

§9.1 曲线积分

一、填空

1. 设 $L: y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$, 则 $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \underline{\pi}$ ($\int_L ds$ 半圆弧长)

2. 设 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$, 则 $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \underline{2\pi a^3}$;

$\oint_L y^2 ds = \underline{\pi a^3}$; $\oint_L (2x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \underline{5\pi a^3}$. (由对称性)

3. 设 L 为曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0)$, 则 $\int_L e^{x^2+y^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds = \underline{\int_0^1 e \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} ds = \frac{\pi^2 e}{2}}$. 半圆上.

4. 设 Γ 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$, 则 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \underline{\int_C \frac{ds}{8} = \frac{2\pi \times 2}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}}$. (注: $x^2 + y^2 = 4$)

5. 设 Γ 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 的正向, 则 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{xdy + 2ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \underline{\int_C \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} (4 \cos^2 t + 8 \sin^2 t) dt = -4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt = -\pi}$

6. 设 Γ 是从点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到点 $(2, 3, 4)$ 的一段直线, 则 $\int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + (x + y - 1) dz = \underline{13}$.
 $\vec{s} = (1, 2, 3), \quad x = 1+t, \quad y = 1+2t, \quad z = 1+3t.$

二、计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L x ds$, 其中 L 为由直线 $y = x$ 及抛物线 $y = x^2$ 所围成的区域的整个边界.



$$I = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx + \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1$$

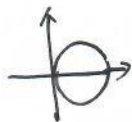
$$= \frac{1}{12} (5\sqrt{5} - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 [(t+1) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+3t)] dt = \int_0^1 (6+14t) dt = 7t^2 + 6t \Big|_0^1 = 13$$

三、计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$, 其中

1. L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 4x$;

$$L: \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2\cos t \\ y = 2\sin t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4x} \cdot \sqrt{(-2\sin t)^2 + (2\cos t)^2} dt \\ &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} 2 |\cos \frac{t}{2}| dt = 16 \int_0^{\pi} |\cos u| du \\ &= 32 \end{aligned}$$

2. L 为 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq x \leq \sqrt{2-y^2}\}$ 的边界.

$$\overline{OA}: y=0$$

$$\widehat{AB}: x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$\overline{BO}: y=x$$



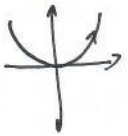
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left(\int_{\overline{OA}} + \int_{\widehat{AB}} + \int_{\overline{BO}} \right) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x dx + \int_{\widehat{AB}} \sqrt{2} ds + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2} x dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} \times \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{2}{2} = 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

四、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \\ z = e^t \end{cases}$ 上相应于 t 从 0 变到 2

的一段弧.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2e^{2t}} \sqrt{[e^t(\cos t - \sin t)]^2 + [e^t(\cos t + \sin t)]^2 + (e^t)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{-t} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - e^{-2}) \end{aligned}$$

五、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 - 2xy)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy$, 其中 L 是抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上从点 $(-1,1)$ 到点 $(1,1)$ 的一段弧.


$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_{-1}^1 [(x^2 - 2x^3) + (x^4 - 2x^3) \cdot 2x] dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 4x^4) dx \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{4}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{14}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$


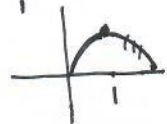
六、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 - y^2)dx + xydy$, L 从 $O(0,0)$ 到 $A(1,1)$


(1) L 的方程为 $y = x^5$;

(2) L 的方程为 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$;

(3) L 是从 O 沿 $y = -x$ 经 $B(-1,1)$ 再沿 $y = \sqrt{2 - x^2}$ 到点 A .

$$(1) \quad I = \int_0^1 [(x^2 - x^{10}) + x^6 \cdot 5x^4] dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{11} = \frac{23}{33}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad I &= \int_0^1 [x^2 - (2x - x^2) + x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \cdot \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}}] dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (x^2 - x) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad I &= \int_0^{-1} [x^2 - (-x)^2 + x \cdot (-x) \cdot (-1)] dx + \int_{-1}^1 [x^2 - (2 - x^2) + x \sqrt{2 - x^2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{2 - x^2}}] dx \\
 &= \int_0^{-1} x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 2) dx \\
 &= \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^{-1} + \left. \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x \right) \right|_{-1}^1 = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - 4 = -\frac{11}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$


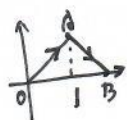
七、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 + y^2)dx + 2xydy$ ，其中 L 分别为

1. $y = 1 - |1 - x|$ 从 $O(0,0)$ 经 $A(1,1)$ 到点 $B(2,0)$ 的折线； 2. 沿圆周 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的上

半部分从 $O(0,0)$ 到 $B(2,0)$ 的一段弧。

$$\overline{OA}: y = x, x: 0 \rightarrow 1$$

$$\overline{AB}: y = 2 - x, x: 1 \rightarrow 2$$



$$1. I = \left(\int_{\overline{OA}} + \int_{\overline{AB}} \right) (x^2 + y^2)dx + 2xydy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2x^2 + 2x^2 \cdot 1)dx + \int_1^2 [x^2 + (2-x)^2 + 2x(2-x) \cdot (-1)]dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 4x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (4x^2 - 8x + 4)dx = \frac{4}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$



$$2. \text{ 令 } x = 1 + \cos t, y = \sin t, t: \pi \rightarrow 0$$

$$I = \int_{\pi}^0 [2(1 + \cos t)(-\sin t) + 2(1 + \cos t)\sin t \cdot \cos t]dt$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi} (-2\sin t + 2\sin t \cdot \cos^2 t)dt = 4 + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 t \Big|_0^{\pi} = 4 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

八、设 I 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x=t \\ y=t^2 \\ z=t^3 \end{cases}$ 上相应于 t 从 0 变到 1 的曲线弧，把对坐标的曲线积分

$\int_{\Gamma} xyzdx + yzdy + xzdz$ 化为对弧长的曲线积分。

$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4} dt \quad dx = dt, dy = 2t dt, dz = 3t^2 dt$$

$$\therefore \int_C xyzdx + yzdy + xzdz = \int_C \left[xyz \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t^2+9t^4}} + yz \cdot \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1+4t^2+9t^4}} + xz \cdot \frac{3t^2}{\sqrt{1+4t^2+9t^4}} \right] ds$$

$$= \int_C \frac{xyz + 2xy^2 + 3x^2y}{\sqrt{1+4y+9z}} ds = \int_C \frac{6xyz}{\sqrt{1+4y+9z}} ds$$

§9.1 曲线积分(续: 格林公式、曲线积分与路径无关的条件)

一、填空

1. 设 L 是 $|x|+|y|=1$ 逆时针方向一周, 则 $\oint_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{|x|+|y|} = \oint_L x dy - y dx = 2 \iint_D dx dy = 4$

2. 设 L 是圆 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 逆时针方向一周, 则 $\oint_L \frac{xy^2dy-x^2ydx}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \oint_L \frac{xy^2dy-x^2ydx}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \iint_D (x^2+y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}$

3. 设 L 是圆 $x^2+y^2=9$ 逆时针方向一周, 则 $\oint_L x dy = \iint_D dx dy = 9\pi$; $\oint_L x ds = \int_0^{2\pi} 3 \cos t \cdot 3 dt = 0$

4. 设 L 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2=1$ 顺时针方向一周, 则 $\oint_L (\sqrt{x+1}+2y)dx + (y \cos y + 5x)dy = - \iint_D 3 dx dy = -3 \times 2\pi = -6\pi$

5. $\int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} (2xy-y^4+3)dx + (x^2-4xy^3)dy = (x^2y - xy^4 + 3x) \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} = 5$

6. 若 L 是光滑曲线, 曲线积分 $\int_L (x^4+4xy^a)dx + (6x^{a-1}y^2-5y^4)dy$ 与路径无关, 则 a 的值是 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 4axy^{a-1} = 6(a-1)x^{a-2}y^2 \Rightarrow a=3$

7. $(x+2y)dx + (2x+y)dy = d(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2xy + C)$


二、计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L (2x-y+4)dx + (5y+3x-6)dy$, 其中 L 是以点 $(0,0), (3,0)$ 和

$(3,2)$ 为顶点的三角形正向边界.

$$I = \iint_D (3+1) dx dy = 4 \times 3 = 12$$



三、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y(xy + \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x)) dy$, 其中 L 是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 上从点 $A(0,0)$ 到 $B(\pi, 0)$ 点的一段.



$$\oint_{AB+BA} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx + y(xy + \ln(\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + x)) dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} y^2 dy = \int_0^\pi \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 x dx = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\therefore \int_{AB} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx + y(xy + \ln(\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + x)) dy = \int_0^\pi x dx + 0 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi^2}{2} - I = \frac{4}{9}, \quad I = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{4}{9}$$

四、计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L \frac{y dx - (x-1) dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 分别为

(1) $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$ 的正向;



1) $P = \frac{y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{-(x-1)}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$

2) $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-1)^2 - y^2}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2]^2} = \frac{2y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$. 在圆 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ 内 P, Q 的偏导数相等.

故 $I = 0$.

(2) $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0$ 的正向.



$4(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$, 即 $(x-1)^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 在此椭圆内, P, Q 不满足小圆 L_ε : $x-1 = \varepsilon \cos \theta, y = \varepsilon \sin \theta$, 取逆时针向.

设 L 与 L_ε 所围区域为 D , 则

$$\oint_{L+L_\varepsilon} P dx + Q dy = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_\varepsilon} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\varepsilon^2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)}{\varepsilon^2} d\theta$$

$$= -2\pi$$

五、验证: $\left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}\right)dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)dy$, ($x > 0, y > 0$) 是某个二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分,

并求 $u(x, y)$ 及 $\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} \left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}\right)dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)dy$.

$$\text{设 } P = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}, \quad Q = \ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}, \quad \text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{y^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

$$\therefore Pdx + Qdy \text{ 是 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 个恰当微分 } du, \quad \text{且 } u(x, y) = y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} Pdx + Qdy &= \left(y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} \right) \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} = \left(3 \ln 2 + \frac{4}{3} \right) - (0 + 1) \\ &= 3 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

六、利用曲线积分求摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 与 x 轴所围图形的面积.

$$S = \oint_L x dy = \int_{OA} x dy + \int_{AO} x dy$$



$$= 0 - \int_0^{2\pi} a(t - \sin t) \cdot a \sin t \, dt$$

$$= -a^2 \left[\int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t \, dt - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \, dt \right]$$

$$= -a^2 \left[(-t \cos t + \sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \pi \right]$$

$$= -a^2 (-2\pi - \pi) = 3\pi a^2$$

七. 确定光滑闭曲线 C , 使曲线积分 $\oint_C \left(x + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dx + \left(y + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) dy$ 达到最大值.

设 D 是 C 所围区域, 则

$$I \triangleq \oint_C \left(x + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dx + \left(y + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) dy = \iint_D (1 - 2x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

D 应包含使 $1 - 2x^2 - y^2$ 大于零的所有区域.

因此, C 为曲线 $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

八. 设 \widehat{AO} 由点 $A(a, 0)$ 到点 $O(0, 0)$ 的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$, 计算:

$$(1) I_1 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy;$$

$$(2) I_2 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy;$$

$$(3) I_3 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy.$$



(1) 设 \widehat{OA} : $y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow a$. 设 \widehat{OA} 与 \widehat{AO} 围成区域为 D .

$$\int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\widehat{AO}} + \int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy &= \iint_D m dx dy = m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi m a^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

$$(2) \int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy = \int_0^a -m dx = -ma$$

$$\int_{\widehat{AO}} + \int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy = -\iint_D m dx dy = -\frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

$$\therefore I_2 - ma = -\frac{\pi m a^2}{8}, \quad I_2 = ma - \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \sin y - my) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y - mx) = e^x \cos y - m,$$

\therefore 曲线积分与路径无关.

$$I_3 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

§9.2 曲面积分

一. 填空题 (一)

1. 设 Σ 为 $z = xy$ 由圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$) 所截下的有限曲面,

$$\text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \pi a^2. \quad dS = \sqrt{1+y^2+x^2} dx dy$$

2. 设 Σ 是椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$, 其面积为 A ,

$$\text{则曲面积分 } \oiint_{\Sigma} (2xy + 6x^2 + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS = \underbrace{0 + \iint_{\Sigma} (2xy + 6x^2 + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS}_{= 12 \iint_{\Sigma} dS} = 12A$$

3. 设 Σ 是平面 $x + y + z = 6$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所截下的部分, 则 $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \underbrace{\iint_D (6-x-y)\sqrt{3} dx dy}_{= 6\sqrt{3}\pi} = 6\sqrt{3}\pi$.

4. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$), 则 $\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \underbrace{4\pi a^4}_{= a^2};$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^4; \quad \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{2} \right) dS = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \times \frac{4}{3}\pi a^4 = \frac{13}{12}\pi a^4$$

二、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x + 2y + z) dS$, 其中 Σ 是平面 $2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0$ 在第一卦限的部分.

$$\Downarrow \\ x + y + \frac{z}{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D 2 \cdot \sqrt{1+2^2+2^2} dx dy = 6 \iint_D dx dy \\ &= 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = \underline{3} \end{aligned}$$

三、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x + 3y + 4z) dS$, 其中 Σ 是上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 0 + 0 + 4 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= 4R \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 4R \cdot \pi R^2 = \underline{4\pi R^3} \end{aligned}$$

四、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$, 其中 Σ 是

1. 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 及平面 $z = 1$ 所围成的区域的整个边界;

2. 锥面 $z^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$ 被平面 $z = 0$ 和 $z = 3$ 所截得的部分.



$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad I &= \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{侧}}} (x^2 + y^2) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{底}}} (x^2 + y^2) dS \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad z = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 3, \quad z = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \\ dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy = 2 dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2 dx dy = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 = \pi}} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \underline{\underline{9\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

五. 填空题 (二)

1. 设 Σ 为平面 $z=3$ 上 $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ 的区域, 方向朝下, 则



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z+1) dx dy = -4 \int_0^1 dx dy = -4\pi, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} (z+1) dy dz = 0 \quad (\Sigma \text{ 与 } yOz \text{ 面垂直}),$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z+1) dz dx = 0.$$

2. 设 Σ 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ ($x \geq 0$) 被平面 $z=0, z=1$ 所截得的第一卦限部分的前侧, 则



$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dx dy = 0, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} x dz dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

1/4 圆面积, 1/2 半球面

3. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ ($a>0$) 的外侧, 则 $\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dx dy = \frac{a^2}{2} \oiint_{\Sigma} dx dy = a^2 \left(\iint_{x>0} dx dy - \iint_{x<0} dx dy \right)$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS = \frac{a^2 \cdot 4\pi a^2}{2} = 4\pi a^4 = 0$$

六. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x+2) dy dz + z dx dy$, 其中

1. Σ 是由 $A(1,0,0), B(0,1,0), C(0,0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形平面的上侧;

2. Σ 为半球面 $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧.

1. $\Sigma: x+y+z=1$ 上侧



$$I = \iint_{D_{yz}} (1-y-z+2) dy dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} (1-x-y) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} 4 \iint_{D_{xy}} (1-x) dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \int_0^{1-x} dy = 4 \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}$$



$$2. I = \left[\iint_{D_{yz}} (\sqrt{4-y^2-z^2}+2) dy dz - \iint_{D_{yz}} (-\sqrt{4-y^2-z^2}) dy dz \right] + 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{4-y^2-z^2} dy dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} dx dy \quad (12)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-\rho^2} \rho d\rho$$


$$= 2 \times 2\pi \times \left[-\frac{1}{3} (4-\rho^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 8 = \frac{32\pi}{3}$$

七、计算曲面积分 $I = \oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{x} dydz + \frac{1}{y} dzdx + \frac{1}{z} dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的外侧.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z} dxdy &= \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{上}}} \frac{1}{z} dxdy + \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{下}}} \frac{1}{z} dxdy \\
 &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} - \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{dxdy}{-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \\
 &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{dxdy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} \\
 &= 2 \times 2\pi \times (-\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}) \Big|_0^a = \underline{4\pi a}
 \end{aligned}$$

八、设 $f(u)$ 是连续函数, Σ 是平面 $2x - 2y + z = 4$ 上第四卦限部分的上侧, 计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x + (y - z)f(xyz)) dydz + (y + (x - z)f(xyz)) dzdx + (z + 2(x - y)f(xyz)) dxdy.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma: \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{4} &= 1 \quad \vec{n} = (2, -2, 1), \quad (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \\
 \therefore I &= \iint_{\Sigma} \{ [x + (y - z)f(xyz)] \cos\alpha + [y + (x - z)f(xyz)] \cos\beta \\
 &\quad + [z + 2(x - y)f(xyz)] \cos\gamma \} dS \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (2x - 2y + z) dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} dS \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} dxdy = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2\right) = \underline{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

§9.2 曲面积分 (高斯公式) §10.1 常数项级数 (概念和性质)

质)

一、填空题 (一)

2. 设区域 Ω 由坐标面与 $x+y+z=1$ 围成, Σ 为 Ω 边界曲面的外侧,

$$\text{则 } \oint_{\Sigma} xdydz + ydzdx + xdx dy = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} (1+1+0)dv}{\text{体积}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ ($a>0$) 的外侧, 则 $\oint_{\Sigma} xdydz = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} dv}{\text{体积}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$;

$$\oint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} 2x dv}{\text{体积}} = 0; \quad \oint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} 3x^2 dv}{\text{体积}} = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dv = 3 \int_{-a}^a x^2 dx \int_0^{2\pi} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dz = 3 \int_{-a}^a x^2 \cdot \pi(a^2-x^2) dx = \frac{4}{5}\pi a^5$$

4. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 的外侧, 则 $\oint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} dydz = \frac{\oint_{\Sigma} x dydz}{2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$.

5. 设是锥面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的下侧, 则 $\oint_{\Sigma} xdydz + 2ydzdx + 3(z-1)dx dy = \frac{2\pi - 0}{\text{体积}} = 2\pi$.

二、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy$, 其中 Σ 是 $z=x^2+y^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的上侧.

设 $\Sigma_1: z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ (上侧), Σ_1 与 Σ 围成区域 Ω 为 Σ_1, Σ 围成.

$$\oint_{\Sigma_1+\Sigma} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (2+1)dv = 3 \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dx = 3 \int_0^1 \pi(1-z^2) dz = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (2x+1)dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} 1 dx dy = \pi$$

$$\therefore -I + \pi = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \quad I = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

三、计算曲面积分 $I = \oint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 的外侧.

$$I = \frac{1}{a^3} \oint_{\Sigma} xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy = \frac{1}{a^3} \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dv = \frac{3}{a^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 = 4\pi$$

四、设 Σ 是 $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧，计算曲面积分

$$1. I = \iint_{\Sigma} yzdzdx + 2dxdy; \quad 2. I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2dydz + y^2dzdx + z^2dxdy.$$



(1) 加盖 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 4$, 向下. 设 $\Sigma \cup \Sigma_1$ 成闭曲面 Ω , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} yzdzdx + 2dxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \int_0^2 z dz \iint_{D_y} dxdy = \int_0^2 z dz \cdot \pi(2^2) \\ &= \pi \left(2z^2 - \frac{z^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^2 = \pi(8-4) = 4\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} yzdzdx + 2dxdy = 0 + 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = 2\pi \cdot 2^2 = 8\pi$$

\uparrow
 Σ_1 是 xy 面

$$\therefore I + 8\pi = 4\pi, \quad I = -4\pi$$

$$(2) \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x^2dydz + y^2dzdx + z^2dxdy = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dxdydz = 0 + 0 + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz = 8\pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} x^2dydz + y^2dzdx + z^2dxdy = 0 + 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore I + 0 = 8\pi, \quad I = 8\pi$$

五、设是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$, 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分 $I = \oiint_{\Sigma} (x^4+y^4+z^4) dS$.

$$\vec{n} = (2x, 2y, 2z), \quad \vec{n}^0 = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \frac{(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \left(\frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{a}, \frac{z}{a} \right)$$

$$\therefore I = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(x^4 \cdot \frac{dx dy dz}{\cos\gamma} + y^4 \cdot \frac{dx dy dz}{\cos\beta} + z^4 \cdot \frac{dx dy dz}{\cos\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \oiint_{\Sigma} a x^3 dy dz + a y^3 dz dx + a z^3 dx dy$$

$$= 3a \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dxdydz$$

$$= 9a \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dxdydz$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{=} 9a \cdot \frac{4\pi}{15} a^5 = \frac{12\pi}{5} a^6$$

六、填空题 (二)

1. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n^2 - 2u_n - 3) = \underline{0 - 0 - 3 = -3}$

2. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 且 $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{n+1} + S_{n-1} - 2S_n) = \underline{0 - 0 = 0}$
 $\approx \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{n+1} - u_n$

3. 级数 $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots$ 的和是 $\underline{1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}}$.
 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

4. 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 的和是 3, 则级数 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} u_n$ 的和是 $\underline{3 - u_1 - u_2}$.

5. 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n$ 的和是 2, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2}$ 的和是 $\underline{1}$.

6. 设 x 是一个任意给定的数, 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$ 的和是 $\underline{\frac{x}{1-x}}$. $\left(= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1-x^{n+1})}{1-x} \right)$

7. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$ 的和等于 $\underline{1 + 1 = 2}$.
 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1$

七、判断下列级数的敛散性

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2i-1} - \frac{1}{2i+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

\therefore 收敛.

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$
 $u_n = \frac{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$

$$\therefore S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{i+2} + \sqrt{i+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{i+1} + \sqrt{i}} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

$$= -(\sqrt{2}-1) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

\therefore 收敛.

八、判断下列级数的敛散性

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \not\rightarrow 0$$

\therefore 发散

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^n$$

$$|q| = \frac{4}{5} < 1$$

\therefore 收敛

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$$

$$|q| = \frac{3}{2} > 1$$

\therefore 发散

$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{0.01}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{0.01} = 1 \neq 0$$

\therefore 发散

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^n + e^n}{6^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^n \text{ 收敛}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{6}\right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

\therefore 原级数收敛

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{2^n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

\therefore 原级数发散

六、填空题 (二)

1. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n^2 - 2u_n - 3) = \underline{0 - 0 - 3 = -3}$

2. 设级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 且 $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{n+1} + S_{n-1} - 2S_n) = \underline{0 - 0 = 0}$
 $\approx \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_{n+1} - u_n$

3. 级数 $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots$ 的和是 $\underline{1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}}$.
 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

4. 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 的和是 3, 则级数 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} u_n$ 的和是 $\underline{3 - u_1 - u_2}$.

5. 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n$ 的和是 2, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2}$ 的和是 $\underline{1}$.

6. 设 x 是一个任意给定的数, 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$ 的和是 $\underline{\frac{x}{1-x}}$. $\left(= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(1-x^{n+1})}{1-x} \right)$

7. 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$ 的和等于 $\underline{1 + 1 = 2}$.
 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1$

七、判断下列级数的敛散性

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$.

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2i-1} - \frac{1}{2i+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

\therefore 收敛.

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$.
 $\underbrace{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})}_{u_n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$

$$\therefore S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{i+2} + \sqrt{i+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{i+1} + \sqrt{i}} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

$$= -(\sqrt{2}-1) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

\therefore 收敛.