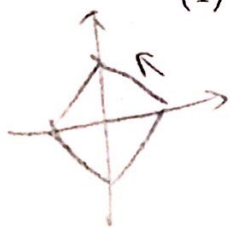


3. 利用格林公式计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{|x| + |y|}$, 其中 L 为 $|x| + |y| = 1$ 逆时针一周.

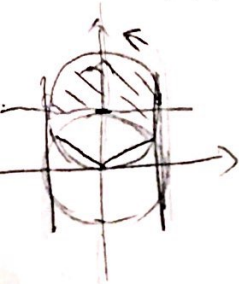


$$P = \frac{-y}{|x| + |y|} = -y, \quad Q = \frac{x}{|x| + |y|} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_L (1+1) dx dy = 2 \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{-x} 2 dy \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^0 4(x+1) dx \\ &= 8 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$12y^2 = 22x^2$$

(2) $\oint_L x^3 y dx + x^2 y^2 dy$, 其中 L 为不等式 $x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y$ 所确定的区域 D 的正向边界. $P = x^3 y, Q = x^2 y^2$.



$$\text{原式} = \iint_D (2xy^2 - x^3) dx dy = \iint_D (2y^2 - x^2) x dx dy = \iint_D x(2y^2 - x^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} d\theta \int_1^{2\sin\theta} (2r^3 \cos\theta - 3r^3 \cos^3\theta) r dr$$

$$= \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} d\theta \int_1^{2\sin\theta} r^2 (2\cos\theta - 3r \cos^3\theta) dr = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \left(\frac{8\sin^3\theta \cos\theta}{3} - \frac{32\sin^5\theta \cos^3\theta}{15} \right) d\theta$$

(3) $\oint_L e^x (1 - \cos y) dx - e^x (y - \sin y) dy$, L 由 $y = \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$ 与 x 轴围成, 沿逆时针方向. $P = e^x (1 - \cos y), Q = -e^x (y - \sin y)$

$$\frac{2\sin^4\theta}{3} - \frac{4\sin^3\theta \sin\theta}{15}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D [-e^x (y - \sin y) - e^x \sin y] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D [-e^x y] dx dy$$

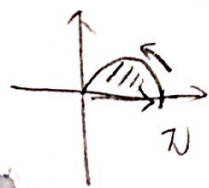
$$= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} (-e^x y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi -e^x \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi -\frac{e^x \sin^2 x}{2} dx$$

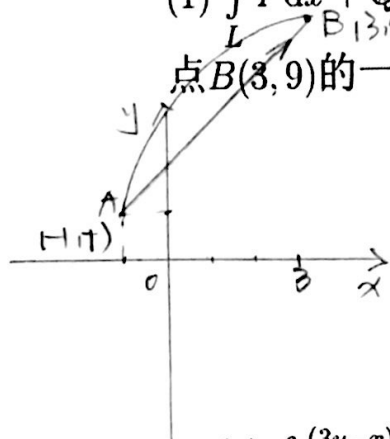
$$= \int_0^\pi -\frac{e^x}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = -\frac{e^\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^\pi}{2}$$



4. 计算积分:

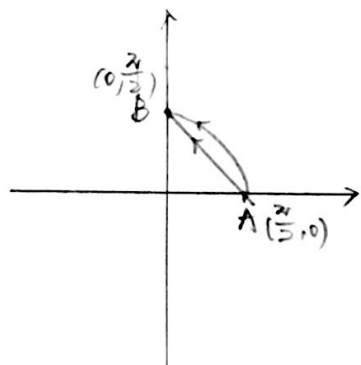
(1) $\int Pdx + Qdy$, 其中 $P(x, y) = x$, $Q(x, y) = y$, L 为连接点 $A(-1, 1)$ 和点 $B(3, 9)$ 的一曲线弧. 由题 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$ 即曲线积分与路径无关, 设 L 为有向



且 $L_{AB}: y = 2x + 3 \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_L x dx + y dy &= \int_{-1}^3 x dx + (2x+3) \cdot 2 dx = \int_{-1}^3 (5x+6) dx \\ &= \left. \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 6x \right|_{-1}^3 = 44 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_L \frac{(3y-x)dx + (y-3x)dy}{(x+y)^3}$, 其中 L 是由点 $A(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ 沿曲线 $y = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x$ 到点 $B(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 的弧段.



$$\begin{aligned} P: \frac{3y-x}{(x+y)^3} \quad Q: \frac{y-3x}{(x+y)^3} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{3(x+y)^3 - 3(3y-x)(x+y)^2}{(x+y)^6} \\ &= \frac{6(x-y)}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

即曲线积分与路径无关, 设 L 为

有向线段 \overrightarrow{AB} 且 $L_{AB}: y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_L \frac{(3y-x)dx + (y-3x)dy}{(x+y)^3} \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{(\frac{3}{2}\pi - 4x)dx + (\frac{\pi}{2} - 4x) \cdot (-1)dy}{(\frac{\pi}{2})^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{(\frac{\pi}{2})^3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \pi dx \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

5. 验证 $e^x[e^y(x-y+2)+y]dx + e^x[e^y(x-y)+1]dy$ 是某函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 并求出这样的一个 $u(x, y)$.

$$P = e^x[e^y(x-y+2)+y], \quad Q = e^x[e^y(x-y)+1]$$

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

即 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 故原式为某 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy + C = \int_0^x P(x, 0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y) dy + C$$

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

$$= (x-y+1)e^{xy} + ye^x - 1$$



6. 计算下列对面积的曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$, 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} 4 dS = 64\pi$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2) dS$, 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $a > 0$.

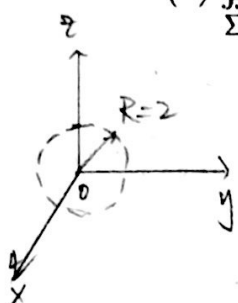
$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 2y^2 + 3a^2 - 3x^2 - 3y^2) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (3a^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2) dS \\ &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma} (3a^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2) \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{a^2}} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a (3a^2 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dr \\ &= 2 \cdot 4\pi a^4 = 8\pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_{\Sigma} (ax + by + cz + d)^2 dS$, 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$.

$$(ax + by + cz + d)^2 = a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 z^2 + d^2 + 2abxy + 2acxz + 2bycz + 2byd$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} (a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 z^2 + d^2) dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 (R^2 - x^2 - y^2) + d^2) dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} [(a^2 - c^2) x^2 + (b^2 - c^2) y^2 + c^2 R^2 + d^2] dS \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R [(a^2 - c^2) r^2 \cos^2 \theta + (b^2 - c^2) r^2 \sin^2 \theta + c^2 R^2 + d^2] \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3} R^4 (a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta - c^2) + R^2 (c^2 R^2 + d^2) \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^4 (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 4\pi R^2 d^2 \end{aligned}$$





(4) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$, 其中 Σ 是 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

将曲面 Σ 沿 xOy 平面分为上下两块 Σ_1 和 Σ_2 .

在 xOy 平面上投影均为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

且 Σ_1 与 Σ_2 关于 xOy 平面对称

即原式 $= 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + y^2) dS$. 且 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

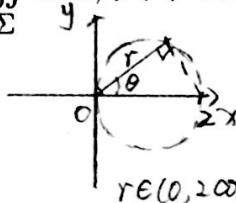
$$= 2 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} dr$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{4 - r^2} = u \rightarrow r dr = -u du \quad u: 2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{即原式} = 8\pi \int_0^2 \frac{4 - u^2}{u} u du = \frac{128}{3}\pi$$

(5) $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS$, 其中 Σ 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在柱体 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$ 内的部分.



$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy \quad \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

利用极坐标. 由图得 Σ 在 xOy 平面上的投影得 $\theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $r \in (0, 2\cos\theta)$

$$\text{即原式} = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr = \frac{16}{3}\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{32}{9}\sqrt{2}$$

(6) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z) dS$, 其中 Σ 为平面 $y + z = 5$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 所截

下的部分.

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D (x + y + 5 - y) \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy \quad (z_x = 0, z_y = -1)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_D (x + 5) dx dy$$

由图得 D 关于 y 轴对称, 得原式 $= 5\sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy$

即原式关于 x 为奇函数

$$\text{由图得投影面积 } D = \pi \times 5^2 = 25\pi \quad \text{即原式} = 5\sqrt{2} \times 25\pi = 125\sqrt{2}\pi$$

