

曲线积分与曲面积分(7)

高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \oiint_{\Sigma} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{对坐标} \\ \text{对面积} \\ \text{三重积分} \end{array} \right.$$

例1. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分

$\oiint_{\Sigma} (x-y) dxdy + (y-z) x dydz$, 其中 Σ 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 及平面 $z=0, z=3$ 所围成的空间闭区域 Ω 的整个边界曲面的外侧.

解: 令 $P=(y-z)x, Q=0, R=x-y$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = y-z, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

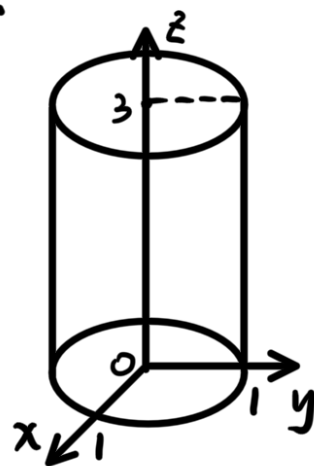
$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} (y-z) dxdydz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^3 (\rho \sin\theta - z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (3\rho^2 \sin\theta - \frac{9}{2}\rho) d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin\theta - \frac{9}{4} \right) d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2}\pi$$



例2. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为}$$

锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 介于平面 $z=0$ 及平面 $z=h$ ($h>0$) 之间的部分的下侧.

解: 设 Σ_1 为 $z=h$ ($x^2+y^2 \leq h^2$) 的上侧

$$\therefore \oint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$\text{其中 } P = x^2, Q = y^2, R = z^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 2y, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{上式} &= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dV \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^h (x+y+z) dz \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^h z dz \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} [h^2 - (x^2+y^2)] dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h (h^2 \rho - \rho^3) d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{h^4}{4} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi h^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又: } \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_1} z^2 dS$$

$$= h^2 \times h^2 \pi$$

$$= \pi h$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2}\pi h^4 - \pi h^4 = -\frac{1}{2}\pi h^4$$