第二十一章 曲线积分与曲面积分 §1 第一型曲线积分与曲面积分

1. 对照定积分的基本性质写出第一型曲线积分和第一型曲面积分的类似性质。

解:第一型曲线积分的性质:

$$1^{\circ}$$
 (线性性) 设 $\int_{L} f(x,y,z) ds$, $\int_{L} g(x,y,z) ds$ 存在, k_{1},k_{2} 是实常数,则
$$\int_{L} \left[k_{1} f(x,y,z) + k_{2} g(x,y,z) \right] ds$$
 存在,且
$$\int_{L} \left[k_{1} f(x,y,z) + k_{2} g(x,y,z) \right] ds = k_{1} \int_{L} f(x,y,z) ds + k_{2} \int_{L} g(x,y,z) ds$$
 ;

- 2° $\int_{l} 1 ds = l$,其中l 为曲线 L 的长度;
- 3° (可加性)设L由 L_1 与 L_2 衔接而成,且 L_1 与 L_2 只有一个公共点,则 $\int_L f(x,y,z)ds$ 存在 $\Leftrightarrow \int_{L_2} f(x,y,z)ds$ 与 $\int_{L_2} f(x,y,z)ds$ 均存在,且

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) ds + \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) ds;$$

- 4° (单调性)若 $\int_{L} f(x,y,z)ds$ 与 $\int_{L} g(x,y,z)ds$ 均存在,且在 L 上的每一点 p 都有 $f(p) \leq g(p), 则 \int_{L} f(p)ds \leq \int_{L} g(p)ds;$
 - 5° 若 $\int_L f(p)ds$ 存在,则 $\int_L |f(p)|ds$ 亦存在,且 $\left|\int_L f(p)ds\right| \leq \int_L |f(p)|ds$
 - 6° (中值定理)设L是光滑曲线,f(p)在L上连续,则存在 $p_0 \in L$,使得

$$\int_{L} f(p)ds = f(p_0)l$$
, $l \not\in L$ 的长度;

第一型曲面积分的性质:

设
$$S$$
 是光滑曲面, $\iint_S f(p)ds$, $\iint_S g(p)ds$ 均存在,则有

$$1^{\circ}$$
 (线性性) 设 k_1, k_2 是实常数,则 $\iint_{S} [k_1 f(p) + k_2 g(p)] ds$ 存在,且
$$\iint_{S} [k_1 f(p) + k_2 g(p)] ds = k_1 \iint_{S} f(p) ds + k_2 \iint_{S} g(p) ds;$$

- 2° $\int_{S} 1 ds = s$, 其中 s 为 S 的面积;
- 3° (可加性)若S 由 S_1, S_2 组成 $S = S_1 \cup S_2$, 且 S_1, S_2 除边界外不相交,则 $\iint_S f(p)ds$ 存在

$$\Leftrightarrow \iint\limits_{S_1} f(p)ds$$
 与 $\iint\limits_{S_2} f(p)ds$ 均存在,且

$$\iint\limits_{S} f(p)ds = \iint\limits_{S_1} f(p)ds + \iint\limits_{S_2} f(p)ds$$

 4° (单调性)若在 S 上的的每一点 p 均有 $f(p) \leq g(p)$,则

$$\iint\limits_{S} f(p)ds \leq \iint\limits_{S} g(p)ds;$$

- 5° $\iint_{S} |f(p)| ds$ 也存在,且 $\left|\iint_{S} f(p) ds\right| \leq \iint_{S} |f(p)| ds$;
- 6° (中值定理)若 f(p)在 S 上连续,则存在 $p_0 \in S$,使得 $\iint_S f(p) ds = f(p_0) s \text{ , 其中 } s \text{ 为 } S \text{ 的面积}.$
- 2. 计算下列第一型曲线积分
- (1) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds$,其中L是以(0,0),(2,0),(0,1)为项点的三角形;

解:
$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$$

$$L_1: x = 0, 0 \le y \le 1$$

$$L_2: y = 0, 0 \le x \le 2$$

$$L_3: y = 1 - \frac{x}{2}, \quad 0 \le x \le 2$$

所以
$$\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \int_{L_1} (x^2 + y^2) ds \int_{L_2} (x^2 + y^2) ds \int_{L_3} (x^2 + y^2) ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^2 dy + \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 \left[x^2 + \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} dx$$

$$= 3 + \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

(2)
$$\int_{L} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
, 其中 L 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$; $(a > 0)$

解:
$$L$$
 的参数方程为: $x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\cos\theta$; $y = \frac{a}{2}\sin\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

则 $x' = -\frac{a}{2}\sin\theta$, $y' = \frac{a}{2}\cos\theta$, $ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}d\theta = \frac{a}{2}d\theta$

所以 $\int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}ds = \frac{a}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left[\frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos\theta)\right]^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\sin\theta\right)^2}d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} \left|\cos\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta\right|d\theta$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2}\left(\int_0^{\pi}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi}\cos\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta\right) = 2a^2$$

(3) $\int_L xyzds$,其中L 为螺线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = a\sin t$, $z = bt(0 \le a \le b)$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$;

解:
$$x' = -a \sin t, y' = a \cos t, z' = b$$

$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$$
所以 $\int_L xyzds = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 bt \cos t \sin t \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$

$$= a^2 b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} t \cos t \sin t dt = \frac{a^2 b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin 2t dt$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} a^2 b \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

(4)
$$\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$$
,其中 L 与(3)相同;

解:
$$\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^2 + b^2 t^2) dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left(2\pi a^2 + \frac{8\pi^3}{3} b^2 \right)$$

(5)
$$\int_{L} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$$
,其中 L 为摆线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$;

解:
$$L_1$$
的参数方程为: $x = a \cos^3 t$, $y = a \sin^3 t$, $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

则
$$x' = -3a\cos^2 t \sin t, y' = 3a\sin^2 t \cos t$$

$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt = 3a \sin t \cos t dt$$
,由对称性

所以
$$\int_{L} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds = 4 \int_{L_{1}} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) ds$$
$$= 3a^{\frac{7}{3}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos^{2} 2t) \sin 2t dt = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}}.$$

(6)
$$\int_{L} y^{2} ds$$
,其中 L 为摆线的一拱, $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), 0 \le t \le 2\pi$;

解:
$$x' = a(1 - \cos t), y' = a \sin t, ds = 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

所以 $\int_{L} y^{2} ds = 2a^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^{2} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{256}{15} a^{3}$

(7)
$$\int_{L} xyds$$
,其中 L 为球面 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$ 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线;

解: 注意到L关于x, y, z的对称性, 有

$$\int_{L} xyds = \int_{L} yzds = \int_{L} zxds$$

$$\iint \bigcup_{L} xyds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} (xy + yz + zx)ds = \frac{1}{6} \int_{L} \left[(x + y + z)^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \right] ds$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = -\frac{a^{2}}{6} \int_{L} ds = -\frac{1}{3} \pi a^{3}$$

(8)
$$\int_{L} (xy + yz + zx) ds$$
,其中 L 同(7);

解:
$$\int_{L} (xy + yz + zx) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L} \left[(x + y + z)^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \right] ds$$
$$= -\frac{a^{2}}{2} \int_{L} ds = -\pi a^{3}$$

(9)
$$\int_{L} xyzds$$
,其中 L 是曲线 $x = t, y = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2t^3}, z = \frac{1}{2}t^2$ ($0 \le t \le 1$);

解:
$$x'=1, y'=\sqrt{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}}, z'=t$$

所以 $ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt = \sqrt{1 + 2t + t^2} dt = (1+t)dt$

$$\int_{t} xyzds = \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2 \cdot (1+t)dt = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{143}$$

(10)
$$\int_{L} \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds$$
, $\sharp + L \not\in x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \ni x = y$ 相交的圆周;

解:
$$L$$
的参数方程是
$$\begin{cases} x = y \\ z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 2y^2}, & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \le y \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \end{cases}$$
$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{\sqrt{a^2 - 2y^2}} dy, \quad 2y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \sin \theta$$
所以
$$\int_L \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds = 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2} - y^2}} = 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \qquad (\diamondsuit y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a \sin \theta)$$

3. 计算下列第一型曲面积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) ds$$
, 其中 S 是立体 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1$ 的边界曲面;

 $=\pi a^2$

解:
$$\iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) ds + \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) ds$$
 其中 S_1 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, 而 S_2 是平面 $z = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$.

所以 S_1 与 S_2 在xoy面上的投影区域均为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$.

$$\forall \iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) ds, \qquad \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = 1$$

所以
$$\iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
所以 $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) ds = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2})$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,其中 S 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 被平面 $z = 0$ 和 $z = H$ 所截取的部分;

解: 前半柱面
$$S_1$$
的方程为 $x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, $-R \le y \le R$, $0 \le z \le H$

所以
$$x_y' = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}, \quad x_z' = 0, \quad \sqrt{1 + {x_y'}^2 + {x_z'}^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}$$

后半柱面 S_2 的方程为 $x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, $-R \le y \le R$, $0 \le z \le H$

所以
$$x'_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}, \quad x'_z = 0, \quad \sqrt{1 + {x'_y}^2 + {x'_z}^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\iint_{S} \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{S_1} \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2} + \iint_{S_2} \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{ur}} \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot \frac{R dy dz}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} + \iint_{D_{ur}} \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot \frac{R dy dz}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} = \frac{2}{R} \cdot \pi H = 2\pi \frac{H}{R}$$

(3) $\iint_{S} |x^{3}y^{2}z| ds$,其中 S 是曲面 $z = x^{2} + y^{2}$ 被平面 z = 1割下部分;

解:
$$\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{1+4(x^2+y^2)}$$
, $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \le 1$

所以
$$\iint_{S} |x^{3}y^{2}z| ds = \iint_{D} |x^{3}y^{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})| \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4(x^{2} + y^{2})} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\cos^{3}\theta \sin^{2}\theta| d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{8} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} \int_{0}^{1} r^{8} \sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}} dr$$

(4) $\iint_S z^2 ds$, 其中 S 是螺旋面的一部分: $x = u \cos v$, $y = u \sin v$, $z = v (0 \le u \le a, 0 \le v \le 2\pi)$

解:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$E = x_n^2 + y_n^2 + z_n^2 = 1$$
, $G = x_n^2 + y_n^2 + z_n^2 = u^2 + 1$

$$F = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v = 0$$

因此
$$\iint_{S} z^{2} ds = \iint_{D} v^{2} \sqrt{EG - F^{2}} du dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} v^{2} dv \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{1 + u^{2}} du$$

$$=\frac{4\pi^3}{3}[a\sqrt{a^2+1}+\ln(a+\sqrt{a^2+1})]$$

(5)
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} + y^{2} ds, \quad S \text{ } \exists \vec{x} \text{ } \exists x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

解: S 的参数方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x = R\cos\theta\sin\varphi \\ y = R\sin\theta\cos\varphi \quad , \quad 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi , \quad 0 \le \varphi \le \pi \\ z = R\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{\theta} & y_{\theta} & z_{\theta} \\ x_{\varphi} & y_{\varphi} & z_{\varphi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -R\sin\theta\sin\varphi & R\cos\theta\sin\varphi & 0 \\ R\cos\theta\cos\varphi & R\sin\theta\cos\varphi & -R\sin\varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = x_{\theta}^{2} + y_{\theta}^{2} + z_{\theta}^{2} = R^{n}\sin^{2}\varphi , \quad G = R^{2}, \quad F = 0$$

所以
$$\iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \iint_{D} R^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sqrt{R^4 \sin \varphi} d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{8\pi}{3} R^4$$

4. 设曲线L的方程为

$$x = e^t \cos t$$
, $y = e^t \sin t$, $z = e^t (0 \le t \le t_0)$,

它在每一点的密度与该点的矢经形成反比,且在点(1,0,1)处为1,求它的质量.

解:
$$\rho(x, y, z) = k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
, 由 $\rho(1,0,1) = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{2}$
所以 $\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$
它的质量为: $M = \int_L \rho(x, y, z) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t_0} (e^{2t} + e^{2t}) \sqrt{3e^{2t}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^{t_0} e^{3t} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (e^{3t_0} - 1)$$

5. 设有一质量分布不均匀的半圆弧 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ $(0 \le \theta \le \pi)$, 其线密度 $\rho = a\theta$ (a 为常数), 求它对原点 (0,0) 处质量为m 的质点的引力.

解:设引力 \vec{F} 在x轴上的投影为 F_x ,在y轴上的投影为 F_y .任取弧长微元ds,它对原点处质量为m的质点的引力为

$$d\vec{F} = \frac{k\rho}{r^2} ds \cdot \vec{r}_0$$

其中k是引力常数, r_0 是向经的单位矢量 $\{-\cos\theta, -\sin\theta\}$,将 $\rho = a\theta$, $ds = rd\theta$

代入, 得 $d\vec{F}$ 在x, y 轴上的投影为

$$dF_{x} = \frac{ka}{r^{2}}\theta \cdot rd\theta(-\cos\theta) = \frac{ka}{r}\theta\cos\theta d\theta,$$

$$dF_{y} = \frac{ka\theta}{r^{2}} \cdot rd\theta(-\sin\theta) = \frac{-ka}{r}\theta\sin\theta d\theta$$

故
$$F_{x} = -\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{ka}{r} \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{ka}{2r} \pi$$
$$F_{y} = -\int \frac{ka}{r} \theta \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{ka}{2r} \pi$$

所以
$$\vec{F}$$
 的大小为 $\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = \frac{ka}{2r}\pi\sqrt{2}$, 方向为 $\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right\}$

$$= \left\{ \cos \frac{\pi}{4}, -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} = \left\{ \cos \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right), \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}, \quad \text{即方向沿 } x \text{ 轴顺时针旋转 } \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6. 求螺线的一支 $L: x = a\cos t$, $y = a\sin t$, $z = \frac{h}{2\pi}t$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 对 x 轴的转动惯量 $I = \int_L (y^2 + z^2) ds$. 设此螺线的线密度是均匀的.

解: 不妨设线密度为1

$$I = \int_{L} (y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} \sin^{2} t + (\frac{h^{2}}{4\pi^{2}} t^{2}) \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} + \frac{h^{2}}{4\pi^{2}}} dt$$
$$= (\frac{a^{2}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} h^{2}) \sqrt{4\pi a^{2} + h^{2}}$$

7. 求抛物面壳 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$, $0 \le z \le 1$ 的质量,设此壳的密度 $\rho = z$.

$$\mathfrak{M}: \quad M = \iint_{S} \rho ds = \iint_{S} z ds = \iint_{D} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^{4} dr = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{5} \pi$$

8. 计算球面三角形 $x + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0 得围成的重心坐标, 蛇线密度 $\rho = 1$.

解: 由对称性,设重心坐标为 $(\bar{x},\bar{y},\bar{z})=(t,t,t)$

$$\frac{3}{2}\pi a \cdot t = \int_{L} x ds = \int_{L_1 + L_2 + L_3} x ds$$

$$L_1: \ x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \ z = 0; \ L_2: \ y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \ x = 0; \ L_3: \ x_2 + z^2 = a_2, \ y = 0$$
所以:
$$\int_{L_1} x ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \theta \cdot a d\theta = a^2$$

$$\int_{L_2} x ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 \cdot a d\theta = 0$$

$$\int_{L_3} x ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \theta \cdot a d\theta = a^2$$

所以:
$$\int_L (y^2 + z^{2ds}) = 2a^2$$

所以:
$$t = 2a^2 / \frac{3\pi}{2} a = \frac{4}{3\pi} a$$
, 故重心坐标为 $(\frac{4}{3\pi} a, \frac{4}{3\pi} a, \frac{4}{3\pi} a)$.

9. 求球壳 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \ge 0)$ 时 z 轴的转动惯量.

解:不妨设面密度为 $\rho=1$,则均匀球壳 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2 \ (z\geq 0)$ 时z轴的转动惯量为:

$$I_{z} = \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot \rho ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \sin^{2} \phi \cdot a^{2} \sin \phi d\phi$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{4}$$

10. 求均匀球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $(x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \le a)$ 的重心坐标.

解:由对称性可设重心坐标为(k,k,l),则可不妨设 $\rho=1$

由于
$$\iint_{S} x \rho ds = \iint_{D} x \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy = a \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{0}^{a-z} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{3}}{4} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\iint_{S} z \rho ds = \iint_{D} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} a^{3}$$

$$\iint_{S} \rho ds = \iint_{D} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy = a \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a-x} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} = \frac{\pi a^{2}}{\sqrt{2}} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$
所以
$$k = \iint_{S} x \rho ds / \iint_{D} \rho ds = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a$$

$$l = \iint_{S} z \rho ds / \iint_{D} \rho ds = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\pi} a$$

所以: 重心坐标为
$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\pi}a)$$

11. 若曲线以极坐标给出: $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ $(\theta_1 \le \theta \le \theta_2)$, 试给出计算 $\int_L f(x,y)ds$ 的公式, 并用此公式计算下列曲线积分.

(1)
$$\int_{L} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$$
, 其中 L 是曲线 $\rho = a \ (0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4})$;

(2) $\int_{LL} x ds$, 其中 L 是对称螺线 $\rho = ae^{kv} (k > 0)$ 在圆 $r \le a$ 内的部分.

解: 因为 $\rho = \rho(\theta)$

所以
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta = \rho(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta = \rho(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}, \qquad \theta_1 \le \theta \le \theta_2$$

$$x'_{\theta} = \rho'(\theta)\cos\theta + \rho(\theta)(-\sin\theta) = \rho'(\theta\cos\theta - \rho(\theta)\sin\theta$$

$$y_{\theta}' = \rho'(\theta)\sin'\theta + \rho(\theta)\cos\theta$$

$$ds = \sqrt{x_{\theta}^{\prime 2} + y_{\theta}^{\prime 2}} d\theta = \sqrt{\rho^{\prime 2}(\theta) + \rho^{2}(\theta)}$$

所以
$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} f(\rho(\theta) \cos \theta, \rho(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{\rho^{2}(\theta) + {\rho'}^{2}(\theta)} d\theta$$

(1)
$$L: \rho = a$$
, $\partial ds = \sqrt{\rho^2 + {\rho'}^2} d\theta = ad\theta$

$$\int_{L} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{a} a d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^{a}$$

(2) $L: \rho = ae^{k\theta} (k > 0)$ 在圆r = a内的部分

$$\rho = ae^{k\theta}$$
 与 $r = a$ 的交点坐标为 $(0,a)$

$$\rho'(\theta) = ake^{k\theta}$$

所以
$$ds = ae^{k\theta} \sqrt{1 + k^2} d\theta$$

所以
$$\int_{L} x ds = \int_{-\infty}^{0} a e^{k\theta} \cos \theta \cdot a e^{k\theta} \sqrt{1 + k^2} d\theta = a^2 \sqrt{1 + k^2} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{2k\theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{2a^2 k \sqrt{k^2 + 1}}{4k^2 + 1}$$

12. 求密度 $\rho = \rho_0$ 的截圆锥面 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$,z = r $(0 \le \kappa \le 2\pi, 0 < b \le r \le a)$ 对位于曲面顶点(0,0,0)的单位质点的引力〉当 $b \to 0$ 时,结果如何?

解:对应于半径r处取斜交为ds的锥面带,其面积为

$$ds = 2\pi r ds = 2\sqrt{2}\pi r dr$$

它与顶点(0,0,0)的单位质点的引力在ox轴和oy轴上合力的射影显见为0.

而在oz 轴上的射影为

$$dZ = \frac{k2\sqrt{2}\pi r dr \rho_0}{r^2 + z^2} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} = \frac{k\pi \rho_0 dr}{r}$$

于是,截圆锥面吸引单位质点(在(0,0,0)处)的引力在坐标轴上的射影为

$$X = 0,$$
 $Y = 0,$ $Z = \int_a^b \frac{k\pi \rho_0 dr}{r} = k\pi \rho_0 \ln \frac{a}{h}$

当 $b \to 0^+$ 时,由于 $\ln \frac{a}{b} \to +\infty$,故在Z坐标轴上引力的射影趋于 $+\infty$

13. 计算
$$F(t) = \iint_S f(x, y, z) ds$$
, 其中 S 是平面 $x + y + z = t$, 而

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2, & \stackrel{\text{de}}{=} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\\ 0, & \stackrel{\text{de}}{=} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1 \end{cases}$$

解: 显然, 平面 $x + y + z = \pm \sqrt{3}$ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的两个切平面,于是

$$f(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2, & \ddot{a}|t| \le \sqrt{3} \\ 0, & \ddot{a}|t| > \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = t \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

得椭圆方程 $x^2 + y^2 + xy - t(x + y) = \frac{1 - t^2}{2}$, 记其围成区域为 Ω ,则

$$F(t) = \iint_{\Omega} \left\{ 1 - x^2 - y^2 - \left[t - (x + y) \right]^2 \right\} \sqrt{3} dx dy$$
$$= \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Omega} \left[1 - t^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2) - 2xy + 2t(x + y) \right] dx dy$$

作平移变换 $x = x' + \frac{t}{3}, y = y' + \frac{t}{3}$

则椭圆方程变为
$$x'^2 + y'^2 + x'y' = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} \right)$$
 (1)

Ω相应的区域为Ω',而函数为 $f = 1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - 2(x'^2 + y'^2) - 2x'y'$,于是

$$F(t) = \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Omega'} \left[1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - 2(x'^2 + y'^2) - 2x'y' \right] dx'dy'$$

再作旋转变换:
$$x' = \frac{x'' - y''}{\sqrt{2}}$$
; $y' = \frac{x'' + y''}{\sqrt{2}}$, 则(1)变为标准方程

$$\frac{x''^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}\right)^2} + \frac{y''^2}{\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}\right)^2} = 1$$

记相应的区域为 Ω'' ,而函数为 $f = 1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - (3x''^2 + y''^2)$,

于是
$$F(t) = \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Omega''} \left[1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - \left(3x''^2 + y''^2 \right) \right] dx'' dy''$$

最后,作广义极坐标变换,即
$$x'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}} r \cos \varphi, y'' = \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}} r \sin \varphi$$

則有:
$$F(t) = \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right) (r - r^3) dr$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right)^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r - r^3) dr = \frac{\pi}{18} (3 - t^2)^2$$

其中 $|t| \le \sqrt{3}$,而当 $|t| > \sqrt{3}$ 时,则有F(t) = 0.

考虑到函数
$$u = F(t)$$
 $\left(-\infty < t < +\infty\right)$,则

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{18} (3 - t^2)^2, & |t \le \sqrt{3}| \\ 0, & |t| > \sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

§ 2 第二型曲线积分与曲面积分

1. 计算下列第二型曲线积分:

(1)
$$\int_{L} (2a - y) dx + dy$$
, 其中 L 为摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($0 \le t \le 2\pi$) 沿 t 增加的方向;

解:
$$\int_{L} (2a - y) dx + dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \left[2a - a(1 - \cos t) \right] \cdot a \sin t + a(1 - \cos t) \right\} dt$$
$$= 2\pi a (a + 1)$$

(2)
$$\int_{L} \frac{-xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 依逆时针方向;

解: L的参数方程为: $x = a\cos\theta$, $y = a\sin\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

所以
$$\int_{L} \frac{-xdx + ydy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{-a\cos\theta \cdot (-a\sin\theta) + a\sin\theta \cdot a\cos\theta}{a^{2}} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = 0$$

(3) $\int_{L} x dx + y dy + z dz$,其中 L 为从 (1,1,1) 到 (2,3,4) 的直线段;

解:
$$L$$
 的参数方程为: $x = 1 + t$, $y = 1 + 2t$, $z = 1 + 3t$, $0 \le t \le 1$

所以
$$\int_{L} x dx + y dy + z dz = \int_{0}^{1} [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+3t)] dt = 13$$

$$\text{MF:} \quad \int_{L} (x^2 - 2xy) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy = \int_{1}^{-1} \left[(x^2 - 2x \cdot x^2) + (x^4 - 2x^3) \cdot 2x \right] dx = \frac{2}{15}$$

(5)
$$\int_{L} y dx - x dy + (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz$$
,其中 L 为曲线 $x = e^{t}, y = e^{-t}, z = at$ 从 $(1,1,0)$ 到 (e, e^{-1}, a) ;

解:
$$\int_{L} y dx - x dy + (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{-t} \cdot e^{t} - e^{t} \cdot (-e^{-t}) + (e^{2t} + e^{-2t}) \cdot a \right] dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 + a(e^{2t} + e^{-2t}) \right] dt$$
$$= 2 + \frac{a}{2} (e^{2} - e^{-2})$$
$$= 2 + a \sinh 2$$

(6) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$,其中L为以A(1,0), B(2,0), C(2,1), D(1,1)为顶点的正方形沿逆时针方向.

$$MR: L = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

其中
$$\overline{AB}$$
: $y = 0,1 \le x \le 2$, 起点对应 $x = 1$;

$$\overline{BC}$$
: $x = 2,0 \le y \le 1$, 起点对应 $y = 0$;

$$\overline{CD}$$
: $y = 1,1 \le x \le 2$, 起点对应 $x = 2$;

$$\overline{DA}$$
: $x = 1,0 \le y \le 1$,起点对应 $y = 1$.

所以

$$\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} (4 - y^{2}) dy + \int_{2}^{1} (x^{2} + 1) dx + \int_{1}^{0} (1 - y^{2}) dy = 2$$

- 2. 计算曲线积分 $\int_{I} (y^2 z^2) dx + (z^2 x^2) dy + (x^2 y^2) dz$.
- (1) L 为球面三角形 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$ 的边界线,从球的外侧看去, L 的方向为逆时针方向;
- (2) L 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 和柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax(a > 0)$ 的交线位于 oxy 平面上方的部分,从 x 轴上 (b,0,0)(b>a) 点看去, L 是顺时针方向.

解: (1)
$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$$

$$L_1: x = 0, z = \sqrt{1 - y^2}, 0 \le y \le 1$$
,起点对应 $y = 1$;

$$L_2: y = 0, z = \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1$$
, 起点对应 $x = 0$;

$$L_3: z = 0, y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1$$
, 起点对应 $x = 1$.

FINAL
$$\int_{L} (y^{2} - z^{2}) dx + (z^{2} - x^{2}) dy + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dz$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} \left[(1 - y^{2}) + (-y^{2}) \cdot \frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}} \right] dy + \int_{0}^{1} \left[-(1 - x^{2}) + x^{2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} \right] dx$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{0} \left[(1 - x^{2}) + (-x^{2}) \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} \right] dx$$

$$= 0$$

(2)
$$L = L_1 + L_2$$
, 其中

$$L_1: y = \sqrt{ax - x^2}, z = \sqrt{a^2 - ax}, 0 \le x \le a,$$
 起点 $x = a;$

$$L_2: y = -\sqrt{ax - x^2}, z = \sqrt{a^2 - ax}, 0 \le x \le a,$$
 起点 $x = 0.$

所以
$$I = \int_{L} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{L_1} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz + \int_{L_2} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz \\ &= \int_a^0 \left[2ax - x^2 - a^2 + (a^2 - ax - x^2) \frac{a - 2x}{2\sqrt{ax - x^2}} + (2x^2 - ax) \cdot \frac{-a}{2\sqrt{a^2 - ax}} \right] dx \\ &+ \int_0^a \left[2ax - x^2 - a^2 + (a^2 - ax - x^2) \frac{2x - a}{2\sqrt{ax - x^2}} + (2x^2 - ax) \cdot \frac{-a}{2\sqrt{a^2 - ax}} \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^a (a^2 - ax - x^2) \cdot \frac{2x - a}{\sqrt{ax - x^2}} dx \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\frac{a - x}{x}} = t, \quad \emptyset! \ x = 0 \ \forall i, \quad t = +\infty \ ; \quad x = a \ \forall i, \quad t = 0. \\ &x = \frac{a}{1 + t^2}, \qquad dx = -\frac{2at}{(1 + t^2)^2} dt, \quad \text{代入上表得} \\ &I = \int_{+\infty}^0 2a^2 \left(\frac{1}{1 + t^2} - \frac{3}{(1 + t^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(1 + t^2)^3} + \frac{2}{(1 + t^2)^4} \right) dt \\ &= -2a^3 \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} - 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + t^2)^2} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + t^2)^3} dt + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + t^2)^4} dt \right) \\ &= -2a^3 (I_1 - 3I_2 + I_3 + 2I_4) \\ & \stackrel{\text{H}}{\Rightarrow} H : I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 + t^2)^n}, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{split}$$

3. 求闭曲线
$$L$$
 上的第二型曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$.

(1) L 为圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 逆时针方向;

最后得 $I = -\frac{3}{2}\pi a^3$

- (2) L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 顺时针方向;
- (3) L 为以(0,0) 为中心, 边长为a, 对边平行于坐标轴的正方形, 顺时针方向;

- (4) L 是以(-1,-1),(1,-1),(0,1) 为顶点的三角形, 顺时针方向.
- 解: (1) L 的参数方程为: $x = a\cos\theta$, $y = a\sin\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, 起点对应 $\theta = 0$

所以
$$\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[a \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta) - a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = -2\pi$$

(2) L 为椭圆, 其参数方程为: $x = a\cos\theta$, $y = b\sin\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, 起点对应 $\theta = 2\pi$. 所以

$$\oint_{L} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{2\pi}^{0} \frac{b\sin\theta \cdot (-a\sin\theta) - a\cos\theta \cdot b\cos\theta}{a^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + b^{2}\sin^{2}\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{ab}{a^{2} + b^{2}\tan^{2}\theta} d(\tan\theta)$$

$$= 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{ab}{a^{2} + b^{2}\tan^{2}\theta} d(\tan\theta)$$

$$= 4\arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\tan\theta\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\pi$$

(3)
$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$$
, 其中

$$\begin{split} L_1: x &= -\frac{a}{2}, \quad -\frac{a}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{a}{2}, \quad \text{起点 } y = -\frac{a}{2}; \\ L_2: y &= \frac{a}{2}, \quad -\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}, \quad \text{起点 } x = -\frac{a}{2}; \\ L_3: x &= \frac{a}{2}, \quad -\frac{a}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{a}{2}, \quad \text{起点 } y = \frac{a}{2}; \\ L_4: y &= -\frac{a}{2}, \quad -\frac{a}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{a}{2}, \quad \text{起点 } x = \frac{a}{2}. \end{split}$$

FINAL
$$\oint_{L} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \left(\int_{L_{1}} + \int_{L_{2}} + \int_{L_{3}} + \int_{L_{4}} \right) \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{2}dy}{a^{2} + y^{2}} + \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{2}dx}{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}} + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{a}{2}} \frac{-\frac{a}{2}dy}{a^{2} + y^{2}} + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{-\frac{a}{2}dx}{x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{4}}$$

$$= 4\int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{2y}{a}\right)^{2}} d\left(\frac{2y}{a}\right) = 4 \arctan \frac{2y}{a} \begin{vmatrix} a/2 \\ -a/2 \end{vmatrix} = 2\pi$$

(4)
$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$$
, 其中

$$L_1: y = -1, -1 \le x \le 1,$$
 起点 $x = 1;$

$$L_2: y = 2x + 1, -1 \le x \le 0,$$
 起点 $x = -1;$ $L_3: y = -2x + 1, 0 \le x \le 1,$ 起点 $x = 0.$

所以
$$\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = \left(\int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} + \int_{L_3}\right) \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dx}{x^2 + 1} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{\left[(2x + 1) - x \cdot 2\right]dx}{x^2 + (2x + 1)^2} + \int_0^1 \frac{\left[(-2x + 1) - x \cdot (-2)\right]dx}{x^2 + (-2x + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{5x^2 + 4x + 1} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{5x^2 - 4x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \arctan 2$$

- 4. 求力场 \vec{F} 对运动的单位质点所作的功,此质点沿曲线L从A点运动到B点:
 - (1) $\vec{F} = (x 2xy^2, y 2x^2y), L$ 为平面曲线 $y = x^2, A(0,0), B(1,1)$;
 - (2) $\vec{F} = (x + y, xy), L$ 为平面曲线 y = 1 |1 x|, A(0,0), B(2,0);
 - (3) $\vec{F} = (x y, y z, z x), L$ 的矢量形式为 $\vec{r}(t) = t\vec{i} + t^2\vec{j} + t^3\vec{k}, A(0,0,0), B(1,1,1);$
 - (4) $\vec{F} = (y^2, z^2, x^2)$, L 的参数形式为 $x = \alpha \cos t$, $y = \beta \sin t$, $z = \gamma t$ (α, β, γ) 为正数), $A(\alpha, 0, 0)$, $B(\alpha, 0, 2\pi\gamma)$.
- 解: (1) $W = \int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{L} (x 2xy^{2}) dx + (y 2x^{2}y) dy$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x 2x^{3}) + (x^{2} 2x^{4}) \cdot 2x \right] dx$ $= \frac{1}{6}$
 - (2) $W = \int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$ $= \int_{L} (x+y)dx + xydy$ $= \int_{0}^{1} (2x+x^{2})dx + \int_{1}^{2} [2+x(2-x)\cdot(-1)]dx$ $= \frac{8}{3}$
 - (3) $W = \int_{L} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_{0}^{1} [(t t^{2}) + (t^{2} t^{3}) \cdot 2t + (t^{3} t) \cdot 3t^{2}] dt$ $= \frac{1}{60}$
 - (4) $W = \int_{L} \vec{F} d\vec{s} = \int_{L} y^{2} dx + z^{2} dy + x^{2} dz$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [-\alpha \beta^2 \sin^3 t + \beta \gamma t \cos t + \alpha^2 \gamma \cos^2 t] dt$$
$$= \pi \alpha^2 \gamma$$

5. 设P,Q,R 在L 上连续,L 为光滑弧段,弧长为l,证明 $\left|\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz\right| \leq Ml$ 其中 $M = \max_{(x,y,y,z) \in L} \left\{ \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2} \right\}.$

证明: 取弧长s作为参数,得L的本性方程

$$\begin{cases} x = x(s) \\ y = y(s) \end{cases}, \qquad 0 \le s \le l$$

$$z = z(s)$$

所以
$$\left| \int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{l} P(x(s), y(s), z(s)) dx(s) + Q(x(s), y(s), z(s)) dy(s) \right|$$

 $+ R(x(s), y(s), z(s)) dz(s)$

$$\leq \int_0^l \left| P(x(s), y(s), z(s)) dx(s) + Q(x(s), y(s), z(s)) dy(s) + R(x(s), y(s), z(s)) dz(s) \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^l \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2 \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}} \leq M \int_0^l ds = Ml$$

6. 设光滑闭曲线 L 在光滑曲面 S 上,S 的方程为 z = f(x, y),曲线 L 在 oxy 平面上的投影曲线为 l ,

函数
$$P(x, y, z)$$
 在 L 上连续, 证明: $\oint_L P(x, y, z) dx = \oint_I P(x, y, z(x, y)) dx$

证明: 取x作为参数,则L: x=x, y=y(x), z=z(x, y(x))

$$l: x = x, y = y(x), x_1 \le x \le x_2$$
, 起点时应 $x = x_1$

所以
$$\oint_L P(x, y, z) dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} P(x, y(x), z(x, y(x))) dx$$

$$\oint_{l} P(x, y, z(x, y)) dx = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} P(x, y(x), z(x, y(x))) dx$$

因此
$$\oint_I P(x, y, z(x, y)) dx = \oint_I P(x, y, z) dx$$

7. 计算 $I = \int_L xyzdz$,其中 $L: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与 y = z 相交的圆,其方向按曲线依次经过1,2,7,8 卦限.

解:
$$L: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
与 $y = z$ 相交的圆,故方程为
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ y = z \end{cases}$$

令:
$$x = \cos \theta$$
, $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta$, 则 $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, 起点对应 $\theta = 0$.

从而

$$\int_{L} xyzdz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{16} \sqrt{2}$$

8. 计算下列第二曲面积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{S} y(x-z)dydz + x^{2}dzdx + (y^{2} + xz)dxdy, \quad \sharp + S \Rightarrow x = y = z = 0,$$

x = y = z = a, 六个平面所围的正立方体边界的外侧;

$$M: S = S_{\perp} + S_{\mp} + S_{\pm} + S_{\pm} + S_{\pm} + S_{\pm}$$

$$\overrightarrow{m} \qquad \iint\limits_{S_{\pm}} y(x-z) dy dz + x^2 dz dx + (y^2 + xz) dx dy = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} (y^2 + ax) dx dy$$

$$\iint\limits_{S_{\mathbb{K}}} y(x-z)dydz + x^2dzdx + (y^2 + xz)dxdy = -\iint\limits_{D_{\mathbb{K}}} y^2dxdy$$

$$\iint_{S_{\pm}} y(x-z)dydz + x^2dzdx + (y^2 + xz)dxdy = -\iint_{D_{xz}} x^2dzdx$$

$$\iint_{S_{\pm i}} y(x-z)dydz + x^2dzdx + (y^2 + xz)dxdy = \iint_{D_{xx}} x^2dzdx$$

$$\iint\limits_{S_{\pm}} y(x-z)dydz + x^2dzdx + (y^2 + xz)dxdy = \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} y(a-z)dydz$$

$$\iint_{S_{fi}} y(x-z)dydz + x^2dzdx + (y^2 + xz)dxdy = \iint_{D_{yz}} (-yz)dydz$$

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

$$= \left(\iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} \right) dydz + x^{2}dzdx + (y^{2} + xz)dx$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} axdxdy + \iint_{D_{yz}} aydydz$$

$$= a \int_{0}^{a} xdx \int_{0}^{a} dy + a \int_{0}^{a} ydy \int_{0}^{a} dz$$

(2) $\iint_S (x+y)dydz + (y+z)dzdx + (z+x)dxdy$, 其中S 是以质点为中心,边长为2 的正立方

解: 同 (1) 把 $S = S_{\perp} + S_{\top} + S_{\pm} + S_{\pm} + S_{\pm} + S_{\pm}$

体表面的外侧;

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

$$= \left(\iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} + \iint_{S_{\pm}} (x+y) dydz + (y+z) dzdx + (z+x) dxdy$$

$$= 2 \left(\iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy + \iint_{D_{zx}} dzdx + \iint_{D_{yz}} dydz\right)$$

$$= 2 \times 4 \times 3 = 24$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} yzdx$$
, $S 为 \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的上半部分的上侧;

解:
$$S = S_{\pm} + S_{\pm}$$
, 其中

$$S_{\pm}: y = -b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}}, D_{xz}: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1, \pm \emptyset$$

$$S_{\pm}: y = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}}, \quad D_{xz}: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1, \quad \pm \emptyset$$

所以
$$\iint_{S} yzdzdx = \iint_{S_{\frac{L}{2}}} yzdzdx + \iint_{S_{\frac{L}{2}}} yzdzdx$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xz}} \left(-b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right) \cdot z dz dx + \iint_{D_{xz}} b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} \cdot z dz dx$$

$$= 2b\iint_{D_{xz}} z\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dz$$

$$= 2\pi L e^2 \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} \sin \alpha L \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} dz dz$$

$$=2abc^{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin\theta d\theta\int_{0}^{1}r^{2}\sqrt{1-r^{2}}=0$$

(4)
$$\iint_{S} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx, S 为柱面 x^{2} + y^{2} = 1 被平面 z = 0 及 z = 3 所截部分的外侧;$$

解: 由于
$$S$$
在 xoy 平面上的投影为曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$,故 $\iint_S z dx dy = 0$

对于
$$\iint_{S} x dy dz = \iint_{S_{|\vec{y}|}} x dy dz + \iint_{S_{|\vec{y}|}} x dy dz$$
$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dy dz - \iint_{D_{yz}} (-\sqrt{1 - y^{2}}) dy dz$$
$$= 2 \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dy \int_{0}^{3} dz = 3\pi$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \qquad \iint_{S} y dz dx = \iint_{S_{\pm}} y dz dx + \iint_{S_{\pm}} y dz dx$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xx}} (-\sqrt{1-x^2}) dz dx + \iint_{D_{xx}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dz dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \int_{0}^{3} dz = 3\pi$$

所以 $\iint_{S} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx = 6\pi$

(5) $\iint_S xydydz + yzdzdx + xzdxdy$, S 是由平面 x = y = z = 0 和 x + y + z = 1 所围的四面体表面的外侧;

解: 由积分表达式及S关于x, v, z 的轮换对称性,知

$$\iint\limits_{S} xydydz + yzdzdx + xzdxdy = 3\iint\limits_{S} xzdxdy$$

而
$$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$$
,其中:

$$S_1: \quad z=0, \quad 0 \leq x+y \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad$$
 下侧;

$$S_2: y=0, 0 \le x+z \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1,$$
 左侧;

$$S_3: x=0, 0 \le y+z \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1,$$
 后侧;

$$S_4: x+y+z=1, 0 \le x+y \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1,$$
 上侧;

而在
$$S_1$$
, S_2 , S_3 上, $\iint_S xzdxdy = 0$, ($i = 1, 2, 3$)

$$\therefore \iint_{S} xzdxdy = \iint_{S_{4}} xzdxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} xdx \int_{0}^{1-x} (1-x-y)dy = \frac{1}{24}$$

(6)
$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dydz + y^{3} dzdx + z^{3} dxdy$$
, S 为球面 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$ 的外侧;

解: 由对称性,知

$$\iint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy = 3 \iint_{S} z^{3} dx dy = 3 \left(\iint_{S_{\pm}} z^{3} dx dy + \iint_{S_{\mp}} z^{3} dx dy \right)$$

$$= 3 \left(\iint_{D_{xy}} (a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} [-(a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{3} dx dy \right)$$

$$= 6 \iint_{D_{xy}} (a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx dy = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^{5}$$

解: 先计算:

$$\iint_{S} z^{2} dx dy = \iint_{S_{\pm}} z^{2} dx dy + \iint_{S_{\mp}} z^{2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} [c + \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2}]^2 dx dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} [c - \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2}]^2 dx dy$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 c, \quad \text{其中}, \quad D_{xy}: \quad (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 \le R^2$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 c, \quad \text{其中}, \quad D_{xy}: \quad (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 \le R^2$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 c, \quad \text{其中}, \quad D_{xy}: \quad (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 \le R^2$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 c, \quad \text{其中}, \quad D_{xy}: \quad (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 \le R^2$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x - a)^2 - (y - b)^2} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 a, \quad \iint_{S} y^2 dz dx = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 b$$

$$\therefore \iint_{S} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^3 (a + b + c)$$

9. 设某流体的流速为v = (k, y, 0), 求单位时间从球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 的内部流过球面的流量。

解: 流量
$$Q = \iint_{S} k dy dz + y dz dx$$

$$= (\iint_{S_{fil}} k dy dz + \iint_{S_{fil}} k dy dz) + (\iint_{S_{fil}} y dz dx + \iint_{S_{fil}} y dz dx)$$

$$= (\iint_{D_{xy}} k dy dz - \iint_{D_{xy}} k dy dz) + (-\iint_{D_{xx}} (-\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}) dz dx + \iint_{D_{xx}} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} dz dx)$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xx}} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} dz dx$$

$$= \frac{32}{2} \pi \qquad (其中: D_{xx}: z^2 + x^2 \le 4)$$

10. 设流体的流速为 $v = (xy^5, 0, z^5x^x)$, 求穿过柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (-h \le z \le h)$ 外侧的流量。

解: 流量
$$Q = \iint_{S} xy^5 dydz + z^5 x^x dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{S_{\text{fil}}} xy^5 dydz + \iint_{S_{\text{fil}}} xy^5 dydz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} y^5 dydz - \iint_{D_{yz}} -\sqrt{a^2 - y^2} y^5 dydz$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} y^5 dydz \qquad (其中: D_{yz}: -a \le y \le a, -h \le z \le h)$$

$$= 2 \int_{-a}^{a} y^5 \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy \int_{-h}^{h} dz = 0$$