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1. 利用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分。

(1)  $\oint_L ydx + zdz + xdz$ , 其中  $L$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ,  $x + y + z = 0$ , 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  取逆时针方向;

(2)  $\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$ , 其中  $L$  为圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  与平面  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 1$  ( $a > 0, b > 0$ ) 的交线, 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  取逆时针方向;

(3)  $\oint_L z^2 dx + x^2 dy + y^2 dz$ , 其中  $L$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  位于第一卦限部分的边界线, 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  取逆时针方向;

(4)  $\oint_L x^2 dz + xy^2 dy + z^2 dz$ , 其中  $L$  是抛物面  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  位于第一卦限部分的边界线, 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  取逆时针方向;

(5)  $\oint_L xydx + x^2 dy + z^2 dz$ , 其中  $L$  是抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面  $z = y$  的交线, 从  $z$  轴正向看去,  $L$  的方向为逆时针方向。

解 (1)



$$\oint_L ydx + zdz + xdz$$

$$= \oint_L ydx + zdz + xdz = \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{dz}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{dz}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_S \left( \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma \right) dS, \text{ 其中 } \vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \oint_L \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{dz}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{dz}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{\partial z} \right) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (-1-1-1) dS = -\sqrt{3} \iint_S dS$$

$$= -\sqrt{3} \pi a^2$$

(2)



$$\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}(b, 0, a)$$

$$\therefore \oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{dz}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{dz}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{\partial z} \right) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \iint_S -2(a+b) dS = -\frac{2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \iint_S dS$$

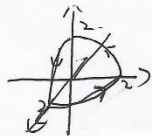
$$\therefore \oint_L dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} \iint_S dx dy$$

$$\therefore \iint_S dS = \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2}} \iint_S dx dy$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{-2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a} \cdot \pi a^2 = -2\pi a(a+b)$$

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分  
第七节 斯托克斯公式与旋度

1. (3).



$$\oint \vec{r}^2 dx + x^2 dy + y^2 dz = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dy dz}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} & \frac{dz dx}{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} & \frac{dx dy}{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \\ \vec{r}^2 & x^2 & y^2 \end{vmatrix} d\vec{r}$$

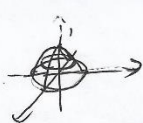
$$= \iint_S 2y dy dz + 2x dz dx + 2x dx dy.$$

由球对称性有原式 =  $2 \times 3 \cdot \iint_{\text{半球}} (x^2) d\vec{r}$

$$= 2 \times 3 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \cos \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = 2 \times 3 \times \frac{8}{3} \times \int_0^{\pi} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= 16.$$

(4)



$$\oint_L x^2 dz + xy^2 dy + z^2 dx$$

$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dy dz}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} & \frac{dz dx}{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} & \frac{dx dy}{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \\ x^2 & xy^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} d\vec{r}$$

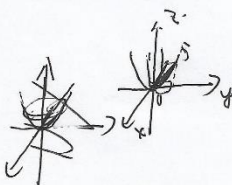
$$= \iint_S -2y(1-y^2) dy dz + [(1-2z) + 2x(1-x^2)] dz dx + (1-3x^2) dx dy.$$

$$= \iint_{\text{半球}} (1-2z) dz dx + \iint_{\text{半球}} (1-3x^2) dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4) dx + \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{16}\pi.$$

(5)



$$\oint_L xy dz + x^2 dy + z^2 dx$$

$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{dy dz}{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}} & \frac{dz dx}{\frac{\partial}{\partial y}} & \frac{dx dy}{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} \\ xy & x^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} d\vec{r}$$

$$= \iint_S 2y dy dz + 2(x^2 y + x) dz dx + x dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\text{半球}} (2y \cdot (-2x) + 4xy \cdot (-1) + x) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\text{半球}} x dx dy. \text{ 由于 } x \text{ 为奇函数}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 0$$

2. 求下列向量场的旋度.

(1)  $A = x^2 \sin y i + y^2 \sin z j + z^2 \sin x k$ ;

(2)  $A = (z + \sin y)i - (z - x \cos y)j$ .

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } A &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 \sin y & y^2 \sin z & z^2 \sin x \end{vmatrix} = (0 - y^2 \cos z) \hat{i} + (0 - z^2 \cos x) \hat{j} + (0 - x^2 \cos y) \hat{k} \\ &= -y^2 \cos z \cdot \hat{i} - z^2 \cos x \cdot \hat{j} - x^2 \cos y \cdot \hat{k} \\ &= (-y^2 \cos z, -z^2 \cos x, -x^2 \cos y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2). \quad \text{rot } A &= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z + \sin y & -(z - x \cos y) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0+1) \hat{i} + (1-0) \hat{j} + (\cos y - \cos y) \cdot \hat{k} \\ &= \hat{i} + \hat{j} = (1, 1). \end{aligned}$$