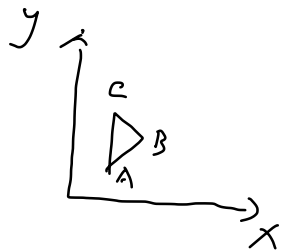


$$\begin{aligned}
 1. (1) \int_L (x+y)^2 ds &= \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA} \\
 &= \int_1^2 (x+x)^2 \sqrt{2} dx + \int_1^2 (x+4-x)^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} dx \\
 &\quad + \int_1^3 (1+y)^2 dy \\
 &= \frac{28\sqrt{2}}{3} + 16\sqrt{2} + \frac{56}{3} = \frac{76\sqrt{2}+56}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_L (x^2+y^2) ds &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1+t^2) \cdot a \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt \\
 &= a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} t(1+t^2) dt = a^3 (2\pi^2 + 4\pi^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\begin{cases} x = r \cos t \\ y = r \sin t \end{cases}$ 那么 $r^4 = a^2 (r^2 \cos^2 t - r^2 \sin^2 t)$ $\frac{3\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 或 $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $r = a \sqrt{\cos 2t}$ 由 $\cos 2t \geq 0$ 可得

根据对称性, 原式 $= 4 \int_{L^+} y ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2t} \sin t \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2t + a^2 \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos 2t}} dt$
 $= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \sin t dt = 4a^2 (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

(10) $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$

原式 $= \int_0^{2\pi} a^{\frac{4}{3}} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) \sqrt{a^2 9 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt$

这里用到这样一个结论:
 若 $f(x,y) = f(y,x)$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin t, \cos t) dt \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t, \cos t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^{\frac{7}{3}} 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t) \sin t \cos t dt \\
 &= 12 a^{\frac{7}{3}} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 t \cos t dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 t \sin t dt \right) \\
 &= 4 a^{\frac{7}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (1) 根据对称性 $\int_L x ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_L (x+y+z) ds = 0$

$$4. (1) \rho(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\pi b} |z|$$

$$m = \int_L \rho ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} t \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = 2\pi \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \text{重心 } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$$

$$a = \int_L x \rho ds = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} a t \cos t dt = 0 \quad = \left(\frac{a}{m}, \frac{b}{m}, \frac{c}{m} \right)$$

$$b = \int_L y \rho ds = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} a t \sin t dt = -2a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad = (0, -\frac{a}{\pi}, \frac{4}{3}\pi b)$$

$$c = \int_L z \rho ds = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} b t^2 dt = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2 b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$5. (2) I = \int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds = \frac{2}{3} \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{2}{3} \cdot a^2 \cdot 2\pi a = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$$

对称性

$$8. (1) L: x+y=\pi$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^\pi \sin(\pi-x) dx + \int_0^\pi \sin x d(\pi-x) = 0$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} (2a - a t \cos t) a t \cos t dt - \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos t a \sin t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt - a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= \pi a^2$$

$$(5) L: x=y=z=t$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 -3t^2 dt + \int_0^1 (2t - 3t^2) dt + \int_0^1 (1 - 4t^4) dt$$

$$= -1 + 0 + \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

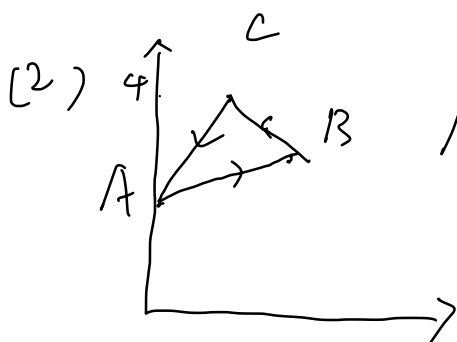
$$(8) L: \begin{cases} x=x \\ y=x^2 \\ z=x \end{cases} \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^1 e^x (x^2 + x) dx + \int_0^1 2x dx + \int_0^1 dx$$

$$= e - 1 + 1 + 1 = e + 1$$

$$9. (1) \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} -(a \cos t + b \sin t) a \sin t dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos t - b \sin t) b \cos t dt$$

$$= ab \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2t dt - (a^2 + b^2) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 0$$



$$(2) \text{原式} = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA}$$

$$= \int_0^2 (\cos x - \frac{1}{2}x + 2) \sin x dx + \int_0^2 \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$- \int_1^2 \cos x - (5-x) \sin x dx + \int_1^2 \cos x dx +$$

$$-\int_0^1 \cos x - (2x+2) \sin x dx - \int_0^1 2 \cos x dx$$

真TM难算，直接用Green公式吧，由于 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$ ，
所以积分是0

(5) 在单位圆上， $|x|+|y|=1$ ，所以原式 = $\oint dx + dy = 0$

(8) 令 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta \end{cases}$ ，并且 $x = \frac{a^2 - z^2}{a}$ ， $z^2 = a^2 - ax$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \oint_L (ax - x^2) dx + \int_0^{2\pi} \left(a^2 - a \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos \theta \right) \right) \frac{a}{2} \cos \theta d\theta + \int_L \left(\frac{a^2 - z^2}{a} \right)^2 dz \\ &= 0 + \frac{a^3}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta) d\theta + 0 \\ &= -\frac{a^3}{4} \pi \end{aligned}$$

大家一定要想明白为啥
这两个积分必定为0，
但是中间的积分不一定为0？

以 $\oint_L (ax - x^2) dx$ 为例，记 $f(x) = ax - x^2$ ，这个积分
等于 $\int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx + \int_\beta^\alpha f(x) dx$ ， α, β 可以自己选取)
= 0 (注意是闭合曲线)
但是对于 $\oint z^2 dy$ 而言， z^2 不一定能写成某个 $f(y)$ ，
所以它不具有另外两个积分那样的性质

10. $\vec{F} = (-y, x)$

(1) $\int_{L_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{L_1} -y dx + x dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2$

(2) $\int_{L_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -a \sin^3 t \cdot a \cdot 3 \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos^3 t \cdot a \cdot 3 \sin^2 t \cos t dt$
 $= 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{4} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{16} \pi a^2$

(3) $\int_{L_3} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -a \sin^4 t \cdot a \cdot 4 \cos^3 t (-\sin t) dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos^4 t \cdot a \cdot 4 \sin^3 t \cos t dt$
 $= 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \cos^3 t dt = 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t (1 - \sin^2 t) d \sin t = \frac{a^2}{3}$