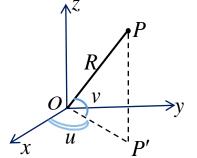


曲面的表示

- 显式表示 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \supset D \to \mathbb{R}$, $S = \{(x, y, z) | z = f(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D\}$
- 隐式表示 $F: \mathbb{R}^3 \supset V \to \mathbb{R}, S = \{(x, y, z) | F(x, y, z) = 0, (x, y, z) \in V \}$
- 参数表示 $\sigma: \mathbb{R}^2 \supset T \to \mathbb{R}^3$, 为向量场, $S = \sigma(T)$, 即

$$S = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y, z) = \sigma(u, v), (u, v) \in T\} \stackrel{\triangleleft}{\boxtimes} \sigma(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$$

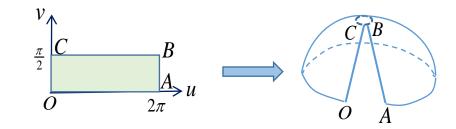
称 (σ,T) 为曲面 S 的一个**参数表示**,称曲面 S 为**参数曲面**

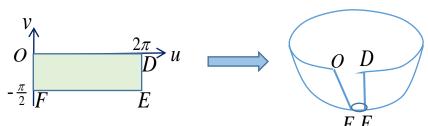


$$\sigma: \mathbb{R}^2 \supset T \to \mathbb{R}^3, \quad \sigma(u,v) = (x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v))$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = R \cos u \cos v \\
y = R \sin u \cos v, \quad T = [0, 2\pi] \times \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right].
\end{cases}$$

$$z = R \sin v$$







曲面的基本法向量

定义 设 (σ,T) 为曲面 S 的一个参数表示, $\sigma(u,v) = (x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v)), (u,v) \in T,$ x(u,v), y(u,v), z(u,v) 在 T 上可偏导,则

$$(1) \quad \vec{N} = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\vec{k}\right) \times \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\vec{k}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

称为 σ 的**基本法向量**.

- (2) 若在 $T \perp \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v}$ 连续,且 $\vec{N} \neq 0$,称(u,v)是 σ 的**正则点**,否则称为 σ 的**奇点**.
- (3) 若 σ 的每一点都是正则点,则称 $S = (\sigma, T)$ 为**光滑曲面**.
- $\forall z = f(x, y), \quad \vec{N} = \left(-f'_x, -f'_y, 1\right)$
- $\forall F(x, y, z) = 0$, $\vec{N} = \frac{1}{|F_z'|} (F_x', F_y', F_z')$

对 $\forall P \in S$, \vec{N} 与曲面上任一过 P 点 的光滑曲线在 P 点(切向量)垂直.



曲面的面积

则称二重积分
$$S = \iint_{T} \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v} \right| du dv$$
 为曲面的**面积**.

- $\boxplus \overline{\boxplus} \quad z = f(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy} \quad \Rightarrow \quad S = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (f'_x)^2 + (f'_y)^2} \, dxdy.$
- $\boxplus \boxtimes F(x, y, z) = 0 (F'_z \neq 0), \quad S = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{|F'_z|} \sqrt{(F'_x)^2 + (F'_y)^2 + (F'_z)^2} \, dxdy.$

球面积的计算

- (1) $x = R \cos u \cos v$, $y = R \sin u \cos v$, $z = R \sin v$, $(u, v) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.
- (2) $z = \sqrt{R^2 x^2 y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \}$.
- (3) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$.



第一类曲面积分

- $\boxplus \overline{\boxplus} z = z(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in D \implies \iint_S f(x, y, z) \, dS = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + (z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} \, dxdy.$
- 曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0 $(F'_z \neq 0, z = z(x,y))$, 且 S 与在 xoy 平面上的投影 D_{xy} 是一对一的,那么

$$\iint_{S} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \frac{\sqrt{(F'_{x})^{2} + (F'_{y})^{2} + (F'_{z})^{2}}}{|F'_{z}|} dxdy.$$

● 若为闭曲面则曲面积分常记为 $\iint_S f(x,y,z) dS$.

【注】类似第一类曲线积分,大家可以自行写出关于第一类曲面积分的基本性质.



第一类曲面积分的计算举例

個 1 已知球壳 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的密度为 $\rho(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$, 试求球壳的质量。

解法一: 上半球为 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \}$.

$$M = 2 \iint_{S_{\pm}} \rho(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} (x^2 + y^2) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$=2a\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{a^2-r^2}} r dr = 4a\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \sin^3 t \, dt = \frac{8\pi}{3} a^4.$$

解法二: 球面的参数方程为 $x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta$, $y = a \sin \varphi \sin \theta$, $z = a \cos \varphi$, $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$.

$$dS = \left| \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \varphi} \times \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \theta} \right| d\varphi d\theta = a^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta, \quad \text{F} \not\equiv$$

$$M = 2 \iint_{S_{+}} \rho(x, y, z) dS = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi \cdot a^{2} \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{8\pi}{3} a^{4}.$$



第一类曲面积分的计算举例

解:由球面的对称性和x,y,z的可轮换性有

$$\oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2} (ax+by+cz)^2 dS = \oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2} (a^2x^2+b^2y^2+c^2z^2) dS$$

$$= (a^2+b^2+c^2) \oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2} z^2 dS = \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{3} \oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS$$

$$= \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{3} \cdot R^2 \oint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2} dS = \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{3} \cdot R^2 \cdot 4\pi R^2 = \frac{4\pi R^4}{3} (a^2+b^2+c^2).$$

