第18章 习题课

第一型曲面积分的计算

$$(1) \Sigma : z = z(x, y) \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)dS = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} f(x,y,z(x,y)) \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy$$

$$(2) \Sigma : y = y(z, x) \quad (z, x) \in D_{zx}$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)dS = \iint\limits_{D_{xx}} f(x,y(z,x),z)\sqrt{1+y_z^2+y_x^2}dzdx$$

(3)
$$\Sigma$$
: $x = x(y,z) \quad (y,z) \in D_{yz}$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)dS = \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} f(x(y,z),y,z)\sqrt{1+x_y^2+x_z^2}dydz$$

第一型曲面积分的奇偶对称性和轮换对称性类 似于三重积分

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \sum &: \begin{cases} x = x(u,v), \\ y = y(u,v), & (u,v) \in D, \\ z = z(u,v), \end{aligned} \\
&\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D} f(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v)) \sqrt{EG-F^{2}} dudv, \\
&\not = x_{u}^{2} + y_{u}^{2} + z_{u}^{2}, \\
&F = x_{u}x_{v} + y_{u}y_{v} + z_{u}z_{v}, \\
&G = x_{u}^{2} + y_{u}^{2} + z_{u}^{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

第二型曲面积分的计算

"一投,二代,三定号"

$$(1) \Sigma : z = z(x, y) \quad (x, y) \in D$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{D} \left[(P(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot (-z_{x}) + Q \cdot (-z_{y}) + R \cdot 1 \right] dxdy$$

上侧取正,下侧取负

特别地,
$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \pm \iint_{D} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy$$

上侧取正,下侧取负

$$(2)\Sigma: y = y(z,x) \quad (z,x) \in D$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy$$

$$= \pm \iint \left[(P(x, y(z, x), z) \cdot (-y_x) + Q \cdot 1 + R \cdot (-y_z) \right] dzdx$$

右侧取正,左侧取负

第二型曲面积分的计算

"一投,二代,三定号"

特别地,
$$\iint_{\Sigma} Q(x, y, z) dx dy = \pm \iint_{D} Q(x, y(z, x), z) dz dx$$
右侧取正, 左侧取负

(3)
$$\Sigma : x = x(y,z) \quad (y,z) \in D$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{D} \left[(P(x(y,z), y, z) \cdot 1 + Q \cdot (-x_{y}) + R \cdot (-x_{z}) \right] dydz$$

前侧取正,后侧取负

特别地,
$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dx dy = \pm \iint_{D} P(x(y, z), y, z) dy dz$$
 前侧取正, 后侧取负

$$(4) \Sigma : \begin{cases} x = x(u,v), \\ y = y(u,v), \\ z = z(u,v), \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$= \pm \iint_{\Delta} [P(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v)) \cdot \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)} + Q \cdot \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)} + R \cdot \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}] du dv$$

$$(\frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}, \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)}, \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}) = \Sigma$$
指定侧的法向量方向
$$- 致时取 +, 否则取 -.$$

两类曲面积分之间的关系

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$$

 $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$ 为给定侧的曲面 Σ 的法方向余弦

Gauss公式 曲面积分与三重积分

若: 1.空间闭区域 Ω 由分片光滑的闭曲面 Σ 围成;

2. 在 Ω 上函数 $P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z)\in C^1$.

则有
$$\oint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta + R\cos\gamma) dS$$

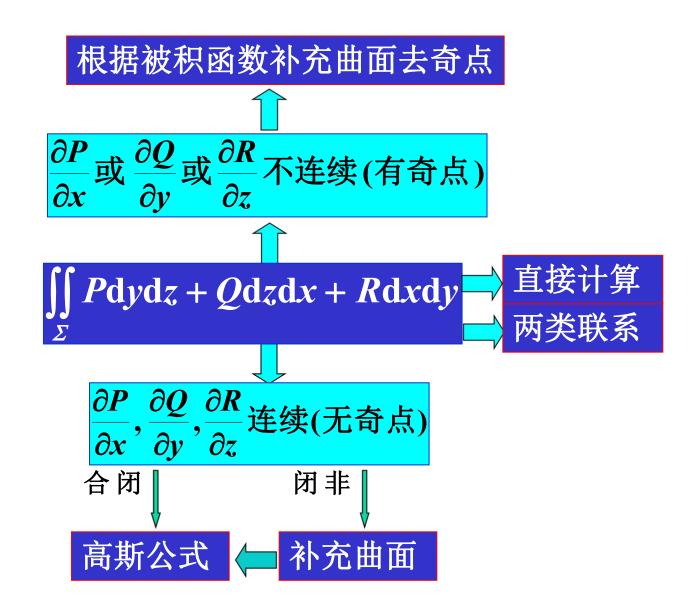
其中 Σ 是 Ω 的整个边界曲面的外侧.

若区域 Ω 为二维复连通区域,外面的边界 Σ 取外侧,内部的边界 Σ 取内侧.相对于区域来说,边界曲面整体取外侧.

$$\oint\limits_{\Sigma(\text{外侧})} P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + R \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \oint\limits_{S(\text{内侧})} P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + R \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) \mathrm{d}V$$

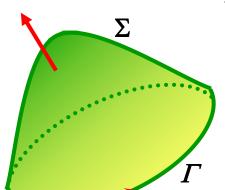
注 若在Ω内又有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$
, 则 $\iint_{\Sigma(M)} = \iint_{S(M)}$

第二型曲面积分计算



Stokes公式

空间曲线积分与曲面积分



若: 1. 厂为分段光滑的空间有向闭曲线,

 Σ 是以 Γ 为边界的分片光滑的有向曲面,

 Γ 的正向与 Σ 的侧符合右手法则.

2. 在曲面 Σ (包括 Γ)上, $P,Q,R \in C^1$. 则有

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

或记为
$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS$$

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条件

在单连通区域 Ω 上P(x,y,z),Q,R具有连续的一阶偏导数,则以下四个命题等价.

等

(1) $ext{ } ext{ }$

价

(2) $\oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$,任意封闭曲线 $\Gamma \subset \Omega$

命

(3) 在Ω内存在u(x, y, z),使du = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz;

题

(4) 在众内, $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$.

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)}^{(x,y,z)} P(x,y,z)dx + Q(x,y,z)dy + R(x,y,z)dz$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x,y_0,z_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x,y,z_0)dy + \int_{z_0}^{z} R(x,y,z)dz$$

例1 求
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)^2 dS$$
, 其中 α , β , γ 为实数, 且 $\Sigma = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2\}$.

解 由积分曲面和被积函数的对称性有

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{2} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^{2} dS$$

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

$$\iint_{\Sigma} xy dS = \iint_{\Sigma} xz dS = \iint_{\Sigma} zy dS = 0,$$

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} (\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)^{2} dS = (\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2}) \cdot \frac{4\pi a^{4}}{3}$$

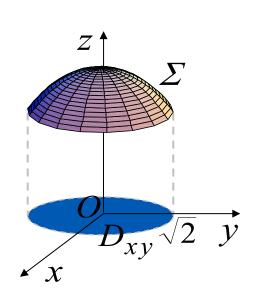
例2 已知曲面壳 $z=3-(x^2+y^2)$ 的密度函数为 $\mu=x^2+y^2+z$, 求此曲面壳在平面 z=1以上部分 Σ 的质量 M.

解
$$\Sigma : z = 3 - (x^2 + y^2)$$
 投影区域: $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \le 2$,
$$M = \iint_{\Sigma} \mu \, dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} \, dx dy$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r \, dr$$

$$= 6\pi \cdot \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \, d(1 + 4r^2)$$

$$= 13\pi$$



例3 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy$, Σ 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 及平面 z = 1, z = 2所围成的立体的表面外 侧.

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j$

$$\prod_{\Sigma_{1}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{3}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{3}} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy = -\iint_{D_{1}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} \frac{e^{r}}{r} \cdot rdr = -2\pi(e^{2} - e)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy = \iint_{D_{2}} \frac{e^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= e^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{r} \cdot rdr = 4\pi e^{2}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{3}} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy = -\iint_{D_{3}} \frac{e}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= -e \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{r} \cdot rdr = -2\pi e$$

$$I = -2\pi(e^{2} - e) + 4\pi e^{2} - 2\pi e = 2\pi e^{2}$$

例4 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} [f(x,y,z) + x] dy dz + [2f(x,y,z) + y] dz dx$ + [f(x,y,z) + z] dx dy, 其中 f(x,y,z) 为连续函数, Σ 为平面 x - y + z = 1在第四卦限部分的上侧 .

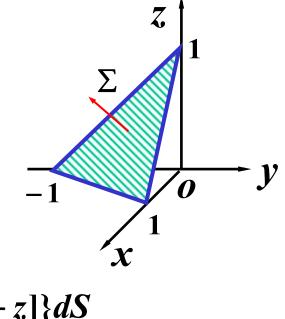
解 利用两类曲面积分之间的关系

:: Σ的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{1,-1,1\},$

$$\therefore \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \beta = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [f(x, y, z) + x] \right\}$$

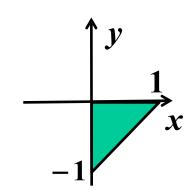
$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[2f(x,y,z)+y]+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[f(x,y,z)+z]\}dS$$



$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\iint\limits_{\Sigma}(x-y+z)dS=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\iint\limits_{\Sigma}dS$$

$$\Sigma: z = 1 - x + y$$
,投影区域 D_{xy} 如右图所示

$$dS = \sqrt{3}dxdy$$
 所以 $I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{3}dxdy = \frac{1}{2}$.



也可直接计算(向量点积法)

$$\Sigma : z = 1 - x + y, (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (1, -1, 1)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} [f(x,y,z) + x] dy dz + [2f(x,y,z) + y] dz dx + [f(x,y,z) + z] dx dy$$

$$= \iint \{ [f(x, y, 1-x+y) + x] \cdot 1 + [2f(x, y, 1-x+y) + y] \cdot (-1) \}$$

$$+[f(x,y,1-x+y)+1-x+y]\cdot 1\}dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} 1 \, dx dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

例5 计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint\limits_{\Sigma} x(8y+1)dydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy$$

其中
$$\sum$$
是由 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y-1} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ $(1 \le y \le 3)$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周所成

的曲面, 法向量与y轴正方向夹角大于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

补充曲面 Σ^* : y = 3, D_{zx} : $z^2 + x^2 \le 2$, 取右侧记 Σ 和 Σ^* 所围区域为 Ω ,

$$\overrightarrow{id}P = x(8y+1), Q = 2(1-y^2), R = -4yz,$$

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$$\overrightarrow{id}P = x(8y+1), Q = x(8y+1), Q$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma^*} x(8y+1)dydz + 2(1-y^2)dzdx - 4yzdxdy = \iint_{z^2+x^2 \le 2} (-16)dzdx = -32\pi$$

所以
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}\Sigma^{*}} -\iint_{\Sigma^{*}} = 34\pi$$

例6 求∯
$$\frac{x}{r^3} dydz + \frac{y}{r^3} dzdx + \frac{z}{r^3} dxdy$$
, 其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

Σ为曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的外侧面.

解1 由积分区域与被积函数的对称性

例7 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} dS, \quad 其中$$

Σ是曲面
$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{16} + \frac{(z-3)^2}{25} = 1$$
的外侧,

 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 是其外法线向量的方向 余弦.

解设
$$P = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, Q = \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, R = \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

则
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0, (x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$$

对充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\Sigma_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2$ (外侧),使 Σ_1 位于 Σ 的内区域中,记 Ω 为 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围有界闭区域,则

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma-\Sigma_{1}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{3/2}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dV + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$=\frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iiint_{x^2+v^2+z^2 \le \varepsilon^2} 3dV = 4\pi$$

例8 计算曲面积分
$$I = \iint_S \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$
, 其中 S 是

$$1-\frac{z}{7}=\frac{(x-2)^2}{25}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{16}(z\geq 0),取上侧.$$

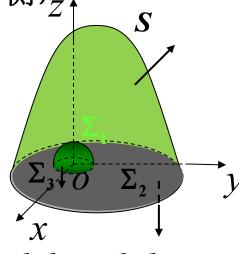
解 取
$$\Sigma_1$$
: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $z \ge 0$, 下侧,

$$\Sigma_2$$
: $z = 0, \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} \le 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 \ge 1,$ $\top \emptyset,$

$$Σ_3$$
: $z = 0, x^2 + y^2 \le 1$,下侧

$$I = \iint_{S+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$-\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



S与 Σ_1 , Σ_2 所围区域记为 Ω ,边界曲面整体取外侧,则由Gauss公式

$$\iint_{S+\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iiint_{\Omega} 0dxdydz = 0$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= -\iint_{-\Sigma_{1} + \Sigma_{3}} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy + \iint_{\Sigma_{3}} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy$$

$$= -3 \iiint_{\Omega_{1}} dxdydz + 0 = -2\pi$$

其中 Ω_1 是 Σ_2 , Σ_3 所围区域,边界曲面整体取外侧.

又
$$\int_{\Sigma_2} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0, \quad \text{所以} I = 2\pi$$

例9 求 $I = \oint_{\Gamma} (y^2 + z^2) dx + (x^2 + z^2) dy + (y^2 + x^2) dz$, 其中 Γ 是 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2bx$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax(b > a > 0)$ 的交线($z \ge 0$), Γ 的方向规定为沿 Γ 的方向运动时,从z轴正向往下看,曲线 Γ 所围球面部分总在左边.

解 取Σ为曲线Γ所围球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2bx$ $(z \ge 0)$ 部分的上侧. dydz dzdx dxdy

$$I = \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^{2} + z^{2} & x^{2} + z^{2} & y^{2} + x^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=2\iint_{S}(y-z)dydz+(z-x)dzdx+(x-y)dxdy$$

$$\Sigma: z = \sqrt{2bx - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D: x^2 + y^2 \le 2ax, \pm \emptyset$$

$$(-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (\frac{x-b}{\sqrt{2bx-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{2bx-x^2-y^2}}, 1)$$

$$I = 2\iint_{S} (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dzdx + (x-y)dxdy$$

$$=2\iint_{D}\left[\left(y-\sqrt{2bx-x^{2}-y^{2}}\right)\frac{x-b}{\sqrt{2bx-x^{2}-y^{2}}}+\right]$$

$$(\sqrt{2bx-x^2-y^2}-x)\frac{y}{\sqrt{2bx-x^2-y^2}}+(x-y)]dxdy$$

$$=2\iint_{D} (\frac{-by}{\sqrt{2bx-x^{2}-y^{2}}}+b)dxdy=2b\iint_{D} dxdy=2\pi a^{2}b$$

也可以用第一型曲面积分来计算

S的单位法向量 $\bar{n}^0 = \{\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma\} = \{\frac{x-b}{b}, \frac{y}{b}, \frac{z}{b}\}$ 由两类曲面积分之间的关系

$$I = 2\iint_{S} (y-z)dydz + (z-x)dzdx + (x-y)dxdy$$

$$= 2\iint_{S} ((y-z)\cos\alpha + (z-x)\cos\beta + (x-y)\cos\gamma)dS$$

$$= 2\iint_{S} \left[\frac{x-b}{b}(y-z) + \frac{y}{b}(z-x) + \frac{z}{b}(x-y)\right]dS$$

$$= 2\iint_{S} (z-y)dS = 2\iint_{S} zdS = 2\iint_{S} z \cdot \frac{dxdy}{\cos\gamma} = 2\iint_{S} bdxdy$$

$$= 2b\iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 2ax} dxdy = 2\pi a^{2}b$$

例10 求 $I = \oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$,其中 L是平面x + y + z = 2与柱面|x| + |y| = 1的交线, 从z轴正向看去,L为逆时针方向.

解设 Σ 是平面x + y + z = 2上以L为边界所围部分的上侧,D为 Σ 在xoy面上的投影区域.由Stokes公式

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right| dS = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (4x + 2y + 3z) dx dy$$

$$\left| y^2 - z^2 + 2z^2 - x^2 + 3x^2 - y^2 \right| dS = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D} (x - y + 6) \sqrt{3} dx dy = -12 \iint_{D} dx dy = -24$$

例11 设 V 是 Gauss 公式中的闭区域 $u,v \in C^1(V)$,

 \vec{n} 表示 V 的边界曲面 S 的单位外法向量场,求证:

$$(1) \iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \Delta u dV ;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint_{V} v \Delta u dV;$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dS = \iiint_{V} \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dV.$$

$$\mathbf{ii} \mathbf{E} \quad (1) \iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iint_{S} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\vec{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\vec{n}, y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\vec{n}, z)) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy dz + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dz dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dV = \iiint_{V} \Delta u dV.$$

$$(2) \iint_{S} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{S} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(n, x) + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(n, y) + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(n, z)) dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx dy + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dz dx + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{S} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})) dV$$

$$= \iiint \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint v \Delta u dV.$$

(3) 由(2)知:

$$\iint_{S} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint_{V} v \Delta u dV,$$

$$\iint_{S} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{V} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dV + \iiint_{V} u \Delta v dV,$$

两式相减,即得

$$\iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dS = \iiint_{V} \begin{vmatrix} \Delta u & \Delta v \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} dV.$$

何12设 Σ 是分片光滑的闭曲面, \vec{n} 为 Σ 的单位外法向量,证明

$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\vec{n}, x) & \cos(\vec{n}, y) & \cos(\vec{n}, z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS = 0$$

在下面两种情况下都成立

- (1)P,Q,R在 Ω 上二阶连续可微, Ω 是 Σ 所围的立体;
- (2)P,Q,R在 Σ 上一节连续可微.

证明(1)由Gauss公式

$$I = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \right] dx dy dz$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

(2)在 Σ 上任取一条分段光滑的封闭曲线 Γ , Γ 将 Σ 分成 Σ_1 , Σ_2 , 在 Σ_1 , Σ_2 上分别应用Stokes公式,可得

$$I = (\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}}) \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\vec{n}, x) & \cos(\vec{n}, y) & \cos(\vec{n}, z) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz + \int_{-\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

$$= 0$$

