

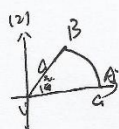
9-1. 05011213 文. 132017072

1. 计算下列第一类曲线积分.

- (1) $\int_L x dl$, 其中 L 为抛物线 $y = 2x^2 - 1$ 上介于 $x = 0$ 与 $x = 1$ 之间的一段;
- (2) $\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 直线 $y = x$ 及 x 轴在第一象限内所围成区域的边界;
- (3) $\int_L y^2 dl$, 其中 L 为摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$;
- (4) $\int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dl$, 其中 L 是 $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) (0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3})$;
- (5) $\int_L \ln(x^2 + y^2) dl$, 其中 L 是对数螺线 $x = e^\theta \cos \theta, y = e^\theta \sin \theta (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$;
- (6) $\oint_L xy(x+y) dl$, 其中 L 是双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2 xy$ 在第一象限的一支;
- (7) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dl$, L 为双曲螺线 $\rho\theta = 1$ 上 $\theta = \sqrt{3}$ 从 $\theta = 2\sqrt{2}$ 的一段.

解: (1). $y = 2x^2 - 1$. $\int_L y dl = \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \int_1^5 \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1+16)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$= \frac{1}{248} \cdot (17\sqrt{17} - 1)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl &= \int_{OA} e^x dx + \int_{OB} e^{\sqrt{2}x} \cdot \sqrt{2} dx + \int_{AB} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dl \\ &= \int_0^a e^x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{a \cos \theta} d(a \cos \theta) + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^a \cdot a d\theta \\ &= e^a - 1 + a \cdot e^a \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = e^a (1 + \frac{\pi}{4} a) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3). $\int_L y^2 dl = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 \cdot a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos t} dt$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2a^3 \cdot (2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2})^2 \cdot \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 8a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 \frac{t}{2} dt = 8a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 u \sin u du$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{t}{2}, \text{ 则 } t = 2u, dt = 2du, \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 u du = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 u \sin u du = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos^2 u) \sin u du = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin u du - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 u \sin u du$$

$$= -\cos u + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 u \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -1 + \frac{1}{3} - (-1 + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^3 u du = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_L y^2 dl = 8a^3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{32}{3} a^3$$

(4). $x'(t) = a \cdot t \cdot \cos t, y'(t) = a \cdot t \cdot \sin t, x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (t^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t) = a^2 t^2$

$$\therefore \int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dl = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} a \cdot t \cdot \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot a \cdot t dt = \frac{a^2}{3} (1+t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7}{3} a^2$$

(5). $x^2 + y^2 = e^{2\theta} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = e^{2\theta}, x' = e^\theta (\cos \theta - \sin \theta), y' = e^\theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)$

$$x'^2 + y'^2 = e^{2\theta} \cdot 2 = 2e^{2\theta}$$

$$\therefore \int_L \ln(x^2 + y^2) dl = \int_0^{2\pi} \ln e^{2\theta} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot e^\theta d\theta = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \theta e^\theta d\theta$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \cdot e^\theta (\theta - 1) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\sqrt{2} (e^{2\pi} (2\pi - 1) + 1)$$

1. (6) ~~求~~ $L: \rho^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow \rho = a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \cdot (\rho')^2 = \frac{a^2 \cos^2 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$

$\therefore \rho^2 + \rho'^2 = \frac{a^2}{\sin 2\theta}$

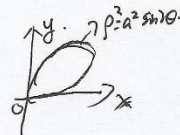
$xy(x+y) = \rho \cdot a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \cdot \cos \theta \cdot a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \cdot \sin \theta \cdot (a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \cos \theta + a \sqrt{\sin 2\theta} \sin \theta)$

$\therefore xy(x+y) \cdot \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} = 2a^4 \cdot \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$

$\therefore \int_L xy(x+y) dl = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a^4 [\cos^3 \theta \sin 2\theta + \sin^3 \theta \cos 2\theta] d\theta$

$= 2a^4 \cdot \left[\int_0^1 (1-u^2)u^2 du + \int_0^1 (1-v^2)v^2 dv \right]$ 令 $u = \cos \theta, v = \sin \theta$

$= 4a^4 \int_0^1 (1-v^2)v^2 dv = 4a^4 \left(\frac{1}{3} v^3 - \frac{1}{5} v^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{15} a^4$



(7) $\rho = \frac{1}{\theta}, \rho' = -\frac{1}{\theta^2} \therefore \rho^2 + \rho'^2 = \frac{\theta^2 + 1}{\theta^4}$

$x^2 y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \cos \theta \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \sin \theta \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$

$\therefore \int_L (x^2 y^2) dl = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+\theta^2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_3^8 \sqrt{u} du, \text{ 令 } u = \theta^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times (1+u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_3^8 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (27-8) = \frac{19}{3}$

2. 计算下列第一类曲线积分.

(1) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) z dl$, 其中 L 为锥面螺线 $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t$ 上从 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 1$ 的一段;

(2) $\int_L \frac{dl}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 其中 L 为曲线 $x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t, z = e^t$ 上从 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 2$ 的一段;

(3) $\int_L x^2 y z dl$, L 为折线 $ABCD$, 其中 $A(0, 0, 0), B(0, 0, 2), C(1, 0, 2), D(1, 3, 2)$;

(4) $\oint_L |y| dl$, 其中 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 \\ x = y \end{cases}$;

(5) $\int_L (u)_s dl$, 其中 $L: x = 2t + 1, y = t^2, z = t^3 + 1 (0 \leq t \leq 1), u = (z, x, y), s$ 为 L 的切向量, 指向 t 增加的方向.

$$(1) (x^2 + y^2) z = t^3, (x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2 = 2 + t^2.$$

$$\therefore \int_L (x^2 + y^2) z dl = \int_0^1 t^3 \sqrt{2+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2+t^2} \cdot t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^3 \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{4} \int_2^3 \sqrt{u} du$$

$$\int_2^3 \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_2^3 = \frac{2}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2})$$

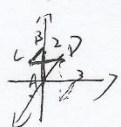
$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = e^{2t} + e^{2t} + e^{2t} = 3e^{2t}, x'(t) = e^t(\cos t - \sin t), y'(t) = e^t(\sin t + \cos t), z'(t) = e^t$$

$$z'(t) = e^t, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3e^{2t}$$

$$\therefore \int_L \frac{dl}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3e^{2t}} \cdot e^t dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-2})$$

(3)



$$AB: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=0, (0 \leq y \leq 2) \end{cases}$$

$$BC: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=2, (0 \leq y \leq 1) \end{cases}$$

$$CD: \begin{cases} x=1 \\ z=2, (0 \leq y \leq 3) \end{cases}$$

对以上把 dl 看作 $\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt = 1$

$$\therefore \int_{AB} x^2 y z dl = \int_{AB} 0 dl = 0$$

$$\int_{BC} x^2 y z dl = \int_{BC} 0 dl = 0$$

$$\int_{CD} x^2 y z dl = \int_0^3 1 \cdot y \cdot 2 dy = y^2 \Big|_0^3 = 9$$

$$\therefore \oint_L x^2 y z dl = \int_{AB} x^2 y z dl + \int_{BC} x^2 y z dl + \int_{CD} x^2 y z dl = 9$$

2.

(4)

$$x'(y)=1, y'=1$$

$$\text{由 } xy^2+z^2=2 \Rightarrow z'^2=2-\frac{y^2}{1-y^2}$$

$$\therefore x'^2+y'^2+z'^2=\frac{2}{1-y^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint_C |y| ds &= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 y \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{1-y^2}} dy = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \int_0^1 y \cdot (1-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \cdot (1-y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$x'=2, y'=2t, z'=3t^2$$

$$\therefore \vec{s}=(x', y', z'), |\vec{s}|=\sqrt{x'^2+y'^2+z'^2}=|\vec{s}|$$

$$(u)_s = u \cdot \vec{s} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{s}|}$$

$$\therefore \int_C (u)_s ds = \int_0^1 u \cdot \vec{s} \cdot \frac{1}{|\vec{s}|} \cdot \sqrt{x'^2+y'^2+z'^2} dt = \int_0^1 u \cdot \vec{s} dt$$


$$= \int_0^1 (3t^4 + 2t^3 + 2t^2 + 2t + 2) dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{5} t^5 + \frac{1}{2} t^4 + \frac{2}{3} t^3 + t^2 + 2t \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + 2 = \frac{163}{30}$$

3. 求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 被球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2$ 所截取的有限部分的面积.

解:



$$S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2a} r \cdot dl$$

$$ds = r \cdot dl$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \Rightarrow \rho(\theta) = 2a \cos \theta, \quad \rho' = -2a \sin \theta$$

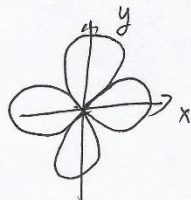
$$\sqrt{\rho'^2 + \rho^2} = 2a, \quad dl = 2a d\theta$$

$$\therefore S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2a} 2a \cdot 2a \cos \theta \cdot d\theta$$

$$= 4a \cdot 2a \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = 16a^2$$

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分
第一节 第一类曲线积分

4. 求双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 被圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 所截下的有限部分的面积.



解: $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

$$\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$\rho'^2 = \frac{a^2 \sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}$$

$$\rho^2 + \rho'^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\theta}$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\theta - a^2 \sin 2\theta} \cdot \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} a^2 d\theta = \pi a^2$$

5. 设曲线 $y = \ln x$ ($\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{15}$) 上任一点的线密度为 $\mu = x^2$, 求此曲线的质量.

$$\text{解: } M = \int_L x^2 dl$$

$$\text{由 } y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$1+y'^2 = 1+\frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$\therefore M = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x^4}} dx$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} \sqrt{1+x^2} dx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{3} (4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$= \frac{36}{3} = 12$$

6. 设半圆弧 $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$, 其线密度为常数 μ , 求它的质心对 x 轴的转动惯量.

解: $\rho = R, \rho' = 0, \rho^2 \rho' = R^2$

$$L = \mu \int_C \rho dl = \int_0^\pi \mu \cdot \sqrt{R^2} d\theta = \pi R \mu$$



$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_C \mu y dl}{L} = \frac{\int_0^\pi \mu \cdot R \cdot R \sin \theta d\theta}{\pi R \mu} = \frac{2R}{\pi}$$

由对称性知 $\bar{x} = 0$
 $\therefore (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (0, \frac{2R}{\pi})$

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_C \mu y^2 dl = \int_0^\pi \mu \cdot R^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot R d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mu R^3 \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \mu R^3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \mu R^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_x = \frac{1}{2} \pi \mu R^3$$

7. 设曲线 L 是星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 在第一象限的一段, 其线密度 $\mu = 1$.

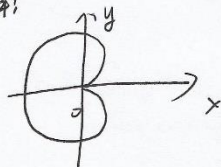
(1) 求 L 的形心;

(2) 求 L 对 x 轴, y 轴的转动惯量.

(1) 设 $x = a \cdot \cos^3 t$, $y = a \cdot \sin^3 t$
 $x' = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t$, $y' = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t$
 $\therefore x'^2 + y'^2 = 9a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t$
 $\therefore dl = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt = 3a |\sin t \cos t| dt$
 $\therefore M = \mu \int_L dl = 3a\mu \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt = \frac{3}{2}a\mu$
 $\mu \int_L y dl = 3a^2\mu \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt = \frac{3}{5}a^2\mu$
 $\therefore \bar{y} = \frac{\mu \int_L y dl}{M} = \frac{2}{5}a$
 由对称性知 $\bar{x} = \bar{y}$, $\therefore (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a)$
 (2) $I_y = M \int_L y^2 dl = \mu \cdot 3a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^6 t \cos t dt = 3a^3\mu \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt$
 $= 3a^3\mu \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}a^3\mu$
 由对称性知 $I_x = I_y = \frac{3}{8}a^3\mu = \frac{3}{8}a^3$

8. 求心形线 $\rho = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$) 的形心.

解:



由对称性知 $\bar{y} = 0$

$$M = \int_L \mu dl$$

$$\rho' = a \sin \theta$$

$$\rho^2 \rho' = a^2 (2 - 2 \cos \theta) = 2a^2 (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\therefore M = \mu \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2a^2(1 - \cos \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= 2a \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 8a\mu$$

$$\int_L x \mu dx = \mu \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos \theta) \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{2a^2(1 - \cos \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= 4a^2 \mu \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1) d\theta$$

$$= -8a^2 \mu \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) (2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1) d \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -8$$

$$= -8a^2 \mu \times \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{32}{3} a^2 \mu$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{-\frac{32}{3} a^2 \mu}{8a\mu} = -\frac{4}{3} a$$

$$\therefore (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (-\frac{4}{3} a, 0)$$

9. 设 L 是圆柱螺线 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$), 其上任一点处的线密度与该点到 xOy 面的距离成正比, 且已知在点 $(a, 0, 2\pi b)$ 处的线密度为 2, 求 L 的质心.

解:

$$x' = -a \sin t, y' = a \cos t, z' = b$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\therefore dl = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt, \quad \mu = k \cdot z, \quad (k \text{ 为常数}) \Rightarrow k b t$$

$$\therefore M = \int_L \mu dl = k b \int_0^{2\pi} t \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot k \cdot b \cdot 2\pi^2$$

$$\int_L x \mu dl = k b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} t \cdot a \cos t dt$$

$$= a b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot (t \sin t + \cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\int_L y \mu dl = a b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt$$

$$= a b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (-t \cos t + \sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= a b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot -2\pi = -2\pi a b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\int_L z \mu dl = b^2 k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} t^2 dt$$

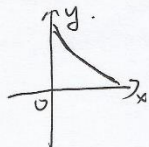
$$= b^2 k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \pi^3$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = 0, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{-2\pi a b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2\pi^2 b k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = -\frac{a}{\pi}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pi^3 b^2 k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2\pi^2 k b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi b$$

$$\therefore (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, -\frac{a}{\pi}, \frac{4}{3} \pi b)$$

10. 设曲线 $L: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1$, 其上任一点 (x, y) 处的线密度 $\mu = \sqrt{\frac{xy}{x+y}}$, 求 L 对位于原点处单位质点的引力 F .



设 $x = \cos^2 t$, $y = \sin^2 t$
由对称性知 $F_x = F_y$.

$$F = \frac{Gm \, dm}{r^2}, \quad dm = \mu \, dl, \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$x' = 4\cos^3 t \sin t, \quad y' = 4\sin^3 t \cos t$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} = 4 |\sin t \cos t| \cdot \sqrt{\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t}$$

$$\therefore \mu \, dl = 4 \sin^3 t \cos^3 t \, dt$$

$$F_y = F \cdot \frac{y}{r} = \frac{Gm \mu \, dl}{r^3} \cdot y$$

$$\therefore F_y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} Gm \cdot \frac{4 \sin^7 t \cdot \cos^3 t}{(\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, dt$$

$$= Gm \cdot 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t \tan^3 t}{(1 + \tan^8 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \, dt$$

$$= Gm \cdot 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^3 t}{(1 + \tan^8 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} \, dt$$

$$= Gm \cdot 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^3 t \, dt}{(1 + \tan^8 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = Gm \cdot 4 \times \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan^8 t}{(1 + \tan^8 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

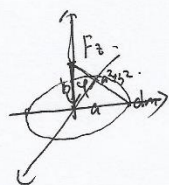
$$= Gm \cdot 4 \times \frac{1}{8} \times (-2) \cdot (1 + \tan^8 t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -Gm \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^8 t}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = Gm = G$$

$$\therefore F = (G, G)$$

11. 设质量均匀分布的曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$, 求 L 对位于点 $P(0, 0, b)$ 处质量 m 为的质点的引力.

解.



解: 由对称性 $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_z = \frac{Gm \cdot dm}{r^2} \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\therefore F_z = \oint_L \frac{Gm \cdot \mu dl}{r^2} \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$= \frac{Gmb\mu}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \oint_L dl, \quad dl = \sqrt{r^2 - b^2} = a$$

$$= \frac{Gmb\mu}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} a d\theta = \frac{2\pi ab G\mu}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$F_z = -\frac{2\pi G\mu abm}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore F = (0, 0, -\frac{2\pi G\mu abm}{(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}})$$