设曲面积分由方程z=z(x,y)给出, Σ 在xOy面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,函数在 D_{xy} 上具有连续偏导数,被积函数 f(x,y,z)在 Σ 上连续,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x,y,z(x,y)) \sqrt{1+z_x^2(x,y)+z_y^2(x,y)} dxdy$ $dS = \sqrt{1+z_x^2(x,y)+z_y^2(x,y)} dxdy$

将曲面积分转化成二重积分

曲面Σ是圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面x + y + 2z = 1、x + y + 2z = 2所截的部分,计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{z}$

设 D_{xy} 为 Σ 在xOy面上的投影区域,则 D_{xy} 是曲线 $x+y+2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=1$ 、 $x+y+2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=2$ 所围区域

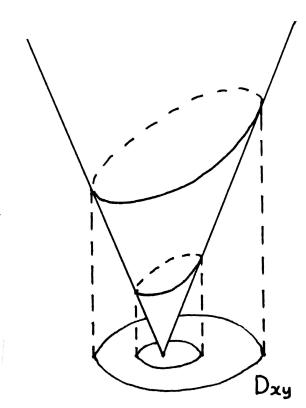
$$z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2}dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{z} = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{2} dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{2} dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{2} r dr d\theta}{r} = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} dr d\theta \quad D_{xy} = \{(r, \theta) | \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2} \leq r \leq \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta + 2}}^{\frac{2}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta + 2}} \sqrt{2} dr$$

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



曲面Σ是圆锥面
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
被平面 $x + y + 2z = 1$ 、 $x + y + 2z = 2$ 所截的部分,计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{z}$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta + 2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2} d\theta + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2} d\theta \quad i \exists u = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1+u^{2}}}{\frac{1-u^{2}}{1+u^{2}} + \frac{2u}{1+u^{2}} + 2} du + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1+u^{2}}}{\frac{1-u^{2}}{1+u^{2}} + \frac{2u}{1+u^{2}} + 2} du$$

$$\theta \in [0,2\pi]$$
, $u = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ 与 $\theta = 2 \arctan u$ 不等价

$$\arctan = \arctan \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \neq \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{dis}}{=} \theta \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \Rightarrow \arctan\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \arctan = \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 2\arctan \theta$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \theta \in [\pi, 2\pi] \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{2} \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \Rightarrow \arctan\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{\theta}{2} - \pi \Rightarrow \arctan = \frac{\theta}{2} - \pi \Rightarrow \theta = 2\arctan + 2\pi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{u^{2} + 2u + 3} du + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{u^{2} + 2u + 3} du$$

$$= \left[2 \arctan \frac{u+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} + \left[2 \arctan \frac{u+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]_{0}^{0} = 2\pi$$

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 参数方程

设函数f(x, y, z)连续,曲面 Σ 由参数方程x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v)表示,D是uOv面上的有界闭区域,函数

$$x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v)$$
在D上有一阶连续偏导数, 雅可比式 $\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$ 在D上不同时为 0

則
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D} f(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} dudv$$

其中, $E = x_{u}^{2} + y_{u}^{2} + z_{u}^{2}$, $F = x_{u}x_{v} + y_{u}y_{v} + z_{u}z_{v}$, $G = x_{v}^{2} + y_{v}^{2} + z_{v}^{2}$

$$dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} dudv$$

将曲面积分转化成二重积分

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 球面参数方程

$$E = x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2$$
, $F = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v$, $G = x_v^2 + y_v^2 + z_v^2$

$$dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} \, du \, dv$$

Σ是球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$\Sigma$$
: $x = R \sin \varphi \cos \theta$, $y = R \sin \varphi \sin \theta$, $z = R \cos \varphi$

$$x_{\theta} = -R\sin\phi\sin\theta$$
, $y_{\theta} = R\sin\phi\cos\theta$, $z_{\theta} = 0$, $x_{\phi} = R\cos\phi\cos\theta$, $y_{\phi} = R\cos\phi\sin\theta$, $y_{\phi} = -R\sin\phi$

$$E = R^{2} \sin^{2} \phi$$
, $F = 0$, $G = R^{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} = R^{2} \sin \phi$

$$dS = R^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta$$

Σ是球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$\Sigma$$
: $x = \sqrt{R^2 - z^2} \cos \theta$, $y = \sqrt{R^2 - z^2} \sin \theta$, $z = z$

$$x_{\theta} = -\sqrt{R^2 - z^2} \sin \theta$$
, $y_{\theta} = \sqrt{R^2 - z^2} \cos \theta$, $y_{\theta} = 0$, $x_z = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} \cos \theta$, $y_z = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} \sin \theta$, $z_z = 1$

$$E = R^{2} - z^{2}$$
, $F = 0$, $G = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - z^{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} = R$

$$dS = Rd\theta dz$$

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 球面参数方程

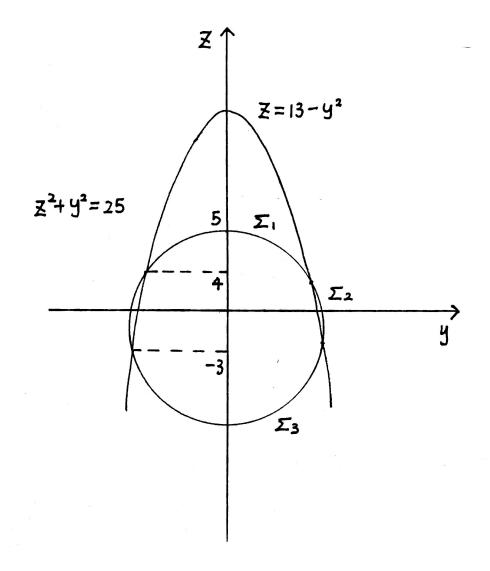
曲面 $z=13-x^2-y^2$ 将球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=25$ 分成三个部分,求这三个部分曲面的面积之比

$$x = \sqrt{5^{2} - z^{2}} \cos \theta, \quad y = \sqrt{5^{2} - z^{2}} \sin \theta, \quad z = z$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} dS = \iint_{D_{\theta z}^{1}} 5 d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 5 d\theta \int_{4}^{5} dz = 10 \pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} dS = \iint_{D_{\theta z}^{2}} 5 d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 5 d\theta \int_{-3}^{4} dz = 70 \pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{3}} dS = \iint_{D_{\theta z}^{3}} 5 d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 5 d\theta \int_{-5}^{-3} dz = 20 \pi$$



第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 柱面参数方程

Σ是柱面
$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\Sigma$$
: $x = R \cos \theta$, $y = R \sin \theta$, $z = z$

$$x_{\theta} = -R \sin \theta$$
, $y_{\theta} = R \cos \theta$, $y_{\theta} = 0$, $x_{z} = 0$, $y_{z} = 0$, $z_{z} = 1$

$$E = R^{2}$$
, $F = 0$, $G = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} = R$

$$dS = Rd\theta dz$$

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 柱面参数方程

Σ是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被曲面 $z = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$ 及平面z = 0所截的部分,求Σ的面积

$$0 \le z \le (x-1)^2 + (y-1) \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 3 - 2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$$

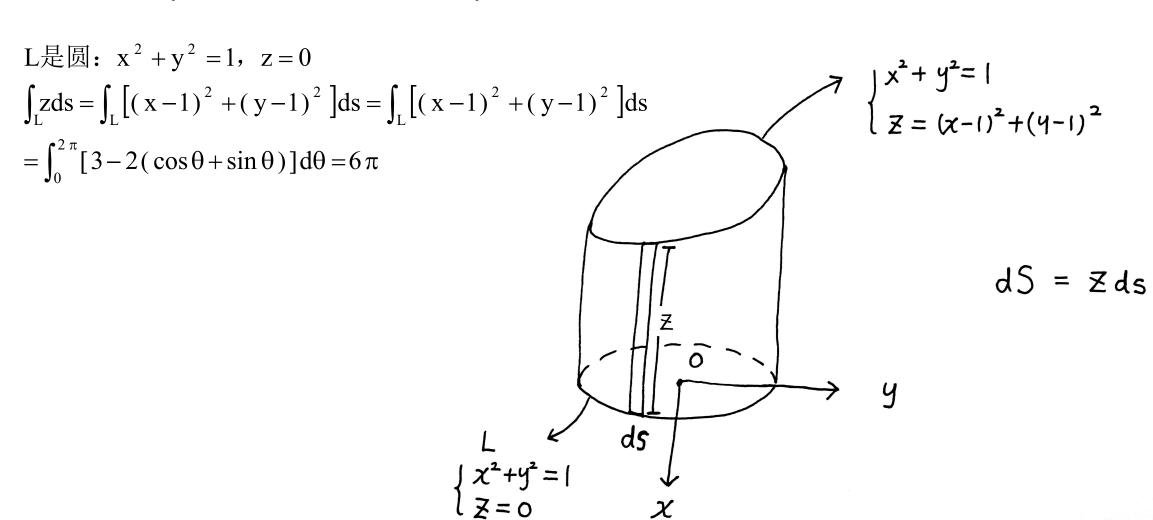
$$\Sigma$$
: $x = \cos \theta$, $y = \sin \theta$, $z = z$

$$D_{\theta z} = \{(\theta, z) | 0 \le z \le 3 - 2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta), 0 \le \theta < 2\pi\}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{D_{z}} d\theta dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{3-2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)} dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} [3 - 2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)] d\theta = 6\pi$$

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 柱面参数方程

Σ是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被曲面 $z = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2$ 及平面z = 0所截的部分,求Σ的面积



第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对面积的曲面积分 > 其他参数方程

Σ是圆锥面
$$z = a\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Σ: $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, $z = ar$
 $x_{\theta} = -r\sin\theta$, $y_{\theta} = r\cos\theta$, $y_{\theta} = 0$, $x_{r} = \cos\theta$, $y_{r} = \sin\theta$, $z_{r} = a$
 $E = r^2$, $F = 0$, $G = a^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{EG - F^2} = r\sqrt{a^2 + 1}$
 $dS = r\sqrt{a^2 + 1}d\theta dr$

Σ是抛物面
$$z = a(x^2 + y^2)$$

Σ: $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, $z = ar^2$
 $x_{\theta} = -r\sin\theta$, $y_{\theta} = r\cos\theta$, $y_{\theta} = 0$, $x_{r} = \cos\theta$, $y_{r} = \sin\theta$, $z_{r} = 2$ ar $E = r^2$, $F = 0$, $G = 4a^2r^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{EG - F^2} = r\sqrt{4a^2r^2 + 1}$ $dS = r\sqrt{4a^2r^2 + 1}d\theta dr$

设曲面 Σ 的方程为F(x, y, z)=0,变换 $\begin{cases} x=x(u, v, w) \\ y=y(u, v, w)$ 将O-xyz空间中的 Σ 一一对应的变为O-uvw空间中的 Σ' z=z(u, v, w)

F(x, y, z)在 Σ 具有连续一阶偏导数,x = x(u, v, w),y = y(u, v, w),z = z(u, v, w)在 Σ' 上具有一阶连续偏导数

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) |J| \sqrt{F_{x}^{2} + F_{y}^{2} + F_{z}^{2}} \left\| J \begin{bmatrix} F_{x} \\ F_{y} \\ F_{z} \end{bmatrix} \right\|^{-1} dS_{uvw}, \quad \sharp + J = \begin{bmatrix} x_{u} & y_{u} & z_{u} \\ x_{v} & y_{v} & z_{v} \\ x_{w} & y_{w} & z_{w} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$dS = |J| \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} \left\| J \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} \right\|^{-1} dS_{uvw}$$

作正交变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = p \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$
,p是正交矩阵,则dS = dS_{uvw} 作平移变换 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$,则dS = dS_{uvw}

作平移变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 $dS = dS_{uvw}$

$$dS = |J|\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} \left\| J \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} \right\|^{-1} dS_{uvw}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \\ x_w & y_w & z_w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\| J \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left(J \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \cdot J \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_z \end{bmatrix} J^T \cdot J \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \\ F_z \end{bmatrix}$$

设函数f(x)连续,a,b,c为常数, Σ 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,记第一型曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} f(ax + by + cz) dS$

求证:
$$I = 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}u) du$$
 (第三届初赛)

$$\exists egin{aligned} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}} & \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}} & \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$
为第一行的正交矩阵 P

$$\begin{split} & \iint_{\Sigma} f\left(ax + by + cz\right) dS = \iint_{\Sigma'} f\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \, u\right) dS \quad \Sigma' = \{(u, v, w) \big| u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1\} \\ & = \iint_{D_{\theta u}} f\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \, u\right) d\theta du \quad \Sigma' \colon \ u = u, \ v = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \cos\theta, \ w = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \sin\theta, -1 \le u \le 1, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \\ & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \, u\right) du \quad D_{\theta u} = \{(\theta, u) | -1 \le u \le 1, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \} \end{split}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}u) du$$

设函数f(x)连续,a,b,c为常数, Σ 是单位球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$,记第一型曲面积分 $I=\iint_{\Sigma}f(ax+by+cz)dS$

求证:
$$I = 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}u) du$$
 (第三届初赛)

 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} b^2 + c^2 = 0$, P = E

$$\stackrel{\square}{=} b^2 + c^2 \neq 0, \ P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{c}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \\ \frac{-\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{ac}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \\ 0 & \frac{-c}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} & \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

计算积分
$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} e^{\sin\theta (\cos\phi - \sin\phi)} \sin\theta d\theta$$
 (第十一届初赛) 设 定 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \Sigma$: $x = \cos\phi \sin\theta$, $y = \sin\phi \sin\theta$, $z = \cos\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, $0 \le \phi < 2\pi$ dS $= \sin\theta d\theta d\phi \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} e^{\sin\theta (\cos\phi - \sin\phi)} \sin\theta d\theta = \iint_{\Sigma} e^{x-y} dS$ 作正交变换 $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ 其中 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x-y)$

作正交变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{P} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix}$$
 其中 $\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} e^{x-y} dS = \iint_{\Sigma'} e^{\sqrt{2}u} dS \quad \Sigma' 是球面u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1$$

$$= \iint e^{\sqrt{2}u} \, du d\phi \quad \Sigma' \colon \ u = u \text{,} \ v = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \cos \phi \text{,} \ w = \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \sin \phi \text{,} -1 \leq u \leq 1 \text{,} 0 \leq \phi < 2 \, \pi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \cdot \int_{-1}^1 e^{\sqrt{2}u} du = 2\pi \cdot \frac{e^{\sqrt{2}} - e^{-\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}\pi \left(e^{\sqrt{2}} - e^{-\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} e^{x-y} dS$$

作正交变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
 设 $P = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow [1 \quad -1 \quad 0] \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[1 \quad -1 \quad 0]$
 $\Rightarrow [1 \quad 1 \quad 0] \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[1 \quad -1 \quad 0]$
 $\Rightarrow [0 \quad 0 \quad 1] \Rightarrow \gamma = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$

若曲面Σ由方程z=z(x,y)所表示,Σ在xOy面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,函数z=z(x,y)在 D_{xy} 上具有一阶连续偏导数被积函数R(x,y,z)在Σ上连续,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} R(x,y,z) dx dy = \pm \iint_{\Sigma} R(x,y,z) dx dy$

当曲面Σ的法向量与z轴正向的夹角为锐角时,上式右端取"+"号

当曲面Σ的法向量与z轴正向的夹角为钝角时,上式右端取"-"号

曲面Σ由方程x = x(y, z)所表示

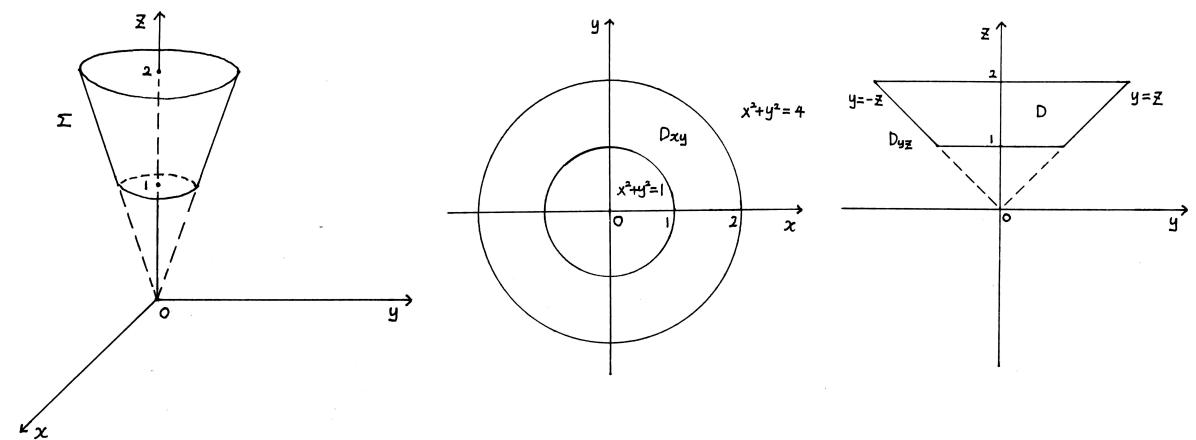
$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} P(x(y, z), y, z) dydz$$

曲面Σ由方程y = y(z, x)所表示

$$\iint_{\Sigma} Q(x, y, z) dxdz = \pm \iint_{D_{xz}} Q(x, y(z, x), z) dzdx$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy$$

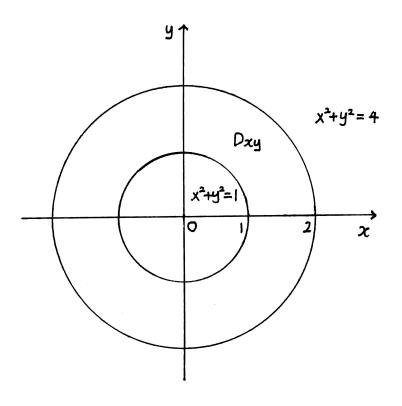
$$= \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} P(x(y, z), y, z) dydz \pm \iint_{D_{xz}} Q(x, y(z, x), z) dzdx \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dxdy$$



$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} z |xy| \, dx dy = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} z |xy| \, dx dy = -\iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, |xy| \, dx dy \quad D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xy}} r |r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta| \cdot r dr d\theta = -\iint_{D_{xy}} r^4 |\cos \theta \sin \theta| dr d\theta \quad D_{xy} = \{(r, \theta) | 1 \le r \le 2, 0 \le r < 2\pi\}$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} r^{4} dr \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\cos \theta \sin \theta| d\theta = -\frac{31}{5} \cdot 2 = -\frac{62}{5}$$



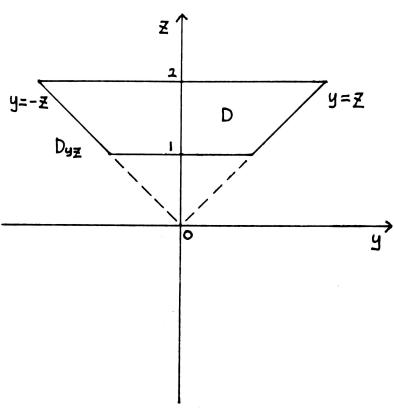
$$\iint_{\Sigma} x|yz|dydz = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x|yz|dydz + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} x|yz|dydz \quad \mbox{设yOz平面将Σ分成Σ_{1}\, Σ_{2}, Σ_{1}满足$x \ge 0, Σ_{2}满足$x \le 0}$$

$$= \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{z^2 - y^2} \, |\, yz| \, dy dz - \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} -\sqrt{z^2 - y^2} \, |\, yz| \, dy dz \quad D_{yz} = \{(y, z)| -z \le y \le z, 1 \le z \le 2\}$$

$$=2\iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{z^{2}-y^{2}} |yz| dydz = 2\iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{z^{2}-y^{2}} |y| zdydz$$

$$=4\iint_{D} \sqrt{z^{2}-y^{2}} yzdydz \quad D = \{(y, z)|0 \le y \le z, 1 \le z \le 2\}$$

$$=4\int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{0}^{z} \sqrt{z^{2}-y^{2}} yz dy = 4\int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{z(z^{2}-y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{-3} \right]_{0}^{z} dz = \frac{4}{3}\int_{1}^{2} z^{4} dz = \frac{124}{15}$$



设e = $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma)$ 是曲面 Σ 所在侧的单位法向量,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} [P(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y, z) \cos \beta + R(x, y, z) \cos \gamma] dS$$

若曲面Σ由方程z=z(x, y)所表示, e=(cosα,cosβ,cosγ)=±(
$$\frac{-z_x}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$$
, $\frac{-z_y}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$)

 $dydz = \cos \alpha dS$, $dzdx = \cos \beta dS$, $dxdy = \cos \gamma dS$

$$dydz = \cos\alpha dS = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos\gamma}\cos\gamma dS = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos\gamma}dxdy = -z_x dxdy$$

$$dzdx = \cos\beta dS = \frac{\cos\beta}{\cos\gamma}\cos\gamma dS = \frac{\cos\beta}{\cos\gamma}dxdy = -z_ydxdy$$

$$Pdydx + Qdzdx + Rdxdy = [P(-z_x) + Q(-z_y) + R]dxdy$$

若曲面 Σ 由方程z=z(x,y)所表示, Σ 在xOy面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,函数z=z(x,y)在 D_{xy} 上具有一阶连续偏导数,被积函数R(x,y,z)在 Σ 上连续,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} [P(x, y, z)(-z_x) + Q(x, y, z)(-z_y) + R(x, y, z)] dx dy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{\Sigma} [P(x, y, z(x, y))(-z_x) + Q(x, y, z(x, y))(-z_y) + R(x, y, z(x, y))] dx dy$$

当曲面Σ的法向量与z轴正向的夹角为锐角时,上式右端取"+"号当曲面Σ的法向量与z轴正向的夹角为钝角时,上式右端取"-"号

$$Pdydx + Qdzdx + Rdxdy = [P(-z_x) + Q(-z_y) + R]dxdy$$

曲面积分 > 对坐标的曲面积分 > 合一投影法

$$\Sigma$$
: $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) = 0 \\ & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P \cdot \frac{F_x}{F_z} + Q \cdot \frac{F_y}{F_z} + R \right] dx dy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[P \cdot \frac{F_x}{F_z} + Q \cdot \frac{F_y}{F_z} + R \right] dx dy \\ & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P + Q \cdot \frac{F_y}{F_x} + R \cdot \frac{F_z}{F_x} \right] dy dz = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[P + Q \cdot \frac{F_y}{F_x} + R \cdot \frac{F_z}{F_x} \right] dy dz \\ & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P \cdot \frac{F_x}{F_y} + Q + R \cdot \frac{F_z}{F_y} \right] dz dx = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[P \cdot \frac{F_x}{F_y} + Q + R \cdot \frac{F_z}{F_y} \right] dz dx \\ & \Sigma \colon z = z(x, y) \\ & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P(-z_x) + Q(-z_y) + R \right] dx dy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[P(-z_x) + Q(-z_y) + R \right] dx dy \\ & \Sigma \colon x = x(y, z) \\ & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P + Q(-x_y) + R (-x_z) \right] dy dz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[P + Q(-x_y) + R (-x_z) \right] dy dz \\ & \Sigma \colon y = y(z, x) \\ & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P(-y_x) + Q + R (-y_z) \right] dz dx = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[P(-y_x) + Q + R (-y_z) \right] dz dx \end{aligned}$$

$$x|yz|dydz + y|zx|dzdx + z|xy|dxdy = [x|yz|(-z_x) + y|zx|(-z_y) + z|xy|]dxdy$$

$$= \left[x |yz| \left(-\frac{x}{z} \right) + y |zx| \left(-\frac{y}{z} \right) + z |xy| \right] dxdy = \left(-x^2 |y| - y^2 |x| + z |xy| \right) dxdy$$
$$= \left(-x^2 |y| - y^2 |x| + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} |xy| \right) dxdy$$

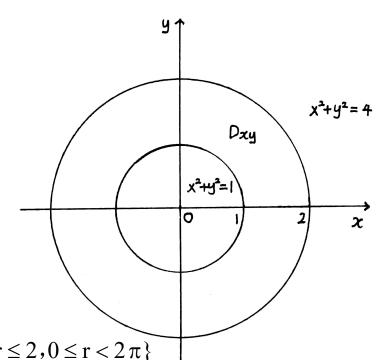
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} x \, |\, yz| \, dy dz \, + \, y \, |\, zx \, |\, dz dx \, + \, z \, |\, xy| \, dx dy \, = \, \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \Bigl(- \, x^{\, 2} \, |\, y| \, - \, y^{\, 2} \, |\, x| \, + \, \sqrt{\, x^{\, 2} \, + \, y^{\, 2}} \, |\, xy| \, \Bigr) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D} \left(-x^{2} |y| - y^{2} |x| + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} |xy|\right) dxdy \quad D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | 1 \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4\}$$

$$= \iint ((r\cos\theta)^2 |r\sin\theta| + (r\sin\theta)^2 |r\cos\theta| - r|r\cos\theta \cdot r\sin\theta|) r dr d\theta \quad D_{xy} = \{(r, \theta) | 1 \le r \le 2, 0 \le r < 2\pi\}$$

$$= \iint_{D} (\cos^{2} \theta |\sin \theta| + \sin^{2} \theta |\cos \theta| - |\cos \theta \sin \theta|) r^{4} dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta |\sin \theta| + \sin^2 \theta |\cos \theta| - |\cos \theta \sin \theta|) d\theta \cdot \int_1^2 r^4 dr = \frac{62}{15}$$



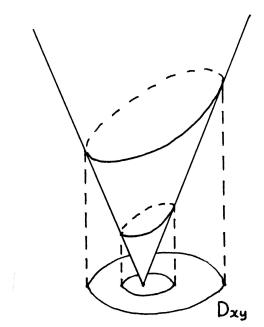
曲面Σ是圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面x + y + 2z = 1、x + y + 2z = 2所截的部分,方向取外侧,计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{z} dydz + \frac{y}{z} dzdx - dxdy$

$$\frac{x}{z}dydz + \frac{y}{z}dzdx - dxdy = \left[\frac{x}{z}(-z_x) + \frac{y}{z}(-z_y) - 1\right]dxdy = \left[\frac{x}{z}\left(-\frac{x}{z}\right) + \frac{y}{z}\left(-\frac{y}{z}\right) - 1\right]dxdy = -\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2} + 1\right)dxdy = -2dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{z} \, dy dz + \frac{y}{z} \, dz dx - dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} -2 \, dx dy = -\iint_{D_{xy}} -2 \, dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} 2 \, dx dy$$

设 D_{xy} 为 Σ 在xOy面上的投影区域,则 D_{xy} 是曲线 $x+y+2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=1$ 、 $x+y+2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=2$ 所围区域

$$\begin{split} &\iint\limits_{D_{xy}} 2 \, dx dy = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} 2 \, r dr d\theta \quad D_{xy} = \{(r, \theta) | \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2} \leq r \leq \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2} \} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2}}^{\frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2}} 2 \, r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta + 2)^2} d\theta \end{split}$$



曲面Σ是圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被平面x + y + 2z = 1、x + y + 2z = 2所截的部分,方向取外侧,计算 $\int_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{z} dy dz + \frac{y}{z} dz dx - dx dy$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{\left(\cos\theta + \sin\theta + 2\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{3}{\left(\cos\theta + \sin\theta + 2\right)^2} d\theta + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{3}{\left(\cos\theta + \sin\theta + 2\right)^2} d\theta \quad i \exists u = \tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\frac{6}{1+u^{2}}}{\left(\frac{1-u^{2}}{1+u^{2}} + \frac{2u}{1+u^{2}} + 2\right)^{2}} du + \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{\frac{6}{1+u^{2}}}{\left(\frac{1-u^{2}}{1+u^{2}} + \frac{2u}{1+u^{2}} + 2\right)^{2}} du$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{6(1+u^2)}{(u^2+2u+3)^2} du + \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{6(1+u^2)}{(u^2+2u+3)^2} du = 3\sqrt{2}\pi$$

$$\int \frac{6(1+u^2)}{(u^2+2u+3)^2} du = \int 6 \cdot \frac{1+u^2}{(u^2+2u+3)^2} du = \int 6 \cdot \frac{u^2+2u+3-2(u+1)}{(u^2+2u+3)^2} du$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{6}{u^2 + 2u + 3} - \frac{12(u+1)}{\left(u^2 + 2u + 3\right)^2} \right\} du = \int \left\{ \frac{6}{u^2 + 2u + 3} - \frac{12(u+1)}{\left[\left(u+1\right)^2 + 1\right]^2} \right\} du = 3\sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{u+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{6}{\left(u+1\right)^2 + 1} + C$$

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对坐标的曲面积分 > 利用两类积分的关系

设e = $(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma)$ 是曲面 Σ 所在侧的单位法向量,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} [P(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y, z) \cos \beta + R(x, y, z) \cos \gamma] dS$$

若曲面Σ由方程F(x, y, z)=0所表示,
$$e = (\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma) = \pm(\frac{F_x}{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}}, \frac{F_y}{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}}, \frac{F_z}{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}})$$

若曲面Σ由方程
$$x = x(y, z)$$
所表示, $e = (cos α, cos β, cos γ) = \pm (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2}}, \frac{-x_y}{\sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2}}, \frac{-x_z}{\sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2}})$

若曲面Σ由方程
$$y = y(z, x)$$
所表示, $e = (cos α, cos β, cos γ) = \pm (\frac{-y_x}{\sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2}}, \frac{-x_z}{\sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2}})$

若曲面Σ由方程z=z(x, y)所表示, e=(cosα,cosβ,cosγ)=±(
$$\frac{-z_x}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$$
, $\frac{-z_y}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$)

第十一讲: 曲面积分 > 对坐标的曲面积分 > 利用两类积分的关系

曲面Σ是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在第一卦限的部分,方向取外侧,计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$

$$i\exists F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$

$$\left(\frac{F_{x}}{\sqrt{F_{x}^{2} + F_{y}^{2} + F_{z}^{2}}}, \frac{F_{y}}{\sqrt{F_{x}^{2} + F_{y}^{2} + F_{z}^{2}}}, \frac{F_{z}}{\sqrt{F_{x}^{2} + F_{y}^{2} + F_{z}^{2}}}\right) = (x, y, z)$$

(x, y, z)是Σ所在侧的单位法向量

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (x \cdot x + y \cdot y + z \cdot z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} 1 dS = \frac{4\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

设Σ:
$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$
为有向光滑曲面,变换
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v, w) \\ y = y(u, v, w) 将O - xyz$$
空间中的Σ一一对应的变为 $O - uvw$ 空间中的Σ'
$$z = z(u, v, w) \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}), \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ 在 $\mathbf{\Sigma}'$ 上具有一阶连续偏导数,且 $\frac{\partial(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})}{\partial(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})}\Big|_{\Sigma'} \neq 0$,(即 $\mathbf{J}|_{\Sigma'} \neq 0$),如果

P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)在Σ上连续,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \\ x_w & y_w & z_w \end{vmatrix} dv dw + \begin{vmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ P & Q & R \\ x_w & y_w & z_w \end{vmatrix} dw du + \begin{vmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} du dv$$

在上任取三点A,B,C,且Σ上有向回路A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A的方向与Σ对应测的法向量成右手法则,在变换 $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v, w) \\ y = y(u, v, w) \\ z = z(u, v, w) \end{cases}$

下,A,B,C分别变为A',B',C',则 Σ '上有向回路A' \rightarrow B' \rightarrow C' \rightarrow A'的方向与对应侧的法向量成右手法则,由此确定的对应侧

曲面Σ表示椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + yz + xz + xy = 1$ 满足 $x + y \ge 0$, $y + z \ge 0$, $x + z \ge 0$ 的一部分,方向取外侧计算 $\iint dydz + dxdz + dxdy$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} + yz + xz + xy = 1 \Rightarrow (x + y)^{2} + (y + z)^{2} + (x + z)^{2} = 2$$

$$\diamondsuit \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{z} \\ \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix}$$

 Σ' 是球面 $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 2$ 满足 $u, v, w \ge 0$ 的一部分,方向取外侧

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dx dz + z^{2} dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma'} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{vmatrix} dv dw + \begin{vmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{vmatrix} dw du + \begin{vmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} du dv$$

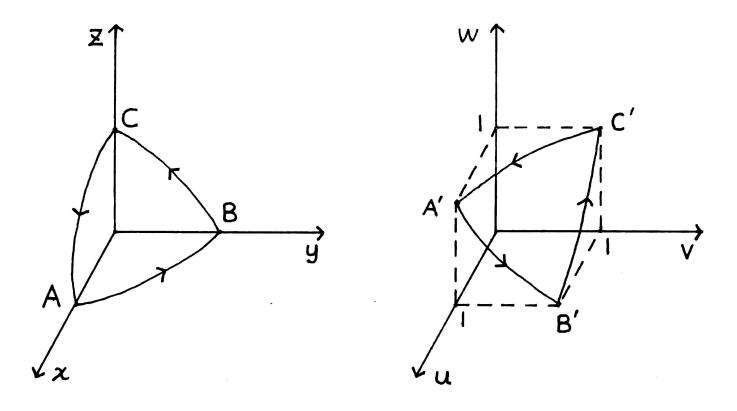
$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} dv dw + dw du + du dv$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma'} du dv = \iint_{D} du dv = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad D_{uv} = \{(u, v)|u^2 + v^2 \le 2 \text{ du, } v \ge 0\}$$

曲面 Σ 表示椭球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2+yz+xz+xy=1$ 满足 $x+y\geq 0$, $y+z\geq 0$, $x+z\geq 0$ 的一部分,方向取外侧计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} dydz+dxdz+dxdy$

在曲面Σ上取三点A(1,0,0)、B(0,1,0)、C(0,0,1)

$$A(1,0,0) \Rightarrow A'(1,0,1) \quad B(0,1,0) \Rightarrow B'(1,1,0) \quad C(0,0,1) \Rightarrow C'(0,1,1)$$



当曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy不易直接求出,可作辅助曲面<math>\Sigma'$ 与 Σ 构成闭曲面,从而可利用高斯公式,进而避开对原曲面积分的直接计算

曲面 Σ' 与 Σ 构成闭曲面, Ω 是曲面 Σ' 与 Σ 所围空间区域,曲面 Σ' 与 Σ 的方向是 Ω 的边界曲面的外侧, Ω 内无奇点 $\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy$

$$= - \iint\limits_{\Sigma'} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy + \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P(x, y, z)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q(x, y, z)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R(x, y, z)}{\partial z} \right) dv$$

补充平面
$$\Sigma_1$$
: $z=2$ $(x^2+y^2\leq 4)$ 取上侧, Σ_2 : $z=1$ $(x^2+y^2\leq 1)$ 取下侧
$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} \!\!\! x|yz|dydz + y|zx|dzdx + z|xy|dxdy$$

$$=\iiint(|yz|+|zx|+|xy|)dxdydz \quad \Omega是\Sigma, \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 所围区域$$

$$= \iiint (|r\sin\theta \cdot z| + |r\cos\theta \cdot z| + |r\cos\theta \cdot r\sin\theta|) \cdot rdrd\theta dz$$

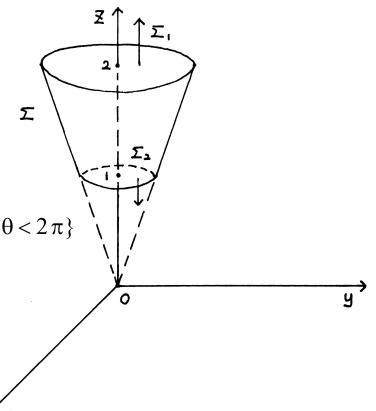
$$= \iiint (r^2 |\sin \theta| z + r^2 |\cos \theta| z + r^3 |\cos \theta \sin \theta|) dr d\theta dz \quad \Omega = \{(r, \theta, z) | r \le z, 1 \le z \le 2, 0 \le \theta < 2\pi\}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dz \int_0^z (r^2 |\sin \theta| z + r^2 |\cos \theta| z + r^3 |\cos \theta \sin \theta|) dr = \frac{589}{30}$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} x \, |\, yz| \, dy dz + y \, |\, zx \, |\, dz dx + z \, |\, xy| \, dx dy = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} z \, |\, xy| \, dx dy = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} 2 \, |\, xy| \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} 2|r\cos\theta \cdot r\sin\theta| rdrd\theta = \iint_{D} 2r^{3} |\cos\theta \sin\theta| drd\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\cos\theta \sin\theta| d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{2} 2r^{3} dr = 16$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x |yz| dydz + y |zx| dzdx + z |xy| dxdy = -\frac{1}{2}$$



a, b, c > 0, Σ是球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
外侧,计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \cdot \frac{3}{2} \left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2ax}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^3} = \frac{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^3}$$

$$= \frac{ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2} - 3ax^{2}}{(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 - 3by^2}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 - 3cz^2}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

a, b, c>0, Σ是球面
$$x^2+y^2+z^2=1$$
外侧,计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz+y dz dx+z dx dy}{\left(ax^2+by^2+cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

补充曲面 Σ_1 : $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = \epsilon$, 取内侧 (这里的 $\epsilon > 0$ 足够的小使得 Σ_1 在 Σ 的内部)

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{1}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint_{\Omega} 0 dv = 0 \quad \Omega 为 \Sigma, \ \Sigma_{1}$$
所围区域

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \epsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \iint\limits_{\Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$=-ε^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$
 ∭3dv Ω为 $Σ_1$ 所围区域

$$= -3\epsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \iiint_{\Omega_{1}} dv = -3\epsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{abc}} \frac{4\pi}{3} \epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

a, b, c > 0, Σ是半球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
, $z \ge 0$, 取上侧,计算 $\int_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

补充曲面 Σ_1 : $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = \epsilon$ $(z \ge 0)$,取内侧 (这里的 $\epsilon > 0$ 足够的小使得 Σ_1 在 Σ 的内部)

平面 Σ_2 : z = 0 ($\varepsilon \le ax^2 + by^2 \exists x^2 + y^2 \le 1$), 取下侧

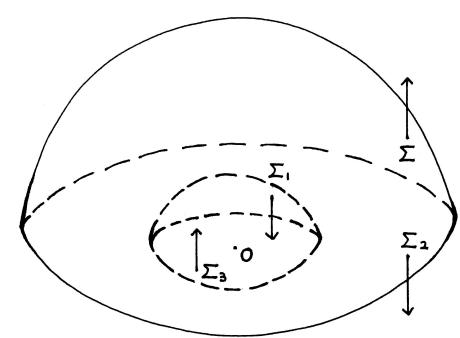
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{1}+\Sigma_{2}}\frac{xdydz+ydzdx+zdxdy}{\left(ax^{2}+by^{2}+cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}=\iint\limits_{\Omega}0\,dv=0\quad\Omega为\Sigma、\Sigma_{1},\ \Sigma_{2}$$
所围区域

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \varepsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$
 补充平面 Σ_{3} : $z = 0$ ($ax^{2} + by^{2} \le \varepsilon$),取上侧

$$= \epsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_3} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy - \epsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \iint\limits_{\Sigma_3} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= -3\varepsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \iiint_{\Omega} dv = -3\varepsilon^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{abc}} \frac{4\pi}{3} \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$



对面积的曲面积分的概念

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$$
 其中 Σ 是曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 把 $f(x, y, z)$ 看作 $O-xyz$ 空间上点 (x, y, z) 的密度, dS 是面积元素 把 $\iiint f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 看作 $O-xyz$ 空间上一个空间曲面的质量

判断积分曲面对称性的依据:

曲面的对称 F(x,y,z)=0表示一个曲面 若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,-y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,-y,-z) 则曲面关于原点对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(x,-y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,-y,-z)则曲面关于x轴对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,y,-z)则曲面关于y轴对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,-y,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,-y,z)则曲面关于z轴对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(x,y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,y,-z)则曲面关于xOy平面对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(x,-y,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,-y,z)则曲面关于xOz平面对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,y,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,y,z)则曲面关于yOz平面对称

若F(x,y,z)=F(x,z,y)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,z,y) 则曲面关于y=z平面对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(z,y,x)或F(x,y,z)=-F(z,y,x) 则曲面关于z=x平面对称 若F(x,y,z)=F(y,x,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(y,x,z) 则曲面关于x=y平面对称

判断被积函数对称性依据:

函数的对称

把f(x,y,z)视为三维空间上的点密度

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于原点对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于x轴对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,y,-z)

则密度函数关于y轴对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,-y,z)

则密度函数关于z轴对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,y,-z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于z的偶函数 若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,y,-z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于z的奇函数

则密度函数关于xOy平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,-y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于y的偶函数

则密度函数关于xOz平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于x的偶函数

则密度函数关于yOz平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,z,y)

则密度函数关于y=z平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(z,y,x)

则密度函数关于z=x平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(y,x,z)

则密度函数关于x=y平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=-f(-x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于原点互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于x轴互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(-x,y,-z)

则密度函数关于y轴互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(-x,-y,z)

则密度函数关于z轴互为相反数

则密度函数关于xOy平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,-y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于y的奇函数

则密度函数关于xOz平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(-x,y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于x的奇函数

则密度函数关于yOz平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,z,y)

则密度函数关于y=z平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(z,y,x)

则密度函数关于z=x平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(y,x,z)

则密度函数关于x=y平面互为相反数

若积分曲面Σ关于原点对称,设Σ被分成关于原点对称的 $Σ_1$ 、 $Σ_2$ 两部分,则

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, -z)$$
时, $\iint f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面Σ关于z轴对称,设Σ被分成关于z轴对称的 $Σ_1$ 、 $Σ_2$ 两部分,则

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面Σ关于y轴对称,设Σ被分成关于y轴对称的 $Σ_1$ 、 $Σ_2$ 两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(-x, y, -z)$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, y, -z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面Σ关于x轴对称,设Σ被分成关于x轴对称的 $Σ_1$ 、 $Σ_2$ 两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(x, -y, -z) + \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(x, -y, -z)$$
时, $\iint_{S} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面Σ关于xOy平面对称,设Σ被xOy平面分成 $Σ_1$ 、 $Σ_2$ 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(x, y, -z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(x, y, -z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面 Σ 关于zOx平面对称,设 Σ 被zOx平面分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(x, -y, z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(x, -y, z)$$
 $\text{Here} \int_{S} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面 Σ 关于yOz平面对称,设 Σ 被yOz平面分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(-x, y, z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, y, z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面 Σ 关于x = y平面对称,设 Σ 被x = y平面平面分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(y, x, z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(y, x, z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面 Σ 关于z=x平面对称,设 Σ 被z=x平面平面分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(z, y, x)$$
 $\text{def}(x, y, z)$ $\text{def}(x, z)$

若积分曲面Σ关于y = z平面对称,设Σ被y = z平面平面分成Σ₁、Σ₂两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(x, z, y)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(x, z, y)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$

若积分曲面 Σ 关于原点对称,设 Σ 被分成关于原点对称的 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, -z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, -z) = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 0$$

将Σ关于原点对称地分成 2n个闭区域 ΔS_i 、 $\Delta S_i'$, ΔS_i 与 $\Delta S_i'$ 关于原点对称且 $\Delta S_i \in \Sigma_1$, $\Delta S_i' \in \Sigma_2$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$)

取点
$$(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \in \Delta S_i$$
 设点 $(\xi_i', \eta_i', \zeta_i')$ 是点 (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 关于原点的对称点,则点 $(\xi_i', \eta_i', \zeta_i') \in \Delta S_i'$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{i}} f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}, \zeta_{i}) \Delta S_{i} \quad \lambda, \lambda'$$
 分别是 Σ_{1}, Σ_{2} 的各个小闭区域的直径的最大值

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i}) \Delta S'_{i} \qquad \lambda = \lambda' (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i}) = (-\xi_{i}, -\eta_{i}, -\zeta_{i}) \Delta S'_{i} = \Delta S'_{i}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_0} f(x, y, z) dS$$

Σ是球面
$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = 1$$
, 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$

作平移变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x-a \\ y-b \\ z-c \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \Sigma' = u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \iint_{\Sigma'} (u+a)^2 + (v+b)^2 + (w+c)^2 dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2 + 2au + 2bv + 2cw + a^2 + b^2 + c^2) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma'} (1+a^2+b^2+c^2) dS + \iint_{\Sigma'} 2audS + \iint_{\Sigma'} 2bvdS + \iint_{\Sigma'} 2cwdS$$

$$= 4\pi(1+a^2+b^2+c^2)$$

积分曲面Σ关于平面 $y = x \cdot z = y \cdot x = z$ 对称

限分面面2天 J 中面y = x、Z = y、X = Z刈水
则
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, z, x) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, y, x) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, x, y) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, z, y) dS$$

记 $G(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) - f(y, x, z) \Rightarrow G(x, y, z) = -G(y, x, z)$
又 Σ 关于平面y = x 对称 \Rightarrow $\iint_{\Sigma} G(x, y, z) dS = 0 \Rightarrow$ $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dS$

Σ是球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
, 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2) dS$

$$\Sigma$$
关于平面 $y = x$ 、 $z = y$ 、 $x = z$ 对称 $\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, z, x) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, x, y) dS$

$$\mathbb{E}[f(x, y, z) = x^4 + 2x^2y^2 \Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (y^4 + 2y^2z^2) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (z^4 + 2y^2z^2) dS$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2) dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4 + 2y^2z^2 + z^4 + 2y^2z^2) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

设g(t)在[a, b]上连续,且g(t)>0,Σ是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,证明: $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{g(x)}{g(y)} dS \ge \frac{4\pi}{3}$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于原点对称,设 Σ 被分成关于原点对称的 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, -z)$$
 lift ,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dy dz = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 0$$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, -z)$$
 if

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dydz$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint\limits_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint\limits_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz dx$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dxdy$$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于原点对称,设 Σ 被分成关于原点对称的 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, -z)$$
时, $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 0$

将Σ关于原点对称地分成2n个闭区域 ΔS_i 、 $\Delta S_i'$, ΔS_i 与 $\Delta S_i'$ 关于原点对称且 $\Delta S_i \in \Sigma_1$, $\Delta S_i' \in \Sigma_2$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$)

取点(
$$\xi_i$$
, η_i , ζ_i) $\in \Delta S_i$ 设点(ξ_i' , η_i' , ζ_i') 是点(ξ_i , η_i , ζ_i) 关于原点的对称点,则点(ξ_i' , η_i' , ζ_i') $\in \Delta S_i'$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}, \zeta_{i}) (\Delta S_{i})_{xy} \quad \lambda, \lambda' 分别是\Sigma_{1}, \Sigma_{2} 的各个小闭区域的直径的最大值$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i}) (\Delta S_{i})_{xy} \qquad \lambda = \lambda' (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i}) = (-\xi_{i}, -\eta_{i}, -\zeta_{i})$$

$$=-\lim_{\lambda'\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^{n}f\left(\xi'_{i},\ \eta'_{i},\ \zeta'_{i}\right)\left(\Delta S'_{i}\right)_{xy} \qquad \left(\Delta S_{i}\right)_{xy}=-\left(\Delta S'_{i}\right)_{xy}$$

$$= -\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy$$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于z轴对称,设 Σ 被分成关于z轴对称的 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, z)$$
 by

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint\limits_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint\limits_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dy dz = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 0$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dydz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz dx$$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于xOy平面对称,设 Σ 被xOy平面分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(x, y, -z)$$
时,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dydz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz dx$$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(x, y, -z)$$
时,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dy dz = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 0$$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于平面x = y对称,设 Σ 被平面x = y分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当f(x, y, z) = f(y, x, z)时,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = 0$$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于平面z=x对称,设 Σ 被平面z=x分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当f(x, y, z) = f(z, y, x)时,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz dx$$

(2) 当f(x, y, z) = -f(z, y, x)时,

$$\iint_{S} f(x, y, z) dz dx = 0$$

若有向积分曲面 Σ 关于平面y=z对称,设 Σ 被平面y=z分成 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 两部分,则

(1) 当f(x, y, z) = f(x, z, y)时,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dydz = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dydz$$

(2) 当f(x, y, z) = -f(x, z, y)时,

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y, z) dy dz = 0$$

 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint_{\Sigma'} \frac{x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$

第十一讲:曲面积分 > 对坐标的曲面积分 > 对称性

a, b, c > 0, Σ是半球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
, $z \ge 0$, 取上侧,计算 $\int_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 设 Σ' : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $z \le 0$, 取下侧

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma'} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\left(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

记
$$f_1(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{(ax^{2} + bv^{2} + cz^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dydz = \iint_{\Sigma'} \frac{x}{(ax^{2} + bv^{2} + cz^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dydz \Leftarrow f_{1}(x, y, z) = f_{1}(x, y, -z)$$

$$i \exists f_2(x, y, z) = \frac{y}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{y}{\left(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dzdx = \iint_{\Sigma'} \frac{y}{\left(ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dzdx \iff f_{2}(x, y, z) = f_{2}(x, y, -z)$$

$$i \exists f_3 (x, y, z) = \frac{z}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma'} \frac{z}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy \Leftarrow f_3(x, y, z) = -f_3(x, y, -z)$$

有向积分曲面 Σ 关于平面y=x、z=y、x=z对称,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dzdx = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, x, y) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, z, y) dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, z, x) dzdx = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, y, x) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dzdx = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, z, y) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, x, y) dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, y, x) dzdx = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, z, x) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dydz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, y, x) dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} f(z, x, y) dzdx = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, z, x) dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, z, y) dzdx$$

有向积分曲面Σ关于平面 $y = x \cdot z = y \cdot x = z$ 对称,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dzdx$$

将Σ关于平面y = x对称地分成 2n个闭区域 ΔS_i 、 $\Delta S_i'$, $\Delta S_i'$ 与 $\Delta S_i'$ 关于平面y = x对称且 $\Delta S_i \in \Sigma_1$, $\Delta S_i' \in \Sigma_2$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 取点(ξ_i , η_i , ζ_i) $\in \Delta S_i$ 设点(ξ_i' , η_i' , ζ_i') 是点(ξ_i , η_i , ζ_i) 关于平面y = x的对称点,则点(ξ_i' , η_i' , ζ_i') $\in \Delta S_i'$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

 $\iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) (\Delta S_i)_{xy} \quad \lambda, \lambda' 分别是\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 的各个小闭区域的直径的最大值$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1} f(x, y, z)|_{(x, y, z) = (\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)} (\Delta S_i)_{xy} \qquad \lambda = \lambda'$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x, z)|_{(x, y, z) = (\eta_{i}, \xi_{i}, \zeta_{i})} (\Delta S_{i})_{xy}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x, z)|_{(x, y, z) = (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i})} (\Delta S_{i})_{xy} \qquad (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i})$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x, z)|_{(x, y, z) = (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i})} (\Delta S'_{i})_{xy} \qquad (\Delta S'_{i})_{xy} = (\Delta S_{i})_{xy}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(y, x, z) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(y, x, z) dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(y, x, z) dxdy$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x, z)|_{(x, y, z) = (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i})} (\Delta S_{i})_{xy} \qquad (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}, \zeta'_{i}) = (\eta_{i}, \xi_{i}, \zeta_{i}) \qquad \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} f(y, x, z) dxdy$$

记
$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{\varphi(x) + g(y) + f(z)}{h(x, y, z)}$$

Σ是球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
外侧, 计算

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \frac{a\phi(x)+b\phi(y)+c\phi(z)}{\phi(x)+\phi(y)+\phi(z)} dy dz + \frac{a\phi(x)+b\phi(y)+c\phi(z)}{\phi(x)+\phi(y)+\phi(z)} dz dx + \frac{a\phi(x)+b\phi(y)+c\phi(z)}{\phi(x)+\phi(y)+\phi(z)} dx dy$$