第六章 多元函数积分学及其应用

习 题 6.1

(A)

- 1. 当 f(M) = 1 时,积分 $\int_{\Omega} f(M) d\Omega$ 的值表示什么意义?
- 解 由积分的定义知: 当f(M) = 1时,

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) d\Omega = \lim_{d\to 0} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(M_k) \Delta \Omega_k = \lim_{d\to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta \Omega_k = \Omega.$$

- 2. 积分 $\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) d\Omega$ 定义中所有 $(\Delta \Omega_k)$ 的直径的最大值 $d \rightarrow 0$ 能否用所有 $\Delta \Omega_k$ 的度量的最大值趋于零代替,为什么?
- 解 不能. 当 $\lambda = \max_{1 \le k \le n} \{\Delta \Omega_k | \to 0 \text{ 时, } X \text{定有 } d \to 0. \text{ 例如, } \text{如}(\Omega) = (\sigma) \text{ 为 平面区域, } \lambda \to 0, \text{则}(\Delta \sigma_k) \text{ 可以是一条曲线. 即使 } f(M)$ 连续, 在($\Delta \sigma_k$)上 f(M) 的值可能相差很大. 则和式 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(M_k) \Delta \sigma_k$ 对于($\Delta \sigma_k$)上不同 的点 M_k 当 $\lambda \to 0$ 时极限可能不同而不存在.

(B)

1. 证明若 f(M) 在 (Ω) 上连续, (Ω) 是紧的且可度量, $f(M) \ge 0$,但 $f(M) \ne 0$,则 $\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega > 0$.

证明 由于 $f(M) \ge 0$, $f(M) \ne 0$,则 $\exists M_0 \in (\Omega)$,使 $f(M_0) > 0$. 又由于 f(M) 在紧的可度量的 (Ω) 上连续,则由连续函数的局部保号性知存在 M_0 的闭邻域 $\overline{U}(M_0) \subset (\Omega)$,使对 $\forall M \in \overline{U}(M_0)$,均有 f(M) > 0,则由积分的中值定理知 $\exists P$ $\in \overline{U}(M_0)$,使 $\int_{\overline{U}(M_0)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega = f(P)\Omega_{M_0}$. 由于 f(P) > 0, Ω_{M_0} 为 $\overline{U}(M_0)$ 的几何度量值,故 $\int_{\overline{U}(M_0)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega > 0$. 又由 $f(M) \ge 0$ ($M \in (\Omega)$),则 $\int_{(\Omega)/\overline{U}(M_0)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \ge 0$,故由积分对区域的可加性知

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \, = \, \int_{(\Omega) \big/ \overline{U}(M_0)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \, + \, \int_{\overline{U}(M_0)} f(M) \, \mathrm{d}\Omega \, > \, 0.$$

2. 证明反常积分中值定理: 若 (Ω) 是紧的且可度量的连通集,f(M),g(M) 在 (Ω) 上连续,g(M)在 (Ω) 上不变号,则

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M)g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega, \sharp + P \in (\Omega).$$

证明 设在(Ω)上 $g(M) \ge 0$. 由于(Ω)是紧的可度量的连续集,而 f(M)在(Ω)上连续,则 f(M)在(Ω)上可取得最大值 A 及最小值 a. 即 $\forall M \in (\Omega)$, $a \le f(M) \le A$. 从而 $\forall M \in (\Omega)$, $ag(M) \le f(M)g(M) \le Ag(M)$. 由积分的性质 3 及性质 1,得

$$a \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega \leq \int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega \leq A \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega.$$

若 $\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega > 0$,上式两边同除以 $\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega$,得

$$a \leq \frac{\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega}{\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega} \leq A.$$

由连续函数的介值定理知,至少存在一点P

$$f(P) = \frac{\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega}{\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega},$$

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega.$$

若 $\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega = 0$,则由上题知 $g(M) \equiv 0$, $M \in (\Omega)$. 因此对 $\forall P \in (\Omega)$,恒有 $\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega = 0.$

习 题 6.2

(A)

2. (3) 若积分域关于 y 轴对称,则:

(i) 当
$$f(x,y)$$
 是 x 的奇函数时,二重积分 $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) d\sigma = 0$;

(ii) 当 f(x,y) 是 x 的偶函数时,

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x,y) d\sigma,$$

其中 (σ_1) 为 (σ) 在右半平面 $x \ge 0$ 中的部分区域;

(4) 若积分域关于x 轴对称,被积函数f(x,y)分别具有怎样的对称性时有

$$\iint\limits_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\sigma \ = \ 0 \,, \qquad \iint\limits_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\sigma \ = \ 2 \,\iint\limits_{(\sigma_1)} f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d}\sigma \,,$$

其中 (σ_1) 为 (σ) 在上半平面 $y \ge 0$ 中的部分区域.

解 (3) 设 (σ_2) 为 (σ) 在左半平面 $x \le 0$ 中的部分,则 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$,且 $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x,y) d\sigma.$

不妨设 $f(x,y) \ge 0$, $\forall (x,y) \in (\sigma_1)$, 则 $\iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x,y) d\sigma$ 表示以 (σ_1) 为底 z = f(x,y) 为顶的曲顶柱体的体积 V_1 , 而 $\left| \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x,y) d\sigma \right| = V_2(以(\sigma_2))$ 为底 f(x,y) 为曲顶的曲顶柱体体积),且 $V_1 = V_2$.

(i) 如 f(x,y) 关于 x 为奇函数,则 $\forall (x,y) \in (\sigma_2), f(x,y) \leq 0$.则

 $(ii) \ f(x,y) 美于 x 为偶函数 ,则 \ \forall \ (x,y) \in (\sigma_2) \ , f(x,y) \geqslant 0. \ 则 \ \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x,y)$ $\mathrm{d}\sigma = V_2 = V_1 \ , 故 \ \iint_{(\sigma)} f \mathrm{d}\sigma \ = \ 2 \ \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f \mathrm{d}\sigma \ .$

如果 f(x,y) 在 (σ_1) 变号,则将 (σ_1) 分成若干小区域,使在每个区域上 f(x,y) 不变号.由 (σ) 的对称性知 (σ_1) 的每个子域都有关于 y 轴对称的子域 (σ_2) .重复上述证明即可.

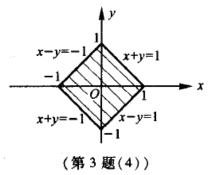
3. 计算下列二重积分.

$$(4) \iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma, (\sigma) 是由 |x| + |y| = 1$$

所围成的区域;

$$(5) \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} d\sigma,$$

$$(\sigma) = \{(x,y) \mid -\sqrt{y} \le x \le \sqrt{3y}, \frac{\pi}{2} \le y \le 2\pi\};$$



(6)
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} e^{-y^2} d\sigma, (\sigma) = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

解 $(4)(\sigma)$ 如图所示,则

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} (x + y)^2 d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} (x + y)^2 dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{-1+x}^{1-x} (x + y)^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(5) \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{3y}} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} x^2 \Big|_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{3y}} dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\cos y| \, dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} -\cos y \, dy + \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{2\pi} \cos y \, dy = 3.$$

(6)
$$\iint_{\sigma} e^{-y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^1 y e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right).$$

4. 把二重积分 $I = \iint\limits_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) d\sigma$ 在直角坐标系中分别以两种不同的次序化

为累次积分,其中 (σ) 为

(1)
$$\{(x,y) | y^2 \leq x, x + y \leq 2\}$$
;

(2) $x = \sqrt{y}, y = x - 1, y = 0$ 与 y = 1 所围成的区域.

解 (1)(σ)为图中阴影区域.则

$$I = \int_{-2}^{1} dy \int_{y^{2}}^{2-y} f(x,y) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{1}^{4} dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{2-x} f(x,y) dx.$$

 $(2)(\sigma)$ 为图中阴影区域,则

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{y+1} f(x,y) dx$$

= $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{x-1}^1 f(x,y) dy$.

5. 交换下列累次积分的顺序.

(2)
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_{x^2}^1 f(x,y) dy$$
;

(4)
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x,y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{2y^2} f(x,y) dx$$
.



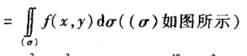
(4) 原式

$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} f(x, y) dy - \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{1}^{x^{2}} f(x, y) dy$$

$$= \iint_{(\sigma_{1})} f(x, y) d\sigma - \iint_{(\sigma_{2})} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

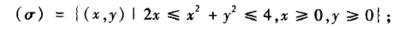
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx - \int_{1}^{4} dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{2} f(x, y) dx.$$

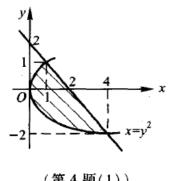


$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^3 f(x,y) dy + \int_2^{18} dx \int_{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}}^3 f(x,y) dy.$$

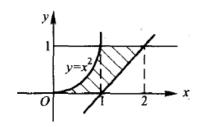
6. 利用极坐标计算下列各题.

$$(2) \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma ,$$

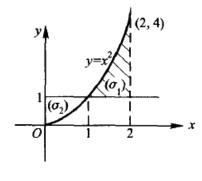








(第4题(2))



(第5题(2))

图中阴影部分为积分域 (σ) ,可以用极坐标表示为 $0 \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $2\cos\varphi \le \rho$ ≤2.

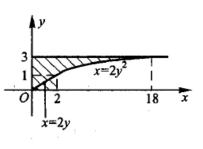
从而
$$\int_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{2\cos\varphi}^2 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right).$$

(3)
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} (x + y)^2 d\sigma, (\sigma) = \{(x,y) \mid (x^2 + y^2)^2\}$$

$$\leq 2a(x^2-y^2), a>0$$
.

解 (σ) 由双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a(x^2 - y^2)$ 围成, 其极坐标方程为 $\rho^2 = 2a\cos 2\varphi$,从而 $(\sigma) = (\sigma_1) \cup (\sigma_2)$. (σ_1) 与 (σ_2) 分别用极坐标表示为



$$(\sigma_1) = \left\{ (\rho, \varphi) \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{2a \cos 2 \varphi} \right\},\,$$

$$(\sigma_2) = \left\{ (\rho, \varphi) \mid \frac{3}{4} \pi \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{5}{4} \pi, 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant \sqrt{2a \cos 2 \varphi} \right\}.$$

于是
$$\iint_{(\sigma_1)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2a\cos 2\varphi}} \rho^2 (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 \rho d\rho$$

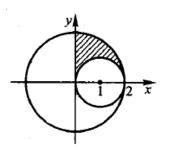
$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin 2\varphi) \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi$$

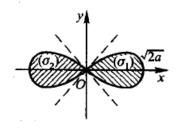
$$= 2a^2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}a^2 ,$$

$$\iint_{(\sigma_2)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2a\cos 2\varphi}} \rho^2 (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi)^2 \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}a^2 ,$$



(第6题(2))



(第6题(3))

故
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{2}a^2.$$

7. 把下列累次积分化为极坐标的累次积分,并计算其值.

(3)
$$\int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{x \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{y} dx$$
.

解 令 $(\sigma) = \{(x,y) | 1 \le y \le 2, 0 \le x \le y \}$,则 (σ) 可用极坐标表示为 $(\sigma) = \{(\rho,\varphi) \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \le \rho \le \frac{2}{\sin \varphi} \}.$

于是

$$\int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx = \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \varphi}}^{\frac{2}{\sin \varphi}} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \cdot \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^{4} \varphi} d\sin \varphi = \frac{7}{9} (2\sqrt{2} - 1). \tag{第7 } \mathbb{E}(3))$$

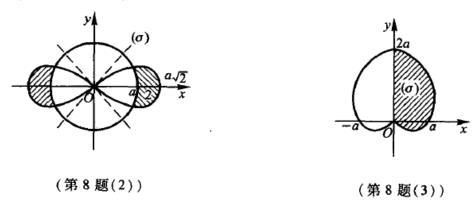
8. 求由下列各组曲线所围成图形的面积.

(2)
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2), x^2 + y^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 \ge a^2, a > 0);$$

解 由对称性知所求面积 S

$$S = 4 \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_a^{a\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi}} \rho d\rho = a^2 \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

(3) $\rho = a(1 + \sin \varphi).$



- 解 所求面积 S=2 $\iint_{-\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a(1+\sin\varphi)} \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{2}\pi a^{2}$.
- 9. 求由下列各组曲面所围成立体的体积.

(2)
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 = 2ax(a > 0), z = 0;$$

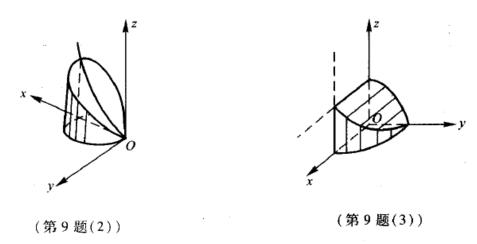
解 所求立体为以 xOy 平面上的圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 2ax$ 为底,以锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 为顶的曲顶柱体,其体积为

$$V = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2a\cos\varphi} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{32}{9}a^3.$$

(3)
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
, $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$)

解 图中所示立体体积为 V₁,则所求体积

$$V = 8V_1 = 8 \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} d\sigma = 8 \int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx = \frac{16}{3}a^3.$$



- 11. 以半径为 4 cm 的铜球的直径为中心轴,钻通一个半径为 1 cm 的圆孔,问损失掉的铜的体积是多少?
- 解 选圆孔的中心轴为 z 轴, x, y 轴为与 z 轴垂直的球的两相互垂直的直径,则所求体积为

$$V = 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{16 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi (64 - 15 \sqrt{15}) (cm^3).$$

- 12. 在一形状为旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的容器中,盛有 $8\pi \text{cm}^3$ 的水,今再灌入 $120\pi \text{cm}^3$ 的水,问液面将升高多少 cm?
 - 解 液面高为 h cm 时,所盛水的体积为 V. 从而

$$V = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le h} h \, d\sigma - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le h} (x^2 + y^2) \, d\sigma$$
$$= \pi h^2 - \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho \, d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} h^2 (cm^3).$$

于是当 $V = 8\pi \text{cm}^3$ 时, h = 4 cm 当 $V = (120 + 8)\pi \text{cm}^3$ 时, h = 16 cm, 故液面将升高 12 cm.

- 13. 利用适当的变换计算下列二重积分.
- (2) $\iint_{(\sigma)} e^{\frac{\gamma}{x+\gamma}} d\sigma$, (σ) 是以(0,0),(1,0),(0,1)为顶点的三角形内部;
- 解 令 u = x + y, v = y, 于是(σ) 在此变换下在 uOv 直角坐标面中为(σ') = $\{(u,v) | 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le v \le u\}$.

于是
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} e^{\frac{y}{u}} du dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 du \int_0^u e^{\frac{v}{u}} dv = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1).$$

(3) $\iint_{(\sigma)} xy d\sigma$, (σ) 由曲线 xy = 1, xy = 2, y = x, y = 4x(x > 0, y > 0) 所 围成;

解 令 u = xy, $v = \frac{y}{x}$, 此变换将(σ) 映射成 uOv 直角坐标面上的矩形域 (σ') = $\{(u,v) | 1 \le u \le 2, 1 \le v \le 4\}$,

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x}{2y} = \frac{1}{2v}.$$

于是 $\iint_{(\sigma)} xy d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} u \cdot \frac{1}{2v} du dv = \int_{1}^{2} du \int_{1}^{4} \frac{u}{2v} dv = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2.$

 $(4) \iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y) d\sigma, (\sigma) 由曲线 x^2 + y^2 = x + y 所围成的区域.$

解 取曲线坐标变换为 $x = \frac{1}{2} + \rho \cos \varphi, y = \frac{1}{2} + \rho \sin \varphi,$ 则在 $\rho \partial \varphi$ 直角坐标 平面内(σ') = $\left\{ (\rho, \varphi) \mid 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le \rho \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = \rho.$ 于是

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} (x + y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} (1 + \rho \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi) \rho d\rho d\varphi$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \rho \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

14. 求下列曲线所围成的平面图形的面积.

(1)
$$(x-y)^2 + x^2 = a^2$$
 $(a>0)$:

解 作曲线坐标变换 $x = \rho \sin \varphi$, $y = \rho (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi)$, 于是由 $(x - y)^2 + x^2 = a^2$ 所围成的区域 (σ) 即为 $\rho O \varphi$ 直角坐标面上的区域 $(\sigma') = \{(\rho, \varphi) \mid 0 \le \rho \le a,$

$$0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\varphi)} = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi \\ \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi & \rho(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) \end{array} \right| = \rho, 则所求面积 S$$

$$S = \iint_{(\sigma')} \rho d\rho d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \rho d\rho = \pi a^2.$$

(3)
$$xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, y = x, y = 2x(x > 0, y > 0);$$

解 作曲线坐标变换 u=xy, $v=\frac{y}{x}$. 则由题中所给的四条曲线在 x>0, y>0 时所围成的区域(σ) 在 uOv 直角坐标面的像为(σ') = $\{(u,v) \mid a^2 \le u \le 2a^2, 1 \le v \le 2a^2\}$.

故所求面积
$$S = \iint_{a(u,v)} \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| dudv = \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} du \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2v} dv = \frac{a^2}{2} \ln 2.$$

(4)
$$y^2 = 2px$$
, $y^2 = 2qx$, $x^2 = 2ry$, $x^2 = 2sy$ (0 < p < q, 0 < r < s).

解 作曲线坐标变换 $u=y^2/2x, v=x^2/2y$,则由题所给的四条曲线所围成的曲域被映为 uOv 直角坐标面内的矩形域 $(\sigma')=\{(u,v)\mid p\leqslant u\leqslant q, r\leqslant v\leqslant s\}$ 其面积为 $\int\limits_{\sigma}\left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right|\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v=\int\limits_{p}^{q}\mathrm{d}u\int\limits_{r}^{r}\frac{4}{3}\mathrm{d}v=\frac{4}{3}(q-p)(s-r).$

(B)

1. 计算下列二重积分.

$$(1) \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{|y - x^2|} d\sigma, (\sigma) = |(x, y)| |x| \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2$$
;

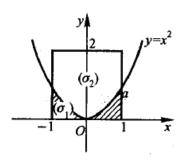
解 如图所示将 (σ) 分为两个区域 (σ_1) 及 (σ_2) ,则

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{|y - x^2|} d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} \sqrt{x^2 - y} d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} \sqrt{y - x^2} d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy +$$

$$2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{y - x^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}.$$



(第1题(1))

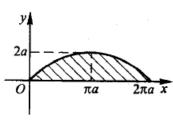
 $((\sigma_1)$ 与 (σ_2) 关于 y 轴对称,被积函数关于 x 为偶函数)

$$(3) \iint_{(\sigma)} y^2 d\sigma, (\sigma) 是 x 轴 与 摆 线$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0)$$
所围成的区域.

$$\mathbf{F}$$

$$\int y^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{a(1 - \cos t)} y^2 dy$$



(第1题(3))

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} (1 - \cos t)^3 dx$$

$$= \frac{x = a(t - \sin t)}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 a (1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$= \frac{35}{12} \pi a^4$$

2. 计算累次积分

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx.$$

解 原式 =
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} e^{\frac{y}{x}} d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy$$

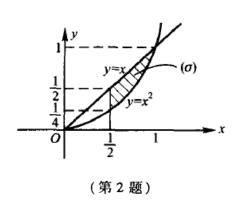
$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x e^{\frac{y}{x}} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ x^{2} \end{vmatrix} dx = \frac{3}{8}e^{-\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}}.$$

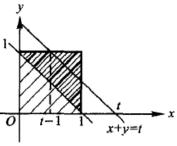
3. 设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, \\ 0, & 其他, \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{x+y \le t} f(x,y) d\sigma, \, \Re F(t).$$

解 如图所示,f(x,y)仅在阴影区域内非零, 所以 $t \le 0$,则 F(t) = 0;

若
$$0 < t \le 1$$
 ,则 $F(t) = \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} 2x dy = \frac{1}{3}t^3$; (第 3 题)
若 $1 < t \le 2$,则 $F(t) = \int_0^{t-1} dx \int_0^1 2x dy + \int_{t-1}^1 dx \int_0^{t-x} 2x dy$
 $= t - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}(t-1)^3$;





4. 计算 $\iint_{(\sigma)} x[1+yf(x^2+y^2)] d\sigma$,其中 (σ) 由 $y=x^3$, y=1, x=-1 所围成的区域, $f(x^2+y^2)$ 是 (σ) 上的连续函数.

解 令
$$F(u) = \int_{0}^{u} f(v) \, dv$$
,由于 $f(v)$ 连续. 则 $F(u)$ 可微. 于是
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} x \left[1 + y f(x^{2} + y^{2})\right] d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma)} x d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma)} x y f(x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma$$

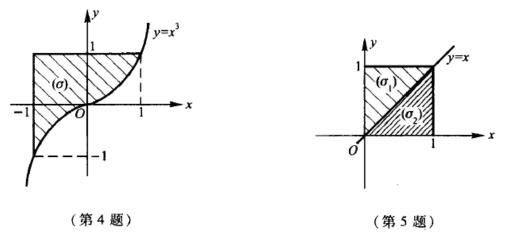
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^{3}}^{1} x dy + \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^{3}}^{1} x y f(x^{2} + y^{2}) dy$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x^{3}}^{1} x f(x^{2} + y^{2}) d(x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} x \left[F(x^{2} + 1) - F(x^{2} + x^{6})\right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5}.$$

 $(x[F(x^2+1)-F(x^2+x^6)]$ 为奇函数).



5. 设函数 f(x) 在区间 [0,1] 上连续, 并设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$, 求 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy$.

解 如图所示
$$\iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x)f(y) dx$$
 改变积分
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(y)f(x) dy = \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma.$$
又 $2\iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma$

$$= \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1}} f(x)f(y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)f(y) dy = A^2,$$

故
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x) f(y) dy = \frac{A^2}{2}.$$

6. 证明 Dirichlet 公式 $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x,y) dx (a > 0)$, 并由此证明 $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x) dx = \int_0^a (a - x) f(x) dx$, 其中 f 连续.

证明 由
$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy = \frac{ \overline{\nabla} \phi \partial y}{ } \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x,y) dx$$
.

令
$$f(x,y) = f(x)$$
, 则由 $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x) dy = \int_0^a (a-x) f(x) dx$.

7. 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,试利用二重积分证明

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x\right]^2 \leqslant (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

证明 由
$$0 \le \iint_{\substack{a \le x \le b \\ a \le y \le b}} [f(x) - f(y)]^2 d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_a^b [f(x) - f(y)]^2 dy$$

$$= (b - a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy + \int_a^b dx \int_a^b f^2(y) dy$$

$$= (b - a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2 \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 + (b - a) \int_a^b f^2(y) dy$$

$$= 2 \left\{ (b - a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \right\}$$

故
$$\left[\int_a^b f(x) dx\right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$$

由习题 6.1(B) 第 1 题知当且仅当 $f(x) \equiv f(y)$ 即 f(x) 恒为常数时等式成立.

8. 试求曲线 $(a_1x+b_1y+c_1)^2+(a_2x+b_2y+c_2)^2=1(a_1b_2-a_2b_1\neq 0)$ 所围图形的面积.

解 作曲线坐标变换 $u=a_1x+b_1y+c_1$, $v=a_2x+b_2y+c_2$. 此变换将 xOy 直角坐标面上由曲线 $(a_1x+b_1y+c_1)^2+(a_2x+b_2y+c_2)^2=1$ 围成的区域 (σ) 映射成 uOv 直角坐标面中的圆域 $u^2+v^2\leq 1$, 其面积为 π , 又

故所求面积 =
$$\int_{a_1b_2-a_2b_1} \frac{1}{a_1b_2-a_2b_1} = \frac{1}{a_1b_2-a_2b_1},$$

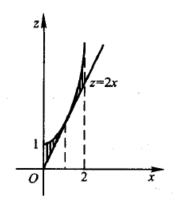
9. 求拋物面 $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$ 的一个切平面,使得它与该拋物面及圆柱面 $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 围成的体积最小,试写出切平面方程并求出最小体积.

解 抛物面 $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 的切平面方程为

$$z - z_0 = 2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0).$$

注意到 $z_0 = 1 + x_0^2 + y_0^2$,则切平面方程可表示为:

$$z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2,$$



(第9题)

且切平面总在抛物面的下方. 而所求立体体积 V 为以 xOy 面上的圆域 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 为底,分别以抛物面及其切平面为顶的曲顶柱体体积之差,故

$$V = \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \le 1} \left[(1 + x^2 + y^2) - (2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2) \right] d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \left[\rho^2 - 2\rho (x_0\cos\varphi + y_0\sin\varphi) + x_0^2 + y_0^2 \right] \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (3 - 4x_0 + 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2) \pi.$$

令
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_0} = (-4 + 4x_0)\frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_0} = 4y_0\frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得唯一的驻点 $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0$ 则此唯一的驻点必为

最小值点. 故体积的最小值 $V_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{2}$,此时切平面的方程为 z = 2x.

10. 设 f(t) 是连续的奇函数,试利用适当的正交变换证明 $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(ax + by + c) d\sigma = 0$,其中 (σ) 关于直线 ax + by + c = 0 对称,且 $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$.

证明 作正交变换 u = ax + by + c, v = -bx + ay(直线 -bx + ay = 0 为过原点 且与直线 ax + by + c = 0 垂直),设 (σ) 被映为 uOv 直角平面的区域 (σ') ,则 (σ') 关于 u = 0 对称,即 v 轴对称.而 f(ax + by + c) = f(u) 关于 u 为奇函数,故 $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(ax + by + c) d\sigma = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \iint_{(\sigma)} f(u) du dv = 0.$

11. 设有一半径为 R, 高为 H 的圆柱形容器, 盛有 $\frac{2}{3}$ H 高的水, 放在离心机

上高速旋转. 因受离心力的作用,水面呈抛物面形状,问当水刚要溢出容器时,水平的最低点在何处?

解 如图所示建立坐标系,并设水面最低点为 h. 依题意有

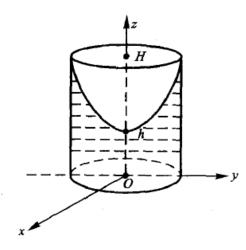
$$\frac{2}{3}H \cdot (\pi R^2) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} (h + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R (h + \rho^2) \rho d\rho.$$

$$\frac{2}{3}H \cdot \pi R^2 = \left(h + \frac{1}{2}R^2\right)\pi R^2,$$

于是

$$h = \frac{2}{3}H - \frac{1}{2}R^2.$$

又 $H-h=R^2$,故 $h=\frac{1}{3}H$.



(第11題)

习 题 6.3

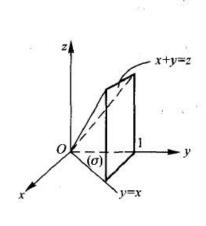
(A)

- 4. 计算下列三重积分.
- (1) $\iint_{(V)} e^x dV$, (V) 是由平面 x = 0, y = 1, z = 0, y = x 及 x + y z = 0 所围 成的闭区域;

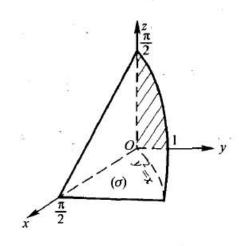
$$\mathbf{M} \qquad \iiint\limits_{(V)} \mathbf{e}^x \, \mathrm{d}V = \iint\limits_{(\sigma)} \mathrm{d}\sigma \, \int_0^{x+y} \mathbf{e}^x \, \mathrm{d}z = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \, \int_0^y \mathrm{d}x \, \int_0^{x+y} \mathbf{e}^x \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{7}{2} - \mathbf{e}.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{(V)} y \cos(x+z) \, dV$$
, (V) 为由抛物面 $y = \sqrt{x}$, 平面 $y = 0$, $z = 0$ 及 $x + z = 0$

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的闭区域;



(第4题(1))



(第4题(2))

$$\mathbf{P}$$

$$\iiint_{(V)} y\cos(x+z) \, dV = \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} y\cos(x+z) \, dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} dy \int_{y^{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} y\cos(x+z) \, dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{2}}{16} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3)
$$\iint_{(V)} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} dV, (V) \, dz = \sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}, z = 1, z = 2$$
 所围成的闭区域;

解法 I 设 (V_1) 为由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 z = 2 围成的立体区域, (V_2) 为由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 z = 1 围成的立体,则由积分的区域可加性,得

$$\iint_{(V)} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV = \iint_{(V_1)} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV - \iint_{(V_2)} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dV$$
$$= \iint_{\rho \leq 2} \rho d\rho d\varphi \int_{\rho}^{2} \frac{1}{\rho} e^z dz - \iint_{\rho \leq 1} \rho d\rho d\varphi \int_{\rho}^{1} \frac{1}{\rho} e^z dz = 2\pi e^2.$$

解法Ⅱ 如图所示(V₁) = (V)/(V_{圆柱})

$$\iint_{(V)} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dV = \iint_{(V_{\boxtimes H})} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dV + \iint_{(V_{1})} \frac{e^{z}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dV$$

$$= \iint_{\rho \leqslant 1} \rho d\rho d\varphi \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{\rho} e^{z} dz + \iint_{1 \leqslant \rho \leqslant 2} \rho d\rho d\varphi \int_{\rho}^{2} \frac{e^{z}}{\rho} dz$$

$$=2 \pi e^2$$
.

(6) $\iint_{(V)} xy dV$, (V) $\exists xy = z, x + y = 1 \exists z = 0 \text{ fi}$

围成的闭区域;

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f} \qquad \iiint_{(V)} xy \, dV = \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma \int_{0}^{xy} xy \, dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} x^{2} y^{2} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{180}.$$

(7)
$$\iint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2) dV, (V) \triangleq z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2},$$

$$z = \sqrt{A^2 - x^2 - y^2}, z = 0 \text{ 所围成, 其中} A > a > 0;$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \iint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2) \, \mathrm{d}V($$
采用球坐标)
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_a^A r^2 \sin^2\theta r^2 \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}r$$
$$= \frac{4}{15}\pi (A^5 - a^5).$$

(9)
$$\iint_{(V)} \frac{dV}{1+x^2+y^2}$$
, (V) 由 $x^2+y^2=z^2$ 与 $z=1$ 所



解 利用柱坐标.

原式 =
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{1+\rho^2} = \pi \Big(\ln 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \Big).$$

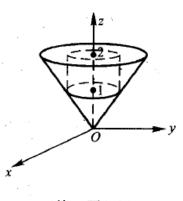
(13)
$$\iint_{(V)} (x+y) dV$$
, (V) 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z = 0$, $z = x + 2$ 所围成;

解 利用柱坐标,

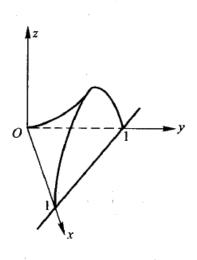
原式 =
$$\iint_{1 \le \rho \le 2} \rho \, d\rho \, d\varphi \int_{0}^{\rho \cos \varphi + 2} \rho (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) \, dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{1}^{2} \rho^{2} (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) (\rho \cos \varphi + 2) \, dz$$

$$= \frac{15}{4} \pi.$$



(第4题(3))



(第4颗(6))

4 | ;

$$(14) \iiint\limits_{(V)} \frac{z \ln \left(1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)}{1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathrm{d}V, (V) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1;$$

解 用球坐标,

原式 =
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r \cos \theta \ln(1+r^2)}{1+r^2} r^2 \sin \theta dr$$
$$= 2\pi \left[\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \right] \left[\int_0^1 \frac{r^3 \ln(1+r^2)}{1+r^2} dr \right] = 0.$$

$$(15) \iint_{(V)} z(x^2 + y^2) \, dV, (V) = \{(x, y, z) \mid z \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, 1 \le x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le x^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 \le x^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 \le x^2 + y^2 + y^2 + y^2 \le x^2 + y^2 + y^2$$

解 用球坐标,

原式 =
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 r \cos\theta \cdot r^2 \sin^2\theta \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr = \frac{63}{48}\pi$$
.

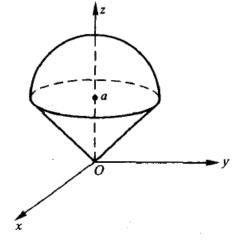
$$(16) \iint_{(V)} z dV, (V) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 \le a^2, x^2 + y^2 \le z^2, a > 0\}$$

解 用球坐标,原式=

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} r\!\cos\theta \cdot r^2\!\sin\theta \mathrm{d}r = \frac{7\pi a^4}{6}.$$

5. 选用适当的坐标系计算下列累次积分.

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{1} z^3 dz$$
 (用柱坐标)



$$= \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^1 z^3 dz = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$(2) \int_{-3}^3 dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz$$

解
$$(V) = \{(x,y,z) | z \ge 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 9\}$$
,于是

原式 =
$$\iint\limits_{(V)} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^3 r \cos\theta \cdot r \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr$$

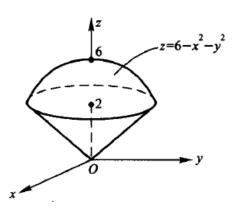
$$=\frac{243}{5}\pi.$$

- 6. 求下列立体体积.
- (2) 由 $z = 6 x^2 y^2$ 与 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围成的立体;

解
$$z=6-x^2-y^2$$
与锥面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 的
交线为 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=2^2, \\ z=2. \end{cases}$

用柱坐标可得所求体积为 V.

$$V = \iint_{(V)} dV = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{6-\rho^{2}} dz = \frac{32}{3} \pi.$$



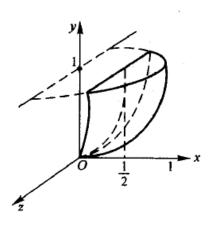
(第6题(2))

- (3) 由 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^3 z (a > 0)$ 所围成的立体;
- 解 曲面 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^3z$ 关于 xOy, yOz 平面均对称,且位于 xOy 平面上方 $(z \ge 0)$ 的闭曲面. 用球坐标,则所求体积

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a\sqrt[3]{\cos\theta}} r^2 \sin\theta dr = \frac{\pi a^3}{3}.$$

- (4) 由 $x = \sqrt{y z^2}$, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y} = x$ 与 y = 1 所围立体体积;
- 解 如图(a)所示对称轴为 y 轴的抛物面 z = $\sqrt{y-z^2}$ (即 $x^2+z^2=y$, $x\geq 0$)与母线平行于 z 轴的抛物柱面 $z=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{y}$ (即 $y=4x^2$, $x\geq 0$)的交线

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{4}{3}z^2, \\ x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|z| \end{cases}$$
在 xOz 平面的投影如图(b)所示为



(第6題(4))(a)

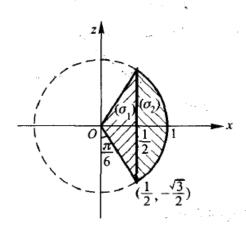
$$|z| = \sqrt{3}x$$
.

故所求立体体积
$$V = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z \int_{x^2 + z^2}^{4x^2} \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}z \int_{x^2 + z^2}^{1} \mathrm{d}y .$$

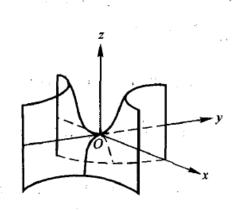
即
$$V = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3}x} \mathrm{d}z \int_{x^2 + z^2}^{4x^2} \mathrm{d}y + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{-\frac{1}{2\cos \pi}}^{1} \rho \, \mathrm{d}\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{1} \mathrm{d}y .$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}+\left(\frac{\pi}{6}-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{16}\right)=\frac{\pi}{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}.$$

(5) 由 $z = \frac{xy}{a}, x^2 + y^2 = ax(a > 0)$ 与 z = 0 所围成的立体;



(第6题(4))(b)



(第6题(5)

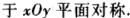
解 如图所示,x 轴和 y 轴是马鞍面 $z = \frac{xy}{a}$ 上的两条直线,则所求立体由两个曲 顶柱体 (V_1) 和 (V_2) 构成。其中 (V_1) 位于第 1 卦限,底为半圆 $\begin{cases} z = 0, \\ 0 \le y \le \sqrt{ax - x^2}, \end{cases}$ 页 为 马 鞍 面; (V_2) 位于第 八 卦 限,底 为 半 圆 $\begin{cases} z = 0, \\ -\sqrt{ax - x^2} \le y \le 0, \end{cases}$ 页为马鞍面. 故所求体积

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \iint_{(V_1)} dV + \iint_{(V_2)} dV$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\cos\varphi} \rho d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\rho^2 \sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{a}} dz - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 d\varphi \int_0^{a\cos\varphi} \rho d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\rho^2 \sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{a}} dz$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{12}.$$

解 由双叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$ 与椭圆柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 围成的立体关



解法 I 作变换
$$x = a\rho\cos\varphi, y = b\rho\sin\varphi, z$$

 $= z, y | \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi, z)} = ab\rho.$ 故所求体积
 $V = 2\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} ab\rho d\rho \int_{0}^{c\sqrt{1+\rho^{2}}} dz$
 $= \frac{4}{3}\pi abc(2\sqrt{2}-1).$
(注: $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} = -1, z \ge 0$ 变为 $c\sqrt{\rho^{2}+1} = z$)
解法 II $V = 2\int_{0}^{c} dz \int_{\frac{x^{2}}{c^{2}-1} \le \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \le 1} d\sigma$
 $= 2\int_{0}^{c} \pi abdz + 2\int_{c}^{\sqrt{2}c} \pi ab \Big[1 - \Big(\frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} - 1\Big)\Big] dz$
 $= \frac{4}{3}\pi abc(2\sqrt{2}-1).$

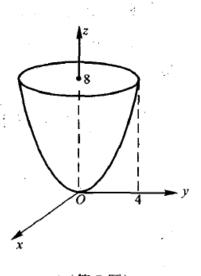
7. 计算 $\iint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2) dV$, 其中 (V) 为平面曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z, \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 统 z 轴旋转一周形成的曲面与平面 z = 8 所围立体.

解 依题意,(V)为旋转抛物面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 及z = 8 围成如图所示. 故

原式 =
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 16} d\sigma \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}^{8} (x^2 + y^2) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{4} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^{8} \rho^2 dz$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 16^2 \pi}{3} = \frac{1024 \pi}{3}.$$



8. 证明抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 上任一点处的切平面与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积恒为一常数值.

解
$$z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$$
 上过 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z_0 = 1 + x_0^2 + y_0^2)$ 处的切平面方程为
$$z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2.$$

则切平面与抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体体积为

$$V = \iint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \le 1} d\sigma \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{2x_0 x + 2y_0 y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2} dz$$

$$= \iint_{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \le 1} \left[(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + 1 \right] d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (\rho^2 + 1) \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{2} \pi.$$

与 P_0 无关的常数其中 $x = x_0 + \rho \cos \varphi, y = y_0 + \rho \sin \varphi,$ 则 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\varphi)} = \rho.$

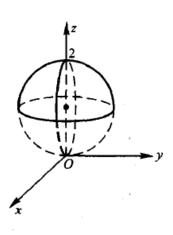
(B)

1. 计算下列三重积分

$$(1) \iiint_{(V)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dV, (V) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 \le 1, z \ge 1, y \ge 0\};$$

解 用球坐标.则平面 z=1 方程为 $r\cos\theta=1$,则

原式 =
$$\int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta}}^{2\cos\theta} \frac{1}{r} \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{6} (7 - 4\sqrt{2}).$$



(第1题(1))

(2)
$$\iint_{(V)} |\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - 1| dV$$
, (V) 由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = 1$ 围成;

 $\begin{aligned} & \not \text{MF} \quad (V) = (V_1) \cup (V_2), (V_1) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \ge 1, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1\}, (V_2) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, z \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}. \end{aligned}$

且 (V_1) 与 (V_2) 除边界外无其他的交点,于是

$$\iiint\limits_{(V)} |\sqrt{x^2 + z^2 + y^2} - 1| dV = \iiint\limits_{(V_1)} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - 1) dV +$$

$$\iint_{(V_2)} (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \, dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} (r - 1) r^2 \sin \theta dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - r) r^2 \sin \theta dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} (\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

$$(3) \iiint_{(V)} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dV, (V) = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1, a > 0, b > 0, c > 0 \right\}.$$

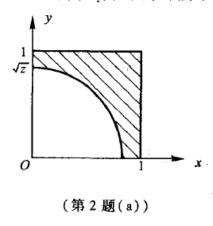
解 令 $x = ar\sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = br\sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = cr\cos \theta,$ 則 $(V): 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le \theta \le \pi,$ 且 $\left| \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (\rho, \varphi, \theta)} \right| = abcr^2 \sin \theta.$

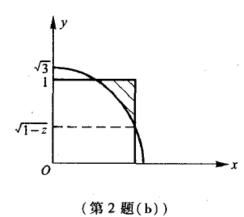
于是原积分 =
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (abcr^2 \sin \theta) \sqrt{1-r^2} dr = \frac{\pi^2}{4} abc$$
.

2. 将累次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$ 分别化为先对 x 和先对 y 的累次积分.

解 设(V)由抛物面
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $x = 1$, $y = 1$ 围成, 于是
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y, z) dz = \iint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV.$$

与 xOy 面平行的平面 z=z 与(V)的截面为(σ_z),则 $0 \le z \le 1$ 时如图(a)所示, $1 \le z \le 2$ 时,(σ_z)如图(b)所示





故

$$\iiint_{(V)} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}V = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}z \, \iint_{(\sigma_z)} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}\sigma \, + \int_1^2 \mathrm{d}z \, \iint_{(\sigma_z)} f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \Big[\int_0^z dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x,y,z) dx + \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x,y,z) dx \Big] + \int_1^2 dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x,y,z) dx.$$

又
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \iint_{(\sigma_x)} f(x,y,z) d\sigma(交换二重积分次序)$$

 $= \int_0^1 dx \Big[\int_0^{x^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x,y,z) dy + \int_{x^2}^{1+x^2} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-x^2}}^1 f(x,y,z) dy \Big], 其中(\sigma_x) 如图(c) 所示.$

3. 设 $F(t) = \iint_{(V)} x \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dV$, (V) 由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2 与 \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ $\le x$ 确定,求 $\frac{dF(t)}{dt}$.

 $\mathbf{p} \quad \Leftrightarrow x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, z = r\sin\theta\sin\varphi.$

則
$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^t r \cos\theta \ln(1+r^2) \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^t r^3 \ln(1+r^2) dr,$$

$$\frac{dF(t)}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{2} t^3 \ln(1+t^2).$$

4. 设f为连续函数,求函数 $F(t) = \iint_{\langle V \rangle} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$ 的导数 F'(t),其中 $(V) = \{(x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant t^2\}$.

解 用球坐标变换,
$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \sin\theta dr$$

= $4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr$.

由于 f 为连续函数,故 $F'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[4 \pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr \right] = 4 \pi t^2 f(t^2)$.

5. 设f(x)连续, $(V) = \{(x,y,z) \mid 0 \le z \le h, x^2 + y^2 \le t^2\}$,

$$F(t) = \iint_{(V)} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV,$$

求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 和 $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}$.

解 用柱坐标,
$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^t \rho d\rho \int_0^t \left[z^2 + f(\rho^2) \right] dz$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^t \rho \left[\frac{1}{3} z^3 + z f(\rho^2) \right]_0^h d\rho$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^t \rho \left[\frac{1}{3} h^3 + h f(\rho^2) \right] d\rho.$$

于是, $\frac{\mathrm{d}F}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2 \pi h t \left[\frac{1}{3} h^2 + f(t^2) \right].$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \frac{\frac{0}{0}}{\lim_{t \to 0^+}} \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{2 \pi h t \left[\frac{1}{3} h^2 + f(t^2)\right]}{2t} = \pi h \left[\frac{1}{3} h^2 + f(0)\right].$$

6. 计算三重积分
$$\iint_{(V)} (x + y + z)^2 dV$$
,其中 (V) : $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$.

$$\mathbf{M} = \iint_{(V)} (x + y + z)^2 dV = \iint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV + \iint_{(V)} (2xy + 2xz + 2yz) dV.$$

由于(V) 关于 zOy 平面对称,而(zz + yz) 关于 z 为奇函数,则 2 $\iiint_{V} (xz + yz)$

$$yz$$
) $\mathrm{d}V = 0$, 类似的可知 $\iint_{(V)} xy\mathrm{d}V = 0$, 从而 $\iint_{(V)} (2xy + 2xz + 2yz)\mathrm{d}V = 0$.

$$\frac{X}{\int_{-a}^{a} x^{2} dV} = \int_{-a}^{a} x^{2} dx \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{c^{2}} \le 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}} d\sigma = \int_{-a}^{a} x^{2} \left[\pi b c \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} \right) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \pi a^{3} b c.$$

类似可得 $\iint_{(V)} y^2 dV = \frac{4}{15} \pi a b^3 c$, $\iint_{(V)} z^2 dV = \frac{4}{15} \pi a b c^3$.

故
$$\iint_{(V)} (x + y + z)^2 dV = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc(a^2 + b^2 + c^2).$$

习 颞 6.4

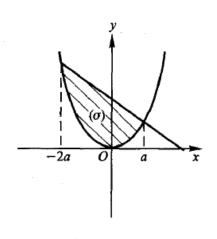
(A)

- 1. 求下列曲线所围成的均匀薄板的质心坐标.
- (1) $ay = x^2, x + y = 2a(a > 0);$
- (2) $x = a(t \sin t), y = a(1 \cos t)$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0) = x$ 4;
- (3) $\rho = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$ (a>0).

设 μ 为薄板的面密度. (\bar{x},\bar{y}) 为质心,则

$$(1) \ \overline{y} = \frac{\mu \iint_{(\sigma)} y d\sigma}{\mu \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma} = \frac{\int_{-2a}^{a} dx \int_{\frac{1}{a}x^{2}}^{2a-x} y dy}{\int_{-2a}^{a} dx \int_{\frac{1}{a}x^{2}}^{2a-x} dy} = \frac{8}{5}a,$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_{(\sigma)} \mu x d\sigma}{\mu \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma} = \frac{\int_{-2a}^{a} dx \int_{\frac{1}{a}x^{2}}^{2a-x} x dy}{\int_{-2a}^{a} dx \int_{\frac{1}{a}x^{2}}^{2a-x} dy} = -\frac{a}{2}.$$



(2) 薄板的质量
$$m = \iint_{(\sigma)} \mu d\sigma$$
 (第1题(1))
$$= \mu \int_{0}^{2\pi a} dx \int_{0}^{a(1-\cos t)} dy$$

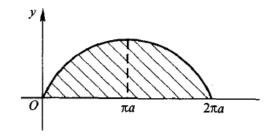
$$= \mu \int_{0}^{2\pi a} a (1-\cos t) dx$$

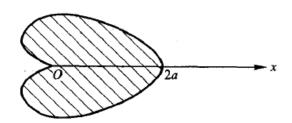
$$\frac{\Rightarrow x = a(t-\sin t)}{2\pi a} \mu \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} (1-\cos t)^{2} dt = 3\pi a^{2} \mu.$$

(第1题(1))

对 x 轴的静力矩 $M_* = \mu \int y d\sigma = \mu \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{\alpha(1-\cos t)} y dy = \frac{5\pi a^3}{2} \mu$. 故 $\bar{y} = \frac{\pi a^3}{2}$ $\frac{5\pi a^3}{2}\mu/3\pi a^2\mu = \frac{5}{6}a.$

由对称性知 $\bar{x} = \pi a$,故质心 $\left(\pi a, \frac{5}{6}a\right)$.





(第1题(2))

(第1题(3))

(3) 由对称性知 $\bar{y} = 0$,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint\limits_{(\sigma)}^{x d\sigma} d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{(\sigma)}^{d\sigma} d\sigma} = \frac{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} \rho \cdot \rho \cos\varphi d\rho}{\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} \rho d\rho} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \pi a^{3}}{\frac{3}{2} \pi a^{2}} = \frac{5}{6} a,$$

故质心为 $\left(\frac{5}{6}a,0\right)$.

2. 求边界为下列曲面的均匀物体的质心。

(1)
$$z = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}, z = 0 (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0);$$

(3)
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
, $x + y = a$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$ ($a > 0$).

解 (1) 由对称性 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$, 半椭球体的质量 $M = \frac{2}{3}\pi abc\mu$. 对 xoy 平面的静

$$\mathcal{E} M_{xy} = \iiint_{(V)} \mu z dV = \int_0^c \mu z dz \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 - \frac{x^2}{c^2}} d\sigma = \mu \int_0^c \pi a b \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) z dz = \frac{\pi}{4} \mu a b c^2,$$

故
$$\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{M} = \frac{3}{8}c$$
. 从而质心 $\left(0,0,\frac{3}{8}c\right)$.

(3) 立体质量
$$M = \iint_{(V)} \mu dV$$

$$= \mu \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz$$

$$= \mu \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \mu a^4.$$

对 xOy 平面及 yOz 平面的静矩分别为

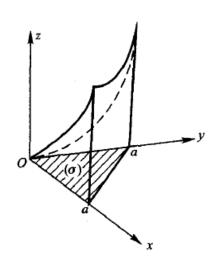
$$M_{xy} = \iiint_{(V)} \mu z dV = \mu \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz$$
$$= \frac{\mu}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{90} a^6,$$

$$M_{yz} = \iiint_{(V)} x \mu \, dV = \mu \int_0^a x \, dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{\mu}{15} a^5.$$

故
$$\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{M} = \frac{7}{30}a^2$$
, $\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{M} = \frac{2}{5}a$.

由对称性,质心必在 x = y 平面上,即 $\overline{y} = \overline{x}$. 故质心为 $\left(\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a, \frac{7}{30}a^2\right)$. 4. 求均匀物体: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2$, $x^2 + y^2 \ge z^2$ 对 z 轴的转动惯动.

$$I_z = 2 \iint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2) \mu dV$$



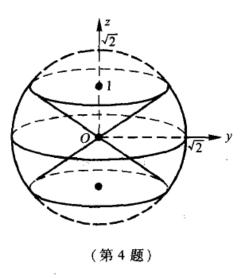
(第2题(3))

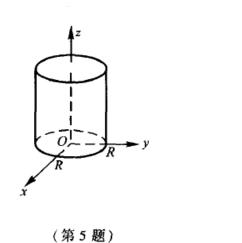
$$= 2\mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \pi \mu.$$

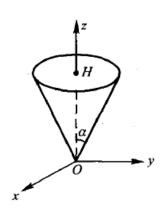
其中μ为体密度.

5. 求底半径为 R,高为 H 的均匀正圆柱体对底面直径的转动惯量.

解 如图所示建立坐标系,对 x 轴或 y 轴的转动惯量即对底面直径的转动惯量. 设 μ 为正圆柱的体密度,则







(第6题)

- 6. 求高为 H, 半顶角为 α , 体密度为 μ 的均匀圆锥体对位于其顶点的一单位质量质点的引力.
- 解 如图所示建立坐标系,则圆锥面的方程为 $z \tan \alpha = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 在 x O y 平面的投影为圆域 $\begin{cases} z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 \le H^2 \tan^2 \alpha, \end{cases}$ 从而引力微元 $\mathrm{d} F = k \frac{\mu \mathrm{d} V}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ $\{x,y,z\} = \{\mathrm{d} F_x,\mathrm{d} F_y,\mathrm{d} F_z\}$,k 为引力常数.

由对称性知
$$F_x = \iint_{(Y)} \mathrm{d}F_x = 0, F_y = 0$$
,

$$F_{z} = \iiint_{(V)} dF_{z} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{H \tan \alpha} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho \cot \alpha}^{H} \frac{k\mu z}{\sqrt[3]{\rho^{2} + z^{2}}} dz$$

$$= 2 \pi k\mu \int_{0}^{H \tan \alpha} \frac{\rho}{-\sqrt{\rho^{2} + z^{2}}} \Big|_{\rho \cot \alpha}^{H} d\rho$$

$$= 2 \pi k\mu \int_{0}^{H \tan \alpha} \left(\sin \alpha - \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\rho^{2} + H^{2}}} \right) d\rho$$

$$= 2 \pi k\mu H (1 - \cos \alpha).$$

故所求引力为 $F = \{0,0,2\pi k\mu H (1 + \cos \alpha)\}.$

(B)

1. 一个火山的形状可以用曲面 $z = he^{-\frac{\sqrt{z^2+y^2}}{4h}}(z>0)$ 来表示. 在一次爆发后,有体积为 V 的熔岩粘附在山上,使它具有和原来一样的形状,求火山高度 h 变化的百分比.

解 火山的高度为h,体积为 V_h .

$$V_{h} = \iiint_{(V_{1})} dV = \int_{0}^{h} dz \iiint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \leq \left(\frac{4h \ln \frac{z}{h}}{2}\right)^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{h} \pi \left(\frac{4h \ln \frac{z}{h}}{h}\right)^{2} dz = 32 \pi h^{3}.$$

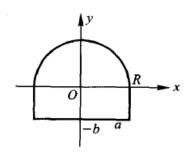
火山爆发后的体积 $V_1=V_h+V=32\pi h^3+V$,高度为 h_1 . 由于爆发后保持原来的形状,则 $V_1=32\pi h_1^3$,从而 $h_1=\left(h^3+\frac{V}{32\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$. 故火山高度增加的百分比为 $\frac{h_1-h}{h}=\frac{1}{h}\left(h^3+\frac{V}{32\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}-1.$

2. 在某一生产过程中,要在半圆形的直边上添上一个边与直径等长的矩形,使整个平面图形的质心落在圆心上,试求矩形的另一边长.

解 如图示建立坐标系,圆半径为R,矩形的另一边长为b,质量是均匀分布的,也即面密度 μ 的常数.图形的质心 $A(\bar{x},\bar{y})$,则依题意 $\bar{x}=0,\bar{y}=0$.

此图形 (σ) 的质量 $m = \mu \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2 + 2bR\right)$, 对 x 轴的静矩

$$M_{x} = \iint_{(\sigma)} \mu y d\sigma = \mu \int_{-R}^{R} dx \int_{-b}^{\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}} y dy$$
$$= \mu R \left(\frac{2}{3} R^{2} - b^{2} \right).$$



(第2题)

则由
$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m} = 0$$
 得 $b = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$.

3. 一个均匀圆柱体,全部质量为 M,占有的区域是 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$, $0 \le z \le h$,求它对位于点(0,0,b),质量为 M的一个质点的引力,其中 b > h.

解 如图所示建立坐标系,圆柱体对质点 M'的引力

$$\boldsymbol{F} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}.$$

由对称性知引力 F 的 z 与 y 分量 $F_x = \iint_{(V)} dF_x =$

$$0, F_y = \iint_{\langle v \rangle} \mathrm{d}F_y = 0,$$

所
$$F_{z} = \iint_{(V)} dV = \iint_{(V)} \frac{kM'\mu(z-b)}{\left[x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-b)^{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV \qquad (第3題)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{h} \frac{kM'\mu(z-b)}{\left[\rho^{2}+(z-b)^{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz$$

$$= 2\pi kM'\mu \int_{0}^{a} \rho \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^{2}+b^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^{2}+(b-h)^{2}}}\right) d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi kM' \cdot \frac{M}{\pi a^{2}h} (\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}} - \sqrt{a^{2}+(b-h)^{2}} - h).$$

故引力
$$F = \left\{0,0,\frac{2kMM'}{a^2h}(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}-\sqrt{a^2+(b-h)^2}-h)\right\}.$$

4. 设物体对轴 L 的转动惯量为 I_L ,对通过质心 C 平行于 L 轴的轴 L_c 的转动惯量为 I_c , L_c 与 L 的距离为 a,试证 $I_L = I_c + ma^2$,其中 m 为物体的质量,这一公式称为平行轴定理.

证明 以质心为坐标原点, L_c 为 y 轴, L_c 与 L 所在的平面为 xOz 坐标面. 设物体的密度为 $\mu(x,y,z)$,则

$$m = \iint_{(V)} \mu(x,y,z) \, dV, I_c = \iint_{(V)} (x^2 + y^2) \mu(x,y,z) \, dV,$$

$$I_L = \iint_{(V)} [(x - a)^2 + y^2] \mu(x,y,z) \, dV$$

$$= I_C + ma^2 - 2a \iint_{(V)} x \mu(x,y,z) \, dV.$$

由于质心为坐标原点,则物体对 yOz 坐标面的静矩

习 题 6.5

(A)

1. 求下列极限.

(1)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2 + \alpha^2}$$
; (3) $\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - x^2} \mathrm{d}x$.

解 (1) 由于 $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ 在 $(x,\alpha) \in [0,1] \times [-1,1]$ 上连续,由定理 5.1

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2 + \alpha^2} = \int_0^1 \left(\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + x^2 + \alpha^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(3)
$$\sqrt{1+\alpha^2-x^2}$$
在[0,1]×[-1,1]上连续,由定理 5.1

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

2. 求下列函数的导数,

(2)
$$F(y) = \int_{a+y}^{b+y} \frac{\sin xy}{x} dx;$$

(3)
$$F(x) = \int_0^x (x+y)f(y) \, dy$$
,其中 f 为可微函数,求 $F''(x)$.

解 由定理 5.4.

(2)
$$F'(y) = \int_{a+y}^{b+y} \cos xy dx + \frac{\sin(b+y)y}{b+y} - \frac{\sin(a+y)y}{a+y}$$

= $\left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{b+y}\right) \sin y(b+y) - \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{a+y}\right) \sin y(a+y)$.

(3)
$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f(y) \, dy + 2x f(x)$$
,
 $F''(x) = f(x) + 2f(x) + 2x f'(x) = 3f(x) + 2x f'(x)$.

3. 利用定理 5.2 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x; (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) \, \mathrm{d}x (a > 0, b > 0).$$

$$\mathbf{H} \qquad (1) \ \diamondsuit \ F(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x.$$

由
$$\frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{1+x^2}$$
在[0,1]×[0,1]上连续及定理 5.2.

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[\frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x)}{1 + x^2} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1 + x^2)(1 + \alpha x)} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x + \alpha}{1 + x^2} - \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha x} \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \alpha - \ln(1 + \alpha) \right].$$

注意到 F(0) = 0, $F(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 F'(\alpha) d\alpha$.

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \alpha - \ln(1+\alpha) \right] d\alpha$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\alpha)}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I,$$

从而 $I = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$.

$$(2) \diamondsuit F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\alpha^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \, \mathrm{d}x, F(1) = 0.$$

$$\alpha \neq 1, F'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\alpha \sin^2 x}{\alpha^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x \, (\diamondsuit t = \tan^2 x)$$

$$\alpha \neq 1, F'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\alpha^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx \, (\diamondsuit t = \tan^2 x)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha t^2}{(1 + \alpha^2 t^2)(1 + t^2)} dt = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + t^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2 t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1} \left[\arctan t - \frac{1}{\alpha}\arctan (\alpha t)\right]_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha + 1},$$

$$F(\alpha) = F(1) + \pi \int_{1}^{\alpha} \frac{\mathrm{d}\alpha}{\alpha + 1} = \pi [\ln(1 + \alpha) - \ln 2].$$

故当 a = b, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln a^2 dx = \pi \ln a$; $a \neq b$,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\ln\left(\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x\right) + \ln b^2 \right] dx$$

$$= F\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) + \pi \ln b = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

4. 讨论下列含参变量反常积分在指定区间内的一致收敛性:

$$(2) \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{b} e^{-x} dx \qquad (a \leqslant b \leqslant c);$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos x dx \qquad (0 \leqslant a \leqslant a_1).$$

解 (2) 由于 $|x^b e^{-x}| \leq x^c e^{-x}$,

若
$$c \le 0$$
,由于 $|x^c e^{-x}| = x^c e^{-x} \le e^{-x}$,而 $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛,故 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^c e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.

若 c > 0,必存在 $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 使 $c - n \le 0$,则 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{c-n} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.又 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{e^x} = 0$ (α 为任意正实数),于是

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{c} e^{-x} dx = -x^{c} e^{-x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} cx^{c-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} - cx^{c-1} e^{-x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} c(c-1)x^{c-2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} + \frac{c}{e} + c(c-1) \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{c-2} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= \cdots = \frac{1}{e} \Big[1 + c + c(c-1) + \cdots + ec(c-1) \cdots (c-n+1) \int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{c-n} e^{-x} dx \Big].$$

即
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{c} e^{-x} dx$$
 收敛.

故
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{b} e^{-x} dx$$
 当 $a \le b \le c$ 时一致收敛.

(4) 收敛但非一致收敛. 对 $\forall b \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 由于 $|e^{-ax^2}\cos bx| \le e^{-ax^2}$, $|xe^{-ax^2}\sin bx| \le xe^{-ax^2}$,

而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx$ 均收敛. 故含参变量 b 的积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx dx$ 关于参数 $b \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛. 令 $F(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx$,则由定理 5.2,得 $F'(b) = -\frac{b}{2a} F(b)$,于是 $F(b) = F(0) e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$.

由概率积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$
 知:

$$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x)^2} d(\sqrt{a}x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$$

从而 $F(b) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$,故 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos x dx = F(1) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{1}{4a}}$. 即 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos x dx$ 收敛 .

5. 利用定理 5.3 计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx$ (a > 0, b > 0).

$$\iint_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_a^b e^{-tx} dt \right] dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} dx dt = \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln b - \ln a = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

6. 计算下列反常积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{(D)} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} \qquad (D) = |(x, y)| |x^2 + y^2 \le 1|;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{(D)} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy \qquad (D) = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\};$$

(3)
$$\iint_{(D)} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \qquad (D) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq x\};$$

(4)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dxdy$$
.

解 (1) 原式 =
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} 2\pi (1-\sqrt{1-(1-\varepsilon)^2}) = 2\pi$$
.

(2) 原式 =
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\varepsilon}^1 -\rho \ln \rho d\rho = 2 \pi \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon^2 + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^2 \ln \varepsilon \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

(3) 原式 =
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\varepsilon}^{\cos \varphi} d\rho = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\varepsilon\right) = 2.$$

(4) 原式 =
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^A \rho e^{-\rho^2} \cos \rho^2 d\rho$$

= $\pi \lim_{A \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{e^A} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(由于 $\sin A - \cos A$ 为有界函数, e^{-A} 为 $A \rightarrow + \infty$ 的无穷小, 故 $\lim_{A \rightarrow + \infty} \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{e^A} = 0$).

(B)

1. 设 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(y) |x - y| dy$,其中 a < b,且 f(y) 可微函数,求 F''(x).

解 若
$$x \le a$$
,则 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(y)(y-x) dy$,由定理 5.2

$$F'(x) = -\int_a^b f(y) \, dy, F''(x) = 0$$

若
$$x \ge b$$
, 则 $F(x) = \int_a^b (x - y) f(y) dy$, $F'(x) = \int_a^b f(y) dy$,

$$F''(x) = 0.$$

若
$$a < x < b, F(x) = \int_a^x (x - y) f(y) dy + \int_x^b (-x + y) f(y) dy$$
,

$$F'(x) = \int_a^x f(y) dy + \int_x^b -f(y) dy,$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x).$$

故
$$F''(x) = \begin{cases} 2f(x), & x \in (a,b), \\ 0, & x \ge b$$
 或 $x \le a. \end{cases}$

2. 设 f 具有连续的一阶偏导数,求 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} f(x + \alpha, x - \alpha) dx$ 的导数 $\frac{dF}{d\alpha}$.

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} [f'_u(u,v) - f'_v(u,v)] dx + f(2\alpha,0),$$

$$\int_0^\alpha \frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial x} dx = f(u,v) \Big|_0^\alpha = f(2\alpha,0) - f(\alpha,-\alpha).$$

另一方面
$$\int_0^\alpha \frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial x} dx = \int_0^\alpha (f'_u + f'_v) dx$$
,故

$$\int_{0}^{\alpha} f'_{\nu} dx = f(2\alpha, 0) - f(\alpha, -\alpha) - \int_{0}^{\alpha} f'_{\mu} dx.$$

从而

$$F'(\alpha) = 2 \int_0^{\alpha} f'_u(u,v) dx + f(\alpha, -\alpha).$$

习 题 6.6

(A)

1. 计算下列第一型线积分:

(5)
$$\oint_{(C)} x^2 ds$$
, (C) 为圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \\ z = \sqrt{3}; \end{cases}$

(6)
$$\oint_{(c)} |y| ds$$
, (C) 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ 与平面 $x = y$ 的交线.

解 (5)(C)的参数方程为 $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \sqrt{3}, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$,

$$\oint_{(C)} x^2 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t) \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + \cos^2 t + 0} dt = \pi.$$

(6) (C)的参数方程为: $x = y = \cos t, z = \sqrt{2} \sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$,

$$\oint_{(c)} |y| ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \sqrt{2} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \cdot \sqrt{2} (-\cos t) dt = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

2. 试导出用极坐标方程 $\rho = \rho(\varphi)(\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta)$ 表示曲线 (C) 的线积分计算公式:

$$\int_{(c)} f(x,y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\rho(\varphi) \cos \varphi, \rho(\varphi) \sin \varphi) \sqrt{\rho^{2}(\varphi) + {\rho'}^{2}(\varphi)} d\varphi.$$

解 (C)的参数方程为 $x = \rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi, y = \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi, \alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$,于是 $(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 = [\rho'(\varphi)\cos\varphi - \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi]^2(d\varphi)^2 +$ $[\rho'(\varphi)\sin\varphi + \rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi]^2(d\varphi)^2$ $= (\rho^2(\varphi) + {\rho'}^2(\varphi))(d\varphi)^2.$

从而

$$\int_{(c)} f(x,y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\rho(\varphi) \cos \varphi, \rho(\varphi) \sin \varphi) \sqrt{\rho^{2}(\varphi) + {\rho'}^{2}(\varphi)} d\varphi.$$

3. 计算下列线积分:

(2)
$$\oint_{(C)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
, (C) 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax(a > 0)$;

(3)
$$\oint_{(c)} |y| ds$$
, (C) 为双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)(a > 0)$.

解 (2) (C)的参数方程为: $x = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos t), y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$,从而 $ds = \frac{a}{2}dt$,于是,

$$\oint_{(c)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a \cdot \frac{a}{2} (1 + \cos t)} \cdot \frac{a}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} \right| dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt \right] = 2a^2.$$

(3)(C)的极坐标方程为 $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2t$, $t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]$. 参数方程为 x = a $\sqrt{\cos 2t \cos t}$, y = a $\sqrt{\cos 2t \sin t}$, 则 $ds = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}} dt$. 由于(C)关于 x 轴对称,于是

$$\oint_{(c)} |y| \, \mathrm{d}s = 2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sqrt{\cos 2t} \sin t \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} a \sqrt{\cos 2t} \sin t \cdot \frac{a \, \mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \right]$$
$$= 2a^2 \left(2 - \sqrt{2} \right).$$

5. 计算圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 介于 xOy 平面及柱面 $z = R + \frac{x^2}{R}$ 之间的一块面积,其中 R > 0.

解 圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 的准线是 xOy 平面上的圆(C):

 $x^2+y^2=R^2$. 对(C)进行化分,在弧微元 ds 上的一小片柱面面积可近似地看作以 ds 为底,以截线 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=R^2,\\ z=R+\frac{x^2}{R} \end{cases}$ 的竖坐标 $z=R+\frac{x^2}{R}$ 为高的长方形面积,从

而得面积微元 $dS = (R + \frac{x^2}{R}) ds$,于是所求面积为

$$A = \int_{(C)} (R + \frac{x^2}{R}) \, \mathrm{d}s$$

(C)的参数方程: $x = R\cos t, y = R\sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$ 所以

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(R + \frac{R^2 \cos^2 t}{R} \right) \cdot R dt = 3 \pi R^2.$$

- 6. 设螺线 $x = a\cos\theta$, $y = a\sin\theta$, $z = k\theta$ ($0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$) 上物质的线密度为 $\rho(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 求:
 - (1) 它关于 z 轴的转动惯量;
 - (2) 它的重心.

解 (1) 螺线(C)关于z轴的转动惯量为

$$I_{z} = \int_{(c)} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dm = \int_{(c)} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) ds$$
$$= \int_{(c)} (x^{2} + y^{2}) (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (a^2 + k^2 \theta^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2).$$

(2) 设其重心(x,y,z). 质量 $m = \int_{(c)} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{2\pi}{3} \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2)$ 对三个坐标面的静矩分别为:

$$M_{xy} = \int_{(c)} z dm = \int_{(c)} z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} k\theta (a^2 + k^2\theta^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi^2 k \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (a^2 + 2k^2\pi^2),$$

$$M_{yz} = \int_{(C)} x dm = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \cos \theta \cdot (a^2 + k^2 \theta^2) \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} d\theta = 4 \pi a k^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2},$$

$$M_{xx} = \int_{(c)} y dm = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \sin \theta \cdot (a^2 + k^2 \theta^2) \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} d\theta = -4 \pi^2 a k^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2}.$$

从而:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m} = \frac{6ak^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2k^2}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{-6\pi ak^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2k^2}, \quad \overline{z} = \frac{3k(\pi a^2 + 2\pi^3k^2)}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2k^2}.$$

7. 求曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 包含在圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 内的那一部分的面积.

解 圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 包含在 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 的那一部分在 xOy 平面上的投影 $(\sigma): x^2 + y^2 \le 2x$. 则所求面积为

$$A = \iint_{(S)} dS = \iint_{(G)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{(G)} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \pi.$$

8. 求地球上由子午线 $\varphi = 30^{\circ}$, $\varphi = 60^{\circ}$ 和纬线 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$, $\theta = 60^{\circ}$ 所围那部分的面积(把地球近似看成半径 $R = 6.4 \times 10^{6}$ m 的球).

解 以球心为坐标原点,南、北极连线为 z 轴,东西半球的分界面为 xz 坐标面,南北半球的分界面为 xy 平面. 地球的参数方程为: $x=R\sin\theta\cos\varphi$, $y=R\sin\theta\sin\varphi$, $z=R\cos\theta$.

所求面积为
$$\left((\sigma): \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$A = \iint_{\sigma} \|\mathbf{r}_{\theta} \times \mathbf{r}_{\varphi}\| d\theta d\varphi = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} R^{2} \sin \theta d\varphi = \frac{\pi R^{2}}{12} (\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

- 9. 求下列平面曲线所构成的旋转面的面积:
- (1) 星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 绕 y 轴;

(2) 圆周
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
 被直线 $y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ 截下的劣弧绕 $y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$.

解 (1) $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 绕 y 轴旋转形成的旋转面为: $(x^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, 其参数方程为:

 $r = \{a\cos\varphi\cos^3\theta, a\sin^3\theta, a\sin\varphi\cos^3\theta\}, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi,$ $\|r_\theta \times r_\varphi\| = 3a^2\cos^4\theta |\sin\theta|.$ 由旋转面的对称性,所求面积为

$$A = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a^2 \cos^4 \theta \, | \sin \theta \, | \, d\varphi d\theta = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^2.$$

(2) $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 被 $y=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ 截下的劣弧(C): $x=a\cos t,y=a\sin t,\frac{\pi}{4} \le t \le \frac{3\pi}{4}$. 将(C) 划分,在弧微元 ds 之间的一片旋转面面积可近似地看作是以 ds 为高,底面半径为 $y-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$ 的圆柱面的面积. 从而得面积微元 d $A=2\pi(y-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}})$ ds. 于是所求面积 $A=\int_{(C)} 2\pi(y-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}})$ ds. 由对称性.

$$A = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \pi (a \sin t - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}) \cdot a dt = 2 \sqrt{2} \pi a^{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

- 10. 计算下列第一型面积分:
- $(2) \iint_{(S)} (x^2 + y^2) dS, (S) 为区域(G) = \{(x,y,z) \mid \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 1\} 的边界曲面;$

解 $(S) = (S_1) \cup (S_2)$,其中 (S_1) 为平面 z = 1 上的圆 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, (S_2) 为圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 介于 z = 0 与 z = 1 之间的部分.

于是
$$\iint_{(S)} (x^2 + y^2) \, dS = \iint_{(S_1)} (x^2 + y^2) \, dS + \iint_{(S_2)} (x^2 + y^2) \, dS$$
$$= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy + \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) \left(\sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy\right)$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho \, d\rho + \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho \, d\rho$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

(4)
$$\iint_{(S)} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dS$$
, (S) 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$;

解 面积元 $dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$. (S)在 xOy 平面上的投影为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$. 于是

$$\iint_{(S)} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} R dx dy = R \cdot \pi R^2 = \pi R^3.$$

(5) $\iint_{(S)} \frac{dS}{r^2}$, (S) 为圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 界于平面 z = 0 及 z = H(H > 0) 之间的 部分,r 为(S)上的点到原点的距离;

解 (S)在 yOz 坐标面的投影为矩形域 $(\sigma):0 \le z \le H$, $-R \le y \le R$. 将圆柱面分为两部分 (S_1) 与 (S_2) ,其方程分别为 $x = \pm \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$. 于是柱面上的曲面面积微元 $dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dydz$. 又 (S_1) 与 (S_2) 关于 yOz 平面对称 . $\frac{1}{r^2}$ 是 x 的偶函数,所以,

$$\iint_{(S)} \frac{dS}{r^2} = 2 \iint_{(S_1)} \frac{dS}{r^2} = 2 \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{1}{R^2 + z^2} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz = 2R \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \int_{0}^{H} \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2}$$

$$= 4R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \int_{0}^{H} \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} = 2 \pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}.$$

(6) $\oint_{(S)} \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} dS$, (S) 是以(0,0,0),(1,0,0),(0,1,0),(0,0,1) 为顶点的四面体的边界面:

解 (S)由四张平面 $(S_1): x = 0, (S_2): y = 0, (S_3): z = 0, (S_4): x + y + z = 1$ 围成,其曲面面积微元分别为: $dydz, dxdz, dxdy, \sqrt{3}dxdy$,所以

$$\oint_{(S)} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} = \iint_{(S_1)} \frac{dS}{(1+y)^2} + \iint_{(S_2)} \frac{dS}{(1+x)^2} + \iint_{(S_3)} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} + \iint_{(S_4)} \frac{(S_4)} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} + \iint_{(S_4)} \frac{dS}{(1+x+y)^2} + \iint_{(S_4)}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2}{(1+y)^2} - \frac{1}{1+y} \right] dy + (1+\sqrt{3}) \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$
$$= (\sqrt{3} - 1) \ln 2 + \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

(7) $\iint_{S} |xyz| dS$,(S) 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在平面 z = 1 下面的部分;

解 由(S) 关于坐标面 zOy 及 xOz 对称,|xyz| 关于 x,y 为偶函数,则 $\iint\limits_{(S)} |xyz| \, \mathrm{d}S = 4 \iint\limits_{(S_1)} xyz \, \mathrm{d}S, \mathbf{其} + (S_1) \, \mathbf{为}(S) \, \mathbf{在第一卦限的部分}, \mathbf{设}(\sigma) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0.$

則
$$4 \iint_{(S_1)} xyz dz = \iint_{(\sigma)} 4xy(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$= \frac{125\sqrt{5} - 1}{420}.$$

(8) $\iint_{(S)} (xy + yz + zx) dS$, (S) 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax(a > 0)$ 所截得的部分:

解 由于(S)关于xOz坐标面对称,所以 $\iint_{(S)} (xy + yz) dS = 0$.

 $(9) \iint_{(S)} z dS, (S) 为螺旋面的一部分: x = \mu \cos \theta, y = \mu \sin \theta, z = \theta (0 \le \mu \le a, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi);$

解 令
$$\mathbf{r} = \{\mu\cos\theta, \mu\sin\theta, \theta\}$$
,则 $\|\mathbf{r}_{\mu} \times \mathbf{r}_{\theta}\| = \sqrt{1 + \mu^2}$,从而
$$\iint z dS = \int_0^a d\mu \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sqrt{1 + \mu^2} d\theta = \pi^2 \left[a \sqrt{1 + a^2} + \ln(a + \sqrt{1 + a^2}) \right].$$

 $(10) \iint_{(S)} z^2 dS, (S) 为圆锥面的一部分: x = r \cos \varphi \sin \alpha, y = r \sin \varphi \sin \alpha, z = r \cos \alpha (0 \le r \le a, 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi), \alpha 为常数 <math>\left(0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$

解 令 $r = \{r\cos\varphi\sin\alpha, r\sin\varphi\sin\alpha, r\cos\alpha\}$, $\|r_r \times r_\varphi\| = r\sin\alpha$,则

$$\iint_{(S)} z^2 dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a (r \sin \alpha) (r \cos \alpha)^2 dr = \frac{\pi a^4}{2} \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha.$$

11. 设形如悬链线 $y = \frac{a}{.2} (e^{\frac{t}{a}} + e^{-\frac{t}{a}})$ 的物质曲线上每一点的密度与该点的 纵坐标成正比,且在点(0,a) 的密度等于 μ ,试求该物质曲线在横坐标 $x_1 = 0$ 及 $x_2 = a$ 间一段的质量 m.

解 依题意
$$y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}, (x, y)$$
点的密度 $\rho(x, y) = \frac{\mu}{a} y = \mu \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}$

则
$$m = \int_{(c)} \rho(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}s = \int_0^a \mu \, \mathrm{ch} \, \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 + \left(a \cdot \frac{1}{a} \, \mathrm{sh} \, \frac{x}{a}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_0^a \mu \, \mathrm{ch}^2 \, \frac{x}{a} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\mu a}{8} \left(e^2 - \frac{1}{e^2} + 4\right).$$

- 12. 设球面三角形为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $(x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0)$,
- (1) 求其周界的形心坐标(即密度为1的 质心坐标);
 - (2) 求此球面三角形的形心坐标.

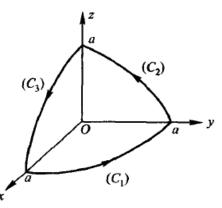
解 (1) 设形心 $(\bar{x},\bar{y},\bar{z})$, 球面三角形的周界的质量 $m=3\cdot\frac{1}{4}\cdot 2\pi a$.

$$M_{yz} = \oint_{(c)} x \, ds = \int_{(c_1)} x \, ds + \int_{(c_3)} x \, ds = 2 \int_{(c_1)} x \, ds$$

$$= \int_0^a x \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}\right)^2} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^a \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx$$

$$= 2a^2.$$



(第12题)

则 $\bar{x} = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$,由 x,y,z 的轮换对称性知

$$\bar{y} = \bar{z} = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$$

(2) 球面三角形(S)的质量
$$m = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leqslant a^2 \\ x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^a \rho \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} \mathrm{d}\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}a^2.$$

$$M_{yz} = \iint_{(S)} x dS = \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \\ x \ge 0, y \ge 0}} x \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^a \rho^2 \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} \mathrm{d}\rho = \frac{\pi a^3}{4}.$$

故
$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m} = \frac{a}{2}$$
.

由 $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$ 的轮换对称性知 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \bar{z}$,即质心 $\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$.

13. 求密度为常数 μ 的均匀锥面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 0$ ($0 \le z \le b$) 对 z 轴的转动 惯量.

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} I_{z} = \iint_{\mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{R}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \mu dS = \mu \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leq a^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{a} \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \mu a^{3} \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}.$$

14. 求高为 2h, 半径为 R, 质量均匀分布的正圆柱面对(1) 中心轴线; (2) 中央横截面的一条直径;(3) 底面的一条直径的转动惯量.

解 如图所示建立坐标系. 设(S)为 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, $0 \le z \le h$; (S₁)为 $x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, $0 \le z \le h$; (S₂)为 $x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, $0 \le z \le h$; (σ)为 $0 \le z \le h$, x = 0, $|y| \le R$,则

(1) 所求即 I_z(对 z 轴的转动惯量),且

$$I_z = 2 \iint_{(S)} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \mu dS = 2R^2 \mu \iint_{(S)} dS = 2R^2 \mu S = 4 \pi \mu R^3 h.$$

其中 S 为(S)的面积,即 $S = (2\pi R)h = 2\pi Rh$.

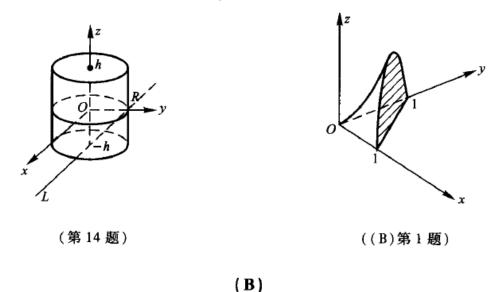
(2) 所求即 $I_x = I_y$,且

$$\begin{split} I_{x} &= 2 \iint_{(S)} (y^{2} + z^{2}) \cdot \mu dS \\ &= 4 \iint_{(S_{1})} (y^{2} + z^{2}) \mu dS = 4 \mu \iint_{(\sigma)} (y^{2} + z^{2}) \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^{2}}{R^{2} - y^{2}}} dy dz \\ &= 4 \mu R \int_{0}^{h} dz \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{y^{2} + z^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}} dy = 2 \pi \mu R h \left(R^{2} + \frac{2}{3} h^{2} \right). \end{split}$$

(3) 直线 L 为底面的一条直径,则所求转动惯量为 I_L 由于 L 与 x 轴平行, 而均匀圆柱面的质心即为形心(坐标原点),则由平行轴定理(习题 6.4(B)第 4 题)可知

$$I_{L} = I_{x} + mh^{2} = 2 \pi \mu Rh \left(R^{2} + \frac{2}{3}h^{2} \right) + (4 \pi \mu Rh) h^{2}$$
$$= 2 \pi \mu Rh \left(R^{2} + \frac{8}{3}h^{2} \right).$$

其中 $m = 2S\mu = 2(2\pi Rh)\mu = 4\pi\mu Rh$.



- 1. 求平面 x + y = 1 上被坐标面与曲面 z = xy 截下的在第一卦限部分的面积.
- 解 如图所示,所求即阴影部分(S)的面积 S. 由于交线 $\begin{cases} z=xy, \\ x+y=1 \end{cases}$ 在 yOz 坐标面的投影为抛物线 $\begin{cases} x=0, \\ z=y(1-y). \end{cases}$

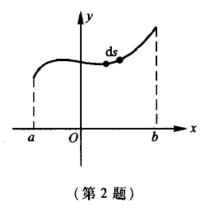
$$0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le y (1 - y). \quad \exists E S = \iint_{(S)} dS = \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{1 + x_y^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{2} \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma = \sqrt{2} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y(1 - y)} dz = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}.$$

2. 求平面光滑曲线 y = f(x) ($a \le x \le b$, f(x) > 0) 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转面的面积.

解 将曲线(C):y = f(x)化分. 对弧长微元 ds 之间的一小片旋转面的面积 dS 可以近似的看作底面半径为 y = f(x),高为 ds 的圆柱体的侧面积,即 dS = $2\pi f(x)$ ds. 从而旋转面面积为 S

$$S = \int_{(c)} 2\pi f(x) ds = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx.$$

3. 求曲线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)(1)$ 绕 x 轴;(2) 绕 y 轴;(3) 绕直线 y = 2a 旋转所成旋转面的面积.



解 (1)由上题可知所求面积为

$$A_{x} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi a} y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} a (1 - \cos t) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{a\sin t}{a(1 - \cos t)}\right)^{2}} \cdot a (1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^{2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos t}} dt$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^{2} \cdot \frac{dt}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} = 8\pi a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{3} \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{64}{3}\pi a^{2}.$$

(2)
$$A_y = \int_{(C)} 2\pi x ds = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi a (t - \sin t) \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$

= $4\pi a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 16\pi^2 a^2$.

(3) 所求面积
$$A = \int_{(c)} 2\pi (2a - y) ds$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi [2a - a(1 - \cos t)] \cdot 2a\sin \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{32}{3}\pi a^2.$$

4. 求平面曲线 $x^2 + (y - b)^2 = a^2 (b \ge a)$ 绕 x 轴所构成的环(轮胎)面的面积.

解 圆周(C): $x^2 + (y - b)^2 = a^2$ 的参数方程为:

$$x = a\cos\theta$$
, $y = b + a\sin\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$.

故所求面积为 $A = \int_{(c)} 2\pi y ds = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (b + a\sin\theta) \cdot ad\theta = 4\pi^2 ab$.

5. 证明:由平面上一已知弧段,绕这一平面上一条不穿过这弧段的直线旋转而成的旋转面的面积,等于这弧段的长度与这弧段的形心旋转一周时所经路程的长度的乘积.

证明 建立坐标系使旋转轴为 x 轴,设弧段(C)的形心为($\overline{x},\overline{y}$) 则 $\overline{y}(\mu l) = \int_{(C)} y(\mu ds)$,即 $\overline{y}l = \int_{(C)} y ds$,其中 μ 为密度,l 为(C) 的长度.则(\overline{x} , \overline{y}) 绕 x 轴旋转一周所形成的圆周长为 $2\pi\overline{y}$,其与(C) 的长度乘积 $2\pi\overline{y} \cdot l = 2\pi$ ($\overline{y}l$) = $2\pi\int_{(C)} y ds$ 为(C)绕 x 轴旋转一周形成的曲面的面积.

6. 质量均匀分布,半径为R的球面对距球心为a(a>R)处的单位质量的质点A的引力.

解 设球面(S): $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 的面密度为 μ ,k为引力系数. 由于(S)关于坐标面 x = 0 及 y = 0 对称,所以所求引力 $F = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}$ 在 x, y 轴方向的分量 $F_x = F_y = 0$. 又引力微元 dF = k $\frac{1 \cdot \mu dS}{\left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2\right]^{3/2}} \{x, y, z - a\}, 则$

$$F_{z} = \iint_{(S)} \frac{k\mu(z-a)}{\left[x^{2}+y^{2}+(z-a)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} dS.$$

解法 I (S)的参数方程为 $r = \{R\sin\theta\cos\varphi, R\sin\theta\sin\varphi, R\cos\theta\}$,

$$(\theta,\varphi)\in(\sigma)=\{(\theta,\varphi)\mid 0\leqslant\theta\leqslant\pi,0\leqslant\varphi\leqslant2\pi\}.$$

则 $\| \boldsymbol{r}_{\theta} \times \boldsymbol{r}_{\varphi} \| = R^2 \sin \theta$.

以而
$$F_z = \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{k\mu (R\cos\theta - a) \cdot R^2 \sin\theta}{\left[R^2 \sin^2\theta + (R\cos\theta - a)^2\right]^{3/2}} d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{k\mu R^2 (R\cos\theta - a)}{\left(R^2 + a^2 - 2aR\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}} \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = (R^2 + a^2 - 2aR\cos\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ y sin } \theta d\theta = \frac{t}{aR} dt$$

$$R\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2a}(R^2 + a^2 - t^2).$$

代入上式,得

$$F_{z} = 2 \pi k \mu R^{2} \int_{a-R}^{a+R} \frac{R^{2} - a^{2} - t^{2}}{2a^{2}Rt^{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{R}{a^{2}} \pi k \mu \left[\frac{a^{2} - R^{2}}{t} - t \right]_{a-R}^{a+R}$$

$$= -4 \pi k \mu \frac{R^{2}}{a^{2}}.$$

解法 I 把(S)分成上、下两部分(S_1)及(S_2),则有:

$$(S_1): z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}, dS = \frac{R dx dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^2 (\text{ pr} \text{ ln } \text{ ln }$$

$$\begin{split} & \overrightarrow{\text{IM}} \quad F_{z_1} = \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{k\mu (\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} - a)}{\left[x^2 + y^2 + (\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} - a)^2\right]^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^R \frac{k\mu (\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} - a)}{\left[\rho^2 + (\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} - a)^2\right]^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho \mathrm{d}\rho \\ & = 2\pi k\mu R \int_0^R \frac{t - a}{(R^2 + a^2 - 2at)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}t \quad (t = \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}) \\ & = 2\pi k\mu \frac{R}{a} \int_0^R (t - a) \, \mathrm{d}(R^2 + a^2 - 2at)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = 2\pi \mu \frac{R}{a} k \left[\frac{t - a}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2at}} \right]_0^R - \int_0^R \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2at}} \right] \\ & = 2\pi \mu \frac{R}{a} k \left[-1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} + \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2at}} \right]_0^R \\ & = 2\pi \mu k \frac{R}{a} \left(-\frac{R}{a} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}{a} \right). \end{split}$$

$$=2\pi\mu k\frac{R}{a}\left(\frac{-a}{\sqrt{R^2+a^2}}+\frac{\sqrt{R^2+a^2}}{a}-\frac{R}{a}\right)$$

故 $F_z=-4\pi\mu k\frac{R^2}{a^2}$.

7. 计算 $\oint_{(c)} x^2 ds$, (C) 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 被平面 x + y + z = 0 所載出的圆周.

解法 I 由于在(C)的方程 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 中变量 x, y, z 具有"对称性",即 x, y, z 三变量中任意两个对换(C)的方程不变,故有

$$\oint_{(c)} x^2 ds = \oint_{(c)} y^2 ds = \oint_{(c)} z^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{(c)} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{(c)} ds = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

解法 II 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的参数方程为: $x = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$, $y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = \cos \theta$, 代入平面方程 x + y + z = 0 中得(C)的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2\varphi}}, y = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2\varphi}}, z = \frac{-(\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi)}{\sqrt{2 + \sin 2\varphi}}, 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi.$$

$$\text{III} \qquad ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sin 2\varphi} d\varphi,$$

$$\oint_{(C)} x^2 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{2 + \sin 2\varphi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sin 2\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{(2 + \sin 2\varphi)^2} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2 + \sin 2\varphi} \right]_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(2 + \sin 2\varphi)^2} d\varphi$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{(2 + \sin 2\varphi)^2} = \sqrt{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(2 + \sin 2\varphi)^2}$$

$$= \frac{t = \tan \varphi}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1 + t + t^2} - \frac{2t + 1}{2(1 + t^2 + t)^2} + \frac{1}{2(1 + t + t^2)^2} \right) dt$$

 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \frac{1}{2(1+t^2+t)} \right]^{+\infty}$

 \int_{a+R}^{z}

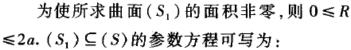
$$+ \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2}\right]^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}u \, du = \frac{2}{3}\pi. \quad \left(\frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} = \tan u\right).$$

8. 设半径为 R 的球面(S),其球心位于定 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ 上,问 R 取何值时 球面(S)在定球面内部的那部分面积最大?

解 不妨设(S)的球心为(0,0,a), 则(S)的方程为: $x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 = R^2$, 则(S)与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的交线为

$$(C) \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{R^2}{4a^2} (4a^2 - R^2), \\ z = a - \frac{R^2}{2a}. \end{cases}$$



(第8题) $r = \{R\sin\theta\cos\varphi, R\sin\theta\sin\varphi, a + R\cos\theta\}$

$$0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, \pi - \theta_1 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi \qquad \left(0 \leqslant \theta_1 = \arccos \frac{R}{2a} \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

于是(S)在 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 内部的那一部分为 (S_1) 的面积为:

$$S = \iint_{\langle S_1 \rangle} dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\pi - \theta_1}^{\pi} R^2 \sin \theta d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi R^2 (1 - \cos \theta_1) = 2\pi R^2 \left(1 - \frac{R}{2a}\right) \quad (0 \le R \le 2a).$$

又由 $\frac{dS}{dR} = 2\pi \left(2R - \frac{3R^2}{2a}\right) = 0$ 得关于 R 的函数的驻点 $R_1 = 0$, $R_2 = \frac{4a}{3}$, 于是当 $R = \frac{4a}{3}$ $\frac{4a}{3}$ 时, S 取得最大值 $\frac{2\pi}{3}\left(\frac{4}{3}a\right)^2$.

9. 设(S) 为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分,点 $P(x,y,z) \in (S)$, π 为(S) 在点 P 处的切平面 $\rho(x,y,z)$ 为点 (0,0,0) 到平面 π 的距离 π 就 $\int_{\rho(x,y,z)} \frac{z}{\rho(x,y,z)} dS$.

解 π 的方程为:x(X-x)+y(Y-y)+2z(Z-z)=0.

则

$$\rho(x,y,z) = \frac{|x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (2z)^2}}.$$

又 P(x,y,z) 在(S)上,故 $x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 = 2$,从而

$$\rho(x,y,z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}.$$

(S)的参数方程为: $x = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta\cos\varphi$, $y = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta\sin\varphi$, $z = \cos\theta$, $\left(0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi\right)$.

则 $dS = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta \sqrt{1 + \cos^2\theta} d\theta d\varphi.$

$$\iint_{(S)} \frac{z}{\rho(x,y,z)} dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin\theta \sqrt{1+\cos^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta (1+\cos^2\theta) d\theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi.$$

10. 一个体积为 V,外表面积为 S 的雪堆,融化的速度是 $\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\alpha S$,其中 α 是一个常数. 假设在融化期间雪堆的形状保持为 $z = h - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{h}$, z > 0,其中 h = h(t). 问一个高度为 h_0 的雪堆全部融化需多长时间?

故
$$h(t) = -\frac{\alpha}{9}(5\sqrt{5}-1)t + h_0.$$

雪全部融化即 h=0, 所以由 $0=-\frac{\alpha}{9}(5\sqrt{5}-1)t+h_0$ 得:

$$t = \frac{9}{124\alpha} h_0 (5\sqrt{5} + 1).$$

习 题 6.7

(A)

2. 计算下列线积分:

(3)
$$\oint_{(C)} y dx - x dy$$
, (C) 为正向椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$;

 \mathbf{M} (C)的参数方程: $x = a\cos t, y = b\sin t, \mathbf{M}$

$$\oint_{(c)} y dx - x dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (b \sin t (-a \sin t) - a \cos t \cdot b \cos t) dt = -2 \pi a b.$$

(6) $\oint_{(c)} (z-y) dx + (x-z) dy + (x-y) dz$, (C) 为椭圆 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1, \\ x-y+z=2, \end{cases}$ 且从 z 轴正向往 z 轴负向看去,(C) 取顺时针方向.

解 (C) 参数方程: $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, $z = 2 - \cos t + \sin t$,

原式 =
$$\int_{2\pi}^{0} [(2 - \cos t)(-\sin t) + (2\cos t - 2 - \sin t)\cos t + (\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t)]dt$$

= -2π .

- 4. 把二型线积分 $\int_{(c)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 化为第一型线积分,其中 (C) 为:
 - (1) 从点(1,0)到点(0,1)的直线段;
 - (2) 从点(1,0)到(0,1)的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$;
 - (3) 从点(1,0)到点(0,1)的下半圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$.

解 (1)(C)的参数方程:x = -t, y = 1 + t,参数增加的方向即(C)的方向,

且 $-1 \le t \le 0$. 切向量 $\tau = \{-1,1\}$,单位切向量 $e_{\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{-1,1\}$,则

$$\int_{(c)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{(c)} \frac{-P + Q}{\sqrt{2}} ds.$$

(2) (C): $r = \{-x, \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$,与(C)同向的单位切向量为: $e_r = \{-\sqrt{1-x^2}\}$

x}, $-1 \le x \le 0$,则

$$\int_{(c)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{(c)} \left[-\sqrt{1-x^2} P(x,y) + x Q(x,y) \right] ds.$$

(3) (C)的参数方程为: $x = -x, y = 1 - \sqrt{1 - (1 + x)^2}, -1 \le x \le 0, 且 x 增加的方向即(C)的正向,则与(C)同向的单位切向量:$

$$e_{\tau} = \{-\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}, -x+1\}.$$

则
$$\int_{(c)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{(c)} [-\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}P(x,y) + (1-x)Q(x,y)] ds.$$

- 5. 设(C)为曲线 x = t, $y = t^2$, $z = t^3$ 上从点(1,1,1)到点(0,0,0)的一段弧,把第二型线积分 $\int_{(C)} P(x,y,z) dx + Q(x,y,z) dy + R(x,y,z) dz$ 化为第一型线积分.
- 解 (C)的方程写作 $r = \{-u, u^2, -u^3\}, -1 \le u \le 0, 且参数 u$ 增加的方向为(C)的方向,则 $r' = \{-1, 2u, -3u^2\}$ 为与(C)同向的切向量,从而单位切向量 $e_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4u^2+9u^4}} \{-1, 2u, -3u^2\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+9v^2}} \{-1, 2x, -3y\}.$ 于是

$$\int_{(c)} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{(c)} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 9y^2}} [P + 2xQ + 3yR] ds.$$

- 7. 设椭圆 $x = a\cos t$, $y = b\sin t$ 上,每一点 M 都有作用力 F,其大小等于从 M 到椭圆中心的距离,而方向指向椭圆中心. 今有一质量为 m 的质点 P 在椭圆上沿正向移动,求:
 - (1) P 点历经第一象限中的椭圆弧段时, F 所做的功;
 - (2) P 走遍全椭圆时, F 所做的功.

解 依题意
$$F = \{-x, -y\}, W = \int_{(c)} F \cdot ds = -\int_{(c)} x dx + y dy$$
. 于是

(1)
$$W = -\int_0^{\pi/2} [(a\cos t)(-a\sin t) + (b\sin t)(b\cos t)] dt = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2).$$

(2)
$$W = -\int_0^{2\pi} [(a\cos t)(-a\sin t) + (b\sin t)b\cos t]dt = 0.$$

10. 计算下列线积分:

(1)
$$\oint_{(C)} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$$
, (C) 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

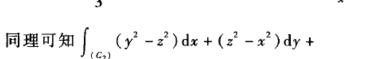
在第一卦限部分的边界曲线,方向与球面在第一卦限的外法线方向构成右手系;

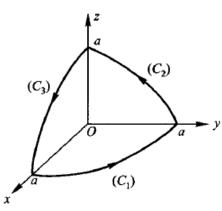
$$(2) \oint_{(c)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{F} = (3x^2 - 3yz + 2xz)\mathbf{i} + (3y^2 - 3xz + z^2)\mathbf{j} + (3z^2 - 3xy + z^2)\mathbf{j} + (3z^2 - 3x$$

解 (1) 如图所示.

$$(C_1)$$
: $x = R\cos \theta, y = R\sin \theta, z = 0$.

$$R\cos\theta$$
) d $\theta = -\frac{4}{3}R^3$.





$$(x^2 - y^2) dz = \int_{(c_3)} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz = -\frac{4}{3} R^3.$$

故 原式 = -4R3.

事实上,将 x 换成 y,y 换成 z,z 换成 x $\Big(x,y,z$ 的轮换对称性知: $\int_{(c_1)} = \int_{(c_2)} = \int_{(c_3)}$,即 $\int_{(c)} = 3 \int_{(c_1)} \Big)$.

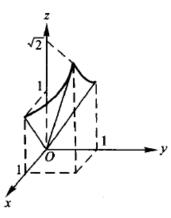
(2) (C) 参数方程:
$$x = \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta, z = 0, 则$$

原式 =
$$\int_{(c)} (3x^2 - 3yz + 2xz) dx + (3y^2 - 3xz + z^2) dy + (3z^2 - 3xy + x^2 + 2yz) dz$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [3\cos^2\theta(-\sin\theta) + 3\sin^2\theta(\cos\theta)] d\theta$$

11. 设 $F = \{y, -x, z^2\}$, (S) 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 上满足 $0 \le x \le 1$ 且 $0 \le y \le 1$ 部分的下侧, 求 $\iint_{(S)} F \cdot dS$.



= 0



(第11題)

$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$= \iint_{(S)} y \, dy \, dz - x \, dz \, \wedge \, dx + z^2 \, dx \, \wedge \, dy$$

$$= \iint_{(\sigma_{yz})} y \, dy \, dz - \iint_{(\sigma_{xz})} x \, dx \, dz - \iint_{0 \le z \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \quad ((\sigma_{yz}) = \int_{0}^{1} y \, dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} dz - \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx \int_{x}^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dz - \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (x^2 + y^2) \, dy = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

- 12. 计算下列面积分:
- (2) $\oint_{(S)} xy dy \wedge dz + yz dz \wedge dx + zx dx \wedge dy$, (S) 为由平面 x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1 所围成的四面体表面的外侧;

解
$$(S_1): x = 0$$
, $(S_2): y = 0$, $(S_3): z = 0$, $(S_4): x + y + z = 1$. 显然
$$\iint_{(S_1)} = \iint_{(S_2)} = \iint_{(S_3)} = 0, \quad \iint_{(S)} = \iint_{(S_1)} + \iint_{(S_2)} + \iint_{(S_3)} + \iint_{(S_4)} = \iint_{(S_4)} \frac{1}{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} (1-y-z) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1-z} (1-x-z) z dx + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{1-z} (1-x-y) x dy = 3 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-z} x (1-x-y) dy = \frac{1}{8}.$$

(3) $\iint_{(S)} (z^2 + x) dy \wedge dz - z dx \wedge dy$, (S) 是 $z = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)$ 介于平面 z = 0 与 z = 2 之间部分的下侧;

$$(S_1): x = \sqrt{2z - y^2}, 0 \le z \le 2; (S_2)x = -\sqrt{2z - y^2}, 0 \le z \le 2.$$

$$\iint_{(S)} (z^{2} + x) \, dy \wedge dz = \iint_{(S_{1})} + \iint_{(S_{2})} = \iint_{(\sigma_{y_{1}})} (z^{2} + \sqrt{2z - y^{2}}) \, dy dz - \iint_{(\sigma_{y_{1}})} (z^{2} - \sqrt{2z - y^{2}}) \, dy dz$$

$$= 2 \int_{-2}^{2} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}y^{2}}^{2} \sqrt{2z - y^{2}} \, dz = \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{2}{3} (2z - y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}y^{2}}^{2} dy = 4 \pi$$

$$\iint_{(S)} -z \, dx \wedge dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \, dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho \, d\rho = 4 \pi$$

$$\iint_{(S)} (z^{2} + x) \, dy \wedge dz - z dx \wedge dy = 8 \pi.$$

(4) $\iint_{(S)} -y dz \wedge dx + (z+1) dx \wedge dy$, (S) 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 被 z = 0, x + z = 2 所截下部分的外侧:

解 由于(S)在 xOy 平面上的投影为零,即 dxdy = 0,则

$$\iint\limits_{(S)}(z+1)\,\mathrm{d}x\,\wedge\,\mathrm{d}y\,=\,0.$$

(S)可分为左,右两块 (S_{\pm}) , (S_{π}) ,则

原式 =
$$\iint_{(S)} -y dz \wedge dx = \iint_{(\sigma)} -\sqrt{4-x^2} dz dx - \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{4-x^2} dz dx$$

= $-2\iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx dz = -2\int_{-2}^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} \sqrt{4-x^2} dz = -8\pi$.

(6)
$$\iint_{(S)} z^2 dx \wedge dy$$
, (S) 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$ 的外侧;

解 (S)可分为两部分:

$$(S_1): z = 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \perp \emptyset, (S_2): z = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \vdash \emptyset, \emptyset$$

$$\iint_{(S)} z^{2} dx \wedge dy = \iint_{(S_{1})} z^{2} dx \wedge dy + \iint_{(S_{2})} z^{2} dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} (1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}})^{2} dx dy - \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} (1 - \sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}})^{2} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \iint_{(S_{1})} \sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi,$$

$$(7) \iint_{(s)} [f(x,y,z) + x] dy \wedge dz + [2f(x,y,z) + y] dz \wedge dx + [f(x,y,z) + z] dx \cdot \wedge$$

dy, (S) 为 x-y+z=1 在第四卦限部分的上侧, f 为连续函数.

解
$$(S)$$
的法向量 $\{1,-1,1\}$,则单位法向量 $e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\{1,-1,1\}$.

原式 =
$$\iint_{(S)} A \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S)} A \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS$$

= $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{(S)} (x - y + z) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{(S)} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^0 \sqrt{3} dy = \frac{1}{2}.$

- 13. 求向量场 $\mathbf{r} = \{x, y, z \mid$ 穿过下列曲面的通量:
- (1) 圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 (0 \le z \le h)$ 的侧表面的外侧;
- (2) 上述圆柱体的全表面的外侧.

解 (1) 通量
$$\Phi = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$
,

(S)的法向量 $n = \{2x, 2y, 0\}$. 则单位法向量

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{n} = \left\{ \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}, 0 \right\},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{M}} \boldsymbol{\overline{m}} = \iint_{(S)} \boldsymbol{r} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = \iint_{(S)} (\boldsymbol{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_{n}) d\boldsymbol{S} = \iint_{(S)} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} + \frac{y^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \right) d\boldsymbol{S}$$

$$= \iint_{(S)} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\boldsymbol{S} = a \iint_{(S)} d\boldsymbol{S} = a \cdot 2\pi a h = 2\pi a^{2} h.$$

$$(2) \iint_{(S_{\pm})} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S_{\pm})} x dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy$$
$$= 0 + 0 + h \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy = \pi a^2 h.$$
$$\iint_{(S_{\pm})} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0.$$

故
$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 2 \pi a^2 h + \pi a^2 h = 3 \pi a^2 h.$$

14. 计算 $\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, 其中 $\mathbf{F} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, (S) 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 的外侧.

解 (S)的单位法向量
$$e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \{x, y, z\} = \frac{1}{a} \{x, y, z\}.$$

于是
$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{n} dS = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{(S)} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS$$

$$= a \iint_{(S)} dS = a \cdot 4 \pi a^2 = 4 \pi a^3.$$

- 15. 把第二型面积分 $\iint_{(S)} P(x,y,z) dy \wedge dz + Q(x,y,z) dz \wedge dx + R(x,y,z) dx \wedge dy$ 化为第一型面积分,其中
 - (1) (S) 是平面 $3x + 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z = 6$ 在第一卦限部分的上侧;
 - (2) (S) 是抛物面 $z = 8 (x^2 + y^2)$ 在 xOy 平面上方部分的下侧;

解 (1)(S)的法向量 $n = \{3, 2, 2\sqrt{3}\}$,单位法向量 $e_n = \frac{1}{5}\{3, 2, 2\sqrt{3}\}$.

则原式 =
$$\iint_{(S)} \{P, Q, R\} \cdot dS = \iint_{(S)} \{P, Q, R\} \cdot e_n dS$$

= $\frac{1}{5} \iint_{(S)} (3P + 2Q + 2\sqrt{3}R) dS$.

(2) (S)的法向量 $n = \{-2x, -2y, -1\}$,单位法向量

$$e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4(x^2+y^2)+1}} \{-2x, -2y, -1\}.$$
 于是

原积分 =
$$\iint_{(s)} \{P, Q, R\} \cdot e_n dS$$

= $\iint_{(s)} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2) + 1}} [2xP(x, y, z) + 2yQ(x, y, z) + R(x, y, z)] dS.$

(B)

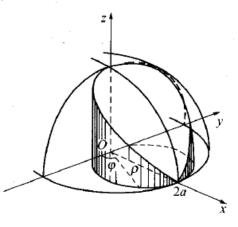
2. 计算线积分 $\oint_{(c)} y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$, (C) 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx(z \ge 0, R > 0)$ 的交线,其方向是面 对着正 x 轴看去是逆时针的.

解 令
$$x = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{R}{2}\sin t, (0 \le t)$$

 $\leq 2\pi$)代人球面及柱面方程可得:

 $z = R \sin \frac{t}{2}$,则曲线(C)的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2}\cos t, \quad y = \frac{R}{2}\sin t,$$



(第2題)

$$z = R\sin\frac{t}{2}. \ 0 \le t \le 2\pi,$$

于是
$$\oint_{(C)} y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{R^2}{4} \sin^2 t \cdot \frac{R}{2} (-\sin t) + R^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{2} \cos t + \frac{R^2}{4} (1 + \cos t)^2 \cdot R \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} \right] dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \pi R^3.$$

3. 在过点 O(0,0) 和点 $A(\pi,0)$ 的曲线段 $y = a \sin x (a > 0)$ 中,求一条曲线 (C),使沿该曲线 (C) 从点 O 到 A 的第二型线积分 $\int_{(C)} (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy$ 的值最小.

解
$$I(a) \stackrel{\triangle}{===} \int_{(c)}^{\pi} (1 + y^3) dx + (2x + y) dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} [1 + a^3 \sin^3 x + a(2x + a \sin x \cos x)] dx$$
$$= \pi + \frac{4}{3} a^3 - 4a. \quad (注意到 a > 0)$$

由于 $\frac{\mathrm{d}I(a)}{\mathrm{d}a}$ = 4(a+1)(a-1) = 0,则得唯一的驻点 a = 1.必有 $I_{\min}(a)$ = I(1) = $\pi - \frac{8}{3}$,所求曲线(C)为 $y = \sin x$.

4. 在变力 F = yzi + xzj + xyk 的作用下, 质点由原点沿直线运动到椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上第一卦限中的点 $M(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$, 问当 ξ, η, ζ 取何值时, 力 F 所做的功 W 最大? 并求出 W 的最大值.

解 设曲线(C)为线段 OM,则其参数方程为

$$x = t\xi, \quad y = t\eta, \quad z = t\zeta, \quad 0 \le t \le 1.$$
从而
$$W = \int_{(c)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{(c)} yz dx + xz dy + xy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\eta \zeta t^2 \cdot \xi + \xi \zeta t^2 \cdot \eta + \xi \eta t^2 \cdot \zeta) dt$$

$$= \xi \eta \zeta.$$

又 $M(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$ 在 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上, 则 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 1$. 依题需求目标函数 $W = \xi \eta \zeta$ 在约束条件 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 1$ 下的最大值. 令 $L = \xi \eta \zeta + \lambda \left(\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$,则令

$$\begin{cases} L_{\xi} = \eta \zeta + 2\lambda \frac{\xi}{a^2} = 0 \\ \\ L_{\eta} = \xi \zeta + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2} \eta = 0 \\ \\ L_{\xi} = \xi \eta + \frac{2\lambda}{c^2} \zeta = 0 \\ \\ L_{\lambda} = \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
解之得唯一的驻点 $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$.

必是最大值点. 即当 $\xi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\eta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\zeta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时, F 做的功最大, 且 $W_{\text{max}} = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}}$.

5. 计算下列面积分: $\iint_{(S)} \frac{x \, dy \wedge dz + z^2 \, dx \wedge dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 其中(S)是曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 及平面 z = R, z = -R(R > 0)所围立体的表面外侧.

$$\mathbf{FF} \qquad \iint_{(S)} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y \ \wedge \ \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \ \wedge \ \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\
= \iint_{(S_{\mathrm{BH}})} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y \ \wedge \ \mathrm{d}z}{R^2 + z^2} + \iint_{(S_{\mathrm{E}})} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d}y \ \wedge \ \mathrm{d}z}{R^2 + z^2} + \iint_{(S_{\mathrm{E}})} \frac{R^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \ \wedge \ \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} + \iint_{(S_{\mathrm{F}})} \frac{R^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \ \wedge \ \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} \\
= \iint_{\substack{|y| \leq R \\ |z| \leq R}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z - \iint_{\substack{|y| \leq R \\ |z| \leq R}} \frac{-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{R^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} - \\
= \iint_{-R} \frac{R^2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} \\
= 2 \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{R^2 + z^2} = 8 \left(\frac{1}{4} \pi R^2\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{4R} = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 R.$$

6. 计算 $\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$, 其中 $\mathbf{F} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, (S) 上半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的下侧.

解法 I (S)的法 向量 $n = \{-2x, -2y, -2z\}$. 单位法 向量 $e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\{-x, -y, -z\} = \frac{1}{R}|-x, -y, -z\}$,则

$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S)} (\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n) dS = \iint_{(S)} -\frac{1}{R} dS = -\frac{1}{R} \iint_{(S)} dS = -\frac{1}{R} (2\pi R^2) = -2\pi R.$$

解法 II
$$\iint_{(S)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S)} \frac{1}{R^2} (x \, dy \wedge dz + y \, dz \wedge dx + z \, dx \wedge dy)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left[\iint_{(S_R)} x \, dy \wedge dz + \iint_{(S_R)} x \, dy \wedge dz + \iint_{(S_R)} y \, dz \wedge dx + \iint_{(S_R)} y \, dz \wedge dx - \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \in R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{R^2} \left[-\iint_{y^2 + y^2 \in R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2 - z^2} \, dy \, dz + \iint_{y^2 + y^2 \in R^2} - \int_{x \ge 0} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2 - z^2} \, dy \, dz \right] + \frac{1}{R^2} \left[-\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \in R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - z^2} \, dx \, dz + \int_{x^2 + y^2 \in R^2} - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - z^2} \, dx \, dz \right]$$

$$= -\int_{x^2 + y^2 \in R^2} -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - z^2} \, dx \, dz \right] - \frac{1}{R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= -\frac{4}{R^2} \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho \, d\rho - \frac{1}{R^2} (2\pi) \left(\frac{1}{2} R^3 \right) = -2\pi R.$$

7. 设 P(x,y,z), Q(x,y,z), R(x,y,z) 是连续函数, M 是 $\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2}$ 在 (S)上的最大值,其中(S)是一光滑曲面,其面积记为 S. 证明

$$\left| \iint\limits_{(S)} P(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \wedge \, \mathrm{d}z + Q(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \wedge \, \mathrm{d}x + R(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \wedge \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \leq MS.$$

证明 令
$$A = \{P, Q, R\}$$
 ,则 $\|A\| = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + R^2}$.则
$$\left| \iint_{(S)} P \, \mathrm{d}y \wedge \, \mathrm{d}z + Q \, \mathrm{d}z \wedge \, \mathrm{d}x + R \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \, \mathrm{d}y \right|$$

$$= \left| \iint_{(S)} A \cdot e_n dS \right| \quad (e_n \) \text{ (e}_n \) \text$$

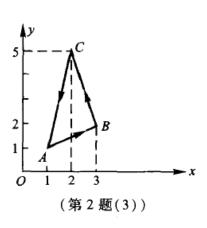
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(A)

2. 利用 Green 公式计算下列曲线积分:

(3)
$$\oint_{(+c)} (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2+y^2) dy$$
, (C):顶点为 $A(1,1)$, $B(3,2)$, $C(2,5)$ 的三角形边界;

解 直线 AB,BC,CA 的方程分别为: $AB:y=\frac{1}{2}(x+1),BC:y=-3x+11,CA:y=4x-3.$



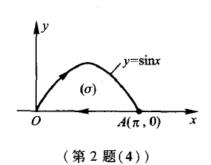
$$\oint_{(+c)} (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2+y^2) dy = \iint_{(\sigma)} \left[-2x - 2(x+y) \right] dx dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{4x+3} (-4x - 2y) dy + \int_2^3 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{-3x+11} (-4x - 2y) dy$$

$$= -\frac{140}{3}.$$

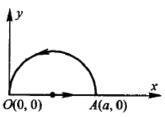
(4) $\int_{(C)} e^x [\cos y dx + (y - \sin y) dy], (C)$ 为曲线 $y = \sin x$ 从(0,0)到(π ,0)的一段.

解 原式 =
$$\int_{(c \cup \overline{AO})} + \int_{\overline{OA}}$$
=
$$- \iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial e^{x} (y - \sin y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial e^{x} \cos y}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{x} dx$$



$$= -\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} y e^x dy + e^{\pi} - 1$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} (e^{\pi} - 1).$$

(5) $\int_{(c)} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy$, (C) 为由点 A(a,0) 至点 O(0,0) 的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax(m 为常数, a > 0)$;



解 原式 =
$$\int_{(C \cup \overline{\partial A})} - \int_{\overline{\partial A}} (\hat{y} \cdot 2 \, \underline{b} \cdot \underline{b}$$

(6) $\int_{(c)} (x^2 + y) dx + (x - y^2) dy$, (C) 为曲线 $y^3 = x^2$ 由点 A(0,0) 至 B(1,1) 的一段.

解 原式 =
$$\int_{(C \cup \overline{BA})} - \int_{\overline{BA}}$$

$$= \iint_{(\sigma)} \left[\frac{\partial (x - y^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (y + x^2)}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma -$$

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

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{1} 2x dx = 1.$$
(第2题(6))

3. 利用线积分计算星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 所围图形面积.

解 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 的参数方程 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$. 而所求面积为

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{(+c)} x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(a \cos^3 t \cdot 3 a \sin^2 t \cos t + a \sin^3 t \cdot 3 a \cos^2 t \sin t \right) dt$$

$$=\frac{3a^2}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\sin^2t\cos^2tdt = \frac{3a^2}{8}\int_0^{2\pi}\sin^22tdt = \frac{3}{8}\pi a^2.$$

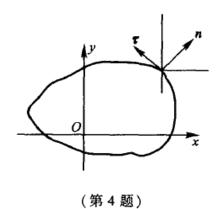
4. 求线积分 $\oint_{(c)} [x\cos(x,n) + y\sin(x,n)] ds$ 的值,其中(x,n) 为简单闭曲线 (C) 的外法向量 n 与 x 轴正向的夹角.

解 如图所示, 7 为曲线的切向量. 则

$$\cos(\tau, y) = \cos(n, x),$$

$$\cos(\tau, x) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + (n, x)\right) = -\sin(n, x).$$
于是
$$\oint_{(c)} \left[x\cos(x, n) + y\sin(x, n)\right] ds$$

$$= \oint_{(c)} \left[x\cos(\tau, y) - y\cos(\tau, x)\right] ds$$



$$= \oint_{(c)} x dy - y dx = 2\sigma, \mathbf{x} \sigma \ \mathbf{h} \mathbf{h}(C) \ \mathbf{h} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}$$

7. 验证下列各方程是全微分方程,并求其通解.

(3)
$$(2x\sin y + 3x^2y) dx + (x^3 + x^2\cos y + y^2) dy = 0$$
;

$$P(x,y) = 2x\sin y + 3x^2y, Q(x,y) = x^3 + x^2\cos y + y^2.$$

由于 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x\cos y + 3x^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,原方程为全微分方程.下面利用凑全微分法求其通解.

$$du = (2x\sin y + 3x^2y) dx + (x^3 + x^2\cos y + y^2) dy$$

$$= (2x\sin y dx + x^2\cos y dy) + (3x^2y dx + x^3 dy) + y^2 dy$$

$$= d(x^2\sin y) + dx^3y + d\frac{1}{3}y^3 = d(x^2\sin y + x^3y + \frac{1}{3}y^3),$$

于是通解 $u(x,y) = x^2 \sin y + x^3 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 = C$.

$$(4) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{-2x\sin y}{(x^2 + 1)\cos y}.$$

解 令 $P = 2x\sin y$, $Q = (x^2 + 1)\cos y$. 则原方程可转化为 Pdx + Qdy = 0. 又 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x\cos y$. 故此方程是全微分方程. 又 $Pdx + Qdy = d(x^2 + 1)\sin y$, 故 $(x^2 + 1)\sin y = C$ 为其通解.

8. 计算下列线积分:

(1)
$$\int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} (x-y) (dx-dy)$$
;

解 由于 $\frac{\partial(x-y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[-(x-y)] = -1$,故此线积分与路径无关.故

原积分 =
$$\int_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} (x-y) d(x-y) = \frac{1}{2} (x-y)^2 \Big|_{(1,-1)}^{(1,1)} = -2$$

(3)
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \frac{2x(1-e^y)}{(1+x^2)^2} dx + \frac{e^y}{1+x^2} dy.$$

解 原积分 =
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \left[\frac{e^y \left[-2x dx + (1+x^2) dy \right]}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{2x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} d\left(\frac{e^y}{1+x^2} + \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \right) = \frac{e^y - 1}{1+x^2} \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{2} (e-1).$$

10. 应用 stokes 公式计算线积分 $\oint_{(c)} y dx + z dy + x dz$, (C) 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, x + y + z = 0, 其方向与平面 x + y + z = 0 的法向量 $\{1, 1, 1\}$ 符合右手螺旋法则. 解 设(S) 为 x + y + z = 0 位于 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 内法向量为 $\{1, 1, 1\}$ 的部分.

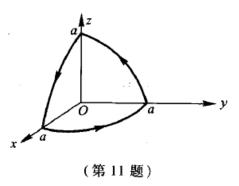
$$e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \{1, 1, 1\}$$
. 由 stokes 公式

$$\oint_{C} y dx + z dy + x dz = \oint_{(S)} \mathbf{rot} \{ y, z, x \} \cdot dS = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{rot} \{ y, z, x \} \cdot e_{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{(S)} \{ -1, -1, -1 \} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} dS = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{(S)} dS = -\sqrt{3} \pi a^{2}.$$

11. 应用 Stokes 公式计算线积分 $\oint_{(c)} (z-y) dx + (x-z) dy + (y-x) dz, (C)$ 是从(a,0,0) 经(0,a,0) 回到(a,0,0) 的三角形.

解 令(S):x + y + z = a 上位于第一卦限 部分的上侧,则其单位法向量 $e_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$



1]. 又令 $A = \{z - y, x - z, y - x\}$,则 rot $A = \{2, 2, 2\}$. 于是

$$\oint_{(c)} (z - y) dx + (x - z) dy + (y - x) dz$$

$$= \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{rot} \ \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n \, dS = \iint_{(S)} 2 \sqrt{3} \, dS = 2 \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2a^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{2a^2} \right) = 3a^2.$$

12. 求向量场 A = (-y,x,c)(c) 为常数)沿下列曲线正方向的环量:

(1) 圆周:
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$
, $z = 0$;

解 环量 =
$$\oint_{(C)} -y dx + x dy + c dz((C) : x = r \cos t, y = r \sin t)$$

= $\int_{0}^{2\pi} [-(r \sin t) r(-\sin t) + (r \cos t) (r \cos t)] dt = 2 \pi r^{2}$.

(2) 圆周: $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = R^2$, z = 0.

解 圆周的参数方程 $x=2+R\cos t, y=R\sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$.

环量 =
$$\oint_{(c)} - y dx + x dy + c dz$$

= $\int_0^{2\pi} [R^2 \sin^2 t + (2 + R\cos t)R\cos t] dt = 2\pi R^2$.

15. 已知 $A = 3yi + 2z^2j + xyk$, $B = x^2i - 4k$, 求 $rot(A \times B)$.

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3y & 2z^2 & xy \\ x^2 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -8z^2\mathbf{i} + (x^3y + 12y)\mathbf{j} - 2x^2z^2\mathbf{k}.$$

$$\mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -8z^2 & x^3y + 12y & -2x^2z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (4xz^2 - 16z)\mathbf{j} + 3x^2y\mathbf{k}.$$

16. 利用 Gauss 公式计算下列曲面积分:

(2) $\iint_{(S)} x^3 dy \wedge dz + y^3 dz \wedge dx + z^3 dx \wedge dy, (S) 为球面 x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 的外

解 原式 =
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) \, dV$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^R 3r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{12}{5} \pi R^5.$$

(3) $\oint_{(S)} (x^2 - 2xy) dy \wedge dz + (y^2 - 2yz) dz \wedge dx + (1 - 2xz) dx \wedge dy, (S) 为 球心在坐标原点,半径为 <math>a$ 的上半球面的上侧;

解 设 $(S_1): x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, z = 0$ 的下侧, $(V): x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2, z \ge 0$.

则

侧;

$$= \iiint_{(V)} [(2x - 2y) + (2y - 2z) + (-2x)] dV + \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^a -2r \cos\theta \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr + \pi a^2$$

$$= \pi a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}a^2\right).$$

(4) $\oint_{(s)} (x^2 \cos \alpha + y^2 \cos \beta + z^2 \cos \gamma) dS$, (S) 为锥体 $x^2 + y^2 \le z^2$, $0 \le z \le h$ 的表面, $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$ 为此曲面的外法线方向余弦;

解 原积分 =
$$\int_{(S_{A/R})}^{x^2} x^2 dy \wedge dz + y^2 dz \wedge dx + z^2 dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \frac{Gauss 公式}{\int_{(V)}^{2}} \iint_{(V)} 2(x + y + z) dV \quad ((V))$$
 为圆锥 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$,
$$0 \le z \le h$$
)
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{h} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{h} 2(\rho \cos \varphi + \rho \sin \varphi + z) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi h^4.$$

(5) $\iint_{(S)} x dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx + (x + y + z + 1) dx \wedge dy$, (S) 为半椭球面 $z = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$ 的上侧;

解 设 $(S_1): \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1, z = 0$ 的下侧,(V)为上半椭球.

 $(\sigma): \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1, z = 0.$ 由于 (σ) 关于 y, x 轴对称,而函数 x, y 分别关于 x, y 为奇函数. 则 $\int x d\sigma = \int y d\sigma = 0$,从而

$$\iint_{(S_1)} x \, \mathrm{d}y \wedge \, \mathrm{d}z + y \, \mathrm{d}z \wedge \, \mathrm{d}x + (x + y + z + 1) \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \iint_{(S_1)} (x + y + z + 1) \, \mathrm{d}x \wedge \, \mathrm{d}y = -\iint_{(\sigma)} (x + y + 1) \, \mathrm{d}\sigma$$

$$= -\iint_{(S_1)} \mathrm{d}\sigma = -\pi ab.$$

$$\iint_{(S)} x \, dy \wedge dz + y \, dz \wedge dx + (x + y + z + 1) \, dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \iint_{(S \cup S_1)} - \iint_{(S_1)} dV + \pi ab = \pi ab(2c + 1).$$

(6) $\iint 4xz dy \wedge dz - 2yz dz \wedge dx + (1-z^2) dx \wedge dy$, 其中(S)是 yOz 平面上

的曲线 $z = e^{y}(0 \le y \le a)$ 绕 z 轴旋转成的曲面的下侧.

解 设 $(S_1)x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$ 与 $z = e^a$ 交面的上侧.(V)由(S)及 (S_1) 围成的立体. (σ) 为 xOy 平面上的圆 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$. 于是

原积分 =
$$\iint_{(S \cup S_1)} - \iint_{(S_1)} ($$
第 16 题(6))
$$= \iint_{(V)} (4z - 2z - 2z) \, dV - \iint_{(S_1)} (1 - e^{2a}) \, dx \wedge dy$$

$$= 0 - \iint_{(S_1)} (1 - e^{2a}) \, dx dy = (e^{2a} - 1) \pi a^2.$$

17. 设(S)为上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2(z \ge 0)$,其法向量 n = 0 轴的夹角为锐角,求向量场 r = xi + yj + zk 向 n 所指的一侧穿过(S)的通量.

解
$$\Phi = \iint_{(S)} x \, dy \wedge dz + y \, dz \wedge dx + z \, dx \wedge dy$$

$$= \iint_{(S \cup S_1)} - \iint_{(S_1)} ((S_1)) \, dx + y^2 \leq a^2, z = 0 \, \mathbb{F}(0)$$

$$= \iint_{(V)} 3 \, dV - \iint_{(S_1)} 0 \, dx \wedge dy = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 = 2 \pi a^3.$$

20. 求下列全微分的原函数:

(1)
$$du = (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz$$
;

解 设
$$A = (x,0,0), B(x,y,0), C(x,y,z)$$
. 利用线积分可知

又

$$u = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} + \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + C$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} x^2 dx + \int_{0}^{y} y^2 dy + \int_{0}^{z} (z^2 - 2xy) dz + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C.$$

(2) $du = (3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx + (6x^2y + 4y^3) dy$.

利用偏积分求原函数 u(x,y).

$$u(x,y) = \int (3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \varphi(y),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 6x^2y + \varphi'(y) = Q(x,y) = 6x^2y + 4y^3,$$

则 $\varphi'(y) = 4y^3$, 于是 $\varphi(y) = y^4 + C$.

故
$$u(x,y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + y^4 + C$$
.

21. 试证 Pdx + Qdy 在区域(σ)上的任意两个原函数仅差一个常数.

证明 设 $u_1(x,y)$ 与 $u_2(x,y)$ 均为 Pdx + Qdy 在区域 (σ) 上的两个原函数,则 $du_1 = du_2 = Pdx + Qdy$. 从而 $d(u_1 - u_2) = 0$. 于是 $u_1 - u_2 = C$. 即 $u_1(x,y) = u_2(x,y) + C$.

22. 设(G)是一维单连通域, $A(P,Q,R) \in C^{(1)}((G))$,试证明在(G)内恒有 $\nabla \times A = 0$ 等价于 $\oint_{(C)} A \cdot dS = 0$,其中(G)为(G)中任一分段光滑闭曲线.

证明 先证
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0 \Longrightarrow \oint_{(c)} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0.$$

由于(G)是一维单连通域,则必存在曲面 $(S) \subset (G)$,且(S)的法向量与(C)成右手螺旋,则由 stokes 公式,

$$\oint_{(C)} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{(S)} \mathbf{\nabla} \times \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0.$$

如果 $\oint_{(c)} A \cdot dS = 0$,则环量密度 $\frac{d\Gamma}{dS} = 0$. 即 rot $A \cdot e_n dS = 0$. 由于 (C) 的任意性 知rot A = 0,即 $\nabla \times A = 0$.

(B)

1. 把 Green 公式写成以下两种形式:

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \oint_{(+c)} X dy - Y dx;$$

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \oint_{(+c)} \left[X \cos(x, n) + Y \sin(x, n) \right] ds, 其中(x, n) 为正 x 轴$$
到(C)的外法线向量 n 的转角.

解由Green 公式
$$\oint_{(+c)} X dy - Y dx = \iint_{(\sigma)} \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-Y) \right] d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma.$$
 又由本习题(A)第 4 题及前式知: $\oint_{(+c)} \left[X \cos(x, n) + Y \sin(x, n) \right] ds = \oint_{(c)} X dy - Y dx = \iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma.$

2. 设 u(x,y), v(x,y) 是具有二阶连续偏导数的函数,并设 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$, 证明:

(1)
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \Delta u d\sigma = \oint_{(c)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds;$$

 $(2) \iint_{(\sigma)} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) d\sigma = -\oint_{(c)} \left(v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}\right) ds, 其中(\sigma) 为闭曲线(C) 所 \\$ 围的平面域, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 分别表示 u 与 v 沿着(C)的外法线方向的导数.

证明 设 n 的两个方向余弦分别为 cos α, cos β. 即 $n_0 = \{\cos \alpha, \cos \beta\}$. 则 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ $= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta, \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \beta, \cos \beta = \sin \alpha.$

(1) 由上题中 Green 公式的第二种形式有

$$\oint_{(c)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = \oint_{(c)} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta \right) ds = \oint_{(c)} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \alpha \right) ds$$
$$= \iint_{(\sigma)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma)} \Delta u d\sigma.$$

$$(2) \oint_{(c)} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) ds = \oint_{(c)} \left[\left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \sin \alpha \right] ds$$

$$= \iint_{(\sigma)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right] d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{(\sigma)} \left(v \Delta u - u \Delta v \right) d\sigma = -\iint_{(\sigma)} \left(u \Delta v - v \Delta u \right) d\sigma.$$

3. 计算 $\int_{(L)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2}$. 其中(L)是由点 A(-1,0) 经 B(1,0) 到点 C(-1,2)

的路径,AB为下半圆周,BC 段是直线.

$$\Re P(x,y) = -\frac{y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q(x,y) = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
. 从而 $\int_{(L)} = \oint_{(L \cup \overline{CA})} + \int_{(A\overline{C})} \cdot \ \nabla(L \cup \overline{CA})$ 围成的区域(σ)内

包含原点(0,0). 而 P,Q 在(0,0) 处偏导数不连续. 令曲线 (L_1) 为 $x = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cos \theta$, $y = \varepsilon \sin \theta$, 且 ε 足够小. 使 $(L_1) \subset (\sigma)$. 且 $(L \cup \overline{CA}) \cap (L_1) = \phi$. 则

$$\oint_{(L \cup \overline{CA})} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} d\theta = \pi,$$

$$\int_{(AC)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^2 \frac{-1}{4 + y^2} dy = -\frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{y}{2} \Big|_0^2 = -\frac{\pi}{8},$$

$$\oint_{(L)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{7}{8} \pi.$$

4. 计算曲线积分

$$I = \int_{\widehat{AMB}} [\varphi(y)\cos x - \pi y] dx + [\varphi'(y)\sin x - \pi] dy,$$

其中 \overline{AMB} 为连结 $A(\pi,2)$ 及 $B(3\pi,4)$ 两点的光滑曲线,并设 \overline{AMB} 恒在弦 \overline{AB} 的下方且与 \overline{AB} 围成弓形域的面积为 2.

解 (σ) 为 \widehat{AMB} 与 \widehat{AB} 围成的平面区域,依题意 (σ) 的面积 $\sigma=2$. 由于 \widehat{AMB} 始终在 \widehat{AB} 的下方,故 (σ) 的边界 $(\widehat{AMB} \cup BA)$ 为正向.

$$I = \oint_{(\widehat{AMB} \cup \widehat{BA})} + \int_{\widehat{AB}}$$

$$= \iint_{(\widehat{\sigma})} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\varphi'(y) \sin x - \pi] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [\varphi(y) \cos x - \pi y] \right\} d\sigma + \pi \int_{2}^{4} \varphi(y) \cos \pi (y - 1) dy - \pi \int_{2}^{4} \varphi(y) \sin y dy - \pi \int_{2}^{4} \varphi(y) \cos x - \pi (y - 1) dy - \pi \int_{2}^{4} \varphi(y) \sin y dy - \pi (y) \sin y dy - \pi (y) \cos y dy - \pi (y) - \pi (y) \cos y dy - \pi ($$

$$\pi \int_{2}^{4} (\pi y + 1) \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{2}^{4} \varphi'(y) \sin \pi (y - 1) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \pi \iint_{(\sigma)} \mathrm{d}\sigma + \pi \int_{2}^{4} \varphi(y) \cos \pi (y - 1) \, \mathrm{d}y - \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi y^{2} + y\right) \Big|_{2}^{4} + \varphi(y) \sin \pi (y - 1) \Big|_{2}^{4} - \int_{2}^{4} \pi \varphi(y) \cos \pi (y - 1) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 2 \pi - (6 \pi + 2) \pi = -6 \pi^{2}.$$

5. 设函数 f(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内具有连续一阶导数,(L)是上半平面(y>0)内的有向分段光滑曲线,其起点为(a,b),终点为(c,d). 记

$$I = \int_{(L)} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy,$$

- (1) 证明曲线积分 I 的值与路径(L)无关;
- (2) 当 ab = cd 时,求 I 的值.

解 由于 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{x}{y^2} \left[y^2 f(xy) - 1 \right] \right\} = f(xy) + xyf'(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{1}{y} \left(1 + y^2 f(xy) \right) \right]$,所以

$$I = \int_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_a^c \frac{1}{b} [1 + b^2 f(bx)] dx + \int_b^d [cf(cy) - \frac{c}{y^2}] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} (c - a) + \int_a^c f(bx) b dx + \int_b^d cf(cy) dy + \frac{c}{y} \Big|_b^d$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + \int_{ab}^{cb} f(u) du + \int_{bc}^{dc} f(u) du$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + \int_{ab}^{dc} f(u) du.$$

(2) 当 ab = dc 时, $I = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$.

6. 计算 $\iint_{(S)} x^3 dy \wedge dz + \left[\frac{1}{z}f\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + y^3\right] dz \wedge dx + \left[\frac{1}{y}f\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) + z^3\right] dx \wedge dy$.

其中 f(u) 具有连续的导数,(S)为锥面 $x = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ 与两球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 所围立体的表面外侧.

解 由 Gauss 公式,

原积分 =
$$\iint_{(V)} \left\{ 3x^2 + \left[3y^2 + \frac{1}{z^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) \right] + \left[3z^2 - \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) \right] \right\} dV$$

$$= 3 \iint_{(V)} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) dV$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr$$

$$= 6 \pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_1^2 r^4 dr \right) = \frac{93 \pi (2 - \sqrt{2})}{5}.$$

7. 计算 $\int_{(L)} (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$, 其中(L) 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4x$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 的交线,从 Oz 轴正方向看进去为逆时针($z \ge 0$).

解 球面上点(x,y,z)处单位法向量为 $e_n = \left\{\frac{x-2}{2}, \frac{y}{2}, \frac{z}{2}\right\}$. 又(L)与 e_n 成 右手螺旋,于是,由 stokes 公式,有

$$\oint_{(L)} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx + (z^{2} + x^{2}) dy + (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz$$

$$= 2 \iint_{(S)} (y - z) dy \wedge dz + (z - x) dz \wedge dx + (x - y) dx \wedge dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{(S)} \left[(y - z) \cdot \frac{x - 2}{2} + (z - x) \cdot \frac{y}{2} + (x - y) \cdot \frac{z}{2} \right] dS = 2 \iint_{(S)} (z - y) dS,$$

其中(S)上半球面位于圆柱面内部部分,且(S)关于 zOz 平面(y=0)对称. 故 $\iint y \mathrm{d}S = 0,$

$$\iint_{(S)} z dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 2x} \sqrt{4x - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{(2 - x)^2 + y^2}{4x - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 2x} 2 dx dy = 2 \pi.$$

故所求线积分 =4π.

8. 设函数 $F = f\left(xy, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$ 具有连续的二阶偏导数,求 div(grad F).

M grad
$$F = \left\{ yf_1 + \frac{1}{z}f_2, xf_1 + \frac{1}{z}f_3, -\frac{x}{z^2}f_2 - \frac{y}{z^2}f_3 \right\}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} F) = y \left(y f_{11} + \frac{1}{z} f_{12} \right) + \frac{1}{z} \left(f_{21} \cdot y + \frac{1}{z} f_{22} \right) + x \left(x f_{11} + \frac{1}{z} f_{13} \right) +$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \left(f_{31} \cdot x + f_{33} \cdot \frac{1}{z} \right) + \frac{2x}{z^3} f_2 + \frac{2y}{z^3} f_3 - \frac{x}{z^2} \left[f_{22} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{z^2} \right) - \frac{y}{z^2} f_{23} \right] - \frac{y}{z^2} \left[f_{32} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{z^2} \right) + f_{33} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{z^3} \left(x f_2 + y f_3 \right) + \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) f_{11} + \frac{2y}{z} f_{12} + \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \right) f_{22} +$$

$$\frac{2x}{z} f_{13} + \frac{2xy}{z^4} f_{23} + \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{z^2} \right) f_{33}.$$

9. 求 div(grad f(r)),其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,当 f(r)等于什么时,div(grad f(r)) = 0?

解 由于 grad $r = \frac{1}{r} \{x, y, z\} = \frac{r}{r} (r = \{x, y, z\})$,于是 grad f(r) = f'(r) grad $r = f'(r) \cdot \frac{r}{r}$. 从而 div(grad f(r)) = $f''(r) \left(\frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{z^2}{r^2}\right) + f'(r) \left(\frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3} + \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}\right)$ = $f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r)$.

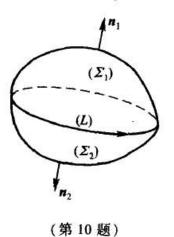
 $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} f(r)) = 0$,即 $f''(r) + \frac{2}{r}f'(r) = 0$. 两边对 r 积分可得

$$\int \frac{df'(r)}{f'(r)} = \int -\frac{2}{r} dr, \quad pf'(r) = \frac{C}{r^2}, \quad (C)$$
 为任意常数)故 $f(r) = \frac{C}{r} + C_2$

10. 设向量场 F 在空间区域 $(G) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ 内有连续的一阶偏导数,证明对 (G) 内任何按块光滑的封闭曲面 (Σ) 有

$$\iint\limits_{(\Sigma)} \mathbf{rot} \; \boldsymbol{F} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathrm{d} S \; = \; 0.$$

证明 设 $F = \{P, Q, R\}$, 有向闭曲线(L)将(Σ)分成两片: (Σ_1)与(Σ_2), 不妨设(Σ_1)的法向量 n_1 与(L)成右手螺旋,则(Σ_2)的法向量 n_2 与(-L)成右手螺旋,由 Stokes 公式,

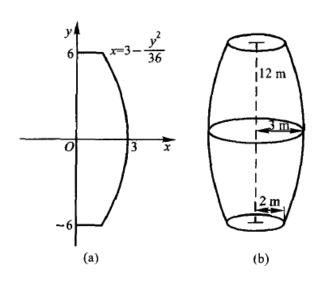


$$\iint_{(\Sigma)} \mathbf{rot} \; \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, \mathrm{d}S \; = \; \iint_{(\Sigma_1)} \mathbf{rot} \; \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 \, \mathrm{d}S \; + \; \iint_{(\Sigma_2)} \mathbf{rot} \; \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 \, \mathrm{d}S$$

$$= \oint_{(L)} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} + \oint_{(-L)} \boldsymbol{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0.$$

综合练习题

- 1. 一个对称的地下油库,它的内部设计是: 横截面为圆,在中心位置上的半径是 3 m,到底部和顶部的半径减小到 2 m;底部和顶部相隔 12 m (图(b)); 纵截面的两侧是抛物线 $x=3-\frac{y^2}{36}(-6 \le y \le 6)(图(a))$.
 - (1) 求油库的容积;
- (2) 为了设计油库的油量标尺,试求出油库中油量分别为 10 m³,20 m³,30 m³,…时油的深度.



(第1题)

解 (1)油库侧面的方程为: $\sqrt{x^2+z^2}=3-\frac{y^2}{36}$. 设(V_1)为油库位于 zOx 平面之上部分. (σ_z) 为水平截面 $x^2+z^2 \le \left(3-\frac{y^2}{36}\right)^2$. 于是油库的容积

$$V = 2 \iiint_{(Y_1)} = 2 \int_0^6 dy \iint_{(g_2)} dx dz = 2 \int_0^6 \pi \left(3 - \frac{y^2}{36}\right)^2 dy = \frac{432}{5} \pi (m^3).$$

(2) 设油量为 V_h 时,油面的高度为 h. 则($h \ge -6$)

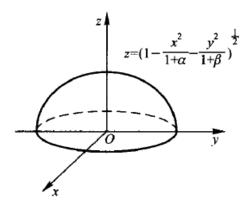
$$V_h = \int_{-6}^h dy \iint_{(\sigma_y)} = \pi \int_{-6}^h \left(3 - \frac{y^2}{36}\right)^2 dy,$$

$$V_h = \left[\frac{h^5}{6.480} - \frac{h^3}{18} + 9h + \frac{216}{5}\right] \pi (\text{ m}^3).$$

故当 $V_{h_1}=10 (\,\mathrm{m}^3)$;则 $h_1\approx -5.29 (\,\mathrm{m})$;若 $V_{h_2}=20 \,\mathrm{m}^3$,则 $h_2\approx -4.69 (\,\mathrm{m})$;若 $V_{h_3}=30 (\,\mathrm{m}^3)$,则 $h_3\approx -4.16 (\,\mathrm{m})$.

2. 某工厂按原设计要对一半球体的工件的半球面部分镀上一层稀有金属,其半球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1(z \ge 0)$,该厂按原设计的半球面面积 2π 备好电镀材料. 当工件加工好后,对工件进行了测量,发现半球面方程为

$$\frac{x^2}{1+\alpha} + \frac{y^2}{1+\beta} + z^2 = 1(z \ge 0),$$



(第2题)

其中 $|\alpha|$, $|\beta|$ 是很小正数,在测量了 α 和 β 后,工人师傅希望知道,按原准备好的材料电镀后,镀层厚度在什么情况下比原设计的薄?在什么情况下比原设计的厚?

解 设曲面
$$z = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{1+\alpha} - \frac{y^2}{1+\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
的面积为 $S(\alpha,\beta)$,则
$$S(\alpha,\beta) = \iint_{(S)} dS = \iint_{(\sigma_{xy})} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{\frac{x^2}{1+\beta} \le 1} \left[\frac{1 - \frac{\alpha x^2}{(1+\alpha)^2} - \frac{\beta y^2}{(1+\beta)^2}}{1 - \frac{x^2}{1+\beta} - \frac{y^2}{(1+\beta)^2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dx dy.$$

令 $x = \sqrt{1 + \alpha \rho \cos \varphi}$, $y = \rho \sin \varphi$ (因为 α, β 充分小, 所以 $1 + \alpha, 1 + \beta > 0$), 则

$$S(\alpha,0) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1 - \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha} \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{1 - \rho^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \alpha} \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \sqrt{1 + \alpha - \alpha} \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi d\rho$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \alpha} \Big|_{(0,0)} = S'_{\alpha}(0,0) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} \cdot \frac{1 - \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi}{2 \sqrt{1 + \alpha - \alpha} \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi} d\rho \Big|_{\alpha = 0}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{\rho (1 - \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi)}{2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}} d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

同理可得 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta}\Big|_{(0,0)} = S'_{\beta}(0,0) = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$

由 Taylor 公式,当 $|\alpha|$, $|\beta|$ 充分小时(注意到 $S(0,0)=2\pi$),

$$S(\alpha,\beta) = S(0,0) + S'_{\alpha}(0,0)\alpha + S'_{\beta}(0,0)\beta + 0(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2})$$
$$= 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}(\alpha + \beta) + 0(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}).$$

故当 $\alpha + \beta > 0$ 时, $S(\alpha, \beta) > S(0, 0) = 2\pi($ 半球面的面积).

又由于工厂是按半球面面积 2π 准备的原材料,因此此时镀层变薄;当 $\alpha+\beta<0$ 时, $S(\alpha,\beta)< S(0,0)=2\pi$ 镀层变厚.