高数下期末复习

(2021-2022第二学期)

数学与统计学院 吴慧卓

第六章 多元函数积分学及其应用

题型一 计算(二重积分,三重积分,一型线面积分、 二型线面积分)

题型二 交换积分次序

题型三 利用奇偶性、对称性化简数量值函数积分的计算 题型四 五大公式

题型五 应用(求几何量、物理量、变力沿曲线做功、 通量)

一、二重积分的概念与性质

1. 定义: $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta \sigma_k$

- 2. 几何意义, 物理意义
- 3. 性质:
- 1) 比较定理: 若 $f(x,y) \leq g(x,y)$, 则

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) d\sigma \leq \iint_{\mathbb{R}} g(x,y) d\sigma$$

z = f(x, y)

2) 估值定理: 若 f(x,y) 在 D上连续,则

$$m\sigma \leq \iint f(x,y)d\sigma \leq M\sigma.$$

$$\left| \iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma \right| \leq \iint_{D} |f(x,y)| d\sigma.$$

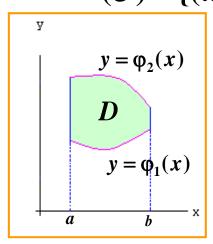
3) 中值定理: 若 f(x,y) 在 D 上连续,则

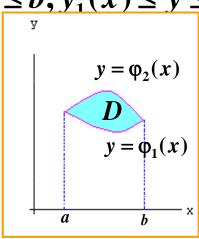
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = f(\xi,\eta)\sigma$$

二、二重积分的计算:核心是化累次积分(即两个定积分)

1) 直角坐标系

(1) X 型区域: $(\sigma) = \{(x,y) | a \le x \le b, y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x)\}$





$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

(2) Y 型区域:
$$(\sigma) = \{(x,y) | x_1(y) \le x \le x_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{c}^{d} \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x,y) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x,y) dx.$$

2) 极坐标:

$$x = \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \theta \quad (0 \le \rho < +\infty, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$$

$$f(x, y) = f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$

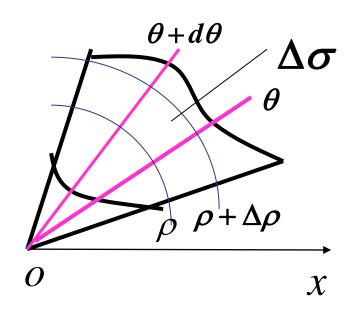
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta.$$

i) 适合用极坐标计算的被积函数:

$$f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}), f(\frac{y}{x}), f(\frac{x}{y});$$

ii) 适合用极坐标的积分域:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$$
 $r^{2} \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$
 $x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2ax$ $x^{2} + y^{2} \le 2ay$



- 3) 利用积分域的对称性和被积函数的奇偶性.
 - ①若积分域D 关于y 轴对称,则:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2\iint_{D_{x\geq 0}} f(x,y)d\sigma; & f(-x,y) = f(x,y) \\ 0; & f(-x,y) = -f(x,y) \end{cases}$$

② 若积分域关于 x 轴对称,则

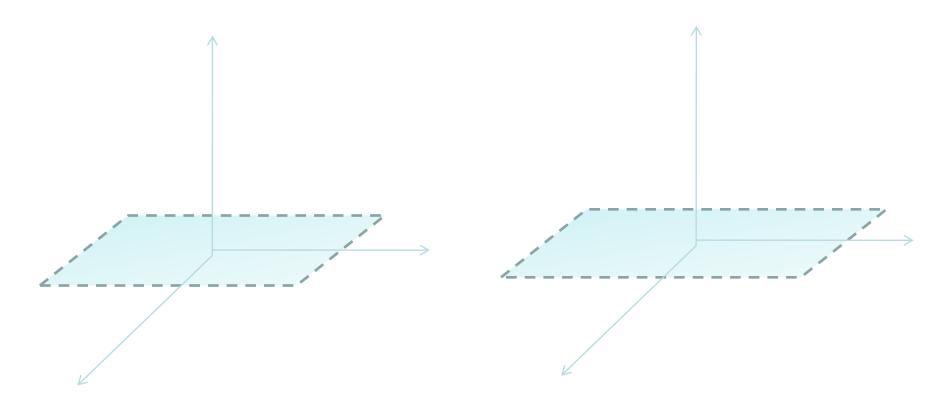
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2\iint_{D_{y\geq 0}} f(x,y)d\sigma & f(x,-y) = f(x,y) \\ 0 & f(x,-y) = -f(x,y) \end{cases}$$

③若积分域 (V) 关于 xoy 坐标面对称

$$\iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV = \begin{cases} 2 \iiint_{(V_1)} f(x, y, z) dV & f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z). \\ 0 & f(x, y, -z) = -f(x, y, z). \end{cases}$$

② 若积分域关于 x 轴对称, 即左右对称





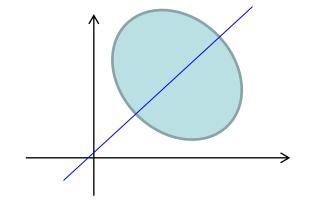
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2\iint_{D_{y\geq 0}} f(x,y)d\sigma & f(x,-y) = f(x,y) \\ 0 & f(x,-y) = -f(x,y) \end{cases}$$

4) 利用变量的对称性: 若 D 关于 y = x 对称,则



$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(y,x) d\sigma.$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2\leq 1} (3x^2+4y^2) d\sigma = \iint_{y^2+x^2\leq 1} (3y^2+4x^2) d\sigma.$$



三、三重积分的计算



- 1. 先单后重(切条法)
- 2. 先重后单(切片法)

3. 球坐标(楔形块法)

四、积分的应用

多元积分应用一览表				Marie Barrier
几何 形(体) 所求量	平面域	空间体	曲线段	曲面片
几何度量	面积:S=∬dσ	体积:V = ∭dv	弧长 $L = \int_{c} ds$	面积 S = ∬dS
质量	$m = \iint_{D} \rho(x, y) d\sigma$	$m = \iint_{a} \rho(x, y, z) dv$	$m = \int_C f(x, y, z) \mathrm{d}s$	$m = \iint_{\Sigma} \rho(x, y, z) dS$
质心	$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_{D} x \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\int_{D} \rho(x, y) d\sigma}$	$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dv}{\iint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dv}$	$\overline{x} = \frac{\int_{c} x \rho(x, y, z) ds}{\int_{c} \rho(x, y, z) ds}$	$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} x \rho(x, y, z) dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho(x, y, z) dS}$
转动惯量	$I_x = \iint_D y^1 \rho(x, y) \mathrm{d}\sigma$	$I_{z} = \iint_{a} (y^{2} + z^{2})$ $\rho(x, y, z) dv$	$I_z = \int_C (y^2 + z^2)$ $\rho(x, y, z) ds$	$I_{z} = \iint_{\Sigma} (y^{2} + z^{2})$ $\rho(x, y, z) dS$

【例1】(2017年数2) 积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{\tan x}{x} dx =$

【例2】计算
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} d\sigma$$
 $D: y = \sqrt[4]{x}, y = 0, x = 1$

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^4}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \sqrt{x} \Big|_{y^4}^1 dy = 2 \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} (1 - y^2) dy$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} y^2 dy \right] = 2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} y^2 dy = \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} y d\frac{y^2}{2} = -\int_0^1 y de^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = -\left[y e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right]$$

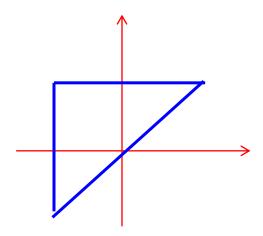
$$= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

【例3】(1991年数2, 2) 设 $D \in xOy$ 平面上以(1,1),(-1,1)和(-1,-1)为顶点的三角形区域, $D_1 \in D$ 在第一象限的部分,则

$$\iint_{D} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy = [C]$$

- (A) $2\iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$.
- (B) $2\iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$.

(C)
$$4\iint_D (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy$$
. (D) 0



【例4】(2005年数2,3) 计算二重积分
$$\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma$$
, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$.

$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 1| d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2} - 1) d\sigma
= \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma - \iint_{D_{2}} d\sigma - \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma
= \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma - \iint_{D_{\mathbb{H}} \cdot D_{1}} d\sigma - \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{\mathbb{H}} \cdot D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma
= 2 \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma - \iint_{D_{\mathbb{H}}} d\sigma - 2 \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{\mathbb{H}}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$=2\frac{1}{4}\pi-1-2\iint_{D_1}x^2d\sigma+\iint_{D_{11}}(x^2+y^2)d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{3}$$

【例5】(2017年数2) 已知平面域 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2y\},$

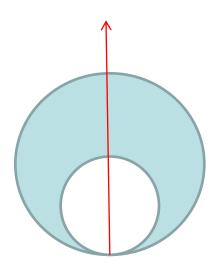
计算二重积分
$$I = \iint_D (x+1)^2 dxdy$$

$$I = \iint\limits_{D} x^{2} dx dy + 2 \iint\limits_{D} x dx dy + \iint\limits_{D} dx dy$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta\int_0^{2\sin\theta}\rho^2\cos^2\theta\rho d\rho+\pi$$

$$=8\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{4}\theta\cos^{2}\theta d\theta + \pi = 8\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sin^{4}\theta - \sin^{6}\theta)d\theta + \pi = \frac{5}{4}\pi$$

【例6】 计算积分
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dV, \Omega : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \ge z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2z$$



$$\Omega_2: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2z$$

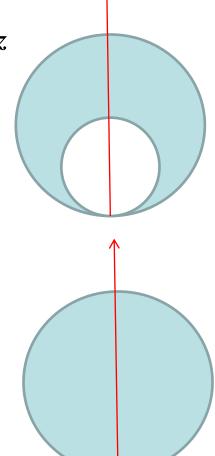
$$x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

 $z = r \cos \varphi$

$$r = 2\cos\varphi$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \iiint_{\Omega_2} z dV - \iiint_{\Omega_1} z dV$$

$$\Omega_2: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2z$$



【例7】计算
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (mx + ly + nz)^2 dV, \Omega : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dV = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dV = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV$$

五、线面积分的计算与应用

1. 第一型曲线积分与第一型曲面积分

$$\int_{C} f(x,y,z) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[x(t),y(t),z(t)] \sqrt{\dot{x}^{2}(t) + \dot{y}^{2}(t) + \dot{z}^{2}(t)} dt.$$

注意: (1) 积分和式中的子弧段长始终是正的,即曲线积分值与积分路径的方向无关.要求积分的下限要小于上限.

(2) f(x,y,z) 中的x,y,z是限制在曲线C上的.

若(s) 的方程为: z = z(x,y), $(x,y) \in (\sigma)$.

$$\iint_{(S)} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{(\sigma)} f[x,y,z(x,y)] \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dx dy.$$

2. 第二型曲线积分与第二型曲面积分

$$\int_{C} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds} = \int_{C} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz$$

注:α 对应起点 β 对应终点

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left\{ P(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \dot{x}(t) + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \dot{y}(t) + R(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \dot{z}(t) \right\} dt$$

联系
$$\int_{C} \vec{A}(x,y,z) \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{C} (\vec{A}(x,y,z) \cdot \vec{e}_{\tau}) ds$$

$$\iint_{(S)} \overrightarrow{A}(M) \cdot dS = \iint_{(S)} P(x, y, z) dy \Lambda dz + Q(x, y, z) dz \Lambda dx + R(x, y, z) dx \Lambda dy$$
-投二代三定号

联系
$$\iint_{S} \vec{A}(x,y,z) \cdot \vec{dS} = \iint_{S} \left[\vec{A}(x,y,z) \cdot \vec{e}_{n} \right] dS$$

3. 五个公式
$$\vec{A} \in C^{(1)}((\sigma))$$

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \oint_{(+C)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

$$\oint_{(C)} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds} = \iint_{(S)} (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{A}) \cdot \overrightarrow{dS} = \iint_{(S)} (\nabla \times \overrightarrow{A}) \cdot \overrightarrow{e}_n \, dS$$

$$\iiint_{(V)} \nabla \cdot \vec{A} \, dV = \bigoplus_{(S)} \vec{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{dS}.$$

$$\iiint_{(V)} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) dV = \iint_{(S)} P dy \wedge dz + Q dz \wedge dx + R dx \wedge dy$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\oint_{C} P dx + Q dy = \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy \qquad (C = \Gamma = \square)$$

(5)闭曲面变形定理

定理 设空间有界闭区域 (V) 由分片光滑的闭曲面 (S)和(S') 所围,

$$\vec{A}(P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z)) \in C^{(1)}((V)), \quad \left| \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0, \right|$$

 $\iint_{S} P \, \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q \, \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R \, \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y = \iint_{S'} P \, \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q \, \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R \, \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y$

其中,(S)和(S')同向.

3. 三个概念

$$(1)\frac{\mathbf{d}\Gamma}{\mathbf{d}s} = \lim_{(\Delta S)\to M} \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\Delta S} = \lim_{(\Delta S)\to M} \frac{1}{\Delta S} \oint_{(\Delta C)} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{d}s} = \left[\left(\nabla \times \vec{A} \right) \cdot \vec{e}_n \right]_M$$

(2)rot
$$\vec{A} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$$

(3)
$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A}(M) = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta V} \iint_{(\Delta S)} \vec{A}(M) \cdot \vec{d} \vec{S}$$

$$= \nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

三个特殊结论:可当已知结论用

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}\vec{A}) = 0$$

$$rot(grad u) = \vec{0}$$

$$\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} u) = \Delta u$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

- 4. 一个定理 设 (G) 是一维单连域, $\vec{A} = (P,Q,R) \in C^{(1)}((G))$,则下 列四个命题等价:
 - 1. \vec{A} 是一无旋场,即在 (G) 内恒有 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y};$
 - 2. 沿(G)内任一简单的闭曲线 (C)均有环量 $\oint_{(C)} \vec{A} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_{(C)} P dx + Q dy + R dz = 0;$
 - $3. \overrightarrow{A}$ 是一保守场,即在 (G) 内线积分 $\int_{(A)}^{(B)} \overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds}$ 与路径无关;
 - 4. \overrightarrow{A} 是一有势场,即在 (G)内 P dx + Q dy + R dz 为某一函数的全微分.

5. 三个重要的场

$$rot\vec{A} = \vec{0}$$

$$rot\vec{A} = \vec{0}$$
 $\vec{\boxtimes}\vec{A} = \nabla u$

$$\overrightarrow{divA} = 0$$

$$div\vec{A}=0$$
 関 $\nabla\cdot\vec{A}=0$

$$\Delta u = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

6. 三个物理量

$$\vec{F} = (P, Q, R)$$

(1) 功
$$\vec{F} = (P,Q,R)$$
 $W = \int_{(C)} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{(C)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$

$$\vec{v} = (P, Q, R)$$
 $I = \oint_{(C)} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_{(C)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$

(3)
$$\overrightarrow{\text{id}}$$
 $Q = \iint_{(S)} \overrightarrow{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{dS} = \iint_{(S)} Pdy \wedge dz + Qdz \wedge dx + Rdx \wedge dy$

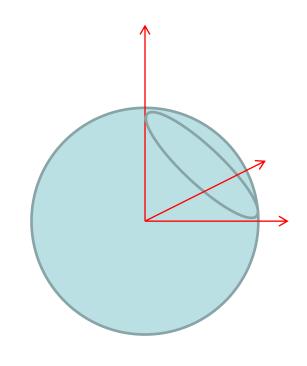
设空间曲线
$$C: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}R \end{cases}$$
 , 其中 $R > 0$, 求 $\int_C y ds$.

$$\oint_C y ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_C (x + y + z) ds = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{2} R \oint_C ds$$

$$d = \frac{\frac{3}{2}R}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R$$

$$r=\sqrt{R^2-d^2}=\frac{1}{2}R$$

$$\oint_C yds = \frac{1}{2}R \cdot 2\pi r = \frac{\pi}{2}R^2$$



【例9】 设薄片形物体S是锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所截下的有限部分,其上任一点的密度为 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,记锥面与柱面的交线为C,(1)求C在xoy平面上的投影曲线的方程;

(2) 求S的质量.

$$(1)\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2)m = \iint_{S} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dS = \iint_{S} \sqrt{2x^{2} + 2y^{2}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2}} dxdy$$
$$= 2\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = 2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \rho^{2} d\rho = \frac{64}{9}$$

【例10】计算 $\int_{L} \left[e^{x} \sin y - b(x+y) \right] dx + \left(e^{x} \cos y - ax \right) dy, a > 0, b > 0$ 其中L: (0,0)沿 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}}$ 到A(2a,0)的曲线段.

$$\Rightarrow P=e^x \sin y - b(x+y), Q=e^x \cos y - ax$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - b \qquad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - a$$

$$I = \int_{L} + \int_{AO} - \int_{AO} = -(b - a) \iint_{D} d\sigma - \int_{2a}^{0} -bx dx$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}a^2(a-b)-2a^2b$$

【例11】计算 $\int_C \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$, C是以(1,0)为中心,半径为R的圆周,

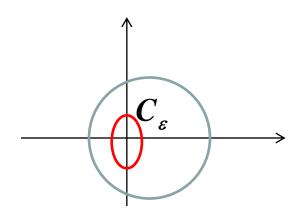
R>1, 逆时针.

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-4x^2 + y^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-4x^2 + y^2}{\left(4x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

$$I = \oint_{C_{\varepsilon}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{C_{\varepsilon}} xdy - ydx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}2\iint_D d\sigma = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}2\pi\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\varepsilon = \pi$$



 $(C_s$ 为逆时针方向)

【例12】 计算
$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{axdydz + (a+z)^2 dxdy}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
,其中 Σ 为下半球面

工界
$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

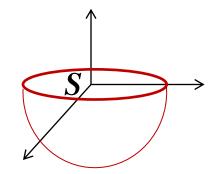
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
.

$$I = \frac{1}{a} \iint_{\Sigma} axdydz + (a+z)^{2} dxdy = \frac{1}{a} \left[\iint_{\Sigma} + \iint_{S} - \iint_{S} \right]$$
 (S为上侧)

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[\iiint_{V} \left[a + 2(a+z) \right] dV - \iint_{S} axdydz + (a+z)^{2} dxdy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[3a \iiint_{V} dV + 2 \iiint_{V} z dV - a^{2} \iint_{D} dx dy \right] = \frac{1}{a} \left[3a \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{3} + 2 \int_{-a}^{0} z dz \iint_{\sigma_{z}} d\sigma - a^{2} \pi a^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left[2\pi a^4 + 2 \int_{-a}^{0} z \pi \left(a^2 - z^2 \right) dz - \pi a^4 \right] = -\frac{\pi a^3}{2}$$



【例13】 计算
$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{\sqrt{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^3}}$$
,其中 Σ 为

$$1 - \frac{z}{7} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} \qquad (z \ge 0)$$
上侧

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} + \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} - \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} - \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} (\Sigma_{1} 和 \Sigma_{2} 均 为 下侧)$$

$$\Sigma_1$$
 Σ_2
 Σ_0

$$= \iiint_{V} \operatorname{div} \vec{A} dV - 0 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

$$=0-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}}\left[\iint_{\Sigma_{2}}+\iint_{\Sigma_{0}}-\iint_{\Sigma_{0}}\right]=-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{3}}\left[-\iint_{V}3dV-0\right]$$
 (∑₀为上侧)

$$=\frac{3}{\varepsilon^3}\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{3}\pi\varepsilon^3=2\pi$$

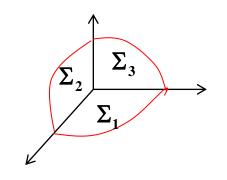
【例14】设 Σ 为曲面 $4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1(x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0)$ 的上侧, L为 Σ 的边界曲线,其正向与 Σ 的法向量符合右手法则, 计算曲线积分

$$I = \int_{L} (yz^{2} - \cos z) dx + 2xz^{2} dy + (2xyz + x\sin z) dz$$

解法一

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$yz^2 - \cos z \quad 2xz^2 \quad 2xyz + x \sin z$$



$$= \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3} -2xzdydz + z^2dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3} -2xz \, dy \, dz + \iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3} z^2 \, dx \, dy = 0 + 0 = 0$$

解法二
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} -2xzdydz + z^2dxdy$$

$$(dydz,dzdx,dxdy) = e_n dS || (-f_x,-f_y,1) ||$$

$$\therefore \frac{dydz}{-f} = \frac{dxdy}{1} \Rightarrow dydz = -f_x dxdy$$

$$4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \implies f_x = \frac{-4x}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$dydz = \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(-2xz \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2-y^2}} + z^2\right) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(-2x\sqrt{1-4x^2-y^2} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2-y^2}} + 1 - 4x^2 - y^2\right) dxdy$$

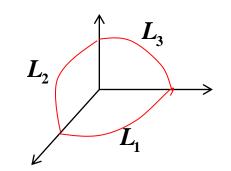
$$= \iint (1 - 12x^2 - y^2) dx dy = 0$$
 (提示: 广义极坐标变换)

解法三

$$I = \int_{L} (yz^{2} - \cos z) dx + 2xz^{2} dy + (2xyz + x\sin z) dz$$

$$L_1: 4x^2 + y^2 = 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z = 0.$$

$$I_1 = \int_{L_1} (-1) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} (-1) dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$L_2: 4x^2 + z^2 = 1, x \ge 0, y = 0, z \ge 0.$$

$$I_2 = \int_{L_2} (-\cos z) dx + x \sin z dz = -x \cos z \Big|_{(0,1)}^{(\frac{1}{2},0)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_3$$
: $y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$.

$$I_3 = 0$$

【例15】向量场 $\vec{u} = (x^2y, ye^z, x \ln(1+z^2))$ 在点P(1,1,0)处的散度为

【例16】设数量场 $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,则div(gradu) =______

【例17】 设向量场 $\vec{F} = xy\vec{i} - yz\vec{j} + xz\vec{k}$,求div[rot \vec{F}] $|_{(1,0,1)}$

【例18】设向量场 $\vec{F} = (x-z, x^3 + yz, -3xy^2)$,求其旋度场穿过曲面S指定

一侧的通量. (S)是位于xoy平面之上的 曲面

$$(S): z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 的上侧.

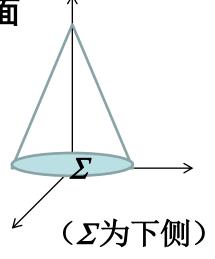
方法一
$$rot\vec{F} = (-6xy - y, 3y^2 - 1, 3x^2)$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} + \iint_{\Sigma} - \iint_{\Sigma} div \left(rot \vec{F} \right) dV - \iint_{\Sigma} rot \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$$
$$= 0 - \iint_{\Sigma} \left(-6xy - y \right) dy dz + \left(3y^2 - 1 \right) dz dx + 3x^2 dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{\Sigma} 3xy^2 dxdy = 3\iint_{D} x^2 dxdy = \frac{3}{2}\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}d\theta\int_0^2\rho^2\rho d\rho$$

$$=12\pi$$



【例20】 设f(x,y)在 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 上有二阶连续的导数,且满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = e^{-(x^2 + y^2)}$,证明:

$$I = \iint_{D} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2e}$$

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\rho \cos \theta f_{x} + \rho \sin \theta f_{y} \right) d\theta$$

考虑积分
$$I' = \int_0^{2\pi} (\rho \cos \theta f_x + \rho \sin \theta f_y) d\theta$$

$$x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, C: x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$$

$$I' = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\rho \cos \theta f_x d\theta + \rho \sin \theta f_y d\theta \right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(f_{x} d\rho \sin \theta - f_{y} d\rho \cos \theta \right)$$

$$= \oint_C f_x dy - f_y dx = \iint_{D_C} \left(f_{xx} + f_{yy} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D_C} e^{-\left(x^2 + y^2\right)} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\rho} e^{-r^2} r dr = \int_0^1 \pi \left(1 - e^{-r^2}\right) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2e}$$

六、综合问题

【例19】设
$$f(x)$$
为连续函数, $F(t) = \int_{1}^{t} dy \int_{y}^{t} f(x) dx$,则 $F'(2) = \mathbb{L} B \mathbb{L}$.
(A) $2f(2)$ (B) $f(2)$ (C) $-f(2)$ (D) 0

$$F(t) = \int_1^t dx \int_1^x f(x) dy = \int_1^t (x-1) f(x) dx$$

$$F'(t) = (t-1)f(t)$$

【例21】在变力 $\vec{F} = yz\vec{i} + xz\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ 的作用下,质点由原点沿直线运动到椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上第一卦限点 $M(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$,问当 ξ, η, ζ 取何值时。力 \vec{F} 所作的功最大?并求W的最大值.

解法一 令
$$x = \xi t, y = \eta t, z = \zeta t$$

$$W = \int_0^1 3\xi \eta \zeta t^2 dt = \xi \eta \zeta$$

$$L = \xi \eta \zeta + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} - \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$L_{\xi} = L_{\eta} = L_{\zeta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} = \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} = \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2}$$

$$L_{\lambda} = 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} - \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} = \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} = \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ ft}, \quad W$$
最大

W最大= $\frac{\sqrt{3abc}}{1}$

【例21】在变力 $\vec{F}=yz\vec{i}+xz\vec{j}+xy\vec{k}$ 的作用下,质点由原点沿直线运动到椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ 上第一卦限点 $M(\xi,\eta,\zeta)$,问当 ξ,η,ζ 取何值时。力 \vec{F} 所作的功最大?并求W的最大值.

解法二
$$W = xyz \Big|_{(0,0,0)}^{(\xi,\eta,\zeta)} = \xi \eta \zeta$$

W的最大值等价于 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2}\frac{\eta^2}{b^2}\frac{\zeta^2}{c^2}$ 的最大值

利用均值不等式即可求解