第十一章 曲线积分与曲面积分

习题十一

11.1

- 1. 设在 xOy 平面内有一分布着质量的曲线弧 L ,它在点 (x,y) 处的线密度为 $\mu(x,y)$. 用对弧长的曲线积分分别表示:
- (1) 该曲线弧对x轴、y轴的转动惯量 I_x , I_y ;

解
$$I_x = \int_L y^2 \mu(x, y) ds$$
, $I_y = \int_L x^2 \mu(x, y) ds$

(2) 该曲线弧的质心坐标 \bar{x}, \bar{y} .

解
$$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_L x \mu(x, y) ds}{\int_L \mu(x, y) ds}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{\int_L y \mu(x, y) ds}{\int_L \mu(x, y) ds}$$

- 2. 计算下列对弧长的曲线积分.
- $(1) \int_{L} x \, ds$, 其中 L 为抛物线 $y = x^{2}$ 上从点 (0,0) 到点 (1,1)的弧段;

解

$$\int_{L} x \, ds = \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1 + (2x)^{2}} \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} x (1 + 4x^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1 + 4x^{2}) = \frac{1}{12} (1 + 4x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{12} (5\sqrt{5} - 1)$$

(2)
$$\int_{L} \left(x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) ds$$
,其中 L 为星形线 $x = a \cos^{3} t, y = a \sin^{3} t \left(0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 在第一象限

内的弧;

$$\int_{L} \left(x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}} \right) ds = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(a^{\frac{4}{3}} \cos^{4} t + a^{\frac{4}{3}} \sin^{4} t \right) \sqrt{\left[3a \cos^{2} t \cdot \left(-\sin t \right) \right]^{2} + \left(3a \sin^{2} t \cdot \cos t \right)^{2}} dt$$

$$= 3a^{\frac{7}{3}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^{4} t + \cos^{4} t \right) \sin t \cos t dt = 3a^{\frac{7}{3}} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5} t d \sin t - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{5} t d \cos t \right] = a^{\frac{7}{3}}$$

(3)
$$\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$;

$$\Re L: \ x = \frac{a}{2} (1 + \cos t), \ y = \frac{a}{2} \sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

$$\oint_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \, ds = \oint_{L} \sqrt{ax} \, ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{a \cdot \frac{a}{2} (1 + \cos t)} \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{2} \sin t\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{a}{2} \cos t\right)^{2}} \, dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left| \cos \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} \, dt = 2a^{2}$$

(4) $\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$,其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$,直线 y = x 及 x 轴在第一象限内所围成的扇形的整个边界;

解 将L分成 L_1,L_2,L_3 三部分,其中

$$L_1: y = 0, 0 \le x \le a$$

$$L_2: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
,在 $(0,0)$ 与 $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 之间

$$L_3: y = x, 0 \le x \le \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

又

$$\int_{L_1} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \int_0^a e^x \sqrt{1 + 0^2} dx = \int_0^a e^x dx = e^a - 1$$

$$\int_{L_2} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \int_{L_2} e^a ds = e^a \int_{L_2} ds = e^a \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} a = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^a$$

$$\int_{L_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{\sqrt{x^2 + x^2}} \sqrt{1 + 1^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{\sqrt{2}x} d\left(\sqrt{2}x\right) = e^a - 1$$

所以

$$\oint_{L} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds + \int_{L_{3}} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = 2(e^{a}-1) + \frac{\pi}{4} a e^{a}$$

(5) $\int_{L} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$, 其中 L 为曲线 $x = e^t \cos t$, $y = e^t \sin t$, $z = e^t$ 上相应于 t 从 0

变到2的这段弧;

$$\int_{L} \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} ds$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-t} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 - e^{-2}\right)$$

(6)
$$\oint_L |xy| \, \mathrm{d}s$$
,其中 L 是空间曲线
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ \frac{x}{2} + z = 1 \end{cases}$$
.

解 将 L 写成参数形式

$$L: x = 2\cos t, y = 2\sin t, z = 1 - \cos t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

则

$$\oint_{L} |xy| \, ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} |2\cos t \cdot 2\sin t| \sqrt{(-2\sin t)^{2} + (2\cos t)^{2} + (\sin t)^{2}} \, dt$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} |\sin t \cos t| \sqrt{4 + \sin^{2} t} \, dt = 8 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t \cos t| \sqrt{4 + \sin^{2} t} \, dt$$

$$= 16 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t \sqrt{4 + \sin^{2} t} \, dt = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4 + \sin^{2} t} \, d(4 + \sin^{2} t)$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (4 + \sin^{2} t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{16}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 8)$$

3. 求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 界于 xOy 平面及柱面 $z = R + \frac{x^2}{R}$ 之间的一块柱面片的面积.

解 记 $L: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$,则柱面片的面积为

$$A = \oint_L \left(R + \frac{x^2}{R} \right) \mathrm{d}s$$

将L写成参数形式

$$L: x = R\cos t, y = R\sin t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

则

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} (R + R\cos^2 t) \sqrt{(-R\sin t)^2 + (R\cos t)^2} dt = R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos^2 t) dt$$
$$= 2\pi R^2 + R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = 2\pi R^2 + \pi R^2 = 3\pi R^2$$

- 4. 设螺旋形弹簧一圈的方程为 $L: x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, z = kt$,其中 $0 \le t \le 2\pi$,它的线密度 $\rho = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$,求:
- (1) 它关于z轴的转动惯量 I_z ;

$$I_z = \int_L (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{(-a\sin t)^2 + (a\cos t)^2 + k^2} dt$$
$$= a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 + k^2 t^2) dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2)$$

(2) 它的质心.

解 设质心坐标为 $(\bar{x},\bar{y},\bar{z})$,则

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_{L} x(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds}{\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds}, \overline{y} = \frac{\int_{L} y(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds}{\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds}, \overline{z} = \frac{\int_{L} z(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds}{\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds}$$

其中

$$\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} (a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) \sqrt{(-a\sin t)^{2} + (a\cos t)^{2} + k^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} (3a^{2} + 4\pi^{2}k^{2})$$

$$\int_{L} x(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \cos t(a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} dt$$
$$= a\sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) \cos t dt = a\sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} \cdot 4\pi k^{2}$$

$$\int_{L} y(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} a \sin t (a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} dt$$

$$= a \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) \sin t dt = a \sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} \cdot (-4\pi^{2}k^{2})$$

$$\int_{L} z(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = k\sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} t(a^{2} + k^{2}t^{2}) dt$$
$$= k\sqrt{a^{2} + k^{2}} (2a^{2}\pi^{2} + 4k^{2})\pi^{4}$$

所以

$$\bar{x} = \frac{a\sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \cdot 4\pi k^2}{\frac{2}{3}\pi\sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left(3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2\right)} = \frac{6ak^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{a\sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \cdot \left(-4\pi^2 k^2\right)}{\frac{2}{3}\pi\sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left(3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2\right)} = \frac{-6a\pi k^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2},$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{k\sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left(2a^2\pi^2 + 4k^2\right)\pi^4}{\frac{2}{3}\pi\sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left(3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2\right)} = \frac{3\pi k \left(a^2 + 2\pi^2 k^2\right)}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}$$

故质心坐标为
$$\left(\frac{6ak^2}{3a^2+4\pi^2k^2}, \frac{-6a\pi k^2}{3a^2+4\pi^2k^2}, \frac{3\pi k\left(a^2+2\pi^2k^2\right)}{3a^2+4\pi^2k^2}\right)$$
.

- 1. 计算下列对坐标的曲线积分.
- (1) $\int_L y \, dx + x \, dy$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x = R \cos t$, $y = R \sin t$ 上对应 t 从 0 到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的一段弧;

$$\int_{L} y \, dx + x \, dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(R \sin t) (-R \sin t) + (R \cos t) (R \cos t) \right] dt$$

$$= R^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2t \, dt = R^{2} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

(2) $\int_{L} (x^2 - 2xy) dx + (y^2 - 2xy) dy$, 其中 L 为抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上对应 x 从 -1 到 1 的一段弧;

解

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

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} (2x^{5} - 4x^{4} - 2x^{3} + x^{2}) dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} (-4x^{4} + x^{2}) dx = -\frac{14}{15}$$

(3) $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx + (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ (按逆时针方向绕行);

解 将 L 写成参数形式

$$L: x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, t$$
从0到2 π

则

$$\oint_{L} \frac{(x+y)dx + (x-y)dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(a\cos t + a\sin t)(-a\sin t) + (a\cos t - a\sin t)(a\cos t)}{a^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos 2t - \sin 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2t - \cos 2t) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 0$$

(4) $\int_L x dx + y dy + (x + y - 1) dz$, 其中L是从点(1,1,1)到点(2,3,4)的一段直线;解将L写成参数形式

$$L: x = 1+t, y = 1+2t, z = 1+3t, t$$
从0到1

则

$$\int_{L} x dx + y dy + (x + y - 1) dz = \int_{0}^{1} [(1 + t) + (1 + 2t) \cdot 2 + (1 + t + 1 + 2t - 1) \cdot 3] dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (6 + 14t) dt = 13$$

(5)
$$\oint_L (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz, \quad \sharp \oplus L \not\equiv \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4x (z \ge 0) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2x \end{cases}, \quad \sharp \downarrow$$

z轴正向看L取逆时针方向.

解 将 L 写成参数形式

$$L: x = 1 + \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 2\cos\frac{t}{2}, t / (-\pi) \pi$$

因为

$$\oint_{L} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin^{2} t + 4\cos^{2} \frac{t}{2}) (-\sin t) dt = 0$$

$$\oint_{L} (z^{2} + x^{2}) dy = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[4 \cos^{2} \frac{t}{2} + (1 + \cos t)^{2} \right] \cos t dt = 4\pi$$

$$\oint_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[(1 + \cos t)^{2} + \sin^{2} t \right] \left(-\sin \frac{t}{2} \right) dt = 0$$

所以

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

$$= \oint_{L} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dx + \oint_{L} (z^{2} + x^{2}) dy + \oint_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dz = 0 + 4\pi + 0 = 4\pi$$

- 2. 设在 xOy 平面内有一力场 \mathbf{F} ,它的方向指向原点,大小等于点 (x,y) 到原点的距离.
- (1) 质点从点 A(a,0)沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 逆时针方向移动到点 B(0,b),求力场所做的功;

解 由题设知

$$\left| \vec{F} \right| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

 \bar{F} 的方向为

$$\vec{F}^{o} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(-x\vec{i} - y\vec{j} \right)$$

所以力场为

$$\vec{F} = |\vec{F}|\vec{F}^o = -x\vec{i} - y\vec{j}$$

力场F沿路径L所做的功为

$$W = \int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{L} -x dx - y dy$$

将L写成参数形式

$$L: x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, t$$
从0到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

则所做的功为

$$W = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-a \cos t (-a \sin t) - b \sin t (b \cos t) \right] dt = \left(a^2 - b^2 \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2}$$

(2) 质点按逆时针方向沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 运动一周,求力场所做的功.

解 此时 L 的参数形式为

$$L: x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, t$$
从0到2 π

所做的功为

$$W = \oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_L -x dx - y dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 - b^2) \sin t \cos t dt = 0$$

- 3. 将对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 化作对弧长的曲线积分, 其中 L 为:
- (1) 在 xOy 平面内沿直线从点 (0,0)到点 (1,1);

解 L为从(0,0)到点(1,1)的有向直线段,则其上的任一点处的切向量的方向 余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

所以

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{L} \left[P(x,y) \cos \alpha + Q(x,y) \cos \beta \right] ds = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{L} \left[P(x,y) + Q(x,y) \right] ds$$

(2) 沿抛物线 $y = x^2$ 从点 (0,0) 到点 (1,1);

解 $L: y = x^2, x$ 从0到1,则L的切向量为

$$\bar{T} = \{1, y'\} = \{1, 2x\}$$

其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$$

于是

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int \left[P(x,y) \cos \alpha + Q(x,y) \cos \beta \right] ds = \int_{L} \frac{P(x,y) + 2xQ(x,y)}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}}} ds$$

(3) 沿上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 从点 (0,0)到点 (1,1).

则L的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = \left\{1, y'\right\} = \left\{1, \frac{1-x}{y}\right\}$$

其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = y$$
, $\cos \beta = 1 - x$

于是

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{L} \left[P(x,y) \cos \alpha + Q(x,y) \cos \beta \right] ds = \int_{L} \left[y P(x,y) + (1-x)Q(x,y) \right] ds$$

11.3

1. 利用曲线积分,求星形线 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t$ 所围成图形的面积.

解
$$L: x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t, t$$
从0到2 π

围成图形的面积为

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[a \cos^{3} t \cdot \left(3a \sin^{2} t \cos t \right) - a \sin^{3} t \left(-3a \cos^{2} t \sin t \right) \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{3a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\cos^{4} t \sin^{2} t + \sin^{4} t \cos^{2} t \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{3a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} t \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{3a^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{8} dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^{2}$$

2. 利用格林公式, 计算下列对坐标的曲线积分.

(1)
$$\oint_L (2x-y+4)dx+(5y+3x-6)dy$$
, 其中 L 是三个顶点分别为 $(0,0)$, $(3,0)$ 和 $(3,2)$ 的三角形正向边界;

解 令 P = 2x - y + 4, Q = 5y + 3x - 6,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = -1, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3$$

记L所围成的三角形闭区域为D,由格林公式得

$$\oint_{L} (2x - y + 4) dx + (5y + 3x - 6) dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D} [3 - (-1)] dx dy = 4 \iint_{D} dx dy = 4 \times 3 = 12$$

(2) $\oint_L (x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x) dx + (x^2 \sin x - 2y e^x) dy$, 其中 L 为正向星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0)$;

解 令 $P = x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x$, $Q = x^2 \sin x - 2y e^x$, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2y e^x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

记L所围成的区域为D,由格林公式

$$\oint_{L} (x^{2}y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^{2}e^{x}) dx + (x^{2} \sin x - 2ye^{x}) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \iint_{D} 0 dx dy = 0$$

(3) $\int_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \left[x + y \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \right] dy$, 其中 L 是 从 点 (2,1) 沿 上 半 圆 周 $y = 1 + \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^{2}}$ 到点 (0,1)的弧段;

解 令
$$P = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $Q = x + y \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$, 则
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

补直线段

$$L_1: y = 1, x$$
从0到2

记L和L围成的区域为D,由格林公式

$$\int_{L} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \left[x + y \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \right] dy = \oint_{L+L_{1}} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \left[x + y \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \right] dy$$

$$- \int_{L_{1}} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \left[x + y \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right) \right] dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy - \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + 1} dx$$

$$= \iint_{D} dx dy - \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + 1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(2 + \sqrt{5} \right)$$

(4) $\int_{L} (3xy + \sin x) dx + (x^2 - ye^y) dy$, 其中 L 是 从 点 (0,0) 到 点 (4,8) 的 抛 物 线 段 $y = x^2 - 2x$;

解 令 $P = 3xy + \sin x$, $Q = x^2 - ye^y$, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$$

补折线段 $\overline{AB}+\overline{BO}$,其中

$$\overline{AB}$$
: $y = 8$, x 从4到0

$$\overline{BO}$$
: $x = 0, y$ 从8到0

记由 $L, \overline{AB}, \overline{BO}$ 围成的区域为D, 由格林公式得

$$\int_{L} (3xy + \sin x) dx + (x^{2} - ye^{y}) dy = \oint_{L+\overline{AB}+\overline{BO}} (3xy + \sin x) dx + (x^{2} - ye^{y}) dy$$

$$- \int_{\overline{AB}} (3xy + \sin x) dx + (x^{2} - ye^{y}) dy - \int_{\overline{BO}} (3xy + \sin x) dx + (x^{2} - ye^{y}) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy - \int_{4}^{0} (24x + \sin x) dx - \int_{8}^{0} - ye^{y} dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} -x \, dx dy - \int_{4}^{0} (24x + \sin x) dx + \int_{8}^{0} ye^{y} dy = \frac{448}{3} - \cos 4 - 7e^{8}$$

(5)
$$\oint_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, 其中 L 是逆时针方向的椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$;

解 令
$$P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$

补一小圆周 $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2 (\varepsilon 充 分 小)$,逆时针方向,记 L 和 L_1 围成的区域为 D,由格林公式

$$\oint_{L+L_{1}^{-}} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D} 0 dx dy = 0$$

所以

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

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(-\varepsilon \sin t)(-\varepsilon \sin t) + (\varepsilon \cos t)(\varepsilon \cos t)}{\varepsilon^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi$$

其中 L_1 : $x = \varepsilon \cos t$, $y = \varepsilon \sin t$, t从0到2 π .

3. 确定闭曲线 C,使曲线积分 $\oint_C \left(x + \frac{y^3}{3}\right) dx + \left(y + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3\right) dy$ 达到最大值.

解 记 D 为 C 所围成的闭区域,由格林公式得

$$\oint_C \left(x + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dx + \left(y + x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right) dy = \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y + x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x + \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \right] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \left(1 - 2x^2 - y^2 \right) dx dy$$

要使上式中的二重积分达到最大值 , C应取逆时针方向的椭圆 $2x^2+y^2=1$. 4. 证明: 曲线积分 $\int_L e^x(\cos y dx + \sin y dy)$ 在整个在 xOy 平面内与路径无关,并求 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} e^x(\cos y dx + \sin y dy)$.

解 令 $P = e^x \cos y$, $Q = -e^x \sin y$,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

所以曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} e^{x}(\cos y dx + \sin y dy)$ 在整个xOy平面内与路径无关,于是

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} e^x (\cos y dx + \sin y dy) = \int_0^a e^x dx + \int_0^b e^x (-\sin y) dy$$
$$= e^a - 1 + e^a (\cos b - 1) = e^a \cos b - 1$$

5. 计算曲线积分 $\int_{L} \frac{1}{x} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx + \frac{1}{y} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dy$,其中 L 是由点 $(1, \pi)$ 到点 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\right)$ 的直线段.

解 令
$$P = \frac{1}{x} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), Q = \frac{1}{y} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
, 则当 $x > 0, y > 0$ 时恒有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \cos\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

所以在第一象限上曲线积分与路径无关,取积分路径为

$$L_1: y = \frac{\pi}{x}, x$$
从1到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

则

$$\int_{L} \frac{1}{x} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx + \frac{1}{y} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dy = \int_{L_{1}} \frac{1}{x} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx + \frac{1}{y} \sin\left(xy - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{x} \sin\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{\pi} \sin\frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{x^{2}}\right) \right] dx = \int_{1}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dx = 0$$

6. 计算曲线积分 $\int_{L} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$, 其中 L 是摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) - a\pi \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 上由点 $(-\pi a, 0)$ 到点 $(\pi a, 0)$ 的的弧段.

解 令
$$P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时,恒有

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

所以曲线积分在不包含原点的单连通区域上与路径无关,取积分路径为从点 $(-\pi a,0)$ 到点 $(\pi a,0)$ 的上半圆周

$$L_1$$
: $x = \pi a \cos t$, $y = \pi a \sin t$, t 从 π 到 0

则

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

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

7. 设 f(-1)=1 , 试 求 可 微 函 数 f(x) , 使 曲 线 积 分 $\int_{L} \frac{y}{x} [\sin x - f(x)] dx + [f(x) - x^{2}] dy$ 在半平面 $D = \{(x, y) | x < 0\}$ 内与路径无关,并 计算从点 $\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ 到点 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$ 的这个积分.

解 令 $P = \frac{y}{x} [\sin x - f(x)], Q = f(x) - x^2$, 因曲线积分在 D上与路径无关,所以 在 D上恒有 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 即

$$\frac{1}{x}\left(\sin x - f(x)\right) = f'(x) - 2x$$
$$f'(x) + \frac{1}{x}f(x) = 2x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

其通解为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left[C + \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \cos x \right]$, 由 f(-1) = 1 得 $C = -\frac{1}{3} + \cos 1$,所以

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left[-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \cos x + \cos 1 \right]$$

故

$$\int_{\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0\right)}^{\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)} \frac{y}{x} \left[\sin x - f(x)\right] dx + \left[f(x) - x^2\right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{0} \left[f\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)^2 \right] dy + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dx = -\frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{3}\cos 1 + \frac{3}{4}\pi^3$$

8. 设质点 A 对质点 M 的引力大小为 $\frac{k}{r^2}$ (k 为常数),r 为点 A 与点 M 之间的距离,将质点 A 固定于点 (0,1) 处,质点 M 沿上半圆周 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 从点 (0,0) 处移动到点 (2,0) 处,求此运动过程中质点 A 对质点 M 的引力所做的功.

9. 解
$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{k}{r^2} = \frac{k}{x^2 + (y-1)^2}$$
, \vec{F} 的单位向量为

$$\vec{F}^{o} = \frac{-x\vec{i} + (1-y)\vec{j}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + (y-1)^{2}}}$$

所以引力为

$$\vec{F} = |\vec{F}| \vec{F}^{o} = \frac{k}{\left[x^{2} + (y-1)^{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(-x\vec{i} + (1-y)\vec{j}\right)$$

故所作的功为

$$W = \int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = k \int_{L} \frac{-x dx + (1 - y) dy}{\left[x^{2} + (y - 1)^{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

令
$$P = \frac{-x}{\left[x^2 + (y-1)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, Q = \frac{1-y}{\left[x^2 + (y-1)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad 则 当 (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
时,恒有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{3x(y-1)}{\left[x^2 + (y-1)^2\right]^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

所以在不包含点(0,1)的单连通区域上,曲线积分与路径无关,于是

$$W = k \int_{(0,0)}^{(0,2)} \frac{x dx + (1-y) dy}{\left[x^2 + (y-1)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = k \int_0^2 \frac{-x dx}{\left(x^2 + 1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = k \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - 1\right)$$

9. 验证表达式 $(2x\cos y + y^2\cos x)dx + (2y\sin x - x^2\sin y)dy$ 在整个 xOy 平面内是某一函数 u(x,y)的全微分,并求出一个这样的 u(x,y).

解 令 $P = 2x \cos y + y^2 \cos x$, $Q = 2y \sin x - x^2 \sin y$, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2x\sin y + 2y\cos x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

所以在xOy平面内所给表达式是某个函数u(x,y)的全微分,且有

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x\cos y + y^2\cos x) dx + (2y\sin x - x^2\sin y) dy$$

= $\int_0^x 2x dx + \int_0^y (2y\sin x - x^2\sin y) dy = x^2 + y^2\sin x + x^2\cos y - x^2$
= $y^2\sin x + x^2\cos y$

10. 验证方程 $(3x^2+6xy^2)$ dx+ $(6x^2y+4y^2)$ dy=0是全微分方程,并求其通解.

解 令 $P = 3x^2 + 6xy^2$, $Q = 6x^2y + 4y^2$, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12xy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

所以所给方程是全微分方程,又

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx + (6x^2y + 4y^2) dy$$

= $\int_0^x 3x^2 dx + \int_0^y (6x^2y + 4y^2) + y = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^3$

所以微分方程的通解为

$$x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^3 = C$$

11. 设 f(x) 具有二阶连续导数, f(0)=0, f'(0)=1, 且方程

 $[xy(x+y)-f(x)y]dx+[f'(x)+x^2y]dy=0$ 是全微分方程,求 f(x)及此全微分方程的通解.

解 令
$$P = xy(x+y) - f(x)y, Q = f'(x) + x^2y$$
, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2xy - f(x), \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f''(x) + 2xy$$

由于是全微分方程,所以 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,即

$$x^{2} + 2xy - f(x) = f''(x) + 2xy$$

化简得

$$f''(x) + f'(x) = x^2$$

其通解为

$$f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x^2 - 2$$

由
$$f(0)=0$$
, $f'(0)=1$ 得 $C_1=2$, $C_2=1$, 所以

$$f(x) = 2\cos x + \sin x + x^2 - 2$$

微分表达式的一个原函数

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} [xy(x+y) - f(x)y] dx + [f'(x) + x^2y] dy$$

$$= \int_0^x 0 \, dx + \int_0^y \left(f'(x) + x^2 y \right) dy = f'(x)y + \frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2 = y(\cos x - 2\sin x) + 2xy + \frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2$$

所以方程的通解为

$$y(\cos x - 2\sin x) + 2xy + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 = C$$

11.4

1. 设有一分布着质量的曲面 Σ ,在点 (x,y,z)处它的面密度为 $\rho(x,y,z)$,用对面积的曲面积分表示该曲面的质量.

解 曲面的质量为

$$m = \iint_{\Sigma} \rho(x, y, z) dS$$

2. 计算下列对面积的曲面积分.

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1 + x \sin(zy^{3})}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dS + \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x \sin(zy^{3})}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dS$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{R^{2}} dS + 0 = \frac{1}{R^{2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{1}{R^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi R^{2} = 2\pi$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} (2xy - 2x^2 - x + z) dS$, 其中 Σ 为平面 2x + 2y + z = 6 在第一卦限中的部分;

解 将Σ写成 x, y 的函数

$$\Sigma : z = 6 - 2x - 2y, (x, y) \in D$$

其中

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 3, 0 \le y \le 3 - x \}$$

则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (2xy - 2x^2 - x + z) dS = \iint_{D} [2xy - 2x^2 - x + (6 - 2x - 2y)] \sqrt{1 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^2} dxdy$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{3} dx \int_{0}^{3-x} (6 - 3x - 2x^2 + 2xy - 2y) dy = 3 \int_{0}^{3} [(6 - 3x - 2x^2)(3 - x) + x(3 - x)^2 - (3 - x)^2] dx$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{3} (3x^3 - 10^2 + 9) dx = -\frac{27}{4}$$

(3) $\iint_{\Sigma} (xy + yz + zx) dS$, 其中 Σ 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 所截得的有限部分.

解 由对称性知

$$\iint_{\Sigma} xy dS = 0, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} yz dS = 0$$

所以

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2ax \}$$

2. 求面密度为 μ_0 的均匀半球壳 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2(z \ge 0)$ 对于z轴的转动惯量.

解 Σ:
$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
, $(x, y) \in D$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\}$, 则转动惯量为

$$\begin{split} I_z &= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \mu_0 \mathrm{d}S = \mu_0 \iint_{D} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \mu_0 a \iint_{D} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \mu_0 a \int_0^{2\pi} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \cdot r \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2\pi \mu_0 a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^3 \sin^3 t}{a \cos t} \cdot a \cos t \, \mathrm{d}t = 2\pi \mu_0 a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \, \mathrm{d}t = 2\pi \mu_0 a^4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \mu_0 a^4 \end{split}$$

11.5

1. 计算下列对坐标的曲面积分.

(1)
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 z \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y, \ \ \mathrm{其中} \, \Sigma \, \mathrm{是球面} \, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \, \mathrm{的下半部分的下侧};$$

解 Σ:
$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$
, $(x, y) \in D$, 下侧, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$, 所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{2} y^{2} z \, dx dy = -\iint_{D} x^{2} y^{2} \left(-\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} x^{2} y^{2} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \, dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} (r \cos \theta)^{2} (r \sin \theta)^{2} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} 2\theta \, d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^{5} \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} \, dr = \frac{2}{105} \pi R^{7}$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在平面 z = 1 下方的部分的上侧;

解
$$\Sigma: z = x^2 + y^2, (x, y) \in D$$
, 上侧, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$, 所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iint_{D} \left[-x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + (x^{2} + y^{2}) \right] dx dy$$

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

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cdot r dr = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

(3)
$$\oint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
, 其中 Σ 是由圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 及两平面 $z = R$, $z = -R$ 所

围成的立体表面的外侧.

解 将 Σ 分成 $\Sigma_1,\Sigma_2,\Sigma_3,\Sigma_4$ 三部分,其中

$$\Sigma_{1}: z = R, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$
, 上侧
$$\Sigma_{2}: z = -R, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$
, 下侧
$$\Sigma_{3}: x = \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}, (y, z) \in D_{yz}$$
, 前侧
$$\Sigma_{4}: x = -\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}, (y, z) \in D_{yz}$$
, 后侧

这里

$$D_{xy} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \right\}$$

$$D_{yz} = \left\{ (y, z) \mid -R \le y \le R, -R \le z \le R \right\}$$

则

$$\begin{split} I_1 &= \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} \frac{z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= 0 + \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^2}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^2}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ I_2 &= \iint\limits_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint\limits_{\Sigma_2} \frac{z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= 0 - \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^2}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = -\iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^2}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ I_3 &= \iint\limits_{\Sigma_3} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_3} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint\limits_{\Sigma_3} \frac{z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 0 = \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ I_4 &= \iint\limits_{\Sigma_4} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma_4} \frac{x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint\limits_{\Sigma_4} \frac{z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= -\iint\limits_{D_{yz}} \frac{-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 0 = \iint\limits_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \end{split}$$

于是

$$\oint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + z^{2} dx dy}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} = I_{1} + I_{2} + I_{3} + I_{4}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2} + R^{2}} dx dy + \left(-\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2} + R^{2}} dx dy \right) + \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}}{R^{2} + z^{2}} dy dz + \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}}{R^{2} + z^{2}} dy dz + \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}}}{R^{2} + z^{2}} dy dz = 2 \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dz}{R^{2} + z^{2}} \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - y^{2}} dy dz = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2} R$$

- 2. 将对坐标的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dydz + Q(x,y,z) dzdx + R(x,y,z) dxdy$ 化成对面积的曲面积分,其中 Σ 是:
- (1) 平面 $3x + 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z = 6$ 在第一卦限的部分的上侧;

解 Σ在任一点处的单位法向量为

$$\vec{n}^{o} = \frac{3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\sqrt{3}\vec{k}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2}} = \frac{3}{5}\vec{i} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{j} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}\vec{k}$$

所以

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \beta = \frac{2}{5}, \cos \gamma = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

于是

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[P(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y, z) \cos \beta + R(x, y, z) \cos \gamma \right] dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{3}{5} P(x, y, z) + \frac{2}{5} Q(x, y, z) + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} R(x, y, z) \right) dS$$

(2) 拋物面 $z = 8 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 在 xOy 平面上方的部分的上侧.

解 Σ 在其上一点(x,y,z)处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\vec{i} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \vec{k} = 2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

其单位法向量为

$$\vec{n}^o = \frac{\vec{n}}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}}$$

所以

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}}, \cos \beta = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}}$$

于是

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} [P(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y, z) \cos \beta + R(x, y, z) \cos \gamma] dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{2xP(x, y, z) + 2yQ(x, y, z) + R(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}} dS$$

11.6

1. 利用高斯公式计算下列曲面积分.

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} 4xz dy dz - y^2 dz dx + yz dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是平面 x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 1, y = 1, z = 1 所围成的立方体的全表面的外侧:

解
$$\Rightarrow P = 4xz, Q = -y^2, R = yz$$
,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 4z, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = -2y, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = y$$

记 Σ 围成的区域为 Ω ,由高斯公式得

$$\iint_{\Sigma} 4xz dy dz - y^{2} dz dx + yz dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (4z - 2y + y) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} (4z - y) dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (2 - y) dy = \frac{3}{2}$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} x^3 \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y^3 \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z^3 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y , \quad 其中 \Sigma 为球面 x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 的外侧;$

解
$$\Leftrightarrow P = x^3, Q = y^3, R = z^3$$
,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 3x^2, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 3y^2, \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 3z^2$$

记 Σ 围成的区域为 Ω ,由高斯公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right) dx dy dz = 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin\varphi d\rho = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^{5}$$

(3)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \quad 其中 \Sigma 为下半球面 z = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} 的上侧;$$

补一平面 $\Sigma_1: z=0, (x,y)\in D$,上侧,其中 $D=\left\{(x,y)\,\middle|\, x^2+y^2\leq a^2\right\}$,记 Σ 与 Σ_1 围 成的区域为 Ω ,由高斯公式得

$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}+\Sigma_{1}} ax dy dz + (z+a)^{2} dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} [a+2(z+a)] dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (2z+3a) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{a} (2\rho \cos \phi + 3a) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \phi d\rho = \frac{3\pi}{2} a^{4}$$

又

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} ax dy dz + (z+a)^{2} dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} ax dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (z+a)^{2} dx dy$$
$$= 0 + \iint_{D} a^{2} dx dy = a^{2} \cdot \pi a^{2} = \pi a^{4}$$

所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma^- + \Sigma_1} ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy$$
$$= \pi a^4 - \frac{3}{2} \pi a^4 = -\frac{\pi}{2} a^4$$

故

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{ax dy dz + (z+a)^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} a^4 \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} a^3$$

$$(4) \iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)x \, dy \, dz + 2(1-y)^2 \, dz \, dx + 4yz \, dx \, dy \, , \quad 其中 \Sigma 是由曲线 \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y-1} \\ x = 0 \end{cases} (1 \le y \le 3)$$

绕y轴旋转一周所生成的曲面,它的法向量与y轴正向的夹角恒大于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$. 解 曲面 Σ 为

$$\Sigma: x^2 + z^2 = y - 1, (z, x) \in D$$
, 左侧, 其中 $D = \{(z, x) | x^2 + z^2 \le 2\}$

补一平面

$$\Sigma_1: y = 3, (z, x) \in D$$
,右侧,其中 $D = \{(z, x) | x^2 + z^2 \le 2\}$

记 Σ 与 Σ , 围成的区域为 Ω , 由高斯公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{1}} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y)^{2} dz dx - 4yz dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} [(8y+1)-4(1-y)-4y] dx dy dz
= \iiint_{\Omega} (8y-3) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} dr \int_{1+r^{2}}^{3} (8y-3)r dy
= 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} (26-5r^{2}-4r^{4}) r dr = \frac{47}{3}$$

又

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y)^{2} dz dx - 4yz dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (8y+1)x dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} 2(1-y)^{2} dz dx + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -4yz dx dy$$

$$= 0 + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} 2(1-3)^{2} dz dx + 0 = 8 \cdot \pi \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^{2} = 16\pi$$

所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y)^{2} dz dx - 4yz dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_{1}} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y)^{2} dz dx - 4yz dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y)^{2} dz dx - 4yz dx dy$$

$$= \frac{47}{3} - 16\pi$$

2. 求向量 $\mathbf{A} = yz\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$ 穿过圆柱体 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$, $0 \le z \le h$ 的全表面向外的通量.

解 记圆柱体为 Ω ,记 Ω 的全表面外侧为 Σ ,则所求通量为

$$\Phi = \oiint_{\Sigma} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oiint_{\Sigma} yz dy dz + xz dz dx + xy dx dy$$
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (xy) \right] dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dx dy dz = 0$$

3. 求下列向量场 A 的散度.

(1) 设 $\mathbf{A} = e^{xy}\mathbf{i} + \cos(xy)\mathbf{j} + \cos(xz^2)\mathbf{k}$, 求 \mathbf{A} 的散度;

解 令
$$P = e^{xy}$$
, $Q = \cos(xy)$, $R = \cos(xz^2)$, 则

$$\operatorname{div} \bar{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = y e^{xy} - x \sin(xy) - 2xz \sin(xz^2)$$

(2) 设 $\mathbf{A} = xyz(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$, 求 \mathbf{A} 在点 (1,2,3) 处的散度.

解
$$\diamondsuit P = x^2 vz, O = xv^2 z, R = xvz^2$$
,则

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2xyz + 2xyz + 2xyz = 6xyz$$

所以

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A}|_{(1,2,3)} = 6xyz|_{(1,2,3)} = 36$$

11.7

1. 利用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分.

(1)
$$\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$$
, $\sharp + L \not\equiv \exists x + y + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x + z = 2 \not= \exists t \equiv x = 2 \not=$

|x|+|y|=1的交线,从z轴正向看去L是逆时针方向;

解 取
$$\Sigma: x+y+z=2, (x,y) \in D$$
, 上侧, 其中 $D=\{(x,y) \mid |x|+|y| \le 1\}$.

Σ的法向量为 \bar{n} = {1,1,1}, 其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

令 $P = y^2 - z^2$, $Q = 2z^2 - x^2$, $R = 3x^2 - y^2$, 由斯托克斯公式得

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

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \cos \beta + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[(-2y - 4z) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (-2z - 6x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (-2x - 2y) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] dS$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (4x + 2y + 3z) dS = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{D} (x - y + 6) \sqrt{1 + (-1)^{2} + (-1)^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= -2 \iint_{D} (x - y + 6) dx dy = -12 \iint_{D} dx dy = -24$$

(2) $\oint_L y^2 dx + z^2 dy + x^2 dz$, 其中 L 是上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \ge 0)$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 的交线,从 x 轴正向看去 L 是逆时针方向.

解 取
$$\Sigma: z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, (x, y) \in D$$
, 上侧, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le ax\}.$

令
$$P = v^2$$
, $Q = z^2$, $R = x^2$, 由斯托克斯公式

$$\oint_{L} y^{2} dx + z^{2} dy + x^{2} dz$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} -2z dy dz - 2x dz dx - 2y dx dy = -\iint_{D} \left[-2\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2y \right] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[2\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \right) + 2x \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \right) - 2y \right] dx dy$$

$$= -2\iint_{D} \left(x + \frac{xy}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} + y \right) dx dy = -2\iint_{D} x dx dy$$

$$= -2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a\cos\theta} r^{2} \cos\theta dr = -\frac{\pi}{4} a^{4}$$

2. 设 Σ 是 球 面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ 的 上 半 部 分 的 上 侧 , L 为 Σ 的 边 界 线 , $\mathbf{F} = 2y\mathbf{i} + 3x\mathbf{j} - z^2\mathbf{k}$, 试用下面指定的方法计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \mathrm{rot} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.

(1)用对面积的曲面积分计算;

$$\text{\vec{P} rot$$\vec{F}$} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-z^2 \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (3x) \right] \vec{i} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (2y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-z^2 \right) \right] \vec{j} + \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2y) \right] \vec{k} = \vec{k}$$

Σ的单位法向量为

$$\vec{n}^{\,o} = \frac{1}{3} \left(x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k} \right)$$

所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}^{\circ} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{3} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 9} \left[\sqrt{9 - x^{2} - y^{2}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{9 - x^{2} - y^{2}}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{9 - x^{2} - y^{2}}}\right)^{2}} \right] dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{D} 3 dxdy = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot \pi 3^{2} = 9\pi$$

(2) 用对坐标的曲面积分计算;

(3) 用高斯公式计算;

解 补一平面 $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \le 9$,下侧,记 Σ 与 Σ_1 围成的区域为 Ω ,由高斯 公式

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \bigoplus_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} \operatorname{d} x \operatorname{d} y = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 \operatorname{d} x \operatorname{d} y \operatorname{d} z = 0$$

所以

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} dx dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 9} dx dy = \pi 3^{2} = 9\pi$$

⑷ 用斯托克斯公式计算.

解

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{L} 2y dx + 3x dy - z^{2} dz$$

$$= \oint_{L} 2y dx + 3x dy \left(L \cancel{E} x O y \cancel{+} \cancel{\Box} \bot, \cancel{D} \bigcup dz = 0 \right)$$

$$= \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 9} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2y) \right] dx dy = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 9} dx dy = 9\pi$$

- 3. 求下列向量场 A 的旋度
- (1) 设 $\mathbf{A} = x^2 \sin y \mathbf{i} + y^2 \sin(xz) \mathbf{j} + xy \sin(\cos z) \mathbf{k}$, 求 \mathbf{A} 的旋度;

解 令
$$P = x^2 \sin y$$
, $Q = y^2 \sin(xz)$, $R = xy \sin(\cos z)$, 则

$$\cot \vec{A} = \left[\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right] \vec{i} + \left[\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right] \vec{j} + \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right] \vec{k} \\
= \left(x \sin(\cos z) - xy^2 \cos(xz) \right) \vec{i} - y \sin(\cos z) \vec{j} + \left(y^2 z \cos(xz) - x^2 \cos y \right) \vec{k}$$

(2) 设
$$\mathbf{A} = (y^2 + z^2)\mathbf{i} + (z^2 + x^2)\mathbf{j} + (x^2 + y^2)\mathbf{k}$$
, 求 \mathbf{A} 在点(1,2,3)处的旋度.

解 令
$$P = y^2 + z^2$$
, $Q = z^2 + x^2$, $R = x^2 + y^2$, 则

$$\cot \vec{A} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \vec{k} = (2y - 2z) \vec{i} + (2z - 2x) \vec{j} + (2x - 2y) \vec{k}$$
Fig. 4.

$$\operatorname{rot}\vec{A}|_{(1,2,3)} = -2\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

3. 设 L 为圆周 $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, z = 0 (从 z 轴正向看去 L 是逆时针方向),求向量场 $\mathbf{A} = (x - z)\mathbf{i} + (x^3 + yz)\mathbf{j} + 3xy^2\mathbf{k}$ 沿闭曲线 L 的环流量.

解 将 L 写成参数形式

$$L: x = 2\cos t, y = 2\sin t, z = 0, t$$
从0到2 π

所求的环流量为

$$\oint_{L} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{r} = \oint_{L} (x - z) dx + (x^{3} + yz) dy - 3xy^{2} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[(2\cos t - 0)(-2\sin t) + ((2\cos t)^{3} + 2\sin t \cdot 0)(2\cos t) \right] dt$$

$$= -4 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin t \cos t dt + 16 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{4} t dt = 0 + 64 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4} t dt = 64 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 12\pi$$

5. 设函数 Q(x,y,z) 具有连续的一阶偏导数,且 Q(0,y,0)=0,表达式 $axzdx+Q(x,y,z)dy+(x^2+2y^2z-1)dz$ 是某函数 u(x,y,z) 的全微分,求常数 a,函数 Q(x,y,z)及 u(x,y,z).

解 因为axzdx + Q(x, y, z)d $y + (x^2 + 2y^2z - 1)$ dz 是某函数u(x, y, z)的全微分,所以有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(x^2 + 2y^2z - 1\right) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(axz\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(x^2 + 2y^2z - 1\right), \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(axz\right)$$

即

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 4yz, ax = 2x, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$

由 ax = 2x 得 a = 2,由 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$ 得

$$Q(x, y, z) - Q(0, y, 0) = \int_0^x \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx = \int_0^x 0 dx = 0$$

所以
$$Q(x,y,z) = Q(0,y,0) = 0$$
, 由 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 4yz$ 得

$$Q(x, y, z) - Q(x, y, 0) = \int_0^z \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} dz = \int_0^z 4yz dz = 2yz^2$$

所以 $Q(x,y,z)=2yz^2$, 故

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} 2xz dx + 2yz^2 dy + (x^2 + 2y^2z - 1) dz + C = x^2z + y^2z^2 - z + C$$

总习题十一

1. 设曲面 Σ 是上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 (z \ge 0)$, 曲面 $Σ_1$ 是曲面 Σ 在第一卦限中的部分,则有()

(A)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} x dS$$
 (B)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} y dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} y dS$$

(C)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} z dS$$
 (D)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} xyz dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} xyz dS$$

解 选 (C).

2. 求八分之一的球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$ 的边界线的形心坐标.

解 记八分之一球面的边界线为L,将L写成 $L=L_1+L_2+L_3$,其中

$$L_1: x = R\cos\theta, y = R\sin\theta, z = 0, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$L_2: x = 0, y = R\cos\theta, z = R\sin\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$L_3: x = R\sin\theta, y = 0, z = R\cos\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$

设L的形心坐标为 $(\bar{x},\bar{y},\bar{z})$,由对等性知 $\bar{x}=\bar{y}=\bar{z}$,又

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\oint_L x ds}{\oint_L ds}$$

其中

$$\oint_{L} ds = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{3}{2}\pi R$$

$$\oint_{L} x ds = \int_{L_{1}} x ds + \int_{L_{2}} x ds + \int_{L_{3}} x ds = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R \cos \theta \sqrt{(-R \sin \theta)^{2} + (R \cos \theta)^{2} + 0^{2}} d\theta + 0$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R \cos \theta \sqrt{(R \cos \theta)^{2} + 0^{2} + (-R \sin \theta)^{2}} d\theta = 2R^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = 2R^{2}$$

所以
$$\bar{x} = \frac{2R^2}{3\pi R} = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$$
, 故形心坐标为 $\left(\frac{4R}{3\pi}, \frac{4R}{3\pi}, \frac{4R}{3\pi}\right)$.

4. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_C \frac{yx^2\mathrm{d}x-xy^2\mathrm{d}y}{1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, 其中 C 是由下半圆周 $C_1:y=-\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 及直

线段 $C_2: y = 0(-1 \le x \le 1)$ 构成的顺时针闭曲线.

$$\oint_{C} \frac{yx^{2}dx - xy^{2}dy}{1 + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} = \int_{C_{1}} \frac{yx^{2}dx - xy^{2}dy}{1 + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} + \int_{C_{2}} \frac{yx^{2}dx - xy^{2}dy}{1 + \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_{1}} yx^{2}dx - xy^{2}dy + 0 = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{C} yx^{2}dx - xy^{2}dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_{2}} yx^{2}dx - xy^{2}dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-xy^{2} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(xy^{2} \right) \right] dxdy - 0 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left(x^{2} + y^{2} \right) dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, y \le 0 \}.$

4. 设函数 f(x)在区间 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 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,b),终点为(c,d). 记 $I = \int_L \frac{1}{v} [1 + y^2 f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{v^2} [y^2 f(xy) - 1] dy.$

- (1)证明: 曲线积分 I 与路径无关;
- (2)当 ab = cd 时, 求 I 的值.

解(1) 因为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{1}{y} \left[1 + y^2 f(xy) \right] \right\} = f(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2} + xyf'(xy) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{x}{y^2} \left[y^2 f(xy) - 1 \right] \right\}$$

在上半平面内处处成立, 所以在上半平面内曲线积分与路径无关.

(2) 取积分路径为由点(a,b)到点(c,b)再到点(c,d)的有向折线,则

$$I = \int_{a}^{c} \frac{1}{b} \left[1 + b^{2} f(bx) \right] dx + \int_{b}^{d} \frac{c}{y^{2}} \left[y^{2} + f(cy) - 1 \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{c - a}{b} + \int_{a}^{c} b f(bx) dx + \int_{b}^{d} c f(cy) dy + \frac{c}{d} - \frac{c}{b}$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + \int_{ab}^{bc} f(t) dt + \int_{bc}^{cd} f(t) dt = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + \int_{ab}^{cd} f(t) dt = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

5. 在半平面
$$D = \{(x,y) | x+y>0\}$$
上, 表达式 $\frac{(x^2+2xy+5y^2)dx+(x^2-2xy+y^2)dy}{(x+y)^3}$

是否为某一函数u(x,y)的全微分?若是,求出u(x,y).

解 令
$$P = \frac{x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2}{(x+y)^3}$$
, $Q = \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x+y)^3}$, 则在 D 上恒有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-y)(5y-x)}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

所以表达式在D上是某函数u(x,y)的全微分,且

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{(x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy}{(x+y)^3} + C = \int_1^x \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_0^y \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x+y)^3} dy + C$$

$$= \ln|x| + \int_0^y \frac{1}{x+y} dy - 4x \int_0^y \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} dy + 4x^2 \int_0^y \frac{1}{(x+y)^3} dy + C = \ln|x+y| - \frac{2y^2}{(x+y)^2} + C$$

6. 对于半空间 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x > 0\}$ 内任意光滑有向封闭曲面 Σ ,都有 $\iint_{\Sigma} x f(x) dy dz - xy f(x) dz dx - e^{2x} z dx dy = 0 , 其中 <math>f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内具有一阶连续导数,且 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = 1$,求 f(x).

解
$$\Rightarrow P = xf(x), Q = -xyf(x), R = -e^{2x}z$$
,则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = f(x) + xf'(x), \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = -xf(x), \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = -e^{2x}$$

由题设知, 当x>0时恒有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

即

$$f(x) + xf'(x) - xf(x) - e^{2x} = 0 (x > 0)$$

整理得

$$f'(x) + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) f(x) = \frac{1}{x} e^{2x}$$

其通解为

$$f(x) = e^{-\int \left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right) dx} \left(\int \frac{1}{x} e^{2x} e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right) dx} dx + C \right) = \frac{e^x}{x} \left(e^x + C \right)$$

由 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1$ 得 C = -1,于是

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{r} (e^x - 1)$$