笔记前言:

本笔记的内容是去掉步骤的概述后,视频的所有内容。 本猴觉得,自己的步骤概述写的太啰嗦,大家自己做笔记时, 应该每个人都有自己的最舒服最简练的写法,所以没给大家写。 再是本猴觉得,不给大家写这个概述的话,大家会记忆的更深, 掌握的更好!

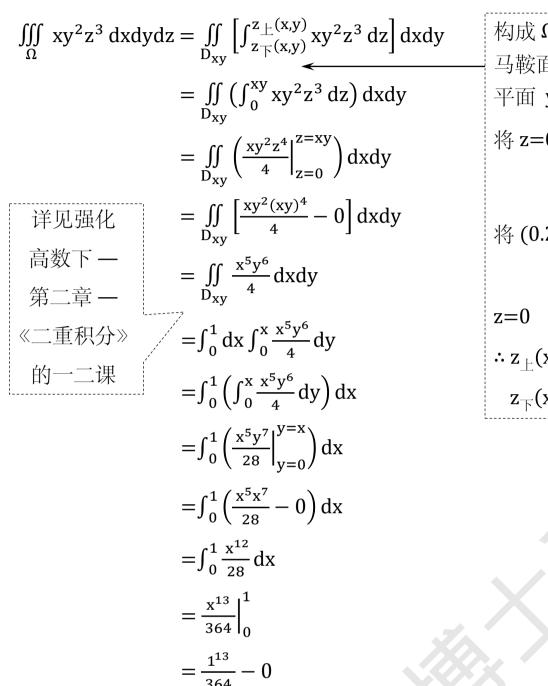
所以老铁!一定要过呀!不要辜负本猴的心意! ~~~

【祝逢考必过,心想事成~~~~】

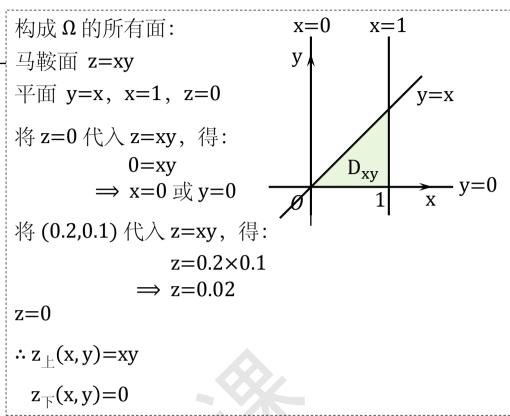
【一定能过!!!!!】

在直角/柱面坐标系下计算三重积分

例1. 设 Ω 是由马鞍面 z=xy 与平面 y=x、x=1、z=0 所围成的空间区域,则 $\iint_{\Omega} xy^2z^3 \, dxdydz = ______.$



 $=\frac{1}{364}$



例2. 设 Ω 是由半球面 $z=\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 与抛物面 $x^2+y^2=3z$ 所围成的空间区域,计算 $\iint_{\Omega}z\,dxdydz$

在球面坐标系下计算三重积分

例1. 设
$$\Omega = \{(x,y,z) | \underline{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \le 1\}$$
,
求 $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta)^2 + (r \sin \varphi \sin \theta)^2 + (r \cos \varphi)^2}$
 $= r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \varphi$
 $= r^2 \sin^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + r^2 \cos^2 \varphi$
 $= r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot 1 + r^2 \cos^2 \varphi$
 $= r^2 (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi)$ $\theta_1 = 0$ 、 $\theta_2 = 2\pi$ $\varphi_1 = 0$ 、 $\varphi_2 = \pi$
 $= r^2 \cdot 1$
 $= \frac{r^2}{2}$

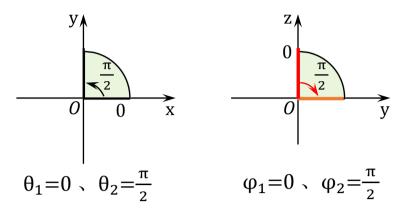
$$\begin{split} \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right) dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \, dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^4 \, dr \\ &= \theta \big|_0^{2\pi} \cdot (-\cos \phi) \big|_0^{\pi} \cdot \frac{r^5}{5} \big|_0^1 \\ &= (2\pi - 0) \cdot \left[-\cos \pi - (-\cos 0) \right] \cdot \left(\frac{1^5}{5} - \frac{0^5}{5} \right) \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \left[1 - (-1) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ &= 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{5} \end{split}$$

例2. 设
$$\Omega$$
 是 $\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2 + \mathbf{z}^2 \le 1$ 在第一卦限的部分,

计算
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{xyz}{\sqrt{}} dxdydz$$
 $\longrightarrow 0^2 \le x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1^2 \implies R_1 = 0$ 、 $R_2 = 1$

 $rsin\phi cos\theta \cdot rsin\phi sin\theta \cdot rcos\phi$

$$= r^3 \cdot sin^2 \phi \cdot cos \phi \cdot sin \theta \cdot cos \theta$$



$$\begin{split} \iiint\limits_{\Omega} & xyz \, dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^3 \sin^2\phi \cos\phi \sin\theta \cos\theta r^2 \, dr \\ & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \, d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\phi \sin^2\phi \cos\phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^3 \cdot r^2 \, dr \\ & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos\theta \sin\theta \, d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3\phi \cos\phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 r^5 \, dr \\ & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 2\theta \, d\theta \cdot \frac{\sin^4\phi}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{r^6}{6} \Big|_0^1 \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{4}}{4} - \frac{(\sin 0)^{4}}{4} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{1^{6}}{6} - \frac{0^{6}}{6} \right)$$

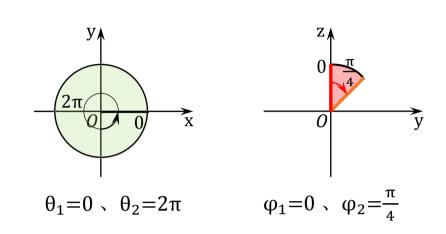
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[-\frac{\cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2} + \frac{\cos(2 \cdot 0)}{2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$=\frac{1}{48}$$

例3. 设 Ω 是锥面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 与半球面 $z=\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$ 所围成的区域,计算 $\iint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz$ $z^2=2-x^2-y^2 \implies x^2+y^2+z^2=2$ $\vdots \ 0^2 \le x^2+y^2+z^2=(\sqrt{2})^2 \implies R_1=0 \ , \ R_2=\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{split} \iint\limits_{\Omega} z \, dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \, dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \cdot r^2 \, dr \\ &= \theta \big|_0^{2\pi} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \, d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 \, dr \\ &= (2\pi - 0) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2\varphi \, d\varphi \cdot \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos 2\varphi}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) \cdot \left[\frac{(\sqrt{2})^4}{4} - \frac{0^4}{4} \right] \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} + \frac{\cos 0}{2} \right) \cdot 1 \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$



将 所有被积函数中跟 θ 有关的式子放在 $d\theta$ 前面,跟 φ 有关的式子放在 $d\varphi$ 前面,

跟 r 有关的式子放在 dr 前面

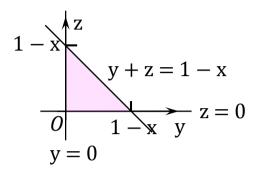
通过先二后一法计算三重积分

例1. 设 Ω 是由平面x+y+z=1与三个坐标平面 所围成的空间区域,求 $\iint_{\Omega} x \, dx \, dy \, dz$

a、构成 Ω 的所有方程: 平面 $x+y+z=1 \Rightarrow y+z=1-x$ 三个坐标平面 即 x=0、y=0、z=0

$$b, y = 0, z = 0$$

C,



- d、 Ω 在 yOz 面的投影面积 = $\frac{(1-x)^2}{2} = \frac{(1-x)\cdot(1-x)}{2} = \frac{(1-x)^2}{2}$
- a、构成Ω的所有方程:

平面 x + y + z = 1

三个坐标平面 即 x = 0、y = 0、z = 0

b.
$$x + 0 + 0 = 1 \implies x = 1$$

 $x = 0$

c、没有方程

$$d$$
, $x_{\pm} = 1$, $x_{\pm} = 0$

$$\iint_{\Omega} x \, dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot \frac{(1-x)^{2}}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{3} - 2x^{2} + x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{\frac{x^{4}}{4} - \frac{2x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1^{4}}{4} - \frac{2x^{3}}{3} + \frac{1^{2}}{2}}{2} - \frac{\frac{0^{4}}{4} - \frac{2x^{0}}{3} + \frac{0^{2}}{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}$$

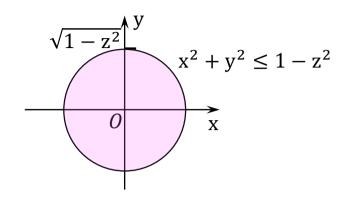
例2. 设
$$\Omega = \{(x,y,z)|x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$
, 求 $\iint_{\Omega} z^2 dxdydz$

a、构成 Ω 的所有方程:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$$

b,
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \implies x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - z^2$$

C.



d、
$$\Omega$$
 在 xOy 面的投影面积 = $\pi \cdot \left(\sqrt{1-z^2}\right)^2 = (1-z^2)\pi$

a、构成 Ω 的所有方程:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$$

b、没有方程

c.
$$0 + 0 + z^2 \le 1 \implies z^2 \le 1 \implies -1 \le z \le 1$$

$$d, z_{\uparrow} = 1, z_{\downarrow \downarrow} = -1$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^{2} dxdydz = \int_{-1}^{1} z^{2} \cdot (1 - z^{2}) \pi dz$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} (z^{2} - z^{4}) \pi dz$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{z^{3}}{3} - \frac{z^{5}}{5} \right) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \pi \left\{ \left(\frac{1^{3}}{3} - \frac{1^{5}}{5} \right) - \left[\frac{(-1)^{3}}{3} - \frac{(-1)^{5}}{5} \right] \right\}$$

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

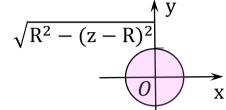
例3. 若
$$\Omega$$
 是由 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2 \\ x^2+y^2+(z-R)^2 \leq R^2 \end{cases}$ 所确定 求 $\iint\limits_{\Omega} z^2 \, dx dy dz$

a、构成 Ω 的所有方程:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \le R^2 \end{cases}$$

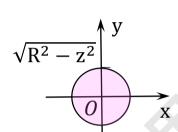
b.
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \le R^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 - z^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 - (z - R)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$c$$
、若 $R^2 - z^2 \ge R^2 - (z - R)^2$
即 $z \le \frac{R}{2}$ 时:



d、 Ω 在 xOy 面的投影面积 = $\pi \cdot (\sqrt{R^2 - (z - R)^2})^2 = \pi \cdot (2Rz - z^2)$

c、若 R² - z² < R² - (z - R)²
即 z >
$$\frac{R}{2}$$
 时:



d、 Ω 在 xOy 面的投影面积 = $\pi \cdot (\sqrt{R^2 - z^2})^2 = \pi \cdot (R^2 - z^2)$

a、构成 Ω 的所有方程:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - R)^2 \le R^2 \end{cases}$$

b、没有方程

$$c \cdot \begin{cases} 0 + 0 + z^2 \le R^2 \\ 0 + 0 + (z - R)^2 \le R^2 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} z^2 \le R^2 \\ (z - R)^2 \le R^2 \end{cases}$$
$$\implies 0 \le z \le R$$

$$d, z_{\pm} = R, z_{\downarrow} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} & \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \ z^2 \, dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 \cdot \pi \cdot (2Rz - z^2) dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 \cdot \pi \cdot (R^2 - z^2) \, dz \\ & = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} (2\pi R z^3 - \pi z^4) \, dz \, + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R (\pi R^2 z^2 - \pi z^4) \, dz \\ & = \left(2\pi R \frac{z^4}{4} - \pi \frac{z^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{z=0}^{z=\frac{R}{2}} + \left(\pi R^2 \frac{z^3}{3} - \pi \frac{z^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{z=\frac{R}{2}}^{z=R} \\ & = \left(2\pi R \frac{z^4}{4} - \pi \frac{z^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{z=0}^{z=\frac{R}{2}} + \left(\pi R^2 \frac{z^3}{3} - \pi \frac{z^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{z=\frac{R}{2}}^{z=R} \\ & = \left\{ \left[2\pi R \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^4}{4} - \pi \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^5}{5}\right] - \left[2\pi R \cdot \frac{0^4}{4} - \pi \cdot \frac{0^5}{5}\right] \right\} \\ & + \left\{ \left(\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{R^3}{3} - \pi \frac{R^5}{5}\right) - \left[\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^3}{3} - \pi \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^5}{5}\right] \right\} \\ & = \frac{1}{40} \, \pi R^5 + \frac{47}{480} \, \pi R^5 \\ & = \frac{59}{480} \, \pi R^5 \end{split}$$

通过对称性计算三重积分

$$z = \sqrt{(-x)^2 + y^2} \implies z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

例1. 设 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 所围成的空间区域,
$$z = \sqrt{1 - (-x)^2 - y^2} \implies z = \sqrt{1 - (-x)^2 - y^2} \implies z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$

令x变-x时, xy^2z^2 变 $-xy^2z^2$

: 构成 Ω 的 <u>式子</u>中的 x 变 -x 后,式子不变

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 z^2 dv = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (-z)^2 \le 1 \implies (x-1)^2 + z^2 \le 1$$

例2. 设 Ω 是由曲面 $(x-1)^2 + z^2 \le 1$, y = 1,

$$y=0$$
 所围成的闭区域,求 $\iint_{\Omega} x^2 z dv$

令 z 变 -z 时, x^2 z 变 x^2 (-z) = - x^2 z

:构成 Ω 的式子中的 z 变 -z 后,式子不变

$$\therefore \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \, x^2 z \, dv = 0$$

求
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} xyz \, dv$$

令
$$x$$
 变 $-x$, y 变 $-y$, z 变 $-z$ 时, xyz 变 $(-x)(-y)(-z) = -xyz$

:构成 Ω 的式子中的 x 变 -x 、y 变 -y 、z 变 -z 后,式子不变

$$\therefore \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \, xyz \, dv = 0$$

通过轮换对称性计算三重积分

例1. 设
$$\Omega$$
 是由平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 与 $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$ 所 围成的空间区域,求 $\iint_{\Omega} (x + 2y + 3z) dxdydz$ x 、 y 、 z 地位相等
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x + 2y + 3z) dxdydz$$
 $= \iiint_{\Omega} x dxdydz + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} y dxdydz + 3 \iiint_{\Omega} z dxdydz$ $= \iiint_{\Omega} x dxdydz + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} x dxdydz + 3 \iiint_{\Omega} x dxdydz$ $= 6 \iiint_{\Omega} x dxdydz$ $= 6 \times \frac{1}{24}$ 详见强化高数下一【三重积分】第3课 $= \frac{1}{4}$ 【通过先二后一法计算三重积分】 — 例1

例2. 设
$$\Omega = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$
, 求 $\iint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$

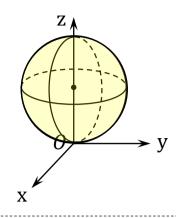
y、z地位相等

通过积分区域形心计算三重积分

例1. 计算
$$\iint_{\Omega} (3x + 2y + z) dv$$
,其中 Ω 由 $x^2+y^2+(z-1)^2 \le 1$ 所确定

$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} (3x + 2y + 1z) \, dx dy dz = (3\bar{x} + 2\bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot \Omega$$
 的体积
$$= (3 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 + 1) \cdot \Omega$$
 的体积

 $= 1 \cdot \Omega$ 的体积 $= \frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot 1^{3}$ $= \frac{4\pi}{3}$



$$\Omega$$
由 $(x-0)^2+(y-0)^2+(z-1)^2\leq 1^2$ 所确定

Ω是半径为1的球体,且形心为(0,0,1)

球的体积 = $\frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot r^3$

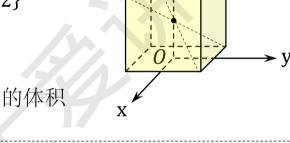
例2. 计算
$$\iint_{\Omega} (2x + 3y + 4z) dv$$
,其中
$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | -1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 2\}$$

 $\iint\limits_{\Omega} (2x + 3y + 4z) \, dx dy dz = (2\bar{x} + 3\bar{y} + 4\bar{z}) \cdot \Omega$ 的体积

= $(2 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 + 4 \times 1) \cdot \Omega$ 的体积

 $= 4 \cdot \Omega$ 的体积 = 4 × (2 × 2 × 2)

= 32



Ω是长、宽、高均为2的长方体,且形心为(0,0,1)

长方体的体积 = 长×宽×高

计算 ∫_L… ds

例1. 已知曲线 $L: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 \end{cases} (0 \le t \le \sqrt{2}), 求曲线积分 \int_L x ds$

$$\begin{split} \int_L x \, ds &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \cdot \sqrt{(t')^2 + [(t^2)']^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_1^3 t \cdot u \cdot \frac{u}{4t} \, du \\ &= \int_1^3 \frac{u \cdot u}{4} \, du \\ &= \int_1^3 \frac{u^2}{4} \, du \\ &= \frac{u^3}{12} \Big|_1^3 \\ &= \frac{3^3}{12} - \frac{1^3}{12} \\ &= \frac{13}{6} \end{split} \qquad \begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1 + 4t^2})'} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{[(1 + 4t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}]'} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1 + 4t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (4t^2)'} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1 + 4t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (4t^2)'} \, du \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{4t} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{$$

例2. 计算
$$\int_L \sqrt{2y^2 - 2y + 1} \, ds$$
, 其中 $L: \begin{cases} y = t \\ x = t^2 - t + 1 \end{cases} (1 \le t \le 2)$

$$\int_L \sqrt{2y^2 - 2y + 1} \, ds = \int_1^2 \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \cdot \sqrt{[(t^2 - t + 1)']^2 + (t')^2} \, dt$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \cdot \sqrt{(2t - 1)^2 + 1} \, dt$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \cdot \sqrt{4t^2 - 4t + 2} \, dt$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \cdot \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 1} \times \sqrt{2} \, dt$$

$$= \int_1^2 (2t^2 - 2t + 1) \times \sqrt{2} \, dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_1^2 (2t^2 - 2t + 1) \, dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}t^3 - t^2 + t\right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \times \left[\left(\frac{2}{3} \times 2^3 - 2^2 + 2\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1^3 - 1^2 + 1\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}$$

例3. 设曲线段 L 是摆线:
$$\begin{cases} x = t - sint \\ y = 1 - cost \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{的一拱}}, \ \ \vec{x} \int_L \sqrt{2y} \, ds \\ \longrightarrow (0 \le t \le 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_L \sqrt{2y} \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2(1 - cost)} \cdot \sqrt{[(t - sint)']^2 + [(1 - cost)']^2} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2cost} \cdot \sqrt{(1 - cost)^2 + [-(-sint)]^2} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2cost} \cdot \sqrt{1 + cos^2t - 2cost + sin^2t} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2cost} \cdot \sqrt{2 - 2cost} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 - 2cost) \, dt$$

$$= (2t - 2sint)|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= (2 \times 2\pi - 2sin2\pi) - (2 \times 0 - 2sin0)$$

$$= 4\pi$$

例4. 设曲线
$$r = \sqrt{2}$$
 ($0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$),求曲线积分 $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds$
$$\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}\cos\theta)^2 + (\sqrt{2}\sin\theta)^2}} \cdot \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + \left[(\sqrt{2})'\right]^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\sqrt{2\cos^2\theta + 2\sin^2\theta}} \times \sqrt{2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\sqrt{2}(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)} \times \sqrt{2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2} d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\sqrt{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{\sqrt{2}} \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} e^{\sqrt{2}} \times \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} e^{\sqrt{2}}}{4} \pi$$

通过对称性计算 $\int_{\Gamma} \cdots ds$

$$y = -\sqrt{1 - (-x)^2} \implies y = -\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

例1. 设 L 是下半圆 $\underline{y} = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$,则 $\oint_L xy^2 ds =$ ____

令x变-x时, xy^2 变 $-xy^2$

:构成L的式子中的x变-x后,式子不变

$$\therefore \oint_{L} xy^2 \, ds = 0$$

$$x^2 + (-y)^2 = x \implies x^2 + y^2 = x$$

例2. 设 L 是椭圆 $\underline{x^2 + y^2 = x}$,则 $\oint_L 2y \, ds =$ _____

令 y 变 -y 时, 2y 变 $2 \cdot (-y) = -2y$

:构成L的式子中的y变-y后,式子不变

$$\therefore \oint_{L} 2y \, ds = 0$$

$$-y = -x \implies y = x$$

例3. 设 L 是曲线 $\underline{y} = x$, 则 $\oint_L (x^2y + xy^2) ds = _____$

令 x 变
$$-x$$
、y 变 $-y$ 时, $x^2y + xy^2$ 变 $(-x)^2(-y) + (-x)(-y)^2 = -(x^2y + xy^2)$

:构成L的式子中的x变-x、y变-y后,式子不变

$$\therefore \oint_{L} (x^2y + xy^2) \, ds = 0$$

通过积分曲线方程快速计算 $\int_{\mathbf{L}}$... ds

例1. 设平面曲线 L 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的下半圆,则曲线积分

例2. 设曲线 L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, 其周长为 a, 则曲线积分

$$\oint_{\mathcal{L}} (3x^2 + 4y^2) \, \mathrm{d}s = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\because \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \implies 3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$$

$$\therefore \oint_{L} (3x^2 + 4y^2) \, ds = \int_{L} 12 \, ds$$

$$=12\int_{L}1\,ds$$

$$= 12a$$

例3. 设曲线 L:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}, \ \vec{\chi}:$$

(1)
$$\oint_L (x + y + z) ds$$
; (2) $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$; (3) $\oint_L (xy + xz + yz) ds$

$$= \oint_L 1 ds$$

$$= L 的长度$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 1$$

$$= 2\pi$$

$$(1) : x + y + z = 0$$

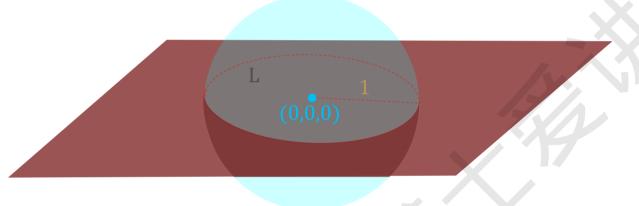
$$\therefore \oint_{L} (x + y + z) \, ds = \oint_{L} 0 \, ds = 0$$

$$(2) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, ds = \oint_L 1 \, ds = L \, 的长度 = 2\pi$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
 是 球心为(0,0,0) 的球壳 $x + y + z = 0$ 是 过点 (0,0,0) 的平面

$$\therefore L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 是过点 (0,0,0) 的平面 切割 球心为(0,0,0) 的球壳 的切线



$$:: L$$
 的长度 = $2\pi \cdot 1 = 2\pi$

(3)
$$x + y + z = 0 \implies (x + y + z)^2 = 0^2$$

 $\implies x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 2yz = 0$

将
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
 代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 2yz = 0$,得:
$$1 + 2xy + 2xz + 2yz = 0$$
 ⇒ $xy + xz + yz = -\frac{1}{2}$

通过轮换对称性计算 $\int_{\mathbf{L}} \cdots d\mathbf{s}$

(1)
$$\oint_L x \, ds + \oint_L y \, ds + \oint_L z \, ds = 3 \oint_L x \, ds$$

$$\implies \oint_L (x + y + z) ds = 3 \oint_L x \, ds$$

$$\implies \oint_{L} 0 \, ds = 3 \oint_{L} x \, ds$$

$$\implies \oint_{L} x \, ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{L} 0 \, ds$$

$$\implies \oint_L x \, ds = \frac{1}{3} \times 0$$

$$\implies \oint_L x \, ds = 0$$

(2)
$$\oint_L x^2 ds + \oint_L y^2 ds + \oint_L z^2 ds = 3 \oint_L x^2 ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{\mathbf{L}} (\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2 + \mathbf{z}^2) \, d\mathbf{s} = 3 \oint_{\mathbf{L}} \mathbf{x}^2 \, d\mathbf{s}$$

$$\implies \oint_L 1 ds = 3 \oint_L x^2 ds$$

⇒
$$\oint_L x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L 1 ds$$
 ← 上一课例3第2问求过了:

 $\oint_L 1 \, ds = 2\pi$

$$\implies \oint_L x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \times \underline{2\pi}$$

$$\implies \oint_L x^2 ds = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

(3)
$$\oint_L (ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2) ds$$
, a、b、c 为任意常数

(3)
$$\oint_{L} (ax^{2} + by^{2} + cz^{2}) ds = \oint_{L} ax^{2} ds + \oint_{L} by^{2} ds + \oint_{L} cz^{2} ds$$

$$= a \oint_{L} x^{2} ds + b \oint_{L} y^{2} ds + c \oint_{L} z^{2} ds$$

$$= a \oint_{L} x^{2} ds + b \oint_{L} x^{2} ds + c \oint_{L} x^{2} ds$$

$$= (a + b + c) \oint_{L} x^{2} ds$$

$$= (a + b + c) \times \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$= \frac{2(a+b+c)}{3} \pi$$

通过积分曲线的形心计算 $\int_{\Gamma} \cdots ds$

例1. 设 L 为曲线 $x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$,求 $\oint_L (2x + y) ds$

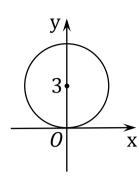
$$\oint_{L} (2x + 1y) ds = (2\bar{x} + 1\bar{y}) \cdot L 的长度$$

$$= (2 \times 0 + 1 \times 3) \cdot L 的长度$$

$$= 3 \times L 的长度$$

$$= 3 \times 6\pi$$

$$= 18\pi$$



- L 为曲线 $(x-0)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 3^2$
- L是半径为3的圆,且形心为(0,3)

圆的周长 = $2\pi r$

L 的长度 = $2\pi \times 3 = 6\pi$

例2. 设 L 是曲线 |x-1|+|y|=1,求 $\oint_L (3x+5y) ds$

$$\oint_{L} (3x + 5y) ds = (3\bar{x} + 5\bar{y}) \cdot L 的长度$$

$$= (3 \times 1 + 5 \times 0) \cdot L 的长度$$

$$= 3 \times L 的长度$$

$$= 3 \times 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{2}$$

L 是边长为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的正方形,且形心是 (1,0) 正方形的周长 = 4 · 边长

L的长度 = $4\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
y \\
1 \\
\hline
0 \\
-1
\end{array}$$

$$|x-1| + |y| = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 + y = 1, & (0 < x - 1 < 1, 0 < y < 1) \\ 1 - x + y = 1, & (-1 < x - 1 < 0, 0 < y < 1) \\ 1 - x - y = 1, & (-1 < x - 1 < 0, -1 < y < 0) \\ x - 1 - y = 1, & (0 < x - 1 < 1, -1 < y < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 2 - x, (1 < x < 2, 0 < y < 1) \\ y = x, (0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1) \\ y = -x, (0 < x < 1, -1 < y < 0) \\ y = x - 2, (1 < x < 2, -1 < y < 0) \end{cases}$$

计算 $\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$

例1. 设
$$L: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t \end{cases} (t:1 \to 0),$$
 计算 $\int_{L} y dx + x dy$

$$\int_{L} y dx + x dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} \{t \cdot t' + t \cdot t'\} dt$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} (t \cdot 1 + t \cdot 1) dt$$

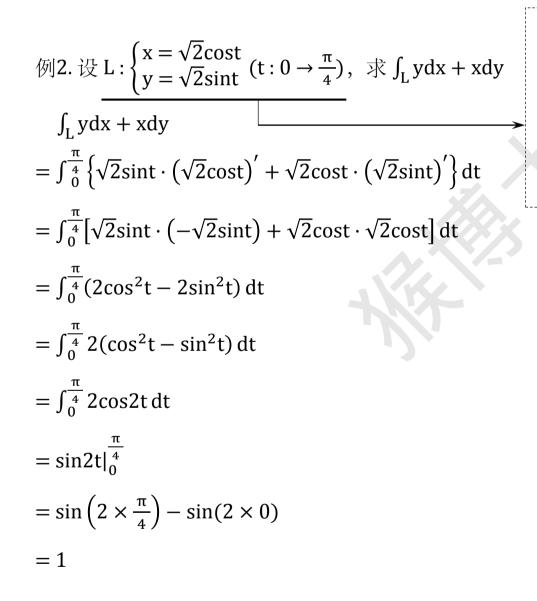
$$= \int_{1}^{0} 2t dt$$

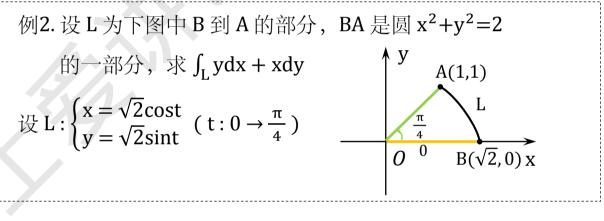
$$= t^{2} |_{1}^{0}$$

$$= 0^{2} - 1^{2}$$

$$= -1$$

例1. 设 L 为 y=x 上从点(1,1)到点(0,0)的一段,计算
$$\int_L$$
 ydx + xdy 设 x=t L: $\begin{cases} x=t \\ y=t \end{cases}$ (t:1 $ightarrow 0$)





例3. 设 L 是从点(0,0) 到点(2a,0)的一段水平线, 计算

$$\int_{L} [e^{x} \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$\int_{L} [e^{x} \sin y - b(x + y)] dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax) dy = \int_{0}^{2a} [e^{x} \sin 0 - b(x + 0)] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2a} (-bx) dx$$

$$= -\frac{b}{2} x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{2a}$$

$$= -\frac{b}{2} \cdot (2a)^{2} - \left(-\frac{b}{2} \times 0^{2}\right)$$

$$= -2a^{2}b$$

例4. 设 L 是从点(1,6)到点(1,1)的一段竖直线,计算 $\int_L y dx + x dy$

$$\int_{L} y dx + x dy = \int_{6}^{1} 1 dy$$

$$= y|_{6}^{1}$$

$$= 1 - 6$$

$$= -5$$

格林公式

例1. 设 L 为逆向的圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 则曲线积分

$$\oint_{L} (\frac{2 - 2x + y}{P}) dx + (\frac{3x - 2y - 2}{Q}) dy = \underline{\qquad}$$

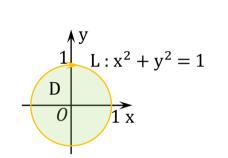
P、Q在L围成的区域 D 里都一直有意义

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (3x - 2y - 2)}{\partial x} = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (2-2x+y)}{\partial y} = 1$$

 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 L 围成的区域 D 里都一直连续

$$\oint_{L} (2 - 2x + y) dx + (3x - 2y - 2) dy = -\iint_{D} (3 - 1) dx dy$$



$$=-\iint_{D} 2 dxdy$$

$$=-2\iint\limits_{D} 1 dxdy$$

 $=-2\cdot(区域D的面积)$

$$= -2 \times (\pi \times 1^2)$$

$$=-2\pi$$

例2. 若 L: |x|+|y|=1,取逆时针方向,

P、Q在L围成的区域 D 里都一直有意义

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (8 - 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 4xy - 8x - 8y)}{\partial x} = -4x + 4y - 8$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial [-4 - 4x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 4x + 4y]}{\partial y} = 2y - 2x + 4$$

 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 L 围成的区域 D 里都一直连续

$$\oint_{L} (-4 - 4x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 4x + 4y) dx + (8 - 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 4xy - 8x - 8y) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[(-4x + 4y - 8) - (2y - 2x + 4) \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint\limits_{D} (-2x + 2y - 12) \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint\limits_{D} (-2x + 2y) \, dxdy - \iint\limits_{D} 12 \, dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (-2x + 2y) \, dxdy - \iint_{D} 12 \, dxdy$$
$$= (-2\bar{x} + 2\bar{y}) \cdot D \text{ 的面积} - \iint_{D} 12 \, dxdy$$

=
$$(-2 \times 0 + 2 \times 0)$$
· D 的面积 $-\iint_D 12 \, dxdy$

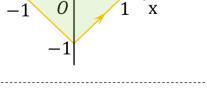
$$=0-\iint\limits_{D} 12 dxdy$$

$$=-12\iint_{D} 1 dxdy$$

$$=-12\cdot(区域 D 的面积)$$

$$= -12 \times \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2$$

= -24



形心法求二重积分:

$$\iint\limits_{D} (ax + by) dxdy = (a\bar{x} + b\bar{y}) \cdot D$$
的面积

【详见强化高数下一第二章—第9课】

例3. 求 $\oint_{\Gamma} [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$,其中 a、 b 为正的常数, L 为从点 O(0,0) 到点 A(2a,0), 再从点 A(2a,0) 沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 回到点 O(0,0) 的闭合曲线

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (e^x \cos y - ax)}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - a$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)]}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - b$$

 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 L 围成的区域 D 里都一直连续

$$\oint_{L} [e^{x} \sin y - b(x + y)] dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$= \iint\limits_{D} \left[(e^{x} cosy - a) - (e^{x} cosy - b) \right] dxdy$$

$$=\iint\limits_{D}(b-a)\,dxdy$$

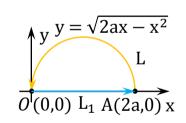
$$= (b - a) \cdot \iint_{D} 1 dxdy$$

$$=(b-a)\cdot(区域 D 的面积)$$

$$= (b-a) \cdot \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$$

$$=\frac{\pi a^2(b-a)}{2}$$

例4. 求 $\int_L [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$,其中 a、 b 为正的常数, L 为点 A(2a,0) 沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 到 点 0(0,0) 的弧



$$\int_{L} [e^{x} \sin y - b(x + y)] dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$= \int_{L+L_1} [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$$
 本课例3求过

$$-\int_{L_1} [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$$
 上一课例3求过

$$= \frac{\pi a^{2}(b-a)}{2} - (-2a^{2}b)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right) a^2 b - \frac{\pi a^3}{2}$$

不能用格林公式的一种情况

例1. 计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$,其中 L 是以点 (1,0) 为圆心、半径为 2 的圆周,取逆时针方向。

$$\oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{L} \frac{-y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy$$

$$P = \frac{-y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}, \quad Q = \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)}{\partial x} = \frac{x' \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - x \cdot \frac{\partial (x^{2} + y^{2})}{\partial x}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{(x^{2} + y^{2}) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{y^{2} - x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{-y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{(-y)' \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - (-y) \cdot \frac{\partial (x^{2} + y^{2})}{\partial y}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-(x^{2} + y^{2}) + y \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{y^{2} - x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

 $L_{\text{m}}: x^2 + y^2 = 1$,取逆时针方向

$$\oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{L_{3}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{L_{3}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{1} = \oint_{L_{3}} xdy - ydx$$

$$= \iint_{D} [1 - (-1)] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} 2 dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D} 1 dxdy$$

$$= 2 \cdot D 的 面积$$

$$= 2 \cdot (\pi \times 1^{2})$$

$$= 2\pi$$

在(0,0)点处, 分母为0,

∫_L Pdx + Qdy 与路径无关

例1. 若曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{xdx-aydy}{x^2+y^2-1}$ 在区域 $D=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2<1\}$ 内与路径无关,则 a=

$$\int_{L} \frac{x dx - ay dy}{x^2 + y^2 - 1} = \int_{L} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 - 1} dx + \frac{-ay}{x^2 + y^2 - 1} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{-ay}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2xy}{(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)^{2}} = \frac{2axy}{(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2xy = 2axy$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{-ay}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{-ay}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(\frac{-ay}{x^{2}+y^{2}-1}\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1) - (-ay) \cdot \frac{\partial \left(x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial \left(-ay}{\partial x} \cdot (x^{2}+y^{2}-1\right)}{(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial$$

例2. 设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有一阶连续导数, L 是

上半平面 (y > 0) 内的有向分段光滑曲线, 其起点为(a,c),

终点为(b,d),记
$$I = \int_L \frac{1}{v} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{v^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy$$
,

当 ac = bd 时, 求 I 的值

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left\{ \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] \right\}}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{d \left(\frac{1}{y} \right)}{dy} \cdot [1 + y^2 f(xy)] + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{\partial [1 + y^2 f(xy)]}{\partial y} \\ &= -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [1 + y^2 f(xy)] + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{\partial [y^2 f(xy)]}{\partial y} \\ &= -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [1 + y^2 f(xy)] + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left[\frac{d (y^2)}{dy} \cdot f(xy) + y^2 \cdot \frac{\partial [f(xy)]}{\partial y} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [1 + y^2 f(xy)] + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \left[2y \cdot f(xy) + y^2 \cdot f'(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial y} \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [1 + y^2 f(xy)] + \frac{1}{y} \cdot [2y \cdot f(xy) + y^2 \cdot f'(xy) \cdot x] \\ &= f(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2} + xyf'(xy) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial \left\{ \frac{x}{y^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] \right\}}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{y^2} \right)}{\partial x} \cdot [y^2 f(xy) - 1] + \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot \frac{\partial [y^2 f(xy) - 1]}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [y^2 f(xy) - 1] + \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot \frac{\partial [y^2 f(xy)]}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [y^2 f(xy) - 1] + \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial (y^2)}{\partial x} \cdot f(xy) + y^2 \cdot \frac{\partial [f(xy)]}{\partial x} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [y^2 f(xy) - 1] + \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot \left[0 \cdot f(xy) + y^2 \cdot f'(xy) \cdot \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial x} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot [y^2 f(xy) - 1] + \frac{x}{y^2} \cdot [y^2 \cdot f'(xy) \cdot y] \\ &= f(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2} + xyf'(xy) \end{split}$$

设 L 由 (a,c) 到 (b,c) 的水平线 L_1 和 (b,c)到 (b,d) 的竖直线 L_2 组成

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{(b,d)} \\ & L_1 \\ \hline & L_2 \\ \hline & \text{(a,c)} \\ \hline & 0 \\ \end{array}$$

划线部分的计算过程详见 本章【第二类曲线积分】 第1课

$$\int_{L_{1}} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_{L_{1}} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$+ \int_{L_{2}} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_{a} \frac{1}{c} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \int_{c} \frac{1}{c} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_{a} \frac{1}{c} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \int_{c} \frac{1}{c} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_{a} \frac{1}{c} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \int_{c} \frac{1}{c} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

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$$= \int_{a} \frac{1}{c} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \int_{c} \frac{1}{c} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= \int_{a} \frac{1$$

$$\frac{c}{x} + \int_{L_{2}} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \frac{y}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy}{y^{2}} = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{c} + c f(xc) \right] dx + \int_{c}^{d} \left[b f(by) - \frac{b}{y^{2}} \right] dy}{b^{2}} = \left[\frac{x}{c} + F(xc) \right] \Big|_{a}^{b} + \left[F(by) + \frac{b}{y} \right] \Big|_{c}^{d}$$

$$= \left[\frac{x}{c} + F(xc) \right] \Big|_{a}^{b} + \left[F(by) + \frac{b}{y} \right] \Big|_{c}^{d}$$

$$= \left[\frac{b}{c} + F(bc) \right] - \left[\frac{a}{c} + F(ac) \right] + \left[F(bd) + \frac{b}{d} \right] - \left[F(bc) + \frac{b}{c} \right]$$

$$= \frac{b}{d} - \frac{a}{c} + F(bd) - F(ac)$$

$$= \frac{b}{d} - \frac{a}{c} + 0$$

$$= \frac{b}{d} - \frac{a}{c}$$

例3. 设函数
$$u(x,y)$$
 满足 $\frac{\partial [u(x,y)]}{\partial x} = (2x+1)e^{2x-y}$,且 $u(0,y) = y+1$,

L_t 是从点 (0,0) 到点 (1,t) 的光滑曲线, 计算曲线积分

$$I(t) = \int_{L_t} \frac{\partial [u(x,y)]}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial [u(x,y)]}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\int_{L_{t}} \frac{\partial [u(x,y)]}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial [u(x,y)]}{\partial y} dy = u(x,y)|_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)}$$

$$= (xe^{2x-y} + y + 1)|_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)}$$

$$= (1 \cdot e^{2x-t} + t + 1) - (0 \cdot e^{2x-t} + t + 1)$$

$$= e^{2-t} + t$$

$$u(0,y) = y+1$$

将 $x=0$ 代入 $u(x,y) = xe^{2x-y} + 不含 x 的项:$
 $u(0,y) = 0 \cdot e^{2\times 0-y} + 不含 x 的项$
 $\Rightarrow u(0,y) = 不含 x 的项$
 \therefore 不含 x 的项 = y+1

 $\therefore u(x,y) = xe^{2x-y} + y + 1$

【设 F'(x) = f(x)、F'(y) = f(y)

∮_L Pdx + Qdy 与路径无关

例1. 设在上半平面 $D=\{(x,y)|y>0\}$ 内,函数 f(x,y) 具有连续

偏导数,且 $f(x,y) + yf'_2(x,y) = -f(x,y) - xf'_1(x,y)$ 。

证明:对D内任意一条简单闭曲线L,

都有
$$\oint_L yf(x,y)dx - xf(x,y)dy = 0$$

$$P = yf(x,y), Q = -xf(x,y)$$

:根据题干可知,在D内,P、Q有意义

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f(x, y) + yf'_2(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -f(x, y) - xf'_{1}(x, y)$$

且
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

∴ D 内任意一条简单的闭曲线 L ,都有 $\oint_L yf(x,y)dx - xf(x,y)dy = 0$

例2. 设函数 φ(y) 具有连续导数,对右平面 x>0 内的任意一条

简单闭曲线 L ,有 $\oint_L \frac{\varphi(y)dx+2xydy}{2x^2+y^4} = 0$,求函数 $\varphi(y)$ 的表达式

$$\oint_{L} \frac{\phi(y)dx + 2xydy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} = \oint_{L} \frac{\phi(y)}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} dx + \frac{2xy}{2x^{2} + y^{4}} dy$$

$$P = \frac{\varphi(y)}{2x^2 + y^4}$$
, $Q = \frac{2xy}{2x^2 + y^4}$

:根据题干可知,在D内,P、Q有意义

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{2x^2 \phi'(y) + y^4 \phi'(y) - 4y^3 \cdot \phi(y)}{(2x^2 + y^4)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-4x^2y + 2y^5}{(2x^2 + y^4)^2}$$

且
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}$$
、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续

:. 根据题干可知,
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 即 $\frac{2x^2 \phi'(y) + y^4 \phi'(y) - 4y^3 \cdot \phi(y)}{(2x^2 + y^4)^2} = \frac{-4x^2 y + 2y^5}{(2x^2 + y^4)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 \varphi'(y) + y^4 \varphi'(y) - 4y^3 \cdot \varphi(y) = -4x^2y + 2y^5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 \varphi'(y) + y^4 \varphi'(y) - 4y^3 \cdot \varphi(y) + 4x^2 y - 2y^5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^{2}[\varphi'(y) + 2y] + y^{3}[y\varphi'(y) - 4\varphi(y) - 2y^{2}] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi'(y) + 2y = 0 & \text{(1)} \\ y\varphi'(y) - 4\varphi(y) - 2y^2 = 0 & \text{(2)} \end{cases}$$

由①式可得:

$$\varphi'(y) = -2y$$

:: 若对两边同时积分,则

$$\int \varphi'(y) dy = \int -2y dy + C$$

$$\varphi(y) = \int -2y \, dy + C$$

将 $\varphi'(y) = -2y$ 、 $\varphi(y) = -y^2 + C$ 代入②式,可得:

$$y \cdot (-2y) - 4(-y^2 + C) - 2y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $-4C = 0$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 C = 0

 $\varphi(y) = \int -2y \, dy + C$ 将C = 0代入刚才求的结论 $\varphi(y) = -y^2 + C$ 、可得:

$$= -y^2 + C$$
 $\varphi(y) = -y^2 + C = -y^2 + 0 = -y^2$

已知
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
、 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, 求 u

例1. 已知二元函数 u(x,y) 的两个一阶偏导 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3$

计算 $\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$

例1. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (x-y)dz$,

其中曲线 L 是 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x - y + z = 2 \end{cases}$, 从 z 轴正向看去,

L的方向是顺时针的

例2. 计算 $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$, 其中 L 是平面 x+y+z=2 与柱面 |x|+|y|=1 的交线,

从z轴正向看去,L的方向是逆时针的

$$\begin{split} & \oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz \\ & = \oint_{L_{\!f\!N\!N\!N}} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy\right) \\ & L \, \text{的方程为} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & x + y + z = 2 \\ & \underline{|x| + |y| = 1} \end{aligned} \right. \\ & \qquad \qquad \text{: } \, \text{从 z } \, \text{轴正向看去, L } \, \text{的方向是逆时针的} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz \\ &= \oint_{L_{\text{Ph}}} (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \right) \\ &= \oint_{L_{\text{Ph}}} [y^2 - (2 - x - y)^2] dx + [2(2 - x - y)^2 - x^2] dy + (3x^2 - y^2) \left[\frac{\partial (2 - x - y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial (2 - x - y)}{\partial y} dy \right] \\ &= \oint_{L_{\text{Ph}}} [y^2 - (2 - x - y)^2] dx + [2(2 - x - y)^2 - x^2] dy + (3x^2 - y^2) (-dx - dy) \\ &= \oint_{L_{\text{Ph}}} (-4 - 4x^2 + y^2 - 2xy + 4x + 4y) dx + (8 - 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 4xy - 8x - 8y) dy \\ &= -24 \end{split}$$

本章【第二类曲线积分】第2课例1求过了

计算 ∬ f(x,y,z) dS

例1. 已知
$$\Sigma$$
 为 $x - y + z = 2$ 被 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围的部分,

$$\cancel{R} \iint\limits_{\Sigma} -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} dS$$

$$x - y + z = 2 \implies z = 2 - x + y$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \sqrt{3} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} -2 dxdy$$

$$= -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} 1 dxdy$$

$$= -2 \cdot (D_{xy})$$

$$= -2 \cdot (\pi \times 1^2)$$

$$= -2 \pi$$

a、形成 Σ 的所有方程:

$$x - y + z = 2$$

 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$b \cdot x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & 1 & y \\
\hline
 & D_{xy} & x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\
\hline
 & 0 & x \\
\hline
 & -1 & x
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (2-x+y)}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (2 - x + y)}{\partial y} = 1$$

例2. 已知 Σ 为 x + y + z = 2 被 |x| + |y| = 1 所围的部分,

求
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(-4x - 2y - 3z \right) dS$$

$$x + y + z = 2 \implies z = 2 - x - y$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} (-4x - 2y - 3z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} [-4x - 2y - 3(2 - x - y)] \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} [-4x - 2y - 3(2 - x - y)] \cdot \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2 + (-1)^2} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} (-x + y - 6) \cdot \sqrt{3} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2x + 2y - 12) dxdy$$

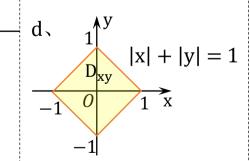
$$= -24$$
本章【第二类曲线积分】第2课 例2
解题步骤的第三行计算过了

a、形成 Σ 的所有方程:

$$x + y + z = 2$$

$$|\mathbf{x}| + |\mathbf{y}| = 1$$

$$b, |x| + |y| = 1$$



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (2 - x - y)}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (2-x-y)}{\partial y} = -1$$

例3. 设曲线 C 的方程为 $\begin{cases} 2z-y=0 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-yz=1 \end{cases}$ 计算曲线积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS$,其中 Σ 是椭球面 S: $x^2+y^2+z^2-yz=1$ 位于曲线 C 上方的部分

 $=2\pi$

 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 不能写成 z = ? 的形式, : 先写成 z = z 吧

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \, dS = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{2x}{y-2z}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2y-z}{y-2z}\right)^2} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(y-2z)^2}{(y-2z)^2}+\frac{(2x)^2}{(y-2z)^2}+\frac{(2y-z)^2}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4x^2+5y^2+5z^2-8yz}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y^2+z^2-4yz+4x^2+4y^2+4z^2-4yz}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y^2+z^2-4yz+4x^2+4y^2+2z^2-4yz}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y^2+z^2-4yz+4x^2}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{y^2+z^2-4yz+4x^2}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}{(y-2z)^2}} \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} (x+\sqrt{3}) \, dxdy \\ = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} x \, dxdy + \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{3} \, dxdy \\ \vdots \quad D_{xy} \not + x \, 4x \, dx + x \, dx +$$

 $= \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} (x + \sqrt{3}) \, dx dy$ 详见强化高数下 - 第二章 - 《二重积分》的第七课 $= \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} x \, dx dy + \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{3} \, dx dy$: D_{xy} 关于 x 轴对称 $= \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} x \, dx dy + \sqrt{3} \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} dx dy$ 且 f(x,y) = x, f(-x,y) = -x 即 f(-x,-y) = -f(x,y) : $\iint\limits_{D_{xy}} x \, dx dy = 0$

$$\int_{D_{xy}} dxdy = D_{xy} 区域的面积$$

$$= 椭圆的面积$$

$$= \pi \times 1 \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi$$

a、形成 Σ 的所有方程:

$$\begin{cases} 2z - y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \end{cases}$$
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$$

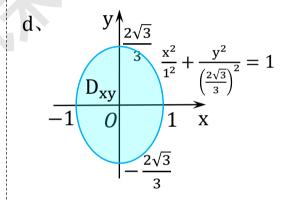
b、无结果

$$c \cdot \begin{cases} 2z - y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \frac{y}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 - y \cdot \frac{y}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2} = 1$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$$
 隐函数

a、将等式变成?=0的形式,令F=?

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - yz = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - yz - 1 = 0$$

$$F = x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - yz - 1$$

b、求
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$$
、 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$ (当作 z 同 x、y 无关)
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1)}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1)}{\partial y} = 2y - z$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1)}{\partial z} = 2z - y$$

$$c_{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} \quad \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \neq 0\right)$$

$$rac{\partial y}{\partial z} = rac{\partial F}{\partial z}$$
 2z-y y-2z 1 强化喜数下二《名元函数微分学》.

详见强化高数下—《多元函数微分学》— 第6课的知识

通过对称性计算 ∬ f(x,y,z) dS

例1. 设曲面 $\Sigma: |x| + |y| + |z| = 1$,

则
$$\oiint$$
 $xy^2 dS = ____$ 。

令x变-x时, xy^2 变 $-xy^2$

: 构成 Σ 的 $\underline{\text{式}}$ 中的 x 变 -x 后,式子不变

$$\therefore \oiint_{\Sigma} xy^2 dS = 0$$

例2. 已知
$$\Sigma$$
 为球面 $\underline{x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2}$ 上 $z \ge h$ 的部分,其中 $0 < h < a$, 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y \, dS$

令 y 变 -y 时, x^2y 变 $x^2(-y) = -x^2y$

: 构成 Σ 的式子中的 y 变 -y 后,式子不变

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{\Sigma} x^2 y \, dS = 0$$

例3. 设曲面
$$\Sigma: \underline{x+y+z=0}$$
,
计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyz \, dS$

令 x 变 -x、y 变 -y、z 变 -z 时,xyz 变 (-x)(-y)(-z) = -xyz

:构成 Σ 的式子中的 x 变 -x、y 变 -y、z 变 -z 后,式子不变

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{\Sigma} xyz \, dS = 0$$

通过轮换对称性计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS$

$$x,y,z$$
 地位相等
$$\downarrow$$
 例2. 设曲面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,计算 $\oiint y^2$ dS

$$\Sigma : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$X$$

$$X$$

$$X$$

$$X$$

$$X$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} x^{2} dS = \oint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS = \oint_{\Sigma} z^{2} dS$$

$$\oint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS = \oint_{\Sigma} x^{2} dS + \oint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS + \oint_{\Sigma} z^{2} dS$$

$$= 3 \oint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS$$

$$= 3 \oint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS$$

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{\Sigma} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dS$$

$$\iiint_{\Sigma} y^{2} dS = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{\Sigma} 1 dS = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \Sigma \text{ 的面积} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4\pi \times 1^{2} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

通过斯托克斯公式计算 ∮_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz

例1. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (x-y)dz$,

其中曲线 L 是
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x - y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$
 , 从 z 轴正向看去,

L的方向是顺时针的

Σ 为平面 x - y + z = 2 被 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围的部分

$$(A,B,C) = (-1,1,-1)$$

$$(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma) = \frac{1}{|(-1,1,-1)|} \cdot (-1,1,-1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-1)^2+1^2+(-1)^2}} \cdot (-1,1,-1) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

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

$$= \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z - y & x - z & x - y \end{vmatrix} dS$$

$$= \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\partial (x-y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial (x-z)}{\partial z} \right] - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\partial (x-y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (z-y)}{\partial z} \right] - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\partial (x-z)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (z-y)}{\partial y} \right] \right\} dS$$

$$= \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[(-1) - (-1) \right] - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (1-1) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[1 - (-1) \right] \right\} dS$$

$$=\iint_{\Sigma} -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} dS$$
 本章【第一类曲面积分】第1课 例1 求过了

= -2π

例2. 计算
$$\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$$
, 其中 L 是平面 $x+y+z=2$ 与柱面 $|x|+|y|=1$ 的交线,从 z 轴正向看去,L 的方向是逆时针的

 Σ 为平面 x + y + z = 2 被 |x| + |y| = 1 所围的部分

$$(A,B,C) = (1,1,1)$$

$$(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma) = \frac{1}{|(1,1,1)|} \cdot (1,1,1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2}} \cdot (1,1,1) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

$$\oint_{L} (y^{2} - z^{2}) dx + (2z^{2} - x^{2}) dy + (3x^{2} - y^{2}) dz$$

$$=\iint\limits_{\Sigma}\left|\begin{array}{cccc}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\\ y^2-z^2 & 2z^2-x^2 & 3x^2-y^2\end{array}\right|dS$$

$$= \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \left. \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\partial (3x^2 - y^2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial (2z^2 - x^2)}{\partial z} \right] - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\partial (3x^2 - y^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (y^2 - z^2)}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[\frac{\partial (2z^2 - x^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (y^2 - z^2)}{\partial y} \right] \right\} dS$$

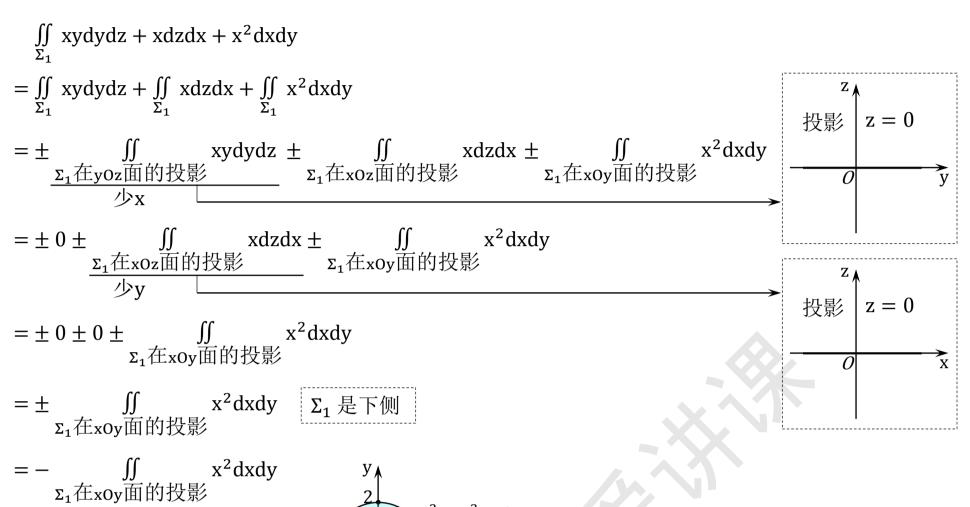
$$= \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(-2y - 4z \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left[6x - \left(-2z \right) \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(-2x - 2y \right) \right\} dS$$

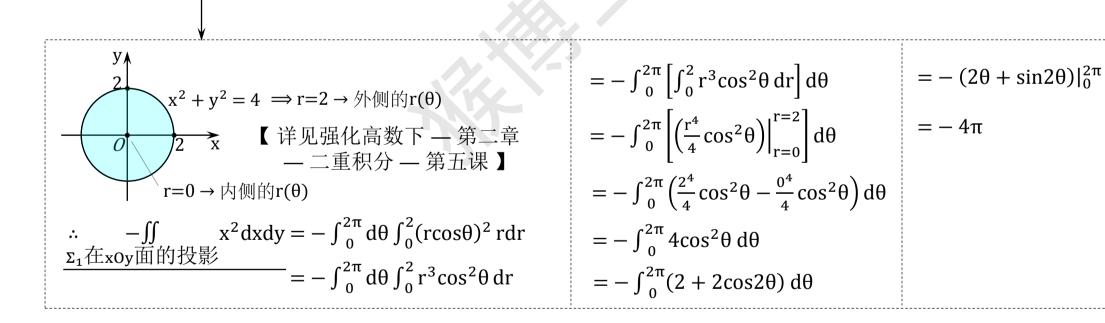
$$=\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} (-4x - 2y - 3z) dS \leftarrow 本章【第一类曲面积分】第1课 例2 求过了$$

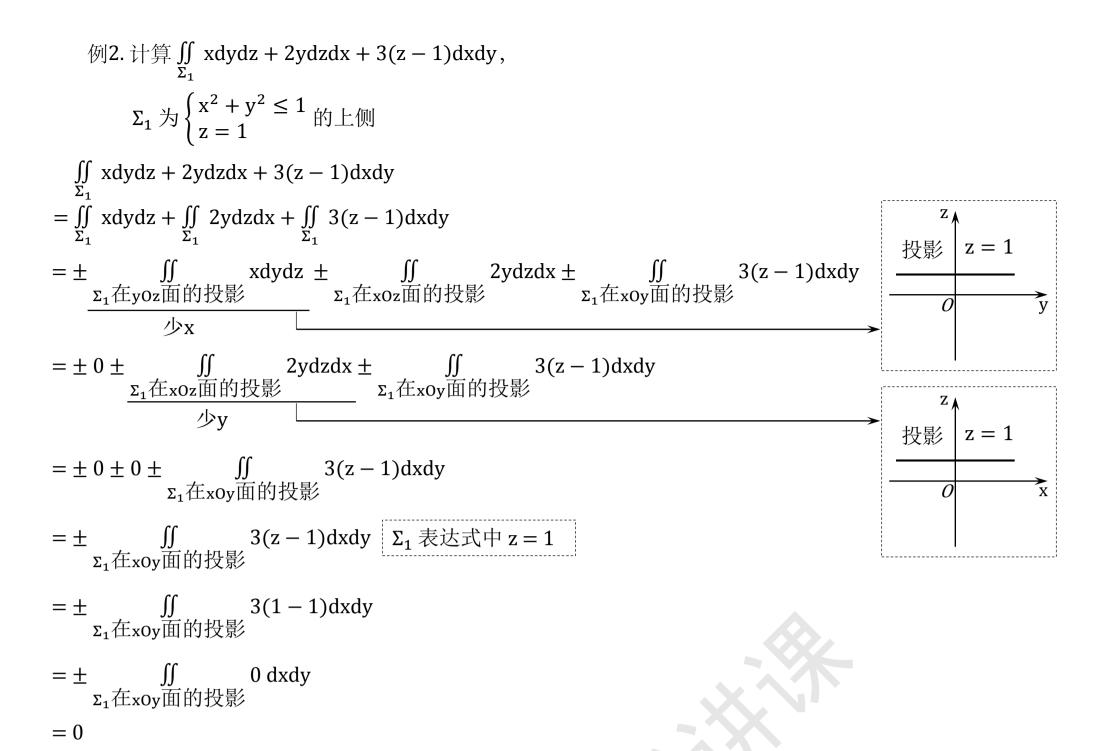
求某面 Σ 上的 $\iint\limits_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dy dz + Q(x,y,z) dz dx + R(x,y,z) dx dy$

例1. 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy$$
,
$$\Sigma_1 为 \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的下侧

 $=-4\pi$







用高斯公式求∯ Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy

例1. 设 Σ 是曲面 $z=\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 与平面 z=0 所围空间区域的表面外侧,计算 \underbrace{xy}_{P} \underbrace{xy}_{Q} \underbrace{dx}_{R} \underbrace{dx}_{R}

P、Q、R在 Σ 围成的空间区域 Ω 上都一直有意义

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (xy)}{\partial x} = y$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial (x^2)}{\partial z} = 0$$

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ 在 Σ 围成的空间区域 Ω 上都一直连续

∵Σ是外侧

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx dy dz$$

= 0

详见强化高数下第五章《三重积分》第四课

$$: \Omega$$
 由 $z=\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 与平面 $z=0$ 所围成

把 Ω 中的y变成-y时, Ω 不变

$$f(x, -y, z) = -f(x, y, z)$$

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} y \, dx dy dz = 0$$

例2. 设
$$\Sigma$$
 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与平面 $z = 1$ 所围空间区域的 表面外侧,计算 $\frac{4}{\Sigma}$ $\frac{x dy dz}{Q}$ $\frac{2y dz dx}{Q}$ $\frac{3(z-1) dx dy}{R}$

 $P \cdot Q \cdot R$ 在 Σ 围成的空间区域 Ω 上都一直有意义

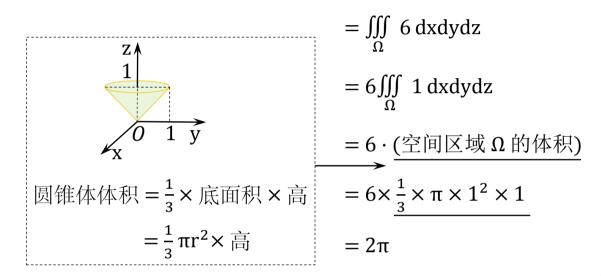
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{dx}{dx} = 1 \qquad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{d(2y)}{dy} = 2 \qquad \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{d[3(z-1)]}{dz} = 3$$

 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ 在 Σ 围成的空间区域 Ω 都一直连续

∵Σ 是外侧

$$\therefore \oiint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz$$

 $\mathop{\hbox{\rm Ep}} \mathop{\textstyle \bigoplus}_{\Sigma} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3(z-1) dx dy = \mathop{\textstyle \iiint}_{\Omega} (1+2+3) \, dx dy dz$



例3. 设 Σ 是球面
$$x^2+y^2+z^2=1$$
 的内侧,
计算 $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{x}{P}$ $\frac{x}{Q}$ $\frac{y}{Q}$ $\frac{z}{R}$

 $P \cdot Q \cdot R$ 在 Σ 围成的空间区域 Ω 上都一直有意义

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{dx}{dx} = 1$$
 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{dy}{dy} = 1$ $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{dz}{dz} = 1$

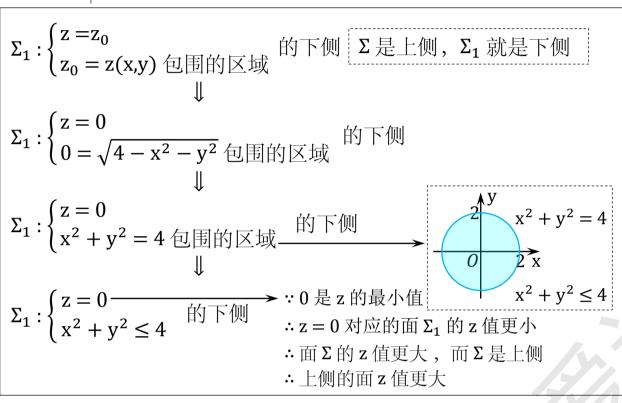
 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ 在 Σ 围成的空间区域 Ω 都一直连续

∵Σ 是内侧

球的体积 =
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

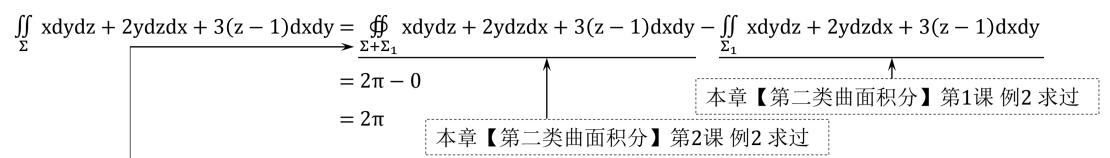
通过高斯公式+补面来计算 ∬ Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy

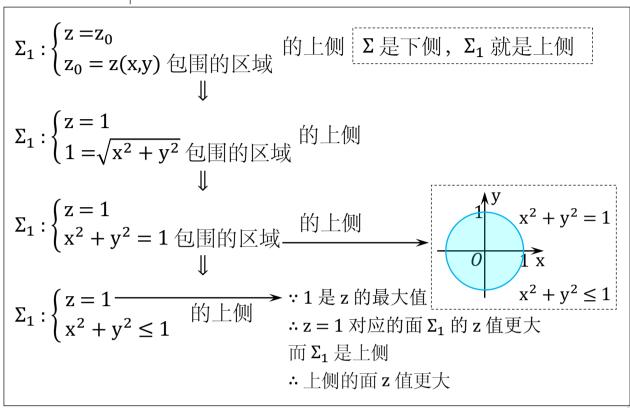
例1. 设曲面 Σ 是 $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧, $\overrightarrow{x} \iint_{\Sigma} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy$ $\iint_{\Sigma} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xydydz + xdzdx + x^2dxdy$ $= 0 - (-4\pi)$ 本章【第二类曲面积分】第1课 例1 求过 $= 4\pi$ 本章【第二类曲面积分】第2课 例1 求过



$$\Sigma + \Sigma_1$$
 是 Σ 同 $z = 0$ 组成曲面的 $\begin{cases} \text{外侧, L侧的面 z 值更大 } \\ \text{内侧, 下侧的面 z 值更大} \end{cases}$ \downarrow $\Sigma + \Sigma_1$ 是 Σ 同 $z = 0$ 组成曲面的外侧

例2. 设曲面 Σ 是 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \le z \le 1$) 的下侧, 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3(z - 1) dx dy$





不能用高斯公式的一种情况

$$\begin{array}{c}
z \\
3 \\
\hline
0,0,0) \\
\hline
0 \\
2 \\
y
\end{array}$$

$$P = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad Q = \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad R = \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right]}{\partial x} = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{\left[(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]^2}$$
$$= \frac{y^2 + z^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \left[\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]}{\partial y} = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - y \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2y}{\left[(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]^2} = \frac{x^2 + z^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \left[\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right]}{\partial z} = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - z \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2z}{\left[(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{y^2 + z^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{x^2 + z^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{0}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = 0$$

$$\Sigma_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
, 取内侧

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dydz + \frac{y}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dzdx + \frac{z}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy$$

$$= - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dydz + \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dzdx + \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dxdy$$

$$=-\oiint_{\Sigma_1}\frac{\frac{x}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}}dydz+\frac{y}{\frac{3}{2}}dzdx+\frac{z}{\frac{3}{2}}dxdy$$

$$= - \oiint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy \qquad \boxed{\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{dx}{dx} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{dy}{dy} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{dz}{dz} = 1}$$

$$= - \left[- \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \, \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz \right]$$

$$= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} (1+1+1) \, dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dxdydz$$

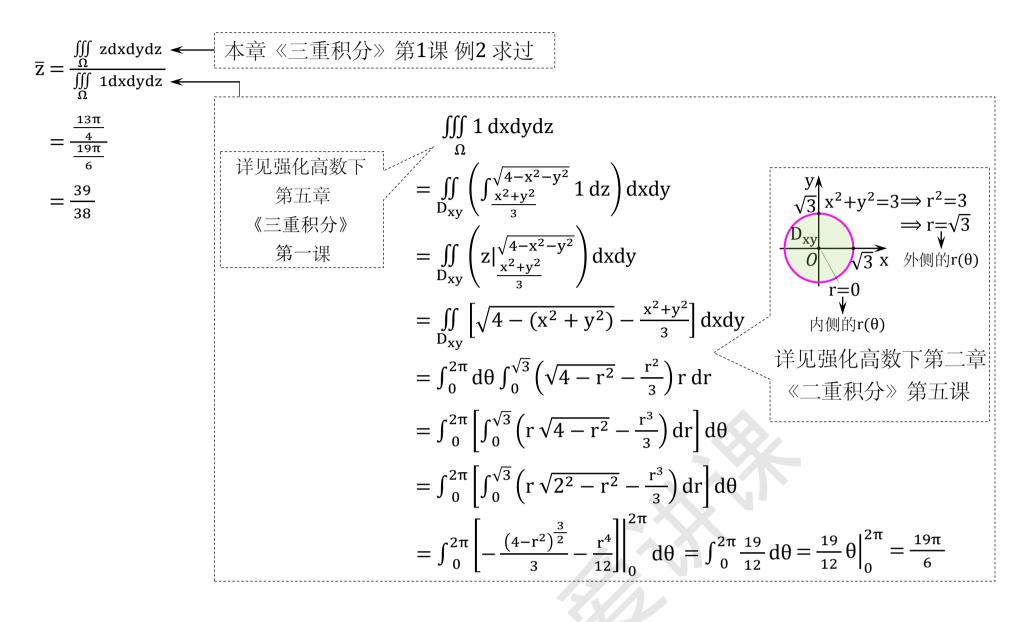
$$=3\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dxdydz$$

$$=3\times\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi\times1^3\right)$$

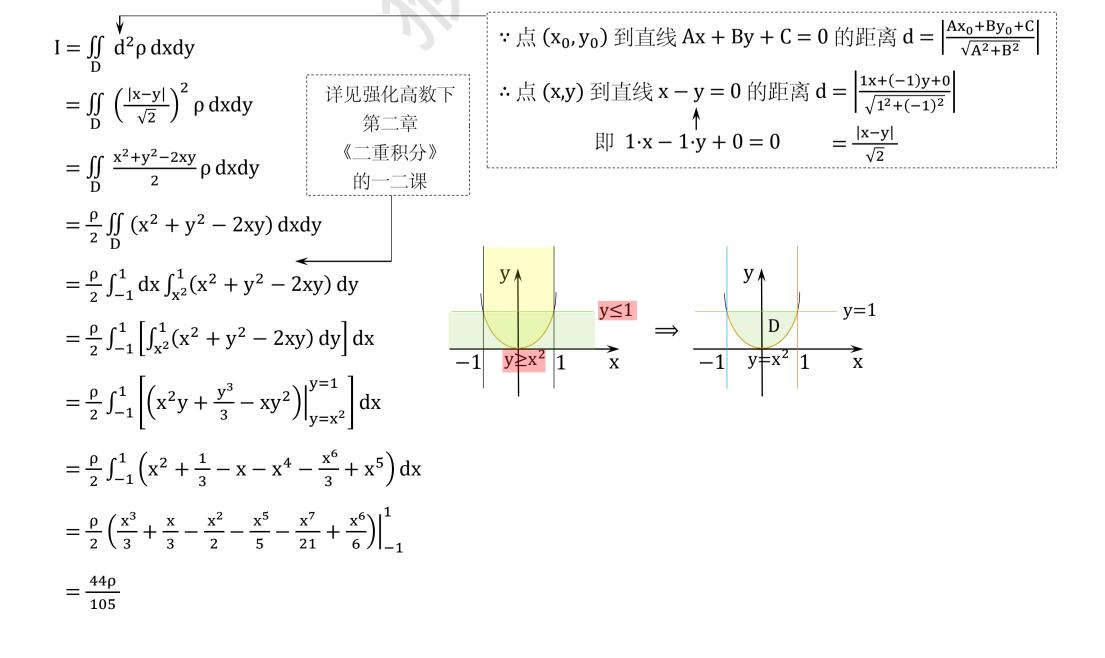
$$=4\pi$$

计算长度、面积、体积、形心、质心(重心)、质量、转动惯量

例1. 设 Ω 是由半球面 $z=\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$ 与抛物面 $x^2+y^2=3z$ 所围成的空间区域,求 Ω 的形心的竖坐标 \bar{z}

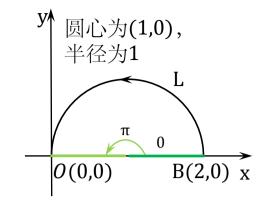


例2. 设密度为 ρ 的均匀平面薄板 D 由 $x^2 \le y \le 1$ 所确定,求该薄板 D 关于直线 x-y=0 的转动惯量 I



计算变力作的功

例1. 设位于点 (0,1) 的质点 A 对质点 M 的引力大小为 $\frac{k}{r^2}$ (k为正常数, r 为 A 与 M 之间的距离), 质点 M 沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 自点 B(2,0) 运动到点O(0,0),求此过程中质点A对质点M的引力所作的功



力作的功 = $\int_{L} F_{x} dx + F_{y} dy$

①设M的坐标是(x,y)

② 力的方向向量: $\overrightarrow{MA} = (0-x,1-y) = (-x,1-y)$: 题干是质点 A 对质点 M的引力 : 写成 \overrightarrow{MA}

$$\overrightarrow{F_0} = \frac{\overrightarrow{MA}}{|\overrightarrow{MA}|} = \frac{(-x,1-y)}{\sqrt{(-x)^2 + (1-y)^2}} = \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + (1-y)^2}}, \frac{1-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + (1-y)^2}}\right)$$

⑤
$$F_x = \frac{-kx}{[x^2 + (1-y)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad F_y = \frac{k(1-y)}{[x^2 + (1-y)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$