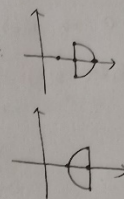


9. (1) 设 A 为曲线  $\{(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, x \geq 2\} \cup \{x=2, -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$

设 B 为曲线  $\{(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1, x \leq 2\} \cup \{x=2, -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$\text{设 } \omega = \frac{2xy dx + \varphi(x) dy}{x^4 + y^2}$$



$$\text{则 } \oint_{L^+} \omega = \oint_{A^+} \omega + \oint_{B^+} \omega \quad (A^+, B^+ \text{ 分别为 } A, B \text{ 的正向})$$

$$\text{而 } \oint_{L^+} \omega = \oint_{A^+} \omega = \oint_{B^+} \omega, \text{ 故 } \oint_{L^+} \omega = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } \oint_C \frac{2xy}{x^4+y^2} dx + \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^4+y^2} dy = 0 \quad (C \text{ 为 } \pi \text{ 型 } (0,0))$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^4+y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{2xy}{x^4+y^2} \right), \text{ 即 } x^4 \varphi'(x) - 4x^3 \varphi(x) - 2x^5 = -y^2 (\varphi'(x) + 2x)$$

$$\text{即解得 } \varphi(x) = -x^2$$

(3) (1) 已经出来了 ✓

$$\begin{cases} x^4 \varphi'(x) - 4x^3 \varphi(x) - 2x^5 = -y^2 (\varphi'(x) + 2x) \\ -y^2 (\varphi'(x) + 2x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

10.  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  写成  $(t, z)$  参数:  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad (t, z \in \mathbb{R})$

$$E = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right)^2 = 9a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$G = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{而 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 \cos^6 t + a^2 \sin^6 t + z^2 \leq a^2$$

$$\text{设 } D = \{0 \leq t \leq 2\pi, |z| \leq a \sqrt{1 - \cos^6 t - \sin^6 t}\}$$

$$\text{则面积} = \iint_D \sqrt{EG-F^2} du dv = 3a \iint_D \cos^2 t \sin^2 t dt dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 6a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t \sqrt{1 - \cos^6 t - \sin^6 t} dt$$

$$11. z=0 \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{z(x^2+y^2)}{h(t)}, \text{ 则 } x^2+y^2 = \frac{1}{2}h(t)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{面积 } S(t) &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}h(t)^2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}h(t)^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{h^2}(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{h^2}r^2} r dr = \frac{13}{12} \pi h(t)^2 \end{aligned}$$

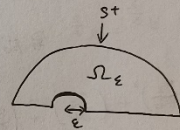
$$\text{体积 } V(t) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}h(t)^2} z dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{h}{\sqrt{2}}} r \left(h - \frac{2}{h}r^2\right) dr = \frac{\pi}{4} h(t)^3$$

$$\therefore -V'(t) = \frac{9}{10} \cdot S(t), \text{ 则 } \frac{3\pi}{4} h(t)^2 h'(t) = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{13}{12} \pi h(t)^2$$

$$\therefore h'(t) = -\frac{13}{10}$$

$$\text{设初始高度为 } H, \text{ 则 } h(t) = H - \frac{13}{10}t, \text{ 时间 } T = \frac{10}{13}H$$

$$12. \text{ 设 } \Omega_\varepsilon = \left\{ 0 \leq z \leq 7\left(1 - \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{16}\right) \right\} \setminus \{x^2+y^2+z^2 < \varepsilon^2\}$$



$$\text{设 } r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}, \vec{F}(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{r^3}(x,y,z), \text{ 则 } I = \iint_{S^+} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$\Omega_\varepsilon \text{ 的边界有 3 个部分 (边界法向朝外): } S^+, D, \partial B_\varepsilon^-$$

↓  
在 xy 平面内的部分

$\{x^2+y^2+z^2 = \varepsilon^2, z \geq 0\}$   
法向朝球  $x^2+y^2+z^2 = \varepsilon^2$  的内部

$$\therefore I + \iint_D \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS + \iint_{\partial B_\varepsilon^-} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_{\Omega_\varepsilon} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 0, \text{ 故 } I = -\iint_D \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS - \iint_{\partial B_\varepsilon^-} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$\text{而 } D \text{ 在 } xy \text{ 平面内, } \therefore \vec{F} \text{ 的 } z \text{ 分量为 } 0, \vec{n} \text{ 的 } x, y \text{ 分量为 } 0, \text{ 故 } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\partial B_\varepsilon^- \text{ 上 } r = \varepsilon, \vec{n} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}(x,y,z)$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{1}{r^3}(x,y,z) \cdot -\frac{1}{\varepsilon}(x,y,z) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^4}(x^2+y^2+z^2) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\therefore I = -\iint_{\partial B_\varepsilon^-} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot (\partial B_\varepsilon^- \text{ 的面积}) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot 2\pi \varepsilon^2 = 2\pi$$

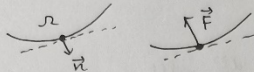


13. 设物体为  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中的区域  $\Omega$ , 边界为  $\partial\Omega$ , 取外法向  $\vec{n}$

设重力沿  $z$  轴, 则  $(x, y, z)$  处的压强为  $p = pg(H-z)$  ( $z=H$  为水面,  $\Omega$  在其下方)

$\therefore \partial\Omega$  上  $(x, y, z)$  处的面积元  $dS$  的受力为  $p(x, y, z) dS = pg(H-z) dS$

其方向为  $-\vec{n}$



故  $\Omega$  的总受力为  $\vec{F} = \iint_{\partial\Omega} pg(H-z)(-\vec{n}) dS$  (向量的积分, 对各个分量分别积分即可)

设  $\vec{i} = (1, 0, 0)$

$\vec{j} = (0, 1, 0)$

$\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$

(例如:  $\int_0^1 (x^2, x^3) dx = (\int_0^1 x^2 dx, \int_0^1 x^3 dx)$ )

$= (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4})$

$$\text{则 } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{i} = - \iint_{\partial\Omega} pg(H-z) \vec{n} \cdot \vec{i} dS = - \iint_{\partial\Omega} pg(H-z) \vec{i} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= - \iiint_{\Omega} pg \nabla \cdot ((H-z)\vec{i}) dV$$

$(H-z)\vec{i} = (H-z, 0, 0)$ , 故  $\nabla \cdot ((H-z)\vec{i}) = 0$ ,  $\partial_p \vec{F} \cdot \vec{i} = 0$

同理  $\vec{F} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$ , 而  $(H-z)\vec{k} = (0, 0, H-z)$ ,  $\nabla \cdot ((H-z)\vec{k}) = -1$

$$\therefore \vec{F} \cdot \vec{k} = - \iiint_{\Omega} pg \nabla \cdot ((H-z)\vec{k}) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} pg dV = pgV$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} \cdot \vec{i} = 0, \vec{F} \cdot \vec{j} = 0, \vec{F} \cdot \vec{k} = 0$$

$$\partial_p \vec{F} = (0, 0, pgV)$$

$$14. (1) \iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iint_S \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_S \nabla u \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) dV = \iiint_V \Delta u dV \\ = \iiint_V 0 dV = 0$$

$$(2) \iint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iint_S u \nabla u \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_S u \nabla u \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot (u \nabla u) dV$$

而  ~~$\nabla \cdot (f \vec{v})$~~   $\nabla \cdot (f \vec{v}) = \nabla f \cdot \vec{v} + f \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$  ( $f$  为标量,  $\vec{v}$  为向量)

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot (u \nabla u) = \nabla u \cdot \nabla u + u \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = |\nabla u|^2 + \Delta u$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iiint_V |\nabla u|^2 dV + \iiint_V \Delta u dV = \iiint_V |\nabla u|^2 dV$$