

习题 9.8(P226)

1. 计算 $\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl$, L 是由半圆 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ($x > 0$), 直线 $y = x$, 及 x 轴围成的闭

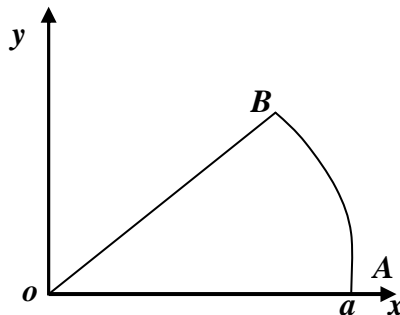
曲线.

解: L 如图

$$\overline{OA}: y = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq a);$$

$$\widehat{AB}: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\overline{BO}: y = x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl &= \int_{\overline{OA}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl + \int_{\widehat{AB}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl + \int_{\overline{BO}} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl \\ &= \int_0^a e^x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^a \cdot a dt + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} e^{\sqrt{2}x} \cdot \sqrt{2} dx = 2(e^a - 1) + \frac{\pi}{4} a e^a \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算 $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$, L 为曲线 $y = 1 - |1 - x|$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$), 取 x 增大的方向.

$$\text{解: } y = 1 - |1 - x| \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2 - x & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases},$$

设 L_1 为直线段 $y = x$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), L_2 为直线段 $y = 2 - x$ ($1 < x \leq 2$), 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy &= \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} \\ &= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 2(2-x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3. 有一力场, 力的大小与作用点到 z 轴的距离成反比, 方向垂直于 z 轴且朝向 z 轴, 当一质点沿圆周

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 1 \\ z = \sin t \end{cases}$$

从点 $M(1, 1, 0)$ 运动到点 $N(0, 1, 1)$ 时, 求力所作的功.

解: \widehat{MN} 如图所示, 由题意, 在圆周上点 $P(x, y, z)$

处, 质点在该点处力的大小 $|\vec{F}| = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$,

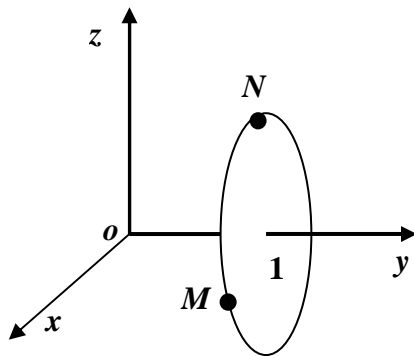
$\{-x, -1, 0\}$ 是与 \vec{F} 同方向的向量, 则

$$\vec{F}^0 = \left\{ -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}, 0 \right\}$$

$$\vec{F} = |\vec{F}| \vec{F}^0 = \left\{ -\frac{kx}{x^2 + 1}, -\frac{k}{x^2 + 1}, 0 \right\},$$

$$W = \int_{\widehat{MN}} -\frac{kx}{x^2 + 1} dx - \frac{k}{x^2 + 1} dy + 0 dz \stackrel{\substack{\because y=1 \\ \therefore dy=0}}{\int_{\widehat{MN}}} -\frac{kx}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= -k \int_1^0 \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{k}{2} \ln 2 \quad (k \text{ 为比例系数})$$



4. 已知 $f(0) = 1$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-1}$, $f''(x)$ 连续, 试确定 $f(x)$, 使积分

$\int_{\widehat{AB}} [f'(x) + 6f(x)]y dx + f'(x) dy$ 与路径无关.

解: 设 $X = f'(x) + 6f(x)y$, $Y = f'(x)$

由于积分与路径无关, 因而有 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 即 $f''(x) = f'(x) + 6f(x)$

$f''(x) - f'(x) - 6f(x) = 0$ (二阶常系数线性齐次微分方程)

由特征根法得方程的通解为 $f(x) = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

代入初始条件 $f(0) = 1$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-1}$, 解得 $C_1 = 0$, $C_2 = 1$, 故 $f(x) = e^{-2x}$

5. 求 $I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - b(x + y)) dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$, 其中 a, b 为正的常数, L 为从

点 $A(2a, 0)$ 沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 到点 $O(0, 0)$ 的弧.

解: 设 $X = e^x \sin y$, $Y = e^x \cos y$, 则有 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 积分与路径无关.

设 Γ 为直线段 $\Gamma: y = 0 (0 \leq x \leq 2a)$, 取 x 减小的方向.

D 为由 L 及 Γ 所围成的半圆.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_L (e^x \sin y - b(x+y))dx + (e^x \cos y - ax)dy \\ &= \int_L e^x \sin y dx + e^x \cos y dy - \int_L b(x+y)dx + ax dy \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} e^x \sin y dx + e^x \cos y dy - \int_L b(x+y)dx + ax dy \\ &= 0 - \int_{L+\Gamma^-} b(x+y)dx + ax dy - \int_{\Gamma} b(x+y)dx + ax dy \end{aligned}$$

由格林公式 $-\iint_D (a-b)dxdy - \int_{2a}^0 bxdx = -(a-b) \cdot (\text{半圆的面积}) + 2a^2b$

$$= -(a-b) \frac{\pi a^2}{2} + 2a^2b = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)a^2b - \frac{\pi}{2}a^3$$

6.. 设曲线积分 $\int_L [f(x) - e^x] \sin y dx - f(x) \cos y dy$ 与路径无关, 其中 $f(x)$ 具有一

阶连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 设 $X = [f(x) - e^x] \sin y$, $Y = -f(x) \cos y$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = [f(x) - e^x] \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -f'(x) \cos y$$

由题设条件积分与路径无关, 则有 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 得

$$-f'(x) \cos y = [f(x) - e^x] \cos y, \text{ 即 } f'(x) + f(x) = e^x \text{ (一阶线性非齐次微分方程)}$$

$$\text{解得: } f(x) = e^{-\int dx} [\int e^x e^{\int dx} dx + C] = e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \right)$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0, \text{ 得 } C = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } f(x) = e^{-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x})$$

7. 选取 n , 使 $\frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{(x^2 + y^2)^n}$ 为某函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 并求 $u(x, y)$.

解: 设 $X = \frac{x-y}{(x^2+y^2)^n}$, $Y = \frac{x+y}{(x^2+y^2)^n}$, 则

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{-x^2 - (1-2n)y^2 - 2nxy}{(x^2+y^2)^{n+1}}, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{(1-2n)x^2 + y^2 - 2nxy}{(x^2+y^2)^{n+1}}$$

欲使 $\frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{(x^2+y^2)^n}$ 为某函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 必有 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$,

故得 $1-2n = -1$, 即 $n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2+y^2} + C = \int_1^x \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_0^y \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy + C \\ &= \ln|x|_1^x + \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) \right) \Big|_0^y + C = \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

8. 确定 λ 的值, 使曲线积分 $\int_{\widehat{AB}} (x^4 + 4xy^3)dx + (6x^{\lambda-1}y^2 - 5y^4)dy$ 与路径无关, 当 A 为

$(0, 0)$, B 为 $(1, 2)$ 时, 求积分值.

解: 设 $X = x^4 + 4xy^3$, $Y = 6x^{\lambda-1}y^2 - 5y^4$, 则

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 12xy^2, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 6(\lambda-1)x^{\lambda-2}y^2$$

由题设条件积分与路径无关, 则有 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 得 $\lambda = 3$;

设 L_1 为直线段 $y = 0$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), 取 x 增大的方向.

L_2 为直线段 $x = 1$ ($0 \leq y \leq 2$), 取 y 增大的方向.

$$\text{则 } \int_{\widehat{AB}} (x^4 + 4xy^3)dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy = \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^4 dx + \int_0^2 (6y^2 - 5y^4)dy = \frac{1}{5} - 16 = -\frac{79}{5}$$

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有连续的导数, 计算 $\int_L \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$,

L 是从点 $A(3, \frac{2}{3})$ 到 $B(1, 2)$ 的直线段.

解: 设 $X = \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y}$, $Y = \frac{x}{y^2}[y^2 f(xy) - 1]$

由于 $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + f(xy) + xyf'(xy) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$, 故积分与路径无关,

选择积分路径: L_1 为直线段 $y = \frac{2}{3} (1 \leq x \leq 3)$, 取 x 减小的方向.

L_2 为直线段 $x = 1 (\frac{2}{3} \leq y \leq 2)$, 取 y 增大的方向.

$$\int_L \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy = \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2}$$

$$= \int_3^1 (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} f(\frac{2}{3}x)) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 [f(y) - \frac{1}{y^2}] dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{第1个积分} \\ & \text{令 } y = \frac{2}{3}x \end{aligned} \quad -\frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} f(y)) dy + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 [f(y) - \frac{1}{y^2}] dy$$

$$= -\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^2 [\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{y^2}] dy = -4$$

10. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有一阶连续导数, L 为上半平面 ($y > 0$) 内的有向分段

光滑曲线, 其起点为 (a, b) , 终点为 (c, d) , 记

$$I = \int_L \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$$

(1) 证明: 曲线积分 I 与路径无关.

(2) 当 $ab = cd$ 时, 求 I 的值.

解: (1) 设 $X = \frac{1+y^2 f(xy)}{y}$, $Y = \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1]$

由于 $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + f(xy) + xyf'(xy) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$, 故曲线积分 I 与路径无关;

(2) 法 1:

选择积分路径: L_1 为直线段 $y = b$ ($\min(a, c) \leq x \leq \max(a, c)$), 取 x 由 a 到 c 的方向.

L_2 为直线段 $x = c$ ($\min(b, d) \leq y \leq \max(b, d)$), 取 y 由 b 到 d 的方向.

$$I = \int_L \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy = \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2}$$

$$= \int_a^c [\frac{1}{b} + bf(bx)] dx + c \int_b^d [f(cy) - \frac{1}{y^2}] dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{第1个积分} \\ & \text{令 } cy = bx \quad c \int_{\frac{ab}{c}}^b [\frac{1}{b^2} + f(cy)] dy + c \int_b^d [f(cy) - \frac{1}{y^2}] dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= -c \int_b^{\frac{ab}{c}} [\frac{1}{b^2} + f(cy)] dy + c \int_b^d [f(cy) - \frac{1}{y^2}] dy$$

$$\frac{ab=cd}{-c} - c \int_b^d [\frac{1}{b^2} + f(cy)] dy + c \int_b^d [f(cy) - \frac{1}{y^2}] dy$$

$$\frac{ab=cd}{-c} - c \int_b^d [\frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{y^2}] dy = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{cd}{b^2} \frac{ab=cd}{d} - \frac{ab}{b^2} = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

法 2: 由于 $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$, 故 $\frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$ 为某个函数的全微

分 (积分与路径无关, 只与起点与终点有关), 令 $F'(u) = f(u)$

$$I = \int_L \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} [\frac{1}{y} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy] + [yf(xy) dx + xf(xy) dy]$$

$$= \int_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} d(\frac{x}{y}) + dF(xy) = \int_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} d[\frac{x}{y} + F(xy)] = [\frac{x}{y} + F(xy)] \Big|_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)}$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} + F(cd) - \frac{a}{b} - F(ab) \frac{ab=cd}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

11. 计算 $\iint_S xyz dS$, S 是由平面 $x=0$, $y=0$, $z=0$ 及 $x+y+z=1$ 所围立体的边界面.

解: 如图: $\triangle ABC$ 在 xoy 面上的

投影区域 D_{xy} 为三角形区域:

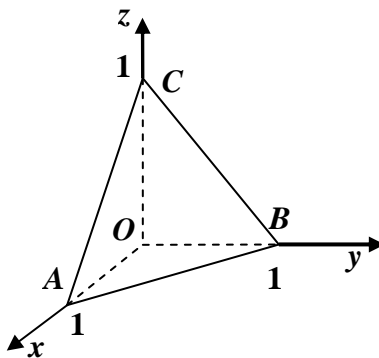
$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 1;$$

$$\iint_S xyz dS$$

$$= \iint_{\triangle ABC} xyz dS + \iint_{\triangle OAB} xyz dS + \iint_{\triangle OAC} xyz dS + \iint_{\triangle OBC} xyz dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x-y)\sqrt{3} dxdy + 0 + 0 + 0 = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} [x(1-x)y - xy^2] dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^3 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$$



12. 求抛物面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的质量, 而密度 ρ_A 等于该点到 xoy 坐标面的距离.

解: 设 $S: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$), S 在 xoy 面的投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$,

由题意 $\rho = z$

$$m = \iint_S z dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^3 \sqrt{1+\rho^2} d\rho = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^3 \sqrt{1+\rho^2} d\rho$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } \sqrt{1+\rho^2} = t}} \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} (t^2 - 1)t^2 dt = \pi \left(\frac{4}{5}\sqrt{3} + \frac{2}{15} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{15}(6\sqrt{3} + 1)$$

13. 求密度为 ρ_A 的均匀锥面 $z = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($z \leq b$) 对 z 轴的转动惯量.

解: 设 $S: z = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, S 在 xoy 面的投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_z &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \rho_A dS = \rho_A \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{\rho_A}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi \rho_A a^3}{2} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

14. 计算 $\oiint_S xz dydz + x^2 y dzdx + y^2 z dxdy$, S 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

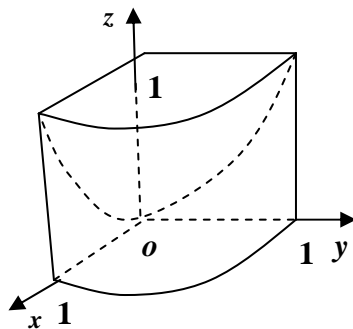
和三个坐标面在第一卦限中所围立体的边界面, 取外侧.

解: 设 S 所围立体为 V , V 在 xoy 面的

投影区域

$$D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\oiint_S xz dydz + x^2 y dzdx + y^2 z dxdy \\
 &= \iiint_V (z + x^2 + y^2) dv
 \end{aligned}$$



柱坐标法 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} (z + \rho^2) \rho dz = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} \rho^5 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8}$

15. 计算 $\oiint_S (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy$, S 为曲面

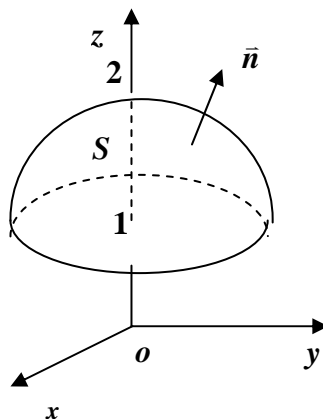
$z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ ($1 \leq z \leq 2$) 的上侧.

解: (利用高斯公式): 补面 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = 1$, 取下侧;

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\oiint_S (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy \\
 &= \oiint_{S+S_1} (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy \\
 &\quad - \oiint_{S_1} (y^2 - x) dydz + (z^2 - y) dzdx + (x^2 - z) dxdy \\
 &= \iiint_V -3dV - \oiint_{S_1} (x^2 - z) dxdy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_1^{2-\rho^2} \rho dz + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 - 1) dxdy$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}\pi + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \rho d\rho = -\frac{3}{2}\pi - \frac{3}{4}\pi = -\frac{9}{4}\pi$$



16. 计算 $\oiint_S \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, S 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的外侧.

解: (利用高斯公式): $\oiint_S \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{a^3} \oiint_S xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$

$$= \frac{1}{a^3} \iiint_V (1+1+1)dV = \frac{3}{a^3} \cdot (\text{球体的体积}) = \frac{3}{a^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 = 4\pi$$

17. 计算 $\oiint_S \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz + \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx + \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dxdy$, S 为立体 $0 \leq x \leq a$, $0 \leq y \leq b$, $0 \leq z \leq c$ 的表面外侧.

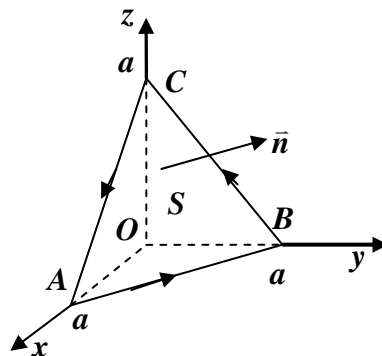
解:
$$\begin{aligned} & \oiint_S \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz + \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx + \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dxdy \\ &= \iint_{\substack{x=0 \\ 0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} + \iint_{\substack{x=a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} + \iint_{\substack{y=0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} + \iint_{\substack{y=b \\ 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} + \iint_{\substack{z=0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b}} + \iint_{\substack{z=c \\ 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b}} \\ &= - \iint_{\substack{0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} \frac{a}{3} dydz + \iint_{\substack{0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} \frac{2a}{3} dydz - \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} \frac{2b}{3} dzdx + \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} \frac{b}{3} dzdx \\ &\quad - \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b}} \frac{c}{4} dxdy + \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b}} \frac{3c}{4} dxdy \\ &= \frac{1}{3}abc - \frac{1}{3}abc + \frac{1}{2}abc = \frac{1}{2}abc \end{aligned}$$

18. 计算 $\oint_L (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (y-x)dz$, L 为从点 $(a, 0, 0)$ 经 $(0, a, 0)$ 、 $(0, 0, a)$ 回到点 $(a, 0, 0)$ 的三角形.

解: 如图, 设 S 为平面 $\triangle ABC$,

$$\oint_L (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (y-x)dz$$

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



$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z-x & x-z & y-x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_S (1+1)dydz - (-1-1)dzdx + (1+1)dxdy = 2 \iint_S dydz + dzdx + dxdy \stackrel{\Delta}{=} I$$

法 1 (向量乘法): $I = 2 \iint_S \{1, 1, 1\} \cdot \{1, 1, 1\} dxdy = 6 \iint_S dxdy = 6 \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy$

$$= 6 \cdot (\triangle OAB \text{ 的面积}) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a \cdot a = 3a^2$$

法 2 (利用二类曲面之间的关系): S 的方程为 $x + y + z = a$,

$$\bar{n} = \{1, 1, 1\}, \quad \bar{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

$$I = 2 \iint_S \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS = 2\sqrt{3} \iint_S dS$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2} dxdy = 6 \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = 3a^2$$

或 $2\sqrt{3} \iint_S dS = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot (\text{边长为 } \sqrt{2}a \text{ 的等边三角形的面积})$

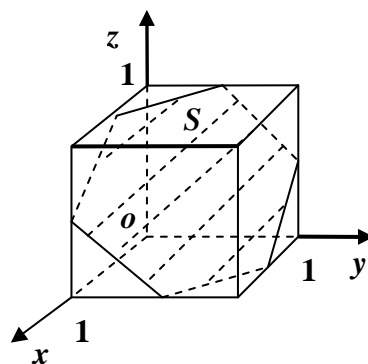
$$= 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2}a)^2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 3a^2$$

19. 计算 $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$, L 为平面 $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$ 截立方体

$$V: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 \end{cases} \text{ 的表面所得的截痕,}$$

从 z 轴的正向看下去, L 取逆时针方向, 如图所示.

解: S 的方程为 $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}$, $\bar{n} = \{1, 1, 1\}$,



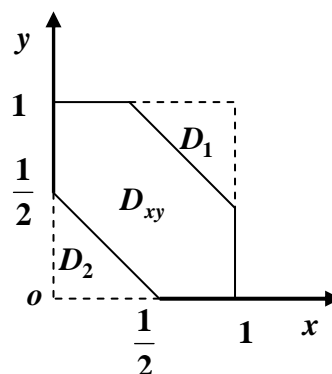
$$\vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

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

$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dydz}{\partial x} & \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} & \frac{dxdy}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix} = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dydz}{\partial x} & \frac{dzdx}{\partial y} & \frac{dxdy}{\partial z} \\ y^2 - z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint_S (-2y - 2z) dydz - (2x + 2z) dzdx + (-2x - 2y) dxdy$$

$$= -2 \iint_S (y + z) dydz + (x + z) dzdx + (x + y) dxdy \quad (\text{以下可用点积相乘法 (略)})$$



$$= -2 \iint_S \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (y + z) dS + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (x + z) dS + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (x + y) dS$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (x + y + z) dS$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S \frac{3}{2} dS = -2\sqrt{3} \iint_S dS$$

$$= -2\sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2} dxdy$$

$$= -6 \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy$$

$$= -6[\text{正方形面积} - (D_1 + D_2)\text{面积}] = -6(1 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{或 } -2\sqrt{3} \iint_S dS = -2\sqrt{3} \cdot (\text{边长为 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 的正六边形的面积})$$

$$= -2\sqrt{3} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{9}{2}$$