \cos t (2 \cos t) + 3] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-4 + 3) dt = (-t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

(4) 计算曲线积分 $\int_L (12xy + e^y)dx - (\cos y - xe^y)dy$, 其中 L 为由点 $A(-1, 1)$ 沿抛物线

$y = x^2$ 到点 $O(0, 0)$, 再沿 x 轴到点 $B(2, 0)$ 的弧段.

解: 由于积分曲线是分段表达的, 需要分段积分

$AO: y = x^2, x: -1 \rightarrow 0; OB: y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int_{-1}^0 (12xx^2 + e^{x^2})dx - (\cos x^2 - xe^{x^2})2xdx + \int_0^2 (e^0)dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^0 (12x^3 + e^{x^2} - 2x \cos x^2 + 2x^2 e^{x^2})dx + \int_0^2 dx \\
&= \left(3x^4 - \sin x^2\right)\Big|_{-1}^0 + \int_{-1}^0 e^{x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^0 xde^{x^2} + 2 = -1 + \sin 1 + xe^{x^2}\Big|_{-1}^0 = \sin 1 + e - 1
\end{aligned}$$

2. 设力 \mathbf{F} 的大小等于作用点的横坐标的平方, 而方向依 y 轴的负方向, 求质量为 m

的质点沿抛物线 $1-x=y^2$ 从点 $(1,0)$ 移动到点 $(0,1)$ 时, 力 \mathbf{F} 所作的功.

解: $\vec{F} = x^2 \{0, -1\} = \{0, -x^2\}, d\vec{s} = \{dx, dy\}, L: x=1-y^2, y: 0 \rightarrow 1$

$$W = \int_L \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_L (-x^2) dy = -\int_0^1 (1-2y^2+y^4) dy = -\left(y - \frac{2y^3}{3} + \frac{y^5}{5}\right)\Big|_0^1 = -\frac{8}{15}$$

3. 把对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$ 化成对弧长的曲线积分, 其中 L 为:

(1) 在 xOy 平面内沿直线从点 $(0,0)$ 到点 $(1,1)$;

(2) 沿抛物线 $y=x^2$ 从点 $(0,0)$ 到点 $(1,1)$.

解: (1) $L: y=x, x: 0 \rightarrow 1, dx > 0; ds = \sqrt{1+1^2}dx = \sqrt{2}dx$

$$\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_L [P(x, x) + Q(x, x)]dx = \int_L \frac{[P(x, x) + Q(x, x)]}{\sqrt{2}} ds$$

(2) $L: y=x^2, x: 0 \rightarrow 1, dx > 0; ds = \sqrt{1+4x^2}dx$

$$\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_L [P(x, x^2) + 2xQ(x, x^2)]dx = \int_L \frac{[P(x, x^2) + 2xQ(x, x^2)]}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} ds$$

作业 15 格林公式及其应用

1. 填空题

(1) 设 L 是三顶点 $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, $(3, 2)$ 的三角形正向边界,

$$\oint_L (2x - y + 4)dx + (5y + 3x - 6)dy = \underline{12}.$$

(2) 设曲线 L 是以 $A(1,0), B(0,1), C(-1,0), D(0,-1)$ 为顶点的正方形边界,

$\oint_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$ 不能直接用格林公式的理由是 所围区域内部有不可道的点.

(3) 相应于曲线积分 $\int_L P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$ 的第一型的曲线积

分是 $\int_L \frac{P(x, y, z) + 3R(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{5}} ds$. 其中 L 为从点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 的直线段.

2. 计算 $I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - y^3)dx + (e^x \cos y + x^3)dy$, 其中 L 是沿半圆周

$x = -\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$ 从点 $A(0, -a)$ 到点 $B(0, a)$ 的弧.

解: L 加上 $BA: x=0, x: a \rightarrow -a$ 构成区域边界的负向

$$I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - y^3)dx + (e^x \cos y + x^3)dy = -\iint_D 3(x^2 + y^2)d\sigma - \int_a^{-a} \cos y dy$$

$$= -3 \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr + \int_{-a}^a \cos y dy = -\frac{3\pi a^4}{4} + 2 \sin a$$

3. 计算 $\oint_L [ye^{xy} + 3x - y + 1]dx + [xe^{xy} + 3x - y + 3]dy$, 其中 L 为椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ 正向一周.}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xe^{xy} + 3x - y + 3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (ye^{xy} + 3x - y + 1) \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_D 4dxdy = 4\pi ab$$

4. 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L f'(x) \sin y \, dx + [f(x) \cos y - \pi x] \, dy$, 其中 $f'(x)$ 为连续函数, L 是沿圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-\pi)^2 = 1 + \pi^2$ 按逆时针方向由点 $A(2, 2\pi)$ 到点 $O(0,0)$ 的一段弧.

解: 令 $L_1: y = \pi x, x: 0 \rightarrow 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则, 原式 } I &= \int_{L+L_1} -\int_{L_1} = \iint_D (-\pi) \, dx \, dy - \int_{L_1} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + [f(x) \cos y - \pi x] \, dy \\ &= -\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \pi^2) - \int_0^2 [f'(x) \sin \pi x + \pi f(x) \cos \pi x - \pi^2 x] \, dx \\ &= -\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \pi^2) - \left[f(x) \sin \pi x - \pi^2 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = -\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \pi^2) + 2\pi^2 = \frac{3\pi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi^4}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为

(1) 圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ (按反时针方向);

解: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$, 而且原点不在该圆域内部, 从而由格林公式, 原式 $= 0$

(2) 闭曲线 $|x| + |y| = 1$ (按反时针方向).

解: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$, 但所围区域内的原点且仅有该点不满足格林公式条件, 从而可作一很小的圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 0.01$

(L_1 也按反时针方向), 在圆环域上用格林公式得,

$$\text{原式} = \oint_{L_1} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{L_1} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{0.01} = 100 \iint_D (1+1) \, dx \, dy = 2\pi$$

6. 证明下列曲线积分在 xOy 平面内与路径无关, 并计算积分值:

(1) $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} e^x (\cos y \, dx - \sin y \, dy)$;

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-e^x \sin y) = -e^x \sin y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \cos y)$ 在全平面连续, 从而该曲线积分

在 xOy 平面内与路径无关, 沿折线 $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,b) \rightarrow (a,b)$ 积分即可,

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^b (-\sin y) dy + \int_0^a e^x \cos b dx = \cos b - 1 + (e^a - 1) \cos b = e^a \cos b - 1$$

$$(2) \int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} (2xy - y^4 + 3) dx + (x^2 - 4xy^3) dy;$$

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 - 4xy^3) = 2x - 4y^3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xy - y^4 + 3)$ 在全平面连续, 从而该曲线

积分在 xOy 平面内与路径无关, 沿直线 $\frac{x-1}{2-1} = \frac{y-0}{1-0}, y = x-1, x: 1 \rightarrow 2$ 积分也可,

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^2 [2x(x-1) - (x-1)^4 + 3 + x^2 - 4x(x-1)^3] dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 [3x^2 - 2x + 3 - 5(x-1)^4 - 4(x-1)^3] dx$$

$$= \left[x^3 - x^2 + 3x - (x-1)^5 - (x-1)^4 \right]_1^2 = 5$$

$$(3) \int_{(0,0)}^{(\pi,2)} (e^y \cos x - m) dx + (e^y \sin x - my) dy.$$

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^y \sin x - my) = e^y \cos x = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(e^y \cos x - m)$ 在全平面连续, 从而该曲

线积分在 xOy 平面内与路径无关, 沿折线 $(0,0) \rightarrow (\pi,0) \rightarrow (\pi,2)$ 积分即可,

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^\pi (e^0 \cos x - m) dx + \int_0^2 (e^y \sin \pi - my) dy = (\sin x - mx)|_0^\pi + \left(-\frac{my^2}{2} \right)|_0^2$$

$$= -m\pi - 2m$$

7. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上具有连续导数, 计算

$$\int_L \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy,$$

其中 L 为从点 $\left(3, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ 到点 $(1,2)$ 的直线段.

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] \right\} = f(xy) + xyf'(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y} \right]$ 在

右半平面连续, 从而该曲线积分右半平面内与路径无关, 沿曲线

$L_1: xy=2, y=\frac{2}{x}, x:3 \rightarrow 1$ 积分即可,

$$\text{原式} = \int_3^1 \frac{1 + \frac{4}{x^2} f(2)}{\frac{2}{x}} dx + \frac{x \left[\left(\frac{2}{x} \right)^2 f(2) - 1 \right]}{\left(\frac{2}{x} \right)^2} \frac{-2dx}{x^2} = \int_3^1 x dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_3^1 = \frac{1-9}{2} = -4$$

8. 验证下列 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$ 在整个 xOy 平面内是某一函数的全微分, 并求出它的一个原函数:

(1) $[(x+y)e^x - e^y]dx + [e^x - (x+1)e^y]dy$;

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[e^x - (x+1)e^y] = e^x - e^y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[(x+y)e^x - e^y]$ 在全平面连续, 从而

该曲线积分在 xOy 平面内是某一函数的全微分, 设这个函数为 $u(x, y)$,

$$\text{则 } du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x - (x+1)e^y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (x+y)e^x - e^y$$

$$\text{从而 } u = \int [e^x - (x+1)e^y] dy = e^x y - (x+1)e^y + g(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (x+y)e^x - e^y = e^x y - e^y + g'(x) \Rightarrow g'(x) = x e^x$$

$$g(x) = \int x d e^x = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c, \quad u = (x+y-1)e^x - (x+1)e^y + c$$

(2) $(3x^2y + 8xy^2)dx + (x^3 + 8x^2y + 12ye^y)dy$;

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^3 + 8x^2y + 12ye^y) = 3x^2 + 16xy = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3x^2y + 8xy^2)$ 在全平面连续,

从而该曲线积分在 xOy 平面内是某一函数的全微分, 设这个函数为 $u(x, y)$,

$$\text{则原式} = ydx^3 + 4y^2dx^2 + x^3dy + 4x^2dy^2 + 12ye^ydy$$

$$= ydx^3 + x^3dy + 4y^2dx^2 + 4x^2dy^2 + d\left(\int 12ye^y dy\right)$$

$$= d(yx^3) + d(4x^2y^2) + d(12ye^y - \int 12e^y dy) = d(yx^3 + 4x^2y^2 + 12ye^y - 12e^y)$$

$$\text{可取 } u = yx^3 + 4x^2y^2 + 12ye^y - 12e^y$$

(3) $(2x \cos y + y^2 \cos x)dx + (2y \sin x - x^2 \sin y)dy$

解: 可取折线 $(0,0) \rightarrow (x,0) \rightarrow (x,y)$ 作曲线积分

$$u = \int_0^x (2x) dx + \int_0^y (2y \sin x - x^2 \sin y) dy = y^2 \sin x + x^2 \cos y$$

9. 设有一变力在坐标轴上的投影为 $X = x + y^2, Y = 2xy - 8$, 这变力确定了一个力场, 证明质点在此场内移动时, 场力所作的功与路径无关.

$$\text{证: } \vec{F} = \{x + y^2, 2xy - 8\},$$

质点在此场内任意曲线 L 移动时, 场力所作的功为 $w = \int_L (x + y^2) dx + (2xy - 8) dy$

由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2xy - 8) = 2y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}[x + y^2]$ 在全平面连续, 从而质点在此场内移动时, 场力所作的功与路径无关.

作业 16 对面积的曲面积分

1. 计算下列对面积的曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} (xy + yz + zx) dS$, 其中 Σ 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 所截得

的有限部分;

解: Σ 为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy, \quad D: 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_D x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} r^3 \cos \theta dr \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \frac{(2a \cos \theta)^4}{4} d\theta = 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta) d \sin \theta = \frac{64\sqrt{2} a^4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$, 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$.

解: Σ 为两块 $x = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}$, $x_y = \frac{\pm y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}}$, $x_z = \frac{\pm z}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}}$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}} dxdy, \quad D: 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2ax dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} 2ax dS = \iint_D \frac{2a^2 (a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2})}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}} dxdy \\ &+ \iint_D \frac{2a^2 (a - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2})}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}} dxdy = 4a^3 \iint_D \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2 - z^2}} = 4a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{2r dr}{2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \\ &= -8\pi a^3 \int_0^a \frac{d(a^2 - r^2)}{2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = -8\pi a^3 \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \Big|_0^a = 8\pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} y dS$, Σ 是平面 $x + y + z = 4$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 截出的有限部分.

解: Σ 为两块 $z = 4 - x - y$, $z_x = -1$, $z_y = -1$, $dS = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 1} dxdy = \sqrt{3} dxdy$,

$$D: 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \sqrt{3} y dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^a r^2 dr = -\sqrt{3} \cos \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^a = 0$$

(或由 $(x, y, z) \in \Sigma \Rightarrow (x, -y, z) \in \Sigma$, 而积分微元反号推出)

3. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 含在圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 内部的那部分面积.

$$\text{解: } \Sigma \text{ 为两块 } z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, z_x = \frac{\pm x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{\pm y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy, \quad D: 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} dS = 2 \iint_D \frac{a dx dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = 2a \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{2r dr}{2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \\ &= 2a \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{2r dr}{2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = 4a \int_0^{\pi/2} (a - a \sin \theta) d\theta = 4a^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) = (2\pi - 4)a^2 \end{aligned}$$

4. 设圆锥面 $z = \frac{h}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (a 为圆锥面的底面半径, h 为高), 其质量均匀分布, 求它的重心位置.

解: 设密度为单位 1, 由对称性可设重点坐标为 $(0, 0, z_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} z dS &= \iint_D \frac{h}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{a^2}} dx dy = \frac{h\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a^2} \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{h\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi ah\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \frac{h^2}{a^2}} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} \iint_D dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r dr = \pi a \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}$$

$$z_0 = \frac{2\pi ah\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}{3\pi a\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} = \frac{2h}{3}, \quad \text{故重点坐标为} \left(0, 0, \frac{2h}{3} \right)$$

5. 求抛物面壳 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的质量, 此壳的密度按规律 $\rho = z$ 而变更.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } m &= \iint_{\Sigma} \rho dS = \iint_D \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^2 (t+1-1) \sqrt{t+1} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{2}{5}(t+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}(t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \Big|_0^2 = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} - \frac{2}{15} \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

作业 17 对坐标的曲面积分

1. $\iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$, 其中 Σ 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 $z = 0$ 及 $z = 3$ 所截得的在第一卦限内的部分前侧.

解: $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}, D_{yz}: 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 3, \cos \alpha > 0, x_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}}, x_z = 0$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma} y dz dx = 0 + \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy dz + \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{1 - x^2} dz dx$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy dz = 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 \sqrt{1 - y^2} dz = 6 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

2. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 为旋转抛物面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 下

侧介于平面 $z = 0$ 及 $z = 2$ 之间的部分.

解: $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), z_x = x, z_y = y, D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4;$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2z - y^2}, D_{yz}: 0 \leq z \leq 2, -\sqrt{2z} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2z}.$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (z^2 + x) dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_1} (z^2 + x) dy dz - \iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} (z^2 + \sqrt{2z - y^2}) dy dz - \iint_{D_{yz}} (z^2 - \sqrt{2z - y^2}) dy dz + \iint_{D_{zx}} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) dz dx$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{2z - y^2} dy dz + \iint_{D_{zx}} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) dz dx = 2 \int_0^2 dz \int_{-\sqrt{2z}}^{\sqrt{2z}} \sqrt{2z - y^2} dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{2\pi z}{2} dz + \pi \int_0^2 r^3 dr = \pi z^2 \Big|_0^2 + \pi \cdot \frac{2^4}{4} = 8\pi$$

3. 计算

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} xy dy dz + yz dz dx + xz dx dy$$

其中 Σ 是平面 $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1$ 所围成的空间区域的整个边界曲面的外侧.

解: 分片积分. $\Sigma_1: x = 0, \cos \alpha < 0; \Sigma_2: \cos \beta < 0, y = 0; \Sigma_3: z = 0, \cos \gamma < 0;$

$$\Sigma_4: z = 1 - x - y, \cos \gamma = \cos \beta = \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} > 0$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} + \iint_{\Sigma_3} + \iint_{\Sigma_4} = -0 - 0 - 0 + \iint_{\Sigma_4} = 3 \iint_{D_{yz}} (1-y-z) y dy dz \quad (\text{由轮换对称性})$$

$$= 3 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} y(1-y-z) dz = 3 \int_0^1 y \frac{(1-y)^2}{2} dy = -\frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{(1-y)^3}{3} - \frac{(1-y)^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

4. 把对坐标的曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy$$

化为对面积的曲面积分:

(1) Σ 是平面 $3x + 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z = 6$ 在第一卦限的部分的上侧;

(2) Σ 是抛物面 $z = 8 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 在面上方的部分的上侧.

$$\text{解: (1)} \because \cos \gamma > 0, \vec{n} = \{3, 2, 2\sqrt{3}\}, \vec{n}^\circ = \left\{ \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} \right\},$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{3P(x, y, z) + 2Q(x, y, z) + 2\sqrt{3}R(x, y, z)}{5} dS$$

$$(2) \because \cos \gamma > 0, \vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 1\}, \vec{n}^\circ = \frac{\{2x, 2y, 1\}}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2xP(x, y, z) + 2yQ(x, y, z) + R(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}} dS$$

5. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 为旋转抛物面

$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 下侧介于平面 $z=0$ 及 $z=2$ 之间的部分.

$$\text{解: } \because \cos \gamma < 0, \vec{n} = \{x, y, -1\}, \vec{n}^\circ = \frac{\{x, y, -1\}}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}, D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x(z^2 + x) - (-z)}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (xz^2 + x^2 + z)(-1) dx dy \quad (\text{两类曲面积分的互化})$$

$$= - \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[x \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)^2 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \right] (-1) dx dy \quad (\text{第二类曲面积分投影法计算})$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad (\text{用了重积分的对称性}) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2^4}{4} = 8\pi$$

6 . 已知速度场 $v(x, y, z) = \{x, y\}$, 求流体在单位时间内通过上半锥面

$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 所围成锥体表面向外流出的流量.

解: $\Sigma_1: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \because \cos \gamma < 0, \vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1 \right\}, D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$

$\vec{n}^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1 \right\}; \Sigma_2: z = 1, \because \cos \gamma > 0, \vec{n} = \{0, 0, 1\}, D$ 同样。

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dS + \pi = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dS + \pi = \pi \end{aligned}$$

作业 18 高斯公式和斯托克斯公式

1. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分:

(1) $\oiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 Σ 是平面 $x=0$, $y=0$, $z=0$ 及

$x+y+z=1$ 所围成的立体的表面外侧;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} (2x+2y+2z) dv = 6 \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = 6 \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{D_z} dxdy = 6 \int_0^1 z \cdot \frac{(1-z)^2}{2} dz \\ &= 3 \int_0^1 [(1-z)^2 - (1-z)^3] dz = 3 \left[\frac{1}{3}(z-1)^3 + \frac{1}{4}(z-1)^4 \right]_0^1 = 0 - 3 \left(\frac{-1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\oiint_{\Sigma} x(y-z) dydz + (x-y) dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 及平面 $z=0$, $z=3$

所围成的立体的表面外侧;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} (y-z+0) dv = - \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = - \int_0^3 z dz \iint_{D_z} dxdy = - \int_0^3 z \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 dz \\ &= -\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_0^3 = -\frac{9}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(3) 计算

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)x dydz + 2(1-y^2) dzdx - 4yz dxdy,$$

其中, Σ 是由曲面 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y-1} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ ($1 \leq y \leq 3$) 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 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

解: 加上 $\Sigma_1: y=3, x^2+z^2 \leq 2$ 右侧, 构成封闭区域的外侧。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (-16) dzdx = \int_1^3 dy \iint_{D_y} dzdx + 16 \iint_{D_1} dzdx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} (y-1)^2 \right]_1^3 + 32\pi = 34\pi \end{aligned}$$

2. 设函数 $f(\mu)$ 有一阶连续导数, 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2}{y} f(xy^2) dy dz - \frac{1}{x} f(xy^2) dz dx + (x^2 z + y^2 z + \frac{1}{3} z^3) dx dy, \text{ 式中 } \Sigma \text{ 是}$$

下半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \leq 0)$ 的上侧.

解: 加上 $\Sigma_1: z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 下侧, 构成封闭区域的内侧。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = - \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv - 0 = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= -2\pi \cdot (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{4}{5} \pi \end{aligned}$$

3. 利用斯托克斯公式计算曲面积分:

$$(1) \oint_{\Gamma} 3y dx - xz dy + yz^2 dz, \text{ 式中 } \Gamma \text{ 是圆周 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z \\ z = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 从 } Oz \text{ 轴正向看去, } \Gamma$$

取逆时针方向.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (-z-3) dx dy + (z^2+x) dy dz \stackrel{z=2}{=} \iint_{\Sigma_1} (-5) dx dy = -5 \iint_{D_1} dx dy = -20\pi$$

$$(2) \oint_{\Gamma} y dx + 3z dy + 2x dz, \text{ 其中 } \Gamma \text{ 为圆周 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, x+y+z=0, \text{ 从 } Oy$$

轴的正向看去, Γ 取逆时针方向.

解: 原式

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_1} (0-1) dx dy + (0-3) dy dz + (0-2) dz dx = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{-1-3-2}{\sqrt{3}} dx dy = \frac{-6}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 = -8\sqrt{3}\pi$$

作业 19 场论初步

1. 求下列向量场 \mathbf{A} 通过曲面 Σ 指定一侧的通量:

(1) $\mathbf{A} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} - x\mathbf{k}$, Σ 为由平面 $2x + 3y + z = 6$ 与 $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$ 所围成立体的表面, 流向外侧;

$$\text{解: } \Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} zdydz + ydzdx - xdx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (0 + 1 - 0)dv = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 = 6$$

(2) $\mathbf{A} = (2x + 3y)\mathbf{i} - (xz + y)\mathbf{j} + (y^2 + 2z)\mathbf{k}$, Σ 为以点 $(3, -1, 2)$ 为球心, 半径 $R = 3$ 的球面, 流向外侧.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \Phi &= \iint_{\Sigma} (2x + 3y)dydz - (xz + y)dzdx + (y^2 + 2z)dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 - 1 + 2)dv \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot 3^3 = 108\pi \end{aligned}$$

2. 求向量场 $\mathbf{A} = (x - z)\mathbf{i} + (x^3 + yz)\mathbf{j} - 3xy^2\mathbf{k}$ 沿闭曲线 Γ 的环流量(从 z 轴正向看 Γ

依逆时针的方向), 其中 Γ 为圆周 $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $z = -2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{A} d\vec{l} &= \oint_{\Gamma} (x - z)dx + (x^3 + yz)dy - 3xy^2dz \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (-6xy - y)dydz + (-1 + 3y^2)dzdx + (3x^2 - 0)dx dy \stackrel{z=-2}{=} \iint_{\Sigma} 3x^2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 r^3 dr = 3\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4^4 = 192\pi \end{aligned}$$

3. 求向量场 $\vec{A} = \{4xyz, -xy^2, x^2yz\}$ 在点 $M(1, -1, 2)$ 处的散度和旋度.

$$\text{解: } \operatorname{div} \vec{A} = 4yz - 2xy + x^2y, \operatorname{div} \vec{A}|_M = -8 + 2 - 1 = -7$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \{x^2z, 4xy - 2xyz, -y^2 - 4xy\}, C = \operatorname{rot} \vec{A}|_M = \{2, 0, -9\}$$

4. 证明向量场 $\vec{A} = \{-2y, -2x\}$ 为平面调和场, 并求势函数.

$$\text{解: 由于 } \operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-2y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-2x) = 0, \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \left\{0, 0, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-2x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-2y)\right\} = \vec{0},$$

因此 \vec{A} 是无源场且为无旋场从而为调和场

由 $u_x = -2y, u_y = -2x \Rightarrow u = -2xy + g(y), g'(y) = 0, u = -2xy + c$ 为势函数

5. 验证下列向量场 \mathbf{A} 为保守场, 并求其势函数:

(1) $\mathbf{A} = yz\mathbf{i} + zx\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$;

解: 由于 $\text{rot}\vec{A} = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(zx), \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(yz) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy), \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(zx) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(yz) \right\} = \vec{0}$,

因此 \vec{A} 为无旋场从而为有势场

由 $u_x = yz, u_y = zx, u_z = xy \Rightarrow u = xyz + g(y, z), g'_y = 0, \Rightarrow u = xyz + h(z), h' = 0$

$\Rightarrow u = xyz + c$ 为势函数

(2) $\mathbf{A} = (2x + y)\mathbf{i} + (x + 2z)\mathbf{j} + (2y - 6z)\mathbf{k}$

解: 由于

$\text{rot}\vec{A} = \left\{ \frac{\partial(2y-6z)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(x+2z)}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial(2x+y)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(2y-6z)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(x+2z)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(2x+y)}{\partial y} \right\} = \vec{0}$,

因此 \vec{A} 为无旋场从而为有势场

由 $u_x = 2x + y, u_y = x + 2z, u_z = 2y - 6z \Rightarrow u = x^2 + xy + g(y, z), g'_y = 2z$,

$\Rightarrow u = x^2 + xy + 2yz + h(z), h' = -6z \Rightarrow u = x^2 + xy + 2yz - 3z^2 + c$ 为势函数

6. 设 $u = u(x, y, z)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 计算 $\text{rot}(\text{grad } u)$

解: 由于 $\text{grad } u = \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\}$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}(\text{grad } u) &= \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right), \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $u = u(x, y, z)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 从而 $\text{rot}(\text{grad } u) = \vec{0}$

第九章《曲线积分与曲面积分》测试题

1. 填空题

(1) 对坐标的曲线积分 $\oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 化成第一类曲线积分是

$\oint_{\Gamma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$, 其中 α, β, γ 为有向曲线弧 Γ 在点 (x, y, z) 处的切向量的方向角;

(2) 设 L 为取正向的圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 则曲线积分

$$\oint_L (2xy - 2y)dx + (x^2 - 4x)dy = -18\pi;$$

(3) 设曲线积分 $\int_L [f(x) - e^x] \sin y dx - f(x) \cos y dy$ 与积分路径无关, 其中 $f(x)$

一阶连续可导, 且 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$;

(4) $\iint_{\Sigma} (y^2 + z)dydz + (x + z^2)dzdx + (y + x^2)dxdy = 0$, 其中 Σ 为单位球面

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧;

(5) 设 $A = e^x \sin y \mathbf{i} + (2xy^2 + z) \mathbf{j} + xzy^2 \mathbf{k}$, 则 $\operatorname{div} A|_{(1,0,1)} = 0$,

$\operatorname{rot} A|_{(1,0,1)} = \{-1, 0, -1\}$.

2. 计算下列曲线积分:

(1) 计算 $\oint_L z^2 ds$, 其中 L 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 的相交部分 ($a > 0$).

解: 由轮换对称性 $\oint_L z^2 ds = \oint_L x^2 ds = \oint_L y^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L a^2 ds$
 $= \frac{a^2}{3} \oint_L ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \cdot 2\pi a = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$

(2) $\oint_L \frac{|y|}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$, 其中 L 是 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \end{cases}$, $z \geq 0, a > 0$.

解: L 用球坐标表达是 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \end{cases} \Rightarrow \rho = 2a, \cos \theta = \sin \varphi \Rightarrow$

$x = 2a \cos^2 \theta, y = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta, z = 2a \sin \theta, \theta \in [0, \pi]$

$$\text{原式} = \oint_L \frac{|y|}{4a^2} ds = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = - \int_1^0 \sqrt{1+t} dt = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

(3) $\int_L (x^2 + 2xy) dy$, 其中 L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 由点 $A(a, 0)$ 经点 $C(0, b)$ 到点

$B(-a, 0)$ 的弧段;

解: L 参数表达是 $x = a \cos \theta, y = b \sin \theta, \theta: 0 \rightarrow \pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^\pi (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta) b \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= a^2 b \int_0^\pi (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d \sin \theta - 2ab^2 \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta d \cos \theta = 0 - \frac{2}{3} ab^2 (-1 - 1) = \frac{4}{3} ab^2 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\oint_L x^2 y dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy + (x + y + z) dz$, 其中 L 是 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 11$ 与 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 的交线, 其方向与 z 轴正向成右手系;

解: L 参数表达是 $x = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta, y = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta, z = 3\theta: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\cos 4\theta - 1}{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \cos \theta \right) d\theta = -\pi$$

(5) $\int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy$, 其中 L 为上半圆周

$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \geq 0$, 沿逆时针方向;

解: 加上 $L_1: y=0, x: 0 \rightarrow 2a$ 形成半圆区域的正向边界

$$\text{原式} = \int_{L+L_1} - \int_{L_2} (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy = \iint_D 2d\sigma - 0 = \pi a^2$$

(6) $\oint_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$, 其中 L 是以点为定点 $A(1, 0), B(0, 1), C(-1, 0), D(0, -1)$ 的

正方形的整个边界 (取正向).

解: $L: |x|+|y|=1$ 正向

$$\text{原式} = \oint_L dx + dy = \iint_D 0 d\sigma = 0$$

3. 计算下列曲面积分:

$$(1) \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dS, \Sigma \text{ 为锥面 } z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \text{ 介于 } 1 \leq z \leq 2 \text{ 之间的部分.}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \iint_D \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \sqrt{2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{e^r}{r} \sqrt{2} r dr = 2\sqrt{2}\pi (e^2 - e)$$

$$(2) \text{ 计算 } \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2} \frac{dS}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-h)^2}}, \text{ 其中 } h \neq R.$$

$$\text{解: } \Sigma \text{ 为 } z = \pm \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \text{ 两片 } z_x = \pm \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, dS = \frac{R d\sigma}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}, dt = \frac{-r dr}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2ht}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 + 2ht}} \right) \frac{R d\sigma}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2ht}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 + 2ht}} \right) \frac{R r dr}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi R \int_0^R \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2ht}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 + 2ht}} \right) dt = \frac{2\pi R}{h} [R + h - |R - h|]$$

$$(3) \iint_{\Sigma} yz dz dx + 2 dx dy, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为上半球面}$$

$$z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \text{ 的上侧;}$$

$$\text{解: } \Sigma \text{ 为 } z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, \cos \gamma > 0; D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \vec{n}^\circ = \frac{\{x, y, z\}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(yz \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} + 2 \right) \cos \gamma dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (y^2 + 2) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (y^2 + 2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy + 8\pi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr + 8\pi = 12\pi$$

$$(4) \iint_{\Sigma} (y^2 - z) dy dz + (z^2 - x) dz dx + (x^2 - y) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为锥面 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(0 \leq z \leq h) \text{ 的外侧;}$$

$$\text{解: 加上 } \Sigma_1: z = h, x^2 + y^2 \leq h^2 \text{ 上侧, 构成封闭区域的外侧.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} (0+0+0)dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2-y)dxdy = 0 - \iint_D (x^2-y)dxdy \\ &= -\iint_D (x^2-y)dxdy = -\frac{1}{2}\iint_D (x^2+y^2)dxdy + 0 = -\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h r^3 dr = -\frac{\pi}{4}h^4 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\oint_{\Gamma} 2ydx + 3xdy - z^2dz$, 其中 Γ 是圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$, 若正对着 Oz 轴正

向看去, Γ 取逆时针方向;

解: 由 STOCHS 公式, 原式 $= \iint_{\Sigma} dxdy = \iint_D dxdy = 9\pi$

(6) $\iint_{\Sigma} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$, 其中 Σ 是曲线 $\begin{cases} z = y^2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}, (z \leq 1)$ 绕 z 轴旋转所得旋

转曲面的上侧.

解: 加上 $\Sigma_1: z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ 下侧, 构成封闭区域的内侧.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} = -\iiint_{\Omega} (1+1+1)dv - \iint_{\Sigma_1} dxdy = -3\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2}^1 dz - (-1)\iint_D dxdy \\ &= -6\pi \int_0^1 r(1-r^2)dr + \pi = -6\pi \cdot \left(\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4. 设曲线积分 $\int_L xy^2dx + y\varphi(x)dy$ 与路径无关, 其中, 且 $\varphi(0)=0$

求 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2dx + y\varphi(x)dy$.

解: 曲线积分 $\int_L xy^2dx + y\varphi(x)dy$ 与路径无关, $\varphi(x)$ 连续可导

从而 $2xy = y\varphi'(x), \varphi'(x) = 2x, \varphi(x) = x^2 + c, ,$ 又 $\varphi(0)=0 \Rightarrow c=0, \varphi(x) = x^2$

$$\text{故 } \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2dx + y\varphi(x)dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2dx + yx^2dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} d\left(\frac{x^2y^2}{2}\right) = \frac{x^2y^2}{2} \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 具有连续的导数, $f(0)=0$, 且使表达式 $[xe^x + f(x)]ydx + f(x)dy$ 是

某函数 $\mu(x, y)$ 的全微分, 求 $f(x)$, 并求一个 $\mu(x, y)$.

解: 由已知, $[xe^x + f(x)]ydx + f(x)dy$ 是某函数 $\mu(x, y)$ 的全微分,

从而 $xe^x + f(x) = f'(x), e^{-x}f'(x) - e^{-x}f(x) = (e^{-x}f(x))' = x, ,$

$$e^{-x}f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + c, f(x) = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + c \right) e^x, \text{ 又 } f(0)=0 \Rightarrow c=0, f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} e^x$$

故 $d\mu(x, y) = [xe^x + \frac{x^2}{2}e^x]ydx + \frac{x^2}{2}e^xdy = d\left(\frac{x^2}{2}e^xy\right), \mu(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2}e^xy + c$

6. 证明在右半平面 ($x > 0$) 内, 力 $F = \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right\}$ 所做的功与所走的路

径无关, 并计算由点 $A(1,1)$ 到 $B(2,2)$ 所做的功.

解: $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = -xy(x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right), w = \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$w = \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} = \sqrt{2}$

8. 证明: $\frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在整个 xOy 平面除去 y 的负半轴及原点的区域 G 内是某个二

元函数的全微分, 并求出一个这样的二元函数.

解: 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = -xy(x^2 + y^2)^{-2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$, 且偏导数在整个 xOy 平

面除去 y 的负半轴及原点的区域 G 内是连续的, 从而 $\frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在整个 xOy 平面除

去 y 的负半轴及原点的区域 G 内是某个二元函数的全微分,

函数如 $\int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

9. 求向量 $A = 2xi + yj - zk$ 通过 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ 的边界曲面流向外侧的

通量.

解: $\Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} 2xdydz + ydzdx - zdx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + 1 - 1) dv = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 2$

11. 求向量场 $A = xyi + \cos(xy)j + \cos(xz)k$ 在点 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1, 1)$ 处的散度.

解: $\text{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\cos(xy))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\cos(xz))}{\partial z} = y - x \sin(xy) - x \sin(xz)$

$\text{div} \vec{A} \Big|_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1, 1)} = [y - x \sin(xy) - x \sin(xz)] \Big|_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1, 1)} = 1 - \pi$