§9.1 曲线积分

一、填空

2. 设
$$L$$
为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2(a > 0)$, 则 $\oint_{\mathcal{L}} (x^2 + y^2) ds = 2 \pi a^3$;

$$\oint_{L} y^{2} ds = \frac{\pi a^{3}}{3}$$
; $\oint_{L} (2x^{2} + 3y^{2}) ds = \frac{5\pi a^{3}}{3}$. (\$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac^

3.设
$$L$$
为曲线 $x^2+y^2=1$ ($y\geq 0$),则 $\int_L \mathrm{e}^{x^2+y^2} \arctan \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \, \mathrm{d}s = \frac{\int_L \mathrm{e} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \, \mathrm{d}s}{\int_L \mathrm{e} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \, \mathrm{d}s}$. *12上

4. 设
$$\Gamma$$
 为曲线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$, 则 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \underbrace{\int_{\mathbf{c}} \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{g} = \frac{2\pi \times 2}{g} = \frac{\pi}{2}}_{\mathbf{c}}$ (2) : $\times^2 + y^2 = x$

5. 设
$$\Gamma$$
 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 的正向,则 $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}}{1 + y^2} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}}{1 + y^2} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}}{1 + y^2} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x dy + 2y dx}{\alpha}}{1 + y^2} = \frac{\int_{C} \frac{x d$

= 7+4 6+ 1 = 13

二、计算曲线积分
$$I=\oint_L x ds$$
,其中 L 为由直线 $y=x$ 及抛物线 $y=x^2$ 所围成的区域的整个边界.

$$I = \int_{3}^{1} x \sqrt{1+4x^{2}} dx + \int_{3}^{1} x \sqrt{1+1^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+4x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{3}^{1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x^{2} \Big|_{3}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (5\sqrt{5} - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

三、计算曲线积分
$$I = \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
,其中

1. L为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 4x$;

$$L: \int y = 25.2t \cdot t \cdot t + (0,2\pi),$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{4x} \cdot \sqrt{(25.2t)^{2} + (240t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2 |\cos \frac{t}{2}| dt = 16 \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos u| du$$

$$= 32$$

$$2. L 为 D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| 0 \le y \le x \le \sqrt{2-y^2} \right\}$$
的边界.
$$1 = \left(\int_{\partial R} + \int_{\widehat{A}\widehat{B}} + \int_{\widehat{B}\widehat{D}} \right) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\partial A} \sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{\widehat{A}\widehat{D}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\partial A} \sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{\widehat{A}\widehat{D}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\partial A} \sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{\widehat{A}\widehat{D}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \int_{\partial A} \sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{\widehat{A}\widehat{D}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx$$

四、计算曲线积分
$$I = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$$
,其中 Γ 为曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = e^t \cos t \\ y = e^t \sin t \end{cases}$$
 上相应于 t 从 0 变到 2 $z = e^t$ 的一段弧.
$$I = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2e^{2t}} \sqrt{\left(e^t(\cos t - s_i t)\right)^2 + \left(e^t(\cos t + s_$$

五、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 - 2xy) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy$, 其中 L是抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上从点 (-1,1) 到点 (1,1) 的一段弧.

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} [(x^{2}-2x^{3})+(x^{4}-2x^{3})\cdot 2x]dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2}-4x^{4}) dx$$

$$= 2(\frac{x^{3}}{5}-\frac{x}{5}x^{2})\Big|_{0}^{1} = -\frac{1x}{15}$$

六、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 - y^2) dx + xy dy$, $L \bowtie O(0,0)$ 到 A(1,1)

- (1) L的方程为 $y = x^5$;
- (2) *L*的方程为 $y = \sqrt{2x x^2}$;
- (3) L是从 O 沿 y = -x 经 B(-1,1) 再沿 $y = \sqrt{2-x^2}$ 到点 A.

(1)
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - x^{10}) + x^{6} \cdot 5x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^{4}}{11} = \frac{23}{23}$$

(2) $I = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (2x - x^{2}) + x (2x - x^{2}) - \frac{1 - x}{2x - x^{2}}) dx$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (-x)^{2} + x \cdot (-x) \cdot (-1)) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (2x - x^{2}) + x (2x - x^{2}) + x (2x - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (-x)^{2} + x \cdot (-x) \cdot (-1)) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (2x - x^{2}) + x (2x - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (x^{2}) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 2x^{2}) dx$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - (x^{2}) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 2x^{2}) dx$$

七、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_{I} (x^2 + y^2) dx + 2xy dy$, 其中 L分别为

1. y=1-|1-x| 从 O(0,0) 经 A(1,1) 到点 B(2,0) 的折线; 2. 沿圆周 $(x-1)^2+y^2=1$ 的上

半部分从O(0,0)到B(2,0)的一段弧

1. I = ()= + Son) (x+y2) dx+2xy dy 65: y=2-x, x:1-2

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} + 2x^{2} \cdot 1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} [x^{2} + (2-x)^{2} + 2x(2-x) \cdot (-1)] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} + 2x^{2} \cdot 1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} [x^{2} + (2-x)^{2} + 2x(2-x) \cdot (-1)] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} + 2x^{2} \cdot 1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} [x^{2} + (2-x)^{2} + 2x(2-x) \cdot (-1)] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} + 2x^{2} \cdot 1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} [x^{2} + (2-x)^{2} + 2x(2-x) \cdot (-1)] dx$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} + 2x^{2} \cdot 1) dx + \int_{1}^{2} [x^{2} + (2-x)^{2} + 2x(2-x) \cdot (-1)] dx$$

2. 1 x=1+ wst, y= suit, t: 11→0

$$I = \int_{\pi}^{\infty} \left[2(1+\cos t)(-\sin t) + 2(1+\cos t) + 2(1+\cos t) + 2(1+\cos t) + 2(1+\cos t) \right] dt$$

$$= -\int_{\pi}^{\pi} \left[2(1+\cos t)(-\sin t) + 2(1+\cos t) + 2(1+\cos t) + 2(1+\cos t) + 2(1+\cos t) \right] dt$$

$$= -\int_{\pi}^{\pi} \left[2(1+\cos t)(-\sin t) + 2(1+\cos t$$

八、设 Γ 为曲线 $y=t^2$ 上相应于t从0变到1的曲线弧,把对坐标的曲线积分

 $\int_{\Gamma} xyz dx + yz dy + xz dz$ 化为对弧长的曲线积分.

$$dS = \int_{X'^{2}+y'^{2}+3'^{2}} at = \int_{I+x} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dt = dx = at, dy = 2t at, dz = 3t^{2}t^{4}$$

$$\int_{C} xy_{3}dx + y_{3}dy + x_{3}dy = \int_{C} \left[xy_{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}+y^{2}}} + y_{3} - \frac{2t^{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}+y^{2}}} + x_{3} - \frac{3t^{2}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}+y^{2}}} \right] ds$$

$$= \int_{C} \frac{xy_{3} + 2xy_{3} + 3xy_{3}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = \int_{C} \frac{6xy_{3}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds$$

§9.1 曲线积分(续:格林公式、曲线积分与路径无关的条件)

一、填空

1. 设
$$I = |x| + |y| = 1$$
 逆时针方向一周,则 $\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{|x| + |y|} = \underbrace{\oint_L x dy - y dx}_{p} = \underbrace{\oint_L x dy - y dx}_{p} = 2$

2.设 I是圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
 逆时针方向一周,则 $\oint_L \frac{xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \oint_L \frac{xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx}{a} = \int_L \frac{xy^2 dy - xy}{a} = \int_L \frac{xy}{a} = \int_L$

3. 设 I 是圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$
 逆时针方向一周,则 $\oint_L x dy =$ $\oint_L x ds =$ $\int_0^{2\pi} 3 \cot \cdot 3 dt = 0$

4. 设 L是椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$$
 顺时针方向一周,
$$-\iint_L 3 \, dx \, dy = -3 \times 2\pi = 6\pi$$
 则 $\oint_L (\sqrt{x+1} + 2y) dx + (y \cos y + 5x) dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$

5.
$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} \left(2xy - y^4 + 3\right) dx + \left(x^2 - 4xy^3\right) dy = \frac{(x^2y - xy^4 + 3x)}{(1,0)} = 5$$

6. 若 L 是光滑曲线,曲线积分 $\int_L (x^4 + 4xy^a) dx + (6x^{a-1}y^2 - 5y^4) dy$ 与路径无关,则 a 的值是 $\frac{2C}{2C} \Rightarrow 4axy^{a-1} = 6(a-1)x^{a-2}y^2 \Rightarrow a = 2$ 7. $(x+2y)dx + (2x+y)dy = d(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} + 2xy + C)$

二、计算曲线积分
$$I = \oint_I (2x - y + 4) dx + (5y + 3x - 6) dy$$
, 其中 L 是以点 $(0,0),(3,0)$ 和

(3,2)为顶点的三角形正向边界.

$$I = \iint (3+1) dxdy = 4x3 = 12$$

三、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y \left(xy + \ln \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x \right) \right) dy$, 其中 L 是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 上从点 A(0,0) 到 $B(\pi,0)$ 点的一段

$$\int_{R}^{y} \int_{R}^{y} dx + y(xy+\ln(\sqrt{xu}y+x))dy = \int_{R}^{y} \int_{R}^{y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\sin x} y^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{\sin x} \frac{1}{3} dx + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + y(xy+\ln(xuy+x)) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + y(xy+\ln(xuy+x)) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} x dx + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{R}^{\pi} \int_{R}^{x+y} dx + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

四、计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L \frac{y dx - (x-1) dy}{(x-1)^2 + v^2}$, 其中 L分别为

(2) $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0$ 的正向.

$$4x^2+y^2-8x=0$$
的正向.
 $4(x-1)^2+y^2=4$, $2(x-1)^2+y^2=4$, $2(x-1)$

五、验证:
$$\left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}\right) dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) dy, (x > 0, y > 0)$$
 是某个二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分,
并求 $u(x, y)$ 及 $\int_{(1.1)}^{(2.3)} \left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}\right) dx + \left(\ln x - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) dy$.
 $i \ge P = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x}{y}$. $Q = \ln x - \frac{x}{y^2}$, $2i > \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2x}{y^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2}$ $(x > 0, y > 0)$
 $\therefore P dx + Q dy ? - \frac{1}{2} ? 2 ? 2 du$, $D = Q(x, y) = y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y^2} + C$

$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(2.3)} P dx + Q dy = (y \ln x + \frac{x^2}{y^2}) \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2.3)} = (2 \ln 2 + \frac{x}{3}) - (0+1)$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

六.利用曲线积分求摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), 0 \le t \le 2\pi$ 与 x 轴所围图形的面积.

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{2} x dy - 3 dx = 6 \int_{0A}^{2} x dy + \int_{A0}^{2} x dy$$

$$= 0 - \int_{0}^{2} a(t-s,t) \cdot askt dt$$

$$= -a^{2} \left[\left(-t \cos t + s, t \right) \right]_{0}^{2\pi} - \pi$$

$$= -a^{2} \left[\left(-t \cos t + s, t \right) \right]_{0}^{2\pi} - \pi$$

$$= -a^{2} \left[\left(-2\pi - \pi \right) \right] = 3\pi a^{2}$$

七.确定光滑闭曲线C,使曲线积分 $\oint_C \left(x + \frac{y^3}{3}\right) dx + \left(y + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3\right) dy$ 达到最大值.

设D包CM国B域,M] = of (x+3) ax + (y+x-3x3) dy = (1-2x2-y2) dxdy D应包会徒 1-1x2-y2大于看的所有区域, 因以, C为母母 2分十岁一

八. 设 \widehat{AO} 由点A(a,0)到点O(0,0)的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$, 计算:

(1)
$$I_1 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy$$
;

(2)
$$I_2 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - m) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy$$
;

(3)
$$I_3 = \int_{\widehat{AO}} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - mx) dy$$
.



$$(e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - mx) dy.$$

$$(1) i \Rightarrow (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - mx) dy = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$(e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) dy = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\int_{\overline{B}_0} + \overline{\sigma_B} \left(e^{\times} s_{xy-my} \right) dx + \left(e^{\times} c_{xy-m} \right) dy = \iint_{\overline{B}} m dx dy = m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \overline{\eta} \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\overline{\eta} m \alpha^2}{\overline{\delta}}$$

(2)
$$\int_{\sqrt{3}} (e^{x} \sin y - m) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - mx) dy = \int_{0}^{4} m dx = -ma$$

 $\int_{\sqrt{3}} (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - mx) dy = -\iint_{0}^{4} m dx dy = -\frac{4\pi ma^{2}}{8}$
 $\therefore I_{2} - ma = -\frac{\pi ma^{2}}{8}, I_{2} = ma - \frac{\pi ma^{2}}{8}$

§9.2 曲面积分

一.填空题 (一)

1. 设Σ为 z = xy 由圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2(a > 0)$ 所截下的有限曲面,

$$\text{III} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} = \iint_{\overline{V}} dx \, dy = \pi a^2.$$

2. 设 Σ 是椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$, 其面积为 A,

则曲面积分
$$\bigoplus_{x} (2xy + 6x^2 + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS = 0 + \iint_{x} (2xy + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS = 0 + \iint_{x} (2xy + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS = 0 + \iint_{x} (2xy + 4y^2 + 3z^2) dS = 0 + \iint_{x} (2xy + 4y^2 + 3y^2 + 3$$

3.设 Σ 是平面 x+y+z=6 被圆柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 所截下的部分,则 $\iint_{\Sigma}z\mathrm{d}S=P$ =6 $\iint_{\Sigma}dxdy=6$ $\iint_{$

4. 设Σ为球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2(a > 0)$$
, 则 $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = 4\pi a^4$

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \underbrace{\frac{y}{\lambda} \pi \alpha^k}_{\Sigma} ; \quad \bigoplus_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{2} \right) dS = \underbrace{\left(\frac{y}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \frac{k}{3} \pi \alpha^k}_{\Sigma} = \underbrace{\frac{13}{12} \pi \alpha^k}_{\Sigma}$$

二、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x+2y+z) dS$,其中 Σ 是平面 2x+2y+z-2=0 在第一卦限的部分.

$$I = \iint_{B} 2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 2^{2} + 2^{2}} \, dx \, dy = 6 \iint_{B} dx \, dy$$

$$= 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

三、计算曲面积分
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (2x+3y+4z) dS$$
,其中 Σ 是上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$.
$$I = O + O + 4 \iint_{P_{Ry}} \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} \cdot \sqrt{I + \left(\frac{-x}{R^2-x^2-y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$= 4R \iint_{P_{Ry}} dx dy = 4R \times \pi R^2 = 4\pi R^3$$

四、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$,其中 Σ 是

- 1. 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 及平面 z = 1 所围成的区域的整个边界;
- 2. 锥面 $z^2 = 3(x^2 + y^2)$ 被平面 z = 0 和 z = 3 所截得的部分.

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma \in I} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS + \iint_{\Sigma \setminus I} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma \setminus I} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{|X \cap Y|}\right)^{2}} dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma \setminus Y} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{12}) \iint_{\Sigma \setminus Y} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= (1 + \sqrt{12}) \cdot \int_{\Sigma \setminus Y} dS \int_{S} P^{2} \cdot P dP = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$2 \cdot \int_{\Sigma \setminus Y} |Y| + \left(\frac{\sqrt{12} \times Y}{|X \cap Y|}\right)^{2} dx dy = 2 dx dy$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma \setminus Y} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot 2 dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 2 \int_{\Sigma \setminus Y} dS \int_{S} P^{2} \cdot P dP = 9 \pi$$

五.填空题 (二)

1.设 Σ 为平面z=3上 $x^2+y^2 ≤ 1$ 的区域,方向朝下,则



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z+1) dxdy = \underbrace{-4 \iint_{\Delta x} dy = -4\pi}_{\Sigma}, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} (z+1) dydz = \underbrace{0 \quad (\Sigma \quad S \quad y \quad 0_1 \approx 4\pi)}_{\Sigma},$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z+1) dzdx = \underbrace{0}_{\Sigma}.$$



2.设 Σ 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ($x \ge 0$)被平面 z = 0,z = 1所截得的第一卦限部分的前侧,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dx dy = \underbrace{\frac{0}{25 \times 0}}_{\Sigma}, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \underbrace{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

六、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x+2) dy dz + z dx dy$,其中

- 1. Σ是由 A(1,0,0), B(0,1,0), C(0,0,1) 为顶点的三角形平面的上侧
- 2. Σ 为半球面 $z = \sqrt{4 x^2 y^2}$ 的上侧.



$$I = \iint_{Dy_{3}} (1-y-3+2) dy dy + \iint_{Dxy} (1-x-y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{Dy_{3}} (1-y-3+2) dy dy + \int_{Dxy} (1-x-y) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{Dxy} (1-x) dx dy = 4 \int_{0}^{1-x} (1-x) dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy = 4 \int_{0}^{1} (1-x)^{2} dx = \frac{x}{3}$$

2.
$$I = \begin{cases} \int (\sqrt{4-y^2-3})^{1/2} dy dy - \int (-\sqrt{4-y^2-3})^{1/2} dy dy \\ = 2 \int (\sqrt{4-y^2-3})^{1/2} dy dy + \int (\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2})^{1/2} dx dy \end{cases}$$

$$= 2 \int (\sqrt{4-y^2-3})^{1/2} dy dy + \int (\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2})^{1/2} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} dx dy \begin{cases} 2 \sqrt{4-p^2} & p \neq d \end{cases}$$

$$= 2 \times 2\pi \times \left[-\frac{1}{3} (4-p^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{1/2} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 8 = \frac{32\pi}{3} \pi$$

$$= 2 \times 2\pi \times \left[-\frac{1}{3} (4-p^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{1/2} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times 8 = \frac{32\pi}{3} \pi$$

七、计算曲面积分 I = $\bigoplus_{z=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dydz + \frac{1}{v} dzdx + \frac{1}{z} dxdy$,其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的外侧.

$$\int_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy = \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy + \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{\overline{k}} \frac{1}{8} dx d$$

八、设f(u)是连续函数, Σ 是平面2x-2y+z=4上第四卦限部分的上侧,计算曲面积分 $I = \iint \left(x + \left(y - z\right) f\left(xyz\right)\right) dydz + \left(y + \left(x - z\right) f\left(xyz\right)\right) dzdx + \left(z + 2\left(x - y\right) f\left(xyz\right)\right) dxdy.$

$$\Sigma: \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \qquad \overrightarrow{R} = (2, -2, 1), \quad (\text{und}, \text{unp}, \text{unp}) = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\therefore I = \iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \{x + (y - 2)f(xy)\} \text{ und} + [y + (x - 2)f(xy)] \text{ unp} \} dS$$

$$+ [3 + 2(x - y)f(xy)] \text{ unp} \} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D_{XY}} (2x - 2y + 8) dS = \frac{x}{3} \iint_{Z} dS$$

$$= \frac{x}{3} \iint_{D_{XY}} \sqrt{1 + 2^2 + (-2)^2} dx dy = \frac{x}{3} \times 3 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} 8$$

§9.2 曲面积分(高斯公式)§10.1 常数项级数(概念和性质)

一、填空题 (一)

2. 设区域 Ω 由坐标面与x+y+z=1 围成, Σ 为 Ω 边界曲面的外侧,

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + x dx dy = \iiint_{\Sigma} ((1+1+0) dy = 2 \cdot \sqrt{(n)}) = 2 \times \sqrt[n]{2}$$

3. 设 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2(a>0)$ 的外侧,则 $\iint x dy dz=\frac{\iint dv=\frac{y}{3}\sqrt{a^3}}{a^3}$

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz = \underbrace{\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz}_{\Sigma} : \bigoplus_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz = \underbrace{\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Sigma} = \underbrace{\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Xi} = \underbrace{\coprod_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Xi} = \underbrace{\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Xi} = \underbrace{\coprod_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Xi} = \underbrace{\coprod_{\Sigma} x^2 dy}_{\Xi} =$$

4. 设Σ为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 的外侧,则 $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^2} dydz = \underbrace{\#}_{\Sigma} \gamma dydz = \underbrace{\#}_{\Xi} \gamma dy$

5. 设是锥面
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 ($0 \le z \le 1$) 的下側, かた $\Sigma_1: \delta = 1$ (おこ、 $\delta = 1$ (おこ、 $\delta = 1$) が $\delta = 1$ の $\delta = 1$ の

二、计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (2x+z) dy dz + z dx dy$, 其中 $\Sigma = \mathbb{E} z = x^2 + y^2 (0 \le z \le 1)$ 的上侧.

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (2x+1) dy dy + y dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} (2x+1) dx dy = \pi$$

$$I = \frac{1}{a_3} \iint_{\mathbb{R}} x \, dy \, dy + y \, dy \, dx + y \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{a_3} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}} 3 \, dv = \frac{2}{a_3} \cdot \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

四、设 $\Sigma = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧,计算曲面积分

1 . $I = \iint yz dz dx + 2 dx dy$; 2 . $I = \iint_{\Omega} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$.

(1). 加盖 [1: 3-0, xity 54, 向下,设[5] 国成几何序几,别 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} y_1 d_1 d_2 d_1 + 2 d_1 d_2 d_2 = \iint_{\Sigma_2} g d_2 = \int_0^2 g d_1 \iint_{\Sigma_3} d_1 d_2 d_2 = \int_0^2 g d_1 \cdot \overline{\eta} (4-2^2)$ = 7 (232-3") = 4.(8-4) = 45 \$ y3 d3 dx +2 dx dy = 0 +(2) dxdy) = -2π·2² = 8π

: I +(871) = 471 , I = 121

(2). \$\int x^2 dydy +y^2 dydx + z^2 olxdy = 2\$\int (x+y+z) dxdydy = 0+0+2\$\int zdxdydy = 0 $I = 8\pi$ $I + 1^2 + 2^2 - 2^2$ $I = 8\pi$

五、设是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$,利用高斯公式计算曲面积分 $I=\oiint(x^4+y^4+z^4)dS$.

$$\vec{n} = (2x, 2y, 2b), \quad \vec{n}^{\circ} = (\omega_{1}a, \omega_{1}b, \omega_{2}b) = (\frac{x}{4}, \frac{y}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$$

$$\therefore \vec{I} = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^{2}, \frac{dy}{dy}b) + y^{3} \frac{dy}{dy} + y^{4} \frac{dy}{dy} + y^{4} \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy dy$$

$$= 3a \iint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy dy$$

$$= 9a \iint_{\Sigma} 3^{2} dx dy dy$$

$$= 9a \iint_{\Sigma} 3^{2} dx dy dy$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{5} a^{5} = \frac{2\pi i}{5} a^{6}$$

六、填空题 (二)

1. 设级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (u_n^2 - 2u_n - 3) = \underline{0 - 0 - 3} = \underline{-3}$

2. 设级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,且 $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (S_{n+1} + S_{n-1} - 2S_n) = \underbrace{O - O = O}$ 以 $U_{n+1} - U_{n}$

3. 级数
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots$$
的和是 $\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

4. 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 的和是 3,则级数 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} u_n$ 的和是 $\underline{3-u_1-u_2}$

5. 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n$$
 的和是 2. 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2}$ 的和是 _______.

6. 设
$$x$$
是一个任意给定的数,当 x <1时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}x^n$ 的和是 $\frac{x}{1-x}$ (= $\sum_{n \to \infty} \frac{x(1-x^n)}{1-x}$)

7. 级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$$
 的和等于 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots = \frac{1}{\log n} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1$

七、判断下列级数的敛散性

$$1 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}.$$

$$S_{n} = \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2i-1} - \frac{1}{2i+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \Rightarrow \infty)$$

2.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}).$$

$$= (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$\therefore S_n = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{i+2} + \sqrt{i+3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{i+1} + \sqrt{n}}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}$$

$$= -(\sqrt{2} - 1) \quad (n \to \infty)$$

八、判断下列级数的敛散性

1 .
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}$$
 .

$$2 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n} .$$

$$|7| = \frac{1}{5} < |$$

$$3 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n.$$

4.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{0.01}$$
.

$$5. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^n + e^n}{6^n}.$$

$$6 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{2^n}.$$

六、填空题 (二)

1. 设级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} (u_n^2 - 2u_n - 3) = \underline{0 - 0 - 3} = \underline{-5}$

2. 设级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 收敛,且 $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$,则 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(S_{n+1} + S_{n-1} - 2S_n \right) = \underbrace{\quad O - O = O}_{\text{the s}} = \underbrace{\quad O - O = O}_{\text{the s}}$

3. 级数
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots$$
的和是 $\frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

4. 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$$
 的和是 3. 则级数 $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} u_n$ 的和是 $\frac{3-u_1-u_2}{2}$

5. 若级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t^n$$
 的和是 2,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2}$ 的和是 ______.

6. 设
$$x$$
是一个任意给定的数,当 $\left|x\right|<1$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}x^{n}$ 的和是 $\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$ (= $\sum_{n=\infty}^{\infty}\frac{\alpha(1-\alpha^{n})}{1-\alpha}$)

7. 级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right)$$
 的和等于 $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots = \frac{4}{\log n} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1$

七、判断下列级数的敛散性

$$1 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}.$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2i-1} - \frac{1}{2i+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \to \frac{1}{2} \quad (n \to \infty)$$

2.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}).$$

$$= (\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}) - (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$= \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$= - \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$= - \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$= - \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$= - \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}$$

$$= - \sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt$$

自测题四 (曲线积分与曲面积分)

- 一、选择题(每题3分,共15分)
- 1、设有曲线 L: f(x,y)=1, f(x,y) 具有一阶连续偏导数,过二象限内点M和四象限内点
- N, Γ 为 L 上连接 MN的弧。下列积分小于0的是: (5)
- B, $\int_{\Gamma} f(x,y)ds$, B, $\int_{\Gamma} f(x,y)dx$, C, $\int_{\Gamma} f(x,y)dy$, D, $\int_{\Gamma} f_x(x,y)dx + f_y(x,y)dy$
- 2、已知 $\frac{(x+ay)dx+ydy}{(x+y)^2}$ 为某函数全微分,则 $a=(\mathcal{D})$
- A、3, B、-1 C、不存在. D、2
- 3、设 Σ 是锥面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 被 z=0 和 z=1 所截部分的外侧,则曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + (z^{2} - 2z) dx dy = (c) + \lim_{\Sigma \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{3} z_{i} = -\pi, \quad \iiint_{\Sigma} (+1 + i) - 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} z dy dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{1} z dy dx + (z^{2} - 2z) dx dy = (c) + \lim_{\Sigma \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{3} z dy dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $C_{x} \frac{3}{2}\pi$ B, 0 C, $\frac{3}{2}\pi$ D, $\frac{2}{3}\pi$
- 4、曲面 Σ 是上半球面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, Σ_1 是 Σ 在第一卦限部分,则(人)
- $\mathsf{C}_{\searrow} \iint_{\Sigma} x ds = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x ds \qquad \qquad \mathsf{B}_{\searrow} \iint_{\Sigma} y ds = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} y ds$
- $C = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} z ds = 4 \iint_{\mathbb{R}} z ds$ $D = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} xyzds = 4 \iint_{\mathbb{R}} xyzds$
- 5、设 f 有连续导数, $I = \iint_{V}^{1} f(\frac{x}{v}) dy dz + \frac{1}{x} f(\frac{x}{v}) dz dx + z dx dy$ 其中 Σ 是曲面

 $y=x^2+z^2, y=8-x^2-z^2$ 所围立体表面外侧,则I=(C) るないよう $1=\int \int \int dx dy dy$

- A, 4π B, 8π C, 16π D, 32π

1、 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$, 则 $\int_L (x^2 + y - z) ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_L ($

2、设C 面积为S 的有界闭区域的边界曲线,N为其外法线向量,则:

 $\oint_{C} [x\cos(n,x) + y\cos(n,y))]ds = \frac{25}{2} - \oint_{C} [x\cos(n,x) + y\cos(n,y)] ds = \oint_{C} xdy - ydx$

- = \$ 2 dxdy = 25 3. $\int_{|x|+|y|=1} x^2 y dx + xy^2 dx = \underline{D}$
- 4. $\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=2ax} (x^2+y^2+z^2)dS = \iint_{\Sigma} 2a \times dS = 2a \times .5$ $= 2a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a = 8\pi a^{4}$

5、已知曲面
$$\Sigma$$
 为 $|x|+|y|+|z|=1$,则 $\oint_{\Sigma}(x+|y|)dS=0+8$ $\iint_{\Sigma_1}y\,dS=8$ $\iint_{\Sigma_1}y\,dx\,dy=8$ \iint



$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} y^{\$} \cdot 2y^{2} dy = 6$$

2、计算积分
$$\int_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} ds$$
,其中 L 是圆周 $x^{2} + y^{2} = ax$.

$$= L: \begin{cases}
x - \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ Lost} \\
y = \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq + 1.
\end{cases}
\text{ oct} \leq 2T_{1}$$

$$\int_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} ds = \frac{\alpha^{L}}{2G} \int_{0}^{2T_{1}} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} = ax = \frac{\alpha^{L}}{2G} \text{ CH Lost}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{L}}{2G} \cdot \int_{0}^{2T_{1}} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} ds = 2G^{2}$$

3、计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) dS$$
,其中 Σ 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 。
$$= 0 + 0 + \iint_{\Sigma} 3 dS = \iint_{D} \sqrt{ax-y^2} = \pi a^3$$

4、计算曲面积分
$$I=\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz+ydzdx+zdxdy}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{1.5}}$$
,其中 Σ 是曲面 $2x^2+2y^2+z^2=4$ 的外侧.

$$I = \emptyset$$

$$I = \emptyset$$

$$I = \emptyset$$

$$= \emptyset$$

四、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1、已知曲线的方程为
$$z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$$
,起点为 $(0,\sqrt{2},0)$,终点为 $(0,-\sqrt{2},0)$,

计算积分: $I = \int_L (y+z)dx + (z^2 - x^2 + y)dy + (x^2 + y^2)dz$.

$$I = \int_{L} (y+x) dx + y dy + (2-3^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{L} (x) dx + y dy + (2-3^{2}) dx + \int_{L} y dx$$

$$= \int_{L} (x) dx + y dy + (2-3^{2}) dx + \int_{L} y dx$$

$$= \int_{L} (x) dx + y dy + (2-3^{2}) dx + \int_{L} (x) dx + \int_{L} (x) dx + \int_{L} (x) dx + y dy + (2-3^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{L} (y+x) dx + y dy + (2-3^{2}) dx + \int_{L} (y+x) dx +$$

2、设P 为椭球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 上的动点,若S 在点P 出的切平面与 xOy面垂直,求点P 的轨迹C 并计算曲面积分 $I=\iint \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+v^2+z^2-4vz}}ds$,其中

 Σ 是椭球面位于曲线 C 上方的部分.

松田 らもきアツッカムかはのなが =(2×,25-2)-×) ルマー(い,011)、別方はコローツ以21-リニロ、チャからぬきしらられる { 23 - 4=0 { x+49+82-49=1, 27 } 4x+392=4. To D={1xm) | 4x+392=4}. (2) [H3x+dy= [+ (\frac{2x}{y-1})^2+(\frac{2y-1}{y-1})^2=\frac{14-12-12}{14-12-12}, Bbx, I= \$ (x+15) dxdy = 0+ 53 \$ dxoly=13. 11.1. = 27. 3、设 Σ 为 $z=1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{4}$ ($0 \le z \le 1$)的上侧,计算曲面积分: $\iint xzdydz + 2zydzdx + 3xydxdy$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [= \{ \{ \} \} = 0, \quad x' + \frac{1}{k'} \leq | \quad \Gamma(7) \}, \quad [= \{ \} \} = 0, \\
& = \{ \} \} = \{ \{ \} \} = 0, \quad x' + \frac{1}{k'} \leq | \quad \Gamma(7) \}, \\
& = \{ \{ \} \} = \{ \} \} = \{ \} = \{ \} \} = \{$$