1. 向量点积法

$$\iint_{S} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} \mathbf{A}(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \mathbf{n} dx dy$$

设有向曲面S的方程为z=z(x,y),S在Oxy平面上的投影区域为Dxy,这里S的法向量取为 $\mathbf{n}=(-z_x,-z_y,1)$,其中的符号:当S取上侧时为"+"号,当S取下侧时为"-"号。

2. <mark>直接法</mark>

设有向曲面S的方程为z=z(x,y),S在Oxy平面上的投影区域为 D_{xy} ,函数R(x,y,z)在S上连续,则有

$$\iint_{S} R(x, y, z) dxdy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dxdy$$

 $\int_{\mathcal{L}} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz$

其中的符号: 当S取上侧时为"+"号, 当S取下侧时为"-"号.

二重积分
$$\iint_D f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$
三重积分
$$\iint_V f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}V \quad , \quad \iiint_\Omega f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}V$$
第一型曲线积分
$$\int_L f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}s \quad , \quad \int_c f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}s$$
第一型曲面积分
$$\iint_S f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}S \quad , \quad \iint_\Sigma f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}S$$
第二型曲线积分
$$\int_L P(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x + Q(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}y + R(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}z$$

第二型曲面积

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

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

$$\iint_{S} R(x, y, z) dxdy$$

1. 计算 $\iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + (x+z) dx dy$, 其中S 是平面2x + 2y + z = 2在第

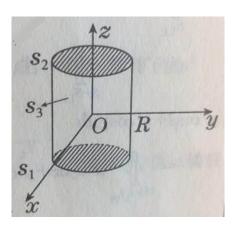
一卦限部分的上侧

解: z=2-2x-2y, $\mathbf{n}=(-z_x,-z_y,1)=(2,2,1)$,其在oxy平面的投影 区域 D_{xy} : $0 \le y \le 1-x, 0 \le x \le 1$

$$\iint_{S} x dy dz + y dz dx + (x+z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x, y, x+2-2x-2y) \cdot (2, 2, 1) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x+2) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} (x+2) dy = \frac{7}{6}.$$

2. 计算 $\iint_{S} \frac{x dy dz + z^{2} dx dy}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}$,其中S是由曲面 $x^{2} + y^{2} = R^{2}$ 及两平面z = R

和z = -R(R > 0)所围立体表面的外侧。



解:设 S_1 , S_2 , S_3 依次为S的下、上底圆面和圆柱面部分,则

$$\iint_{S_1} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{S_2} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = -\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} \frac{(-R)^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} + \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le R^2} \frac{R^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + R^2} = 0$$

$$\iint_{S_3} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0, \quad \cos \gamma dS = dx dy$$

$$\iint_{S_1} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{S_2} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0, \quad \cos \alpha dS = dy dz$$

$$\iint_{S_3} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{S_3 \text{ iii}} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{S_3 \text{ iii}} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} dy dz - \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} dy dz$$

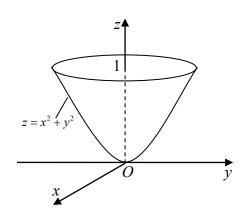
$$= 2 \iint_{D_{yz}} \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} dy dz = 2 \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} R$$

$$S_3 \text{ ii} : x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \text{ if } ayz \text{ if } by \text{ is } D_{yz} : -R \leq y \leq R, -R \leq z \leq R$$

$$S_3 \text{ ii} : x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \text{ if } ayz \text{ if } by \text{ is } D_{yz} : -R \leq y \leq R, -R \leq z \leq R$$

3. (2018 级) 求曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x(y^2 + z) dy dz + y(x^2 + x) dz dx + yz dx dy$,其

中 Σ : 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 (0 \le z \le 1)$, 取下侧。



解: 补有向曲面 \sum_{1} : z=1 $(x^2+y^2 \le 1)$, 取上侧。

由高斯公式,
$$I+\iint_{\sum_{1}} = \iint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+x+y+z) dV$$
,

由对称性,得
$$\iint_{\Omega} x dV = \iint_{\Omega} y dV = 0$$
,

$$\iiint_{O} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z) dV = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{r^{2}}^{1} (r^{2} + z) dz = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\overline{\operatorname{III}} \iint_{\sum_{1}} x(y^2 + z) dy dz + y(x^2 + x) dz dx + yz dx dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} y dx dy = 0,$$

故
$$I=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

4. (2014 级) 求曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} xz^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z \bullet \sin x dxdy$, 其中曲面

$$\Sigma$$
: $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (1 \le z \le 2)$,取上侧。

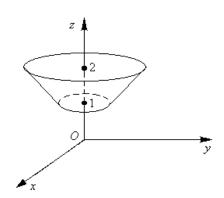
解: 设
$$\Sigma_1$$
:
$$\begin{cases} z=2\\ x^2+y^2\leq 4 \end{cases}$$
,取下侧, Σ_2 :
$$\begin{cases} z=1\\ x^2+y^2\leq 1 \end{cases}$$
,取上侧,则

$$I = \bigoplus_{\sum + \sum_{1} + \sum_{2}} - \iint_{1} - \iint_{2}$$

$$= - \iiint_{\Omega} (z^2 + 2y + \sin x) dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2\sin x dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_2} \sin x dx dy$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} z^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z}:x^{2}+y^{2} \le z^{2}} dxdy + \iint_{D_{xy}:x^{2}+y^{2} \le 4} 2\sin x dxdy - \iint_{D_{xy}:x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1} \sin x dxdy$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{2} \pi z^{4} dz + 0 - 0 = -\pi \frac{z^{5}}{5} \Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{31}{5} \pi$$



<mark>5</mark>. (2015 级)求曲面积分

面
$$z = -\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$
,取下侧。

解:将曲面方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 代入化简得

$$I = \iint\limits_{\sum} (xy^2 + 2xy) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z + (yz^2 + xy) \, \mathrm{d}z \, \mathrm{d}x + (x^2 z + y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y ,$$

补有向曲面 \sum_{1} : z = z(x,y) = 0 $(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$, 取上侧.

由高斯公式,
$$I + \iint_{\sum_{1}} = \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + x + 2y) dV$$
,

由对称性,得
$$\iint_{\Omega} x dV = \iint_{\Omega} 2y dV = 0$$
,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{5},$$

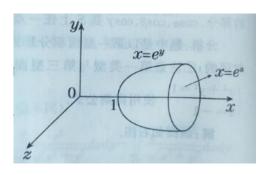
而

$$\iint_{\sum_{1}} (xy^{2} + 2xy) \, dy dz + (yz^{2} + xy) \, dz dx + (x^{2}z + y) \, dx dy = \iint_{\sum_{1}} y \, dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}: x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} y \, dx dy$$

由对称性,得
$$\iint_{D_{xy}:x^2+y^2 \le 1} y dx dy = 0$$
 , 故 $I = \frac{2\pi}{5}$.

6. 求
$$I = \iint_S 2(1-x^2) dydz + 8xydzdx - 4xzdxdy$$
,其中 S 是由曲线 $x = e^y$ ($0 \le y \le a$)

绕x轴旋转成的旋转曲面的外侧.



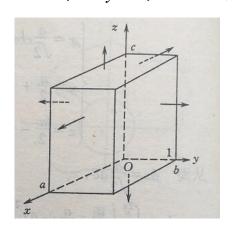
解 补有向曲面 $S_1: x = e^a, y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$ 取右侧.

$$I = \iint_{S} 2(1-x^2) dydz + 8xydzdx - 4xzdxdy = \iint_{S+S_1} -\iint_{S_1}$$
$$= \iiint_{V} (-4x + 8x - 4x) dV - \iint_{S_1} 2(1-x^2) dydz + 8xydzdx - 4xzdxdy$$

$$\iint_{S_1} 2(1-x^2) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + 8xy \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x - 4xz \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D_{yz}} 2(1-e^{2a}) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = 2(1-e^{2a})\pi a^2$$

$$D_{yz} \colon y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$$
 所以 $I = 2(e^{2a}-1)\pi a^2$

7. 计算 $I = \iint_S \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz + \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx + \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dxdy$,其中 S 为六面体 $0 \le x \le a$, $0 \le y \le b$, $0 \le z \le c$ 的全表面的外侧.



解

$$\iint_{S} \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left| c - \frac{c}{4} \right| dx dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} \left| 0 - \frac{c}{4} \right| dx dy = \frac{3}{4} c \cdot ab - \frac{1}{4} c \cdot ab = \frac{1}{2} abc$$

$$D_{xy} : 0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b$$

同理
$$\iint_{S} \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz = \frac{1}{3}abc$$
 ,
$$\iint_{S} \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx = -\frac{1}{3}abc$$

$$I = \iint_{S} \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz + \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx + \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dxdy = \frac{1}{2}abc$$

8. 求 $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$, $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$, 若从oz轴正向方向看

去, L 取逆时针方向.

解 由斯托克斯公式,

原式=
$$\iint_{S} (-1) dy dz + (-1) dz dx + (-1) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{S} dy dz + dz dx + dx dy$$

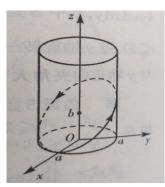
$$= -\iint_{S} (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma) dS \quad , \quad \cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{S} dS = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^{2}$$

$$S: z = -x - y, \quad \boldsymbol{n} = (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1) = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{n}_{0} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$$

9. 求 $\oint_L (y-z) dx + (z-x) dy + (x-y) dz$, *L* 是椭圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 1$,(a > 0,b > 0),从z轴正向往负向看去, *L* 为逆时针方向.



解由斯托克斯公式,

原式=
$$-2\iint_{S} dydz + dzdx + dxdy$$

$$S$$
在 oxy 面投影域 D_{xy} : $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$,
$$\iint_S \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D_{xy}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \pi a^2$$
,

$$S$$
在 oyz 面投影域 D_{yz} : $\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{(z-b)^2}{b^2} \le 1$, $\iint_S dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} dy dz = \pi ab$

$$\iint_{S} dz dx = 0$$
,所以 原式= $-2\pi a(a+b)$

$$= -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (1,1,1) \bullet (-z_x, -z_y, 1) dx dy = -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (1,1,1) \bullet (\frac{b}{a}, 0, 1) dx dy$$
$$= -2 \iint_{D_{xy}} (\frac{b}{a} + 1) dx dy = -2\pi a (a+b).$$

$$S: z = b - \frac{b}{a}x$$
, $\mathbf{n} = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = (\frac{b}{a}, 0, 1)$

$$D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$$

<mark>10</mark>. (2021 级期末试题)

计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (xz + \sin y) dy dz + (xy + \sin z) dz dx + (\sin x + y)(z+1) dx dy$,

其中,有向曲面 $\sum : x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 (z \ge 0)$,取上侧.

解: 令
$$S:Z=0$$
, $D_{xy}:x^2+y^2\leq 1$, 取下侧. 有 Gauss 公式,

$$\iint_{\Sigma+S} (xz + \sin y) dydz + (xy + \sin z) dzdx + (\sin x + y)(z+1) dxdy$$

$$= \iiint_V (z + x + \sin x + y) dV$$

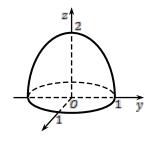
$$= \iiint_{V} z dV = \int_{0}^{2} z dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} z \cdot \pi \left(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{4} \right) dz = \pi$$

$$D_z: x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$\iint_{S} (xz + \sin y) dydz + (xy + \sin z) dzdx + (\sin x + y)(z+1) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{S} (\sin x + y)(z+1) dx dy = -\iint_{D_{xy}} (\sin x + y) dx dy = 0$$

综上, $I=\pi$



11. 计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x(8y + \sin z + 1) dydz + (x^2 - 2y^2) dzdx + (xz - 4yz) dxdy,$$

其中 \sum 是由曲线 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y-1} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$, $(1 \le y \le 3)$ 绕y轴旋转一周所成的曲面,其法向

量与y轴正向的夹角大于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

解:
$$\sum : y = 1 + z^2 + x^2$$
, $(z, x) \in D_{zx} = \{(z, x) | z^2 + x^2 \le 2\}$,

 $\diamondsuit S: y=3, (z,x) \in D_{zx}$, S取右侧.

$$\bigoplus_{\Sigma+S} x(8y+\sin z+1) dydz + (x^2-2y^2) dzdx + (xz-4yz) dxdy$$

$$= \iiint_V (\sin z + 1 + x) \mathrm{d}V$$

$$= \iiint_{V} dV = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} dr \int_{1+r^{2}}^{3} r dy = 2\pi$$

(或者"先二后一法"
$$\iiint_V dV = \int_1^3 dy \iint_{D_y} dz dx = \int_1^3 \pi (y-1) dy = 2\pi$$
)

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

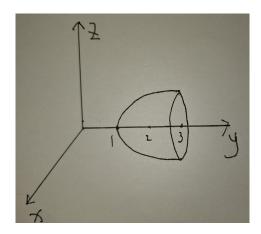
$$= \iint_{S} (x^2 - 2y^2) dz dx = \iint_{D_{zx}} (x^2 - 18) dz dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{zx}} (x^2 + z^2) dz dx - 36\pi$$

$$D_{zx} = \{(z, x) | z^2 + x^2 \le 2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr - 36\pi = -35\pi$$

综上,原积分= $2\pi - (-35\pi) = 37\pi$



1. 计算
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$
,其中 Σ 是椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外

侧。

解:
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$
, $\Sigma_{\varepsilon} : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2$ 取内侧。
$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{\varepsilon}} - \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{\varepsilon}} = \bigoplus_{\Sigma = \varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \bigoplus_{\Sigma = \varepsilon} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iiint_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} 3 \mathrm{d}v = 4\pi$$

2. 计算 $\bigoplus_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,其中 Σ 为任一不经过原点的闭曲面的外

测.

解 因为
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0)$$
,所以

- (1) 当 Σ 不包围原点时,由高斯公式即得 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$ 。
- (2) 当 Σ 包围原点时, Σ_{ε} : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2$ 取内侧。

$$I = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} = \bigoplus_{\Sigma + \Sigma_{\varepsilon}} - \bigoplus_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon}} = \bigoplus_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon}^{-}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}} \bigoplus_{\Sigma_{\varepsilon}^{-}} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}} \iiint_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} 3 dv = 4\pi$$