高等数学 A II 习题课讲义

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第 1 次习题课: 二重积分

1.1 问题

- 1. 累次积分变序: $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x,y) dx$, $\int_0^a dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$.
- 2. 求 $z = 1 \frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ 与 xoy 平面所围的体积. 3. 计算积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy$.
- 4. 区域 D 由 $y=x^3, y=0, x=1$ 围成, 计算积分 $I=\iint_D \sqrt{1-x^4}d\sigma$.
- 5. 区域 D 由 y = 0, x = 1, y = x 围成, 计算积分 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{4x^2 y^2} d\sigma$.
- 6. 区域 D 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 和 $y = -x^2 + 1, y = x^2 1$ 两线在 $|x| \le 2$ 部分所围成, 计算积分 $I = \iint_D (x^2 + y^3) d\sigma$.
- 7. $0 \le p(x) \in R[a,b], f(x), g(x)$ 于 [a,b] 单调递增,证明 $\int_a^b p(x)f(x)dx \int_a^b p(x)g(x)dx \le \int_a^b p(x)dx \int_a^b p(x)f(x)g(x)dx$.
- 8. 计算极限 $\lim_{a \to +\infty} \int_{-a}^{a} e^{-x^2} dx$.

1.2 解答

- 1. 这种题最好画图. 答案是 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x,y) dy$, $\int_0^a dy \int_{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^y f(x,y) dx$.
- 2. 区域 $D = \{(x,y): \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1\}, D_0 = \{(x,y): 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 x^2}\}.$ 则体积 $V = \iint_D z d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_0} z$ $4\int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \left(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dy = 4\int_0^a \frac{2}{3}\frac{b}{a^3}(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \cdots (\cancel{\cancel{\cancel{h}}} \vec{\cancel{L}} \cancel{\cancel{L}}) \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2}ab.$
- 3. 区域 $D = \{(x,y): 0 \le x \le 1, x \le y \le \sqrt{x}\}$. 累次积分时先对 x 积分,则原积分 $= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 (\sin y y) dx$
- $4. \ I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^3} \sqrt{1 x^4} dy = \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1 x^4} dx = -\frac{1}{6} (1 x^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$ $5. \ I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{4x^2 y^2} dy = \int_0^1 dx \left[\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{4x^2 y^2} + \frac{4x^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{2x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} = \int_0^1 (\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{3x^2} + 2x^2 \arcsin \frac{1}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{3} (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}).$
- 6. 首先, 因为积分区域关于 y=0 对称, 所以 $\iint_D y^3 d\sigma = 0$. 记 D_1 为 D 的第一象限部分, $D_2 = \{(x,y): x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ $4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}, D_3 = \{(x, y) : 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le -x^2 + 1\}. \quad \text{Bill } I = 4 \iint_{D_1} x^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_2} x^2 d\sigma - 4 \iint_{D_3} x^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_3} x^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_3} x^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_3} x^2 d\sigma - 4 \iint_{D_3} x^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_3$
- 7. 利用二重积分.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} - \text{LHS} &= \int_a^b p(x) dx \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx - \int_a^b p(x) f(x) dx \int_a^b p(x) g(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b p(y) dy \int_a^b p(x) f(x) g(x) dx - \int_a^b p(y) f(y) dy \int_a^b p(x) g(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \int_a^b [p(x) p(y) f(x) g(x) - p(x) p(y) f(y) g(x)] d\sigma = \int_a^b \int_a^b p(x) p(y) g(x) [f(x) - f(y)] d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

同理 RHS - LHS $=\int_a^b\int_a^bp(x)p(y)g(y)[f(y)-f(x)]d\sigma$. 两式相加得 $2(\text{RHS}-\text{LHS})=\int_a^b\int_a^bp(x)p(y)[g(x)-g(y)][f(x)-f(x)]d\sigma$. $f(y)|d\sigma \geq 0.$

8. 记 $I(a) = \int_{-a}^{a} e^{-x^2} dx$, 则 $I^2(a) = \int_{-a}^{a} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-a}^{a} e^{-y^2} dy = \int_{-a}^{a} \int_{-a}^{a} e^{-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$. 记区域 $D(a) = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\}$, 积分 $J(a) = \iint_{D(a)} e^{-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$. 由简单的二维区域包含关系知 $J(a) \le I^2(a) \le J(\sqrt{2}a)$. 再利用二重积分极坐标换元知 $J(a) = \int_{0}^{a} dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} r e^{-r^2} d\theta = -\pi e^{-r^2} \Big|_{r=0}^{r=a} = \pi (1 - e^{-a^2})$. 因此 $\lim_{a \to +\infty} J(a) = \pi$. 由夹逼原理知 $\lim_{a \to +\infty} I(a) = \sqrt{\pi}$.

补充 (不要求掌握!)

类似于累次极限和整体极限的关系, 累次积分和二重积分也不具有相互决定性, 即二重积分存在并不保证累次积分存 在. 例如设 $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ 是区间 [0,1] 上的所有有理数组成的序列, 定义矩形 $D=[0,1]\times[0,1]$ 上的函数为 f(x,y)= $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{k}, & \text{if } x = x_k, y \in \mathbb{Q}, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \text{. 可以证明 } f(x,y) \in R(D) \text{ 且 } \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 0. \text{ 但是, 由于 } f(x_k,y) = \frac{1}{k} \text{Dirichlet}(y) \end{cases}$

导致 $\int_0^1 f(x_k,y)dy$ eta, 所以 $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$ 不能使用累次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y)dy$ 计算. 但是若固定 y, f(x,y) 要么是 Riemann 函数要么恒为 0, 积分值都是 0, 因此 $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$ 可以使用累次积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x,y)dx$ 计算.

第 2 次习题课: 三重积分 $\mathbf{2}$

2.1 问题

- 1. 区域 Ω 由 x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + 2y + z = 1 围成, 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} x dv$.
- 2. 区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le \sqrt{R^2 (x^2 + y^2)}\}$, 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$.
- 3. 区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{z^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1\}$, 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z)^2 dv$.
- 4. 区域 D 由 $(x-a)^2+y^2=a^2(y>0), (x-2a)^2+y^2=4a^2(y>0), y=x$ 围成, 计算积分 $I=\iint_D\sqrt{x^2+y^2}d\sigma$.
- 5. 计算椭圆抛物面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 及抛物柱面 $z = 2 x^2$ 所围成立体的体积.
- 6. 区域 $D = \{(x,y) : 0 \le x + y \le 1, 0 \le x y \le 1\}$, 计算积分 $I = \iint_D (x+y)^2 e^{x^2 y^2} d\sigma_{xy}$.
- 7. 区域 Ω 由 $z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{m}, z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{n}, xy = a^2, xy = b^2, y = \alpha x, y = \beta x (0 < m < n, 9 < a < b, 0 < \alpha < \beta)$ 围成且在第一 卦限的部分, 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} xyzdv$.
- 8. 设 $h = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}$, $f(x) \in C[-h, h]$, 证明 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z) dv_{xyz} = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 \zeta^2) f(h\zeta) d\zeta$, 其中区域 Ω 是单 位球内部.
- 9. 区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2z\}$, 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$.
- 10. 区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1\}$, 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$.
- 11. 区域 $D = \{(x,y): -1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$, 计算积分 $I = \iint_D \max\{xy, x^3\} d\sigma$.

2.2 解答

- 1. 记区域 $D_{xy} = \{(x,y): x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+2y \leq 1\}$, 累次积分时依次对 z,y,x 积分,有 $I = \iint_{D_{xy}} [\int_0^{1-x-2y} x dz] d\sigma_{xy} = \int_0^{1-x-2y} x dz$
- $\iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y)d\sigma_{xy} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(1-x)} [x(1-x)-2xy]dy = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}x(1-x)^2 \frac{1}{4}x(1-x)^2] = \frac{1}{48}.$ 2. 记区域 $D_{xy} = \{(x,y): x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{R^2}{2}\}$, 累次积分时先对 z 积分再极坐标换元, 有 $I = \iint_{D_{xy}} [\int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-(x^2+y^2)}} zdz]d\sigma_{xy} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x(1-x)^2 \frac{1}{4}x(1-x)^2 = \frac{1}{48}.$

- $\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} [R^2 2(x^2 + y^2)] d\sigma_{xy} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{2} (R^2 2r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{8}.$ 3. 由对称性, $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (xy + yz + zx) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$. 先计算 $I_1 = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv$.
- 3. 田科林庄, $I = JJJ_{\Omega}(x + y + z)dv + 2JJJ_{\Omega}(xy + yz + zx)dv = JJJ_{\Omega}(x + y + z)dv$. 允许异 $I_1 = JJJ_{\Omega}z dv$. 记区域 $D_z = \{(x,y) : \frac{x^2}{a^2(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2})} + \frac{y^2}{b^2(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2})} \le 1\}$, 累次积分时先对 σ_{xy} 积分再对 z 积分,有 $I_1 = \int_{-c}^{c} dz \int_{D_z} z^2 d\sigma_{xy} = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \pi ab(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2})dz = \frac{4\pi abc^3}{15}$. 因此 $I = \frac{4\pi abc}{15}(a^2+b^2+c^2)$.

 4. 令 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$,有 $\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow r^2 2ar\cos\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2a\cos\theta \\ (x-2a)^2 + y^2 = 4a^2 \Rightarrow r = 4a\cos\theta \end{cases}$,从而 $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2a\cos\theta}^{4a\cos\theta} r^2 dr = \frac{\pi}{4}$

 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{56}{3} a^3 \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{112 - 70\sqrt{2}}{9} a^3.$

- 5. 联立方程 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 2 x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1,$ 因此区域 $D = \{(x,y): x^2 + y^2 \le 1\},$ 体积 $V = \iint_D [(2-x^2) (x^2 + y^2)]$
- $$\begin{split} &2y^2)]d\sigma = 2\int\!\!\int_D (1-x^2-y^2)d\sigma. \text{ 做极坐标换元知 } V = 2\int_0^{2\pi}d\theta\int_0^1 (1-r^2)dr = \pi. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} \xi = x+y \\ \eta = x-y \end{cases} \right., \text{ 即} \left\{ \begin{aligned} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{aligned} \right., \text{ Jacobi 行列式为 } J = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 区域 } D_{xy} = \{(x,y): 0 \leq x+y \leq y \} \right\} \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi+\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \\ y = \frac{\xi-\eta}{2} \end{cases} \right. \\ &6. \ \diamondsuit \left\{ \begin{cases} x = \frac{\xi$$
- $1,0 \le x-y \le 1\} \Rightarrow D_{\xi\eta} = \{(\xi,\eta): 0 \le \xi \le 1, 0 \le \eta \le 1\},$ 所以换元后 $I = \iint_{D_{\xi\eta}} \xi^2 e^{\xi\eta} |J| d\sigma_{\xi\eta} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 d\xi \int_0^1 \xi^2 e^{\xi\eta} d\eta = 1$
- 7. 令 $\begin{cases} u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2} \\ v = xy \end{cases}, \ \mathbb{P} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}} \\ y = \sqrt{wv} \end{cases}, \ \operatorname{Jacobi} \ \widehat{\tau} \, \widehat{\mathcal{I}} \, \overline{\mathcal{I}} \, J = |\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)}| = \frac{v}{2w}(w + \frac{1}{w}), \ \overline{\boxtimes} \, \underline{\mathcal{I}} \, \Omega \to \Omega_{uvw} = \{(u,v,w) : u \in \mathbb{I}_n : u \leq \frac{1}{m}, u \leq v \leq b^2, u \leq w \leq \beta\}, \ \mathbb{P} \, \mathbb{P} \, \overline{\mathcal{I}} \, \overline{\mathcal{I}} \, \overline{\mathcal{I}} \, \overline{\mathcal{I}} \, I = \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}} \sqrt{wv} uv(w + \frac{1}{w}) \frac{v}{2w}(w + \frac{1}{w}) du dv dw = \iiint_{\Omega_{uvw}} v^3 u(w + \frac{1}{w})^2 \frac{1}{w} du dv dw = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{m}} u du \int_{a^2}^{b^2} v^3 dv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (w + \frac{2}{w} + \frac{1}{w^3}) dw = \frac{1}{32} (\frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{n^2})(b^8 a^8) [(\beta^2 \alpha^2)(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2 \beta^2}) + 4 \log \frac{\beta}{\alpha}]. \end{cases}$

8. 作正交变换 $\begin{cases} \xi = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z \\ \eta = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z \end{cases}$ (旋转),则 $\left| \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(\xi,\eta,\zeta)} \right| = 1$,所以换元后 LHS $= \iiint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \le 1} f(h\zeta) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\eta d\zeta d\zeta = \int_{\zeta} \frac{1}{2} \left(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z \right) d\xi d\zeta d$

 $\int_{-1}^{1} d\zeta \int_{\xi^{2} + \eta^{2} \le 1 - \zeta^{2}}^{1} f(h\zeta) d\xi d\eta = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - \zeta^{2}) f(h\zeta) d\zeta = \text{RHS}.$ 9. 作球坐标变换, 区域 $\Omega: 0 \le r \le 2\cos\phi$, 积分 $I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi = \int_{0}^{2\cos\phi} r^{2} r^{2} \sin\phi dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\phi d\phi \int_{0}^{2\cos\phi} r^{4} dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\phi d\phi = -\frac{64}{5} \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{5}\phi d\cos\phi = -\frac{64}{5} \frac{\cos^{6}\phi}{6} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{32}{15}\pi.$

10. 作广义球坐标系变换
$$\begin{cases} x = ar\sin\phi\cos\theta \\ y = br\sin\phi\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, Jacobi 行列式为 $J = abcr^2\sin\phi$, 所以换元后 $z = cr\cos\phi$

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^1 dr \, r^2 a b c \sin\phi (a^2 r^2 \sin^2\phi \cos^2\theta + b^2 r^2 \sin^2\phi \sin^2\theta + c^2 r^2 \cos^2\phi) \\ &= \frac{a b c}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} -[(a^2 \cos^2\theta + b^2 \sin^2\theta)(1 - \cos^2\phi) + c^2 \cos^2\phi] d\cos\phi \\ &= \frac{a b c}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{4}{3} (a^2 \cos^2\theta + b^2 \sin^2\theta) + \frac{2}{3} c^2] d\theta = \frac{4 a b c \pi}{15} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \end{split}$$

11. 引入辅助积分 $J = \iint_D \min\{xy, x^3\} d\sigma$. $I + J = \iint_D (xy + x^3) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^1 (xy + x^3) dx = 0$, $I - J = \iint_D |xy - x^3| d\sigma = \iint_D |x| |y - x^2| d\sigma = 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x |y - x^2| dx \stackrel{u=x^2}{=} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^2 |y - u| du \stackrel{\text{L何意义}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [y^2 + (1-y)^2] dy = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{6}$.

补充 (不要求掌握!) 2.3

n 维空间中的球坐标系: 一个向径 r, n-1 个角度 $\theta_1, \theta_2, \cdots, \theta_{n-1},$ 其中, 一个角度转一圈 $(\theta_{n-1}), n-2$ 个角度转半圈

 $\begin{cases} x_1 = r\cos\theta_1 \\ x_2 = r\sin\theta_1\cos\theta_2 \\ x_3 = r\sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2\cos\theta_3 \\ \dots \\ x_{n-2} = r\sin\theta_1 \dots \sin\theta_{n-3}\cos\theta_{n-2} \\ x_{n-1} = r\sin\theta_1 \dots \sin\theta_{n-2}\cos\theta_{n-1} \\ x_n = r\sin\theta_1 \dots \sin\theta_{n-2}\sin\theta_{n-1} \end{cases}$

, 利用归纳法可以证明 Jacobi 行列式为

 $|J| = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \theta_1 \sin^{n-3} \theta_2 \cdots \sin \theta_{n-2}$

n 维空间中半径为 R 的球体 $\Omega: x_1^2+\cdots+x_n^2 \leq R^2$ 的体积 V_n : 作球坐标变换知

$$V_{n} = \int \cdots \int_{\Omega} dx_{1} \cdots dx_{n} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta_{n-1} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta_{n-2} \cdots \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta_{1} \int_{0}^{R} r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2}\theta_{1} \sin^{n-3}\theta_{2} \cdots \sin\theta_{n-2} dr$$

$$= \frac{R^{n}}{n} 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta_{n-2} d\theta_{n-2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}\theta_{n-3} d\theta_{n-3} \cdots \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-2}\theta_{1} d\theta_{1}$$

$$= \frac{R^{n}}{n} 2\pi \operatorname{Beta}(\frac{1}{2}, 1) \operatorname{Beta}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) \cdots \operatorname{Beta}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{n-2}{2}) \operatorname{Beta}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{n-1}{2})$$

关于 Beta 函数,参见后述的含参积分.

第 3 次习题课: 曲线积分, 格林公式

3.1 问题

- 1. 曲线 $\Gamma: x^2 + y^2 = x$, 计算积分 $I = \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{1 x^2 y^2} ds$.
- 2. 曲线 C 是 $y=0,y=x(x\geq 0),x^2+y^2=a^2$ 所围成图形的边界, 计算积分 $I=\int_C e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}ds$.

3. 曲线
$$L:$$

$$\begin{cases} x=a\cos t \\ y=a\sin t \\ z=at \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi,$$
 计算积分 $I=\int_{L}\frac{z^{2}ds}{x^{2}+y^{2}}.$
$$z=at$$

$$4. 曲线 $C:$
$$\begin{cases} x=a\cos\theta \\ y=a\sin\theta \end{cases}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi,$$
 计算积分 $I=\int_{C}(x^{2}+y^{2})^{n}ds.$$$

- 5. 曲线 $C: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 计算积分 $I = \oint_C \frac{(x+y)dx (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 方向是逆时针.
- 6. 曲线 \widehat{AB} 为单位圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的上半部分, 计算积分 $I = \int_{\widehat{AB}} -y dx + x dy$, 方向为从 A(1,0) 到 B(-1,0).
- 7. 曲线 Γ 是从 (0,0) 沿函数 $y = x^{\alpha}$ 到 (1,1) 的部分, 计算积分 $I = \int_{\Gamma} (x^2 y^2) dx 2xy dy$.
- 8. 曲线 Γ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与平面 x + y + z = 0 的交线, 计算积分 $\int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + z dz$, 方向是从 z 轴正向看 回来的逆时针方向.
- 9. 区域 D 是由点 $A(x_1,y_1), B(x_2,y_2), C(x_3,y_3)$ 围成的三角形, 计算积分 $I = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$.
- 10. 曲线 $C: 741x^8 + 886e^xy^2 + \sin(x^9\cos(y)) = 5$, 计算积分 $I = \oint_C \frac{xdy ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$.
- 11. 证明或否定: 曲线积分 $I = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{xdy ydx}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{(x-1)dy ydx}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 内积分与路径无关.
- 12. (格林第二公式) 设闭区域 D 是由有限条逐段光滑曲线围成的, $u=u(x,y), v=v(x,y)\in C^2(D)$, 证明 $\iint_D (v\triangle u-v) dv$ $u\triangle v)d\sigma = \oint_{\partial D} \left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial \overrightarrow{x}} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial \overrightarrow{x}}\right)ds$, 其中 \overrightarrow{n} 为 ∂D 的单位外法向量.
- 13. 求函数 u(x,y) 使得 $du = \frac{2x(1-e^y)}{(1+x^2)^2}dx + \frac{e^y}{1+x^2}dy$.

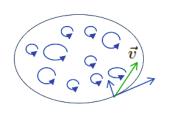
3.2 解答

- 1. 曲线参数方程 $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{1}{2}\sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$, 则 $ds = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\sin^2 t + \frac{1}{4}\cos^2 t}dt = \frac{1}{2}dt$, 原积分 $I = \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{1-x}ds = \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{1 \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos t}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin \frac{t}{2}| dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 2.$
- 2. 记 C_1, C_2, C_3 分别为曲线 C 的下、右上、左上部分,则原积分 $I = \int_{C_1} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{C_2} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{C_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_{C_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{C_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_{C_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{C_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_{C$ $\int_{0}^{a} e^{x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{a} a d\theta + \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{\sqrt{2}x} \sqrt{2} dx = (e^{a} - 1) + \frac{\pi}{4} a e^{a} + e^{\sqrt{2}x} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^{a} + 2(e^{a} - 1).$ 3. 直接使用公式, $I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{a^{2}t^{2}}{a^{2}\cos^{2}t + a^{2}\sin^{2}t} \sqrt{a^{2}\sin^{2}t + a^{2}\cos^{2}t + a^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} t^{2} \sqrt{2} a dt = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} a \pi^{3}.$ 4. 直接使用公式, $I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2n} a d\theta = 2\pi a^{2n+1}.$

- 5. 曲线参数方程 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t$, 因此 $I = \oint \frac{a^2(\cos t + \sin t)(-\sin t) a^2(\cos t \sin t)\cos t}{a^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-1) dt = -2\pi$. 6. 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 知 x dx + y dy = 0 得 $dy = -\frac{x}{y} dx$, 从而有 $\int_{\widehat{AB}} -y dx + x dy = \int_1^{-1} -y dx + x(-\frac{x}{y} dx) = \int_{-1}^{1} (\frac{x^2 + y^2}{y}) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} (-1) dt = -2\pi$. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \pi.$
- 7. 直接计算得 $I = \int_0^1 (x^2 x^{2\alpha}) dx 2xx^{\alpha} (\alpha x^{\alpha 1}) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 (2\alpha + 1)x^{2\alpha}) dx = -\frac{2}{3}$.
- 8. 球面的单位法向量为 $\overrightarrow{n_1}=(x,y,z)$, 平面的单位法向量为 $\overrightarrow{n_2}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(1,1,1)$. 所以曲线 Γ 的单位切向量为 $\overrightarrow{\tau}=\overrightarrow{n_1}\times\overrightarrow{n_2}$. 从而积分为 $\int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + z dz = \int_{\Gamma} (x, y, z) \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau} ds = \int_{\Gamma} (x, y, z) \cdot (\overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2}) ds = \int_{\Gamma} 0 ds = 0.$
- 9. AB 的方程为 $y = y_1 + \frac{y_2 y_1}{x_2 x_1}(x x_1)$, BC 的方程为 $y = y_2 + \frac{y_3 y_2}{x_3 x_2}(x x_2)$, CA 的方程为 $y = y_3 + \frac{y_1 y_3}{x_1 x_3}(x x_3)$. 由格林公式,知原积分 $I = \iint_D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{1}{3}x^3) d\sigma = \oint_{\partial D} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{\overline{AB}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{BC}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{3}x^3 \frac{y_2 y_1}{x_2 x_1} dx + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{\overline{AB}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{3}x^3 \frac{y_2 y_1}{x_2 x_1} dx + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{x_2}^{x_2} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{x_2}^{x_2} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy = \int_{x_2}^{x_2} \frac{1}{3}x^3 dy + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{1$ $\int_{x_2}^{x_3} \frac{1}{3} x^3 \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2} dx + \int_{x_3}^{x_1} \frac{1}{3} x^3 \frac{y_1 - y_3}{x_1 - x_3} dx = \frac{1}{12} [(y_2 - y_1)(x_2^2 + x_1^2)(x_2 + x_1) + (y_3 - y_2)(x_3^2 + x_2^2)(x_3 + x_2) + (y_1 - y_3)(x_1^2 + x_3^2)(x_1 + x_3)].$
- 10. 容易验证圆点 O 是闭曲线 C 所围成区域的内点. 记 $C_{\epsilon}: x^2+y^2=\epsilon^2$, 取 ϵ 足够小使 C_{ϵ} 围成的区域完全在曲线 C内侧. 在 C 与 C_{ϵ} 围成的区域 D 上使用格林公式知 $\oint_{\partial D} rac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} = \iint_D (rac{\partial}{\partial x}(rac{x}{x^2+y^2}) + rac{\partial}{\partial y}(rac{y}{x^2+y^2})) d\sigma = 0 \Rightarrow \oint_C rac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2} = \iint_D (rac{\partial}{\partial x}(rac{x}{x^2+y^2}) + rac{\partial}{\partial y}(rac{y}{x^2+y^2})) d\sigma = 0$ $\oint_{C_\epsilon} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \stackrel{x = \epsilon \cos \theta, y = \epsilon \sin \theta}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi.$
- 积分值可能为 2π (第 10 题结论), 不包含瑕点的区域内积分值必为 0, 因此原积分与路径有关, 结论不对.
- 12. 由格林公式, $\iint_{D} \nabla \cdot (P,Q) d\sigma = \iint_{D} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}) d\sigma = \oint_{\partial D} P dy Q dx = \oint_{\partial D} (P,Q) \cdot (dy, -dx) = \oint_{\partial D} (P,Q) \cdot \overrightarrow{n} ds.$ 因此 $\oint_{\partial D} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overrightarrow{n}} ds = \oint_{\partial D} v \nabla u \cdot \overrightarrow{n} ds = \iint_{D} \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u) d\sigma = \iint_{D} (\nabla v \cdot \nabla u + v \triangle u) d\sigma,$ 类似有 $\oint_{\partial D} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \overrightarrow{n}} ds = \iint_{D} (\nabla u \cdot \nabla v + u \triangle v) d\sigma.$ 两式相减即得结果.
- 13. 令 $P(x,y) = \frac{2x(1-e^y)}{(1+x^2)^2}$, $Q(x,y) = \frac{e^y}{1+x^2}$, 则有 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xe^y}{(x^2+1)^2}$. $\int P(x,y)dx = \frac{e^y-1}{x^2+1} + C'$, Q(x,y) 删除掉含 x 的 项后为 0, 因此 $u(x,y) = \frac{e^y - 1}{1 + x^2} + C$.

3.3 补充 (不要求掌握!)

格林公式的物理意义: 平面定常流体 (各点流速只与位置有关, 与时间无关) 于 (x,y) 点的流 速为 $\overrightarrow{v}(x,y) = P(x,y)\overrightarrow{i} + Q(x,y)\overrightarrow{j}$. 对于固定的 x, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 决定了 x 方向向 y 方向的旋转, 所 以若以逆时针方向为正向,则 x 方向向 y 方向的旋转度量为 $-\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$. 对于固定的 y, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 决定了 y 方向向 x 方向的旋转, 其度量为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$. 从而, (x,y) 点的流体的旋转度的度量为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 命 名为 (平面流场的旋度), 记为 $rot \overrightarrow{v}$.



物理现象: 边界线 ∂D 上的环流量等于区域 D 上各点旋转量的迭加.

4 第 4 次习题课: 曲面积分

4.1 问题

- 1. 计算球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 被柱面 $(x \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 割下的部分的面积.
- 2. 求螺旋面 Σ : $\begin{cases} x=u\sin v \\ y=u\cos v \end{cases}$ 在 $0\leq u\leq R, 0\leq v\leq 2\pi$ 部分的面积, 其中 a>0 是常数. z=av
- 3. Σ 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 x^2 y^2}$, 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 dS$.
- 4. Σ 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, 0 \le z \le H$, 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$.
- 5. 求均匀物质曲面 $\Sigma : z = 2 (x^2 + y^2), z \ge 0$ 的质心坐标.
- 6. Σ 是平面 2x+2y+z=6 于第一卦限部分上侧, 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$, 其中 $\overrightarrow{F}=(xy,-x^2,x+z)$.

4.2 解答

- 1. 由对称性, 所求面积 S 为 xy 平面上方曲面的面积的两倍. 割下部分 $z=f(x,y)=\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}, (x,y)\in D, D=1$ $\{(x,y): (x-\frac{1}{2})^2+y^2\leq \frac{1}{4}\}$. 则面积 $S=2\iint_D\sqrt{1+f_x^2+f_y^2}d\sigma_{xy}=2\iint_D\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}d\sigma_{xy}$. 利用极坐标变换知 S=1 $4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta} \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-r^2} \Big|_{0}^{\cos\theta} d\theta = 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin\theta) d\theta = 2\pi - 4.$ $2. \overrightarrow{\tau_1} = (\sin v, \cos v, 0), \overrightarrow{\tau_2} = (u\cos v, -u\sin v, a), |\overrightarrow{\tau_1} \times \overrightarrow{\tau_2}| = \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow S = \iint_{\Sigma} |\overrightarrow{\tau_1} \times \overrightarrow{\tau_2}| d\sigma_{uv} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} dv \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{u^2 + a^2} du$
- $= 2\pi \left[\frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\log(u + \sqrt{u^2 + a^2})\right]_0^T = \pi R\sqrt{R^2 + a^2} + \pi a^2 \log(\frac{R + \sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}{a}).$
- 3. Σ 在 xoy 平面的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$. 又有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}$, 所以 $\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 x^2 y^2}}$ $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 dS = \iint_{D} x^2 y^2 \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma_{xy} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^4 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} r dr = R \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \frac{r^5}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr.$
- 分开计算: $\int_{0}^{R} \frac{r^{5}}{\sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R} \frac{r^{4}}{\sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}} dr^{2} \stackrel{R^{2}-r^{2}=t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R^{2}} \frac{(R^{2}-t)^{2}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R^{2}} (R^{4}t^{-\frac{1}{2}} 2R^{2}t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt = \frac{1}{2} [2R^{4}t^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4}{3}r^{2}t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5}t^{\frac{5}{2}}]|_{0}^{R^{2}} = \frac{8}{15}R^{5}, \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}\theta \sin^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$ 所以 $I = R\frac{\pi}{4}\frac{8}{15}R^{5} = \frac{2}{15}\pi R^{6}.$ 4. Σ 可以表示为 $x = \pm \sqrt{R^{2} y^{2}},$ 其在 yoz 平面的投影区域为 $D_{yz} : -R \le y \le R, 0 \le z \le H.$ 又 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{R^{2}-y^{2}}}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(R^{2}-t)^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R^{2}} \frac{(R^{2}-t)^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2}-r^{2}}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_$
- $0, \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}}$. 再考虑对称性, $I = 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} (R^2 + z^2) \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}} d\sigma_{yz} = 2R \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}} \int_{0}^{H} (R^2 + z^2) dz = 2R \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}} \int_{0}^{H} (R^2 + z^2) dz$ $2R \arcsin \frac{y}{R} \Big|_{-R}^{T} (R^2 z + \frac{1}{3} z^3) \Big|_{0}^{H} = 2RH\pi (R^2 + \frac{H^2}{3}).$
- 5. 设其质心坐标为 (x_0, y_0, z_0) , 由对称性有 $x_0 = y_0 = 0, z_0 = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} z dS}{\iint_{\Gamma} dS}$. 易知 $\sqrt{1 + (z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}$, 因
- $x^{2} y^{2})\sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4y^{2}}d\sigma_{xy} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r(2 r^{2})\sqrt{1 + 4r^{2}}dr = \frac{37}{10}\pi. \text{ MUL } z_{0} = \frac{111}{130}.$ $6. \quad \overrightarrow{n} = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}), z = 6 2x 2y, D = \{(x, y) : x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 3\}, dS = \sqrt{1 + (z'_{x})^{2} + (z'_{y})^{2}}d\sigma_{xy} = 3d\sigma_{xy}, \text{ MUL}$ $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{2}{3}xy - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x+z) \right] dS = \iint_{D} \left[\frac{2}{3}xy - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x+6-2x-2y) \right] \cdot 3d\sigma_{xy} = \iint_{D} \left[2xy - 2x^2 - x - 2y + 6 \right] d\sigma_{xy} = \int_{0}^{3} dx \int_{0}^{3-x} \left[2xy - 2x^2 - x - 2y + 6 \right] dy = \frac{27}{4}.$

4.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	5 第 5 次习题课: 高斯公式, 斯托克斯公式
5.1	问题
5.2	解答
5.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	6 第 6 次习题课: 初等积分法, 解的存在唯一性
6.1	问题
6.2	解答
6.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	7 第 7 次习题课: 二阶线性微分方程
7.1	问题
7.2	解答
7.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	8 第 8 次习题课: 常数变异法
8.1	问题
8.2	解答
8.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	9 第 9 次习题课: 数项级数
9.1	问题
9.2	解答
9.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	10 第 10 次习题课: 数项级数, 函数项级数
10.1	问题
10.2	解答
10.3	补充 (不要求掌握!)
	11 第 11 次习题课: 幂级数, 泰勒级数
11.1	问题

11.2 解答

11.3 补充 (不要求掌握!)