## 习题 9.4(P194)

1. . 计算 
$$\iint_S (2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z)dS$$
,  $S$  是平面  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 1$  在第一卦限中的部分.

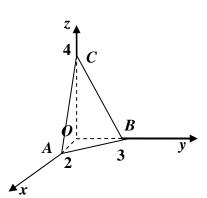
解: 平面方程变形为 
$$2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z = 4$$
,

由平面的截距式方程知

$$OA = 2$$
,  $OB = 3$ 

$$AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

S 投影区域 $D_{xy}$  为 $\Delta OAB$ ,



$$z'_{x} = -2$$
,  $z'_{y} = -\frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\pm dS = \sqrt{1 + (-2) + (-\frac{4}{3})^{2}} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dxdy$ 

$$\iint_{S} (2x + \frac{4}{3}y + z)dS = 4\iint_{S} dS = 4\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} dx dy = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3} \cdot S_{\Delta OAB}$$

$$=4\cdot\frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\times2\times3=4\sqrt{61}$$

2. 计算 
$$\iint_S (x + y + z) dS$$
,  $S$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \perp z \ge h (0 < h < a)$ 的部分.

解:  $S \in xoy$  面上的投影区域  $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 - h^2$ 

由隐函数求导法得
$$z'_x = \frac{-x}{z}$$
,  $z'_y = \frac{-y}{z}$ , 故 $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dxdy = \frac{a}{|z|} dxdy$ 

由变量轮换的对称性

$$\iint_{S} (x+y+z)dS = \iint_{S} (2x+z)dS = a \iint_{D_{xy}} (\frac{2x}{\sqrt{a^{2}-(x^{2}+y^{2})}} + 1)dxdy$$

$$=2a\iint\limits_{D_{xy}}(\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^{2}-(x^{2}+y^{2})}}dxdy+a\iint\limits_{D_{xy}}dxdy$$

第一个积分利用对称性  
第二个积分由几何意义 
$$0 + a\pi(a^2 - h^2) = a\pi(a^2 - h^2)$$

3. 计算 
$$\iint_S |xyz| dS$$
 ,  $S$  为旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  被平面  $z = 1$  截得的下半部分.

解: 设 $S_1$ 为S在第一卦限的部分, $S_1$ 投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0$ 由对称性得

$$\iint_{S} |xyz| dS = 4 \iint_{S_{1}} xyz dS = 4 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(x^{2} + y^{2}) \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \sin\theta \cos\theta \cdot \rho^{5} \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^{2}} d\rho = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{5} \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^{2}} d\rho$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{5} \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^{2}} d\rho \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} t = \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^{2}} \frac{1}{32} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{5}} (t^{2} - 1)^{2} t^{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{5}} (t^{6} - 2t^{4} + t^{2}) dt = \frac{125\sqrt{5} - 1}{420}$$

4. 计算 
$$\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,  $S$  介于平面  $z = 0$  和  $z = h$   $(h > 0)$  之间的圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 

M: S 关于 M: S 大于 M: S M: S 大于 M: S M:

$$x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$
,  $dS = \sqrt{1 + (x'_y)^2 + (x'_z)^2} dydz = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dydz$ ,  $\not\equiv yoz \ \&min$ 

上的投影区域 $D_{yz}$ : $\begin{cases} -R \le y \le R \\ 0 \le z \le h \end{cases}$ , 所以

$$\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{S} \frac{dS}{R^2 + z^2} = 2 \iint_{S_{HI}} \frac{dS}{R^2 + z^2} = 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{1}{R^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz$$

$$=2R\int_0^h \frac{1}{R^2+z^2}dz \cdot \int_{-R}^R \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}=2R\left(\frac{1}{R}\arctan\frac{z}{R}\right)\Big|_0^h \cdot 2\arcsin\frac{y}{R}\Big|_0^R=2\pi\arctan\frac{h}{R}$$

5. 计算
$$\iint_{S} \frac{1}{z} dS$$
,  $S$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  被平面  $z = h (0 < h < a)$  截得的上半部分.

由隐函数求导法得
$$z'_x = \frac{-x}{z}$$
,  $z'_y = \frac{-y}{z}$ , 故 $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dx dy = \frac{a}{|z|} dx dy$ 

$$\iint_{S} \frac{1}{z} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy = a \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a^{2} - h^{2}} \frac{\rho}{a^{2} - \rho^{2}} d\rho$$

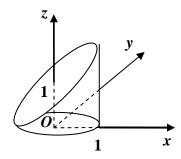
$$= 2\pi a \left( -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a^{2} - h^{2}} \frac{1}{a^{2} - \rho^{2}} d(a^{2} - \rho^{2}) \right) = -\pi a \ln(a^{2} - \rho^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{a^{2} - h^{2}} = 2\pi a \ln \frac{a}{h}$$

$$\iint_{S} z dS$$

6. 计算  $\iint_S zdS$  , S 是圆柱面  $x^2+y^2=1$  和平面 z=0 , z=1+x 所围立体的表面.

解: 设
$$S_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
;  $S_2: z = 0$ ; 
$$S_3: z = 1 + x$$

 $S_1$ 关于zox 对称,被积函数关于y是偶函数,圆柱面在zox 坐标面右方的曲面方程为 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,



$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (y'_x)^2 + (y'_z)^2} dz dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dz dx$$
,在  $zox$  坐标面上的投影区域

$$D_{zx}: \begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le z \le 1 + x \end{cases},$$

$$S_2$$
、 $S_3$ 在 $xoy$ 面上的投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ ,在 $S_3$ 上, $z_x'=1$ , $z_y'=0$ 

$$dS = \sqrt{1+1^2+0^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$\iint_{S} z dS = \iint_{S_1} z dS + \iint_{S_2} z dS + \iint_{S_3} z dS = 2 \iint_{S_{\frac{1}{1}}} z dS + \iint_{S_2} z dS + \iint_{S_3} z dS$$

$$=2\iint\limits_{D_{zx}}z\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}dzdx+0+\iint\limits_{D_{xy}}(1+x)\sqrt{2}dxdy$$

$$=2\int_{-1}^{1}dx\int_{0}^{1+x}z\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}dz+\sqrt{2}\iint\limits_{D_{xy}}dxdy+\sqrt{2}\iint\limits_{D_{xy}}xdxdy$$

第二个积分由几何意义  
第三个积分利用对称性 
$$I + \sqrt{2\pi} \cdot 1^2 + 0 = I + \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$I = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1+x} z \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dz = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{(1+x)^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \frac{\text{ind}}{\text{ind}} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1+x^{2}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \sqrt{1-x^2}\right) dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \sqrt{1-x^2}\right) dx$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}x = \sin t}{2} 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{2}{\cos t} - \cos t\right) \cos t dt = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\cos 2t}{2}\right) dt$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\cos 2t}{2}\right) dt = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\iint z dS = \frac{3}{2}\pi + \sqrt{2}\pi = \left(\frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{2}\right) \pi$$

7. 计算 $\iint_S \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$ , S 为四面体 $x+y+z \le 1$ ,  $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \ge 0$ ,  $z \ge 0$ 的边界面.

$$\iint_{\Delta OAC} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{\Delta OBC} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$$

$$\oiint_{S} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{\Delta ABC} + \iint_{\Delta OAB} + \iint_{\Delta OAC} + \iint_{\Delta OBC}$$

$$= \iint_{\Delta ABC} + \iint_{\Delta OAB} + 2 \iint_{\Delta OBC}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{3} dx dy}{(1+x+y)^2} + \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^2} + 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{dy dz}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$= (\sqrt{3}+1) \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^2} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} \frac{dz}{(1+y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} + (\sqrt{3}-1) \ln 2$$

8. 求上半圆锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  ,  $z \le h$  (h > 0) 的质量,已知圆锥面的密度与该点到原点的距离成正比

解: 设
$$S$$
为圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , $S$ 在 $xoy$ 面上的投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \le h^2$ ,

$$z'_{x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad z'_{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_{x})^2 + (z'_{y})} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy$$

圆锥面上点 P(x,y,z) 的密度为  $\rho(x,y,z)$  ,由题意  $\rho(x,y,z)=k\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$  ,则圆锥面的质量

$$m = \iint_{S} \rho(x, y, z) dS = k \iint_{S} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dS = 2k \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$=2k\int_{0}^{2\pi}d\theta\int_{0}^{h}\rho^{2}d\rho=2k\cdot 2\pi\cdot \frac{h^{3}}{3}=\frac{4}{3}k\pi h^{3} \ (k \ \text{为比例系数})$$

9. 求密度为常数  $\rho$  的均匀半球壳  $z=\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$  的质心坐标及对于 z 轴的转动惯量.

解: 设
$$S: z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
, 其投影区域 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$ 

由对称性知:  $\overline{x} = \overline{y} = 0$ 

$$m = \iint_{S} \rho dS = \rho \iint_{S} dS = \rho \cdot 2\pi \ a^{2} = 2\pi \rho a^{2}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{S} z \rho dS = \frac{\rho}{m} \iint_{S} z dS = \frac{\rho}{m} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\rho a}{m} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \frac{\rho a}{m} \cdot \pi a^{2} = \frac{\pi \rho a^{3}}{m} = \frac{\pi \rho a^{3}}{2\pi \rho a^{2}} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$J_z = \iint_S \rho(x^2 + y^2) dS = \rho \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \rho a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr = 2\pi \rho a \int_0^a \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr$$

$$\frac{\frac{r}{2}r = a \sin t}{2\pi\rho a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t dt} = 2\pi\rho a^4 I_3 = 2\pi\rho a^4 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho a^4$$