

1. 计算 $\iint_S |xyz| dS$, 其中 S 为抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被 $z = 1$ 所割下的有限部分.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$. 故 $\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4r^2}$.

$$\therefore dS = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$\iint_S |xyz| dS = 4 \iint_{S'} xy z dS$$

S' 为第一卦限的圆

$$\therefore \text{上式} = 4 \iint_{S'} xy (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= (\sin 2\theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot d\frac{1}{2}\rho^2$$

$$= \int_0^1 u^2 \sqrt{1 + 4u} du, \text{ 令 } \rho^2 = u, \text{ 则 } \rho = \sqrt{u}$$

$$\text{且 } du = 2\rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 4u)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2(1 + 4u)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1 + 4u)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

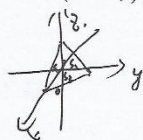
$$\therefore \text{上式} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{16} \left[(1 + 4u)^{\frac{5}{2}} - 2(1 + 4u)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (1 + 4u)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7} (1 + 4u)^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{5} (1 + 4u)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{3} (1 + 4u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{7} (15)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} (15)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} (15)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{20}{21} \cdot 15 - \frac{8}{105} \right] = \frac{125(15-1)}{4480}$$

2. 计算 $\iint_S \frac{ds}{(1+x+y)^2}$, 其中 S 为四面体 $x+y+z \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ 的边界曲面.



解: 分别设 $x=0, y=0, z=0$ 的边界面为 S_1, S_2

$S_3: x+y+z=1$ 为 S_4 .

$S_1: z=0$.

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = dx dy$$

$$\therefore \iint_{S_1} \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} \right] dx = \left(-\ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= -\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

对于 $x=0, y=0$ 具有轮换对称性

$$\therefore \iint_{S_2} \frac{ds}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{S_1} \frac{ds}{(1+x+y)^2}$$

对 $S_2: x=0$

$$ds = dy dz$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \frac{1}{(1+y+z)^2} dy dz = \int_0^1 dy \cdot \int_0^{1-y} \frac{1}{(1+y+z)^2} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{1}{1+y} - \frac{1}{2} \right] dy = \left[-\ln(1+y) - \frac{1}{2}y \right] \Big|_0^1 = -\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

对 S_4 而言, $z=1-x-y$, $ds = \sqrt{2} dx dy$

$$\iint_{S_4} \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} ds = \sqrt{2} \iint_D \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \iint_{S_3} \frac{ds}{(1+x+y)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(-\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \iint_S \frac{ds}{(1+x+y)^2} = \frac{3-\sqrt{2}}{2} + (\sqrt{2}-1) \cdot \ln 2$$

3. 计算 $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$, 其中 S 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 上 $z \geq h$ ($0 < h < a$) 的部分.

解: $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 其在 xy 面上投影

$$\text{为 } x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - h^2$$

$$\therefore dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$$



$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x+y+z) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} + a \right) dx dy$$

由对称性知: $\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}$ 与 $\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}$ 在 D_{xy} 上为奇函数

$$\therefore \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iint_{D_{xy}} a dx dy = a \cdot S(D_{xy}) = a \cdot \pi(a^2 - h^2)$$

4. 计算 $\iint_S \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 其中 S 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 上介于 $z=0$ 和 $z=h$ 之间的部分.

$$\text{解: } ds = 2\pi R \cdot dz$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iint_S \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \int_0^h \frac{2\pi R \cdot dz}{R^2 + z^2}$$



$$= 2\pi \int_0^h \frac{d(\frac{z}{R})}{1 + (\frac{z}{R})^2} = 2\pi \cdot \arctan(\frac{z}{R}) \Big|_0^h$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \arctan \frac{h}{R}.$$

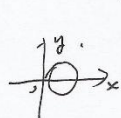
第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分
第四节 第一类曲面积分

5. 计算 $\iint_S (xy + yz + zx) dS$, 其中 S 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 所截得的有限部分.

解: $z = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax$

$$dS = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$\iint_S (xy + yz + zx) dS = \sqrt{2} \cdot \iint_{D_{xy}} [xy + (x+y)(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}] dx dy$$



$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} [r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)] r dr$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \sin \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2a \cos \theta)^4 d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a^4 (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \sin \theta) \cdot \cos^4 \theta d\theta$$

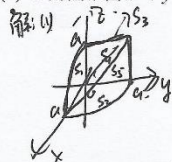
$$= 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta = 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{64}{3} \sqrt{2} a^4$$

6. 计算 $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$, 其中:

(1) S 为两圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 与 $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 及三个坐标面在第一卦限所围成立体的边界曲面;

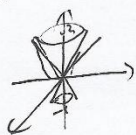
(2) S 为圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ ($-1 \leq z \leq 2$).



解: (1) 如图: $y=0$ 有 $x^2+z^2=a^2$, 所围成面为 S_1 ,
 $z=0$ 有 $x^2+y^2=a^2$, 所围成面为 S_2 .
 $x=0$ 有 $y=z=a$, 所围成面为 S_3 .
 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 与 $y=0$ 和 $x^2+z^2=a^2$ 所围成面为 S_4 和 S_5 .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_{S_1} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS &= \iint_{S_1} (x^2+z^2) dx dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^2 \rho d\rho = \frac{2}{3} a^4 \\ \iint_{S_2} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS &= \iint_{S_2} (x^2+y^2) dx dy = \frac{2}{3} a^4 \\ \iint_{S_3} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS &= \iint_{S_3} (y^2+z^2) dy dz = \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (y^2+z^2) dz = \frac{2}{3} a^4 \\ \iint_{S_4} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} a d\theta \int_0^a (x^2+z^2) dz = a^4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \sin \theta + \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \\ &= a^4 \cdot \frac{11}{3} \\ \therefore \iint_S (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS &= \frac{11}{3} a^4 \times 2 + \frac{2}{3} a^4 + \frac{2}{3} a^4 \times 2 = \frac{22}{3} a^4 + \frac{4}{3} a^4 = \frac{26}{3} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

(2).



$$\text{如图: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore dS &= \sqrt{2} \cdot dx dy \\ \therefore \iint_S (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS &= \iint_{S_1} 2(x^2+y^2) dx dy + \iint_{S_2} 2(x^2+y^2) dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 \rho d\rho \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \Big|_0^2 + 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \Big|_0^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= 17\pi \cdot \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

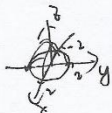
7. 计算 $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS$, 其中:

(1) S 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$;

(2) S 为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 所围成立体的边界曲面.

(1). $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}$

$\therefore dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{4-x^2-y^2} + \frac{y^2}{4-x^2-y^2}} dxdy = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dxdy$



$\therefore \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dxdy$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \frac{2\rho^3}{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} d\rho$

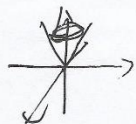
令 $\sqrt{4-\rho^2} = t, 4-\rho^2 = t^2, \rho^2 = 4-t^2, \rho = \sqrt{4-t^2}, d\rho = \frac{-t}{\sqrt{4-t^2}} dt$

$\therefore \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \frac{2\rho^3}{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^0 \frac{2(4-t^2)^{3/2}}{t} \cdot \frac{-t}{\sqrt{4-t^2}} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 2(4-t^2) dt$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left[\frac{8}{3}t - \frac{2}{3}t^3 \right]_0^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left(\frac{16}{3} - \frac{16}{3} \right) = 0$

(2). 该立体由 S_1 和 S_2 组成.

\therefore 对 S_1 上, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$



$\therefore dS_1 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy$

$\therefore \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho$

$= \sqrt{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$

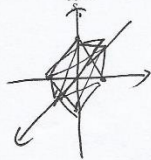
对 S_2 上, $z = 1, \therefore dS_2 = dxdy$

$\therefore \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho$

$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \pi$

$\therefore \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$

8. 计算 $I = \iint_S (x+2y+4z+5)^2 dS$, 其中 S 是八面体 $|x|+|y|+|z| \leq 1$ 的表面.



表面有 $|x|+|y|+|z|=1$.

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2=1, \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2=1$$

$$\therefore dS = \sqrt{1+1+1} dx dy = \sqrt{3} dx dy$$

同理: 取面 $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2=1, \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2=1, \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2=1, \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2=1$

$$\therefore dS = \sqrt{3} dx dy = \sqrt{3} dy dz = \sqrt{3} dz dx.$$

$$\therefore \iint_S (x+2y+4z+5)^2 dS$$

$$= \iint_S (x^2 + 4y^2 + 16z^2 + 4xy + 8xz + 10x + 16yz + 20y + 40z + 20S) dS$$

由对称性知: $\iint_S x dS = 0, \iint_S y dS = 0, \iint_S z dS = 0, \iint_S xy dS = 0, \iint_S xz dS = 0, \iint_S yz dS = 0$

$$\iint_S yz dS = 0.$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iint_S (x^2 + 4y^2 + 16z^2 + 20S) dS$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} \left(\iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_2} 4y^2 dy dx + \iint_{D_3} 16z^2 dz dx + \iint_{D_4} 20S dx dy \right)$$

其中 D_1 为 $\{x+y \leq 1, x, y \geq 0\}$ D_2 为 $\{y+z \leq 1, y, z \geq 0\}$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 8\sqrt{3} \left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} x^2 (1-x) dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} 4y^2 (1-y) dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} 16z^2 (1-z) dz + \int_0^1 20(1-x) dx \right)$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} \left(21 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + 25 \times \frac{1}{2} \right) = 8\sqrt{3} \times \frac{405}{4} = 114\sqrt{3}.$$

9. 求抛物面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的质量, 其面密度为 $\mu = z$.

解: $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \leq 1$ 投影: $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} \, dx dy$$

$$\therefore M = \iint_S \mu dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 (1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 (1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$

$$\text{令 } r^2 = u$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 (1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr = \frac{2\pi}{2} \int_0^2 u (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_0^2 u (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \int_0^2 (1+u)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{5} (1+u)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1+u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{15} \cdot (6\sqrt{5} + 1)$$

10. 求面密度为常数 μ 的半球壳 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 对 z 轴的转运惯量.

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$
 $\text{半球壳 } D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$

$\therefore I = \iint_D \mu (x^2 + y^2) ds$

$ds = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$

~~$\therefore I = \iint_D \mu (x^2 + y^2) ds =$~~

$\therefore I = \iint_D \mu (x^2 + y^2) ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} \mu (x^2 + y^2) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$

$= \mu \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{a \cdot \rho^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$

$= \mu a \cdot 2\pi \cdot \int_0^a \frac{\rho^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} d\rho \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^a \rho^2 d\rho$

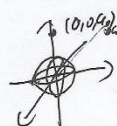
$\text{换元: } \rho^2 = u \Rightarrow \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} du \quad \sqrt{a^2 - u} = b \Rightarrow u = a^2 - b^2$

$\therefore I = \mu a \cdot 2\pi \int_{a^2}^0 \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b} \cdot (-2b) db$

$= \mu a \cdot 2\pi \int_0^a (a^2 - b^2) db = 2\mu a \pi \left(a^2 b - \frac{1}{3} b^3 \right)$

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

11. 试求面密度 $\mu=1$, 半径为 R 的球壳对与球心距离为 a ($a > R$) 处的单位质点的引力.



设质点在 $(0,0,a)$ 处.

由对称性知 $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_z = \iint_S \frac{Gm \cdot \mu ds}{a^2}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$\therefore F_z = \frac{Gm\mu}{a^2} \cdot R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}}$$

$$= \frac{Gm\mu}{a^2} \cdot R \cdot 2\pi \cdot (-2) \cdot (R^2-\rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^R$$

$$= \frac{Gm\mu \cdot 4\pi R^2}{a^2}$$

$$\therefore F(0,0,-\frac{Gm\mu \cdot 4\pi R^2}{a^2})$$