

第四节 重积分的应用

习题 9-4

1. 求由下列曲面所包围的空间体的体积

(1) $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;

(2) $z = \sqrt{2a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$;

(3) $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$, ($a > 0, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$).

解 (1) 如图 9.52, 用柱面坐标计算,

曲面 $z = 6 - x^2 - y^2$ 和 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 的柱面坐标

方程分别为 $z = 6 - \rho^2$ 和 $z = \rho$. 由 $\begin{cases} z = 6 - \rho^2 \\ z = \rho \end{cases}$ 解得

$\rho = 2$, 所以空间体在 xOy 面得投影区域为 $\rho \leq 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho d\rho d\theta dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{6-\rho^2} dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (6\rho - \rho^2 - \rho^3) d\rho = \frac{32}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 如图 9.53, 积分区域在球面坐标中可表示为:

$0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}a$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\sqrt{2}a^3}{3} \sin\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1)\pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 如图 9.54, 积分区域可表示为:

$0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $0 \leq x \leq a$,

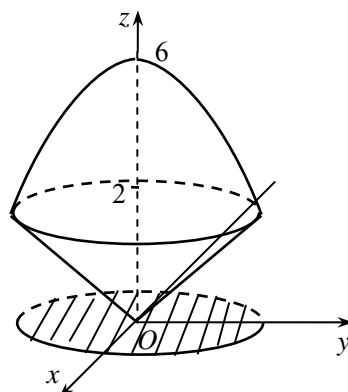


图 9.52

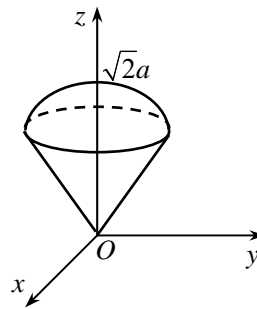


图 9.53

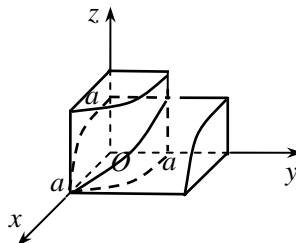


图 9.54

$$\text{故 } V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dz$$

$$= \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} a^3.$$

2. 计算由四个平面 $x=0, y=0, x=1, y=1$ 所围成的柱体被平面 $z=0$ 及 $2x+3y+z=6$ 截得的立体的体积.

解 如图 9.55, 此立体的底是 xOy 面上的闭区域:

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \text{ 顶是曲面 } z = 6 - 2x - 3y,$$

$$\text{故 } V = \iint_D (6 - 2x - 3y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (6 - 2x - 3y) dy$$

$$= \frac{7}{2}.$$

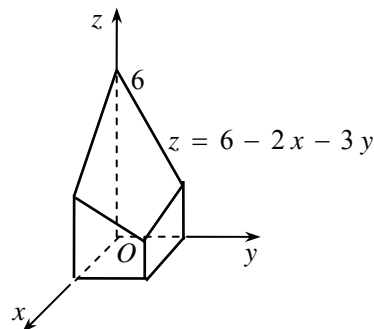


图 9.55

3. 计算由平面 $x=0, y=0, 3x+2y=6$ 所围柱体被平面 $z=0$ 及抛物柱面 $z=3-\frac{x^2}{2}$ 截得的立体的体积.

解 如图 9.56, 立体的底是 xOy 面上的闭区域:

$$0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 3 - \frac{3}{2}x, \text{ 顶是曲面 } z = 3 - \frac{x^2}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } V = \iint_D (3 - \frac{x^2}{2}) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{3-\frac{3}{2}x} (3 - \frac{x^2}{2}) dy$$

$$= 8.$$

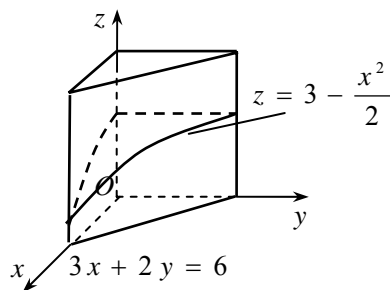


图 9.56

4. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ 被平面 $z=3$ 截得的上半部分曲面的面积.

解 如图 9.57, 曲面在 xOy 面上的投影为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 16\}$$

$$\text{故 } S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

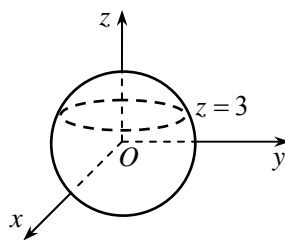


图 9.57

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25-\rho^2}} d\rho = 20\pi.$$

5. 求柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 含在柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ 内的部分的面积.

解 如图 9.54(见本节 1.(3)), 由对称性, 所求面积是第一卦限中位于圆柱 $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 上部分面积的 8 倍, 这部分曲面方程为 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 8 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_D \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx dy \\ &= 8 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dy = 8 \int_0^a a dx = 8a^2. \end{aligned}$$

6. 求锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 截得的有限部分的曲面面积.

解 如图 9.58, 由 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = 2x \end{cases}$, 解得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, 故曲面在 xOy 面上的投影

为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}.$$

被截曲面方程为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 由对称性, 所求面积为:

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2} \rho d\rho = \sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

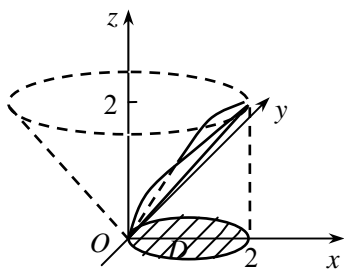


图 9.58

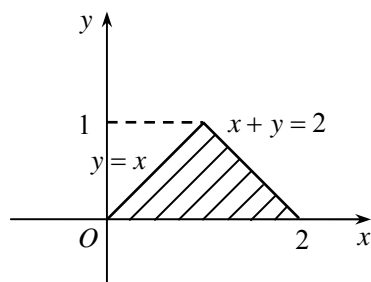


图 9.59

7. 设平面薄板所占的闭区域 D 由直线 $x + y = 2$, $y = x$ 和 x 轴所围成, 它的面密度 $\mu(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 求该薄板的质量.

解 闭区域 D 如图 9.59 所示, 故

$$M = \iint_D \mu(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}.$$

8. 设正方体

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\},$$

它的密度 $\mu(x, y, z) = x + y + z$, 求它的质量.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x + y + z) dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x + y + \frac{1}{2}) dy = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 已知密度 $\mu(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 求由曲面

$$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

及 $z = 4$ 所围立体的质量.

解 如图 9.60, 用球面坐标,

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_1^4 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{5} (\frac{4^5}{\cos^5 \varphi} - 1) \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= (\frac{1534}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}) \pi. \end{aligned}$$

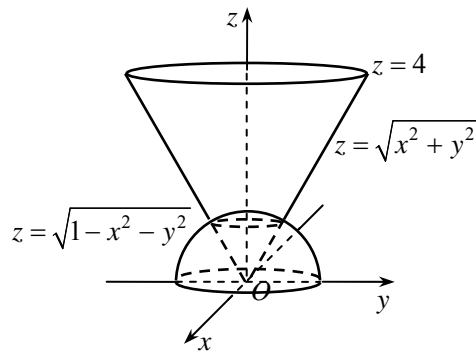


图 9.60

10. 求均匀薄板的质心, 设薄板所占的闭区域 D 为:

(1) D 由 $y^2 = 4ax$ 与 $y = 2a$ 及 y 轴围成;

(2) D 由 $y = 1 - x^2$ 与 $y = 2x^2 - 5$ 围成;

(3) D 是介于两圆 $r = a \cos \theta, r = b \cos \theta (0 < a < b)$ 之间的闭区域.

解 (1) 如图 9.61, 不妨设 $a > 0$,

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^{2a} dy \int_0^{\frac{y^2}{4a}} dx = \frac{2a^2}{3},$$

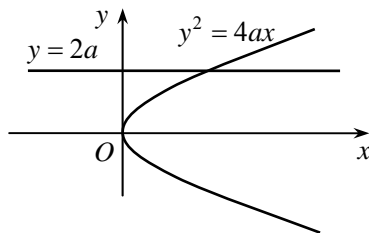


图 9.61

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{3}{2a^2} \int_0^{2a} dy \int_0^{\frac{y^2}{4a}} x dx = \frac{3}{10} a;$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{3}{2a^2} \int_0^{2a} dy \int_0^{\frac{y^2}{4a}} y dx = \frac{3}{2} a;$$

故所求质心为 $(\frac{3}{10}a, \frac{3}{2}a)$.

(2) 如图 9.62,

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{2x^2-5}^{1-x^2} dy = 8\sqrt{2},$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{2x^2-5}^{1-x^2} x dy = 0;$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{2x^2-5}^{1-x^2} y dy = -\frac{9}{5};$$

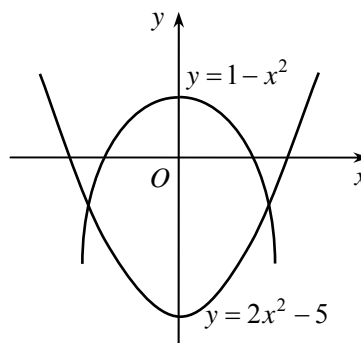


图 9.62

故所求质心为 $(-0, -\frac{9}{5})$.

(3) 如图 9.63, 由对称性可知 $\bar{y} = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iint_D \rho dx dy \\ &= 2\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{a \cos \theta}^{b \cos \theta} r dr = \frac{\pi\rho}{4} (b^2 - a^2), \\ M_y &= \iint_D \rho x dx dy \\ &= 2\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{a \cos \theta}^{b \cos \theta} r \cos \theta \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi\rho}{8} (b^3 - a^3), \end{aligned}$$

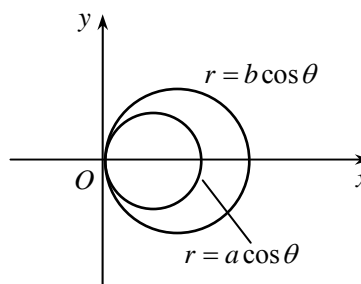


图 9.63

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\frac{\pi\rho}{8} (b^3 - a^3)}{\frac{\pi\rho}{4} (b^2 - a^2)} = \frac{(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{2(a+b)},$$

故所求质心为 $(\frac{(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{2(a+b)}, 0)$.

11. 设有一块薄板, 它的周界为心脏线

$$x^2 + y^2 = a(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) (a > 0),$$

薄板的面密度为 $\mu = \frac{1}{a}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 求此薄板的质心坐标 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 及它所占平面区域的形心坐标 (ξ, η) .

解 如图 9.64, 心脏线的极坐标方程为 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$,

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iint_D \mu dx dy = \iint_D \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} \frac{1}{a} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{5a^2\pi}{3}, \\ M_x &= \iint_D y \mu dx dy = \iint_D \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} \frac{1}{a} \rho^2 \sin \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = 0, \\ M_y &= \iint_D x \mu dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} \frac{1}{a} \rho^2 \cos \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{7a^3\pi}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

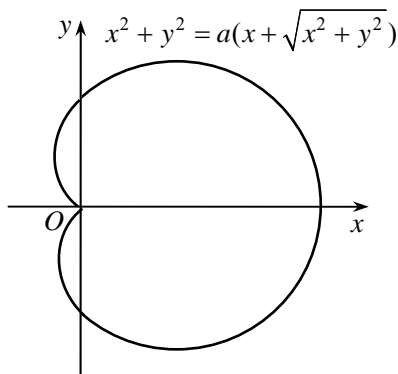


图 9.64

故

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\frac{7a^3\pi}{4}}{\frac{5a^2\pi}{3}} = \frac{21}{20}a, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{0}{\frac{5a^2\pi}{3}} = 0,$$

即质心坐标为 $(\frac{21}{20}a, 0)$.

由对称性, 易知 $\eta = 0$,

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} \rho d\rho = \frac{3a^2\pi}{2},$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{2}{3a^2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} \rho \cos \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{2}{3a^2\pi} \cdot \frac{5a^3\pi}{4} = \frac{5}{6}a,$$

即形心坐标为 $(\frac{5}{6}a, 0)$.

12. 利用三重积分求下列曲面所包围的匀质物体的质心(设密度 $\mu = 1$).

(1) $z = \sqrt{3 - x^2 - y^2}, z = 0$; (2) $x^2 + y^2 = 2z, z = 2$;

(3) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 16$ 及 $z \geq \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{3}}$.

解 (1) 如图 9.65, 该匀质物体是由一个上半球面和 xOy 面围成, 关于 z 轴对称, 故其质心在 z 轴上, 即有 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$, 物体体积为 $V = \frac{2}{3}\pi \cdot 3\sqrt{3} = 2\sqrt{3}\pi$,

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi dr \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9}{4} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{9}{8} d\theta \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}.\end{aligned}$$

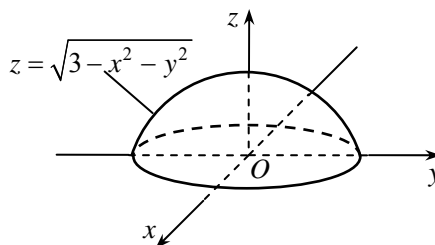


图 9.65

即质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8})$.

(2) 如图 9.66, 该匀质物体关于 z 轴对称, 故其质心在 z 轴上, 即有 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$,

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 \rho dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho (2 - \frac{\rho^2}{2}) d\rho = 4\pi,$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{2}}^2 \rho z dz = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (2\rho - \frac{\rho^5}{8}) d\rho = \frac{4}{3},$$

即质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{4}{3})$.

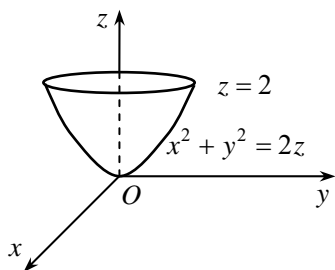


图 9.66

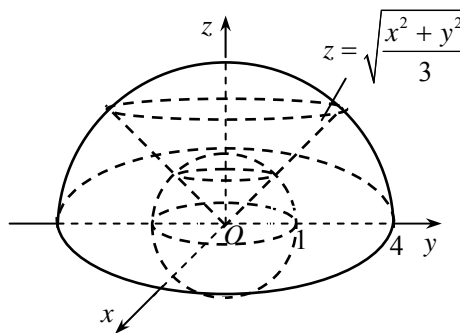


图 9.67

(3) 如图 9.67, 该匀质物体关于 z 轴对称, 故其质心在 z 轴上, 即有 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$,

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}}^{\sqrt{16-\rho^2}} \rho dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{2\sqrt{3}} d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{16-\rho^2}} \rho dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \rho(\sqrt{16-\rho^2} - \sqrt{1-\rho^2}) d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho(\sqrt{16-\rho^2} - \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{3}}) d\rho = 21\pi,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{21\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} d\rho \int_{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{\sqrt{16-\rho^2}} \rho z dz + \frac{1}{21\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{2\sqrt{3}} d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{16-\rho^2}} \rho z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{21\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{15}{2} \rho d\rho + \frac{1}{21\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho(8 - \frac{2\rho^2}{3}) d\rho = \frac{255}{112},\end{aligned}$$

即质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{255}{112})$.

13. 设球体占有闭区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4z\}$, 已知其内任一点处的密度与这点到坐标原点的距离成正比, 比例系数为 $k(k > 0)$, 求这球体的质心.

解 在球面坐标系中, Ω 可表示为 $0 \leq r \leq 4\cos\varphi$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$,

密度函数 $\rho(x, y, z) = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = kr$, 由于球体的几何形状及质量分布均关于 z 轴对称, 故可知质心位于 z 轴上, 因此 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{4\cos\varphi} \rho \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (64k \sin\varphi \cos^4\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{128}{5} k\pi, \\ \bar{z} &= \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} \rho z dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{1024k}{5} \sin\varphi \cos^6\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{16}{7},\end{aligned}$$

即质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{16}{7})$.

14. 设均匀薄板所占闭区域 D 如下, 求指定的转动惯量.

(1) 边长为 a 与 b 的矩形薄板对两条边的转动惯量;

(2) D 由抛物线 $y = 1 - x^2$ 与 x 轴围成, 求 I_x , I_y 和 I_0 ;

(3) $D = \{(x, y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$, 求 I_y .

解 (1) 如图 9.68 建立坐标系, 问题转化为求 I_x 和 I_y , 不妨设薄板面密度为 μ , 则

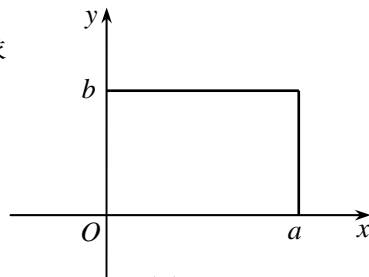


图 9.68

$$I_x = \iint_D \mu y^2 dx dy = \mu \int_0^a dx \int_0^b y^2 dy = \frac{\mu ab^3}{3},$$

$$I_y = \iint_D \mu x^2 dx dy = \mu \int_0^a x^2 dx \int_0^b dy = \frac{\mu a^3 b}{3},$$

也即
$$I_a = \frac{\mu ab^3}{3}, \quad I_b = \frac{\mu a^3 b}{3}.$$

(2) 如图 9.69, 不妨设薄板面密度为 μ , 则

$$I_x = \iint_D \mu y^2 dx dy = \mu \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} y^2 dy = \frac{32\mu}{105};$$

$$I_y = \iint_D \mu x^2 dx dy = \mu \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} dy = \frac{4\mu}{15};$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_0 &= \iint_D \mu(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \mu \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{4\mu}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

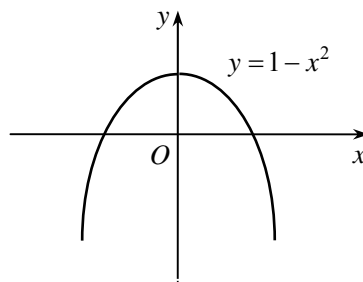


图 9.69

(3) 不妨设薄板面密度为 μ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \iint_D \mu x^2 dx dy = \mu \int_{-a}^a x^2 dx \int_{-\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy \\ &= \frac{2b\mu}{a} \int_{-a}^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{4b\mu}{a} \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx, \end{aligned}$$

令 $x = a \sin t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \frac{4b\mu}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \sin^2 t \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt \\ &= 4a^3 b \mu \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt \right) = \frac{\pi a^3 b \mu}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

15. 求由抛物线 $y = x^2$ 及直线 $y = 1$ 所围成的均匀薄片(面密度为常数 μ)对于直线 $y = -1$ 的转动惯量.

解 区域 $D = \{(x, y) | -\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{y}, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, 故所求转动惯量为

$$I = \iint_D \mu(y+1)^2 dx dy = \mu \int_0^1 (y+1)^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx = 2\mu \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} (y+1)^2 dy = \frac{368}{105} \mu.$$

16. 求半径为 a 的均匀球体(密度为 μ)对过球心的直线及对与球体相切的直线

的转动惯量.

解 如图 9.70(1), 球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 对 x 轴(或 y 轴、 z 轴)的转动惯量即球体对过球心的直线的转动惯量,

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \mu r^2 (\sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi) \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mu a^5}{5} (\sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi) \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{8}{15} \pi \mu a^5; \end{aligned}$$

即球体对过球心的直线的转动惯量为 $\frac{8}{15} \pi \mu a^5$.

如图 9.70(2), 球 $x^2 + (y-a)^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 对 x 轴(或 z 轴)的转动惯量即球体对与球体相切的直线的转动惯量,

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2a \sin \varphi \sin \theta} \mu r^2 (\sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi) \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mu a^5}{5} (\sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \varphi) \sin^6 \varphi \sin^5 \theta d\varphi = \frac{28}{15} \pi \mu a^5; \end{aligned}$$

即球体对与球体相切的直线的转动惯量为 $\frac{28}{15} \pi \mu a^5$.

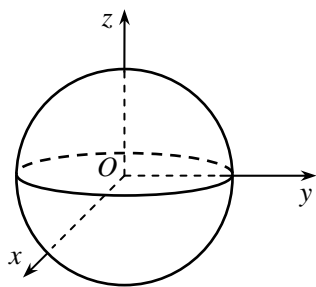


图 9.70(1)

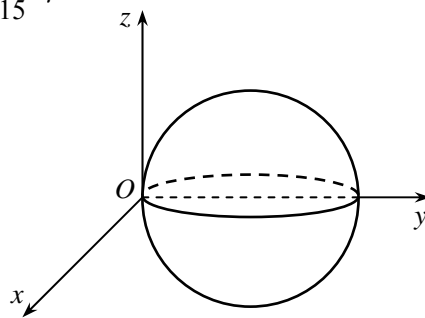


图 9.70(2)

17. yOz 面内的曲线 $z = y^2$ 绕 z 轴旋转得一旋转曲面, 这个曲面与平面 $z = 2$ 所

围立体上任一点处的密度为 $\mu(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 求该立体绕 z 轴转动的转动惯量

I_z .

解 曲线 $z = y^2$ 绕 z 轴旋转得一旋转曲面

为 $z = x^2 + y^2$ (如图 9.71), 则

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x^2 + y^2) dv$$

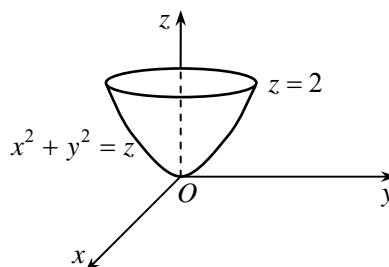


图 9.71

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^2 \rho \cdot \rho^2 dz \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^4 (2 - \rho^2) d\rho = \frac{32}{35} \sqrt{2} \pi.
\end{aligned}$$

即该立体绕 z 轴转动的转动惯量 $I_z = \frac{32}{35} \sqrt{2} \pi$.

18. 求半径为 a , 高为 h 的均匀圆柱体(密度为1)对过中心且分别平行于母线及垂直于母线的直线的转动惯量.

解 如图 9.72(1), 圆柱体对 z 轴的转动惯量即对过中心且平行于母线的直线的转动惯量,

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x^2 + y^2) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^3 d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^h dz = \frac{1}{2} \pi h a^4,$$

即圆柱体对过中心且平行于母线的直线的转动惯量为 $\frac{1}{2} \pi h a^4$;

如图 9.72(2), 圆柱体对 y 轴的转动惯量即对过中心且垂直于母线的直线的转动惯量,

$$\begin{aligned}
I_y &= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x^2 + z^2) dv = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho d\rho \int_0^{\frac{h}{2}} (\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + z^2) dz \\
&= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho \left(\frac{h}{2} \cdot \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{h^3}{24} \right) d\rho = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{h}{8} \cdot a^4 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{h^3}{48} a^2 \right) d\theta \\
&= \frac{\pi}{12} h a^2 (3a^2 + h^2)
\end{aligned}$$

即圆柱体对过中心且垂直于母线的直线的转动惯量为 $\frac{\pi}{12} h a^2 (3a^2 + h^2)$.

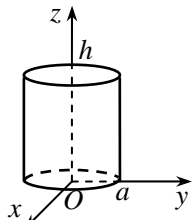


图 9.72(1)

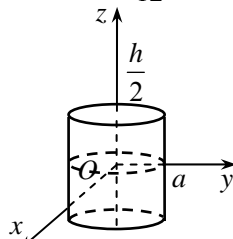


图 9.72(2)

19. 求面密度为1的均匀半圆形薄片 $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 对位于点 $M_0(0,0,b)$ 处的单位质点的引力 \mathbf{F} ($b > 0$).

解 如图 9.73 建立直角坐标系, 记引力 $\mathbf{F} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$, 设 $d\sigma$ 为半圆内的面积元素, 在 $d\sigma$ 内任取一点 $Q(x, y, 0)$, 则相应于 $d\sigma$ 的部分对质点 $M_0(0,0,b)$ 的引力大小为

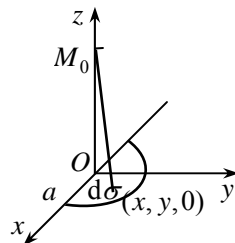


图 9.73

$$dF = k \frac{d\sigma}{b^2 + x^2 + y^2} \quad (k \text{ 为引力常数}),$$

引力方向与 $(x, y, -b)$ 一致, 于是 dF 在三个坐标轴上分量

$$dF_x = k \frac{xd\sigma}{(b^2 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad dF_y = k \frac{yd\sigma}{(b^2 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad dF_z = k \frac{-bd\sigma}{(b^2 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

故

$$F_x = k \iint_D \frac{xd\sigma}{(b^2 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0;$$

$$F_y = k \iint_D \frac{yd\sigma}{(b^2 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = k \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^a \frac{\rho}{(b^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2k \left(\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right);$$

$$F_z = -kb \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{(b^2 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -bk \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^a \frac{1}{(b^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= \pi kb \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} - \frac{1}{b} \right).$$

$$\text{即所求引力为 } \mathbf{F} = \left(0, 2k \left(\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \right), \pi kb \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \right).$$

20. 设有一柱壳, 由柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 和平面 $z = 4$, $z = 0$ 围成, 密度均匀为 μ , 求它对位于原点质量为 m 的质点的引力.

解 如图 9.74, 由于柱壳关于 z 轴对称, 且质量分布均匀, 故柱壳对位于原点质量为 m 的质点的引力在 x 轴和 y 轴方向的分量 $F_x = F_y = 0$, 只需计算引力在 z 轴方向的分量 F_z .

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} k\mu m \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv \\ &= k\mu m \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 \rho d\rho \int_0^4 \frac{z}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz \end{aligned}$$

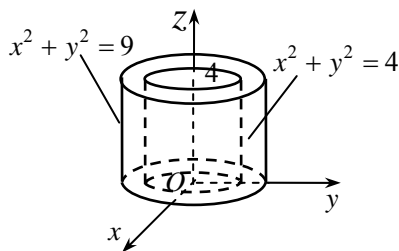


图 9.74

$$= k\mu m \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + 16}}\right) d\rho = 4\pi k\mu m(\sqrt{5} - 2) .$$

即柱壳对位于原点质量为 m 的质点的引力为 $(0, 0, 4\pi k\mu m(\sqrt{5} - 2))$.