

1. 设  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 求  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r)|_{(1,-2,2)}$ .

$$\text{解: } \operatorname{grad} r = \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r)$$

$$= \frac{y^2+z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2+z^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{x^2+y^2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} r)|_{(1,-2,2)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+2+4}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分  
第八节 综合例题

2. 设椭圆  $L: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ , 其周长为  $a$ , 求  $\oint_L (2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 + 5x + 1) dl$ .

解: 设  $x = 2\cos\theta$ ,  $y = \sqrt{3}\sin\theta$ .

$$\oint_L (2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 + 5x + 1) dl = \int_0^{2\pi} (4\sqrt{3}\cos\theta\sin\theta + 12 + 10\cos^2\theta + 1) d\theta.$$

$$= \oint_L 13 dl + \int_0^{2\pi} (4\sqrt{3}\cos\theta\sin\theta + 10\cos^2\theta) d\theta.$$

$$= 13a + 0 = 13a$$

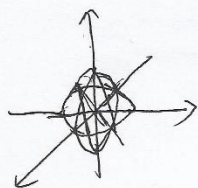
3. 计算  $\int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} dl$ , 其中  $L$  为  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  与  $y = x$  的交线.

如图, 交线为一个半径为  $a$  的圆,  $\therefore y = x$

$$\therefore \int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} dl = \int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} dl$$

$$= a \cdot \int_L dl = a \cdot 2\pi a$$

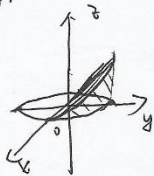
$$= 2\pi a^2.$$



第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分  
第八节 综合例题

4. 求柱面  $\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  位于  $xOy$  面上方和平面  $z=y$  下方那部分的侧面积.

解:



取12.

$$A = \int_L z \, dl = \int_L y \, dl$$

$$\therefore \text{取 } x = \sqrt{5} \cos \theta, y = 3 \sin \theta, (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$A = \int_0^\pi 3 \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{5 \sin^2 \theta + 9 \cos^2 \theta} \, d\theta$$

$$= -3 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{5 + 4 \cos^2 \theta} \, d \cos \theta$$

$$\text{令 } u = \cos \theta$$

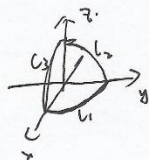
$$A = -3 \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{5 + 4u^2} \, du$$

$$= 6 \int_0^1 \sqrt{5 + 4u^2} \, du$$

$$= 6 \left[ \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} + u^2} + \frac{5}{8} \ln(u + \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} + u^2}) \right]_0^1$$

$$= 9 + \frac{15}{4} \ln 5$$

5. 设  $L$  是曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  在第一卦限部分的边界曲线, 求  $L$  的形心.



解: 由对称性知,  $L$  的形心  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  中

宜满足  $x_0 = y_0 = z_0$

故讨论  $x_0$ , 设其质量为  $M$ .

$$x_0 = \frac{\int_L x \, dl}{M}$$

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 3 \cdot \mu = \frac{3}{2} \pi a \mu$$

$$\int_L x \, dl = \int_{L_1} x \, dl + \int_{L_2} x \, dl + \int_{L_3} x \, dl$$

$$= 2 \int_{L_1} x \, dl$$

$$\text{令 } x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \int_L x \, dl = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{a^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)} \, d\theta$$

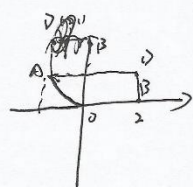
$$= 2a^2$$

$$\therefore x_0 = \frac{2a^2}{\frac{3}{2}\pi a \mu} = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$$

$$\therefore (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left( \frac{4a}{3\pi}, \frac{4a}{3\pi}, \frac{4a}{3\pi} \right)$$



6. 计算  $\int_L (12xy + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为由点  $A(-1,1)$  沿曲线  $y = x^2$  到  $O(0,0)$ , 再沿直线  $y = 0$  到点  $B(2,0)$  的路径.



取  $D(2,1)$ , 连接  $A, D, B$

$$\therefore I = \int_{A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B} (12xy + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy$$

$$- \int_{B \rightarrow D \rightarrow A} (12xy + e^y) dx - (\cos y - xe^y) dy$$

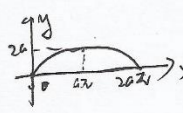
$$= \iint_D -12x^2 dx dy + \int_0^1 (\cos y - 2e^y) dy - \int_2^{-1} (12x + e) dx$$

$$= -\int_{-1}^0 12xe^x \int_{x^2}^1 dy - \int_0^2 12x dx \int_0^1 dy + 5e - 1 + 2 - 2e + 18 + 3e$$

$$= e - 1 + 5e - 1$$

7. 计算  $\int_L (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - my) dy$ , 其中  $L$  是摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  从  $t = 0$  到  $t = \pi$  一段 ( $m$  是任意常数).

解  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$   
 $\therefore$  该曲线积分与路径无关



$$\therefore \int_L (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - my) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2a\pi} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - my) dy.$$

而  $L$  为从  $(0,0)$  到  $(2a\pi, 0)$  再到  $(0, 2a)$

$$= \int_0^{2a\pi} -m dx + \int_0^{2a} (e^{2a} \cos y - my) dy$$

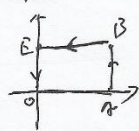
$$= -ma\pi + e^{2a} \sin 2a - \frac{m}{2} \cdot 4a^2$$

$$= e^{2a} \sin 2a - 2ma^2 - ma\pi.$$

8. 计算  $\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_L (e^{y^2-x^2} \cos 2xy - 2y) dx + e^{y^2-x^2} \sin 2xy dy$ , 其中  $L$  是依次连接点  $A(a, 0)$ ,  $B\left(a, \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a}\right)$ ,

$E\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a}\right)$ ,  $O(0, 0)$  的折线段.

解



连接  $AO$  为  $U$

$$\therefore \oint_{L \cup U} X dx + Y dy = \oint_L (X dx + Y dy) + \oint_U (X dx + Y dy)$$

$$= \iint_{D_{L \cup U}} \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{L \cup U}} (2xy \cdot e^{y^2-x^2} \cos 2xy + 2y \cdot e^{y^2-x^2} \sin 2xy) - (e^{y^2-x^2} \cos 2xy \cdot 2x - e^{y^2-x^2} \sin 2xy \cdot 2y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{L \cup U}} 2xy dx dy = 2 \cdot \iint_{D_{L \cup U}} xy dx dy = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{a} = \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$U: y=0$

$$\int_U X dx + Y dy = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{\pi}{a} - \int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{a} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\text{下证 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$T^2 = \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \right] = \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$(0 \leq x \leq +\infty, 0 \leq y \leq +\infty)$

$$\therefore T^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p^2} dp = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left[ -\frac{e^{-p^2}}{2} \right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (0+1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$



9. 设  $L$  为不自交的光滑闭曲线, 求  $\oint_L \text{grad}[\sin(x+y)] \cdot d\mathbf{l}$ , 其中  $d\mathbf{l} = i dx + j dy + k dz$ .

解: ~~原式~~  $\frac{\partial \sin(x+y)}{\partial x} = \cos(x+y)$

$$\frac{\partial \sin(x+y)}{\partial y} = \cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sin(x+y)}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\therefore \oint_L \text{grad}(\sin(x+y)) \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \cos(x+y) \cdot [dx + dy]$$

$$\text{原式} = \oint_L \cos(x+y) dx + \cos(x+y) dy$$

$$= \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial \cos(x+y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \cos(x+y)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$

10. 计算  $I = \oint_L (x \cos(n, i) + y \cos(n, j)) dl$ , 其中  $L$  为  $xOy$  面上简单闭曲线,  $n$  为  $L$  的外法线方向.

解: 由题知  $dl \cdot \cos(n, i) = dx$   
 $dl \cdot \cos(n, j) = dy$

$$\therefore I = \oint_L x dy - y dx = \iint_D (1+1) dx dy = 2 \iint_D dx dy$$

$$= 2S. \quad S \text{ 为 } L \text{ 所围成的面积}$$

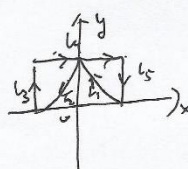
11. 设  $I = \int_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2+y^2}$ , 证明在任何不包含原点的单连通区域内此曲线积分与路径

无关, 并当  $L$  为星形线  $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$  上从  $t=0$  到  $t=\pi$  的一段时, 计算曲线积分的值.

解:  $I = \int_C x dx + y dy$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 x^2 - 2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$

$\therefore$  在不包含原点的单连通区域, 曲线积分与路径无关.



如图  $\oint_{l_1+l_2+l_3+l_4} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{l_1+l_2+l_3+l_4} &= \int_0^a \frac{y-a}{y^2+a^2} dy + \int_a^0 \frac{y+a}{x^2+y^2} dy \\ &+ \int_0^{-a} \frac{x-a}{x^2+y^2} dx + \int_{-a}^0 \frac{y+a}{x^2+y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{y}{y^2+a^2} dy + \int_a^0 \frac{y}{y^2+a^2} dy - 2 \int_0^a \frac{a}{y^2+a^2} dy - \int_a^0 \frac{a}{x^2+a^2} dx \\ &- \int_{-a}^0 \frac{a}{x^2+a^2} dx = -2 \int_0^a \frac{a}{y^2+a^2} dy - 2 \int_0^a \frac{a}{x^2+a^2} dx \\ &= -4 \int_0^a \frac{a}{x^2+a^2} dx = -4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt \left( \frac{x}{a} = t \right) \\ &= -4 \arctan \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) \Big|_0^a = -4 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \int_{l_1+l_2} = - \int_{l_3+l_4} = \pi$

$\therefore \int_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \pi$ , 此

星形线  $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t, t$  从  $0$  到  $\pi$ .

12. 已知函数  $f(x)$  具有连续导数,  $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 并且在右半平面  $x > 0$  内曲线积分

$\int_L \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} f(x)\right) y dx - f(x) dy$  与路径无关, 求  $f(x)$ .

解: 由曲线积分与路径无关可得

$$-f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x} f(x)$$

$$f'(x) + \frac{1}{x} f(x) = -1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ C + \int -1 \cdot e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[ C + (-1) \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[ C - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\because f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \therefore C = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{2}$$

13. 已知  $f(0)=1$ ,  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{e}$ ,  $f(x)$  有二阶连续导数, 试确定  $f(x)$ , 使曲线积分

$\int_L [f'(x) + 6f(x)]y dx + f'(x) dy$  与路径无关.

解: 由路径无关条件得

$$f''(x) = f'(x) + 6f(x)$$

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 0$$

特征方程  $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = 0$

$$(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \text{ 或 } \lambda = -2$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \cancel{C_1 e^{-3x}} + C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\therefore f(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = C_1 \cdot e^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \cdot e^{-1} = e^{-1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-2x}$$



14. 确定  $\lambda$  的值, 使曲线积分  $I = \int_L (x^4 + 4xy^4)dx + (6x^{2-\lambda}y^2 - 5y^4)dy$  与路径无关, 并当  $L$  的起点与终点分别为  $(0,0), (1,2)$  时计算此积分的值.

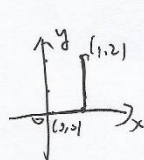
解: 由路径无关条件得

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 6y^2 \cdot (\lambda-1) \cdot x^{\lambda-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 4x \cdot \lambda \cdot y^{\lambda-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda-1=2 \\ \lambda-2=1 \\ 6(\lambda-1)=4\lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda=3$$

$$\therefore \lambda=3$$



$$I = \int_L (x^4 + 4xy^4)dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy$$

$$L_1: \begin{cases} y=0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}, \quad L_2: \begin{cases} x=1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 x^4 dx + \int_0^2 (6y^2 - 5y^4) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} + (2y^3 - y^5) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{5} - 16 = -\frac{79}{5}$$

15. 求  $n$  的值, 使  $\frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{(x^2+y^2)^n}$  为某函数  $u(x,y)$  的全微分, 并求  $u(x,y)$ .

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{(x^2+y^2)^n - (x+y) \cdot n \cdot (x^2+y^2)^{n-1} \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^{2n}}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{-(x^2+y^2)^n - (x+y) \cdot n \cdot (x^2+y^2)^{n-1} \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^{2n}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$

$$2(x^2+y^2)^n - 2(x^2+y^2) \cdot n \cdot (x^2+y^2)^{n-1} = 0$$

$$= 2(x^2+y^2)^n \cdot (1-n) = 0$$

$$\therefore n=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u(x,y) &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_0^y \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy + C \\ &= \ln x + \left( \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) \right) \Big|_0^y + C \\ &= \ln x + \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) - \frac{1}{2} \ln x^2 + C \\ &= \arctan \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

16. 设函数  $f(x)$  可导, 满足  $(xe^x + f(x))ydx + f(x)dy = du(x, y)$ , 且  $f(0) = 0$ , 求  $f(x)$  及

$u(x, y)$ .

解

由题知

$$f'(x) = f(x) + xe^x$$

$$f'(x) - f(x) = xe^x$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int 1 dx} \left[ C + \int xe^x \cdot e^{-\int 1 dx} dx \right]$$

$$= e^x \left[ C + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\because f(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot e^x$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot e^x \cdot dy + C$$

$$= 0 + \frac{x^2}{2} e^x \cdot y + C$$

$$= \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot e^x \cdot y + C.$$

17. 设沿  $xOy$  面上任意简单闭曲线  $L$ , 都有曲线积分  $\oint_L (3xy^2 - y^\alpha) dx + (3x^\beta y - 3xy^2) dy = 0$ ,

求  $\alpha, \beta$  的值及微分方程  $(3xy^2 - y^\alpha) dx - (3x^\beta y - 3xy^2) dy = 0$  的通解.

解: 由曲线积分路径无关条件知

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 3y \cdot \beta \cdot x^{\beta-1} - 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 6xy - \alpha \cdot y^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \text{ 知 } \begin{cases} 3\beta = 6 \\ \beta - 1 = 1 \\ \alpha - 1 = 2 \\ \alpha > 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = 3 \\ \beta = 2 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore u(x, y)$  为其中常数项为零的特解

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y 3x^2 y - 3xy^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 - x y^3$$

$\therefore$  通解为  $\frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 - x y^3 = C$ ,  $C$  为常数.

18. 设  $L$  是圆周  $(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 = 1$  的逆时针方向,  $f(x)$  是恒为正的连续函数, 证明

$$\oint_L x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx \geq 2\pi.$$

解: 由格林公式

$$\oint_L x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx = \iint_D \left( f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy$$

由图知  $L$  关于  $y=x$  对称.

$$\therefore \iint_D \left( f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy = \iint_D \left( f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy$$

$\because f(x) > 0$  且连续

由均值定理得

$$f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2.$$

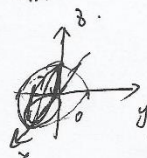
$$\therefore \iint_D \left( f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy \geq \iint_D 2 dx dy = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore \oint_L x f(y) dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx \geq 2\pi.$$



19. 计算  $I = \oint_L \frac{y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , 其中  $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \end{cases}, a > 0, z \geq 0$ , 从  $z$  轴正向往下看,  $L$  的方向为顺时针方向.

解:



$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L \frac{y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \oint_L y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{y^2}{2} & \frac{z^2}{2} & \frac{x^2}{2} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a^2} \iint_S (2z dydz + x dzdx + y dxdy)$$

由  $L$  在  $xy$  和  $xz$  两平面内投影均为一条线  
 $y$  和  $x$  在  $L$  的  $xy$  和  $xz$  两平面内投影均为一条线

$$\therefore \iint_S x dzdx + y dxdy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \iint_S 2z dydz = \frac{1}{4a^2} \int_0^{2a} \int_0^{2a} 2 \cos \theta \cdot \rho^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{4a^2} \cdot 2 \times 2 \cdot \int_0^{2a} \frac{8}{3} \rho^3 \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4a^2} \times 8a^3 \times \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} a. \end{aligned}$$

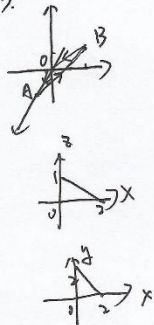
20. 利用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分.

(1)  $\oint_L A \cdot dl$ , 其中  $A = -3y^2 i + 4z j + 6x k$ ,  $L$  为以  $O(0,0,0), A(2,0,0), B(0,2,1)$  为顶点的三角

形边界, 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  的方向为逆时针方向;

(2)  $\oint_L 2y dx - z dy - x dz$ , 其中  $L$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$  与平面  $x+z=R$  的交线, 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  的方向为逆时针方向.

解: (1).



$$\oint_L A \cdot dl = \oint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -3y^2 & 4z & 6x \end{vmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  在  $xy$  平面内投影为一条直线

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{上式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} 6 dz dx + \iint_{\Sigma} 6y dx dy \\ &= 6 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} 6y dy \\ &= 6 + \int_0^2 3(x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = 6 + 8 = 14 \end{aligned}$$

(2).



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L 2y dx - z dy - x dz &= \oint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & -z & -x \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & -z & -x \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore L$  在  $xy$  平面上的投影为圆  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$

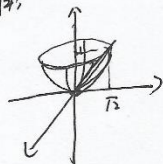
$$\therefore \oint_L = - \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy, \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{R}{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{R}{2} \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

代入得  $\rho = R$

$$\therefore \oint_L = - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \cdot \iint_{\Sigma} \rho^2 d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho = - \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

21. 求曲面  $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$  ( $0 \leq z \leq 1$ ) 的质量, 其上每一点的面密度等于该点到面  $xOy$  的距离.

解:



$$M = \iint \mu ds, \mu = z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y$$

$$\therefore M = \iint_D z \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^3 \sqrt{1+\rho^2} d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 u \cdot \sqrt{1+u} du, \text{ 令 } \rho^2 = u.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^3 (t^2-1) 2t^2 dt, \text{ 令 } \sqrt{1+u} = t$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^3 2t^4 - 2t^2 dt$$

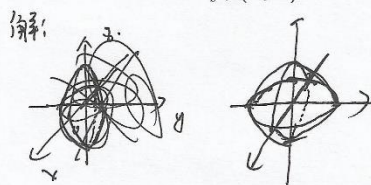
$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times \left( \frac{2}{5} t^5 \Big|_1^3 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 \Big|_1^3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times \left( \frac{2 \times 73(27-15)}{15} + \frac{2 \times 2}{15} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{15} (673 + 1)$$

22. 设  $S$  为椭圆面  $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + z^2 = 1$  的上半部分, 点  $P(x, y, z) \in S$ ,  $\pi$  为  $S$  在点  $P$  处的切平面,

$\rho$  为原点到平面  $\pi$  的距离, 求  $\iint_S \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS$ .



$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + z^2 - 1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore F'_x = x, F'_y = y, F'_z = 2z.$$

$\therefore$  过  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的切平面方程为

$$x_0(x - x_0) + y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_0 x + y_0 y + 2z_0 z = 2.$$

$$\therefore \rho(x, y, z) = \frac{|2|}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 4z_0^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{x}{2z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = -\frac{y}{2z}$$

$$\therefore dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2}}{2z}$$

$$\therefore \iint_S \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2) dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dxdy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \cdot \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy - \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= 2\pi - \frac{1}{4} \times 2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = \frac{3}{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

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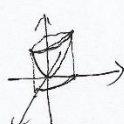
23. 计算  $\oiint_S (xz \cos \alpha + x^2 y \cos \beta + y^2 z \cos \gamma) dS$ , 其中  $S$  为  $z = x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 = 1$  与三坐标面在第一卦限所围立体的边界曲面,  $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$  为  $S$  的外法线向量.

解: 由题

$$\oiint_S (xz \cos \alpha + x^2 y \cos \beta + y^2 z \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= \oiint_S xz dy dz + x^2 y dz dx + y^2 z dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_V (z + x^2 y^2) dV$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} (z + \rho^2) dz$$

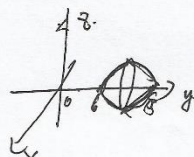
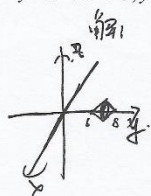
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \rho \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho^4 + \rho^4 \right) d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} \rho^5 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$



24. 设  $f(u)$  有连续导数, 计算  $I = \iint_S \frac{1}{y} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dy dz + \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dz dx + z dx dy$ , 其中  $S$  是

$y = x^2 + z^2 + 6, y = 8 - x^2 - z^2$  所围立体表面的外侧.



由  $V$  得

$$I = \iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{1}{y} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \right] \frac{1}{y^2} + 1 dv$$

$$= \iiint_V dv$$

$$\iiint_V dv = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^2 d\rho = 2 \times 2\pi \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

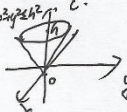
$$\therefore I = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

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25. 计算  $\iint_S (x-y^2)dydz + (y-z^2)dzdx + (z-x^2)dxdy$ ,  $S$  是锥面  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  ( $0 \leq z \leq h$ ) 的上

侧.

解:  $\iint_S = \iint_{S'}$  锥壳  $S' = \{x^2 + y^2 \leq h^2, z = h\}$



由高斯公式得

$$\oint_{S+S'} = - \iiint_V (1+1+1) dV = -3 \iiint_V dV = -3 \times \frac{1}{3} \pi h^2 \cdot h = -\pi h^3$$

$$\iint_{S'} = - \iint_{S'} (h-x^2) dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} (h-x^2) dx dy$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h (h - \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} h^3 - \frac{1}{4} h^4 \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} h^3 - \frac{1}{4} h^4 \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta$$

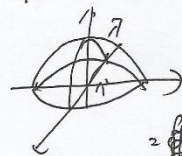
$$= - \frac{1}{4} h^4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi - \frac{1}{5} h^5 \times 2\pi = -\frac{1}{2} h^4 \pi - \frac{2}{5} \pi h^5$$

$$\therefore \iint_S = \oint_{S+S'} - \iint_{S'} = -\frac{3}{4} h^4 \pi$$

26. 计算  $\iint_S (x^2 + az^2) dydz + (y^2 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^2 + ay^2) dxdy$ , 其中  $S$  为上半球面

$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  的上侧.

解:



补面  $S_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$

$$\therefore \oint_{S+S_1} (x^2+az^2) dydz + (y^2+ax^2) dzdx + (z^2+ay^2) dxdy$$

$$= \oint_S + \oint_{S_1} = \iiint_V 3(x^2+y^2+z^2) dV$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r dr$$

$$= 3 \times 2\pi \times 1 \times \frac{a^5}{5} = \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5$$

$$\iint_{S_1} = - \iint_{D_{xy}} a y^2 dx dy = -a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \sin^2\varphi \rho^2 \rho d\rho$$

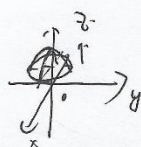
$$= -a \times 4\pi \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{a^5}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \Big|_0^a$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} a^5$$

$$\therefore \iint_S = \frac{6}{5} \pi a^5 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} a^5\right) = \left(\frac{24}{20} + \frac{5}{20}\right) \pi a^5 = \frac{29}{20} \pi a^5$$

27. 设  $v = (z \arctan y^2, z^3 \ln(x^2 + 1), z)$ ,  $S$  为抛物面  $x^2 + y^2 + z = 2$  位于平面  $z = 1$  上方的那部分, 求  $v$  流向  $S$  上侧的流量.

解:



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \iint_{S_2^+} z \arctan y^2 dy dz + \overset{z^3 \ln(x^2+1)}{z^3 \ln(x^2+1)} dz dx + z dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{S_2^+} z dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (2 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \left( 2\rho^2 - \frac{1}{4}\rho^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \rho^2 - \frac{1}{4}\rho^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{4} d\theta = \frac{3}{4} \times 2\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

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