# 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  $\Omega$  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  $\Omega$  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  $\Omega$  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  $\sigma_{xy}$  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  $\Gamma$  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  $\Gamma$  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  $\partial D$  的单位外法向量.
- 13. 求函数 u(x,y) 使得  $du = \frac{2x(1-e^y)}{(1+x^2)^2}dx + \frac{e^y}{1+x^2}dy$ .

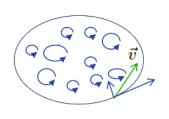
### 3.2 解答

- 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  $\Gamma$  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  $\epsilon$  足够小使  $C_{\epsilon}$  围成的区域完全在曲线 C内侧. 在 C 与  $C_{\epsilon}$  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  $2\pi$ (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  $\partial D$  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  $\Sigma$ :  $\begin{cases} x = u \sin v \\ y = u \cos v \end{cases}$  在  $0 \le u \le R, 0 \le v \le 2\pi$  部分的面积, 其中 a > 0 是常数.
- 3. 求抛物面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$  包含在柱面  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2xy(a > 0)$  内的那部分面积.
- 4.  $\Sigma$  为上半球面  $z = \sqrt{R^2 x^2 y^2}$ , 计算积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 dS$ .
- 5.  $\Sigma$  是圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, 0 \le z \le H$ , 计算积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$ .
- 6. 求均匀物质曲面  $\Sigma : z = 2 (x^2 + y^2), z \ge 0$  的质心坐标.
- 7.  $\Sigma$  是平面 2x+2y+z=6 于第一卦限部分上侧, 计算积分  $I=\iint_{\Sigma}\overrightarrow{F}\cdot\overrightarrow{n}dS$ , 其中  $\overrightarrow{F}=(xy,-x^2,x+z)$ .
- 8.  $\Omega = \{(x,y,z): x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}, \Sigma$  是  $\partial\Omega$  的外侧, 计算积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} xyzdxdy$ .
- 9.  $\overrightarrow{x}$   $\overrightarrow{v} = xy\overrightarrow{i} + yz\overrightarrow{j} + xz\overrightarrow{k}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{x}$   $\overrightarrow{y}$   $= xy\overrightarrow{i} + yz\overrightarrow{j} + xz\overrightarrow{k}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{x}$   $= xy\overrightarrow{k}$   $= xy\overrightarrow{k}$  =
- 10.  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{Z} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   $(0 \le z \le h)$  外侧, 计算积分  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy$ .
- 11.  $\Sigma$  是由三个坐标平面及 x+y+z=1 所围成四面体外侧, 计算积分  $I=\iint_{\Sigma}xdydz+ydzdx+zdxdy$ .
- 12. S 是曲面  $x^2+y^2=1(0\leq z\leq 2)$  的外侧, 计算积分  $I=\iint_S x(y-z)dydz+(x-y)dxdy.$
- 13. S 是椭球  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的外表面, 计算积分  $I = \iint_S \frac{dxdy}{z}$ .

#### 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=0
- $4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta} \frac{rdr}{\sqrt{1-r^{2}}} = 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-r^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\cos\theta} d\theta = 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin\theta) d\theta = 2\pi 4.$   $2. \ \overrightarrow{\tau_{1}} = (\sin v, \cos v, 0), \overrightarrow{\tau_{2}} = (u\cos v, -u\sin v, a), |\overrightarrow{\tau_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{\tau_{2}}| = \sqrt{u^{2}+a^{2}} \Rightarrow S = \iint_{\Sigma} |\overrightarrow{\tau_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{\tau_{2}}| d\sigma_{uv} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} dv \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{u^{2}+a^{2}} du = 2\pi \Big[\frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^{2}+a^{2}} + \frac{a^{2}}{2}\log(u+\sqrt{u^{2}+a^{2}})\Big]_{0}^{T} = \pi R\sqrt{R^{2}+a^{2}} + \pi a^{2}\log(\frac{R+\sqrt{R^{2}+a^{2}}}{a}).$
- 3. 由抛物面方程得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{a}$ ,  $dS = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2 + y^2}}{a}$ . 从曲线表达式  $\begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2xy \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

知 (x,y) 落在第一、四象限. 做极坐标变换,知柱面方程为  $r^2=a^2\sin 2\theta (0\leq \theta\leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 或 $\pi\leq \theta\leq \frac{3\pi}{2})$ . 因此由对称性知  $S=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}d\theta\int_0^{a\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}\frac{\sqrt{a^2+r^2}}{a}rdr=\frac{4}{3a}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(a^2+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}|_0^{a\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}d\theta=\frac{4a^2}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}[(1+\sin 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}-1]d\theta=\frac{4a^2}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(1+\sin 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}d\theta-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^3(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4})d\theta-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^3udu-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}(-\frac{1}{3}\sin^2u\cos u-\frac{2}{3}\cos u)|_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi}-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{20}{9}a^2-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{20}{9}a^2-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^3udu-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}(-\frac{1}{3}\sin^2u\cos u-\frac{2}{3}\cos u)|_{\frac{1}{4}\pi}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi}-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{20}{9}a^2-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^3udu-\frac{\pi a^2}{3}=\frac{8\sqrt{2}a^2}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^3udu-\frac{\pi$  $\frac{a^2}{9}(20-3\pi)$ .

 $4. \ \Sigma \ \text{在 } xoy \ \text{平面的投影区域为} \ D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2. \ \ \text{又有} \ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}, \ \text{所以} \ \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$   $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 dS = \iint_{D} x^2 y^2 \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma_{xy} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^4 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} r dr = R \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \frac{r^5}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr.$   $\text{分开计算: } \int_{0}^{R} \frac{r^5}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R} \frac{r^4}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr^2 \stackrel{R^2 - r^2}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R^2} \frac{(R^2 - t)^2}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{R^2} (R^4 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 2R^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{3}{2}}) dt = \frac{1}{2} [2R^4 t^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} r^2 t^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{5} t^{\frac{5}{2}}]_{0}^{R^2} = \frac{8}{15} R^5, \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^22\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}. \ \text{所以} \ I = R \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{8}{15} R^5 = \frac{2}{15} \pi R^6.$ 

- 5.  $\Sigma$  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  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = 0$ ,  $\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}}$ . 再考虑对称性,  $I = 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} (R^2 + z^2) \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}} d\sigma_{yz} = 2R \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 y^2}} \int_{0}^{H} (R^2 + z^2) dz = 2R \arcsin \frac{y}{R} |_{-R}^{T} (R^2 z + \frac{1}{3} z^3)|_{0}^{H} = 2RH\pi(R^2 + \frac{H^2}{3})$ .
- 6. 设其质心坐标为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 由对称性有  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ ,  $z_0 = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} z dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} dS}$ . 易知  $\sqrt{1 + (z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}$ , 因此  $\iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} d\sigma_{xy} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{13}{3}\pi$ ,  $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (2 x^2 y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} d\sigma_{xy} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r (2 r^2) \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = \frac{37}{10}\pi$ . 所以  $z_0 = \frac{111}{130}$ .
- 7.  $\overrightarrow{n} = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}), z = 6 2x 2y, D = \{(x, y) : x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y \le 3\}, dS = \sqrt{1 + (z_x')^2 + (z_y')^2} d\sigma_{xy} = 3d\sigma_{xy}, \ \mathbb{N}$   $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \overrightarrow{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} [\frac{2}{3}xy \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x+z)] dS = \iint_{D} [\frac{2}{3}xy \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x+6-2x-2y)] \cdot 3d\sigma_{xy} = \iint_{D} [2xy 2x^2 x 2y + 6] d\sigma_{xy} = \int_{0}^{3} dx \int_{0}^{3-x} [2xy 2x^2 x 2y + 6] dy = \frac{27}{4}.$
- 8. 记  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$  分别为  $\Sigma$  在第一卦限和第五卦限的部分, $D = \{(x,y): x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ . 由对称性, $I = 2\iint_{\Sigma_1} xyzdxdy = 2\iint_{D} xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}d\sigma_{xy} = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2\cos\theta\sin\theta\sqrt{1-r^2}rdr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\theta\sin\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^2\sqrt{1-r^2}dr^2 = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 u\sqrt{1-u}du \stackrel{t=\sqrt{1-u}}{=} \frac{1}{2}\int_1^0 (1-t^2)t(-2t)dt = \frac{2}{15}$ .
- 9.  $\overrightarrow{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma), Q = \iint_{\Sigma} \overrightarrow{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} xy dy dz + yz dx dz + xz dx dy \stackrel{\forall \text{fifth}}{=} 3 \iint_{\Sigma} xz dx dy = 3 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} \sup_{x \ge 0} x \sqrt{1 x^2 y^2} d\sigma_{xy} = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$
- $3\iint_{\Sigma} xz dx dy = 3\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0} x \sqrt{1 x^2 y^2} d\sigma_{xy} = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$   $10. \ I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x, y, z) \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (x, y, z) \cdot \frac{(x, y, -z)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x^2 + y^2 z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dS = 0.$
- 11. 记  $\Sigma$  落在 xy,yz,zx 平面上的部分分别为  $\Sigma_z,\Sigma_x$  和  $\Sigma_y$ , 在平面 x+y+z=1 的部分记为  $\Sigma_1$ . 则在  $\Sigma_z$  上, z=0,dydz=dzdx=0,从而  $\iint_{\Sigma_z}xdydz+ydzdx+zdxdy=0$ . 同理在  $\Sigma_y$  与  $\Sigma_z$  上的积分都为零. 因此  $I=\iint_{\Sigma_1}xdydz+ydzdx+zdxdy$ . 记  $D=\{(x,y):x\geq 0,y\geq 0,x+y\leq 1\}$ , 则由对称性  $I=3\iint_D(1-x-y)d\sigma_{xy}=3\int_0^1dx\int_0^{1-x}(1-x-y)dy=\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 12. 注意到曲面 S 在  $O_{xy}$  平面上的投影为一曲线,所以  $\iint_S (x-y) dx dy = 0$ . 为了计算另一个积分,将曲面分成两部分  $\begin{cases} S_1: x = \sqrt{1-y^2} (0 \le z \le 2) \\ S_2: x = -\sqrt{1-y^2} (0 \le z \le 2) \end{cases}$  . 记  $D = \{(y,z): -1 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 2\}$ ,由对称性, $I = 2 \iint_{S_1} x(y-z) dy dz = 2 \iint_{S_2} dz \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-y^2} (y-z) dy = -2\pi.$
- 13. 记  $D = \{(x,y): \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1\}$ ,由对称性知  $I = 2\iint_D \frac{dxdy}{c\sqrt{1-(\frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{b^2})}} = \frac{2}{c} \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-b\sqrt{1-x^2/a^2}}^{b\sqrt{1-x^2/a^2}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(1-x^2/a^2) y^2/b^2}} = \frac{2}{c} \int_{-a}^a \frac{b\pi}{2} dx = \frac{2\pi ab}{c}$ .

## 4.3 补充 (不要求掌握!)

如何定义某条曲线是"可求长度"的?如何定义某张曲面是"可求面积"的?有兴趣的同学可以参考https://wqgcx.github.io/courses/Functions\_of\_Real\_Variables.pdf.

## 5 第 5 次习题课: 高斯公式, 斯托克斯公式

#### 5.1 问题

1

#### 5.2 解答

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- 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 问题 6.1 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 问题 7.1 解答 7.27.3 补充 (不要求掌握!) 8 第 8 次习题课: 常数变异法 问题 8.1 8.2 解答 8.3 补充 (不要求掌握!) 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!) 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!) 第 11 次习题课: 幂级数, 泰勒级数 11 问题 11.1 11.2解答 11.3 补充 (不要求掌握!)
- 12.1 问题
- 12.2 解答
- 12.3 补充 (不要求掌握!)

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第 12 次习题课: 广义积分, 含参积分