

## 习题 9.7(P213)

1. 利用斯托克斯公式计算下列积分.

(1)  $\oint_L (x^2 - yz)dx + (y^2 - zx)dy + (z^2 - xy)dz$ ,  $L$  是任一条逐段光滑的正向闭曲线.

解:  $\oint_L (x^2 - yz)dx + (y^2 - zx)dy + (z^2 - xy)dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 - yz & y^2 - zx & z^2 - xy \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \iint_S [-x - (-x)]dydz + [-y - (-y)]dzdx + [-z - (-z)]dxdy = 0$$

(2)  $\oint_L (e^x + x^2 y^2 z^2)dx + (e^y - y^2 z)dy + (e^z + yz^2)dz$ ,  $L$  为圆柱面  $z^2 + y^2 = R^2$ , 与平

面  $x = 0$  的交线, 面对  $x$  轴正向看去为逆时针方向.

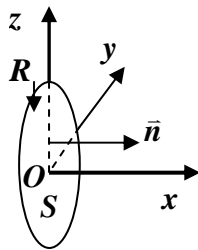
解: 法 1 (利用斯托克斯公式)

有向曲线  $L$  如图所示,

设  $S$  为平面  $z^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x = 0$ ,

$X = e^x + x^2 y^2 z^2$ ,  $Y = e^y - y^2 z$ ,

$Z = e^z + yz^2$



$$\oint_L (e^x + x^2 y^2 z^2)dx + (e^y - y^2 z)dy + (e^z + yz^2)dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_S (z^2 + y^2)dydz + 2x^2 y^2 z dzdx - 2x^2 yz^2 dxdy = \iint_{z^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} (z^2 + y^2)dydz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} R^4$$

法 2 (利用格林公式)

由于  $L$  为  $yo z$  平面上的曲线, 由  $x = 0$  得  $dx = 0$

$$\oint_L (e^x + x^2 y^2 z^2)dx + (e^y - y^2 z)dy + (e^z + yz^2)dz = \oint_L (e^y - y^2 z)dy + (e^z + yz^2)dz$$

在  $yo z$  平面上  
用格林公式  $\iint_{z^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} (z^2 + y^2)dydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} R^4$

(3)  $\oint_L x^2 yz dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy + (x + y + 1) dz$ ,  $L$  为曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$  和  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$  的交线, 面对  $z$  轴正向看去为顺时针方向.

解: 法 1 联立  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 + 1 \end{cases}$  得两个曲面的交线方程  $L: z = 2, x^2 + y^2 = 1$

取  $S: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$  指向为下侧.;  $S_1: z = 2, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  指向为上侧.

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L x^2 yz dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy + (x + y + 1) dz &= \oint_L x^2 yz dx + (z - 1) dy + (x + y + 1) dz \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 yz & z - 1 & x + y + 1 \end{vmatrix} = \iint_S (x^2 y - 1) dz dx - x^2 z dx dy \\ &= \iiint_{S+S_1} (x^2 y - 1) dz dx - x^2 z dx dy - \iint_{S_1} (x^2 y - 1) dz dx - x^2 z dx dy \\ &\stackrel{\text{由高斯公式}}{=} \iiint_V 0 dV - \iint_{S_1} -2x^2 dx dy = 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2 dx dy \stackrel{\substack{\text{由变量轮换} \\ \text{的对称性}}}{=} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

法 2 联立  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 + 1 \end{cases}$  得两个曲面的交线方程  $L: z = 2, x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 曲线  $L$  在

$xoy$  坐标面上的投影曲线  $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 方向为顺时针方向.

由于  $L$  上,  $z = 2$ , 故  $dz = 0$ , 所以

$$\oint_L x^2 yz dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy + (x + y + 1) dz = \oint_{L_1} 2x^2 y dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{由格林公式}}{=} - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (2x - 2x^2) dx dy \stackrel{\text{由对称性}}{=} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 2x^2 dx dy$$

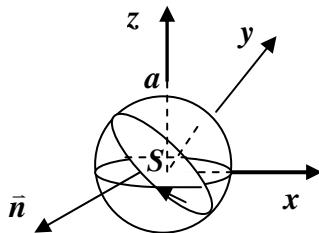
$$\stackrel{\substack{\text{由变量轮换} \\ \text{的对称性}}}{=} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(4)  $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$   $L$  为圆周  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ , 面对  $z$  轴的正向看去取顺时针方向.

解: 法 1 设  $S$  为平面  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ ,

$$X = y, \quad Y = z, \quad Z = x$$

曲面  $S$  的法向量  $\vec{n} = \{-1, -1, -1\}$



$$\text{故 } \vec{n}^0 = \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}, \text{ 即 } \cos \gamma = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\oint_L ydx + zdy + xdz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dydz}{\partial x} & \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} & \frac{dxdy}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix} = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dydz}{\partial x} & \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} & \frac{dxdy}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_S -dydz - dzdx - dxdy \xrightarrow[\text{的对称性}]{\text{由变量轮换}} \iint_S -3dxdy = \iint_S -3\cos \gamma dS$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \iint_S dS = \sqrt{3} \cdot (S \text{ 的面积}) = \sqrt{3} \pi a^2$$

法 2 圆周  $L$  在  $xoy$  坐标面上的投影曲线  $L_1: x^2 + xy + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$ , 方向为顺时针方向.

由于  $L$  上,  $z = -x - y$ , 故  $dz = -dx - dy$ , 所以

$$\oint_L ydx + zdy + xdz = \oint_{L_1} (y-x)dx - (2x+y)dy \xrightarrow{\text{由格林公式}} - \iint_{z^2 + xy + y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{2}} (-2-1)dxdy$$

$$= 3 \iint_{z^2 + xy + y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{2}} dxdy$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}u + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}v \end{cases} \quad \left( \text{参见第 6 章第 7 节补充知识——轴的旋转变换} \right) \text{——旋转 } \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{则由二重积分换元法: 雅可比行列式 } J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

积分区域  $x^2 + xy + y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{2}$  变为  $3u^2 + v^2 \leq a^2$ , 即椭圆  $\frac{u^2}{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}})^2} + \frac{v^2}{a^2} \leq 1$

$$\iint_{x^2+xy+y^2 \leq \frac{a^2}{2}} dx dy = \iint_{3u^2+v^2 \leq a^2} du dv = \text{椭圆的面积} = \pi \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot a = \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

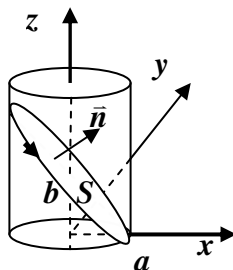
$$\text{故原积分} = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi a^2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \pi a^2$$

$$(5) \oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz, \quad L \text{ 为椭圆 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (a, b > 0).$$

面对  $z$  轴的正向看去取逆时针方向.

解: 法 1 设  $S$  为平面  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 1 \end{cases}$ ,

$$X = y - z, \quad Y = z - x, \quad Z = x - y$$



椭圆的短半轴为  $a$ , 长半轴为  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ ,

曲面  $S$  的法向量  $\vec{n} = \{b, 0, a\}$ , 故  $\vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, 0, \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right\}$ ,

$$\text{即 } \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \cos \beta = 0, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix} = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_S (-1-1)dydz - (1+1)dzdx + (-1-1)dxdy$$

$$= -2 \iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy = -2 \iint_S \cos \alpha dS + \cos \beta dS + \cos \gamma dS$$

$$= -2 \iint_S \frac{a+b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} dS = -\frac{2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cdot (S \text{ 的面积})$$

$$= -\frac{2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cdot \pi a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

法 2 椭圆  $L$  在  $xoy$  坐标面上的投影曲线  $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , 方向为逆时针方向.

由于  $L$  上,  $z = b - \frac{b}{a}x$ , 故  $dz = -\frac{b}{a}dx$ , 所以

$$\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz = \oint_{L_1} (y + \frac{b}{a}y - b)dx + (b - \frac{b}{a}x - x)dy$$

$$\text{由格林公式} -2(\frac{b}{a} + 1) \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy = -2(\frac{b}{a} + 1)\pi a^2 = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

2. 已知  $\vec{A} = 3xz^2\vec{i} - yz\vec{j} + (x+2z)\vec{k}$ , 求  $\text{rot}\vec{A}$

解:  $X = 3xz^2$ ,  $Y = -yz$ ,  $Z = x + 2z$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}\vec{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3xz^2 & -yz & x+2z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (0+y)\vec{i} - (1-6xz)\vec{j} + (0-0)\vec{k} = y\vec{i} - (1-6xz)\vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

3. 已知  $\vec{A} = (3x^2y+z)\vec{i} + (y^3-xz^2)\vec{j} + 2xyz\vec{k}$ , 求  $\text{rot}\vec{A}$

解:  $X = 3x^2y+z$ ,  $Y = y^3-xz^2$ ,  $Z = 2xyz$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}\vec{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3x^2y+z & y^3-xz^2 & 2xyz \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (2xz+2xz)\vec{i} - (2yz-1)\vec{j} + (-z^2-3x^2)\vec{k} \\ &= 4xz\vec{i} - (2yz-1)\vec{j} + (-z^2-3x^2)\vec{k} \end{aligned}$$