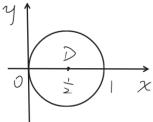
6月份月考-B卷-答案

1、计算SS元dxdy,其中D是由国图X2+Y2=X所围区域。 解: 面出 积分区域 D. 不图所示。

利用极生标,可得其表示为:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le P \le \cos \theta \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\int \int x dxdy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int \cos \theta d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} \int P \cdot P dP$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\sqrt{\Lambda}: I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}\pi$$

解:因为在LL成立:xy+yz+zx= =[(x+y+z)²-(x²+y²+z²)], 所以:

$$\int_{L} (xy + yz + zx) ds = -\frac{\alpha^{2}}{2} \int_{L} ds = -\pi \alpha^{3}$$

顺时针方向以厚点为中心、在为半径的上半圆周。

解:如图,添加车的助线般隔,它与 L所围区上或为D、则制用Green公式有一层的 $I = \int_{L+\overline{AB}} (x^2 - 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy - \int_{\overline{AB}} (x^2 - 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$ $=-2 \iint dx dy + \frac{2}{3}\alpha^{5} = \alpha^{2}(\frac{2}{3}\alpha - \pi)$

每年在村街球面内作车南里加球面E、X2+Y2+Z2=E35向取内侧 设见是 [+]的国成的空间区域,比

$$P = \frac{x}{\gamma^{5}}, \ Q = \frac{y}{\gamma^{5}}, \ R = \frac{z}{\gamma^{3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\gamma^{2} - 3x^{2}}{\gamma^{5}}, \ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{\gamma^{2} - 3y^{2}}{\gamma^{5}}, \ \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\gamma^{3} - 3z^{2}}{\gamma^{5}}$$

由 Gauss 公式:

$$\int \int P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \int \int \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\sum + \sum \int P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \int \int \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = 0$$

因此, 由次利用Gauss公式, 有:

記した。由次利用Gauss公式、有:

$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{\chi}{\gamma^{5}} dy dz + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma^{3}} dz dx + \frac{2}{\gamma^{5}} dx dy = -\int_{\Sigma} \frac{\chi}{\gamma^{5}} dy dz + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma^{3}} dz dx + \frac{2}{\gamma^{3}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{-1}{5} \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \int \int 3 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{4\pi 5^3}{3} = 4\pi$$