第 11 章 e: 对坐标的曲面积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



定义

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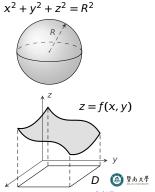


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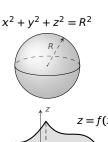


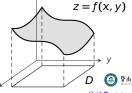
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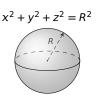


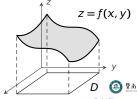
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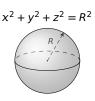


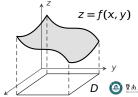
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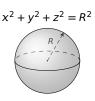


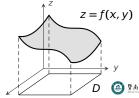
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- 球面可定向,有内、外侧之分。 两种定向:
 - 以外侧为正向的定向球面
 - 以内侧为正向的定向球面
- 二元函数图形可定向, 有上、下侧之分。



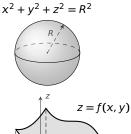


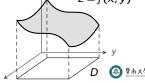
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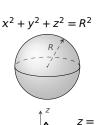


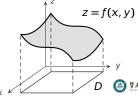
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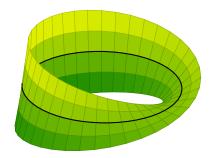
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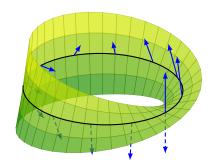
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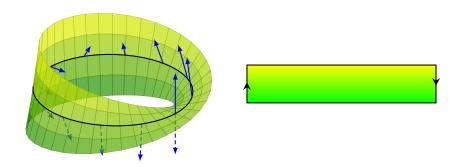
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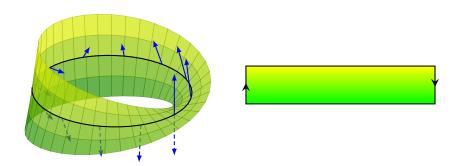






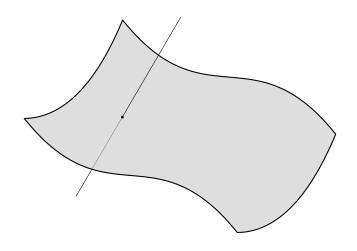


制作方法 将纸带旋转半周,再把两端粘合(如图,使得两端箭头重合)

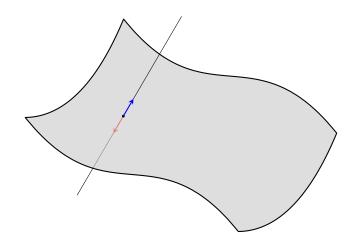


制作方法 将纸带旋转半周,再把两端粘合(如图,使得两端箭头重合) 注 如无特殊说明,下面出现的曲面都是可定向的曲面

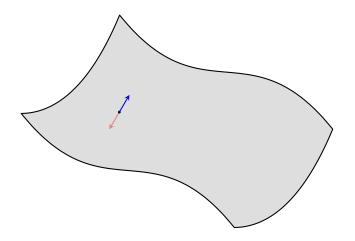




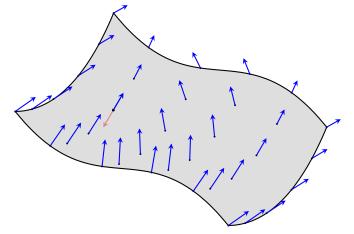
• 曲面上任一点, 有两个单位法向量(方向相反), 分别指向两侧。



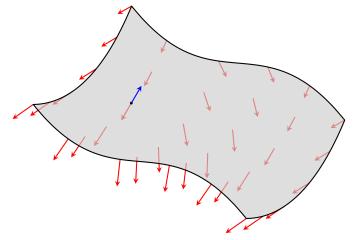
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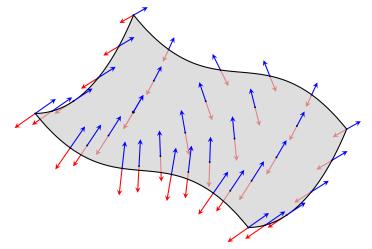
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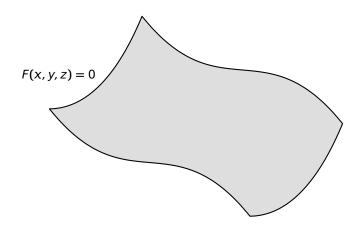


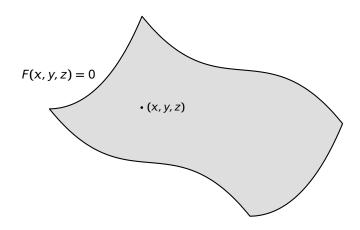
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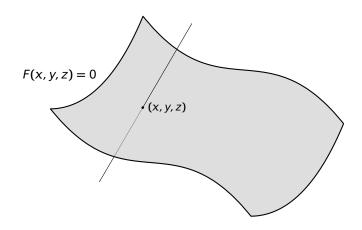


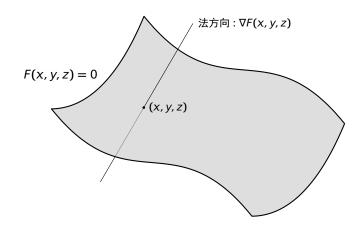
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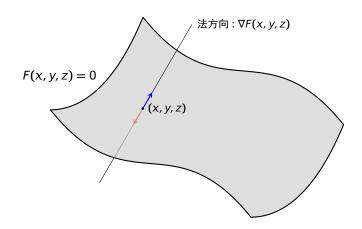




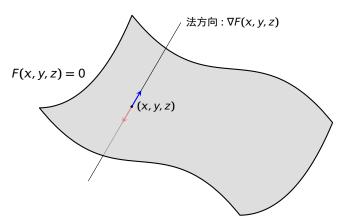




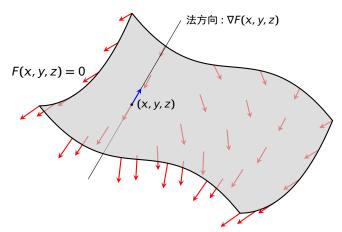




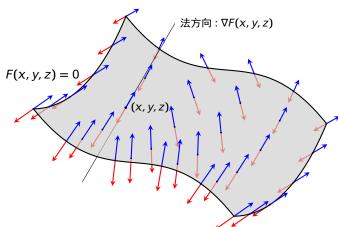
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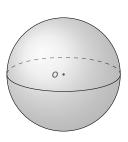
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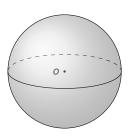
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向外侧,哪个指向内侧?

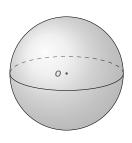


向外侧,哪个指向内侧?



 $\mathbf{R} \Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$,则球面方程改写为 F = 0。

向外侧,哪个指向内侧?

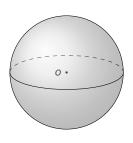


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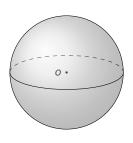


解 令
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2$$
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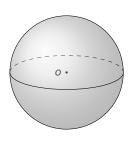


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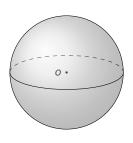


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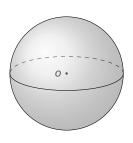


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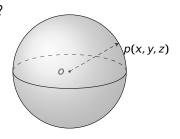


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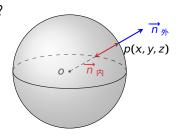


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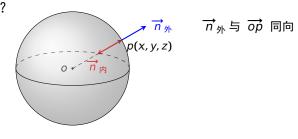


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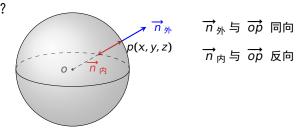


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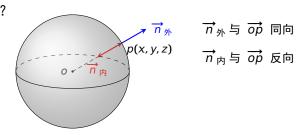


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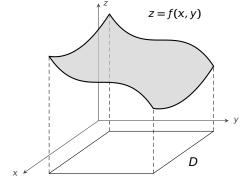
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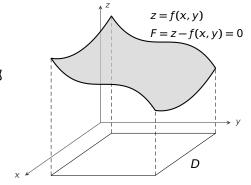
所以两个单位法向量场为

$$\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z), \qquad -\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = -\frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$$

前一个指向外侧,后一个指向内侧。

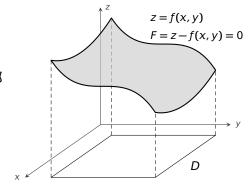






 $\mathbf{m} \diamondsuit F(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y)$,则该图形方程改写为 F = 0。





$$\mathbf{H}$$
 令 $F(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y)$,则该图形方程改写为 $F = 0$ 。计算

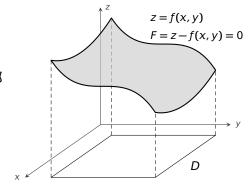
$$\nabla F =$$

$$|\nabla F| =$$

$$\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F =$$

$$-\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F =$$



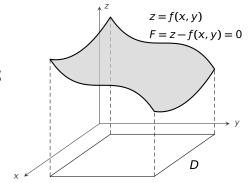


 $\mathbf{F} \Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y)$,则该图形方程改写为 F = 0。计算

$$\nabla F = (-f_x, -f_y, 1), \quad |\nabla F| =$$

$$\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = -\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F =$$



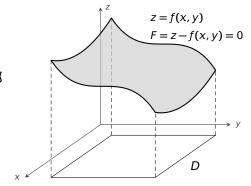


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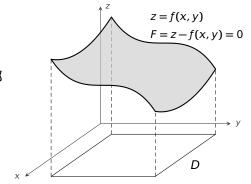


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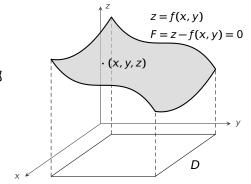


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$$\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f_{\nu}^2+f_{\nu}^2}}(-f_{x}, -f_{y}, 1), \quad -\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f_{\nu}^2+f_{\nu}^2}}(f_{x}, f_{y}, -1)$$



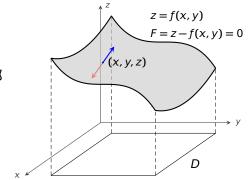


 $\mathbf{F} \Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y)$,则该图形方程改写为 F = 0。计算

$$\nabla F = (-f_x, -f_y, 1), \qquad |\nabla F| = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}$$

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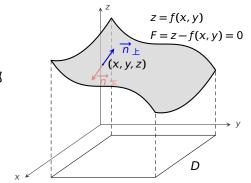


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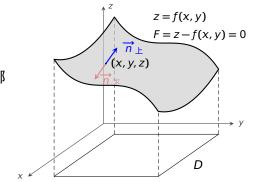


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 $\mathbf{m} \Leftrightarrow F(x, y, z) = z - f(x, y)$,则该图形方程改写为 F = 0。计算

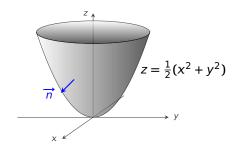
$$\nabla F = (-f_x, -f_y, 1), \qquad |\nabla F| = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}$$

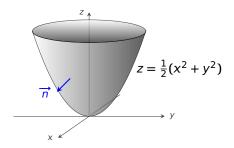
所以两个单位法向量场为

$$\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f_{\nu}^2+f_{\nu}^2}}(-f_{x}, -f_{y}, 1), \quad -\frac{1}{|\nabla F|}\nabla F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+f_{\nu}^2+f_{\nu}^2}}(f_{x}, f_{y}, -1)$$

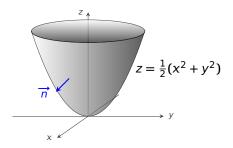
前一个指向上侧,后一个指向下侧。



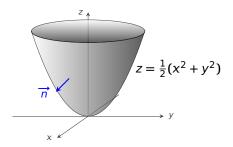




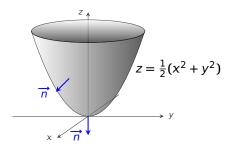
$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}} (z_x, z_y, -1) =$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}} (z_x, z_y, -1) = (x, y, -1)$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}} (z_x, z_y, -1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} (x, y, -1)$$



$$\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}} (z_x, z_y, -1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} (x, y, -1)$$

设 P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z) 是三元函数,则

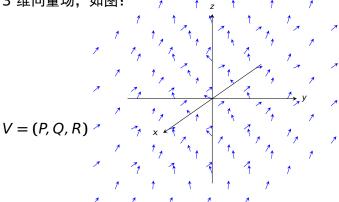
$$V = (P, Q, R)$$

构成空间 3 维向量场,

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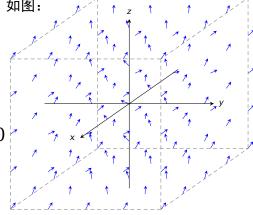
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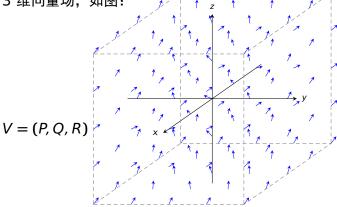
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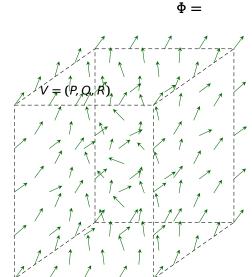
$$V = (P, Q, R)$$

构成空间 3 维向量场, 如图:

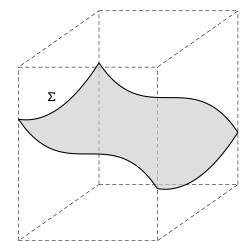


物理应用:向量场 V = (P, Q, R) 可表示流体在任一点处的速度

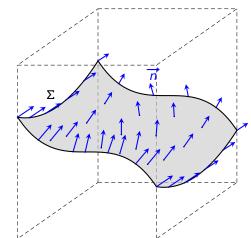


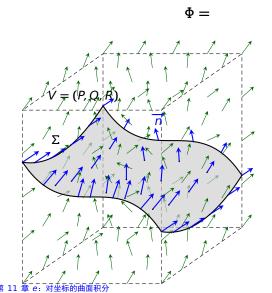


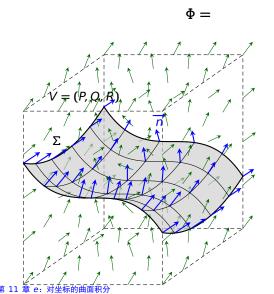


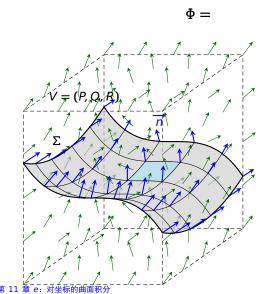


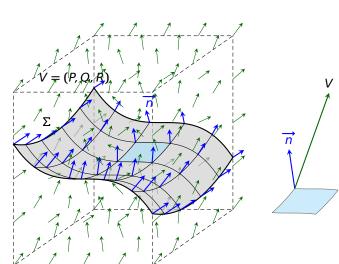


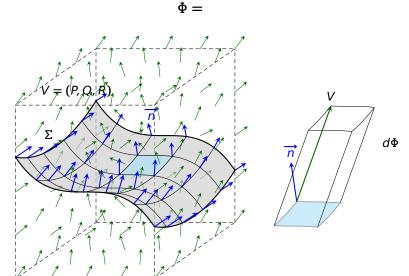


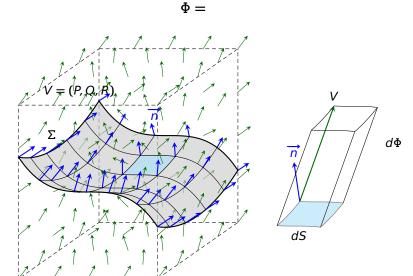


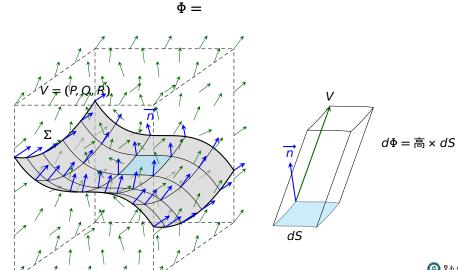


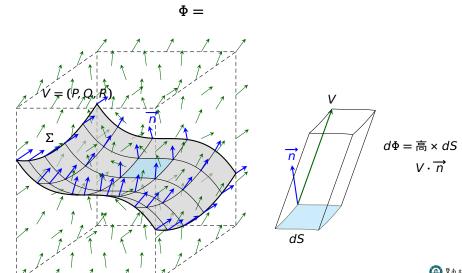




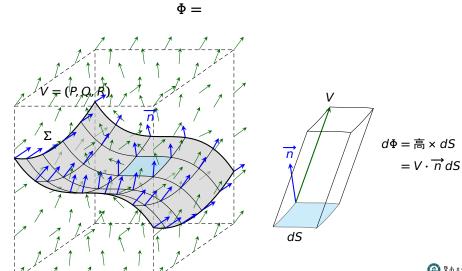




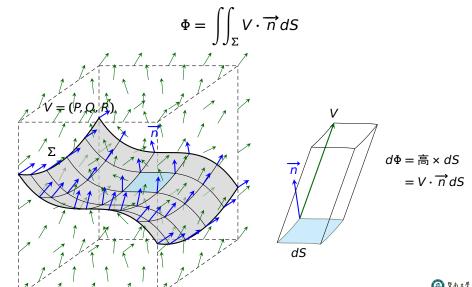




物理应用 流体 V = (P, Q, R) 在单位时间内流过曲面 Σ 一侧(单位法向量 \overrightarrow{n} 所指向的一侧)的流量是:



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- V = (P, Q, R) 是空间某区域上的向量场;
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(此时也称为对坐标的曲面积分,或第二类曲面积分)



$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy = -\iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy$$

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物理解释 流过负侧的流量 = - 流过正侧的流量

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物理解释 流过负侧的流量 = - 流过正侧的流量

证明 设 \overrightarrow{n} 是与 Σ 定向相符的单位法向量场,

$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = -\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

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$$= -\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

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证明 设 \overrightarrow{n} 是与 Σ 定向相符的单位法向量场,则 $-\overrightarrow{n}$ 是与 Σ^- 定向相符的单位法向量场。

令
$$V = (P, Q, R)$$
。则
$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot (-\overrightarrow{n}) dS$$

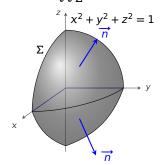
$$= -\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

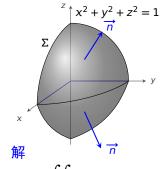
$$= -\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle}{\square} \frac{P}{\partial x} dx + \frac{P}{\nabla x} dx dx$$

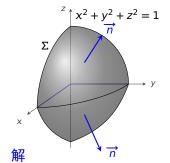
第 11 章 e: 对坐标的曲面积分

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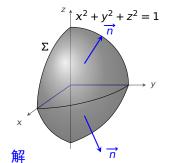




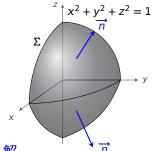
解 原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



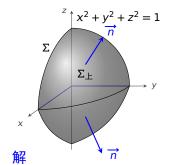
原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{V = (0, 0, xyz)}_{V = (0, 0, xyz)}$$



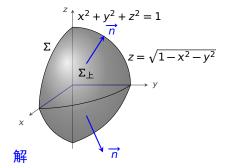
原式 =
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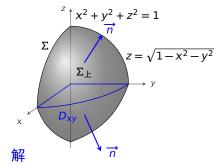
原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{V = (0, 0, xyz)}_{\overrightarrow{n} = (x, y, z)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS$$



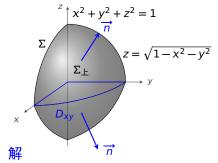
原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$

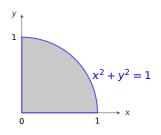


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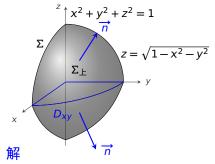


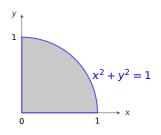
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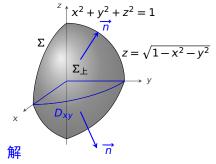
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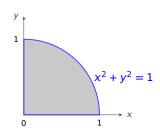




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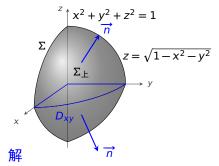
$$xy(1-x^2-y^2)$$

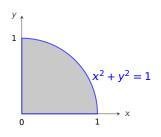




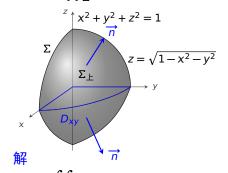
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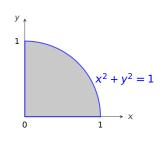
$$xy(1-x^2-y^2)\cdot\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}dxdy$$





原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$
$$= \iint_{D_{xyz}} xy(1 - x^2 - y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy$$

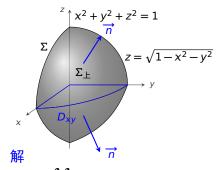


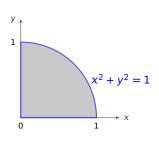


原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$
$$= \iint_{\Sigma} xy(1 - x^2 - y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy$$

$$\cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dxdy$$







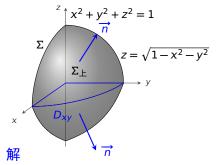
原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^{2} dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^{2} dS$$

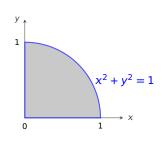
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$



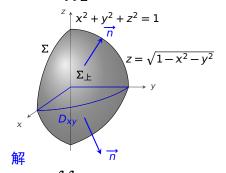
第 11 章 e: 对坐标的曲面积分

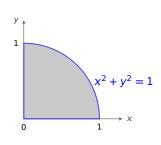




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$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1 - x^2 - y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= 2 \iint_{\Sigma} xy\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$







原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1 - x^2 - y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= 2 \iint_{D} xy\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \xrightarrow{x = \rho \cos \theta} \cdots$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{V = (0, 0, xyz)}_{\overrightarrow{n} = (x, y, z)} = \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$

$$\int J_{\Sigma} = \int \int_{D_{xy}} xy(1 - x^2 - y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy
= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$\frac{x-\rho\cos\theta}{y-\rho\sin\theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2 \sin\theta\cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d}$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{V=(0,0,xyz)}_{\overrightarrow{n}=(x,y,z)} = \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int \left[\int \sin \theta \cos \theta \rho^3 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} d\rho \right] d\theta$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{V = (0, 0, xyz)}_{\overrightarrow{n} = (x, y, z)} = \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy$$

$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left[\int \sin\theta\cos\theta\rho^{3}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}d\rho\right]d\theta$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} xyz^2 dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy$$

$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 \sin\theta \cos\theta \rho^3 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho\right] d\theta$$



原式 = $\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{V=(0,0,xyz)}_{\overrightarrow{n}=(x,y,z)} = \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{\perp}} xyz^2 dS$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2\sin\theta\cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 \sin\theta\cos\theta \rho^3 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{2} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$



$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 \sin\theta \cos\theta \rho^3 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} d\rho \right] d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

 $=2\iint_{\mathbb{R}}xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}dxdy$ $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{\Omega} \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$

 $= \iiint_{D} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$

$$u = \sqrt{1-\rho^2}$$



$$\frac{\sum x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \sin \theta \cos \theta \rho^{3} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{2} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

·(-udu)

原式 = $\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (0, 0, xyz)} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} xyz^2 dS$

 $= \iint_{D} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$

 $=2\iint_{\mathbb{R}}xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}dxdy$

 $u = \sqrt{1-\rho^2}$

章 e: 对坐标的曲面积分

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 \sin\theta \cos\theta \rho^3 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho \right] d\theta$$

 $= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$ $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ $= 2 \int_{D_{xy}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} d\theta \right] d\theta$

 $= \iint_{D} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$\frac{u = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}{1 - \rho^2} \qquad (1 - u^2) u \cdot (-u du)$$



$$\frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \sin \theta \cos \theta \rho^{3} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{2} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

 $= \iint_{D} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$

 $=2\iint_{\Omega}xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}dxdy$

 $\frac{u=\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-u^2)u \cdot (-udu)$

$$\frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \sin \theta \cos \theta \rho^{3} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{2} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

 $= \iint_{D} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$

 $=2\iint_{\Omega}xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}dxdy$

 $\frac{u=\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \int_{-1}^{0} (1-u^2)u \cdot (-udu)$

$$\frac{\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}}{y=\rho\sin\theta} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^2 \sin\theta\cos\theta \cdot \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 \sin\theta\cos\theta \rho^3 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} d\rho \right] d\theta$$

 $= \iint_{D} xy(1-x^2-y^2) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$

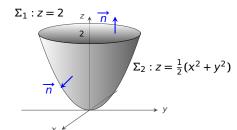
 $=2\iint_{\Omega}xy\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}dxdy$

 $= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{2} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$

 $\frac{u = \sqrt{1 - \rho^2}}{1 + \rho^2} \cdot 1 \cdot \int_{1}^{0} (1 - u^2) u \cdot (-u du) = \frac{2}{15}$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

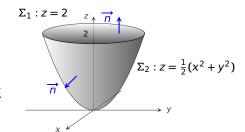
其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界,如图:



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

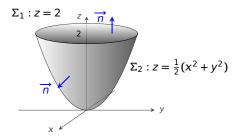
其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界,如图:

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界. 如图:

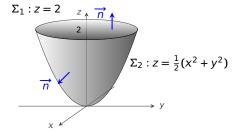


原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面
$$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$$
 是三维
区域的边界. 如图:



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面
$$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$$
 是三维
区域的边界. 如图:



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \stackrel{V = (z^2 + x, \, 0, \, -z)}{=}$$

$$\int \int V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \stackrel{V=(z^2+x, 0, -z)}{====}$$



 $\Sigma_2 : z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界. 如图:

$$\Sigma_1: z = 2 \qquad z \qquad \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)} \overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n}} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\int \int V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \stackrel{V=(z^2+x,0,-z)}{=}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界. 如图:

$$\Sigma_1: z = 2$$

$$Z \longrightarrow D$$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS,$$

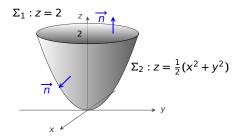
$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, \, 0, \, 1)}} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, \, 0, \, 1)}}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面
$$\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$$
 是三维
区域的边界. 如图:



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS,$$

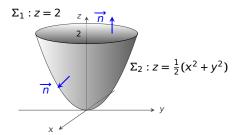
$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, \, 0, \, 1)}} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 \, dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, \, 0, \, 1)}}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界. 如图:



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, \, 0, \, 1)}} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 \, dS = -2 |\Sigma_{1}|$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, \, 0, \, 1)}}$$



例 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$
 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

$$\Sigma_1: z = 2$$

$$Z \longrightarrow D$$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$Z \longrightarrow Z$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{\frac{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)}}_{\Sigma_1} \iint_{\Sigma_2} -z dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_1| = -8\pi$$
,

$$\iint V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \stackrel{V=(z^2+x, 0, -z)}{=}$$



リ 订昇
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$

其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

$$\overrightarrow{n}$$

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{\frac{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)}}_{\Sigma_1} \iint_{\Sigma_2} -z dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_1| = -8\pi$$
,

$$\iint V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \stackrel{V=(z^2+x, 0, -z)}{=}$$



例 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$
 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

$$\Sigma_1: z = 2 \qquad z \qquad \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

解

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 \, dS = -2 |\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)} \overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n}} = \frac{(x, y, -1)}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}}$$

区域的边界,如图:



$$\int \int (z^2 - z^2) dz$$

例 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$
 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

$$\overrightarrow{n}$$

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

 $\frac{(z^2+x)x+z}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}}$

解

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \underbrace{\bigvee_{z=(z^{2}+x, \, 0, -z)}}_{\overrightarrow{n}=(0, \, 0, \, 1)} = \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS}_{\Sigma_{1}} = -2dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$



 $\iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)} \overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n}} = \frac{(x, y, -1)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}}$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 +$$

例 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$
 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

$$\Sigma_1: z = 2$$

$$z \rightarrow \overrightarrow{n}$$

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$D_{XY}$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \underbrace{\bigvee_{z=(z^{2}+x, \, 0, -z)}}_{\overrightarrow{n}=(0, \, 0, \, 1)} = \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS}_{\Sigma_{1}} = -2dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} JJ_{\Sigma_{1}}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \underbrace{(z^{2} + x)x + z}_{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx \, dy$$



$$\int \int (z^2 -$$

例 计算
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$
 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

$$\Sigma_2: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

解

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \frac{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)} = \iint_{\Sigma_2} -z dS = \iint_{\Sigma_2} -2dS = -2|\Sigma_1| = -8\pi,$ $\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$$
 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界,如图:

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{Dxy} (z^2 + x)x + z dx dy$$



例 计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$ 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

展中定问曲面
$$Z = Z_1 \cup Z_2$$
 是三维 D_{xy} D_{xy}

 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^2 + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_2} -z \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma} -2 \, dS = -2 |\Sigma_1| = -8\pi,$ $\iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^2 + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^2 + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 \, dS = -2 |\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx \, dy$$

 $= \iint_{\Omega} (z^2 + x)x + z dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{spate}} \iint_{\Omega} x^2 + z dx dy$

例 计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (z^2 + x) dy dz - z dx dy$ 其中定向曲面 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ 是三维 区域的边界,如图:

式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V$$

原式 = $\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$, $\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^2 + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_2} -z \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma} -2 \, dS = -2 |\Sigma_1| = -8\pi,$

 $\Sigma_1 : z = 2$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$
$$\iint V \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

 $\iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^2 + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^2 + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$

 $= \iint_{D} (z^2 + x)x + z dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{white}} \iint_{D} x^2 + z dx dy = \cdots$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z dS \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{N = (0, 0, 1)} \iint_{D_{xy}} J J \Sigma_{1} \qquad J J \Sigma_{1}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (z^{2} + x)x + z dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{span}} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} + z dx dy$$

$$\frac{z = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})}{2} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} 3x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\overrightarrow{n} dS = \frac{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma_1} -z dS \iint_{\Sigma_1} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_1| = -8\pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = (0, 0, 1)}} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 \, dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{(x, y, -1)}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (z^{2} + x)x + z \, dx \, dy \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Minth}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} + z \, dx \, dy$$

$$\underline{z = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} 3x^{2} + y^{2} \, dx \, dy \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Minth}}} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} \, dx \, dy$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z \, dS \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 \, dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, \, 0, \, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (z^{2} + x)x + z \qquad (z^{2}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (z^{2} + x)x + zdxdy \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Minth}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} + zdxdy$$

$$\underline{z = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} 3x^{2} + y^{2}dxdy \xrightarrow{\underline{\text{Minth}}} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2}dxdy$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Minth}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} + y^{2}dxdy$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Minth}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} + y^{2}dxdy$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z dS \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} (z^{2} + x)x + z = \sqrt{1 + z^{2} + z^{2}} dx$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (z^{2} + x)x + z \, dx \, dy \xrightarrow{\frac{y + y}{2}} \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} + z \, dx \, dy$$

$$\underline{z = \frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} 3x^{2} + y^{2} \, dx \, dy \xrightarrow{\frac{y + y}{2}} 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} x^{2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$\underline{x} + y^{2} \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{2} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho \, d\rho \right] d\theta$$



原式 =
$$\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$
,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -z dS \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} -2 dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)} \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dx$$

 $\iint_{\Sigma_2} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \underbrace{\frac{V = (z^2 + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n}}}_{D_{xy}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^2 + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx \, dy$ $= \iint_{D} (z^{2} + x)x + zdxdy \xrightarrow{\text{span}} \iint_{D} x^{2} + zdxdy$ $\frac{z=\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}{2} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{vir}} 3x^2 + y^2 dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{span}} 2 \iint_{D_{vir}} x^2 dx dy$



$$\vec{n} = \frac{(x, y, -1)}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} \int \int_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + z^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \iint_{D} (z^2 + x)x + z dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{spate}} \iint_{D} x^2 + z dx dy$$

 $\frac{z=\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}{2} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{vir}} 3x^2 + y^2 dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{span}} 2 \iint_{D_{vir}} x^2 dx dy$

 $\int_{\Sigma_{1}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS \xrightarrow{V=(z^{2}+x,0,-z)} \int_{\Sigma_{2}} \left[-zdS \right] \left[-2dS = -2|\Sigma_{1}| = -8\pi,$ $\iint_{\Sigma_{2}} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \underbrace{\frac{V = (z^{2} + x, 0, -z)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{(x, y, -1)}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{(z^{2} + x)x + z}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$

原式 = $\iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS + \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$,

原式 = $-8\pi + 8\pi = 0$



法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V = (0,0,R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{Y}^{2} + z_{Y}^{2}}} (-z_{X}, -z_{Y}, 1)}$$

法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V=(0,0,R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}(-z_x,-z_y,1)} \qquad R(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}}$$

法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V = (0, 0, R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} dS$$

法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V = (0, 0, R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{X}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{X}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} dS$$

$$R(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{X}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}}$$



法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{XY}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

证明 这是:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V = (0, 0, R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} dS$$

$$R(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$

 $R(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dxdy$

法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{XY}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V = (0, 0, R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$



例 设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,取朝上的单位 法向量。则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} V \cdot \overrightarrow{n} dS$$

$$\frac{V = (0, 0, R)}{\overrightarrow{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} (-z_{x}, -z_{y}, 1)} \iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} R(x, y, z(x, y)) dx dy$$