第10、11章自测题及答案

一、(10 分) 计算
$$\iint_D xy^2 dxdy$$
, 其中 D 由 $y = \sqrt{2-x}$, $y = x$ 及 $y = 0$ 所围成.

解法一: 把
$$D$$
 视作 X 型区域,则 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$,其中 D_1 :
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le x \end{cases}$$
, D_2 :
$$\begin{cases} 1 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 \le y \le \sqrt{2-x} \end{cases}$$

于是
$$\iint_{D_1} xy^2 dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^4 dx = \frac{1}{15}$$
,

$$\iint_{P_2} xy^2 dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x}} xy^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 x(2-x)^{3/2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{18}{35} = \frac{6}{35},$$

其中
$$\int_{1}^{2} x(2-x)^{3/2} dx = -\int_{1}^{2} x(2-x)^{3/2} d(2-x) = -\frac{2}{5} \int_{1}^{2} x d(2-x)^{5/2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{5} \left[x(2-x)^{5/2} \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} (2-x)^{5/2} dx \right] = -\frac{2}{5} \left[-1 + \frac{2}{7} (2-x)^{7/2} \Big|_{1}^{2} \right] = -\frac{2}{5} \left[-1 + \frac{2}{7} (-1) \right] = \frac{18}{35},$$

$$\iint_{D} xy^{2} dxdy = \iint_{D_{1}} xy^{2} dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} xy^{2} dxdy = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{6}{35} = \frac{5}{21}.$$

解法二: 把 D 视作 Y 型区域,则 D: $\begin{cases} y \le x \le 2 - y^2 \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$,

$$\iint_{D} xy^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{2-y^{2}} xy^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right]_{y}^{2-y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} (4 - 5y^{2} + y^{4}) dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{4}{3} y^{3} - y^{5} + \frac{1}{7} y^{7} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{10}{21} = \frac{5}{21}.$$

二、(15 分) 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是以原点为中心、 R 为半径的上半球体.

解法一: 直角坐标系下, 投影法, 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} dx dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} (R^2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy
\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_{0}^{R} (R^2 - r^2) r dr \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^4 = \frac{\pi}{4} R^4.$$

解法二: 直角坐标系下, 截面法, 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{R} z dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2} - z^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{R} z \cdot \pi (R^{2} - z^{2}) dz = \pi \int_{0}^{R} (R^{2}z - z^{3}) dz$$
$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} R^{4}.$$

解法三: 球面坐标系下,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} r \cos \varphi \cdot r^{2} \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \right) \left(\int_{0}^{R} r^{3} dr \right)$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} R^{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} R^{4}.$$

解法四: 柱面坐标系下,

$$\begin{split} \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz &= \iiint_{\Omega} z \cdot r dr d\theta dz \\ &= \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^R r dr \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} z dz \right) \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R r (R^2 - r^2) dr = \pi \int_0^R (R^2 r - r^3) dr = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} R^4 - \frac{1}{4} R^4 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} R^4. \end{split}$$

三、(15 分)计算 $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$,其中 L 为上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 和 x 轴所围图形的边界曲线.

解: 令 $L = L_1 \cup L_2$, 其中 L_1 表示上半圆周, L_2 表示x轴上的直线段.于是

上半圆周 L_1 : $r(\theta) = a\cos\theta$, $0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.

把
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^2\theta \\ y = a\cos\theta\sin\theta \end{cases}, ds = \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2}d\theta = ad\theta$$
 代入,得

$$\int_{L_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_{L_1} a \cos \theta \cdot a d\theta = a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta = a^2.$$

另法: 上半圆周
$$L_1$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2}\cos\theta + \frac{a}{2} \\ y = \frac{a}{2}\sin\theta \end{cases}, \quad 0 \le \theta \le \pi , \quad ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \frac{a}{2}d\theta ,$$

$$\int_{L_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = \int_{L_1} \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{2 + 2\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{a}{2} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \left[2\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot 2 = a^2.$$

直线段 L_2 : y=0, $0 \le x \le a$, ds=dx,

四、(15 分) 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$,其中 Σ 是锥面 $z = \sqrt{3x^2 + 3y^2}$ 被平面 $z = \sqrt{3}$ 和 $z = 2\sqrt{3}$ 所截得的部分.

解:
$$z_x = \frac{6x}{2\sqrt{3x^2 + 3y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad z_y = \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

则
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = 2 dx dy$$
.

 Σ 在 xOy 面上的投影区域 $D = \{(x,y): 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\} = \{(r,\theta): 1 \le r \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$,

則
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} r^3 dr d\theta = 2 \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_{1}^{2} r^3 dr \right) = 15\pi$$
.

五、 $(15\, \mathcal{G})$ 设变力 $\vec{\mathbf{F}} = \left(P(x,y),Q(x,y)\right) = (x^2 + y^2,2xy - 8)$ 在xOy面内确定了一个力场,证明质点在场内沿曲线L移动时,变力对质点所做的功 $\int_L P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$ 与路径无关,并计算质点从点(1,1)移动到点(0,0)时,该变力对质点所做的功的大小.

证明:因为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 在整个xOy面内都成立,所以场力对质点所做的功与路径无关.

$$W = \int_{(1,1)}^{(0,0)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{(1,1)}^{(0,0)} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (2xy - 8) dy = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 + xy^2 - 8y \right]_{(1,1)}^{(0,0)}$$

$$=-\left(\frac{1}{3}+1-8\right)=\frac{20}{3}.$$

另法: 取特殊路径
$$y = x$$
,则 $W = \int_1^0 (4x^2 - 8) dx = \left[\frac{4}{3}x^3 - 8x\right]_1^0 = -\left(\frac{4}{3} - 8\right) = \frac{20}{3}$.

六、(15 分) 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{z} dx dy$,其中 Σ 是抛物面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2+y^2=2y$ 截得部分的下侧.

解:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{z} dx dy = -\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = -\iint_{D} r \cdot r dr d\theta = -\int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r^{2} dr$$
$$= -\frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta$$
$$= -\frac{16}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = -\frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{32}{9}.$$

七、(15 分) 利用高斯公式计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3z dx dy$, 其中 Σ 是锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = 4z^2$ 介于 z = 0 和 z = 2 之间的部分,取下侧.

解:补充 $\Sigma_1: z=2$,取上侧,则 Σ 和 Σ_1 构成封闭曲面,所围成的空间立体记为 Ω ,则

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3z dx dy = 6 \iint\limits_{\Omega} dv = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 16\pi \cdot 2 = 64\pi \ ,$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + 2 y dz dx + 3 z dx dy = 6 \iint\limits_{\Sigma_1} dx dy = 6 \iint\limits_{x^2 + y^2 \le 16} dx dy = 6 \cdot 16 \pi = 96 \pi \; ,$$

$$\iint_{S} x dy dz + 2y dz dx + 3z dx dy = 64\pi - 96\pi = -32\pi.$$

八、附加题(10分)选做一题,若两题均有解答,只算第一题的得分.

1. 设
$$f(x)$$
 为连续函数, $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_x^t f(x) dx$, 求 $F'(2)$.

解:
$$F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx = \int_1^t dx \int_1^x f(x) dy = \int_1^t f(x)(x-1) dx$$
,

$$F'(t) = f(t)(t-1),$$

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

2. 试利用
$$\iint_{D} [f(x) - f(y)]^{2} d\sigma \ge 0$$
 的结论证明 $(b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \ge \left[\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right]^{2}$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | a \le x \le b, a \le y \le b \}$.

解:

$$\iint_{D} [f(x) - f(y)]^{2} d\sigma = \iint_{D} [f^{2}(x) - 2f(x)f(y) + f^{2}(y)] d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx - 2 \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} f(y) dy \right) + \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(y) dy$$

$$= (b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx - 2 \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right)^{2} + (b - a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(y) dy$$

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

因为
$$\iint_{D} [f(x) - f(y)]^{2} d\sigma \ge 0$$
, 所以 $(b-a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx \ge \left[\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \right]^{2}$ 成立.