第十二章 曲线积分与曲面积分

习题 12.1 第一类曲线积分

1. 计算 $\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$, 其中 $L: x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt, t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

【解析】(1) $ds = \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2 + z_t'^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$

$$(2) \int_{L} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[a^{2} \cos^{2} t + a^{2} \sin^{2} t + b^{2} t^{2} \right] \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(a^{2} + b^{2} t^{2} \right) \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cdot \left(a^{2} t + \frac{1}{3} b^{2} t^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(3a^{2} + 4\pi b^{2} \right) \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}$$

2. 计算 $\oint_L \cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds$,其中 L 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=a^2$,直线 y=x 与 y 轴在第一象限内围成的图形的边界.

【解析】(1)
$$I = \int_{\overline{OA}} + \int_{\widehat{AB}} + \int_{\overline{OB}}$$

(2)
$$\overline{OA}: x = 0, y \in [0, a], \int_{\overline{OA}} = \int_0^a \cos y dx = \sin a;$$

$$\widehat{AB}$$
: $\int_{\widehat{AB}} = \int_{\widehat{AB}} \cos a ds = \cos a \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2\pi a = \frac{\pi}{4} a \cos a$;

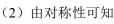
$$\overline{OB}: y = x, x \in [0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a], \quad \int_{\overline{OB}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} \cos \sqrt{2}x \cdot \sqrt{2}dx = \sin a;$$

$$(3) \quad I = 2\sin a + \frac{\pi}{4}a\cos a$$

3. 计算
$$\int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
, 其中 $L: x^2 + y^2 = ax(a > 0)$.

【解析】解法一: 直角坐标系做

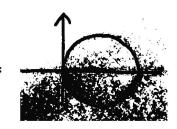
(1) 对上半圆周弧微分
$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a - 2x}{2y}\right)^2} dx = \frac{a}{2y} dx = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax - x^2}} dx \ (0 \le x \le a)$$
;



$$\int_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} ds = a \sqrt{a} \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a - x}} dx = 2a^{2}$$

解法二: 极坐标系做

$$\int_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left[\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t\right]^{2} + \left[\frac{a}{2} \sin t\right]^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{2} \sin t\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{a}{2} \cos t\right)^{2}} dt$$



$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos t} \cdot \frac{a}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \cos \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 2a^2$$