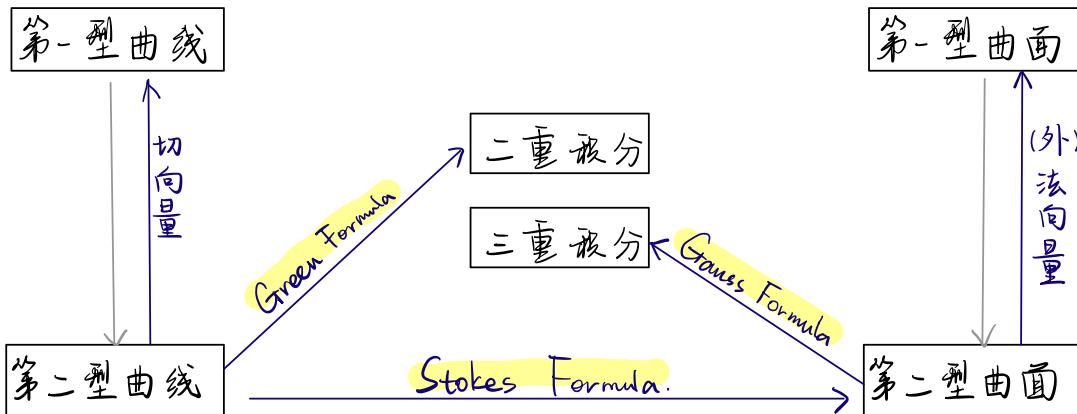


# 积分部分：

## 一、知识回顾：

分类	二重积分 $\Rightarrow$ 几何意义：以 $(x, y)$ 为顶的柱体的体积。[参数化[极坐标]]
	三重积分 $\Rightarrow$ $\iiint$ 或 $\iiint$ [参数化[柱坐标、球坐标、一般坐标]]
	曲线积分 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{第一型} (\rightarrow \text{曲线密度求质量、重心...}) \\ \text{第二型} (\rightarrow F \text{ 沿路径做功}) \end{array} \right.$
	曲面积分 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{第一型} (\rightarrow \text{曲面质量、重心、转动惯量...}) \\ \text{第二型} (\rightarrow \text{流量测量}) \end{array} \right.$
<b>勿忘 1)</b>	

关系：



Green:

定理 1 (格林公式) 设函数  $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上有一阶连续偏导数,  $D$  的边界  $L$  是逐段光滑的, 则有格林公式:

$$\oint_{L^+} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy, \quad (8.3)$$

其中  $L^+$  为区域  $D$  的正向边界。

闭曲线飞向边界

第二型曲线积分  
与路径无关

- ① 任意简单光滑闭曲线  $\Rightarrow$
- ②  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$
- ③ 存在  $\Omega$  s.t.  $d\omega = Pdx + Qdy$

Gauss:

定理 1 (高斯公式) 设空间区域  $\Omega$  的边界是分片光滑的封闭曲面  $S$ , 函数  $P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)$  在  $\Omega \cup S$  上有一阶连续偏导数, 则有高斯公式

$$\iint_S Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV, \quad (8.15)$$

其中  $S^+$  为边界曲面  $S$  的外侧。

Stokes:

定理 2 (斯托克斯公式) 设  $S$  为分片光滑的双侧曲面, 其边界  $L$  是一条或几条分段光滑的闭曲线. 假定在  $S$  上取定一侧的单位法向量为  $n$ , 再规定  $L$  的定向, 使得  $L$  的定向与  $n$  的指向构成右手系(即将右手握拳, 当拇指指向  $n$  时, 其他四个手指的指向与  $L$  的定向一致). 记  $S^+$  及  $L^+$  分别为给定上述定向后的  $S$  及  $L$ . 若  $P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z)$  及  $R(x, y, z)$  是  $S + L$  上的一阶连续偏导数的函数, 则有斯托克斯公式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{L^+} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz \\ &= \iint_{S^+} \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy. \end{aligned} \quad (8.20) \quad = \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

挖去奇点 [无连续偏导]

考点: 计算 验证: 多考虑奇偶性/对称性、积分中值定理、最值放缩.

## 二、例题：

1.(二重积分) 设  $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leq 1, 0 \leq |y| \leq 2\}$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq 2$ .

试求  $k$ , 使得  $f(x) = \iint_D |y - kx^2| d\sigma$  取到最小值.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{kx^2}^{2} |y - kx^2| dy + 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{-2}^{kx^2} |kx^2 - y| dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (k^2 x^4 + 4) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5} k^2 + 8 \\ \therefore f(x)_{\min} &= f(x) \Big|_{k=0} = 8. \end{aligned}$$

(一般积分)

\*被积函数带绝对值  
时注意以零点分段.

2.(二重积分) 求累次积分  $\int_0^a dx \int_x^a e^{y^2} dy$ .

$$\text{解: } \begin{array}{l} \text{图: } \begin{array}{c} y \\ \uparrow \\ \text{阴影部分} \\ \downarrow \\ 0 \quad x \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \quad I = \int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^a y \cdot e^{y^2} dy = \frac{e^{y^2}}{2} \Big|_0^a = \frac{e^{a^2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(e^{a^2} - 1) \end{array} \quad (\text{累次积分})$$

\*直接积分行不通时, 考虑变换次序再积分

3.(二重积分) 设  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x - y \leq 1, 0 \leq x + y \leq 1\}$ , 求二重积分  $I = \iint_D (x+y)^2 e^{x+y} d\sigma$ . (-般变量替换)

$$\text{解: 假设 } \begin{cases} u = x+y \\ v = x-y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v) \end{cases} \Rightarrow |J| = \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int_0^1 du \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} u^2 \cdot e^{uv} dv = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} ue^u - \frac{1}{2} u \right) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (ue^u - u) du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 ue^u du - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^u (u-1) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

4.(二重积分) 设  $f(x, y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某个邻域内连续, 求  $\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$  (积分中值定理)

$$\text{解: 由题意: } \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot S_D = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi \rho^2, \quad (\xi, \eta) \in U_r(x_0, y_0)$$

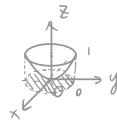
$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} f(\xi, \eta) \quad \text{其中: } \begin{cases} x_0 < \xi < x_0 + \rho \\ y_0 < \eta < y_0 + \rho. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} f(\xi, \eta) = f(x_0, y_0).$$

\*“邻域”、“连续”等出现多考  
虑积分中值定理

5.(三重积分) 计算三重积分:  $\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dV$ ,  $\Omega: 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

$$\text{解: 极坐标化} \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad |J| = r. \quad \therefore I = \iiint_{\Omega} (r^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2) \cdot r dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{r^2} r^3 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 r dz \\ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



\*根据积分区域来  
进行参数化

6.(三重积分) 计算积分  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由曲面  $(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2=a^2xy$  与平面  $z=0$  围成. 曲面在上方, 平面在下方.

解: 进行球坐标化:  $\begin{cases} x=\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y=\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z=\rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$  ( $\rho \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ ) 是朴素的范围.

(Note: 次方:  $(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2$  比  $a^2xy$  次数高, 而积分区域有限, 确实不等号为 " $\leq$ ".)

$$\rho^4 \leq a^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\rho^2 \leq a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$$

曲面在平面  $z=0$  上方,  $\therefore \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$\therefore \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{\rho^3 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta \quad |J| = \rho^2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\therefore I = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta d\rho d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \sin \theta \cos \theta} \rho^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta d\rho \quad [\text{由 } \theta \text{ 的对称性}]$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^4 \sin^5 \varphi \cos^5 \varphi \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{4} d\theta = \frac{a^4}{144}$$

抽象积分区域用不等式  
进行化简

7.(三重积分) 设  $F(t) = \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2}} f(x^2+y^2+z^2) dV$ , 且  $f(1)=1$ ,  $f$  为连续函数. 证明:  $F'(1) = 4\pi$ .

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x=\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y=\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z=\rho \cos \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow |J| = \rho^2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\text{则 } F(t) = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho^2 d\rho = 4\pi \cdot \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho^2 d\rho.$$

$$\therefore F'(t) = 4\pi \cdot f(t^2) \cdot t^2.$$

令  $t=1$ , 则  $F'(1)=4\pi$ .

8.(第一型曲线积分) 求  $\int_L (xy+yz+zx) ds$ , 其中  $L$  为过四点  $O(0,0,0)$ ,  $A(0,0,1)$ ,  $B(0,1,1)$ ,  $C(1,1,1)$  的折线.

$$\text{解: } \begin{array}{l} \text{① } \overline{OA}: x=y=0, z=z. \quad \text{② } \overline{AB}: x=0, y=y, z=1. \quad \text{③ } \overline{BC}: x=x, y=1, z=1 \\ \int_{L_1} ds = 0. \quad \int_{L_2} y ds = \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{2} \\ \therefore \int_L (xy+yz+zx) ds = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2}. \end{array}$$

9.(第一型曲线积分) 求曲线  $I: \begin{cases} (x-y)^2 = a(x+y) \\ x^2 - y^2 = \frac{9}{8}z^2 \end{cases}$  从  $(0,0,0)$  到  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的弧长; 其中  $a > 0, x_0 > 0$ .

解: ① 相乘化简:  $(x-y)^2 = a(x+y) \Rightarrow x-y = \frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2} z^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (*)$

$$\text{同时: } x+y = \frac{(x-y)^2}{a} = \frac{(9a)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot z^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4a} \quad (**)$$

联立  $(*)$  与  $(**)$  得:

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(9a)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot z^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4a} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2} z^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(9a)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot z^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4a} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{2} z^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_z' = \frac{(9a)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{6a} z^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{3} z^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ y_z' = \frac{(9a)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{6a} z^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{9a}}{3} z^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ z_z' = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore ds = \sqrt{2x \left( \frac{(9a)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{36a^2} z^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{(9a)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{9} z^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) + 1} dz = \sqrt{2} dx \Rightarrow \int_L ds = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{2} dx = \sqrt{2} x_0$$

10. (第一型曲线积分) 求  $I = \oint_L x^2 ds$ , 其中  $L$  为  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

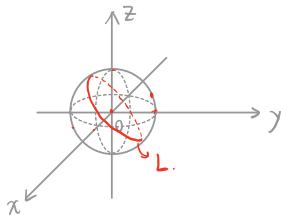
解: 由被积曲线对称性可知:  $\oint_L x^2 ds = \oint_L y^2 ds = \oint_L z^2 ds$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L x^2 + y^2 + z^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} R^2 \cdot \oint_L ds = \frac{R^2}{3} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{2\pi}{3} R^3$$

利用对称性来简化计算

ps: 常规做法: 消参  $\Rightarrow$  反推出被消的参数

实质: 投影



$\Rightarrow$  到最后只有一个变量.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{消去 } z \text{ 得: } x^2 + y^2 + xy &= \frac{a^2}{2} \\ x^2 + xy + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{4} + y^2 &= \frac{a^2}{2} \Rightarrow (x + \frac{y}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(x + \frac{y}{2})^2}{(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a)^2} = 1 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}a \sin \theta \end{array} \right. \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}a \sin \theta \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}a \sin \theta \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \\ z = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}a \sin \theta \end{array} \right. \\ \therefore ds = \sqrt{(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}a \cos \theta)^2 + \frac{2}{3}a^2 \cos^2 \theta + (-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}a \cos \theta)^2} d\theta = a d\theta \\ \therefore \oint_L x^2 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{2}a \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{6}a^2 \sin^2 \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) a d\theta \\ = \frac{a^3}{2}\pi + \frac{a^3}{6}\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3 \end{aligned}$$

总结: 参数化同一

$$\int_L f(x, y, z) ds = \int_a^b (f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$$

### 第一型曲线积分

11. (第二型曲线) 求  $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为  $y=|x|$  上从  $(-1, 1)$  至  $(2, 2)$  的一段.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解:} \quad &\text{①对于 } \overrightarrow{AB}: y = -x, \quad x = x. \quad \text{②对于 } \overrightarrow{DB}: y = x, \quad x = x. \\ &\text{I}_1 = \int_{-1}^0 2x^2 - x^2 - x dx = \int_{-1}^0 x^2 - x dx = \int_{-1}^0 x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{5}{6} \\ &\text{I}_2 = \int_0^2 2x^2 + x^2 - x dx = \int_0^2 3x^2 - x dx = 3x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 = 6 \\ &\therefore I = \frac{5}{6} + 6 = \frac{41}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

12. (第二型曲线十高斯公式) 求  $\oint_C \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{r} ds$ ,  $C$  为逐段光滑的简单闭曲线,  $\vec{r} = (x, y)$ ,  $r = |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . 且  $(0, 0) \notin C$ .

$$\text{解: } \cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n}) = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{r} \Rightarrow I = \oint_C \frac{\vec{r}}{r} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \oint_C \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy$$

记曲线  $C$  围成的闭区域为  $D$ .

$$\text{则 (i) 当 } (0, 0) \notin D \text{ 时: } I = \iint_D \frac{\partial(\frac{y}{x^2+y^2})}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\frac{x}{x^2+y^2})}{\partial y} d\sigma = 0.$$

(ii) 当  $(0, 0) \in D$  时: 考虑  $(0, 0)$  附近某个邻域  $U_\varepsilon$

$$I = I + I_{\varepsilon^+} - I_{\varepsilon^-}$$

而  $I - I_{\varepsilon^+} = 0$ . (高斯公式)

$$\therefore I = I_{\varepsilon^+} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{C_\varepsilon} x dx + y dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_C (x, y) \cdot \vec{n} ds = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_C \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} ds = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \oint_C ds = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times 2\pi\varepsilon = 2\pi.$$

综上: 当  $(0, 0) \notin D$  时:  $I = 0$

当  $(0, 0) \in D$  时:  $I = 2\pi$ .



★不存在一阶连续偏导  
的“奇点”需在使用高  
斯公式时进行“挖去”

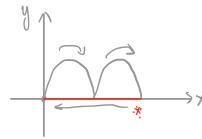
13. (格林公式)  $L_n: \{(x, |\sin x|), x \in [0, n\pi]\}$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{L_n} e^{y-x} \cos(2xy) dx + e^{y-x} \sin(2xy) dy$ .

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2ye^{y-x} \cos(2xy) - 2x e^{y-x} \sin(2xy) \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2x e^{y-x} \sin(2xy) + 2ye^{y-x} \cos(2xy)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \because \text{原被分 I} + \int_K e^{y-x} \cos(2xy) dx + e^{y-x} \sin(2xy) dy = 0, \text{ 其中 } K: \text{从 } n\pi \text{ 到 } 0 \text{ 的直线段.}$$

$$\therefore I = - \int_K dx + dy = - \int_{n\pi}^0 e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} dx = \underline{\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \begin{cases} \text{①无穷极点} \\ \text{②化为二重.} \end{cases} \quad \text{标准态: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = 1$$



总结:  $\int_C (\varphi(x,y) dx + \psi(x,y) dy) \xrightarrow[\psi = \psi(x(t), y(t))]{\varphi = \varphi(x(t), y(t))} \int_a^b [\varphi(x(t), y(t)), x'(t) + \psi(x(t), y(t)), y'(t)] dt$

格林公式: 1. 一阶连续偏导  $\rightarrow$  去掉奇点.  
2.  $(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x})$  不恒为零.

(第二型曲线积分)

14. (第一型曲面积分) 计算曲面积分:  $\iint_S (x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2) dS$ , 其中  $S$  是锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  所截剩下的部分.

$$\text{解: 1. 柱坐标化: } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = r \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}), \quad E = 2, \quad F = \cos \theta \cdot (-r \sin \theta) + \sin \theta \cdot (r \cos \theta) + 1 \times 0 = 0, \quad G = r^2.$$

$$\therefore I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + r^4) \cdot \sqrt{E-G^2} dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2} r (r^4 \sin^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^4) dr$$

$$= \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4\cos^6 \theta - 4\cos^4 \theta + 4\cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{3} \times (I_6 + I_4 - I_2) = \frac{87\sqrt{2}\pi}{24} = \frac{29\sqrt{2}\pi}{8}$$

使用积分公式:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n \theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(n-1)!! \cdot \pi}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$

$n I_n = (n-1) I_{n-1}$  (向中间项靠)

15. (第一型曲面) 设  $f(x, y, z)$  表示原点到椭球面  $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的距离, 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{ds}{f(x, y, z)}$ .

解: 外法向量:  $(\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2}) \Rightarrow$  切平面:  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Rightarrow \frac{x_0}{a^2} x + \frac{y_0}{b^2} y + \frac{z_0}{c^2} z - 1 = 0$ .

$$\therefore f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow I = \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{x}{a^2} dy dz + \frac{y}{b^2} dz dx + \frac{z}{c^2} dx dy$$

$\downarrow$

原点到平面  $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

$M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$d = \frac{\vec{M} \cdot \vec{n}_0}{|\vec{n}|}$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} dV$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi abc$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3abc} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$

总结: 1. 根据积分区域参数化为 2 个参数

$\begin{cases} \text{若用原本的参数: 乘 } \sqrt{1+z^2+x^2+y^2}. \\ \text{若用新参数: 乘 } \sqrt{EG-F^2}. \end{cases}$

2. 进行重积分

(第一型曲面积分)

16. (第二型曲面积分) 求  $I = \iint_S \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ , 其中  $S$  为球面:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , 取外侧为正.

解: 考虑奇点  $(0, 0, 0)$  附近某邻域  $U_\varepsilon: ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 \leq \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{a}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{b}} + \frac{z^2}{\frac{\varepsilon^2}{c}} = 1$

$\therefore I = I_{\varepsilon^+} - I_{\varepsilon^-}$  而  $I - I_{\varepsilon^\pm}$  运用高斯公式可知为 0.

$$\therefore I = I_{\varepsilon^+} = \iint_{\varepsilon^+} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{\varepsilon^+} xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy = \frac{3}{\varepsilon^2} \iiint_{\varepsilon^+} dV = \frac{3}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\sqrt{abc}} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

!根据被积函数特点, 极化邻域!

17. (第二型曲面积分):  $\iint_S xy^2 dydz + yz^2 dzdx + zx^2 dx dy$ , 其中  $S$  为椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的外侧

解:  $\iiint_{\Omega} y^2 + z^2 + x^2 dV$ . 令  $\begin{cases} x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = c \cos \varphi \end{cases}$  则  $|J| = abc \rho^2 \sin \varphi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV &= \iiint_{\Omega} c^2 \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot abc \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi dV = 2\pi \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^4 abc c^3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\rho \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{5} abc c^3 \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \varphi d(-\cos \varphi) \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{15} abc c^3 \end{aligned}$$

由对称性:  $I = \frac{4\pi}{15} abc(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

用高斯公式  
转化第二型  
曲面积分

18. (第二型曲面积分) 求  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} xy(z(y^2+z^2+x^2y^2)) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  在第-卦限中的部分.

解: (第一型直接算复杂  $\Rightarrow$  转为第二型) 取  $(x, y, z)$  点处的外法向量:  $\vec{n} = (\frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{a}, \frac{z}{a})$ .

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x \cdot y^2 z^2 + y z^2 x^2 + z x^2 y^2 dS = a \iint_{\Sigma^+} y^2 z^2 dy dz + z^2 x^2 dz dx + x^2 y^2 dx dy = 3a \iint_{\Sigma^+} x^2 y^2 dx dy = 3a \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 dx dy, D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, x, y \geq 0\}.$$

令  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} (r \in [0, a], \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}])$

$$\therefore I = 3a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a r^7 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{8} a^9 \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{64} a^9 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 2\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{128} a^9 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 t dt = \frac{3}{64} a^9 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{3}{32} a^9$$

利用  $\iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_S (P \cos \varphi + Q \cos \theta + R \cos \gamma) dS$  转化,  $(\cos \varphi, \cos \theta, \cos \gamma)$  为方向余弦.

一二型曲面积分的关系.

总结: 1. 常规: ①写出曲面方程 (通常为  $z = f(x, y)$ )

②由①  $\Rightarrow$  法向量  $(-f_x, -f_y, 1)$  或  $(f_x, f_y, -1)$

③向量函数与单位法向量作点积  $\xrightarrow{\text{为}}$  第一型曲面积分

2. 其他: ①参数化, 并利用 Jacobi Determinant 计算出法向量.

因计算:

“会心一击”

### 三、其他題目：

1. 设  $\Sigma$  为上半单位球面： $\Sigma = \{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} = 1, z \geq 0\}$ , 取内侧为曲面正方向, 则  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} dy dz + dz dx + dx dy$ .

由投影方向可知, 投影在  $yOz$  与  $xOz$  平面上时:  $\iint_{\Sigma} dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} dz dx = 0$ .  
 $\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy \quad \vec{F} = (0, 0, 1) \quad \vec{n} = (0, 0, -1)$   
 $\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = -\iint_{\Sigma} dz = -1 \cdot \pi = -\pi$ .

向“内”投影  
可相互“抵消”

2. 估计积分  $|I_a| = \oint_L \frac{y dx - x dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2}$  的范围. 其中  $L: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ .

★  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{2}(x+y)^2$

利用上题结论:  $|I_a| \leq L \cdot M$ .

$L = 2\pi a$ .

$$P^2 + Q^2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{[\frac{1}{2}(x+y)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)]^2} = \frac{16(x^2 + y^2)}{[x^2 + y^2 + (x+y)^2]^2} \leq \frac{16(x^2 + y^2)}{12(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} = \frac{1}{a^6}$$

$\therefore M = (\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2})_{\max} = \frac{1}{a^3}$ .

$$\therefore |I_a| \leq \frac{2\pi a}{a^3} = \frac{2\pi}{a^2}$$

“上题结论”: 7. 证明下列估计式:  $|\iint_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy| \leq L \cdot M$ , 其中  $L$  为积分路径  $L$  的长度,  $M = \max_{(x, y) \in L} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$ .

证明: 设向量函数  $\vec{F} = (P, Q)$ ,  $d\vec{r} = (dx, dy)$

$$\therefore |\iint_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy| = \left| \oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \right| \leq \left| \oint_L \vec{F} \right| \cdot \left| d\vec{r} \right| \leq \max_{(x, y) \in L} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \cdot \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} \leq L \cdot M.$$

3. 求曲线积分  $I = \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y [x y + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})] dy$ , 其中  $L$  为圆周:  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

解: 令  $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$  奇→0.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\sin \theta + \sin \theta (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \ln(\cos \theta + 1)) \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \ln(\cos \theta + 1) d\theta \\ &= 4 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8\pi}) - 0 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \cos \theta = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1 \\ &\quad \ln(2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

① 观察积分区域; ② 观察被积函数与切线方向; ③ 奇+偶为零;  
偶+反向为零  
e.g. 本题  $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx \Rightarrow$  关于  $y$  轴对称,  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  为  $x$  的偶, 切向量  $x$  反向  $\Rightarrow 0$ .  
 $\oint_L y \cdot \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy \Rightarrow$  关于  $x$  轴对称,  $y \cdot \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  为  $y$  的奇, 切向量  $y$  同向  $\Rightarrow 0$

4. 给定三元函数  $f(x, y, z)$ , 拉普拉斯算子作用在  $f$  上得到一个新的三元函数  $\Delta f(x, y, z)$ ,

其定义为

$$\Delta f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}(x, y, z). \quad (72)$$

设  $\Omega$  是三维有界闭区域,  $\Omega$  的边界  $S$  是分段光滑的曲面,  $u(x, y, z)$  和  $v(x, y, z)$  在  $\Omega \cup S$  上存在连续的二阶偏导数, 用  $\mathbf{n}$  是曲面  $S$  上的外侧单位法向量, 求证:

1.  $\iint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_D \Delta u dV$ .

2.  $\iiint_D (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dV = \iint_S (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) dS$ .

3. 如果函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在  $\Omega$  满足  $\Delta f = 0$ , 称  $f$  为调和函数. 设  $u$  是调和函数, 给定点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Omega$ , 那么  $u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_S \left( u \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{|\mathbf{r}|^2} + \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) dS$ , 其中  $\mathbf{r}$  是以  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为起点, 以  $S$  上的点  $(x, y, z)$  为终点的向量.

4. 证明平均值不等式: 设  $u$  是调和函数, 如果  $\Omega$  是以点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  为球心, 以  $R$  为半径的球, 那么  $u(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \iint_S u dS$ . 即球心处的函数值为球面积分平均值.

1. Proof:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) \cdot \vec{n}$  方向导数的定义

$$\therefore LHS = \iint_S (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$\therefore \vec{F} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})$$

$$\text{利用 Gauss 公式: } LHS = \iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z})) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} dV = \iiint_{\Omega} \Delta u dV = RHS \quad \square$$

2. Proof:  $u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} = (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) \cdot \vec{n}$ .

$$\therefore \iint_S u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z})) dV \\ = \iiint_{\Omega} (u \Delta v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) dV$$

$$\text{同理可得: } \iint_S v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS = \iiint_{\Omega} (v \Delta u + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) dV$$

$$\therefore \iint_S (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}) dS = \iiint_{\Omega} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dV \quad \square$$

3. (观察 2. 中结论, 希望可代入  $v = \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|}$ .)

$$\text{令 } |\vec{r}| = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2}, \text{ 则 } u \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} = u \cdot \left( -\frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{r}|^3} \right) = -u \cdot \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{|\vec{r}|^2}$$

考虑  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  附近某邻域  $U_\epsilon = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \leq \epsilon^2\}$ .

在区域  $\Omega / U_\epsilon$  使用第二问结论

$$\iint_S \left( -u \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{|\vec{r}|^2} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right) dS = \iint_S \left( -u \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{|\vec{r}|^2} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right) dS \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} \sim dS + \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} \sim dS$$

$$\text{而 } u \text{ 是调和函数, } \therefore \iint_S \sim dS - \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} \sim dS = \iiint_{\Omega} (u \Delta \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} u \Delta \left( \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \right) dV = 0,$$

$$\therefore \iint_S \left( -u \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{|\vec{r}|^2} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right) dS = \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} \left( -u \frac{\cos(\vec{r}, \vec{n})}{|\vec{r}|^2} - \frac{1}{|\vec{r}|} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right) dS \\ = -\left( \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} u dS + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dS \right) \quad \text{← 利用第一问结论为 } 0.$$

$$\therefore RHS = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} u dS. \text{ 转化为证: } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} u dS = u(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$

$$\text{考虑: } \left| \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} u dS - u(x_0, y_0, z_0) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} [u(x, y, z) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)] dS \right| \leq \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} |u(x, y, z) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)| dS$$

$$\text{同时: } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} |u(x, y, z) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)| = 0. \text{ 即 } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} |u(x, y, z)| = |u(x_0, y_0, z_0)|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} \iint_{S_\epsilon^+} u(x, y, z) dS = u(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot 4\pi\epsilon^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon^2} = u(x_0, y_0, z_0). \quad \square$$

4. Proof: 根据 3. 代入  $\Omega$  为球的情形可得证.  $\square$ .