第 11 章 d: 对面积的曲面积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



Outline



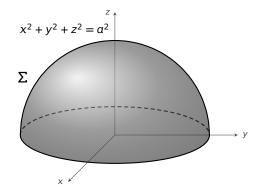
例 设曲面 Σ 为上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \alpha^2$ ($z \ge 0$); Σ_1 为 Σ 在第一

(A)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS$$

(B)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} y dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} y dS$$

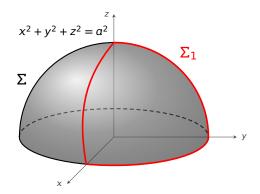
(C)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dS$$

(D)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} xyzdS$$



例 设曲面 Σ 为上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \alpha^2$ ($z \ge 0$); Σ_1 为 Σ 在第一 卦限的部分。则有 ()

- (A) $\iint_{\Sigma} x dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS$
- (B) $\iint_{\Sigma} y dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} y dS$
- (C) $\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dS$
- (D) $\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} xyzdS$



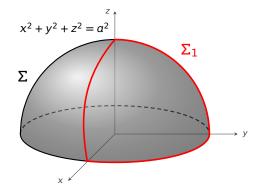
例 设曲面 Σ 为上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \alpha^2$ ($z \ge 0$); Σ_1 为 Σ 在第一卦限的部分。则有(C)

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$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS$$

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(C)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dS$$

(D)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} xyzdS$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$$

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所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

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$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS \right]$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$$

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$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dS$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} 1 dS$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$$

所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dS$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} 1 dS = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$$

所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

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$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dS$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} 1 dS = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\pi R^2$$



解 由对称性:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$$

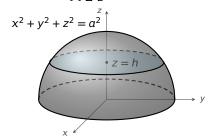
所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

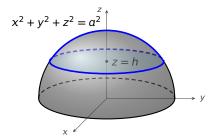
$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS + \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS \right]$$

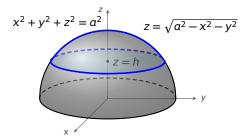
$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dS$$

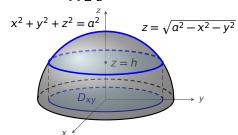
$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} 1 dS = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\pi R^2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi R^2$$

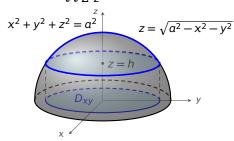
第 11 章 d: 对面积的曲面积

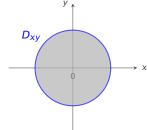


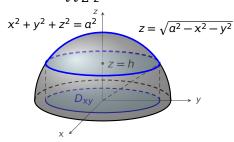


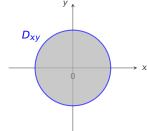


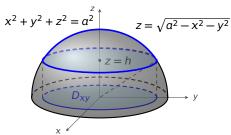


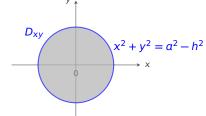


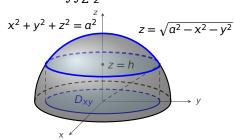


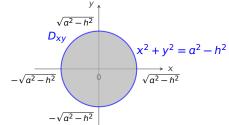


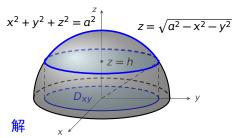


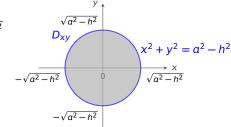




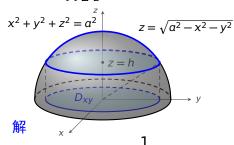




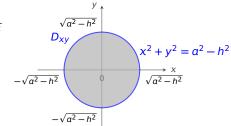


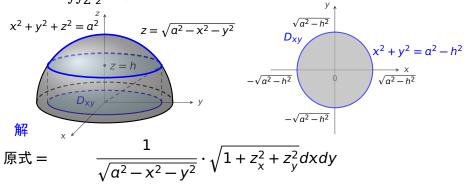


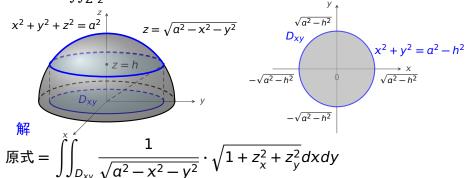
原式 =

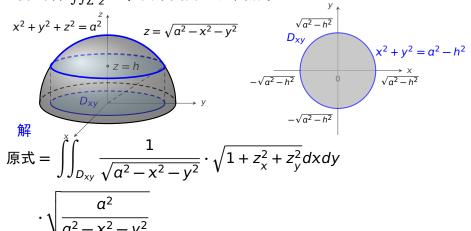


原式 =
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

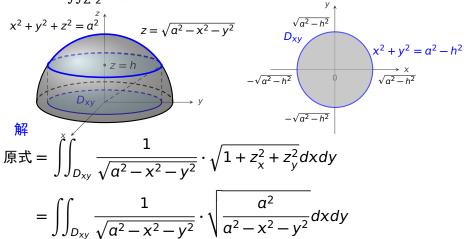




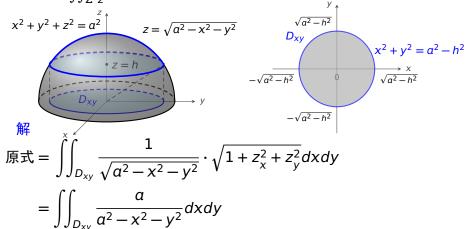


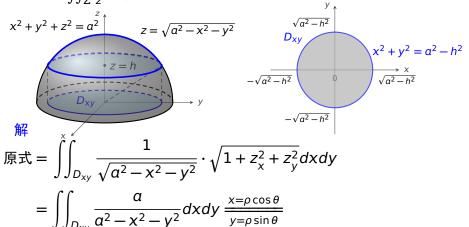


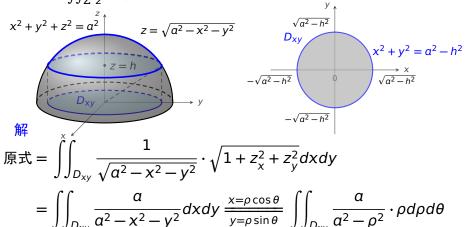




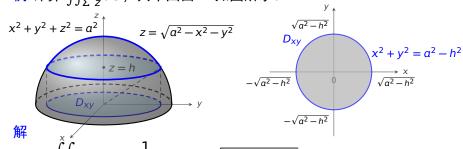








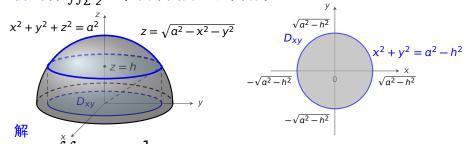




原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

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

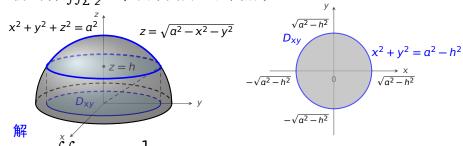
$$= \int \left[\int \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



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$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



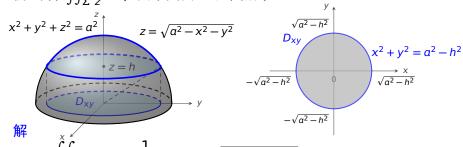


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$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



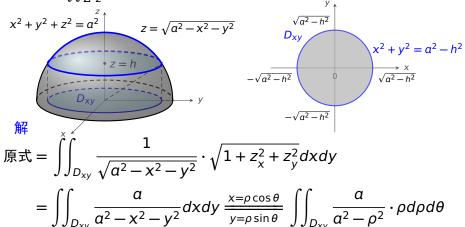


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$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

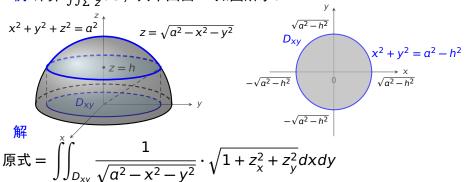
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi.$$





$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) a \ln(a^2 - \rho^2)$$





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

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

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

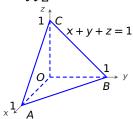
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - h^2}} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \alpha \ln(\alpha^2 - \rho^2) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - h^2}}$$

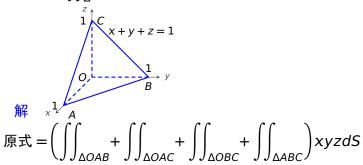


例 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{2} dS$,其中曲面 Σ 如图所示。 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ $\sqrt{a^2-h^2}$ $z = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $x^2 + v^2 = a^2 - h^2$ $-\sqrt{a^2-h^2}$

 $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}} \frac{a}{a^{2}-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) a \ln(a^{2}-\rho^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}}$

 $= 2\pi a \ln \frac{1}{2}$



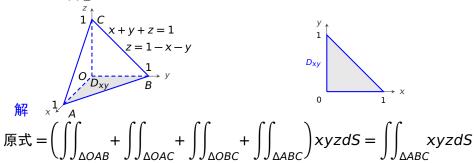


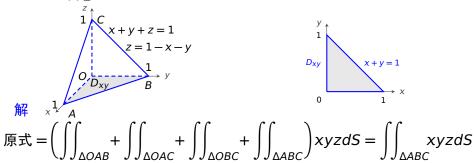
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{x}^{2} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}

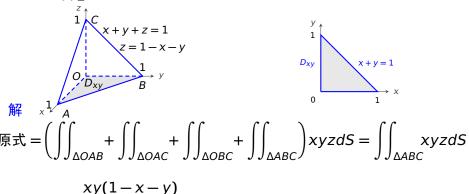


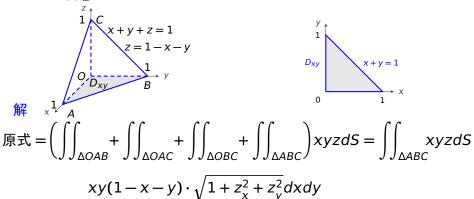
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}

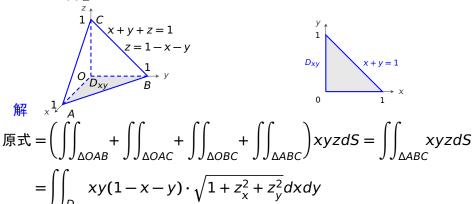
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}

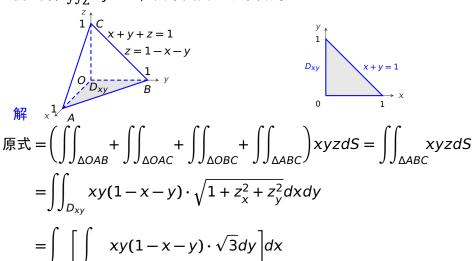




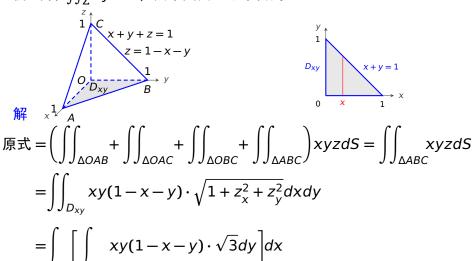




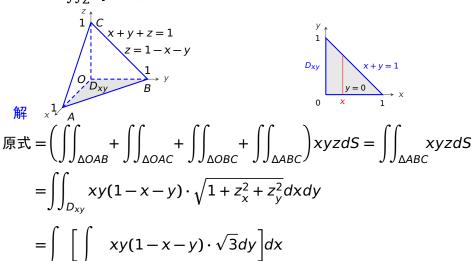


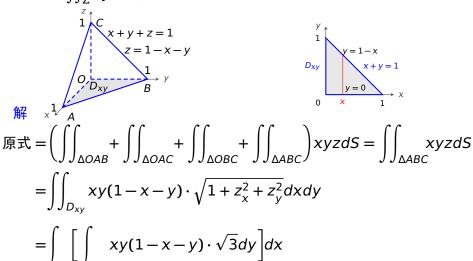


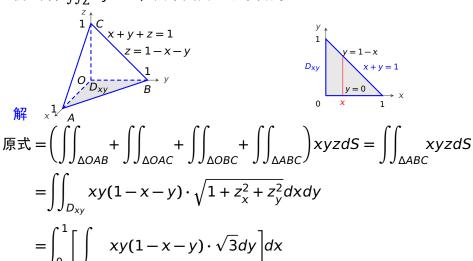




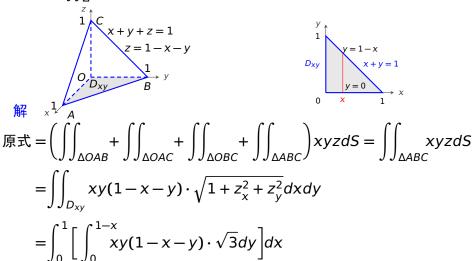














原式 =
$$\left(\iint_{\Delta OAB} + \iint_{\Delta OAC} + \iint_{\Delta OBC} + \iint_{\Delta ABC} xyzdS = \iint_{\Delta ABC} xyzdS$$

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

$$= \left[\int_{0}^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3}dy\right] dx$$

$$= x\left[(1-x)\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3}y^3\right]_{0}^{1-x}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 x \left[(1-x) \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right] \Big|_0^{1-x} dx$$



$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_{x}^{2}+z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dy \right] dx$$

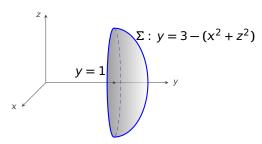
 $= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 x \left[(1-x) \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} x (1-x)^3 dx$

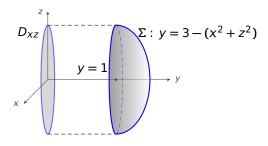
 $=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}x\left[(1-x)\frac{y^{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{3}y^{3}\right]_{0}^{1-x}dx=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{1}{6}x(1-x)^{3}dx=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$

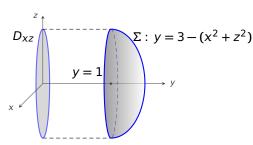
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dy \right] dx$$

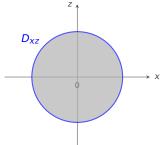
11 章 d: 对面积的曲面积

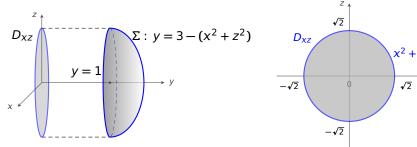
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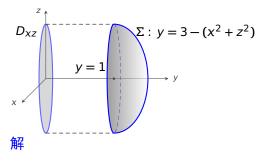


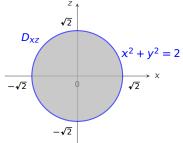


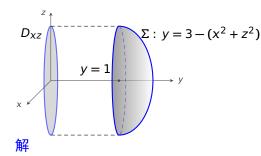


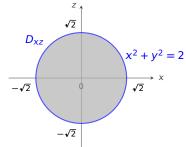






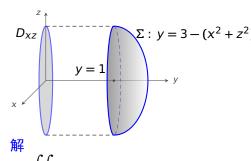


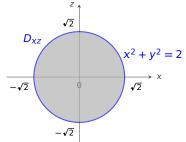




 $I = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz$

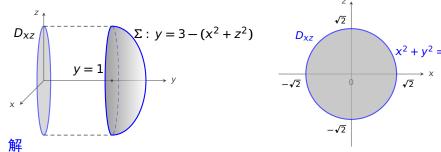






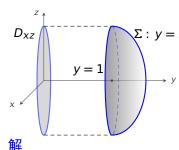
$$I = \iiint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz$$

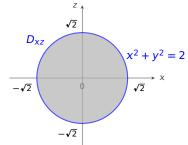




$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$



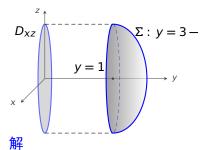


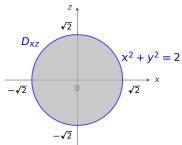


$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\underline{x = \rho \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{z=\rho\sin\theta}$$





$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xx}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$, 其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。

$$D_{XZ}$$

$$\sum : y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$$

$$y = 2$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$

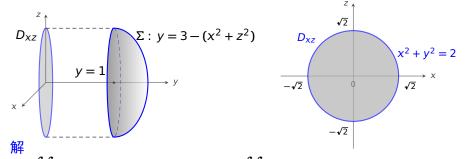
$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$x = \rho \cos \theta \quad \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$,其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。

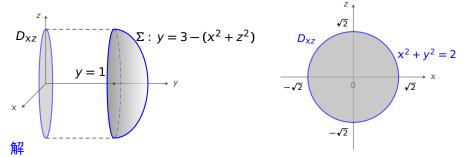


$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$,其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。

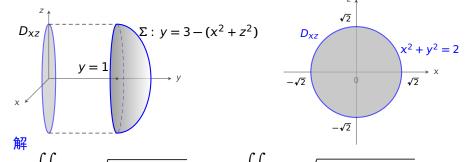


 $I = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_{\chi}^2 + y_{z}^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$,其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。



$$I = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_X^2 + y_Z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$=2\pi\cdot$$



 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。

例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$, 其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在

$$\mathbf{F}$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

 $=2\pi\cdot(3\cdot\frac{1}{8}\cdot\frac{2}{3}(1+4\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。

例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$, 其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在

$$\mathbf{H}$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$=2\pi\cdot(3\cdot\frac{1}{8}\cdot\frac{2}{3}(1+4\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\bigg|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

 $y \ge 1$ 的部分。

例 计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + z^2 + y) dS$, 其中 Σ 是曲面 $y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$ 在

$$\mathbf{P} = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} \\
I &= \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz \\
&= \underbrace{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$= \frac{\rho \cos \theta}{\rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

 $=2\pi \cdot (3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1 + 4\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{27}{2}\pi$