1 计算曲线积分
$$\oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + 2z) ds$$
 其中 L 为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

解:将L用参数方程表示,直接化为定积分为,以z = -(x + y)代入

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$
, $fi(x^2 + y^2 + xy) = \frac{R^2}{2}$ $gi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)^2 + (\frac{x}{2} + y)^2 = \frac{R^2}{2}$, $gi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)^2 + (\frac{x}{2} + y)^2 = \frac{R^2}{2}$, $gi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)^2 + (\frac{x}{2} + y)^2 = \frac{R^2}{2}$, $gi(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x)^2 + (\frac{x}{2} + y)^2 = \frac{R^2}{2}$

L的参数方程为

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R\cos t$$

$$y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}}\cos t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2 + (z')^2} = Rdt$$

$$z = -\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}}\cos t$$

$$\oint_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + 2z)ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R\cos t^{2} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}}\cos t \right)^{2} + 2\left(-\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}}\cos t \right)Rdt = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^{3} + \frac{2}{3}\pi R^{3} + 0 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^{3}$$

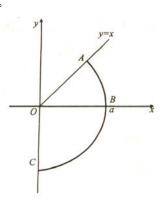
2 计算 $\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$, 其中 L 为 $r=a,\theta=-\frac{\pi}{2},\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}(r,\theta)$ 为极坐标)所围成的整个边界曲线。

解: L是分段光滑曲线, $L = \widehat{OA} + \widehat{OB} + \widehat{OC}$,

又因为曲线 \widehat{OA} 的方程是 $y=x,0 \le x \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$,故 $ds=\sqrt{1+y_x^2}dx=\sqrt{2}dx$,

曲线
$$\widehat{ABC}$$
 的方程是 $r=a, -\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$,故 $ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r_{\theta}^{'2}} d\theta = ad\theta$

曲线 \widehat{CO} 的方程是 $x=0, -a \le y \le 0$,故 $ds=\sqrt{1+x'_y^2}dy=dy$ 。



3 计算
$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$
, 其中 Σ 是 $x = 0, y = 0$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ $(x \ge 0, y \ge 0)$ 所围成的闭曲面。

解法一: 如图所示。积分曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4$

其中
$$\Sigma_1$$
: $x = 0$, $dS = \sqrt{1 + {x'_y}^2 + {y'_z}^2} dydz = dydz$.

$$\Sigma_1$$
在 yOz 平面上的投影 D_{yz} :
$$\begin{cases} y^2 + z^2 = a^2, y \ge 0, \\ x = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Sigma_2$$
: $y = 0$, $dS = \sqrt{1 + {y'_x}^2 + {y'_z}^2} dxdz = dxdz$.

$$\Sigma_2 在 xOz 平面上的投影 D_{xz}: \begin{cases} x^2 + z^2 = a^2, x \ge 0, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\Sigma_3 : z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2},$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + {z'_x}^2 + {z'_y}^2} dxdy = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy.$$

$$\Sigma_3 在 xOy 平面上的投影 D_{xy}: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=a^2, x\geq 0, y\geq 0\\ z=0 \end{cases},$$

$$\Sigma_4: z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2},$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + {z_x'}^2 + {z_y'}^2} dxdy = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^2}} dxdy = \frac{a}{|z|} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy,$$

 Σ_4 在xOy平面上的投影 D_{xy} 与 Σ_4 的投影相同。

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1} + \Sigma_{2} + \Sigma_{3} + \Sigma_{4}} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dy dz + \iint_{D_{xz}} (x^{2} + z^{2}) dx dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} [x^{2} + y^{2} + (a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2})] dy dz \bullet$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} [x^{2} + y^{2} + (a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2})] dy dz \bullet \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} r^{2} \bullet r dr + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} r^{2} \bullet r dr + 2a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} r} dr$$

$$= 2 \bullet \pi \bullet \frac{a^{2}}{4} + \pi \frac{a^{4}}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^{4}.$$

解法二: 此例在 Σ_3 、 Σ_4 上的积分有简便方法,注意到曲面 Σ_3 、 Σ_4 上,被积函数

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
,记号 $\iint_{\Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4} dS$ 恰为曲面 Σ_3 、 Σ_4 的面积,它是球面积的 $\frac{1}{4}$ 。
$$\therefore \bigoplus_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 + a^2 \iint_{\Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 + a^2 \underbrace{-\frac{1}{4}}_{4} \cdot 4\pi a^2 = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^4$$

4 计算
$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2} f(x, y, z) dS$$
, 其中
$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2, & z \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 0, & z < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

解: 锥面
$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
 与上半球面 $z = \sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的交线为

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \\ x^2 + y^2 = \frac{t^2}{2} \end{cases} \quad (\color{black}{t} > 0),$$

由
$$z = \sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 , 得

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dxdy = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-x}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}})^2 + (\frac{-y}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}})^2} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy .$$

设D为xOy平面上得投影区域: $x^2 + y^2 \le \frac{t^2}{2}$,则

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = t^2} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}} r^2 \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 - r^2}} r dr \qquad (\diamondsuit t^2 - r^2 = u)$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{r^2}^{\frac{t^2}{2}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{u}} (t^2 - u) (-\frac{1}{2}) du = \frac{8 - 5\sqrt{2}}{6} \pi t^4.$$

5 求摆线

$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \le t \le \pi)$$

的弧的重心.

解:

$$x'_{t} = a(1 - \cos t), y'_{t} = a \sin t$$

$$ds = \sqrt{2a^{2}(1 - \cos t)}dt = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2}dt$$

$$m = \int_{L} ds = \int_{0}^{\pi} 2a \sin \frac{t}{2}dt = 4a$$

$$\overline{x} = \int_{L} x ds / m = \int_{0}^{\pi} a(t - \sin t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt / 4a$$

$$= 2a^{2} \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin \frac{t}{2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \right] / 4a$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} a^{2} / 4a = \frac{4}{3} a$$

$$\overline{y} = \int_{L} y ds / m = \int_{0}^{\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \cdot 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt / 4a$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} a$$

6 求密度均匀的曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 所割下部分的重心坐标。

解:设 ρ 为曲面的密度,曲面 Σ 的重心为 (x_0,y_0,z_0)

$$x_0 = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} x \rho dS}{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \rho dS} = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} x dS}{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} dS} \qquad y_0 = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} y \rho dS}{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \rho dS} = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} y dS}{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} dS} \qquad z_0 = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} z \rho dS}{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \rho dS} = \frac{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} z dS}{\iint\limits_{\Sigma} dS}$$

曲面 Σ 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 上被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 所割出的部分,其方程为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,它

在 xoy 平面的投影为圆 $x^2+y^2=ax$, z=0, 于是

$$\iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le ax} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \, dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le ax} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi a^2$$

令 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta + \frac{a}{2}, & \text{则由重心坐标公式可得} \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$

$$x_{0} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} x \rho dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} dS} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2\pi a^{2}}} \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ax} x dx dy = \frac{4}{\pi a^{2}} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ax} x dx dy$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi a^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{2}} (\frac{a}{2} + r \cos \theta) r dr = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$y_{0} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} y dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} dS} = \frac{4}{\pi a^{2}} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ax} y dx dy = 0$$

$$z_{0} = \frac{\iint z dS}{\iint \Delta S} = \frac{4}{\pi a^{2}} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ax} z dx dy = \frac{4}{\pi a^{2}} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le ax} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy$$
$$= \frac{4}{\pi a^{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a \cos \theta} r^{2} dr = \frac{8a}{3\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3} \theta d\theta = \frac{16a}{9\pi}$$

故所求重心坐标为 $(\frac{a}{2},0,\frac{16a}{9\pi})$ 。