作业十三

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2025.5.16

P264 T4

(5) 由对称性

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}S = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 \, \mathrm{d}S = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 \, \mathrm{d}S$$
, 又由于
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, \mathrm{d}S = \iint_{\Sigma} a^2 \, \mathrm{d}S = 4\pi a^4$$
,
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{4}\right) \, \mathrm{d}S = \frac{13}{12} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}S = \frac{13}{9} \pi a^4$$

(6) 有

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^3 \, dS = 0$$
,
$$\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 \, dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) \, dS$$
, χ

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z \, dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) \, dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + y^2 + z) \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r^3 \, dr = \pi \int_0^4 \left[(1 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1 + r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] d(1 + r^2)$$

$$= \frac{1564\sqrt{17} + 4}{15} \pi$$

(7) 由 $x'_{u} = \cos v$, $y'_{u} = \sin v$, $z'_{u} = 0$, $x'_{v} = -u \sin v$, $y'_{v} = u \cos v$, $z'_{v} = 1$,有

$$E = 1$$
, $G = 1 + u^2$, $F = 0$

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故

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z \, dS = \iint_{D} v \sqrt{1 + u^2} \, du dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} v \, dv \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{1 + u^2} \, du$$
$$= \pi^2 \left[a \sqrt{1 + a^2} + \ln \left(a + \sqrt{1 + a^2} \right) \right]$$

T5

$$S(R)=2\pi R^2\left(1-rac{R}{2a}
ight)$$
. 求导即得当 $R=rac{4}{3}a$ 是面积最大为 $rac{32}{27}\pi a^2$

T7

计算得
$$F = -\pi \frac{Ga}{b^2} \int_{|a-b|}^{a+b} \frac{b^2 - a^2 + t^2}{t^2} dt$$
. 当 $b < a, F = 0$, 当 $b > a$ 时, $F = -\frac{4\pi Ga^2}{b^2}$

P275 T4

(6) 由对称性,
$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}z = 0, \,$$
故原式 = $-\frac{\pi}{2} \left(h^4 + 10 h^2 \right)$

(7)

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{z^{2} + x^{2}}} dz dx = -\iint_{D_{1x}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}}}}{\sqrt{z^{2} + x^{2}}} dz dx = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{r} dr = -2\pi (e^{\sqrt{2}} - e),$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{z^{2} + x^{2}}} dz dx = -\iint_{D_{2x}} \frac{e}{\sqrt{z^{2} + x^{2}}} dz dx = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e dr = -2e\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{z^{2} + x^{2}}} dz dx = \iint_{D_{2x}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{z^{2} + x^{2}}} dz dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{\sqrt{2}} dr = 2\sqrt{2}e^{\sqrt{2}}\pi,$$

所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{z^2 + x^2}} dz dx = 2e^{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi.$$

(8)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} = \frac{4\pi ab}{c}$$
, 由对称性,原式 = $\frac{4\pi}{abc} \left(a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 \right)$

(9)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi c R^2$$
, 故原式 = $\frac{8\pi}{3} (a + b + c) R^3$