

习题 11.4 重积分的应用

1. 求锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所割下部分的曲面面积.

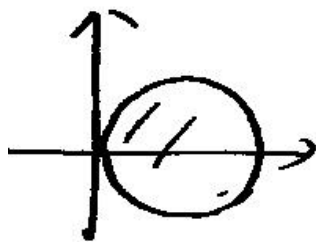
【解析】(1) 所求面积的曲面方程为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{2};$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2x \text{ 为在 } xoy \text{ 面投影曲线边界方程};$$

(4)

$$A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2} r dr = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) \Big|_0^{2\cos\theta} d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \sqrt{2} \pi$$



2. 求由曲面 $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的表面积.

【解析】(1) 消 z , 得

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2 - (x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow (x^2 + y^2)^2 + (x^2 + y^2) - 2 = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(x^2 + y^2 + 2) = 0$, 则 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 为积分区域 D 的边界;

$$(2) \quad S_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1);$$

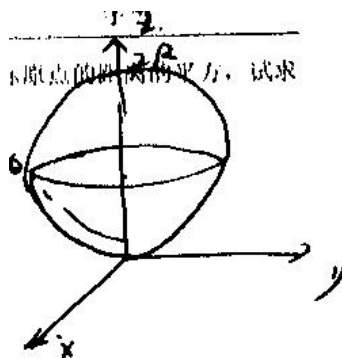
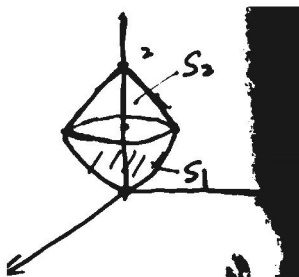
$$(3) \quad S_2 = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{2 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy \\ = \sqrt{2} \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 - r^2}} \cdot r dr = (4 - 2\sqrt{2})\pi;$$

$$(4) \quad S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1) + (4 - 2\sqrt{2})\pi$$

3. 球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$ 内, 各点处的密度大小等于该点到坐标原点的距离的平方, 试求该球体的质心.

【解析】(1) V 为球体空间区域, 所给球体质量分布对称于 z 轴, 质点位于 z 轴上, 由对称性可知, $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$, 所以只要求 \bar{z} ;

$$(2) \quad \text{密度 } \rho = x^2 + y^2 + z^2;$$



$$(3) \quad M = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV \quad \text{利用球坐标}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2R\cos\varphi} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{5} (2R\cos\varphi)^5 d\varphi = \frac{32}{15} \pi R^5;$$

$$(4) \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V z \rho(x, y, z) dV = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_V z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2R\cos\varphi} r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{2\pi}{M} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\varphi \cdot \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{6} (2R\cos\varphi)^6 d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \pi R^5 = \frac{5}{4} R$$

所以质心为 $\left(0, 0, \frac{5}{4} R\right)$.

4. 求由 $y^2 = \frac{9}{2}x$ 和 $x=2$ 围成的均匀薄板对 x 轴及 y 轴的转动惯量 (设面密度为 ρ).

【解析】 $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho d\sigma = \rho \int_0^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x}}^{\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x}} y^2 dy = \rho \int_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} y^3 \right) \Big|_{-\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x}}^{\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x}} dx$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \rho \int_0^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x} \right)^3 dx = \frac{2}{3} \rho \int_0^2 \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{9}{\sqrt{2}} \rho \int_0^2 x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{72}{5} \rho.$$

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho d\sigma = \rho \int_0^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x}}^{\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x}} x^2 dy = 2\rho \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}x} dx = 2\rho \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^2 x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{96}{7} \rho.$$

