

三、重积分的应用

/* Applications of Multiple Integrals */

- 一、立体体积
- 二、曲面的面积
- 三、物体的质心
- 四、物体的转动惯量
- 五、物体的引力

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1. 能用重积分解决的实际问题的特点:

- 2. 用重积分解决问题的方法:
 - —— 用微元分析法 (元素法)建立积分式
 - —— 从积分定义出发 建立积分式
- 3. 解题要点:

画出积分域,选择坐标系,确定积分序,

定出积分限,计算要简便.



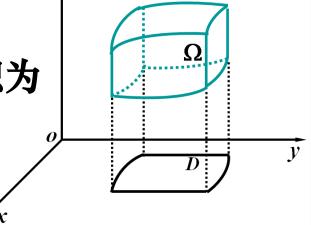
一、立体体积

•曲顶柱体的顶为连续曲面 $z = f(x,y), (x,y) \in D$,则其体积为

$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

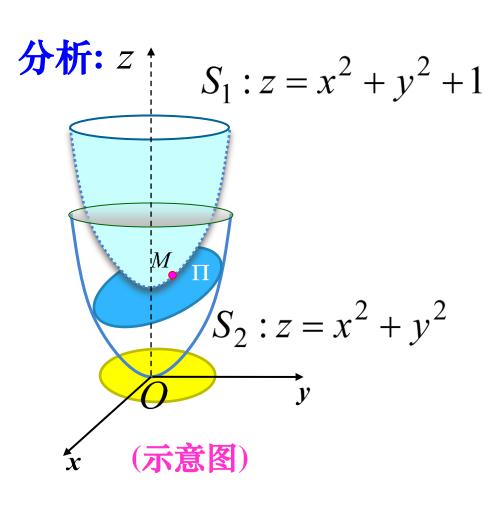
· 占有空间有界域 Ω 的立体的体积为

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y \, \mathbf{d}z$$





例1. 求曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 任一点的切平面与曲面 $S_2: z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积 V.



第一步: 求切平面 Π 方程; 第二步: 求 Π 与 S_2 的交线 在xOy面上的投影, 写出所围区域D;

第三步: 求体积V.

例1. 求曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 任一点的切平面与曲面

 $S_2: z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积 V.

解: 曲面 S_1 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面方程为

$$z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2$$

它与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线在 xOy 面上的投影为 $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = 1$ (记所围域为D)

$$\therefore V = \iint_{D} \left[\left(2x_{0}x + 2y_{0}y + 1 - x_{0}^{2} - y_{0}^{2} \right) - \left(x^{2} + y^{2} \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[1 - \left((x - x_{0})^{2} + (y - y_{0})^{2} \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x_{0} = \rho \cos \theta, \ y - y_{0} = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$= \pi - \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho \, \mathrm{d}\rho \, \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi - \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 \, \mathrm{d}\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



例2. 求半径为a 的球面与半顶角为 α 的 内接锥面所围成的立体的(中部)体积.

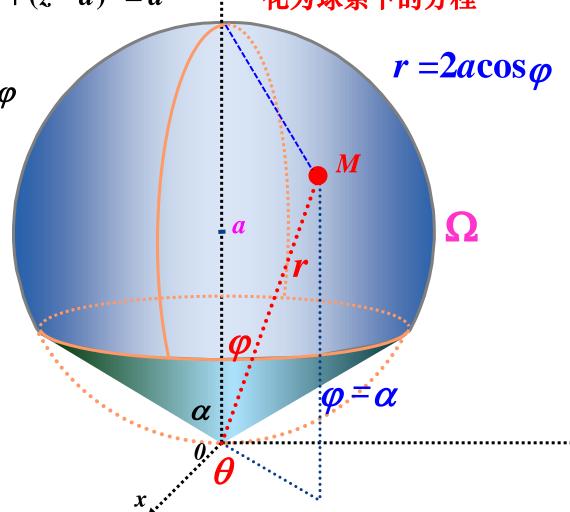
 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-a)^2 = a^2$ 化为球系下的方程

 $\forall M \in \Omega$

 $V: 0 \le r \le 2a \cos \varphi$

$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$0 \le \varphi \le \alpha$$



y

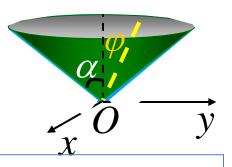
例2. 求半径为a 的球面与半顶角为 α 的

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内接锥面所围成的立体的(中部)体积.

解: 在球坐标系下空间立体所占区域为

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2a \cos \varphi \\ 0 \le \varphi \le \alpha \\ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$



则立体体积为

 $dv = r^2 \sin \varphi d\theta d\varphi dr$

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y \, \mathbf{d}z = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\alpha} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{2a\cos\varphi} r^{2} \, dr$$
$$= \frac{16\pi a^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{\alpha} \cos^{3}\varphi \sin\varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^{3}}{3} (1 - \cos^{4}\alpha)$$

思考: 所围立体的(侧部)体积怎么求?



二、曲面的面积

设曲面为 $\Sigma: z = f(x,y), (x,y) \in D$, 偏导连续,则面积 A 可看成曲面上各点

M(x,y,z) 处小切平面的面积 dA 无限

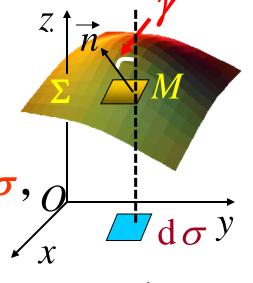
积累(拼接)而成.设它在D上的投影为 $d\sigma$,

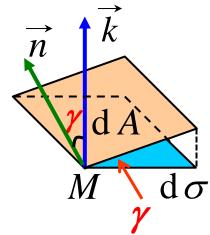
则
$$dA = \frac{1}{\cos \gamma} \cdot d\sigma$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)}}$$

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} d\sigma$$

(称为面积元素)





故有曲面面积公式

$$A = \iint_{\Sigma} dA = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2}(x, y) + f_{y}^{2}(x, y)} d\sigma$$

即

$$A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} \, dx \, dy$$

〇若曲面方程为 $x = g(y,z), (y,z) \in D_{yz}$, 则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2} \, dy \, dz$$

②若曲面方程为 $y = h(z, x), (z, x) \in D_{zx}$,则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})^2 + (\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})^2} \, dz \, dx$$

〇若曲面方程为隐式 F(x,y,z)=0,且 $F_z\neq 0$,则

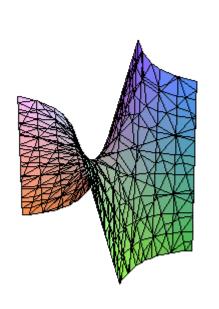
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}, \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$

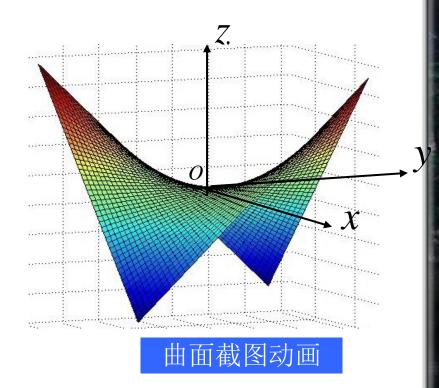
$$\therefore A = \iint_{\mathbf{D}_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{\mathbf{F}_x^2 + \mathbf{F}_y^2 + \mathbf{F}_z^2}}{|\mathbf{F}_z|} dx dy$$



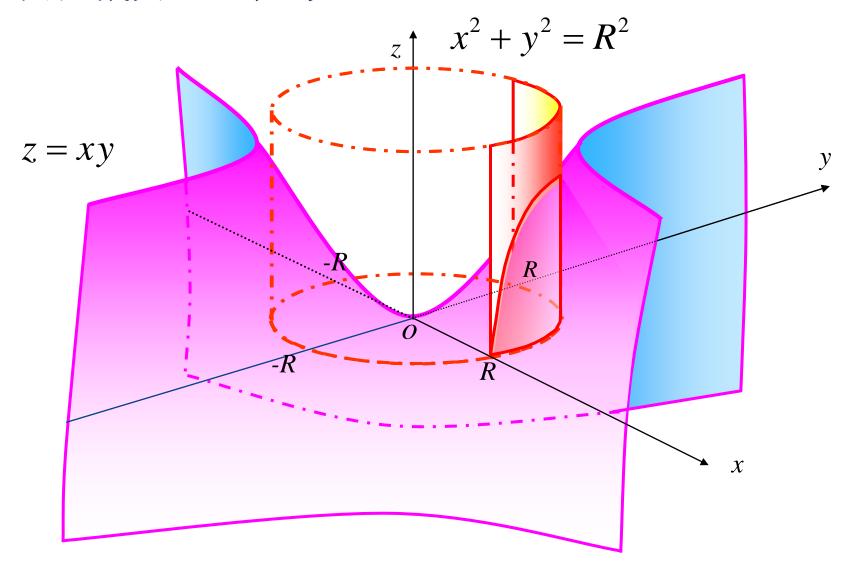


例3. 计算双曲抛物面 z = xy被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所截 出的面积 A.





曲面截图——动画



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例3. 计算双曲抛物面 z = xy 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所截出的面积 A.

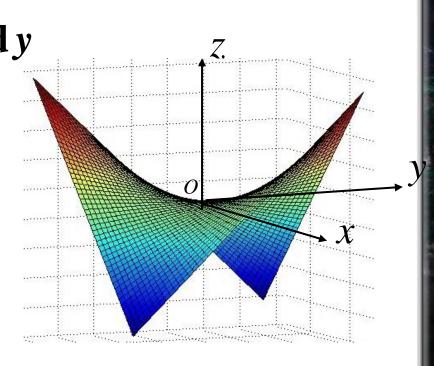
解: 曲面在xOy 面上投影为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$, 则

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + y^{2} + x^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{1 + \rho^{2}} \, \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi [(1 + R^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)]$$



曲面截图动画



例4. 计算半径为 a 的球的表面积.

解法1 利用球面坐标方程.

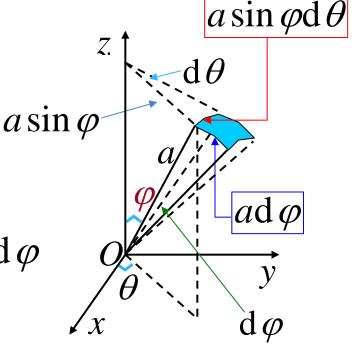
设球面方程为 r=a球面面积元素为

$$dA = a^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

$$\therefore A = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi$$
$$= 4\pi a^2$$



提示: 会出现反常二重积分.



例4. 计算半径为 a 的球的表面积.

解法2 球面的面积A为上半球面面积的两倍.

球心在原点的上半球面的方程为 $z=\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$,而

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} \, dx dy$$
 反常积分

$$=2 \int_{x^2+y^2 \le R^2} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = 2R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}}$$

$$=-4\pi R\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}\Big|_0^R=4\pi R^2.$$



三、物体的质心

★设空间有n个质点,分别位于 (x_k, y_k, z_k) ,其质量分别为 m_k $(k=1,2,\dots,n)$,由力学知,该质点系的质心坐标

为
$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k}$$
, $\overline{y} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k}$, $\overline{z} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k}$

★设物体占有空间域 Ω , 有连续密度函数 $\rho(x,y,z)$,则 采用 "分割, 近似, 求和, 取极限" 可导出其质心公式,即



将 Ω 分成 n 小块,在第 k 块上任取一点 (ξ_k, η_k, ζ_k) , 将 k 块看作质量集中于点 (ξ_k, η_k, ζ_k) 的质点,此质点系的质心坐标就近似该物体的质心坐标. 例如,

$$\overline{x} pprox rac{\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k
ho\left(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k
ight) \Delta v_k}{\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^n
ho\left(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k
ight) \Delta v_k}$$

 $\overline{x} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} m_k}$

令各小区域的最大直径 $\lambda \to 0$, 即得

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}$$

同理可得
$$\overline{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}$$

$$\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}$$

当 $\rho(x,y,z)$ ≡ 常数时,则得形心坐标:

$$\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \, dx \, dy \, dz}{V}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx \, dy \, dz}{V},$$

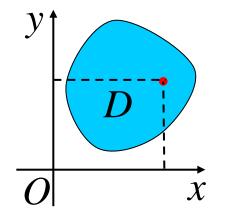
$$\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{V}. \quad (V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz \, \beta\Omega \, \text{的体积})$$



★若物体为占有xOy 面上区域D 的平面薄片,其面密度为 $\mu(x,y)$,则它的质心坐标为

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_{D} x\mu(x,y) dxdy}{\iint_{D} \mu(x,y) dxdy} = \frac{M_{y}}{M}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\iint_{D} y\mu(x,y) dxdy}{\iint_{D} \mu(x,y) dxdy} = \frac{M_{x}}{M}$$



$$dM_x = y\mu(x,y)d\sigma$$

$$dM_y = x\mu(x,y)d\sigma$$

M_x — 对 x 轴的 静矩

M_y — 对y 轴的 静矩

静矩特点1:

与区域D及坐标轴有 关,可正可负可为0;



★若物体为占有xOy 面上区域D 的平面薄片,其面密度为 $\mu(x,y)$,则它的质心坐标为

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_{D} x\mu(x,y) dxdy}{\iint_{D} \mu(x,y) dxdy} = \frac{M_{y}}{M}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\iint_{D} y\mu(x,y) dxdy}{\iint_{D} \mu(x,y) dxdy} = \frac{M_{x}}{M}$$

 μ = 常数时, 得D 的形心坐标:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \, dx \, dy}{A}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{A}$$

M_x — 对 x 轴的 静矩

M_y — 对y 轴的 静矩

静矩特点2:

若坐标轴穿过图形 D的形心,则静矩 必为0,反之亦然.

(A 为D 的面积)



例5. 求位于两圆 $\rho = 2\sin\theta$ 和 $\rho = 4\sin\theta$ 之间均匀薄片

的质心.

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \iint_D \rho^2 \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\rho \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

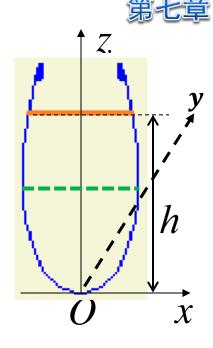
$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta \, d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} \rho^2 \, d\rho = \frac{56}{9\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7}{3}$$

例6. 一个炼钢炉为旋转体形, 剖面壁线的方程为 $9x^2 = z(3-z)^2$, $0 \le z < 3$, 若炉内储有高为 h 的均质钢液, 不计炉体的自重, 求它的质心.

解: 利用对称性可知质心在 z 轴上, 故

$$\frac{\overline{x}}{x} = \overline{y} = 0, \overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{V}$$



采用柱面坐标,则炉壁方程为 $9\rho^2 = z(3-z)^2$,因此

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y \, \mathbf{d}z = \int_0^h dz \iint_{D_z} dx \, dy = \int_0^h \frac{\pi}{9} z (3-z)^2 dz$$

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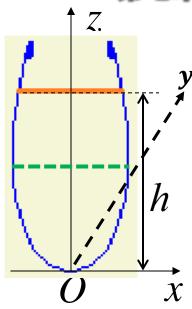
$$V = \frac{\pi}{9}h^{3}(\frac{9}{2} - 2h + \frac{1}{4}h^{2})$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{h} z \, dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{h} \frac{\pi}{9} z^{2} (3 - z)^{2} \, dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9}h^{3}(3 - \frac{3}{2}h + \frac{1}{5}h^{2})$$

$$\therefore \quad \overline{z} = h \frac{60 - 30h + 4h^{2}}{90 - 40h + 5h^{2}}$$



四、物体的转动惯量

质点的转动惯量: $I=mr^2$

因质点系的转动惯量等于各质点的转动惯量之和,故 连续体的转动惯量可用积分计算.

设物体占有空间区域 Ω , 有连续分布的密度函数

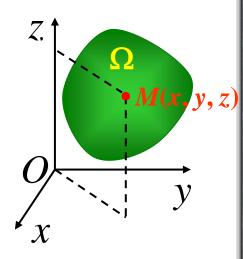
 $\rho(x,y,z)$. 该物体位于(x,y,z)处的微元

对z轴的转动惯量为

$$\mathbf{d}I_z = (x^2 + y^2)\rho(x, y, z)\mathbf{d}v$$

因此物体对 z 轴 的转动惯量:

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$



类似可得:

对x轴的转动惯量

$$I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

对y轴的转动惯量

$$I_{y} = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + z^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) dxdydz$$

对原点的转动惯量

$$I_O = \iiint_O (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$



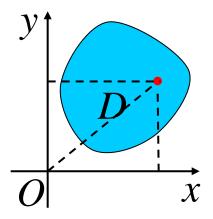


如果物体是平面薄片, 面密度为 $\mu(x,y)$, $(x,y) \in D$ 则转动惯量的表达式是二重积分.

$$I_x = \iint_D \mathbf{y^2} \mu(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$I_{y} = \iint_{D} \mathbf{x}^{2} \mu(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$I_O = \iint_D (\mathbf{x^2 + y^2}) \ \mu(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$





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例7. 求半径为 a 的均匀半圆薄片对其直径

的转动惯量.

解: 建立坐标系如图, $D: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \\ y \ge 0 \end{cases}$

$$-a$$
 O a x

$$\therefore I_x = \iint_D y^2 \mu \, \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y = \mu \iint_D \rho^3 \sin^2 \theta \, \mathrm{d} \rho \, \mathrm{d} \theta$$

$$= \mu \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 \, d\rho = \frac{1}{4} \mu a^4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$+ \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{$$

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \mu(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$



例8. 求密度为 ρ 的均匀球体对于过球心的一条轴l 的转动惯量.

解: 取球心为原点,z 轴为l 轴,设球所占域为 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$,则

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho \, dx dy dz \quad (用球坐标)^{X}$$
$$= \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \, dr$$
$$= \frac{2}{5} \pi \rho a^5 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{5} a^2 M$$

 $r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr d\varphi \, d\theta$

球体的质量

$$M = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 \rho$$

五、物体的引力

$$F = G \frac{mM}{r^2}$$
, $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$

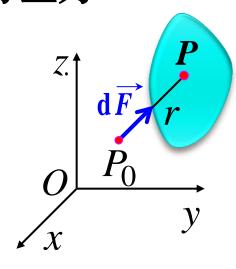
设物体占有空间区域 Ω , 其密度函数 $\rho(x,y,z)$ 连续,物体对位于点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 处的单位质量质点的引力为 $\vec{F} = (F_x,F_y,F_z)$,引力元素在三坐标轴上分量为

$$\mathbf{d}F_{x} = G \frac{\rho(x, y, z)(x - x_{0})}{r^{3}} \mathbf{d}v$$

$$\mathbf{d}F_{y} = G \frac{\rho(x, y, z)(y - y_{0})}{r^{3}} \mathbf{d}v$$

$$\mathbf{d}F_{z} = G \frac{\rho(x, y, z)(z - z_{0})}{r^{3}} \mathbf{d}v$$

其中
$$r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$$



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因此引力分量为

$$F_{x} = G \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\rho(x, y, z)(x - x_{0})}{r^{3}} dv$$

$$F_{y} = G \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\rho(x, y, z)(y - y_{0})}{r^{3}} dv$$

$$F_{z} = G \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\rho(x, y, z)(z - z_{0})}{r^{3}} dv$$

其中
$$r = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}$$

若求 xOy 面上的平面薄片D,对点 P_0 处的单位质量质点的引力分量,则上式改为D上的二重积分,密度函数改为 $\mu(x,y)$ 即可.



若求 xOy 面上的平面薄片D,对点 P_0 处的单位质量质点的引力分量,则上式改为D上的二重积分,密度函数改为 $\mu(x,y)$ 即可.

•
$$P_0(x_0, y_0)$$

$$F_x = G \iint_D \frac{\mu(x, y)(x - x_0)}{\rho^3} d\sigma,$$

$$F_y = G \iint_D \frac{\mu(x, y)(y - y_0)}{\rho^3} d\sigma$$

$$(\rho = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2})$$

若求 xOy 面上的平面薄片D,对点 P_0 处的单位质量质点的引力分量,则上式改为D上的二重积分,密度函数改为 $\mu(x,y)$ 即可.

$$P_{0}(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) \qquad F_{x} = G \iint_{D} \frac{\mu(x, y)(x - x_{0})}{\rho^{3}} d\sigma,$$

$$P(x, y, 0) \in D \qquad F_{y} = G \iint_{D} \frac{\mu(x, y)(y - y_{0})}{\rho^{3}} d\sigma$$

$$F_{z} = G \iint_{D} \frac{\mu(x, y)(0 - z_{0})}{\rho^{3}} d\sigma$$

$$(\rho = \sqrt{(x - x_{0})^{2} + (y - y_{0})^{2} + z_{0}^{2}})$$

例9. 设面密度为µ, 半径为R的圆形薄片

$$z = 0$$
, 求它对位于点 $M_0(0,0,a)$ $(a > 0)$

处的单位质量质点的引力.

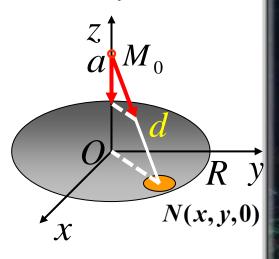
解: 由对称性知引力 $\overrightarrow{F} = (0, 0, F_{\tau})$

$$F_z = \iint_D \frac{G \mu(0-a)}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\sigma$$

$$=-Ga\mu\iint_{D}\frac{d\sigma}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+a^{2})^{3/2}}=-Ga\mu\int_{0}^{3}d\theta\int_{0}^{3}\frac{\rho d\rho}{(\rho^{2}+a^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$= 2\pi G a \mu \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{a} \right) F_z = G \iint_D \frac{\mu(x, y)(0 - z_0)}{\rho^3} d\sigma$$

$$F_z = G \iint_D \frac{\mu(x,y)(0-z_0)}{\rho^3} d\sigma$$



 $x^2 + y^2 \le R^2.$

例10. 求半径为R的均匀球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$ 对位于

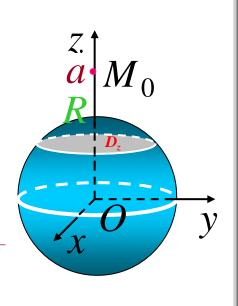
点 $M_0(0,0,a)$ (a > R)的单位质量质点的引力.

解: 利用对称性知引力分量 $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_{z} = \iiint_{\Omega} G\rho \frac{z - a}{\left[x^{2} + y^{2} + (z - a)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} dv$$

$$= G\rho \int_{-R}^{R} (z - a) dz \iint_{D_{z}} \frac{dx dy}{\left[x^{2} + y^{2} + (z - a)^{2}\right]^{3/2}}$$

$$= G\rho \int_{-R}^{R} (z-a) dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2}-z^{2}}} \frac{\rho d\rho}{[\rho^{2}+(z-a)^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



$$F_z = \dots = G\rho \int_{-R}^{R} (z-a) dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} \frac{\rho d\rho}{[\rho^2 + (z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= 2\pi G \rho \int_{-R}^{R} (z-a) \left(\frac{1}{a-z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2az + a^2}} \right) dz$$

$$= 2\pi G \rho \left(-2R - \frac{1}{a} \int_{-R}^{R} (z - a) \, d\sqrt{R^2 - 2az + a^2} \right)$$

$$=-G\frac{M}{a^2}$$

$$M = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \rho$$
 为球的质量

