

## §9.1 曲线积分(续: 格林公式、曲线积分与路径无关的条件)

一、填空

1. 设  $L$  是  $|x|+|y|=1$  逆时针方向一周, 则  $\oint_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{|x|+|y|} = \oint_L x dy - y dx = 2 \iint_D dx dy = 4$

2. 设  $L$  是圆  $x^2+y^2=a^2$  逆时针方向一周, 则  $\oint_L \frac{xy^2dy-x^2ydx}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \oint_L \frac{xy^2dy-x^2ydx}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \iint_D (x^2+y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}$

3. 设  $L$  是圆  $x^2+y^2=9$  逆时针方向一周, 则  $\oint_L x dy = \iint_D dx dy = 9\pi$ ;  $\oint_L x ds = \int_0^{2\pi} 3 \cos t \cdot 3 dt = 0$

4. 设  $L$  是椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2=1$  顺时针方向一周, 则  $\oint_L (\sqrt{x+1}+2y)dx + (y \cos y + 5x)dy = - \iint_D 3 dx dy = -3 \times 2\pi = -6\pi$

5.  $\int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} (2xy-y^4+3)dx + (x^2-4xy^3)dy = (x^2y - xy^4 + 3x) \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} = 5$

6. 若  $L$  是光滑曲线, 曲线积分  $\int_L (x^4+4xy^a)dx + (6x^{a-1}y^2-5y^4)dy$  与路径无关, 则  $a$  的值是  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow 4axy^{a-1} = 6(a-1)x^{a-2}y^2 \Rightarrow a=3$

7.  $(x+2y)dx + (2x+y)dy = d(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + 2xy + C)$

二、计算曲线积分  $I = \oint_L (2x-y+4)dx + (5y+3x-6)dy$ , 其中  $L$  是以点  $(0,0), (3,0)$  和

$(3,2)$  为顶点的三角形正向边界.

$$I = \iint_D (3+1) dx dy = 4 \times 3 = 12$$



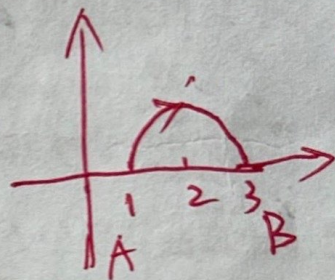
$$I = \int_L \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx + y \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dy$$

$$P = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad Q = y \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

添成闭合曲线

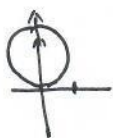
$$\begin{aligned} \int_L &= \int_{L+\overline{BA}} - \int_{\overline{BA}} = 0 + \int_{AB} \\ &= \int_1^3 \sqrt{x^2} dx = 4 \end{aligned}$$



$L$ : 沿上半圆  
 $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$  (半圆)  
 从  $A(1,0)$  到  $B(3,0)$

四、计算曲线积分  $I = \oint_L \frac{ydx - (x-1)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  分别为

(1)  $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$  的正向;



$$\text{即 } P = \frac{y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{-(x-1)}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-1)^2 - y^2}{[(x-1)^2 + y^2]^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \text{ 在圆 } x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1 \text{ 内 } P, Q \text{ 的偏导数}$$

$$\text{故 } I = 0.$$

(2)  $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0$  的正向.



$$4(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4, \quad \text{即 } (x-1)^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \text{ 在此椭圆内, } P, Q \text{ 不}$$

$$\text{引小圆 } L_\varepsilon: x-1 = \varepsilon \cos \theta, y = \varepsilon \sin \theta, \text{ 取逆时针向.}$$

$$\text{设 } L \text{ 与 } L_\varepsilon \text{ 所围区域为 } D, \text{ 则}$$

$$\oint_{L+L_\varepsilon} Pdx + Qdy = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_L Pdx + Qdy = \int_{L_\varepsilon} Pdx + Qdy = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\varepsilon^2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta)}{\varepsilon^2} d\theta$$

$$= -2\pi$$



五、验证:  $\left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}\right)dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)dy$ , ( $x > 0, y > 0$ ) 是某个二元函数  $u(x, y)$  的全微分,

并求  $u(x, y)$  及  $\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} \left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}\right)dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)dy$ .

$$\text{设 } P = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}, \quad Q = \ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}, \quad \text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{y^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (x > 0, y > 0)$$

$$\therefore Pdx + Qdy \text{ 是 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 个恰当微分 } du, \quad \text{且 } u(x, y) = y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} Pdx + Qdy &= \left( y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y} \right) \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} = \left( 3 \ln 2 + \frac{4}{3} \right) - (0 + 1) \\ &= 3 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

六、利用曲线积分求摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  与  $x$  轴所围图形的面积.

$$S = \oint_L x dy = \int_{OA} x dy + \int_{AO} x dy$$



$$= 0 - \int_0^{2\pi} a(t - \sin t) \cdot a \sin t \, dt$$

$$= -a^2 \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t \, dt - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \, dt \right]$$

$$= -a^2 \left[ (-t \cos t + \sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \pi \right]$$

$$= -a^2 (-2\pi - \pi) = 3\pi a^2$$

七. 确定光滑闭曲线  $C$ , 使曲线积分  $\oint_C \left( x + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dx + \left( y + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) dy$  达到最大值.

设  $D$  是  $C$  所围区域, 则

$$I \triangleq \oint_C \left( x + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dx + \left( y + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) dy = \iint_D (1 - 2x^2 - y^2) dx dy$$

$D$  应包含使  $1 - 2x^2 - y^2$  大于零的所有区域.

因此,  $C$  为曲线  $2x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

八. 设  $\widehat{AO}$  由点  $A(a, 0)$  到点  $O(0, 0)$  的上半圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ , 计算:

$$(1) I_1 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy;$$

$$(2) I_2 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy;$$

$$(3) I_3 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy.$$



(1) 设  $\widehat{OA}$ :  $y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow a$ . 设  $\widehat{OA}$  与  $\widehat{AO}$  围成区域为  $D$ .

$$\int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\widehat{AO}} + \int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy &= \iint_D m dx dy = m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi m a^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

$$(2) \int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy = \int_0^a -m dx = -ma$$

$$\int_{\widehat{AO}} + \int_{\widehat{OA}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy = -\iint_D m dx dy = -\frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

$$\therefore I_2 - ma = -\frac{\pi m a^2}{8}, \quad I_2 = ma - \frac{\pi m a^2}{8}$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \sin y - my) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y - mx) = e^x \cos y - m,$$

$\therefore$  曲线积分与路径无关.

$$I_3 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

## §9.2 曲面积分

### 一. 填空题 (一)

1. 设  $\Sigma$  为  $z = xy$  由圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所截下的有限曲面,

$$\text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \pi a^2. \quad dS = \sqrt{1+y^2+x^2} dx dy$$

2. 设  $\Sigma$  是椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ , 其面积为  $A$ ,

$$\text{则曲面积分 } \oiint_{\Sigma} (2xy + 6x^2 + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS = \underbrace{0 + \iint_{\Sigma} (2xy + 6x^2 + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS}_{= 12 \iint_{\Sigma} dS} = 12A$$

3. 设  $\Sigma$  是平面  $x + y + z = 6$  被圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所截下的部分, 则  $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \underbrace{\iint_D (6-x-y)\sqrt{3} dx dy}_{= 6\sqrt{3}\pi} = 6\sqrt{3}\pi$ .

4. 设  $\Sigma$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ), 则  $\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \underbrace{4\pi a^4}_{= a^2};$

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^4; \quad \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{2}\right) dS = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{4}{3}\pi a^4 = \frac{13}{12}\pi a^4$$

二、计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x + 2y + z) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是平面  $2x + 2y + z - 2 = 0$  在第一卦限的部分.

$$\Downarrow \\ x + y + \frac{z}{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D 2 \cdot \sqrt{1+2^2+2^2} dx dy = 6 \iint_D dx dy \\ &= 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = \underline{3} \end{aligned}$$

三、计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x + 3y + 4z) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是上半球面  $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 0 + 0 + 4 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= 4R \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = 4R \cdot \pi R^2 = \underline{4\pi R^3} \end{aligned}$$

四、计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是

1. 锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  及平面  $z = 1$  所围成的区域的整个边界;

2. 锥面  $z^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$  被平面  $z = 0$  和  $z = 3$  所截得的部分.



$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad I &= \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{侧}}} (x^2 + y^2) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\text{底}}} (x^2 + y^2) dS \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= (1 + \sqrt{2}) \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad z = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 3, \quad z = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \\ dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy = 2 dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2 dx dy = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 = \pi}} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \underline{\underline{9\pi}} \end{aligned}$$