§ 8.6 多元数量值函数积分应用举例

- 一、静矩、质心、转动惯量
- 二、引力

一、静矩、质心、转动惯量

- 单个质点: 质量为m, 坐标为(x, y, z)
- 质点对xOy坐标面、yOz坐标面、zOx坐标面的静矩:

$$M_{xy} = z \cdot m$$
, $M_{yz} = x \cdot m$, $M_{zx} = y \cdot m$

• 质点的坐标:

$$x = \frac{M_{yz}}{m}, y = \frac{M_{zx}}{m}, z = \frac{M_{xy}}{m}$$

• 质点对 x 轴、y 轴、z 轴的转动惯量:

$$I_x = m(y^2 + z^2), I_y = m(x^2 + z^2), I_z = m(x^2 + y^2)$$

• 质点对直线 ℓ 的转动惯量: $I_{\ell} = m \cdot d^2$

(d为质点到直线 l的距离)

- n个质点构成的质点系: 质量为 m_i , 坐标为 (x_i, y_i, z_i)
- 质点系对xOy坐标面、yOz坐标面、zOx坐标面的静矩:

$$M_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i z_i, \ M_{yz} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i, \ M_{zx} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i y_i$$

• 质点系的质心坐标 $(\bar{x},\bar{y},\bar{z})$:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{M_{zx}}{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} y_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}}, \quad \overline{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} z_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}}$$

• 质点系对 x 轴、y 轴、 z 轴的转动惯量:

$$I_x = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (y_i^2 + z_i^2), \ I_y = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i^2 + z_i^2), \ I_z = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2)$$

• 空间几何形体 Ω : 质量分布不均匀,密度为 $\rho = \rho(x, y, z)$

(平面区域 D、空间立体 V、曲线段 L、空间曲面 S) 微元法

• 几何形体Ω对xOy坐标面、yOz坐标面、zOx坐标面的静矩:

$$\begin{split} M_{xy} &= \int_{\Omega} z \rho(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \\ M_{yz} &= \int_{\Omega} x \rho(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \\ M_{zx} &= \int_{\Omega} y \rho(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \end{split}$$
 几何形体 Ω 的质量
$$m = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega$$

• 质点系的质心坐标 $(\bar{x},\bar{y},\bar{z})$:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m} = \frac{\int_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) d\Omega}{\int_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) d\Omega}, \ \overline{y} = \frac{M_{zx}}{m} = \cdots, \ \overline{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m} = \cdots$$

几何形体Ω对x轴、y轴、z轴的转动惯量:

$$I_{x} = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z)(y^{2} + z^{2}) d\Omega$$

$$I_{y} = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z)(x^{2} + z^{2}) d\Omega$$

$$I_{z} = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z)(x^{2} + y^{2}) d\Omega$$

几何形体Ω对直线ℓ的转动惯量:

$$I_{\ell} = \int_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) \cdot d^{2} d\Omega \quad (d \to (x, y, z))$$
 到直线 ℓ 的距离)

二重积分、三重积分、第一型曲线积分、第一型曲面积分

例1: 求均匀半球面 $S: z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的质心坐标.

对z轴的转动惯量(密度 $\rho=1$).

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int x \cdot \rho_0 ds}{\int \rho_0 ds} = \frac{\int x \cdot ds}{\int s \cdot ds} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}dS}{\sqrt{3}dS} = \frac{\pi R^3}{2\pi R^3} = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\int_{S} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1$$

$$I_{2} = \iint_{S} \rho(x, y, z) \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS = \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS. \qquad (\beta = 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \iint_{S} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \rho^{2} \iint_{S} dS = \frac{4}{3} \pi \rho^{4}.$$

=)
$$I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{e}{3} \pi R^{\epsilon}$$
.

1 +5 to (0.0.0) is fe- Rie.

$$I\ell = \iint_{S} d^{2} dS = \frac{c}{3} \pi i S^{2}$$

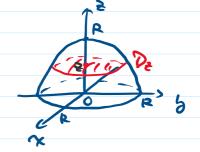
$$\ell : \frac{m}{m} = \frac{n}{n} = \frac{2}{p}$$

$$d^{2} = \cdots$$

例2: 求均匀上半球体 $V:0 \le z \le \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$ 的质心坐标. 对z轴的转动惯量(密度 $\rho=1$). (对直线 $\ell:x=y=z$)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} dV}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{3}{8}R$$

$$\sqrt{2} dV = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{3} \pi R^{3} = \frac{3}{8}R$$



$$\int_{V}^{R} dV = \int_{0}^{R} dz dz \iint_{R} dx dy = \int_{0}^{R} z \cdot \pi (R^{2} - z^{2}) dz$$

$$= \pi R^{2} \cdot \frac{R^{2}}{2} - \pi \cdot \frac{R^{4}}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} R^{4}$$

$$\int_{V}^{R} dV = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^{3}$$

$$I_{3} = \iint P(x, 3, 2) (x^{2} + y^{2}) dV = \iint (x^{2} + y^{2}) dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint (x^{2} + y^{2}) dV = \frac{1}{3} \iint (x^{2} + \delta^{2} + \delta^{2}) dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} due \int_{0}^{R} e^{2} \cdot e^{2} \sin \theta d\rho$$

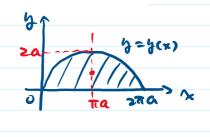
$$= \frac{e}{15} \pi R^{5}.$$

$$I_{k} = I_{3} = I_{2} = \frac{e}{15} \pi R^{5}.$$

$$I_{e} = \frac{e}{15} \pi R^{5}.$$

例3: 求由摆线的一拱 $L: \begin{cases} x = a(t-\sin t) \\ y = a(1-\cos t) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0)$ 和 x 轴

所围的均匀平面薄片的质心坐标(密度ρ=1).

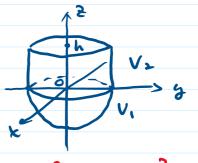


$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{\iint y \, dx \, dy}{\iint dm \, dy} = \frac{5\pi a^3}{3\pi a^2} = \frac{5}{6} a$$

(8) If yakedy =
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi a} dx \int_{0}^{3(m)} y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi a} y^{2(m)} dx$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{3} (1-ax)^{3} dx = \frac{a^{3}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1-3ax+3ax-ax^{2}) dx$
= $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi a} a^{3} (1-ax^{2})^{3} dx = \frac{a^{3}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1-3ax+3ax^{2}-ax^{2}) dx$

例4:有一半径为a的均质半球体 V_1 ,在其大圆上拼接一个材质 相同的半径为a的圆柱体 V_2 , 当圆柱体的高为多少时, 拼接后的 的立体1/的质心恰好在球心.



$$= 0 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} dV = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} dV + \iint_{\mathbb{R}} dV = -\frac{3}{8}a \cdot \iint_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\iint_{V_1} 2 dv = -\frac{3}{8} a \cdot \iint_{V_1} dv = -\frac{1}{4} \pi a^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\pi\alpha^{2} + \int_{0}^{2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} dx dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\pi\alpha^{4} + \frac{h^{2}}{2} \cdot \pi\alpha^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\pi\alpha^{4} + \frac{h^{2}}{2} \cdot \pi\alpha^{2}$$

例5: 求曲线
$$L$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 对 z 轴的转动惯量(密度 $\rho = 1$).

$$\frac{1}{3} = \oint_{L} \rho(x_{1},z_{2}) \left(x_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} \right) ds = \oint_{L} \left(x_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} \right) ds$$

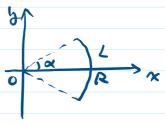
$$= \frac{2}{3} \oint_{L} \left(x_{1}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} + z_{2}^{2} \right) ds$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} R^{2} \oint_{L} ds$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} R^{2} \cdot 2\pi R$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}.$$

例6: 求半径为R, 圆心角为 2α 的圆弧L对它的对称轴的转动惯量(密度 $\rho=1$).



$$= R^3 \left(\propto -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \right)$$

二、引力

● 两个质点: 质量分别为m,和m,,距离为r

一个质点对另一个质点的引力大小为: $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$

• 几何形体 $\Omega(密度 \rho(x,y,z))$ 对其外一质点 m_0 的引力: 微元法

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{d}\overrightarrow{F} &= G \frac{m_0 \mathbf{d} m}{r^2} \overrightarrow{r^0}, \quad \mathring{\underline{\Psi}} \overset{\text{red}}{\underline{\nabla}} \overset{\text{red}}{\underline{\nabla}} = \frac{(x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)}{r} \\ &= G \frac{m_0 \rho(x, y, z)}{r^3} \mathbf{d} \Omega \cdot (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0) \end{split}$$

$$F_{x} = \int_{\Omega} G \frac{m_{0} \rho(x, y, z) \cdot (x - x_{0})}{r^{3}} d\Omega$$

$$F_{y} = \int_{\Omega} G \frac{m_{0} \rho(x, y, z) \cdot (y - y_{0})}{r^{3}} d\Omega, \quad F_{z} = \cdots$$

例7:设有一半径为R,密度为常数 ρ 的圆板,在板中心垂线上有一质量为1的质点 M_0 , 距板中心距离为h, 求圆板对质点的引力.

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= -G\rho h \iint_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+h^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= -G\rho h \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \frac{(r^{2}+h^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(r^{2}+h^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr$$

$$= -2\pi G\rho \left(1 - \frac{h}{\sqrt{R^{2}+h^{2}}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{F} = -2\pi G\rho \left(0.0.1 - \frac{h}{\sqrt{R^{2}+h^{2}}}\right)$$

例8: 设半径为R的均质球(密度 $\rho = \rho_0$)占有空间闭区域 $\Omega = \left\{ (x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \right\}$ 求它对位于 $M_0(0,0,a)$ (a > R)处质点 m_0 的引力.

$$F_{2} = \iint_{C} \frac{m_{0} f_{0} (z-\alpha)}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-\alpha)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV$$

$$= 6 m_{0} f_{0} \iint_{C} \frac{z-\alpha}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-\alpha)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV$$

$$= 6 m_{0} f_{0} \iint_{C} \frac{z-\alpha}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-\alpha)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV$$

$$= 6 m_{0} f_{0} \int_{-R}^{R} (z-\alpha) dz \iint_{R} \frac{1}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-\alpha)^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv dy$$

$$= -6 \frac{m_{0} M}{\alpha^{2}} \left(M = \frac{4\pi R^{3}}{3}, f_{0}\right)$$