第 11 章 d: 对面积的曲面积分

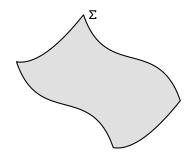
数学系 梁卓滨

2017.07 暑期班



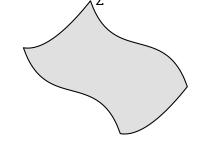
假设

- Σ 为空间中曲面
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



假设

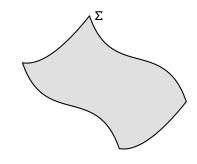
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• 当材料均匀时(μ = 常数),

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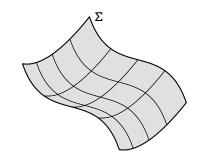


当材料均匀时(μ = 常数),

$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Area}(\Sigma)$$

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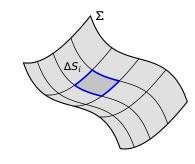
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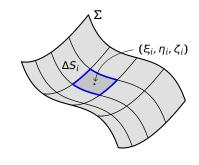
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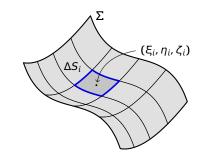
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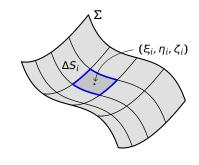
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)\Delta S_i$$



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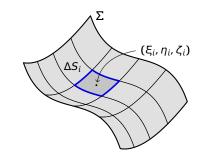
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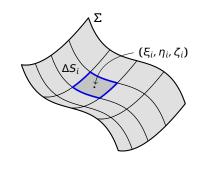
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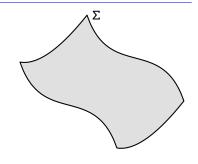
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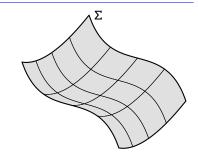
设

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- f(x, y, z) 是 Σ 上的有界函数,



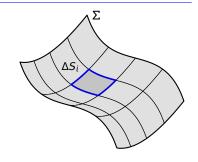
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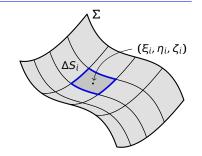
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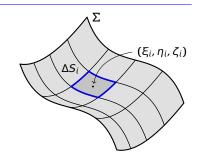
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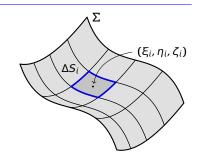
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$$



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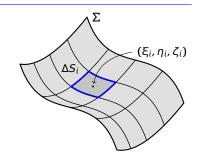


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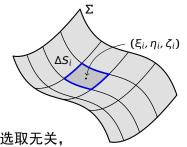
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$ 存在,



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- 且该极限与 Σ 的划分、 (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 的选取无关,

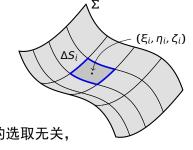


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则定义

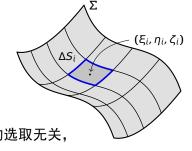
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$$

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称为 f(x, y, z) 在 Σ 上对面积的曲面积分。

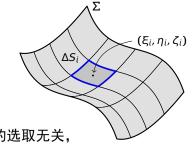


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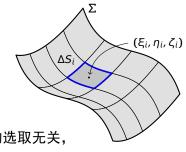


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称为 f(x, y, z) 在 Σ 上对面积的曲面积分。dS 称为面积元素。

注 对面积曲面积分的定义式与二重积分的类似,故性质也类似



• 存在性 若 f(x, y, z) 在有界曲面 Σ 上连续,则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$$

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存在。

• 线性性 $\iint_{\Sigma} (\alpha f + \beta g) dS = \alpha \iint_{\Sigma} f dS + \beta \iint_{\Sigma} g dS$



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- 可加性 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS$

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- $\iint_{\Sigma} 1dS = \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma)$



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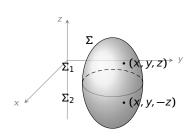
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- $\iint_{\Sigma} 1dS = \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma)$
- 若 $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$, 则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS \le \iint_{\Sigma} g(x, y, z) dS$$

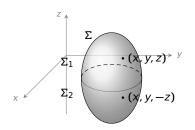


性质 设曲面 Σ 关于 xoy 坐标面对称,



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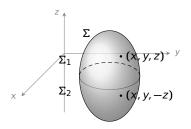
• 若 f(x, y, z) 关于 z 是奇函数 (即: f(x, y, -z) = -f(x, y, z)), 则





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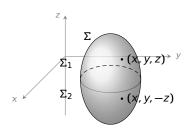




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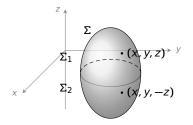
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學供函数(即: $f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z)) 即$

• 若 f(x, y, z) 关于 z 是偶函数(即: f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z)),则 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} f(x, y, z) dS = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} f(x, y, z) dS$



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

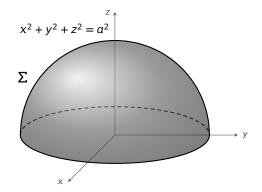
卦限的部分。则有(

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



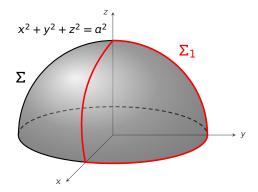
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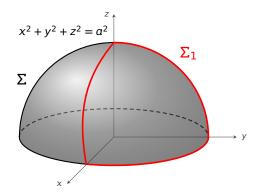
(C)
$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dS$$

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



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

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

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

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

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$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} R^2 dS$$

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

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



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

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

解 由对称性:

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

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

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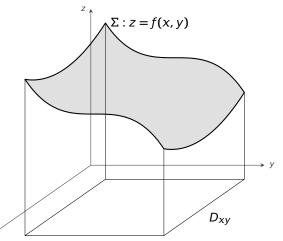
$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dS$$

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

• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z=z(x,y), $(x,y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)dS =$

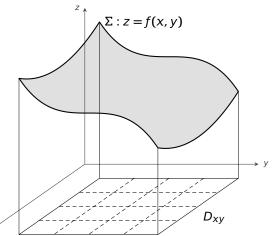
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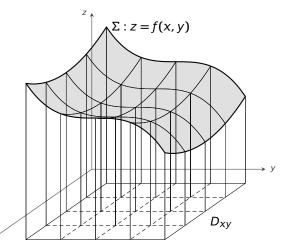


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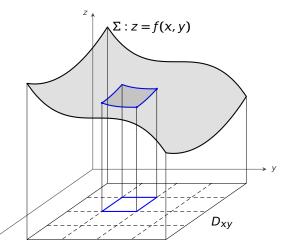
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{\mathbb{T}} f(x, y, z) dS =$



• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{-} f(x, y, z) dS =$



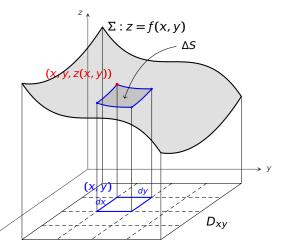
• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{-} f(x, y, z) dS =$

$$\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$$

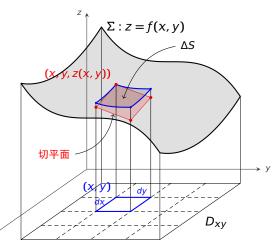
$$\Delta S$$

$$D_{xy}$$

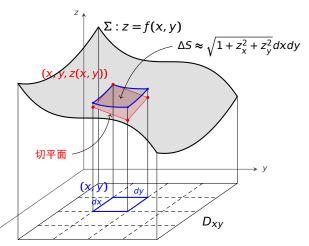
• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{-} f(x, y, z) dS =$



• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{\mathbb{T}} f(x, y, z) dS =$

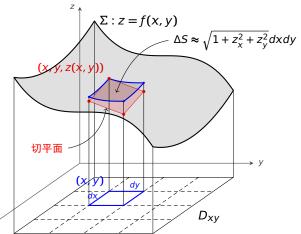


• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{\mathbb{T}} f(x, y, z) dS =$



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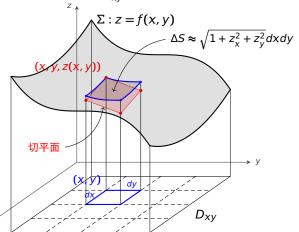
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = f(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$





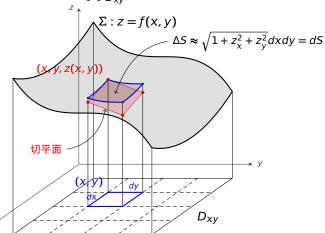
假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), (x, y) ∈ D_{xy} 的图形,则

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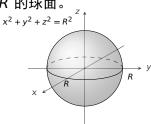
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注 对于复杂的曲面 Σ,尝试将其分解成若干部分 $Σ_1, \cdots, Σ_n$,每一部

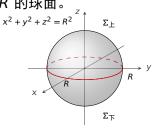
分 Σ_k 都分别是某个二元函数的图形



例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心在原点,半径为 R 的球面。_

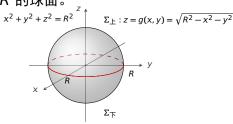


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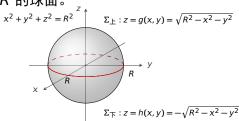
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在原点, 半径为 R 的球面。



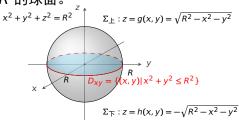
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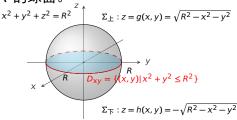
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在原点, 半径为 R 的球面。



$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{\perp}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\pi}} f(x, y, z) dS$$

例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\mp}} f(x, y, z) dS$$
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + g_x^2 + g_y^2} dx dy$$

例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心

$$\sum_{X^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2} \sum_{E_{\pm} : z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \sum_{E_{\pm} : z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \sum_{E_{\pm} : z = h(x, y) = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\begin{split} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS &= \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\mp}} f(x, y, z) dS \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + g_x^2 + g_y^2} dx dy \\ &+ \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + h_x^2 + h_y^2} dx dy \end{split}$$

例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\mp}} f(x, y, z) dS
= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy
+ \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + h_x^2 + h_y^2} dx dy$$

例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心

$$\sum_{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}} \sum_{x^{2} + y^{2} = R^{2}} \sum_$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\mp}} f(x, y, z) dS
= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy
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例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心 在原点,半径为 R 的球面。

$$\Sigma_{\pm} : z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{\pm} : z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{\pm} : z = h(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\Sigma_{\pm} : z = h(x, y) = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

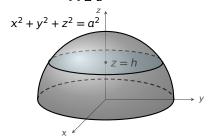
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\mp}} f(x, y, z) dS$$

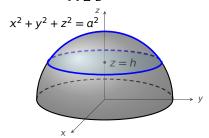
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$

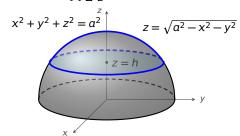
$$+ \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$

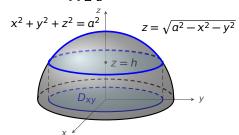
$$\int \int_{D_{xy}} \int \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

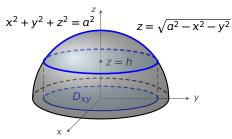
 $= \iint_{D_{XY}} \left[f(x,y,\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) + f(x,y,-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \right] \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy \bigoplus_{10/13 < P \land A} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$

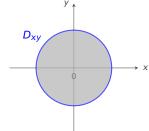


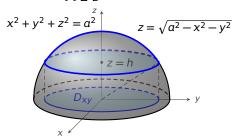


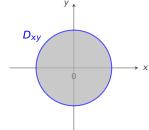


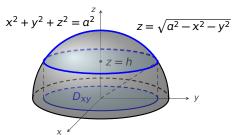


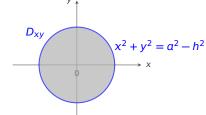


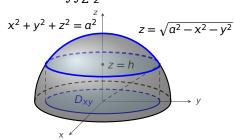


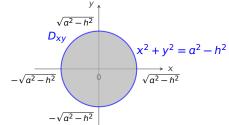


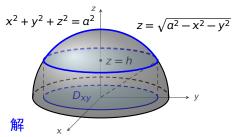


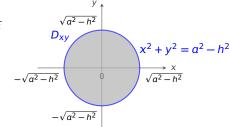




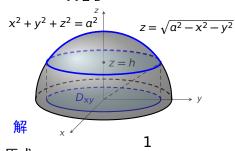


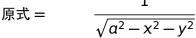


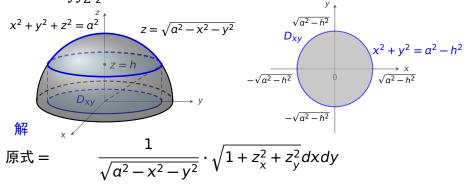


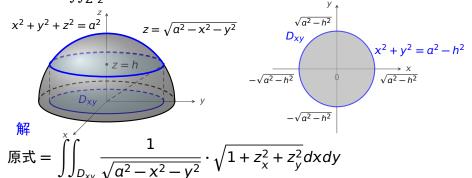


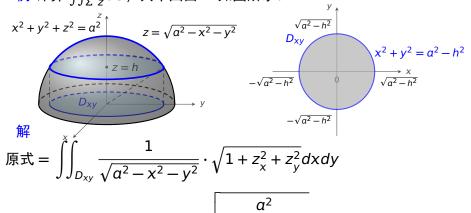
原式 =

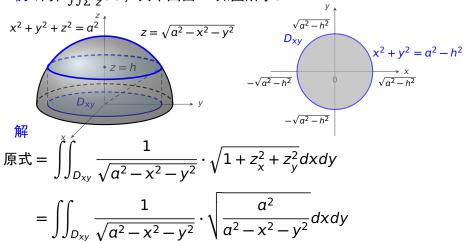




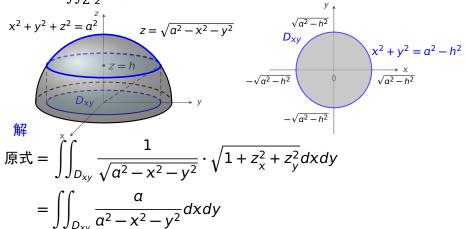


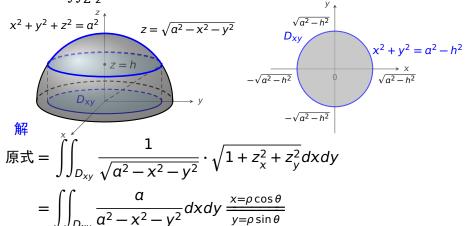


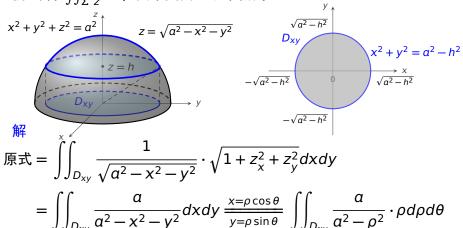


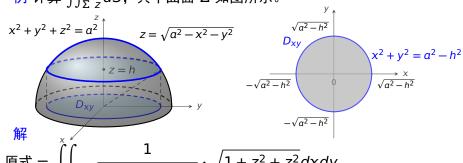










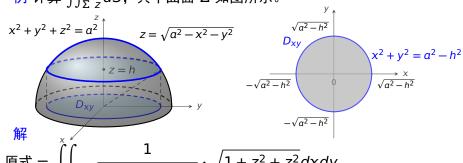


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

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

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



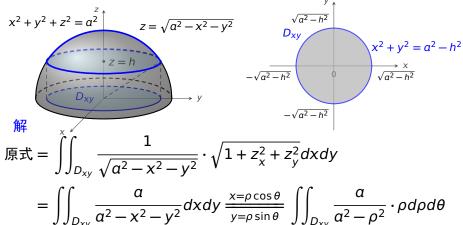


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

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

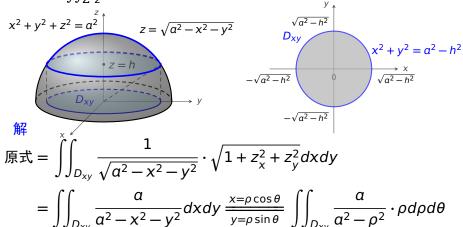
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$





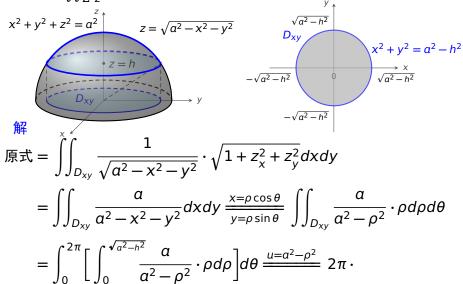
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - h^2}} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



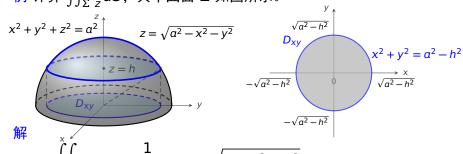


$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-h^{2}}} \frac{a}{a^{2}-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi \cdot$$





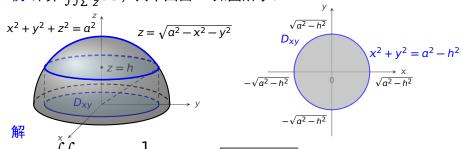




原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
=
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

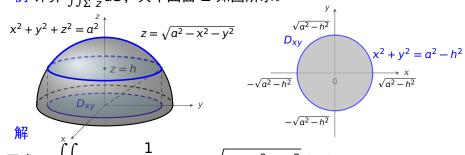




原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u = a^2 - \rho^2} 2\pi \cdot \frac{a}{u} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$$





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

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



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

 $= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} \frac{a}{y - \rho \sin \theta}}{\sum_{x=\rho \sin \theta} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ $= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=a^2-\rho^2} 2\pi \cdot \int_{a^2}^{h^2} \frac{a}{u} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$

 $= -\pi a \ln u \Big|_{a^2}^{h^2}$



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

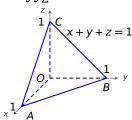
解
$$\overrightarrow{D_{xy}} \xrightarrow{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

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

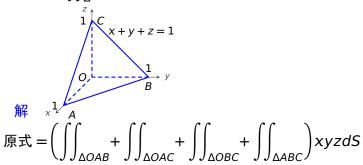
 $= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ $=\int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=a^2-\rho^2} 2\pi \cdot \int_{a^2}^{h^2} \frac{a}{u} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$

 $= -\pi a \ln u \Big|_{a^2}^{h^2} = 2\pi a \ln \frac{a}{h}$

例 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS$,其中曲面 Σ 如图所示。



例 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS$, 其中曲面 Σ 如图所示。



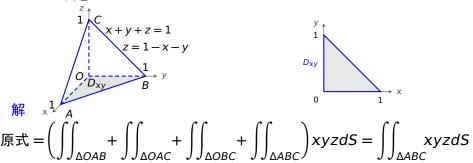
例 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS$, 其中曲面 Σ 如图所示。

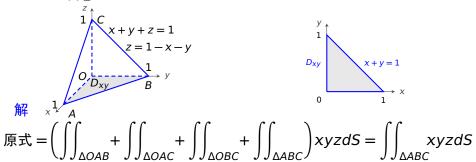
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} $\mathbf{X} = (\int_{\Delta OAB} + \int_{\Delta OAC} + \int_{\Delta OBC} + \int_{\Delta ABC} \times \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} dS = \int_{\Delta ABC} \times \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} dS$

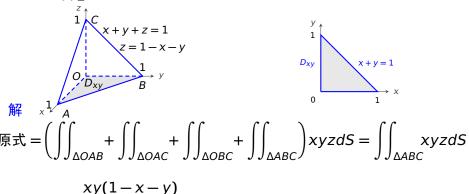
例 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} xyzdS$, 其中曲面 Σ 如图所示。

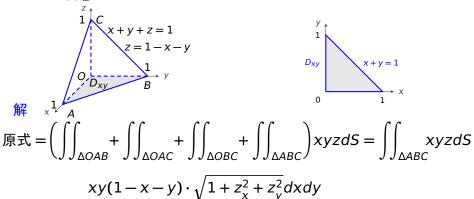
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{z}

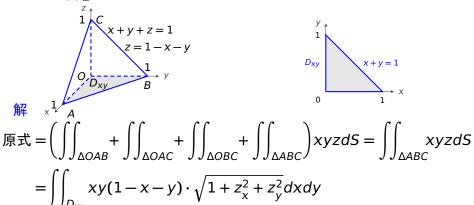
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{z}

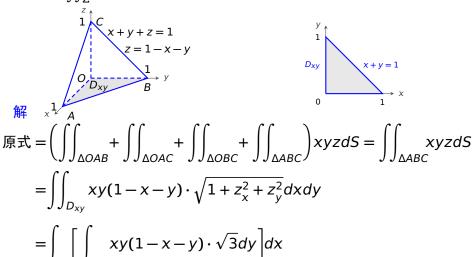




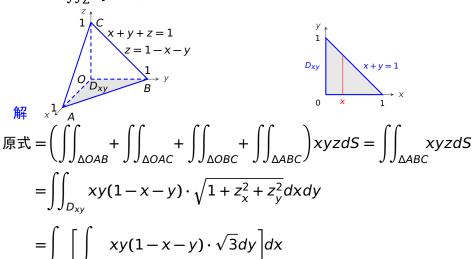


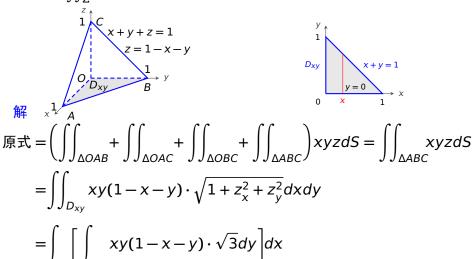




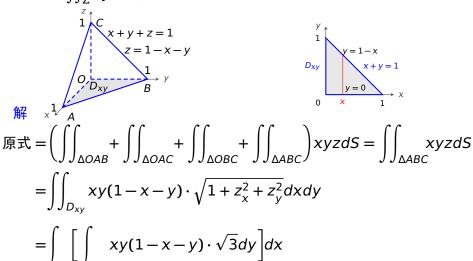


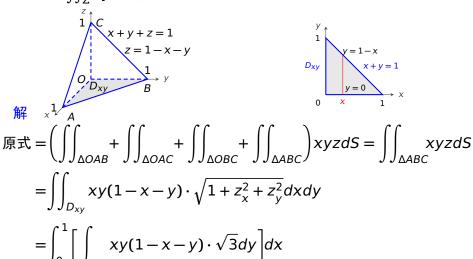




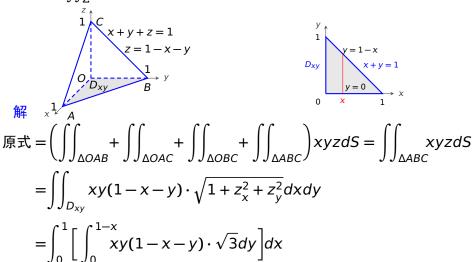














解
$$x^{1}A$$

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

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

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



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



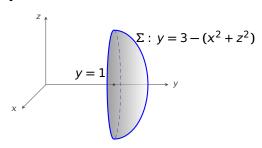
 $=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}x\left[(1-x)\frac{y^{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{3}y^{3}\right]\Big|_{0}^{1-x}dx=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{1}{6}x(1-x)^{3}dx$

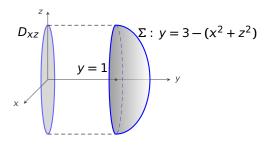
 $= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_{x}^{2}+z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dy \right] dx$

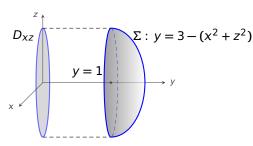
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dy \right] dx$$

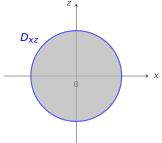
$$=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}x\left[(1-x)\frac{y^{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{3}y^{3}\right]\Big|_{0}^{1-x}dx=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{1}{6}x(1-x)^{3}dx=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{20}$$

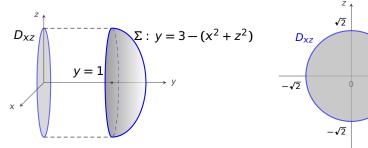
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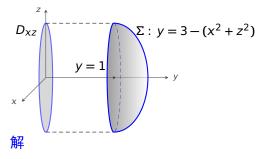


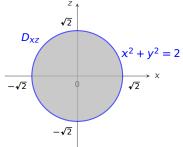


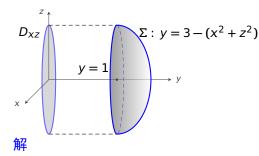


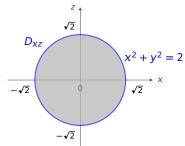


√2



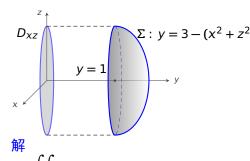


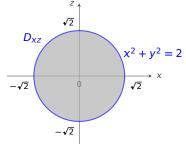


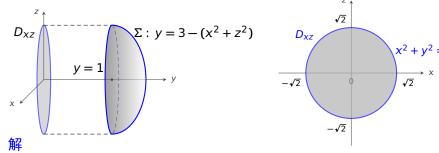


 $I = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz$

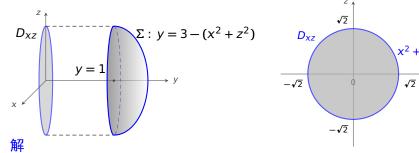








 $I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$

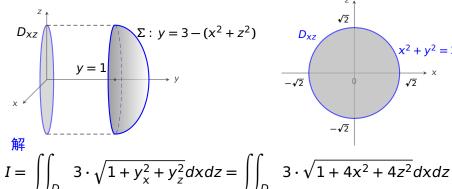


$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$

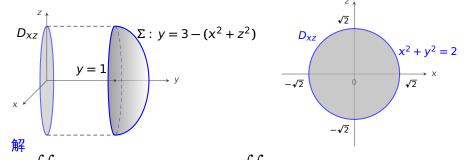
$$z = \rho \sin \theta$$





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





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

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



$$D_{XZ}$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

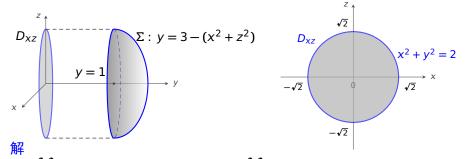
$$y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$$

$$y = 1$$

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

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

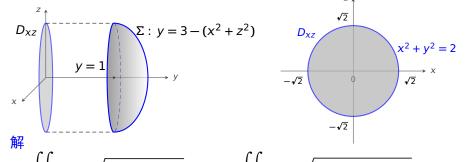




$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

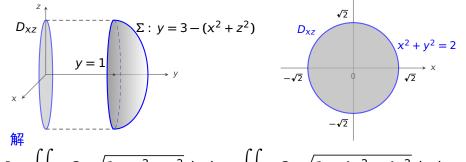
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$







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



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

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

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$$\sum_{x} y = 3 - (x^2 + z^2)$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} \\
I &= \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz \\
&= \underbrace{\sum_{z=\rho \cos \theta}}_{z=\rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xz}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

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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

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}$$

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

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

 $\frac{u=1+4\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \cdot 3\sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du$

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

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$-\sqrt{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{u = 1 + 4\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \cdot \int_0^9 3\sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du$$

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

$$y = 1$$

$$3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

 $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{z = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{x,z}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} 3\sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ $\frac{u=1+4\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \cdot \int_{1}^{9} 3\sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du = \frac{1}{2} \pi u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{9}$

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

$$\mathbf{H}$$

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

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

$$\frac{u=1+4\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \cdot \int_{1}^{9} 3\sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du = \frac{1}{2}\pi u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{9} = 13\pi$$