

4.13 习题 3.5

T2. (1) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$

解: $\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_D x \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz}, \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_D y \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_D z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz} \dots (*)$

其中 $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid x, y, z \geq 0, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1\}$.

作变换 $x = ar \sin \phi \cos \theta, y = br \sin \phi \sin \theta, z = cr \cos \phi$ (广义球坐标变换).

其 Jacobian 行列式为 $\det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \phi, \theta)} = abc r^2 \sin \phi$, 积分区域 $D' = \{(r, \phi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$.

故 $\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{D'} abc r^2 \sin \phi \, dr \, d\phi \, d\theta$
 $= abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^2 \, dr$
 $= abc \cdot (\theta|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot (-\cos \phi|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot (\frac{1}{3} r^3|_0^1) = \frac{\pi}{6} abc$

$\iiint_D x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{D'} a^2 b c r^3 \sin \phi \cos \theta \, dr \, d\phi \, d\theta$
 $= a^2 b c \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^3 \, dr$
 $= a^2 b c \cdot (\sin \theta|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin \phi}{4}|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot (\frac{1}{4} r^4|_0^1) = \frac{\pi}{16} a^2 b c$

代入(*)式可得: $\bar{x} = \frac{3}{8} a, \bar{y} = \frac{3}{8} b, \bar{z} = \frac{3}{8} c$

因此质心为 $(\frac{3}{8} a, \frac{3}{8} b, \frac{3}{8} c)$

(2) $x^2 + y^2 = 2z, x + y = z$.

解: $\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_D x \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz}, \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_D y \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_D z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz} \dots (*)$

其中 $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \leq z \leq x + y\}$.

作柱坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$, 积分区域 $D' = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid \frac{r^2}{2} \leq z \leq r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta), 0 \leq r \leq 2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta), -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}\}$

故 $\iiint_D dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{D'} r \, dr \, d\theta \, dz$
 $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} r \, dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^{r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} dz$
 $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} r [r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) - \frac{r^2}{2}] \, dr$
 $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{3} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^4 \, d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin^4(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \, d(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \pi$

$\iiint_D x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{D'} r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, dz$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_D x \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \iiint_D r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} r^2 \, dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^{r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} dz \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} r^2 \left[r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) - \frac{r^2}{2} \right] dr \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{4}{5} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^5 \cos \theta \, d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

注意初 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{4}{5} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^5 \cos \theta \, d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{4}{5} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^5 \sin \theta \, d\theta$ (作变量代换 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$ 即得)

$$\text{故} \iiint_D x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{4}{5} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^6 \, d\theta = \frac{16}{5} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin^6 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \pi$$

代入(*)式得: $\bar{x} = 1$. 由 x, y 的对称性得, $\bar{y} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而} \iiint_D z \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \iiint_D r z \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} r \, dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2}}^{r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} z \, dz \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)} \frac{1}{2} \left[r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 - \frac{r^4}{4} \right] dr \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{3} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^6 \, d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin^6 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{5}{3} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

代入(*)式得: $\bar{z} = \frac{5}{3}$. 综上, 质心为 $(1, 1, \frac{5}{3})$

例3. (1) 物体在 $P(x, y, z)$ 的点密度为 $\rho = x + y + z$, $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1\}$, 求物体的质心.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x + y + z) \, dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x + y + \frac{1}{2}) \, dy = \int_0^1 (x + 1) \, dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_x &= \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x(x + y + z) \, dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x^2 + xy + \frac{x}{2}) \, dy = \int_0^1 (x^2 + x) \, dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{5}{9}$. 由 x, y, z 的对称性可知, $\bar{y} = \bar{z} = \bar{x} = \frac{5}{9}$.

即质心为 $(\frac{5}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{5}{9})$

(2) 物体在 $P(x, y, z)$ 的点密度为 $\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$, $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2az\}$, 求该物体的质心.

解: 作球坐标变换 $x = r \sin \phi \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \phi \sin \theta$, $z = r \cos \phi$ (由对称性不必设 $a > 0$)

则积分区域 $\Omega' = \{(r, \phi, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \phi\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega'} \frac{1}{r} \cdot r^2 \sin \phi dr d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^{2a \cos \phi} r \sin \phi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a^2 \cos^2 \phi \sin \phi d\phi = -4a^2 \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \phi d(\cos \phi) = -\frac{4}{3} a^2 \pi \cos^3 \phi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega'} r \sin \phi \cos \theta \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot r^2 \sin \phi dr d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^{2a \cos \phi} r^2 \sin^2 \phi dr = (\sin \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi}) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^{2a \cos \phi} r^2 \sin^2 \phi dr = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 $\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = 0$. 由 x, y 的对称性可知 $\bar{y} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} M_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega'} r \cos \phi \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot r^2 \sin \phi dr d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^{2a \cos \phi} r^2 \cos \phi \sin \phi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8}{3} a^3 \cos^4 \phi \sin \phi d\phi = -\frac{16}{3} a^3 \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \phi d(\cos \phi) = -\frac{16}{15} a^3 \pi \cos^5 \phi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{16}{15} a^3 \pi \end{aligned}$$

故 $\bar{z} = \frac{M_z}{M} = \frac{4}{5} a$. 故该物体的质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{4}{5} a)$.

T4. (1) $z = x^2 + y^2$, $x + y = \pm 1$, $x - y = \pm 1$, $z = 0$

解: 积分区域 $D = \{(x, y, z) | -1 \leq x + y \leq 1, -1 \leq x - y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2\}$, 设 (x, y) 所围区域为 D_1 .

令 $u = x + y$, $v = x - y$, 则 (x, y) 的积分区域为 $D'_1 = \{(u, v) | -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1\}$

$x = \frac{u+v}{2}$, $y = \frac{u-v}{2}$, 故 $\left| \text{Det} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$, $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 + v^2)$

故关于 z 轴的转动惯量为 $J_z = \iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_1} dx dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz$

$$= \iint_{D'_1} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{u^2 + v^2}{2} \right)^2 du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 (u^4 + 2u^2v^2 + v^4) dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^1 \left[(u^4 v + \frac{2}{3} u^2 v^3 + \frac{1}{5} v^5) \Big|_{v=-1}^{v=1} \right] du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^1 (2u^4 + \frac{4}{3} u^2 + \frac{2}{5}) du = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{2}{5} u^5 + \frac{4}{9} u^3 + \frac{2}{5} u \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{14}{45}$$

$$(2) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2, \quad x^2 + y^2 = z^2, \quad z \geq 0$$

解: 作柱坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $z = z$, 则该变换下积分域

$$D' = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid r \leq z \leq \sqrt{2-r^2}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故关于 } z \text{ 轴的转动惯量 } J_z &= \iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \iiint_{D'} r^2 \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} r^3 \, dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 r^3 (\sqrt{2-r^2} - r) \, dr \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

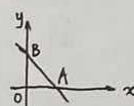
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} s &= 2 - r^2, \quad \text{则 } ds = -2r \, dr, \quad \text{从而 } \int_0^1 r^3 \sqrt{2-r^2} \, dr = -\int_1^2 \frac{s-2}{2} \sqrt{s} \, ds \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{5} s^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} s^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8\sqrt{2}-7}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^1 r^4 \, dr = \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \text{代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 中得:}$$

$$J_z = 2\pi \times \left(\frac{8\sqrt{2}-7}{15} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{15} (4\sqrt{2}-5)$$

习题 4.2

1. (1) $\int_L (x+y) dl$, 其中 L 为 $O(0,0)$, $A(1,0)$, $B(0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形的三边.



解: 如图, 记 OA 为 C_1 , OB 为 C_2 , AB 为 C_3 , 则曲线 C_1, C_2, C_3 分别有正则表示:

$$C_1: (x,y) = (t,0), t \in [0,1]; C_2: (x,y) = (0,t), t \in [0,1]; C_3: (x,y) = (t,1-t), t \in [0,1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_L (x+y) dl &= \int_0^1 t \cdot \sqrt{1^2+0^2} dt + \int_0^1 t \cdot \sqrt{0^2+1^2} dt + \int_0^1 (t+(1-t)) \cdot \sqrt{1^2+(-1)^2} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 t dt + \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 dt = (t^2 + \sqrt{2}t) \Big|_0^1 = 1 + \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_L y^2 dl$, 其中 L 为摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

解: 记 $r(t) = (x(t), y(t)) = (a(t - \sin t), a(1 - \cos t)), t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

则 $r'(t) = (a(1 - \cos t), a \sin t)$, $\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ 时 $r'(t) \neq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_L y^2 dl &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos t} dt \\ &= 8a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^5 \frac{t}{2} dt = 16a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^5 \frac{t}{2} d(\frac{t}{2}) \quad (\frac{t}{2} = s) \\ &= 32a^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 s ds = 32a^3 \times \frac{4!!}{5!!} = \frac{256a^3}{15} \end{aligned}$$

2. (1) $\int_L x \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} dl$, 其中 L 为双曲线右半支 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ($-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, a > 0$).

解: 此即 L 有参数表示 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 而 $r = a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } (x,y) &= (a \cos \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, a \sin \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}), \quad x \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} = a \cos \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\theta (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)} \\ &= a^2 \cos \theta (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla(x,y) = \left(-a \sin \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} - \frac{a \cos \theta \sin 2\theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}, a \cos \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} - \frac{a \sin \theta \sin 2\theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \right) = \left(-\frac{a \sin 3\theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}}, \frac{a \cos 3\theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \right)$$

$$\text{故 } \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{将 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 代入得: } \int_L x \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} dl &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos \theta (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta \\ &= a^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \cos 2\theta d\theta = \frac{a^3}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta + \cos 3\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^3}{2} \left(\sin \theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} a^3. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_L xyz \, dl$, 其中 L 的参数方程为 $x=t, y=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{z}t^{\frac{3}{2}}, z=\frac{1}{2}t^2 (0 \leq t \leq 1)$.

解: 记 $r(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)) = (t, \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{z}t^{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{1}{2}t^2)$, 则 $r'(t) = (1, \sqrt{z}t, t)$.

故 $\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{1+2t+t^2} = 1+t$, 而 $xyz = t \cdot \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{z}t^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2 = \frac{\sqrt{z}}{3}t^{\frac{9}{2}}$

$$\text{代入得: } \int_L xyz \, dl = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{z}}{3} t^{\frac{9}{2}} (1+t) \, dt = \frac{\sqrt{z}}{3} \left(\frac{2}{11} t^{\frac{11}{2}} + \frac{2}{13} t^{\frac{13}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{16\sqrt{z}}{143}$$

3. (1) $x=3t, y=3t^2, z=2t^3$, 从 $O(0,0,0)$ 到 $A(3,3,2)$.

解: 此即求积分 $\int_L dl$, 其中 L 的参数方程为 $(x,y,z) = r(t) = (3t, 3t^2, 2t^3)$.

故 $\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{3^2 + (6t)^2 + (6t^2)^2} = 3(2t^2+1)$. 其中 $t \in [0, 1]$.

$$\text{代入得曲线弧长 } \int_L dl = \int_0^1 \|r'(t)\| \, dt = \int_0^1 3(2t^2+1) \, dt = (2t^3+3t) \Big|_0^1 = 5$$

(2) $x=e^{-t}\cos t, y=e^{-t}\sin t, z=e^{-t}, (0 \leq t < +\infty)$.

解: 此即求积分 $\int_L dl$, 其中 L 的参数方程为 $(x,y,z) = r(t) = (e^{-t}\cos t, e^{-t}\sin t, e^{-t})$,

$$r'(t) = (-\cos t + \sin t)e^{-t}, (\cos t + \sin t)e^{-t}, -e^{-t}$$

$t \in [0, +\infty)$

$$\text{从而 } \|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{(\cos t + \sin t)^2 + (\cos t - \sin t)^2 + 1} e^{-t} = \sqrt{3} e^{-t}$$

$$\text{代入得曲线弧长 } \int_L dl = \int_0^{+\infty} \|r'(t)\| \, dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{3} e^{-t} \, dt = -\sqrt{3} e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{3}$$

4. 曲线 $y=\ln x$ 的线密度 $\rho(x,y)=x^2$, 求曲线在 $x=\sqrt{3}$ 与 $x=\sqrt{15}$ 之间的质量.

解: 记曲线为 C , 则质量 $M = \int_C \rho(x,y) \, ds$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} x^2 \sqrt{[y'(x)]^2 + 1} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} x \sqrt{x^2+1} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+1} \, d(x^2+1) = \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{56}{3}$$

5. 求圆柱面 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 介于曲面 $z=a+\frac{x^2}{a}$ 与 $z=0$ 之间的面积 ($a>0$).

解: 此即求 $\int_L z dl$, 其中 $z=a+\frac{x^2}{a}$, 而 L 有参数表示 $(x,y)=(a\cos\theta, a\sin\theta)$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\nabla(x,y)=(-a\sin\theta, a\cos\theta), \nabla(x,y) \neq 0, \text{ 且 } \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2+[y'(\theta)]^2}=a.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入得所求面积 } \int_L z dl &= \int_0^{2\pi} a(1+\cos^2\theta) \cdot a d\theta \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta) d\theta = a^2 (\frac{3}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 3\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x=a(t-\sin t) \\ y=a(1-\cos t) \end{cases}$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ 的质心.

解: 记上述参数表示为 $(x,y)=r(t)=(a(t-\sin t), a(1-\cos t))$, 则 $r'(t)=(a(1-\cos t), a\sin t)$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{a^2(1-\cos t)^2 + a^2\sin^2 t} = a\sqrt{2-2\cos t} = 2a\sin\frac{t}{2}.$$

$$M = \int_L dl = \int_0^\pi 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt = -4a\cos\frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^\pi = 4a$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \int_L x dl = \int_0^\pi a(t-\sin t) \cdot 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^\pi t\sin\frac{t}{2} dt - 2a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin t \sin\frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^\pi d(-t\cos\frac{t}{2} + 4\sin\frac{t}{2}) - 2a^2 \int_0^\pi 4\sin^2\frac{t}{2} d(\sin\frac{t}{2}) \\ &= 2a^2 \left(-t\cos\frac{t}{2} + 4\sin\frac{t}{2} - \frac{4}{3}\sin^3\frac{t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{16}{3}a^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \int_L y dl = \int_0^\pi a(1-\cos t) \cdot 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} dt \\ &= \cancel{2a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin\frac{t}{2} dt} - \cancel{2a^2 \int_0^\pi \cos t \sin\frac{t}{2} dt} \\ &= 4a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^3\frac{t}{2} dt = 8a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^3\frac{t}{2} d(\frac{t}{2}) = 8a^2 \cdot \frac{2^{11}}{3^{11}} = \frac{16}{3}a^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{4}{3}a, \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{4}{3}a, \text{ 故质心为 } (\frac{4}{3}a, \frac{4}{3}a)$$

7. 求螺旋线 $x=a\cos t, y=a\sin t, z=\frac{b}{2\pi}t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 绕 x 轴旋转的转动惯量 (线密度为1).

解: 记 $(x,y,z)=r(t)$, 则 $r'(t)=(-a\sin t, a\cos t, \frac{b}{2\pi})$, $\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2}}$, 记为 C .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{转动惯量 } I_x &= \iiint_L (y^2+z^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2\sin^2 t + \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2}t^2) \cdot C dt \\ &= C \cdot a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt + C \cdot \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} t^2 dt \\ &= C \cdot a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + C \cdot \frac{b^2}{4\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}t^3 \Big|_0^{2\pi} = (a^2\pi + \frac{2}{3}b^2\pi) C \\ &= (\frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{b^2}{3}) \sqrt{4\pi^2 a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned}$$

8. 圆周 $L: x^2 + y^2 = -2y$ 上每点的质量线密度等于 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 求曲线 L 的质量与曲线 L 对 x 轴的静力矩。

解: 作极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $r^2 = -2r \sin \theta$, 即 $r = -2 \sin \theta$, 故 $\theta \in [\pi, 2\pi]$

此时 $(x, y) = (-2 \sin \theta \cos \theta, -2 \sin^2 \theta) = (-\sin 2\theta, \cos 2\theta - 1)$, $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = -2 \sin \theta$.

$$v(x, y) = (-2 \cos 2\theta, -2 \sin 2\theta), \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} = 2$$

$$\text{故曲线质量 } M = \int_L \rho(x, y) dl = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -4 \sin \theta d\theta = 4 \cos \theta \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} = 8.$$

$$\text{静力矩 } M_x = \iint_L y \rho(x, y) dl = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-2 \sin^2 \theta) \cdot (-4 \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= -16 \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = -16 \cdot \frac{2!!}{3!!} = -\frac{32}{3}.$$

4.15 习题 4.3

1. (1) $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$, 其中 S 是上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0)$.

解: 该曲面即 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$, 故 $z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$, $z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$

$$\text{从而 } \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \text{ 进而 } \iint_S (x+y+z) dS = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$$

作极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 代入得:

$$\iint_S (x+y+z) dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}) \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta \int_0^a \frac{ar^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a ar dr$$

注意到 $\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta = (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$, 故 $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} ar^2 \Big|_0^a = \pi a^3$.

(3) $\iint_S \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2}$, 其中 S 是四面体 $x+y+z=1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ 的边界面.

解: 记四面体分别位于平面 $x+y+z=1, x=0, y=0, z=0$ 的边界面依次为 S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4 .

$$\text{则 } S_1: z=1-x-y, z_x=z_y=-1, \iint_{S_1} \frac{dS_1}{(1+x+y)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(1+x+y)^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1+x+y} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \sqrt{3} \left(\ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

$$S_2: x=0, x_y=x_z=0, y+z \leq 1.$$

$$\iint_{S_2} \frac{dS_z}{(1+x+y)^2} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} dz = \int_0^1 \frac{1-y}{(1+y)^2} dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{z}{(1+y)^2} - \frac{1}{1+y} \right] dy$$

$$= \left(-\frac{z}{1+y} - \ln(1+y) \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \ln 2$$

$$S_3: y=0, x+z \leq 1. \text{ 由对称性 } \iint_{S_3} \frac{dS_z}{(1+x+y)^2} = 1 - \ln 2$$

$$S_4: z=0, z_x=z_y=0, x+y \leq 1$$

$$\iint_{S_4} \frac{dS_z}{(1+x+y)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{dy}{(1+x+y)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \iint_{S_1} \frac{dS_1}{(1+x+y)^2} = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_S \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^4 \iint_{S_k} \frac{dS_k}{(1+x+y)^2} = (\sqrt{3}-1) \ln 2 + \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(5) $\iint_S x \, dS$, 其中 S 是螺旋面 $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = av$ 在 $Duv = \{(u,v) | 0 \leq u \leq r, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi\}$ 上的部分.

解: 记 $r(u,v) = (x,y,z) = (u \cos v, u \sin v, av)$, 则 $r_u = (\cos v, \sin v, 0)$, $r_v = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, a)$

$$\text{从而 } |r_u \times r_v| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \cos v & \sin v & 0 \\ -u \sin v & u \cos v & a \end{vmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{(a \sin v)^2 + (-a \cos v)^2 + u^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_S x \, dS = \iint_{Duv} u \cos v \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \, du \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos v \, dv \cdot \int_0^r u \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \, du = (\sin v \Big|_0^{2\pi}) \cdot \int_0^r u \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \, du = 0$$

2. 计算圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 被球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 所截部分的面积 ($a > 0$).

由对称性可知 $S = 2S_{\pm}$, 其中 S_{\pm} 为 $z \geq 0$ 部分的面积, 则

$$S_{\pm} = \int_L \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dl, \text{ 其中 } L: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

作极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $r^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \theta$, 即 $r = a \cos \theta, \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

从而 $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} = a |\sin \theta|, (x,y) = (a \cos^2 \theta, a \cos \theta \sin \theta), \nabla(x,y) = (-2a \cos \theta \sin \theta, a \cos^2 \theta - a \sin^2 \theta)$

进而 $\sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} = a = (-a \sin 2\theta, a \cos 2\theta)$.

$$\text{故 } \int_L \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dl = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 |\sin \theta| \, d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \, d\theta = 2a^2$$

从而 $S = 2S_{\pm} = 2 \int_L \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dl = 4a^2$.

3. 求抛物面 $2z = x^2 + y^2$ 在 $z \in [0, 1]$ 部分的质量, 其中质量的面密度为 $\sigma = z$.

解: 质量 $M = \iint_S z ds = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$. $z = \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}$, 故 $Z_x = x, Z_y = y$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy.$$

作极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $M = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{r^2}{2} \sqrt{1+r^2} dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{r^3}{2} \sqrt{1+r^2} dr$

$$\text{令 } t = 1+r^2, \text{ 则 } dt = 2r dr, \text{ 从而 } \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{r^3}{2} \sqrt{1+r^2} dr = \int_1^3 \frac{t-1}{4} \sqrt{t} dt = \left(\frac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{10} - \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{6} \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{6\sqrt{3}+1}{15}$$

$$\text{故 } M = \frac{2\pi}{15} (6\sqrt{3}+1).$$

4. 已知半径为 a 的球面上每一点质量面密度等于该点到某一直径的距离, 求此球面的质量.

解: 不妨以此直径为 z 轴, 球心为原点建立空间直角坐标系 $O-xyz$.

于是 $\sigma(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$. 该球面有参数表示 $(x, y, z) = r(\theta, \phi) = (a \sin \phi \cos \theta, a \sin \phi \sin \theta, a \cos \phi)$

$$\text{故 } r_\phi = (a \cos \phi \cos \theta, a \cos \phi \sin \theta, -a \sin \phi), r_\theta = (-a \sin \phi \sin \theta, a \sin \phi \cos \theta, 0)$$

$$\text{则 } r_\phi \times r_\theta = (a^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta, a^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta, a^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi), \text{ 故 } |r_\phi \times r_\theta| = a^2 \sin \phi$$

$$\text{故 } M = \iint_S \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi a \sin \phi \cdot a^2 \sin \phi d\phi = 2\pi a^3 \left(\frac{\phi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\phi \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \pi^2 a^3$$

6. 求球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$ 在第一象限部分的质量以及上半球面的质心.

解: 该球面有参数表示 $(x, y, z) = r(\phi, \theta) = (a \sin \phi \cos \theta, a \sin \phi \sin \theta, a \cos \phi)$

同上题可知, $|r_\phi \times r_\theta| = a^2 \sin \phi$.

$$\text{第一象限: } M = \iint_{S_1} ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin \phi d\phi = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 (-\cos \phi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2.$$

$$M_{yz} = \iint_{S_1} x ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \sin^2 \phi d\phi = (\sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) \cdot a^3 \left(\frac{\phi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\phi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} a^3$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{M} = \frac{a}{2}. \text{ 由对称性可知 } \bar{y} = \bar{z} = \frac{a}{2}. \text{ 故第一象限质心为 } \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

上半球面: $M' = 4M = 2\pi a^2$.

$$M'_{yz} = \iint_{S_2} x ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \sin^2 \phi d\phi = 0, \text{ 故 } \bar{x}' = 0, \text{ 由对称性 } \bar{y}' = 0.$$

$$M'_{xy} = \iint_{S_2} z ds = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \sin \phi \cos \phi d\phi = 2\pi a^3 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\phi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi a^3.$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{z}' = \frac{M'_{xy}}{M'} = \frac{a}{2}. \text{ 故上半球面质心为 } \left(0, 0, \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

8. 求锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在平面 $z = 2x$ 内的面积.

解: 作柱坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$. 从而 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$.

于是锥面有参数表示 $(x, y, z) = f(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r)$, 故 $f_r = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1)$,
 $f_\theta = (-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0)$

$$f_r \times f_\theta = (-r \sin \theta, -r \cos \theta, r), |f_r \times f_\theta| = \sqrt{2} r$$

其中 $z^2 \leq 2x$, 即 $r^2 \leq 2r \cos \theta$, 即 $0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta, \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\text{故面积 } S = \int_S ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \sqrt{2} r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sqrt{2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \sqrt{2} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \pi$$

9. 求双曲抛物面 $z = xy$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 所截部分的面积.

解: $z_x = y, z_y = x$. 故 $\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$. 进一步令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$

$$\text{此即面积 } S = \int_S ds = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + r^2} \cdot r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 + r^2}^3 \Big|_0^a = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[(1 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$$

习题 4.4

1. (1) $\int_L \frac{x^2 dy - y^2 dx}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} + y^{\frac{5}{3}}}$, 其中 L^+ 是星形线在第一象限中的弧段 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 正向为 $(0, R)$ 到 $(R, 0)$.

解: $(x, y) = r(t) = (a \cos^3 t, a \sin^3 t), r'(t) = (-3a \cos^2 t \sin t, 3a \sin^2 t \cos t)$, 正向 t 从 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 到 0.

可取 $a = R$.

$$\text{故 } \int_L \frac{x^2 dy - y^2 dx}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} + y^{\frac{5}{3}}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{(R^2 \sin^6 t, R^2 \cos^6 t) \cdot (-3R \cos^2 t \sin t, 3R \sin^2 t \cos t)}{R^{\frac{5}{3}} (\sin^5 t + \cos^5 t)} dt$$

$$= -3R^{\frac{4}{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \sin^2 t dt = -\frac{3}{4} R^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{3\pi}{16} R^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

(2) $\int_{AB} x dx + y dy + z dz$, 其中路径是从点 $A(1, 1, 1)$ 到 $B(2, 3, 4)$ 的直线段.

解: 该直线段有参数表示: $(x, y, z) = r(t) = (1+t, 1+2t, 1+3t)$, 故 $r'(t) = (1, 2, 3), t \in [0, 1]$

从而 $\int_{AB} x dx + y dy + z dz = \int_0^1 (1+t, 1+2t, 1+3t) \cdot (1, 2, 3) dt$ (正向 t 从 0 到 1)

$$= \int_0^1 (6 + 14t) dt = (6t + 7t^2) \Big|_0^1 = 13$$

(3) $\int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} + b dz$, 其中 L^+ 是螺旋线 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt$ 上由参数 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 2\pi$ 的有向弧段.

解: 该曲线段有参数表示: $(x, y, z) = r(t) = (a \cos t, a \sin t, bt)$, $r'(t) = (-a \sin t, a \cos t, b), t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\text{故 } \int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} + b dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{\sin t}{a}, \frac{\cos t}{a}, b \right) \cdot (-a \sin t, a \cos t, b) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + b^2) dt = (1 + b^2)t \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi(1 + b^2)$$

2. (1) $\int_L (x^2 - y^2) dx$, 其中 L^+ 是抛物线 $y = x^2$ 从点 $(0, 0)$ 到点 $(2, 4)$ 的弧段.

解: 该曲线段有参数表示 $(x, y) = r(x) = (x, x^2)$, $r'(x) = (1, 2x)$, $x \in [0, 2]$

$$\text{故 } \int_L (x^2 - y^2) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4, 0) \cdot (1, 2x) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{5} t^5 \right) \Big|_0^2 = -\frac{56}{15}$$

(3) $\oint_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$, 其中 L^+ 是以 $(1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(-1, 0)$, $(0, -1)$ 为顶点的正方形, 逆时针为正向.

解: 在折线弧 L^+ 上, 恒有 $|x|+|y|=1$, 且 - 三象限 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$, = 四象限 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \oint_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|} &= \int_1^0 (1, 1) \cdot (1, -1) dx + \int_0^1 (1, 1) \cdot (1, 1) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (1, 1) \cdot (1, -1) dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 (1, 1) \cdot (1, 1) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 2 dx + \int_{-1}^0 (-2) dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\int_L xyz dz$, 其中 L 为 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \\ z=y \end{cases}$, 从 z 轴正向看去是逆时针方向:

解: 曲线 L 即 $\begin{cases} x^2+z^2=1 \\ z=y \end{cases}$, 故有参数表示 $(x, y, z) = r(\theta) = (\cos \theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta)$.

进而 $r'(\theta) = (-\sin \theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \theta)$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$.

从 z 轴正向看为逆时针方向. 此即 θ 从 0 到 2π .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \int_L xyz dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi \end{aligned}$$