高数 /138. /8.6 131/8. 法1: 曲线形为正. > 连积分. 地线L<sup>†</sup>:  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ \frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b} = 1 \end{cases}$  $z = b(1-\frac{x}{a}) = b(1-\cos t)$ 多数方程形式 地面相交的形式—— 可以视作 (t)  $\longrightarrow (x,y,t)$ 原式:  $I = \oint (y-\xi)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$  RI R3 的 眼射 科科  $\mathcal{Z}\vec{F} = (P,Q,R) = (y-z,z-x,x-y). d\vec{r} = (dx,dy,dz)$ 从而精曲线积为工化为定和多兴日日 且七从0到271 (dt)  $= \left[ -a^2 + ab(sint+cost) - ab \right] dt = -a(a+b) \cdot 27c$ 

取曲线上于所在的一个曲(平)面与.并规定与力以成在分系.

周多数方程表示St.从R2→R3映射角度理解ST  $(u,v) \in \mathcal{D} \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x^2 + y^2 \leq \alpha^2 \right\}$  $z = b - \frac{b}{\alpha} u$ 用多數U,V.化簡 X,y,Z;dydz,dzdx,dxdy 从而将 曲酶积分工化为二重积分、 平平平·  $\begin{cases} X=U & \chi_{u}=1 \\ Y=U & \chi_{v}=0 \\ Z=b-\frac{1}{\alpha}U & Z_{v}=0. \end{cases}$  $\frac{D(y, z)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} y_u & y_v \\ z_u & z_v \end{vmatrix} = -z_u \cdot \frac{D(z, x)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} z_u & z_v \\ x_u & z_v \end{vmatrix} = -z_v \cdot \frac{D(z, x)}{z_v} = -z_v \cdot \frac{D(z$  $\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} xu & xv \\ yu & yv \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} xu & x$  $d\vec{s} = \left(\frac{D(y, \vec{z})}{D(u, v)}, \frac{D(\vec{z}, x)}{D(u, v)}, \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)}\right) \cdot dudv = \left(-z_{u}, -z_{v, 1}\right) dudv$  $\nabla x\vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix} = (-2, -2, -2), \quad Rx = 1 \quad Qx = 1 \quad P_{i} = 1$   $P Q R F(P,Q,R) + P(Q,R) - 次式 \Rightarrow \nabla xF 为 定值$  $\oint_{L^{+}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_{S^{+}} (\nabla x \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \iint_{S^{+}} (-2, -2, -2) \cdot (-2u, -2v, 1) dudv$   $4 + b \iint_{S^{+}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_{S^{+}} (\nabla x \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \iint_{S^{+}} (-2, -2, -2) \cdot (-2u, -2v, 1) dudv$   $4 + b \iint_{S^{+}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_{S^{+}} (\nabla x \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \iint_{S^{+}} (-2u, -2v, 1) dudv$  $=2\iint (\overline{z_u}+\overline{z_v}-1) dudv =2\iint (-\frac{b}{a}-1) dudv =-2\frac{a+b}{a}\iint dudv$  $=-2\cdot\frac{\alpha+b}{\alpha}\cdot Area(D)=-2\cdot\frac{\alpha+b}{\alpha}\cdot \pi\alpha^2=-2\pi\alpha(\alpha+b).$ 

動鉄面形の正的の作用まれ F = (P,Q,R)  $F \cdot dS^{3} = \iint F \cdot \overrightarrow{n}_{0} dS = \iint F \cdot (\omega_{Sd}, \omega_{SB}, \omega_{SB}) dS$ =  $\iint F \cdot (ds \omega_{Sd}, ds \omega_{SB}, ds \omega_{SB}) = \iint F \cdot (dy dz, dz dx, dx dy)$ = | Polydz + Qolzdx+Rolxdy . 旋度.~方向旋度.~ Stakes 公式的几种形式  $\oint_{L^{+}} F \cdot dr = \iint_{S^{+}} (\nabla_{x} F) \cdot dS = \iint_{S^{+}} \hat{i} \int_{S^{+}} \hat{k} \int_{S^{+}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R^{+}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{R^{+}}$  $= \iint \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \iint \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}$  $= \iint_{\partial x} \hat{\eta} \cdot \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}$  高数 89.2 例 15.

1.几何、等角螺线(与之相对的是等距螺线,两基并像螺线) 切线(法线)与位外共角恒定

2. 求解切线与位矢夹子及角度的等角螺线

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 7/4 \\ \sqrt{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \hat{z} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P} \cdot (B d\overrightarrow{P}) = 0 \quad \overrightarrow{P} \cdot (x, y) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{P} \cdot (x, y) \begin{pmatrix} dx + dy \\ dy - dx \end{pmatrix} = x dy + y dy + y dy - y dx = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{P} \cdot (x - y) dx + (x + y) dy = 0$$

3. 所求解. 
$$\int X^2 + y^2 = C \cdot e^{\operatorname{arcteam}(\frac{x}{2})}$$
. ① 化极坐标.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ; \quad \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

$$R = C \cdot e^{-\Theta}.$$

② 化多数 新疆可以 验证等角.
$$\begin{cases}
X = r\cos\theta = C \cdot e^{-\theta}\cos\theta. \\
y = r\sin\theta = c \cdot e^{-\theta}\sin\theta. \\
3dx = C \cdot e^{-\theta}(-\cos\theta - \sin\theta).
\end{cases}$$

$$dy = C \cdot e^{-\theta}(-\sin\theta + \cos\theta).$$

$$dy = C \cdot e^{-\theta}(-\sin\theta + \cos\theta).$$

$$\overrightarrow{F} = (x,y) = C \cdot e^{-\theta} (\cos\theta, \sin\theta).$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} = (dx, dy) = C \cdot e^{-\theta} (-\cos\theta - \sin\theta, -\sin\theta + \cos\theta).$$

$$\overrightarrow{r} \cdot \frac{d\overrightarrow{r}}{d\theta} = (c \cdot e^{-\theta})^2 \cdot (-1) = |\overrightarrow{r}| \cdot |\frac{d\overrightarrow{r}}{d\theta}| \cdot \cos(\overrightarrow{r}), \frac{d\overrightarrow{r}}{d\theta}$$

高數 39.2 例 16 1. 物理是链线 设线密度为 F(x+dx)  $< \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} = 0$ 坚直> G(y+dy)-G(y)-gdl=0 $dl(3\pi k) = Id\vec{x} + d\vec{y} = II + y^2 dx$ く法向台か为の  $\frac{G(y)}{F(x)} = \tan \theta = y'$  $F(x) = F_0 \text{ (b)} = F_0 \text{ (y)} = F_0 \text{ (y)} = F_0 \text{ (y)} = F_0 \text{ (y)}$  $\frac{G(y+dy)-G(y)}{g(x)}=g(\sqrt{1+y'^2})=\frac{d}{dx}(F_0y^2)=F_0y''$ 2.求解. Foy" = (g 1 1+ y)2. ~ y"= [1+y]2 1/(7) = cosh(x+C1)+C2 双曲系弦~悬链线