

11.4.1 计算下列第二型曲面积分.

(1) $\iint_S (x + y^2 + z) dx dy$, S 为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧;

(2) $\iint_S xyz dx dy$, S 是柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 在 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 两卦限内被平面 $y = 0$ 及 $y = h$ 所截下部分的外侧;

(3) $\iint_S xy^2 z^2 dy dz$, S 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 的 $x \leq 0$ 的部分, 远离球心一侧;

(4) $\iint_S yz dz dx$, S 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分 ($z \geq 0$) 并取外侧;

(5) $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$, S 为平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 在第一卦限的部分, 远离原点的一侧;

(6) $\iint_S (y - z) dy dz + (z - x) dz dx + (x - y) dx dy$, S 是圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的下侧;

(7) $\iint_S xz^2 dy dz + x^2 y dz dx + y^2 z dx dy$, S 是通过上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧;

(8) $\iint_S f(x) dy dz + g(y) dz dx + h(z) dx dy$, 其中 $f(x), g(y), h(z)$ 为连续函数, S 为直角平行六面体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的外侧.

(1) $\iiint_V 1 dx dy dz = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc$ (直角球体体积)

(2) 曲面上任意一点 $(x, y, z) = (R \cos \theta, y, R \sin \theta)$ ($0 \leq y \leq h, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\theta, y)} &= \begin{vmatrix} -R \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -R \sin \theta, \\ \Rightarrow \iint_S xyz dx dy &= \int_0^h \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot y \cdot R \sin \theta d\theta dy \\ &= R^3 \int_0^h y dy \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d(\sin \theta) \\ &= R^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} h^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} R^3 h^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $y = r \cos \theta, z = r \sin \theta, x = -\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$ ($0 < r < R, 0 < \theta < 2\pi$)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S xyz^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2}} \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2+z^2} dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r^5 dr \\ &= \frac{8}{105} R^7 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{105} R^7 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 记 $(x, y, z) = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} &= \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \theta & \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{vmatrix} = \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi, \\ \Rightarrow \iint_S yz \, dz \, dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \varphi \cdot \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \, d(\sin \theta) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad \iint_S x + y + z \, dx \, dy \, dz &= 2 \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dy \int_0^{1-z-y} dx \, (x + y + z) \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dy \left(\frac{(1-z-y)^2}{2} + (y+z)(1-z-y) \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 dz \left((1-z) - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} z^3 \right) = \int_0^1 dz \left(\frac{2}{3} - z + \frac{1}{3} z^3 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(6) 记 $(x, y, z) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r)$ ($0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$), 取其法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, -r)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (y - z, z - x, x - y) \cdot \mathbf{n} &= 2r^2(\sin \theta - \cos \theta), \\ \Rightarrow \iint_S (y - z) \, dy \, dz + (z - x) \, dz \, dx + (x - y) \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2r^2(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 r^2 \, dr \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_0^1 \right) \left((-\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{cases} z=0 \\ x+y=0 \end{cases}$ 上取法向量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \iint_S x + y + z \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \iiint_V x + y + z \, dx \, dy \, dz \quad x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \quad z = r \cos \theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \, r^4 \sin \theta = 2\pi \frac{\pi^2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

(8) 先计算

$$\iint_S f(x) \, dy \, dz.$$

显然, 上述积分只在

$$\Sigma_1 = \{(x, y, z) | x = 0, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c\}, \quad \Sigma_2 = \{(x, y, z) | x = a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c\}$$

两个面上值不为零, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S f(x) \, dy \, dz &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x) \, dy \, dz + \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x) \, dy \, dz \\ &= -f(0) \iint_{D_1} dy \, dz + f(a) \iint_{D_2} dy \, dz \\ &= (f(a) - f(0))bc, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\iint_{D_1} dy \, dz, \iint_{D_2} dy \, dz$ 分别表示在 Σ_1, Σ_2 上的二重积分.

同理可计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S g(y) \, dz \, dx &= (g(b) - g(0))ca, \quad \iint_S h(z) \, dx \, dy = (h(c) - h(0))ab, \\ \implies \iint_S f(x) \, dy \, dz + g(y) \, dz \, dx + h(z) \, dx \, dy \\ &= (f(a) - f(0))bc + (g(b) - g(0))ca + (h(c) - h(0))ab. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.4.2 求场 $\mathbf{v} = (x^3 - yz)\mathbf{i} - 2x^2y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ 通过长方体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的外侧表面 S 的通量.

解 记 D_1 是长方体在 Oyz 平面内的面, D_2 是其对面, 类似地定义 D_3, D_4, D_5, D_6 .

易知,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS &= - \iint_{D_1} (-yz) \, dy \, dz + \iint_{D_2} (a^3 - yz) \, dy \, dz \\ &\quad - \iint_{D_3} 0 \, dz \, dx + \iint_{D_4} (-2x^2 \cdot b) \, dz \, dx \\ &\quad - \iint_{D_5} 0 \cdot dx \, dy + \iint_{D_6} c \, dx \, dy \\ &= a^3 \iint_{D_1} dy \, dz - 2b \iint_{D_4} x^2 \, dz \, dx + c \iint_{D_6} dx \, dy \\ &= a^3bc - 2bc \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^a + cab = \frac{1}{3}a^3bc + abc. \end{aligned}$$