

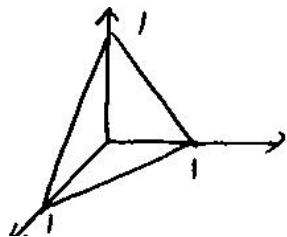
习题 12.4 第一类曲面积分

1. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_S \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$, 其中 S 为四面体 $x+y+z \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ 的边界.

【解析】(1) S 由四个面组成:

$$S_1: x+y+z=1 \ (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0), \quad S_2: x=0 \ (y+z \leq 1, y \geq 0, z \geq 0),$$

$$S_3: y=0 \ (x+z \leq 1, x \geq 0, z \geq 0), \quad S_4: z=0 \ (x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0);$$



(2) 对 $S_1: z=1-x-y$, 向 xoy 面做投影, 投影区域 $D_1: x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, 且

$$\sqrt{1+z_x'^2+z_y'^2} = \sqrt{3}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\iint_{S_1} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{D_1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(1+x+y)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^2} = \sqrt{3} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right);$$

(3) 对 $S_2: x=0$, 向 $yo z$ 面做投影, 投影区域 $D_2: y+z \leq 1, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$, 且 $\sqrt{1+x_y'^2+x_z'^2} = 1$

$$\iint_{S_2} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{D_2} \frac{dS}{(1+y)^2} = \iint_{D_2} \frac{dy dz}{(1+y)^2} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} \frac{dz}{(1+y)^2} = 1 - \ln 2;$$

(4) 对 $S_3: y=0$, 向 xoz 面做投影, 投影区域 $D_3: x+z \leq 1, x \geq 0, z \geq 0$, 且 $\sqrt{1+y_x'^2+y_z'^2} = 1$

$$\iint_{S_3} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{D_3} \frac{dS}{(1+x)^2} = \iint_{D_3} \frac{dx dz}{(1+x)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{dz}{(1+x)^2} = 1 - \ln 2;$$

(5) 对 $S_4: z=0$, 向 xoy 面做投影, 投影区域 $D_4: x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, 且 $\sqrt{1+z_x'^2+z_y'^2} = 1$

$$\iint_{S_4} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{D_4} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^2} = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2};$$

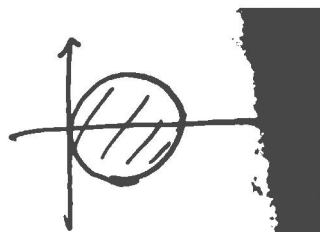
$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} + (\sqrt{3}-1)\ln 2$$

2. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_S (xy+yz+zx) dS$, 其中 S 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 被曲面 $x^2+y^2 = 2ax$ 所

割下的部分.

【解析】(1) S 向 xoy 面上投影, $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax$, 如图所示

$$(2) \sqrt{1+z_x'^2+z_y'^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2}+\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} = \sqrt{2};$$



$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} (xy + y\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{极坐标}}{=} \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} [r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \sin \theta + r^2 \cos \theta] \cdot r dr$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} r^3 dr$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2a \cos \theta)^4 d\theta$$

$$\stackrel{\text{对称性化简}}{=} \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (2a \cos \theta)^4 \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta = 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15} a^4$$

3. 计算曲面积分 $\oiint_S x^2 dS$, 其中 S 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 所围成区域的全部界面.

【解析】(1) $\oiint_S x^2 dS = \iint_{S_1} + \iint_{S_2}$;

$$(2) S_1: z = 1 \ (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1), \quad \iint_{S_1} x^2 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$(3) S_2: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \ (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1),$$

$$\iint_{S_2} x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2};$$

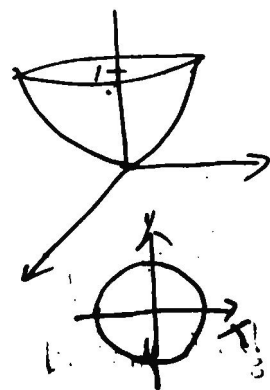
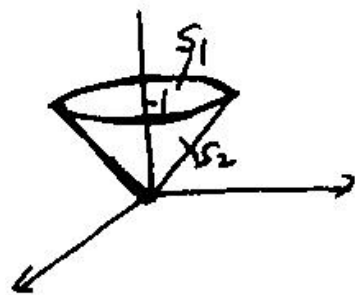
$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \frac{\pi}{4} (\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

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

【解析】(1) $M = \iiint_S \rho dS = \iint_S z dS$;

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) M &= \iint_{D_{xy}} z \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} z \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + r^2} d(r^2) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (1+r^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+r^2} \, d(r^2) - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+r^2} \, d(r^2) \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{2}{5} (1+r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \frac{2\pi(1+6\sqrt{3})}{15}
\end{aligned}$$