

Поверхностный интеграл первого рода.

В ограниченной области $D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, задана гладкая поверхность Σ конечной площади и непрерывная функция 3-х переменных $f: \Sigma \subset D \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, Если Σ гладкая поверхность то существует ограниченная замкнутая область $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, и непрерывно дифференцируемая в области C вектор — функция $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u,v): C \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3; \ \vec{r}(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} r_x(u,v) & r_y(u,v) & r_z(u,v) \end{bmatrix}^T$; координаты

вектор функции \vec{r} скалярные функции 2-х переменных $r_x, r_y, r_z \in C_1(C \to \mathbb{R})$. Также предполагается, что выполняется условие,

$$\vec{r}_u'(\vec{p}) \times \vec{r}_v'(\vec{p}) \neq \vec{0}, \quad \forall (\bullet) \vec{p} = \begin{bmatrix} p_u & p_v \end{bmatrix}^T \in C \subset \mathbb{R}^2,$$
 где
$$\vec{r}_u'(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r_x(u,v)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial r_y(u,v)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial r_z(u,v)}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

$$\vec{r}_v'(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r_x(u,v)}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial r_y(u,v)}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial r_z(u,v)}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}^T$$
 частные производные функции \vec{r} .

Для гладкой поверхности Σ определяется понятие площади. Площадь обозначается как $S(\Sigma)$ или $|\Sigma|$ $|\Sigma| = \iint_C |\vec{r}_u'(\vec{p}) \times \vec{r}_v'(\vec{p})| ds$

где $\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$ - длина вектора \vec{a} Если $\vec{r}_u'(u,v)$ и $\vec{r}_v'(u,v)$ ортогональны для $\forall (u,v) \in C$ т.е $(\vec{r}_u'(u,v),\vec{r}_v'(u,v)) = 0$,

то справедлива формула $|\Sigma| = \iint_{C} ||\vec{r}_{u}'(\vec{p})|| ||\vec{r}_{v}'(\vec{p})|| ds$

Теорема. Если Σ - гладкая поверхность, определяемая вектор-функцией $\vec{r}(u,v)$, а функция f(P)непрерывна в замкнутой области Ω , содержащей Σ , то

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(P)d\sigma = \iint_{C} f(r_{x}(u,v), r_{y}(u,v), r_{z}(u,v)) \|\vec{r}'_{u}(u,v) \times \vec{r}'_{v}(u,v)\| dudv$$

где $\iint f(P)d\sigma$ называется поверхностным интегралом первого рода.

Пример 4.1. Найти площадь поверхности геликоида:

$$\vec{r}(u,v) = [u\cos v, u\sin v, 4v]^{T}, \quad 0 \le u \le 3, \quad 0 \le v \le \pi.$$

$$\vec{r}'_{u}(u,v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} [u\cos v, u\sin v, 4v]^{T} = [\cos v, \sin v, 0]^{T}$$

$$\vec{r}'_{v}(u,v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} [u\cos v, u\sin v, 4v]^{T} = [-u\sin v, u\cos v, 4]^{T}$$

$$(\vec{r}'_{u}(u,v), \vec{r}'_{v}(u,v)) = -u\sin v\cos v + u\cos v\sin v + 4 \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

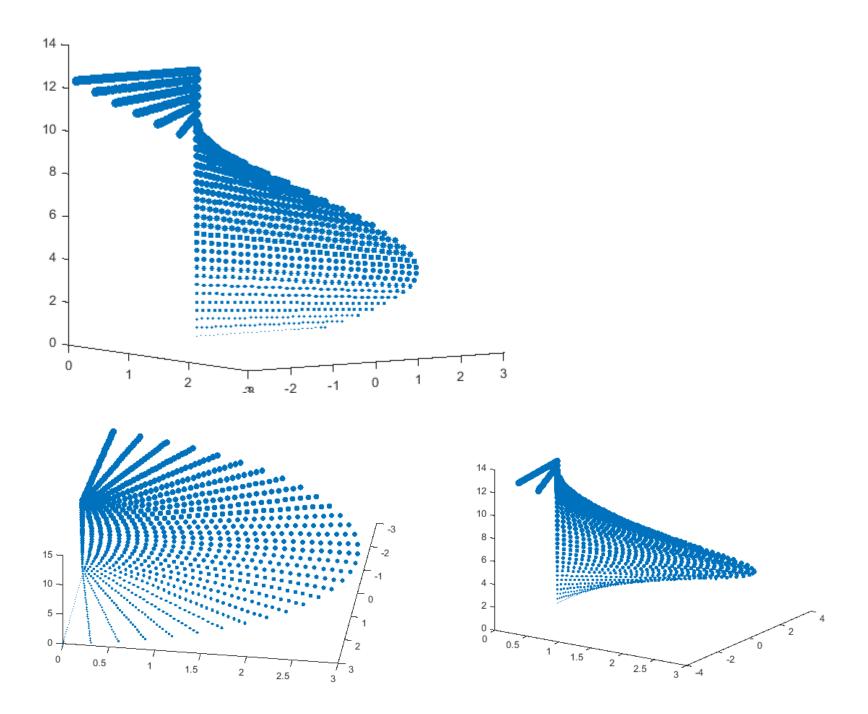
$$\Rightarrow ||\vec{r}'_{u}(u,v) \times \vec{r}'_{v}(u,v)|| = ||\vec{r}'_{u}(u,v)||||\vec{r}'_{v}(u,v)|| =$$

$$= \sqrt{\cos^{2} v + \sin^{2} v + 0^{2}} \sqrt{u^{2}\sin^{2} v + u^{2}\cos^{2} v + 4^{2}} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{u^{2} + 4^{2}} = \sqrt{u^{2} + 16}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} d\sigma = \iint_{C} \sqrt{u^{2} + 16} du dv = \int_{0}^{\pi} dv \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{u^{2} + 16} du = \pi \int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{u^{2} + 16} du =$$

$$= \pi \left(0.5u\sqrt{u^{2} + 16} + 8\ln\left(u + \sqrt{u^{2} + 16}\right)\right)\Big|_{0}^{3} = \pi \left(15 + 16\ln 2\right)$$







Если поверхность Σ представима как часть графика дифференцируемой функции $g(x,y):\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ (график функции g это множество $\Gamma_\sigma \subset \mathbb{R}^3$)

$$\Gamma_g = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = g(x, y), (x, y) \in C\},\$$

то поверхность Σ можно задать с помощью следующей вектор функции

при этом
$$\vec{r}_x'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & g(x,y) \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & g(x,y) \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\vec{r}_x'(x,y) \times \vec{r}_x'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}^T, \vec{r}_y'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

$$\vec{r}_x'(x,y) \times \vec{r}_y'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} & -\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

$$\|\vec{r}_x'(x,y) \times \vec{r}_y'(x,y)\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1}$$

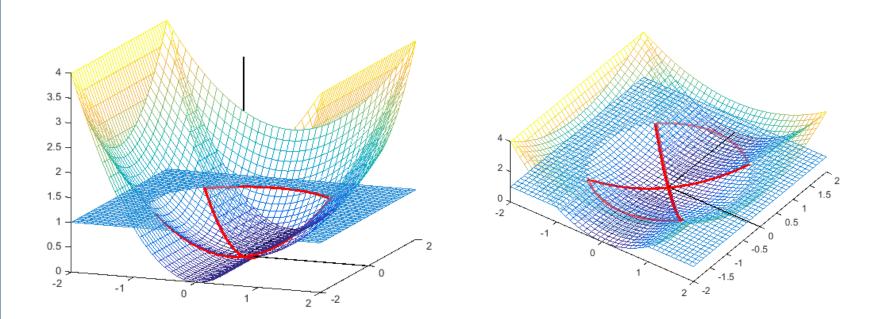
тогда

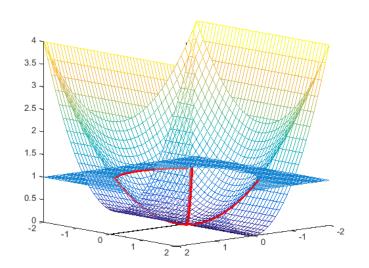
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(P)d\sigma = \iint_{C} f(x,y,g(x,y)) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dxdy$$

Пример 4.2. Найти площадь части поверхности параболоида $y^2 + z^2 = 2ax$, заключенной между цилиндром $y^2 = ax$ и плоскостью x = a(a > 0). $g(x,y) = z = \sqrt{2ax - y^2} \quad x, y \ge 0$

$$\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2ax - y^2}}; \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{2ax - y^2}} \Rightarrow$$







$$\iint_{\Sigma} d\sigma = \iint_{C} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2ax}{2ax - y^2}} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{ax}} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2ax}{2ax - y^2}} dy = 2 \int_{0}^{a} \arcsin\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{2ax}}\right) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{ax}} \sqrt{a^2 + 2ax} dx = 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{a^{2} + 2ax} dx = \frac{\pi}{6a} \left(a^{2} + 2ax\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \bigg|_{0}^{a} = \pi a^{2} \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 1}{6}$$

Вычислить площадь поверхности сферы радиуса R.

$$\vec{r}(\varphi,\theta) = \left[R\cos\varphi\sin\theta, R\sin\varphi\sin\theta, R\cos\theta\right]^T, \quad \varphi \in \left[0,2\pi\right], \quad \theta \in \left[0,\pi\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\varphi}'(\varphi,\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left[R \cos \varphi \sin \theta, R \sin \varphi \sin \theta, R \cos \theta \right]^{T} = \left[-R \sin \varphi \sin \theta, R \cos \varphi \sin \theta, 0 \right]^{T}$$

$$\vec{r}_{\theta}'(\varphi,\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[R\cos\varphi\sin\theta, R\sin\varphi\sin\theta, R\cos\theta \right]^{T} = \left[R\cos\varphi\cos\theta, R\sin\varphi\cos\theta, -R\sin\theta \right]^{T}$$

$$\left(\vec{r}'_{\varphi}(\varphi,\theta), \vec{r}'_{\theta}(\varphi,\theta)\right) = -R^{2}\sin\varphi\sin\theta\cos\varphi\cos\theta + R^{2}\sin\varphi\sin\theta\cos\varphi\cos\theta - R\sin\theta\cdot0 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \vec{r}_{\varphi}'(\varphi,\theta) \times \vec{r}_{\theta}'(\varphi,\theta) \right\| = \left\| \vec{r}_{\varphi}'(\varphi,\theta) \right\| \left\| \vec{r}_{\theta}'(\varphi,\theta) \right\| =$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 \sin^2 \theta + 0^2} \sqrt{R^2} = R^2 \sin \theta$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} d\sigma = \iint_{C} R^{2} \sin \theta d\varphi d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} R^{2} \sin \theta d\theta = 2\pi R^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 2\pi R^{2} \left(-\cos \theta\right)\Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 4\pi R^{2}$$



Пример. Определить статический момент относительно плоскостиOXYоднородной полусферы $\Sigma : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $z \ge 0$

$$f(x,y,z) = z$$
; $g(x,y) = z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$;

$$\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}; \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{x^{2} + y^{2} + R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z d\sigma = \iint_{C} g(x,y) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dx dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy = \iint_{C} z d\sigma = \iint_{C} g(x,y) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dx dy = \iint_{C} z d\sigma = \iint_{C} g(x,y) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dx dy = \iint_{C} z d\sigma = \iint_{C} g(x,y) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dx dy = \iint_{C} z d\sigma = \iint_{C} z d$$

$$= \int_{\substack{x=\rho\cos\varphi\\y=\rho\sin\varphi}}^{R} d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} R\rho d\varphi = 2\pi R \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{R} = \pi R^{3}$$

Вычислить $\iint (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, где Σ – сфера $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

$$f(x,y,z) = x^{2} + y^{2}; \ g(x,y) = z = \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}, \ z \ge 0; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} =$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(x^2 + y^2\right) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{C} \left(x^2 + y^2\right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} dx dy = 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \left(x^2 + y^2\right) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{C} \left(x^2 + y^2\right) d\sigma = 2$$

$$7/19 = \sum_{\substack{x=\rho\cos\varphi\\y=\rho\sin\varphi}}^{2} 2\int_{0}^{a} d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{a\rho^{2}\rho}{\sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}}} d\phi = 4\pi a \int_{0}^{a} \frac{\rho^{3}}{\sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}}} d\rho = 4\pi a \left(-\rho^{2}\sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}}\right)\Big|_{0}^{a} + 8\pi a \int_{0}^{a} \rho\sqrt{a^{2}-\rho^{2}} d\rho = -\frac{8\pi a}{3} \left(a^{2}-\rho^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{8\pi a^{4}}{3}$$



4.4. Определить массу, распределенную на части поверхности гиперболического параболоида $2az = x^2 - y^2$, вырезаемой цилиндром $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, если плотность в каждой точке поверхности равна k|z|.

$$f(x,y,z) = k|z|; \ g(x,y) = z = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2a}; \ \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{a}; \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{a}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}}{a}$$

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} k|z| d\sigma = \iint_{C} k \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2a} \right| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}}{a} dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} k \frac{|x^2 - y^2|}{2a^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2} dx dy = \lim_{x = p \cos \varphi} k \int_{0}^{a} d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\rho^2 |\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi|}{2a^2} \sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2} \rho d\varphi = \frac{k}{2a^2} \int_{0}^{a} d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho^3 |\cos 2\varphi| \sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2} d\varphi = \lim_{x = p \cos \varphi} \left| \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{a} \right|_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}} + \left(\frac{-\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right)_{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\varphi = \frac{$$

2.7. Определить массу, распределенную по поверхности куба $x = \pm a$, $y = \pm a$, $z = \pm a$, если поверхностная плотность в точке P(x, y, z) равна

$$|x = a \ f(x, y, z) = k \sqrt[3]{|ayz|}; \ \vec{r}(y, z) = [a \ y \ z]^T; \ \vec{r}'_y(y, z) = [0 \ 1 \ 0]^T; \ \vec{r}'_z(y, z) = [0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$(\vec{r}'_y(y, z), \vec{r}'_z(y, z)) = 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow ||\vec{r}'_y(y, z) \times \vec{r}'_z(y, z)|| = 1$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} k \sqrt[3]{|xyz|} d\sigma = 6 \iint_{\Sigma} k \sqrt[3]{|ayz|} d\sigma = 6 \iint_{-a \le y \le a \atop -a \le z \le a} k \sqrt[3]{|ayz|} dy dz = 24k \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt[3]{ayz} dz = 24k \int_{0}^{a}$$

$$=18k\int_{0}^{a} \sqrt[3]{a^{5}y} dy = 18k\sqrt[3]{a^{5}} \left(\frac{3y^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4}\right)\Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{27k}{2}\sqrt[3]{a^{9}} = \frac{27ka^{3}}{2}$$



Поверхностный интеграл второго рода.

Пусть заданы двухсторонняя поверхность Σ и вектор-функция $\vec{f}(P):\Omega \to \mathbb{R}^3$, $\Sigma \subset \Omega$, P - точки пространства \mathbb{R}^3 с координатами (x,y,z). Для поверхности Σ Выберем одно из двух вектор-функций $\vec{n}_+(P)$ или $\vec{n}_-(P)$, задающих нормаль к Σ в каждой точке $P \in \Sigma$. Поверхность Σ с заданной на ней функцией $\vec{n}(P)$ будем называть ориентированной поверхностью и обозначать Σ_+ (в случае $\vec{n}(P) = \vec{n}_+(P)$) или Σ_- (при $\vec{n}(P) = \vec{n}_-(P)$).

Поверхностным интегралом второго рода от функции $ec{f}(P)$ по ориентированной поверхности $\Sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ называется число

$$I = \iint_{\Gamma} (\vec{f}(P), \vec{n}_{+}(P)) d\sigma;$$

этот интеграл обозначается как: $I = \iint (\vec{f}(P), \vec{ds})$.

Из определения ясно, что $\iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (\vec{f}(P), \vec{ds}) = -\iint_{\Sigma_{-}} (\vec{f}(P), \vec{ds})$, так как $\vec{n}_{+}(P) = -\vec{n}_{-}(P)$.

Поверхностный интеграл второго рода называют также потоком векторного поля $\vec{f}(P)$ через поверхность Σ . Его можно интерпретировать как количество жидкости или газа, протекающее за единицу времени в заданном направлении через поверхность Σ . Переход к другой стороне поверхности меняет направление нормали к поверхности, а потому меняется и знак поверхностного интеграла второго рода



Поверхностный интеграл второго рода (продолжение).

В ограниченной области $D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, задана гладкая поверхность Σ , делящая область D на 2 непересекающихся области $D \setminus \Sigma = D_1 \cup D_2$; $D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$, и непрерывная функция трех переменных $f: \Sigma \subset D \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$, Если Σ гладкая поверхность то существует ограниченная замкнутая область $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, и непрерывно дифференцируемая в области C вектор – функция $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ и непрерывно дифференцируемая в области $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ усородинаты

 $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u,v)$: $C \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$; $\vec{r}(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} r_x(u,v) & r_y(u,v) & r_z(u,v) \end{bmatrix}^T$; координаты

вектор функции $ec{r}$ скалярные функции 2-х переменных $r_x, r_y, r_z \in C_1 ig(C o \mathbb{R} ig)$. Также предполагается, что выполняется условие

$$ec{r}_u'ig(ec{p}ig) imesec{r}_v'ig(ec{p}ig)
eqec{0}, \ \ orallig(ulletig)ec{p}=ig[p_u \ p_vig]^T\in C\subset\mathbb{R}^2,$$
 где $ec{r}_u'ig(u,vig)=igg[rac{\partial r_xig(u,vig)}{\partial u} \ rac{\partial r_yig(u,vig)}{\partial u} \ rac{\partial r_zig(u,vig)}{\partial u}igg]^T,$

 $\vec{r}_v'(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial r_x(u,v)}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial r_y(u,v)}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial r_z(u,v)}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}^T$ частные производные функции \vec{r} .

Для гладкой поверхности ∑ определяется нормаль задаваемая соотношениями

 $\vec{n}(u,v) = \pm (\vec{r}'_u(u,v) \times \vec{r}'_v(u,v)), \quad (u,v) \in C \subset \mathbb{R}^2,$

Пусть точка $P \in \Sigma \subset D$, пусть $B_{\varepsilon}(P) = \{(x,y,z) \in D : dist(P,(x,y,z)) < \varepsilon\}$ при этом $B_{\varepsilon}^{(1)}(P) = D_1 \cap B_{\varepsilon}(P), \ B_{\varepsilon}^{(2)}(P) = D_2 \cap B_{\varepsilon}(P)$ и число ε достаточно мало для того чтобы касательная плоскость к поверхности Σ в точке P - $\alpha_{\Sigma}(P)$



пересекалась бы только с $B_{arepsilon}^{(1)}(P)$ та сторона Σ которая непосредственно граничит с $B_{arepsilon}^{(1)}(P)$ называется внешней стороной поверхности Σ в окрестн. точки P и обозначается как $\Sigma_+(P)$ Тогда внешняя сторона Σ определяется с помощью соотношения: $\Sigma_{+} = \bigcup_{-} \Sigma_{+} (P)$

пусть для определенности $\Sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ непосредственно граничит с областью $D_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ тогда та нормаль $ec{n}\left(u,v
ight)$ конец вектора которой лежит внутри области $D_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ называется внешней нормалью $\vec{n}_{+}(u,v)$

Вычисление поверхностного интеграла второго рода сводится к вычислению поверхностного интеграла первого рода:

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (\vec{f}(P), \vec{ds}) = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), \vec{n}_{+}(P)) d\sigma =$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (f_{x}(P) dy dz + f_{y}(P) dz dx + f_{z}(P) dx dy) =$$

$$= \pm \iint_{C} f_{x}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)) n_{x}(u, v) du dv \pm$$

$$\pm \iint_{C} f_{y}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)) n_{y}(u, v) du dv +$$

$$\pm \iint_{C} f_{z}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)) n_{z}(u, v) du dv,$$

Найти поток вектора $\vec{f}(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x, & -y, & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, через часть поверхности цилиндра $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, $0 \le z \le H$, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, в направлении внешней нормали (через изогнутую боковую стенку цилиндра).

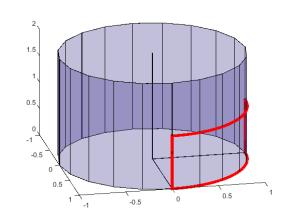
$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 + y^2 \le R^2, & 0 \le z \le H, & x \ge 0, & y \ge 0 \\]x = R\cos u, & y = R\sin u, & z = v \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{r}(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} r_x(u,v) \\ r_y(u,v) \\ r_z(u,v) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R\cos u \\ R\sin u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = r_x(u, v), y = r_y(u, v), z = r_z(u, v), u \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], v \in \left[0, H\right] \right\}$$

$$\vec{r}_{u}'(u,v) = \frac{\partial \vec{r}(u,v)}{\partial u} = \begin{bmatrix} -R\sin u \\ R\cos u \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \vec{r}_{v}'(u,v) = \frac{\partial \vec{r}(u,v)}{\partial v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n}(u,v) = \pm (\vec{r}'_u(u,v) \times \vec{r}'_v(u,v)) = \pm \det \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -R\sin u & R\cos u & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \pm \left(\vec{i}R\cos u - \vec{j}\left(-R\sin u\right) + \vec{k}\cdot 0\right) = \pm \begin{bmatrix} R\cos u \\ R\sin u \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{n}_+(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} R\cos u \\ R\sin u \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 т.к. в первой четверти у внешней нормали проекция

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{+}} \left(\vec{f}(P), \overline{ds} \right) = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} \left(\vec{f}(P), \vec{n}_{+}(P) \right) d\sigma = \iint_{u \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \left(\vec{f}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)), \begin{bmatrix} R \cos u \\ R \sin u \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) du dv =$$

$$= \iint_{u \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \left(f_{x}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)) R \cos u + f_{y}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)) R \sin u \right) du dv +$$

$$+ \iint_{u \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]} f_{z}(r_{x}(u, v), r_{y}(u, v), r_{z}(u, v)) \cdot 0 du dv = \iint_{u \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \left(2R \cos u R \cos u - R \sin u R \sin u + 0 \cdot 0 \right) du dv =$$

$$= R^{2} \int_{0}^{H} dv \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2 \cos^{2} u - \sin^{2} u \right) du = R^{2} \int_{0}^{H} dv \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos 2u + \frac{1}{2} \right) du = R^{2} \int_{0}^{H} \left(\frac{3}{4} \sin 2u + \frac{1}{2} u \right) \Big|_{u = 0}^{u = \frac{\pi}{4}} dv =$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^{2}}{4} v \Big|_{v = 0}^{v = H} = \frac{\pi R^{2} H}{4}$$



Если поверхность Σ представима как часть графика дифференцируемой функции $g(x,y)\colon \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ (график функции $g(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ (график функции $g(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^3$) $\Gamma_g = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : z = g(x,y)\}$

то поверхность Σ можно задать с помощью следующей вектор функции

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & g(x,y) \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

при этом
$$\vec{r}_x'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}^T, \vec{r}_y'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

$$\vec{n}(x,y) = \vec{r}_x'(x,y) \times \vec{r}_y'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} & -\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T;$$

тогда

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (\vec{f}(P), \vec{ds}) = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (\vec{f}(P), \vec{n}_{+}(P)) d\sigma =$$

$$= \mp \iint_{C} \left(f_{x}(x, y, g(x, y)) \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial x} + f_{y}(x, y, g(x, y)) \frac{\partial g(x, y)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \pm$$

$$\pm \iint_{C} f_{z}(x, y, g(x, y)) dx dy$$

3.18. Найти поток вектора $\overrightarrow{f} = [x^2, y^2, z^2]^T$ через часть поверхности $x^2 + y^2 + 2az = a^2$, расположенную во втором октанте (x < 0, y < 0, z > 0), в направлении внешней нормали.

$$z = g(x,y) = \frac{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}{2a}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{a}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{a};$$

$$I = \iint_{\sum_{x \le 0, y \le 0}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s}) = \iint_{\substack{x^{2} = 2 \text{siz}(x^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2}) \\ x \le 0, y \le 0, z \ge 0^{2}}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), \vec{n}_{*}(\vec{P})) d\sigma = \iint_{\substack{x = 0 \text{siz}(x^{2} + y^{2} \le a^{2}) \\ x \le 0, y \le 0, z \ge 0^{2}}} (x^{2} \frac{x}{a} + y^{2} \frac{y}{a} + z^{2}) \Big|_{z = \frac{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}{2a}} dxdy = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{a}}^{3} d\phi \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{4} (\cos \phi + \sin \phi) (\cos^{2} \phi - \sin \phi \cos \phi + \sin^{2} \phi) + \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{3\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{4} (\cos \phi + \sin \phi) (\cos^{2} \phi - \sin \phi \cos \phi + \sin^{2} \phi) + \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{3\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{4} (\sin \phi - \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{12} (\cos 3\phi + \sin 3\phi) \Big|_{\phi = \pi}^{\phi = \frac{3\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[\rho^{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} (\sin \phi - \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{12} (\cos 3\phi + \sin 3\phi) \right) \Big|_{\phi = \pi}^{\phi = \frac{3\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[\rho^{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} (\sin \phi - \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{12} (\cos 3\phi + \sin 3\phi) \right) \Big|_{\phi = \pi}^{\phi = \frac{3\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a} \rho d\rho \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{a} \int_{0}^{a} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \rho^{4} + \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{(a^{2} - \rho^{2})^{2}}{4a}$$

Пример 4.8. Найти поток вектора $\vec{f}(x,y,z)=[0,0,z]^T$ через внешнюю поверхность эллипсоида $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1.$

$$z = g(x,y) = \pm c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \pm \frac{-xc}{a^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{-yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{yc}{b^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{yc}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \pm \frac$$

 $= \iint_{0 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 \choose \gcd(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \left[\frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y}{b^2} + \frac{2z}{c^2}\right] } dxdy = 2 \iint_{0 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1} c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dxdy = 2 \int_{0 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1} d\phi \int_{0}^{1} c \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \, d\rho \, d\rho = 4\pi abc \frac{-\left(1 - \rho^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$

Пример 4.6. Найти поток вектора $\vec{f}(x,y,z) = [x,y,z]^T$ через часть поверхности эллипсоида $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, лежащую в первом октанте, в направлении внешней нормали.

$$z = g(x,y) = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{a^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{b^2 c\sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{a^2} - \frac{y}{b^2}}}; \quad \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{$$

$$+ \iint_{\substack{0 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0}} f_z(x, y, g(x, y)) dxdy = \iint_{\substack{0 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} + \frac{y^2 c}{b^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} + c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy = \int_{\substack{x = a\rho\cos\phi \\ y = b\rho\sin\phi}} \frac{x^2 c}{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} dxdy$$

$$= c \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \sqrt{1-\rho^{2}} \right) ab\rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} abc \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{-\left(1-\rho^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \bigg|_{0}^{1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{-\left(1-\rho^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \right) d\rho^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\rho^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}abc\left(\frac{1}{3} - \rho^2\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}\Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}d\rho^2\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}abc\left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 - \frac{2}{3}(1 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_0^1\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}abc\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}abc$$

Пример 4.7. Найти поток вектора $\overline{f}(x,y,z) = [x^2,-y^2,z^2]^T$ через всю поверхность тела $0 \le x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 3R^2, \ 0 \le z \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - R^2}$ в направлении внешней нормали.

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 3R^{2} \\ z = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} - R^{2}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} - 3R^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} - R^{2} \\ z = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} - R^{2}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = 2R^{2} \\ z = R \end{cases};$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 \\ z = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} - R^{2}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = R^{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases};$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 3R^{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 3R^{2} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 3R^{2} \end{cases};$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_{+} = \left\{ (x, y, z) : z = \sqrt{3R^{2} - x^{2} + y^{2}}, 0 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2R^{2} \right\}_{+} \cup \left\{ (x, y, z) : z = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} - R^{2}}, R^{2} \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2R^{2} \right\}_{-} \cup \left\{ (x, y, z) : z = 0, 0 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2} \right\}_{-} = \Sigma_{+}^{(1)} \cup \Sigma_{-}^{(2)} \cup \Sigma_{-}^{(3)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), \vec{ds}) = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}^{(1)}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), \vec{ds}) + \iint_{\Sigma_{+}^{(2)}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), \vec{ds}) + \iint_{\Sigma_{+}^{(3)}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), \vec{ds})$$

$$\Sigma_{-}^{(3)} = \left\{ (x,y,z) : z = g_3(x,y) = 0, 0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \right\} \underbrace{-\frac{\partial g_3(x,y)}{\partial x}} = 0; \frac{\partial g_3(x,y)}{\partial y} = 0;$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma_{-}^{(3)}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s}) = \iint_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_3(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_3(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_3(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_3(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} f_z(x,y,g_3(x,y)) dx dy}_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} \left(x^2 - y^2 0 \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} f_z(x,y,g_3(x,y)) dx dy}_{\partial x} = \underbrace{-\int_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} f_z(x,y,y)}_{\partial x} = \underbrace{-\int_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} f_z(x,y,y) dx dy}_{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \underbrace{-\frac{\partial g_3(x,y)}{\partial x}}_{C = [0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le R^2]} dx dy = 0$$

$$\Sigma_{-}^{(2)} = \left\{ (x,y,z) : z = g_2(x,y) = z - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - R^2}, R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2 \right\}_{-}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma_{-}^{(2)}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s}) = \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_y(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \underbrace{-\int_{C = [R^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2]} \left(f_x(x,y,g_2(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_2(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g_{1}(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{3R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}; \frac{\partial g_{1}(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{3R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}};$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma_{+}^{(1)}} (\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s}) = -\iint_{C = \left[0 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2R^{2}\right]} \left(f_{x}(x,y,g_{1}(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_{1}(x,y)}{\partial x} + f_{y}(x,y,g_{1}(x,y)) \frac{\partial g_{1}(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dxdy +$$

$$+ \iint_{C = \left[0 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2R^{2}\right]} f_{2}(x,y,g_{2}(x,y)) dxdy = \iint_{C = \left[0 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2R^{2}\right]} \left(\frac{x^{3}}{\sqrt{3R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} - \frac{y^{3}}{\sqrt{3R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} + (3R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}) \right) dxdy = \int_{C = \left[0 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2R^{2}\right]} r \left(\left[\frac{r^{3} \left(\cos^{3} \varphi - \sin^{3} \varphi\right)}{\sqrt{3R^{2} - r^{2}}} \right] + (3R^{2} - r^{2}) \right) drd\varphi = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}R} dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{r^{4} \left(\cos^{3} \varphi + 3\cos \varphi + \sin^{3} \varphi - 3\sin \varphi\right)}{4\sqrt{3R^{2} - r^{2}}} + 3R^{2}r - r^{3} \right) d\varphi =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}R} \left(\frac{r^{4} \left((1/3) \sin^{3} \varphi + 3\sin \varphi - (1/3) \cos^{3} \varphi + 3\cos \varphi\right)}{4\sqrt{3R^{2} - r^{2}}} + (3R^{2} - r^{2}) \varphi \right) \Big|_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=2\pi} dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}R} \left(3R^{2}r - r^{3} \right) dr =$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{3R^{2}r^{2}}{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}R} = 2\pi \left(\frac{3R^{2}2R^{2}}{2} - \frac{4R^{4}}{4} \right) = 4\pi R^{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma_{0}} \left(\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s} \right) = \iint_{\Sigma_{0}} \left(\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s} \right) + \iint_{\Sigma_{0}} \left(\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s} \right) + \iint_{\Sigma_{0}} \left(\vec{f}(\vec{P}), d\vec{s} \right) = 4\pi R^{4} - \frac{\pi R^{4}}{2} + 0 = \frac{7\pi R^{4}}{2}$$