## 自 测 题

- 一、填空题(每题4分,共20分).
- 1. 设 L 为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  与平面 x + y + z = 0 的交线,则

$$\int_{L} \left( x^2 + y - z \right) ds = \underline{\qquad}$$

【解析】 
$$\int_{L} (x^{2} + y - z) ds = \int_{L} x^{2} ds + \int_{L} y ds - \int_{L} z ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds + \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} (x + y + z) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} (x + y + z) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} a^{2} ds = \frac{a^{2}}{3} \cdot 2\pi a = \frac{2\pi a^{3}}{3}$$

2. 设L为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 按逆时针方向绕行,则

$$\oint_{L} \frac{(2xy - 3y)dx + (x^{2} - 5x)dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【解析】添加辅助曲线  $l: x^2 + y^2 \le \varepsilon^2 (\varepsilon > 0)$  , 方向逆时针方向;

$$\oint_{L} = \oint_{L+l} -\oint_{l} = 0 - \oint_{l} = \oint_{l} \frac{(2xy - 3y)dx + (x^{2} - 5x)dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L+l} (2xy - 3y)dx + (x^{2} - 5x)dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{L+l} (2y)dxdy = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{\Gamma} (2xy - 3y) dx + (x^2 - 5x) dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D'} (-2) dx dy = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot 2\pi \varepsilon^2 = -2\pi$$

3. 设
$$S$$
是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面 $z = 2$ 所割下的有限部分,则

$$\iint_{S} (xy + yz + z^2) dS = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【解析】由对称性可知

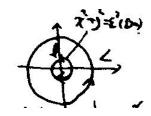
$$\iint_{S} (xy + yz + z^{2}) dS = \iint_{S} z^{2} dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{m}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 8\sqrt{2}\pi$$

4. 设 
$$S$$
 为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  的外侧,则  $\iint_S x^3 dy dz + y^3 dz dx + z^3 dx dy = ______.$ 

【解析】利用高斯公式得 
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dV \stackrel{\text{球坐标}}{=} \frac{12}{5} \pi$$

【解析】利用公式计算得 
$$div\vec{F}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = 0$$
 ,  $rot\vec{F}\Big|_{(1,0,1)} = (-1,0,-e)$ 

二、选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分).



6. 已知曲线 
$$L: y = x^2 \left(0 \le x \le \sqrt{2}\right)$$
,则  $\int_L x ds = ($  ). 
$$(A) \ 2 \qquad (B) \ 0 \qquad (C) \frac{13}{6} \qquad (D) \frac{5}{6}$$
 【解析】  $\int_L x ds = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x \cdot \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{13}{6}$  7. 设  $L$  是柱面方程  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  与平面  $z = x + y$  的交线,从  $z$  轴正向往  $z$  轴负向看去为逆时针方向,则曲线

积分 
$$\oint_L xzdx + xdy + \frac{y^2}{2}dz = ( )$$
.

$$(A) \pi$$

$$(B) 2\pi \qquad (C) 0$$

【解析】  $\sum : z = x + y; \quad D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ , 方向向上

原式= 
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xz & x & \frac{y^2}{2} \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint\limits_{\Sigma} (-y - x + 1) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} (-y - x + 1) \cdot \sqrt{3} dx dy = \pi$$

8.设曲线积分  $\oint_{t} \left[ f(x) - e^{x} \right] \sin y dx - f(x) \cos y dy$  与路径无关,其中 f(x) 具有一阶连续 导数,且

f(0)=0,则 f(x)等于().

$$(A) \frac{1}{2} (e^{-x} - e^{x}) \qquad (B) \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} - e^{-x}) \qquad (C) \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} + e^{-x}) - 1 \qquad (D) 1 - \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} + e^{-x})$$

【解析】  $P = (f(x) - e^x)\sin y$ ,  $Q = -f(x)\cos y$ , 因为积分与路径无关,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow f'(x) + f(x) = e^x$$

解一阶非齐次线性微分方程得:  $f(x) = e^{-x} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \right)$ ; 又  $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 则选 B

9. 设S为曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,在下面积分中,积分值均为0的是( ).

$$(A) \iint_{S} z^{2} dS = \iint_{S} z^{2} dx dy$$

$$(B) \iint_{\mathcal{L}} z dS = \iint_{\mathcal{L}} z dx dy$$

$$(C) \iint_{\mathcal{S}} z dS = \iint_{\mathcal{S}} z^2 dx dy$$

$$(D) \iint_{S} yzdS = \iint_{S} xdydz$$

【解析】由对称性可知 
$$\iint_S z dS = \iint_S yz dS = 0$$
 ,  $\iint_S z^2 dS \neq 0$  ,  $\iint_S z dx dy \neq 0$  ,  $\iint_S x dx dy \neq 0$  ,  $\iint_S z^2 dx dy = 0$  , 所以答案选 C

$$(A)\frac{1}{3}(2,2,-1)$$
  $(B)\frac{1}{3}(-2,-2,1)$   $(C)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,1)$   $(D)\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1,1,-1)$ 

【解析】(1) 该方向为梯度方向,梯度 $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)_{R} = (2, 2, -1);$ 

- (2)  $\vec{v}$  为梯度的单位向量 $\frac{1}{3}(2,2,-1)$
- 三、解答题(每小题10分,共60分).
- 11.已知一非均匀金属丝L的方程为L: $x=a\big(t-\sin t\big),y=a\big(1-\cos t\big),0\le t\le 2\pi$ ,它在点  $\big(x,y\big)$ 处的线密度

为 $\rho(x,y)=|y|$ , 求该金属丝的质量.

【解析】(1) 
$$M = \int_{L} \rho(x, y) ds = \int_{L} |y| ds$$
;

(2) 
$$ds = \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} = \sqrt{[a(1-\cos t)]^2 + [a\sin t]^2} dt = 2a\sin\frac{t}{2}dt$$
;

(3)

$$M = \int_0^{2\pi} |a(1 - \cos t)| \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 2a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) \cdot \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$
$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ 1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{t}{2}) \right] \cdot \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

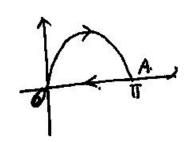
$$=4a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \frac{t}{2} dt = 8a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 u du = 8a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 u) d(-\cos u) = \frac{32}{3}a^2$$

12. 计算曲线积分  $\int_L \sin 2x dx + 2(x^2 - 1)y dy$ ,其中 L 是曲线  $y = \sin x$  从 (0,0) 到  $(\pi,0)$  的一段.

【解析】(1)添加 $\overrightarrow{AO}$ : y=0,从 $A \rightarrow O$ ;

$$(2) \int_{L} = \oint_{L + \overline{AO}} - \int_{\overline{AO}} ;$$

(3) 
$$\oint_{L+\overline{AO}} \stackrel{\text{k*Ad}}{=} -\iint_D 4xydxdy = -4\int_0^{\pi} xdx \int_0^{\sin x} ydy$$



$$= -4 \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \pi^2 ;$$

(4) 
$$\int_{\overline{AO}} = \int_{\pi}^{0} \sin 2x dx = 0$$
;

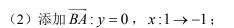
(5) 
$$\int_{L} = \oint_{L+\overline{AO}} - \int_{\overline{AO}} = -\frac{1}{2}\pi^{2}$$

13.计算曲线积分  $\int_L \frac{\left(xe^x+5y^3x^2+x-4\right)dx-\left(3x^5+\sin y\right)dy}{x^2+y^2}$ , 其中 L 为从点  $A\left(-1,0\right)$ 沿

曲线 
$$y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

到点B(1,0)一段弧.

【解析】(1) 原式=
$$\int_{x} (xe^{x} + 5y^{3}x^{2} + x - 4)dx - (3x^{5} + \sin y)dy$$
;



$$(3) \int_{L} = \oint_{L + \overline{BA}} - \int_{\overline{BA}} ;$$

(4) 
$$\oint_{L+\overline{BA}} = -\iint_{D} (-15x^4 - 15x^2y^2) dxdy = 15\iint_{D} (x^4 + x^2y^2) dxdy$$

$$=15\int_{0}^{\pi}d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (r^{4}\cos^{4}\theta + r^{4}\cos^{2}\theta\sin^{2}\theta) \cdot rdr = 15\int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos^{4}\theta + \cos^{2}\theta\sin^{2}\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{6}d\theta$$

$$=\frac{5}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\cos^{4}\theta + \cos^{2}\theta(1 - \cos^{2}\theta)\right] d\theta = \frac{5}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = 5\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4};$$

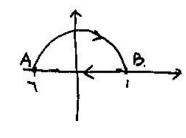
(5) 
$$\int_{\overline{R}^{d}} = \int_{1}^{-1} (xe^{2} + x - 4) dx = -2e^{-1} + 8;$$

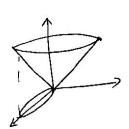
(6) 原式=
$$\frac{5\pi}{4}$$
-8+2 $e^{-1}$ 

14. 计算曲面积分 
$$\iint_S z dS$$
 ,其中  $S$  为锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  在柱面  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$  内部分.

【解析】(1) 
$$\iint_{S} z \, dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r \cdot r dr = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{9}$$







15. 计算曲面积分  $\iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$  , 其中 S 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.

【解析】(1) 由垂直线可知  $\iint_{S} z dx dy = 0$ , 则原式=  $\iint_{S} x dy dz + y dz dx$ ;

(2) 
$$\iint_{S} x dy dz = \iint_{D_{tr}} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dz = 3 \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dz = \frac{3\pi}{4};$$

(3) 
$$\iint_{S} y dz dx = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dz = 3 \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \frac{3\pi}{4};$$

(4) 原式=
$$\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

16.计算曲面积分 
$$\iint_S (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dxdy$$
,其中  $S$  为上半球面

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 的上侧.

【解析】(1)添加 $S_1:z=0$ ,方向向下;

$$(2) \quad \iint_{S} = \iint_{S+S_1} - \iint_{S_1} ;$$

(3) 
$$\iint_{S+S_1} = \iiint_{\Omega} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dV = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{6\pi}{5} a^5 ;$$

(4) 
$$\iint_{S_1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \iint_{S_1} (z^3 + ay^2) dxdy = \iint_{S_1} ay^2 dxdy = -\iint_{D_{xy}} ay^2 dxdy \qquad D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$$

$$= -a \iint_{D_{xy}} y^2 dx dy = -a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left( x^2 + y^2 \right) dx dy = -\frac{a}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r \cdot r^2 dr = -\frac{\pi}{4} a^5 ;$$

(5) 
$$\iint_{S} = \frac{6\pi}{5} a^5 + \frac{\pi}{4} a^5 = \frac{29}{20} \pi a^5$$



