第 11 章 d: 对面积的曲面积分

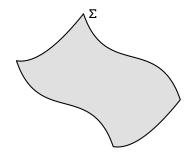
数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



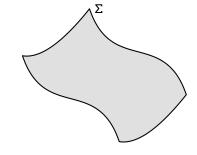
假设

- Σ 为空间中曲面
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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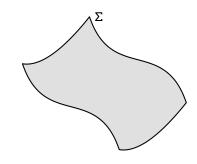
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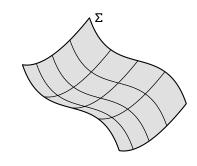
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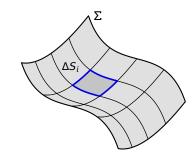
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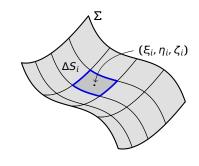
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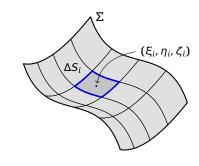
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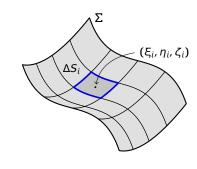
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)\Delta S_i$$



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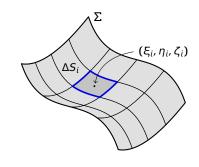
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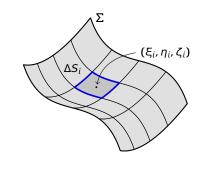
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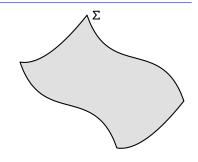
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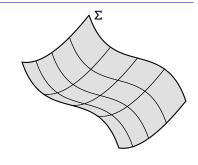
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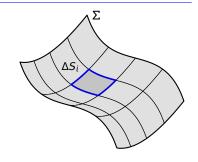
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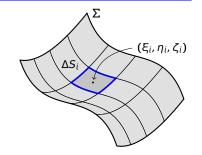
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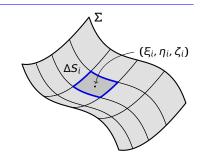
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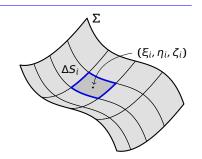
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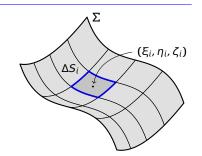


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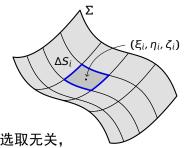
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$ 存在,



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- 且该极限与 Σ 的划分、 (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 的选取无关,

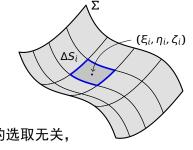


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则定义

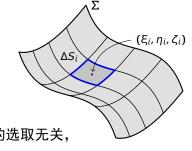
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$$

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称为 f(x, y, z) 在 Σ 上对面积的曲面积分。

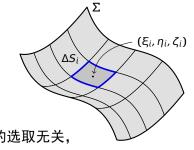


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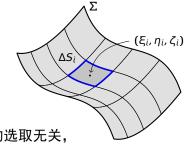


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注 对面积曲面积分的定义式与二重积分的类似,故性质也类似



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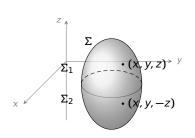
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- $\iint_{\Sigma} 1dS = \operatorname{Area}(\Sigma)$
- 若 $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$, 则

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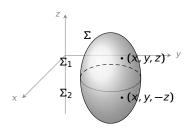


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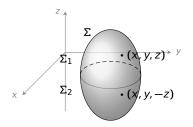
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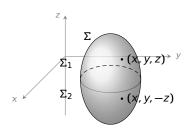




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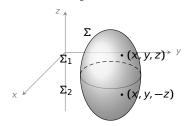
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全俚函数(即, $f(x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)$)。即

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





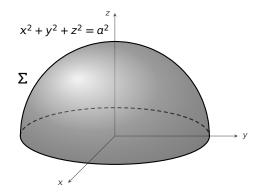
例 设曲面 Σ 为上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \alpha^2$ ($z \ge 0$); Σ_1 为 Σ 在第一 卦限的部分。则有 ()

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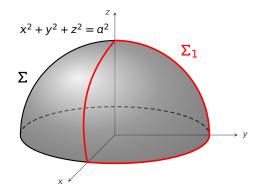
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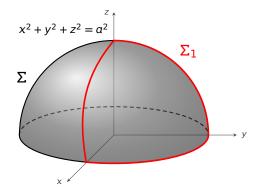
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$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} 1 dS$$



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

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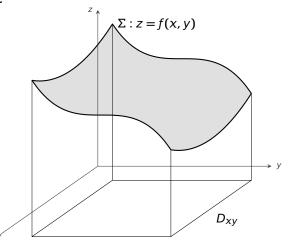
$$= \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dS$$

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

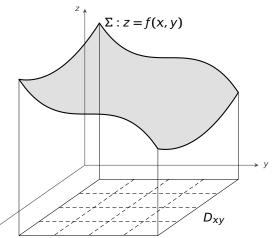


• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$

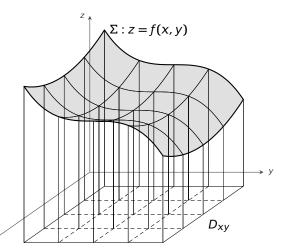
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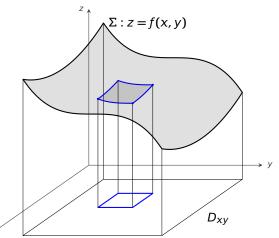
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



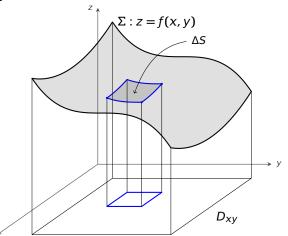
• 假设 Σ 是二元函数 z = z(x, y), $(x, y) \in D_{xy}$ 的图形,则 $\iint_{\mathbb{T}} f(x, y, z) dS =$



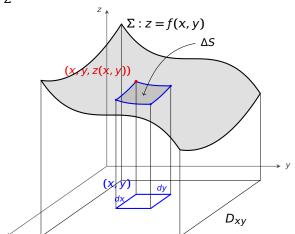
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



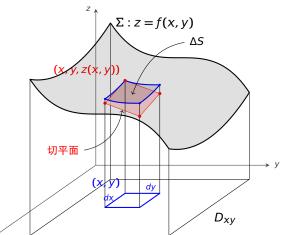
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



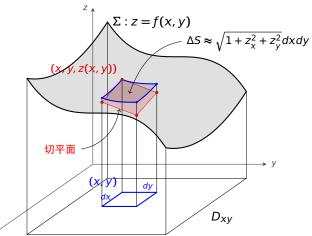
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



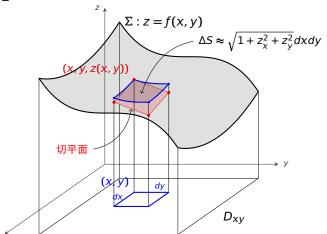
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



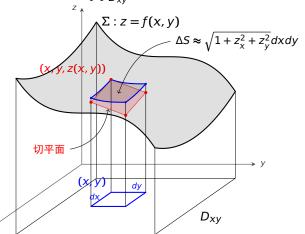
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS =$$



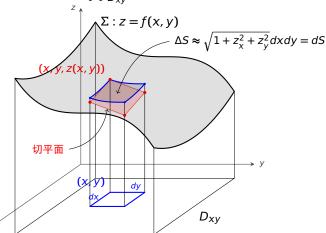
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = f(x, y, z(x, y)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$



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



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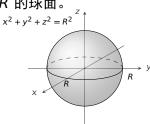
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注 对于复杂的曲面 Σ,尝试将其分解成若干部分 $Σ_1, \cdots, Σ_n$,每一部

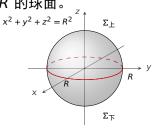
分 Σ_k 都分别是某个二元函数的图形



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。_

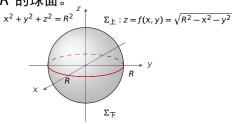


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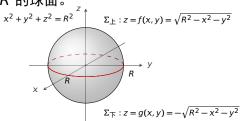
例 将对面积的曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 转换为重积分,其中 Σ 是球心

在原点, 半径为 R 的球面。



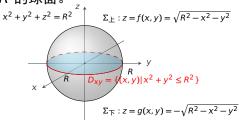
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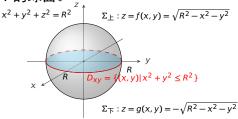
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在原点,半径为R的球面。



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。



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

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

在原点,半径为R的球面。

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{\pm}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\mp}} f(x, y, z) dS$$
$$= \iint_{D_{XY}} f(x, y, \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dS$$

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

在原点,半径为R的球面。

$$\sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{x} \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{x} \sum_{x$$

$$\int_{\Sigma_{\Gamma}} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_{L}} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_{\Gamma}} f(x, y, z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dS$$

$$+ \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, -\sqrt{\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dS$$



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

在原点,半径为
$$R$$
 的球面。
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

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

$$\sum_{K} |K| = \sum_{\pm} |K| = \sum_{K} |K| = \sum_{K$$

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

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

$$+ \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, -\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dS$$

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

在原点,半径为R的球面。

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

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

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



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 在原点,半径为 R 的球面。

R 的球面。
$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

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

$$\sum_{K} |y| |x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$$

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

$$\sum_{x} \int_{x}^{R} \int_{xy}^{D_{xy}} = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}\}$$

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

$$\int\int_{\Sigma_{\pm}}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dS + \int\int_{\Sigma_{\mp}}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dS + \int\int_{\Sigma_{\pm}}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dS + \int_{\Sigma_{\pm}}^{\infty} f(x,$$

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

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

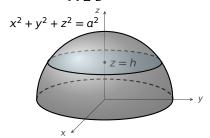
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dS$$

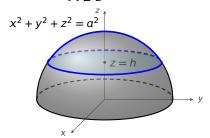
$$+ \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, -\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dS$$

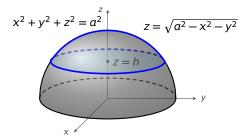
 $= \iint_{D} f(x, y, \sqrt{\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}) \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dS$

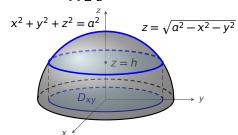
 $= \iint_{D_{Xy}} \left[f(x,y,\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) + f(x,y,-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \right] \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dS$

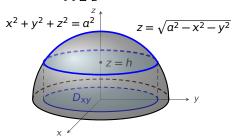
 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$

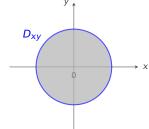


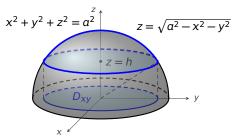


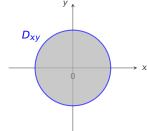


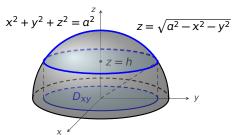


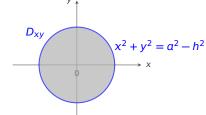


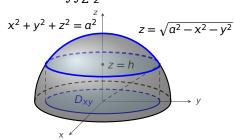


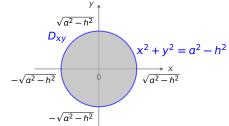


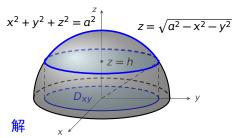


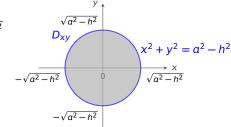




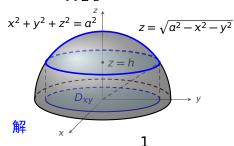




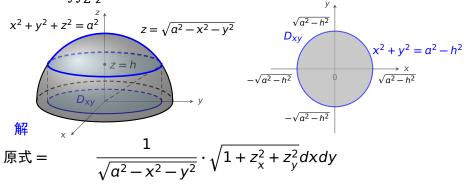


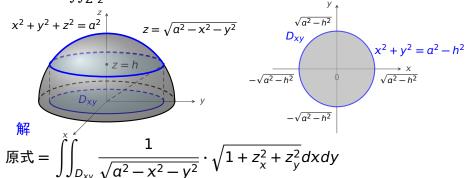


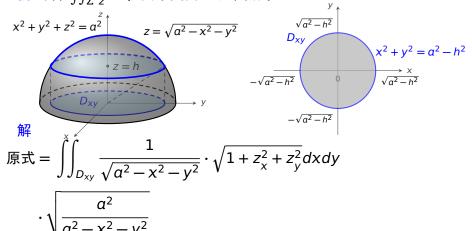
原式 =

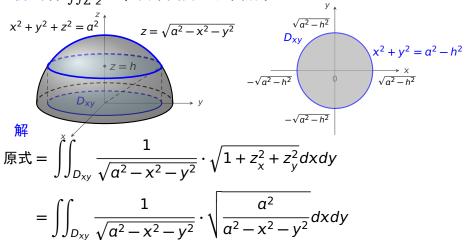


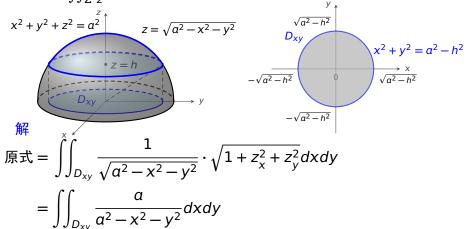
原式 =
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

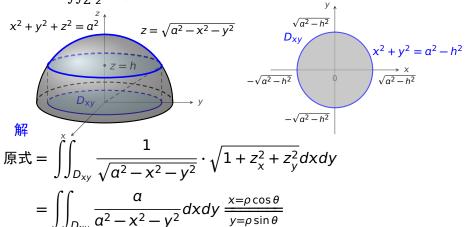


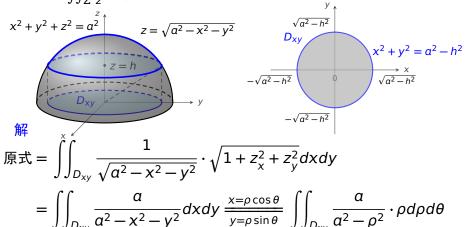


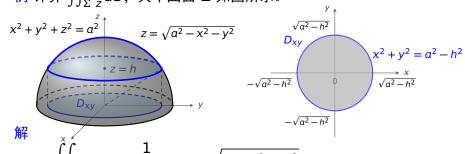








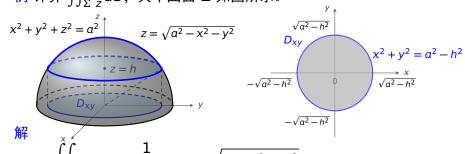




原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

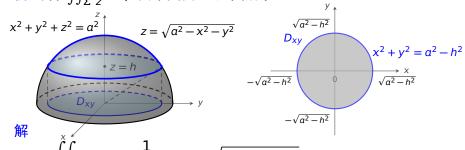




原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
=
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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



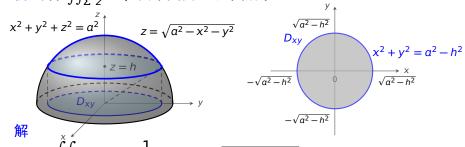


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

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

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

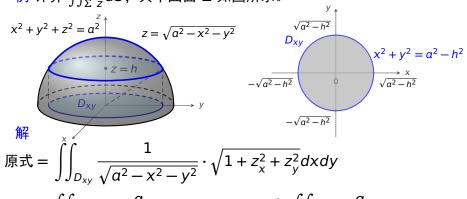




原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$
=
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

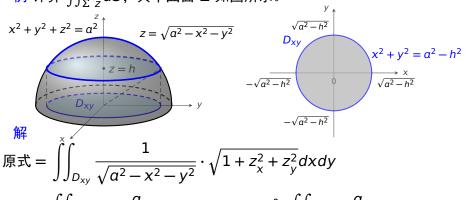
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi.$$





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





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

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

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

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



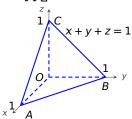
例 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z} dS$, 其中曲面 Σ 如图所示。 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$ $z = \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$ D_{xy} $x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2} - h^{2}$ $\sqrt{a^{2} - h^{2}}$ $\sqrt{a^{2} - h^{2}}$

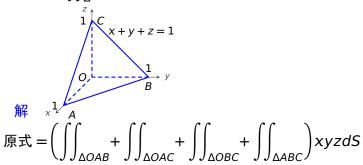
 $= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{\frac{x - \rho \cos 3\theta}{y - \rho \sin \theta}}{\int_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{a^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}} \frac{a}{a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 2\pi \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) a \ln(a^2 - \rho^2) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{a^2 - h^2}}$

▲ 壁雨

 $=2\pi a \ln - f$

ロー カ 面积分 11/13

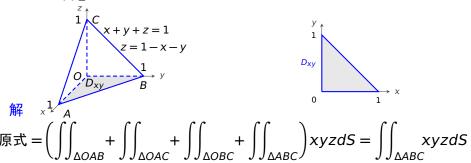


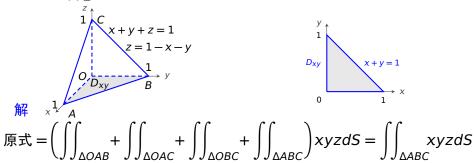


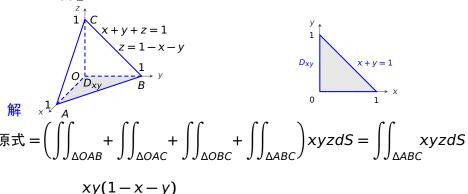
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} $\mathbf{X} = (\int_{\Delta OAB} + \int_{\Delta OAC} + \int_{\Delta OBC} + \int_{\Delta ABC}) xyzdS = \int_{\Delta ABC} xyzdS$

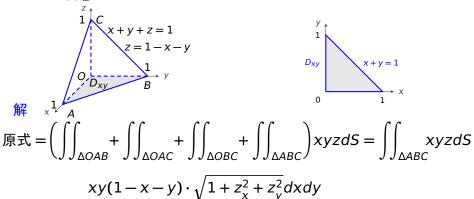
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{z}

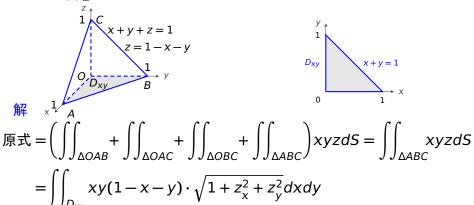
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{x}^{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}

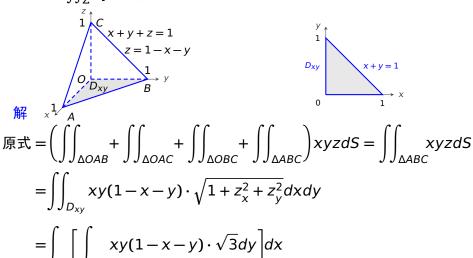


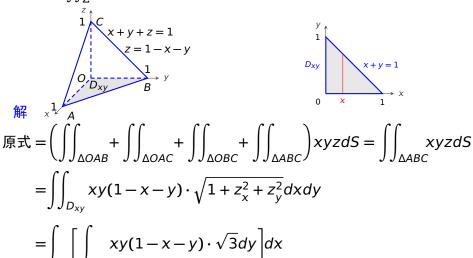




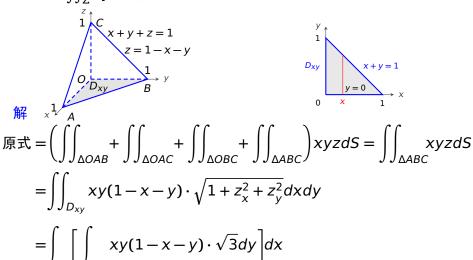




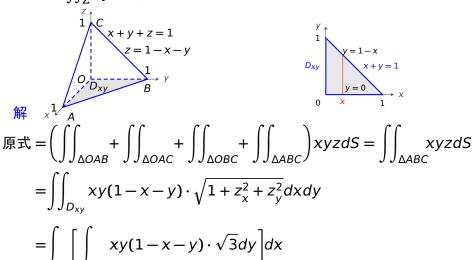




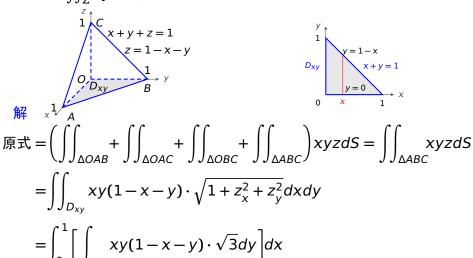


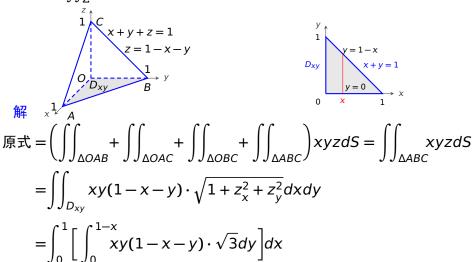
















解
$$x^{1}A$$

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

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

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

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

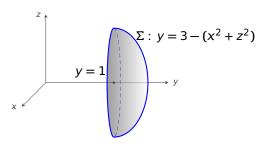


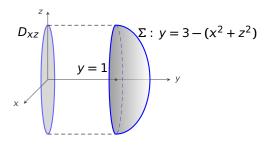
 $=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}x\left[(1-x)\frac{y^{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{3}y^{3}\right]\Big|_{0}^{1-x}dx=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{1}{6}x(1-x)^{3}dx$

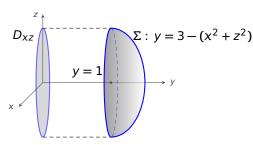
 $= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_{x}^{2}+z_{y}^{2}} dx dy$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dy \right] dx$

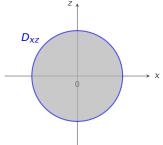
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dy \right] dx$$

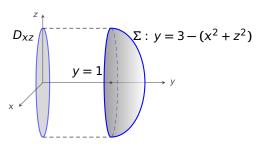
$$=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}x\left[(1-x)\frac{y^{2}}{2}-\frac{1}{3}y^{3}\right]\Big|_{0}^{1-x}dx=\sqrt{3}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{1}{6}x(1-x)^{3}dx=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$$

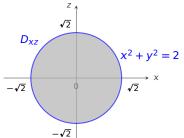


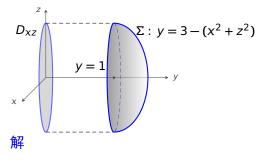


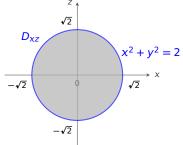




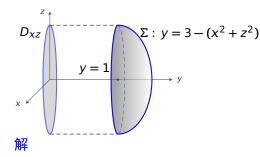


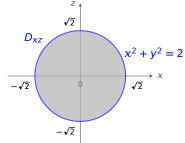






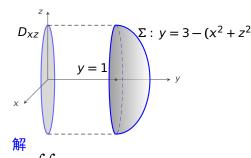
$$I =$$

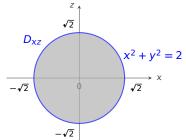


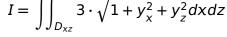


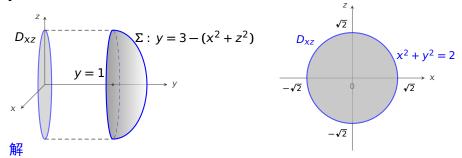
 $I = 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz$







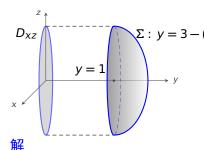


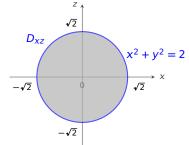


$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$



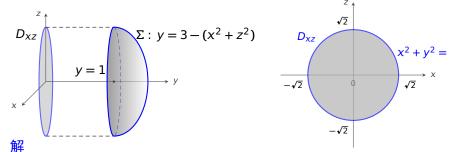
 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$





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

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

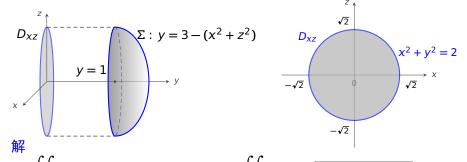


$$I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

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

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

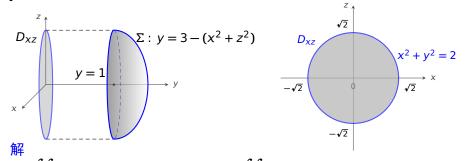




 $I = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$

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

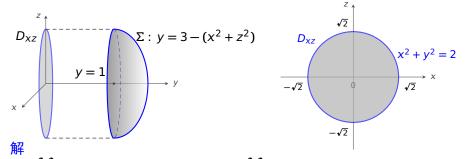




$$I = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_X^2 + y_Z^2} dx dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4z^2} dx dz$$

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

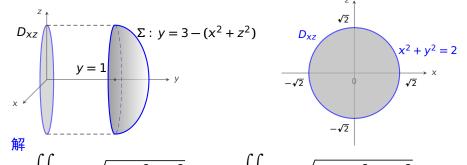




$$I = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + y_{X}^{2} + y_{Z}^{2}} dx dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2} + 4z^{2}} dx dz$$

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





$$= 2\pi \cdot$$



 $y \ge 1$ 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。

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{z=\rho\sin\theta} \iint_{D_{XZ}} 3\sqrt{1+4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\infty} \left[\int_0^{\infty} 3\sqrt{1+4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right]$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot (3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+4\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

 $y \ge 1$ 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

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

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

$$\mathbf{F}$$

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

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

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

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