

Review

• $S: x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v), z = z(u,v), (u,v) \in D$, 简记为 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(u,v), (u,v) \in D$. 则曲面面积为 $\iint_{D} \|\mathbf{r}'_{u} \times \mathbf{r}'_{v}\| \, \mathrm{d}u \, \mathrm{d}v.$

• $S: z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$, 曲面面积为

$$\iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

●微元法

Chap4 曲线积分与曲面积分

§ 1. 第一型曲线积分

1. 光滑曲线

Remark. $L: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta], 则$

L为光滑曲线 \Leftrightarrow $x(t), y(t), z(t) \in C^1([\alpha, \beta]).$

(导函数连续, 即变化率也连续变化。)

(x(tin), y(tin), z(tin)) (x(tin) y(tin) z(tin))

2. 曲线的弧长

光滑曲线 $L:r(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$

•分划
$$\Delta$$
: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = \beta, M_i = r(t_i), 0 \le i \le n.$

•求弧长 $M_{i-1}M_i$:

題氏
$$\widehat{M_0}$$
 M_0 M_2 M_i : $x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}) = x'(\xi_i) \Delta t_i \approx x'(t_i) \Delta t_i$, M_i $y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1}) = y'(\eta_i) \Delta t_i \approx y'(t_i) \Delta t_i$ $z(t_i) - z(t_{i-1}) = z'(\lambda_i) \Delta t_i \approx z'(t_i) \Delta t_i$,

$$\widehat{M_{i-1}M_i} \approx \left\| \mathbf{r}(t_i) - \mathbf{r}(t_{i-1}) \right\|$$

$$\approx \sqrt{x'(t_i)^2 + y'(t_i)^2 + z'(t_i)^2} \Delta t_i$$

•求和、求极限 dl=\x'(t)+y(t)2+z'(t)2 dt.

弧长
$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} ||r'(t)|| dt$$

路程相对
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}l}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} = \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\|$$
 連筆

Remark.物理解释:路程对时间的变化率等于速率.

3. 第一型曲线积分的物理背景及定义

设空间曲线L上点(x,y,z)处的密度为 $\mu(x,y,z)$,欲求曲线L的质量.

- •Step1.分划:将曲线L分成若干小段 L_1, L_2, \cdots , L_n ,用 Δl_i ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$)表示 L_i 的长度.
- •Step2.取标志点:在 L_i 上取点 $P_i(\xi_i,\eta_i,\gamma_i)$.
- •Step3.近似求和:L的质量 $m(L) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(P_i) \cdot \Delta l_i$.
- •Step4.取极限: $\lim_{\max\{\Delta l_i\}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(P_i) \cdot \Delta l_i = m(L).$

Def.设曲线L长度有限, f(x,y,z)是定义在L上的函 数.将L分成若干段 L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n ,用 Δl_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)表 示 L_i 的长度,在 L_i 上任取点 $P_i(\xi_i,\eta_i,\gamma_i)(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$, 构造积分和 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(P_i) \Delta l_i$.若极限

$$\lim_{\max\{\Delta l_i\}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(P_i) \Delta l_i$$

存在,则称该极限为函数 f 在曲线 L 上的(第一型) 曲线积分,记作 $\int_I f(x,y,z) dl$, L为封闭曲线时记作 直线 》 曲线、 $\oint_{I} f(x, y, z) dl.$ 平面 ⇒ 曲面

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Remark: 极限 $\lim_{\max{\{\Delta l_i\}}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(P_i) \Delta l_i$ 与对曲线L

的分割无关,与Pi的选取也无关.

Remark: $\int_{I} dl$ 表示曲线 L 的长度.

型曲线积分 $\int_L f(x,y,z) dl$ 的计算

设曲线L有参数方程:

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t), \quad (\alpha \le t \le \beta),$$

其中 $x(t), y(t), z(t) \in C^1([\alpha, \beta])$. 是对忧虑划分

- •Step1.分划: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = \beta$, 对应地, 曲线 L被分成若干个弧段 L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n .
- •Step2.取点:在 L_i 上取点 $P_i = (x(t_i), y(t_i), z(t_i))$.

•Step3.近似和:Li的长度为

$$\Delta l_i = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$$

$$\approx \sqrt{x'(t_i)^2 + y'(t_i)^2 + z'(t_i)^2} \cdot \Delta t_i.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(P_i) \cdot \Delta l_i \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(P_i) \cdot \sqrt{x'(t_i)^2 + y'(t_i)^2 + z'(t_i)^2} \cdot \Delta t_i$$

•Step4.取极限: $\max_{1 \le i \le n} \Delta t_i \to 0$ 时, $\max_{1 \le i \le n} \Delta l_i \to 0$, 于是

5.第一型曲线积分的性质

(1)(积分存在的充分条件)设

●L为光滑曲线,即L的参数方程为

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)(\alpha \le t \le \beta),$$

且 $x(t), y(t), z(t) \in C^1([\alpha, \beta]),$ 地线光清
• $f(x, y, z)$ 是曲线 L 上的连续函数.即关于 t 的一元函数

$$f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \in C([\alpha, \beta]),$$

则第一型曲线积分 fdl存在.

(2)(线性性质)设 $\int_{I} f dl \pi \int_{I} g dl$ 存在,则 \forall 实数 α , β ,积分

$$\int_{L} (\alpha f + \beta g) dl$$
存在,且

$$\int_{L} (\alpha f + \beta g) dl = \alpha \int_{L} f dl + \beta \int_{L} g dl.$$

(3)(关于积分曲线的可加性)设曲线L由曲线 L_1, L_2, \cdots ,

 L_k 连接而成,则

$$\int_{L} f \mathrm{d}l = \int_{L_{1}} f \mathrm{d}l + \int_{L_{2}} f \mathrm{d}l + \dots + \int_{L_{k}} f \mathrm{d}l.$$

(4)(保序性) $f \leq g$,则 $\int_{I} f dl \leq \int_{I} g dl$.

(5)(积分估值不等式) $\left|\int_{L} f dl\right| \leq \int_{L} |f| dl$.

(6)(轮换不变性) 若曲线 L 关于 x, y 有轮换对称性,

即
$$(x, y, z) \in L \Leftrightarrow (y, x, z) \in L$$
,则

$$\int_{I} f(x, y, z) dl = \int_{I} f(y, x, z) dl.$$

解:L的参数方程为 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t, t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

$$= \sqrt{(-3a\cos^2t\sin t)^2 + (3a\sin^2t\cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= 3a | \sin t \cos t | dt$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} [(a\cos^3 t)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (a\sin^3 t)^{\frac{4}{3}})] \cdot \frac{3a}{2} |\sin 2t| dt$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} a^{\frac{7}{3}} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) |\sin 2t| dt = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}}. \square$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}t \cdot 2 \cdot \sin t \cdot \cos t \, dt = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{5}t \, d \cos t = \frac{2}{5} \cos^{5}t$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cdot 2 \sin t \, d \sin t = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{3} \cos^{6}t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \sin^{6}t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{4}t + \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$ $\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{4}t \left| \sin 2t \right| dt$ $= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{4}t \sin^{4}t dt$ $= 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$ $= -4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{4}t \sin^{4}t dt$ $= -4 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{4}t dt$ $= -4 \int_{$

下限。 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = (x + \frac{y}{2})^2 - \frac{y^2}{4} + y^2 = (x + \frac{y}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2$ 、 或 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = (y + \frac{x}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^2$. 哪种都可以!

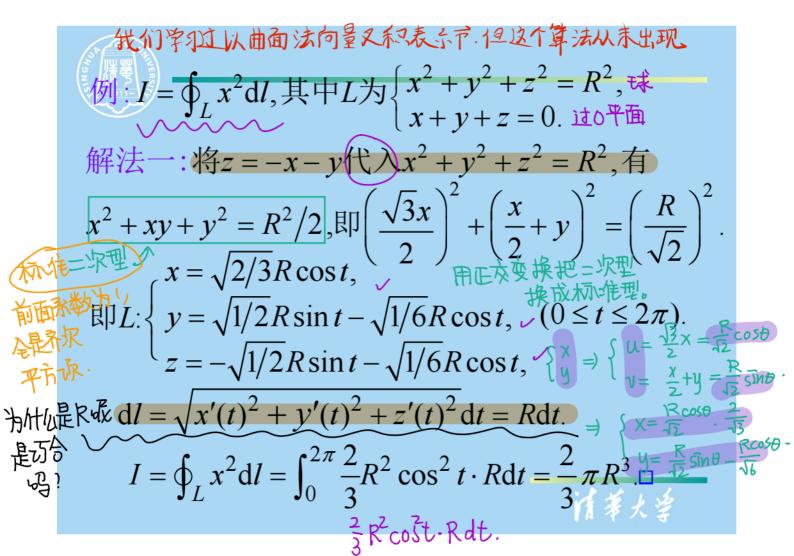
$$\frac{3}{4}x^{2} + (\frac{x}{2} + y)^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x^{2} + 2(\frac{x}{2} + y)^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} \cot y$$

$$y = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \cot z$$

$$z = -x - y = -\frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \cot z$$

$$= \frac{\sin t}{-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\cot z}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cot z$$



$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12}$$



例: $I = \oint_L x^2 dl$, 其中L为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$

解法二:利用轮换不变性.

this is Lin 周长.

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例:求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ay$ 界于锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和

平面z = 0之间部分S的面积

解: 记
$$L$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = ay \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

由微元法得

$$\sigma(S) = \oint_{L} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}l$$



$$x = \frac{a}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi].$$

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侧面积

 $6 = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{x+y^{2}} dl = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{2}}{2}} \sin t dt = \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+\sin t} dt = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{\sin \frac{t}{2} + \cos \frac{t}{2} + 2\sin \frac{t}{2}\cos \frac{t}{2}} d\frac{t}{2}.$ $=\frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{2\pi} |\overline{\sin}_{\overline{z}}^{\pm} + \cos _{\overline{z}}^{\pm}| d\frac{t}{2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{\pi} |\overline{\sin}_{\overline{z}}^{\pm} + \cos _{\overline{z}}^{\pm}| d\frac{t}{2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{2\pi} |\overline{\sin}_{\overline{z}}^{\pm}| d\frac{t}{2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{2\pi} |\overline{\sin}_{\overline{z}}^{\pm}|$ $= \int -\cos(t+\frac{\pi}{4}) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}\pi} + \cos(t+\frac{\pi}{4}) \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}\pi}^{\pi} \int a^{2}$ $= -(-1-\sqrt{2})a + (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+1)a^{2}$ $= \alpha^2 (1+\frac{5}{2}-\frac{12}{2}+1)=2\alpha^2$

 $=\frac{\alpha^2}{2\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\left|\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4})\right|d\theta=\alpha^2\int_0^{2\pi}\left|\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4})\right|d\frac{\theta}{2}=\alpha^2\int_0^{\pi}\left|\sin(y+\frac{\pi}{4})\right|dy=\alpha^2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}\pi}\sin(y+\frac{\pi}{4})dy$

 $-\alpha^{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}R}^{\pi} \sin(y + \frac{\pi}{4}) dy = -\alpha^{2} \left(-1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \alpha^{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1\right) = \alpha^{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 2\alpha^{2}$



被积函数代为xlt), ylt); dl=Jx'(t)+y'(t)2dt

$$\sigma(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\cos t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\sin t\right)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin t} dt$$

$$= 2a^2. \square$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} dx dy \int_{\frac{2}{2}i(x,y)}^{\frac{2}{2}i(x,y)} f(x,y) dz$$

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作业: 习题4.2 No.3-7

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