

7.7.4 22.3

1. (1) 解: $P = yz, Q = zx, R = xy$. 由高斯公式

$$\oint yz dy dz + zx dz dx + xy dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial yz}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial zx}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial xy}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

$$= \iiint_V 0 dV = 0$$

(3) 解: $P = x^2, Q = y^2, R = z^2$ 对 x, y 作变换 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z^2}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

$$= 2 \iiint_V (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z) dV$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^h dr \int_r^h r [r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z] dz$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta \int_0^h r^2 dr \int_r^h dz + 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h r dr \int_r^h r dz$$

$$= 0 + 4\pi \int_0^h \frac{1}{2} r (h^2 - r^2) dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} h^4$$

(5) 解: 由于不是封闭曲面, 需要添加 $S': x^2+y^2 \leq a^2, z=0$, 取下侧为正方向,

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy \\ &= \oint_{S+S'} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy - \iint_{S'} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy \\ &= \iiint_V 3 dV - 0 = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r dr \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-r^2}} r dz = 2\pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

2. 解: 记空间区域各侧面 $S_1: x=0, 0 \leq y, z \leq 1$ (右侧为正方向)

$S_2: y=0, 0 \leq x, z \leq 1$ (左侧为正方向), $S_3: z=0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ (下侧为正方向).

$S_4: z=1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ (上侧为正方向)

$S_5: x^2+y^2=1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ (外侧为正方向)

$$\iiint_V (xy+yz+zx) dx dy dz = \oint_{S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4+S_5} xyz dy dz + xyz dz dx + xyz dx dy$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^5 \iint_{S_i} xyz dy dz + xyz dz dx + xyz dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 + \left(\iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2=1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} xy dx dy \right) + \left(\iint_{\substack{1=y^2 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1}} yz \sqrt{1-y^2} dy dz + \iint_{\substack{0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1}} xz \sqrt{1-x^2} dz dx \right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r^3 (\cos \theta \sin \theta) dr + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy dz$$

$$= \frac{11}{24}$$

$$3. (1) P = y^2 + z^2, Q = x^2 + z^2, R = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_S (2y - 2z) dy dz + (2z - 2x) dz dx + (2x - 2y) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iiint_S (y - z) dy dz + (z - x) dz dx + (x - y) dx dy$$

添加曲面 $S_1: z=0, x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ (下侧为正)

$S_2: y=0, x+z \leq 1, x \geq 0, z \geq 0$ (左侧为正)

$S_3: x=0, y+z \leq 1, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ (右侧为正)

形成封闭曲面, ~~且其法向量与S的法向量一致~~

$$I = 2 \iiint_{S \cup S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3} (y - z) dy dz + (z - x) dz dx + (x - y) dx dy -$$

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \iiint_{S_i} (y - z) dy dz + (z - x) dz dx + (x - y) dx dy.$$

$$= \iiint_V 0 dV - \left(2 \iint_{\substack{x+y \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (x - y) dx dy + 2 \iint_{\substack{x+z \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, z \geq 0}} (z - x) dz dx + 2 \iint_{\substack{y+z \leq 1 \\ y \geq 0, z \geq 0}} (z - y) dy dz \right)$$

$$= 6 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (y - x) dy$$

$$= 0$$

3. (3)

$P = z - y$, $Q = x - z$, $R = y - x$ S 在各平面投影大小相同且面积为 $\frac{1}{2}a^2$.

$$I = \iint_S dydz + dzdx + dx dy$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^2 \right)$$

$$= 3a^2$$

5. (1) 解 $P = x$, $Q = y^2$, $R = -z^3$.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0 \text{ 在全空间成立.}$$

\therefore 该线积分与路线无关.

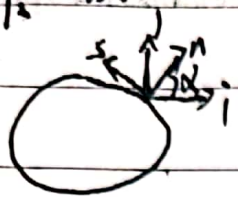
现取路线为 A 到 B 的直线.

$$AB: \begin{cases} x = 1+t \\ y = 1+2t \\ z = 1-5t \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^3 dz = \int_0^1 [1(1+t) + 2(1+2t)^2 - 5(1-5t)^3] dt$$

$$= -53 \frac{1}{12}$$

4. 解 设 $n = i \cos \alpha + j \sin \alpha$. $\therefore n$ 为曲线 L 的外法线方向



$$\therefore \cos(\hat{n}, x) ds = \cos(\hat{n}, i) ds = \cos \alpha ds = dy$$

$$\cos(\hat{n}, y) ds = \cos(\hat{n}, j) ds = \sin \alpha ds = -dx$$

$$I = \oint_L x \cos(\hat{n}, x) ds + y \cos(\hat{n}, y) ds = \oint_L x dy - y dx = 2 \iint_D d\sigma = 2S$$

S 即为 L 包围的有界区域的面积.

5. (2) $P = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x$ $Q = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y \sin x - 2x \sin y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \text{ 在全平面上}$$

曲线积分在整个平面上与路线无关, 取折线 $O(0,0) \rightarrow A(0,y) \rightarrow B(x,y)$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^y 2y dy + \int_0^x (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx$$

$$= y^2 + x^2 \cos y + (y^2 \cos x) \Big|_0^x$$

$$= x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x$$

(4) 解 $P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ $Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

\therefore 曲线与积分在任行不包含原点的区域内与路线无关,

取折线 $A(1,0) \rightarrow B(1,8) \rightarrow C(6,8)$.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^8 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dy + \int_1^6 \frac{x}{\sqrt{64+x^2}} dx$$

$$= 9$$

6. (2) 解: $P = e^x [e^y(x-y+2+y)], Q = e^x [e^y(x-y)+1]$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x [e^y(x-y)+1] + e^{x+y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}.$$

\therefore $e^x [e^y(x-y+2+y)]dx + e^x [e^y(x-y)+1]dy$ 在整个平面上为某一函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分,

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^x [e^y(x-y+2+y)]dx + e^x [e^y(x-y)+1]dy$$

$$= \int_0^y (1-y e^y) dy + \int_0^x e^x [e^y(x-y+2+y)]dx + C$$

$$= (y - y e^y + e^y) \Big|_0^y + [y e^x + e^{x+y}(x-y+2) - e^{x+y}] \Big|_0^x + C$$

$$= e^{x+y}(x-y+1) + y e^x + C.$$

8. 解: AB 与 BA 围成区域 V , 取正向, 则格林公式, $P = \varphi(y)e^x - my$
 $Q = \varphi'(y)e^x - m$
 $\oint_{AB+BA} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy$ 直线 AB , $y = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}(x-x_2)$

$$= \iint_V \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \int_{AB} [\varphi(y)e^x - my]dx + [\varphi'(y)e^x - m]dy.$$

$$= \iint_V m d\sigma + \int_{AB} [(\varphi(y)e^x - my)dx + (\varphi'(y)e^x - m)ydy] + (mx - m)y$$

$$= \iint_V m d\sigma + \int_{AB} d[\varphi(y)e^x - mxy] + \int_{AB} m \left[\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} (x-1) \right] dx$$

$$= mS + \varphi(y_2)e^{x_2} - mx_2y_2 - \varphi(y_1)e^{x_1} + mx_1y_1 + \frac{m}{2}(y_2-y_1)(x_2+x_1-2)$$