

例10-1 设 $L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ y + z = a \end{cases} (a > 0)$, 求 $\oint_L y^2 ds$.

解 将 $z = a - y$ 代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, 得
 $x^2 + y^2 + (y - a)^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + (\sqrt{2}y - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a)^2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a)^2$
 令 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta, \sqrt{2}y - \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta$, 则将 L 化成参数式:
 $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta, y = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta, z = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore ds &= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} \cos \theta\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{a}{2} \cos \theta\right)^2} d\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} d\theta \\ \therefore \oint_L y^2 ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta\right)^2 \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^3}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 2\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^2 \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{3\pi a^3}{4\sqrt{2}}. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-2 求 $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$, L : 四叶玫瑰线 $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = 4a^2 x^2 y^2$ 在第一象限的一支.

解 将四叶玫瑰线写成坐标形式, 有
 $r = a \sin 2\theta (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{(a \sin 2\theta)^2 + (a \sin 2\theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= a \sqrt{(\sin 2\theta)^2 + 4(\cos 2\theta)^2} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r(\theta) \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin 2\theta \cdot a \sqrt{(\sin 2\theta)^2 + 4(\cos 2\theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + 3(\cos 2\theta)^2} \sin 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + t^2} dt \quad (t = \sqrt{3} \cos 2\theta) \\ &= \left[1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) \right] a^2. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-3 求 $\oint_L x^2 ds$, L : 圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \oint_L x^2 ds &= \oint_L y^2 ds = \oint_L z^2 ds \\ \therefore \oint_L x^2 ds &= \frac{1}{3} \oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \oint_L a^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} a^2 \cdot 2\pi a. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-4 求 $\int_L x dy - y dx$, L : 沿摆线 $x = t - \sin t$, $y = 1 - \cos t$, 从 $O(0, 0)$ 到 $A(2\pi, 0)$ 的一段.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_L x dy - y dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(t - \sin t) \cdot \sin t - (1 - \cos t)^2] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t \sin t - 2 + 2 \cos t) dt \\ &= -6\pi. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-5 求 $\int_L \frac{x}{2} dx + y dy + z dz$,

L : 圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ y = z \end{cases}$ 在第一卦限从 $A(1, 0, 0)$ 到 $B(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ 一段.

解 $x = \cos t, y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \quad t: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos t \cdot (-\sin t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

例10-6 求 $\oint_L xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx$,

L : 圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ 依逆时针一周.

解 $P(x, y) = -x^2 y, Q(x, y) = xy^2$,
记 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$, 利用格林公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xy^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-x^2 y) \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$

例10-7 求 $\int (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy$,

ANO : 从 $A(a, 0)$ 到 $O(0, 0)$ 的上半圆周 ($a > 0$).

解 补充 \overline{OA} . 显然在 \overline{OA} 上的积分为0, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{ANO} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy \\ &= \oint_{ANO} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y - m) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \sin y - my) \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} (e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y + m) dx dy \\ &= m \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi a^2 m}{8} \end{aligned}$$

例10-8 求 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$,

$L: x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a > 0)$ 逆时针一周.

解 先将 $x^2 + y^2$ 替换为 a^2 , 再用格林公式.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \oint_L xdy - ydx \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} 2 dx dy = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot 2\pi a^2 = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

例10-9 求 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$, L : 以点 $(1, 0)$ 为中心,

$R(R > 0)$ 为半径的圆周, 取逆时针方向.

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

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \quad (4x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

取 $\gamma: 4x^2 + y^2 = \delta^2 (\delta > 0)$ 使此椭圆含于 L 内,

取逆时针一周, 记 $D: 4x^2 + y^2 \leq \delta^2$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \oint_L xdy - ydx = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \iint_D 2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\delta^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{\delta}{2} \cdot \delta = \pi \end{aligned}$$

例10-10 求 $\int_L \frac{yzdx + zxdy + xydz}{1 + x^2 y^2 z^2}$,

L : 从 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到 $(1, 1, \sqrt{3})$ 的直线段.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \therefore \frac{yzdx + zxdy + xydz}{1 + x^2 y^2 z^2} &= \frac{d(xyz)}{1 + (xyz)^2} \\ &= d[\arctan(xyz) + C] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \arctan(xyz) + C$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \arctan(xyz) \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(1,1,\sqrt{3})} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

例10-11 求 $\int_L \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$,

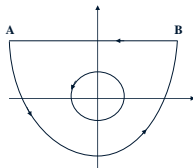
L : 抛物线 $y = 2x^2 - 1$ 从 $A(-1, 1)$ 到 $B(1, 1)$ 一段弧.

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

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

补充直线段 \overline{BA} , 在 \overline{BA} 上,

$y = 1, x$ 从 1 变到 -1,



取以原点为心, 半径 $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 的圆 γ , 逆时针一周, 则

$$\int_{BA} = \int_1^{-1} \frac{x-1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \oint_{\gamma} - \int_{BA}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{(\varepsilon \cos t - \varepsilon \sin t)(-\varepsilon \sin t) + (\varepsilon \cos t + \varepsilon \sin t)(\varepsilon \cos t)}{\varepsilon^2} \right] dt - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

例10-12 求 $\int_L \left[x \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + (y-1)^2 + 4y \right] ds$,

L : 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{4} + (y-1)^2 = 1$.

解 由于积分弧段关于 y 轴对称, 被积函数关于 x 为连续的奇函数, 故 $\int_L x \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = 0$

$$\text{又 } \frac{x^2}{4} + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \int_L \left[\frac{x^2}{4} + (y-1)^2 \right] ds = L \quad (L \text{ 为椭圆的全长})$$

$$\text{而 } \int_L 4y ds = 4 \int_L y ds$$

又 L 的重心在 $(0, 1)$ 由公式 $\bar{y} = \frac{\int_L y ds}{\int_L ds}$, 得

$$\int_L y ds = \bar{y} L = 1 \cdot L$$

$$\int_L 4y ds = 4L$$

总之, 原式 $= 0 + L + 4L = 5L$

又 $L = \pi [1.5(a+b) - \sqrt{ab}]$, 且 $a = 2, b = 1$ 得

$$L = \pi [1.5(2+1) - \sqrt{2 \cdot 1}] = \pi (4.5 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 5\pi (4.5 - \sqrt{2})$$

例10-13 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} z ds$, Σ : 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 内部分.

解 记 $D: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$\therefore z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{32}{9} \sqrt{2}$$

例10-14 求 $\iiint_{\Sigma} \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{1}{4} z^2 \right) dS$,

Σ : 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$

解 注意到 $\iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iiint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iiint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS$

$$\text{原式} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Sigma} a^2 dS$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot a^2 \cdot 4\pi a^2 = \frac{7}{3} \pi a^4$$

例10-15 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} (|x| + |y|)^2 dS$,

Σ : 八面体 $|x| + |y| + |z| \leq 1$ 的表面.

解 设 Σ_1 是 Σ 在第一卦限的部分, 则 Σ_1 的方程为

$$z = 1 - x - y, \quad \Sigma_1 \text{ 在 } xOy \text{ 面上投影域}$$

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x,$$

$$\text{则 } dS = \sqrt{3} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_{\Sigma} (|x| + |y|)^2 dS &= 8 \iint_{\Sigma_1} (|x| + |y|)^2 dS \\ &= 8 \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + y^2 + 2xy) dS \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8 \left[\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + xy) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_1} (y^2 + xy) dS \right] \\ &= 16 \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + xy) dS \\ &= 16\sqrt{3} \iint_D (x^2 + xy) dx dy \\ &= 16\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x^2 + xy) dy \\ &= 16\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x - x^3) dx = 2\sqrt{3} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-16 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, Σ : 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 及平面 $z = 1, z = 2$ 所围成的立体表面的外侧.

解 将 Σ 分成 $\Sigma_1: z = 2 \ (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$, 取上侧;

$\Sigma_2: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \ (1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$, 取下侧;

$\Sigma_3: z = 1 \ (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取下侧,

再记

$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \quad D_2: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \quad D_3: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{e^z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{e^z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{e^z dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= \iint_{D_1} \frac{e^2 dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \iint_{D_2} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \iint_{D_3} \frac{e dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &= e^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \frac{1}{r} \bullet r dr + \left(- \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^r dr \right) + \left(-e \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \right) \\ &= 4\pi e^2 + 2\pi(e - e^2) + (-2\pi e) = 2\pi e^2 \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-17 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{x} dy dz + \frac{1}{y} dz dx + \frac{1}{z} dx dy$,

Σ : 椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧 ($a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$)

解 此题不可用高斯公式, 因为不满足公式条件.

设 Σ_1, Σ_2 为上半椭球面的上侧和下半球面的下侧,

则两曲面在 xOy 面上投影域为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$.

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{z} dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{1}{z} dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{1}{z} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{c} \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} = \frac{2}{c} \bullet 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} \\ &= \frac{8}{c} \int_0^a \left[\arcsin \frac{y}{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} \right]_0^{b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} dx = \frac{4\pi abc}{c^2} \\ \text{类似地, 有 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dy dz}{x} &= \frac{4\pi abc}{a^2}, \quad \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dz dx}{y} = \frac{4\pi abc}{b^2}. \\ \therefore \text{原式} &= 4\pi abc \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right). \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-18 求 $\oiint_{\Sigma} \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz + \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx + \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dxdy$,

Σ : 六面体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的外表面.

解 $I_1 = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left| x - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} \left(a - \frac{a}{3} \right) dydz - \iint_{\substack{0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c}} \left| 0 - \frac{a}{3} \right| dydz$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a \cdot bc - \frac{1}{3} a \cdot bc = \frac{1}{3} abc.$$

类似地, 有 $I_2 = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left| y - \frac{2b}{3} \right| dzdx = -\frac{abc}{3}$,

$$I_3 = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left| z - \frac{c}{4} \right| dxdy = \frac{abc}{2}.$$

\therefore 原式 $= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = \frac{1}{2} abc$. ■

例10-19 求 $\oiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$,

Σ : 球面 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$ 的外侧.

解 记 $\Omega: (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 \leq R^2$

利用高斯公式, 有

$$\text{原式} = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dxdydz$$

作坐标平移, 令 $x = \xi + a, y = \eta + b, z = \zeta + c$,

$$\text{原式} = 2 \iiint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \leq R^2} (\xi + \eta + \zeta + a + b + c) d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$= 2 \iiint_{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 \leq R^2} (a+b+c) d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{8\pi}{3} R^3 (a+b+c).$$
 ■

例10-20 求 $\oiint_{\Sigma} 2xz^2 dydz + y(z^2+1) dzdx + (9-z^3) dxdy$,

Σ : 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ ($1 \leq z \leq 2$) 的下侧.

解 补充 $\Sigma_1: \begin{cases} z=2 \\ x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases}$ 取上侧,

$$\text{原式} = \left\{ \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \right\} 2xz^2 dydz + y(z^2+1) dzdx + (9-z^3) dxdy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} dv - \iint_{D_{xy}} (9-2^3) dxdy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \pi(z-1) dz - \pi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \pi = -\frac{\pi}{2}. \quad \blacksquare$$

例10-21 求 $\oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{a} (x^4 + y^4 + z^4) dS$,

$\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$).

解 Σ 上点 (x, y, z) 处外法线方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} = \frac{x}{a}, \cos \beta = \frac{y}{a}, \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{a}.$$

$$\text{原式} = \oiint_{\Sigma} (x^3 \frac{x}{a} + y^3 \frac{y}{a} + z^3 \frac{z}{a}) dS$$

$$= \oiint_{\Sigma} (x^3 \cos \alpha + y^3 \cos \beta + z^3 \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5. \quad \blacksquare$$

例10-22 求 $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (2z^2 - x^2) dy + (3x^2 - y^2) dz$,

L : 平面 $x+y+z=2$ 与柱面 $|x|+|y|=1$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正方向看去, L 取逆时针方向.

解 记 Σ 为 $x+y+z=2$ ($|x|+|y| \leq 1$), 取上侧. $D: |x|+|y| \leq 1$. 原式

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (-2y-4z) dydz + (-2z-6x) dzdx + (-2x-2y) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (-2y-4z, -2z-6x, -2x-2y) \cdot (1, 1, 1) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (-8x-4y-6z) dxdy = \iint_D [-8x-4y-6(2-x-y)] dxdy$$

$$= -2 \iint_D (x-y+6) dxdy = -12 \iint_D dxdy = -24. \quad \blacksquare$$

例10-23 求 $\oiint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,

Σ : 包围原点的一闭合曲面, 取外侧.

解 记 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 则 $P = xr^{-3}, Q = yr^{-3}, R = zr^{-3}$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = r^{-3} + x \cdot (-3) r^{-4} \cdot \frac{x}{r} + r^{-3} + y \cdot (-3) r^{-4} \cdot \frac{y}{r} + r^{-3} + z \cdot (-3) r^{-4} \cdot \frac{z}{r}$$

$$= 3r^{-3} - \frac{3}{r^3} = 0$$

取充分小的闭合球面 $\Sigma_0: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 使之完全含于 Σ 内,取外侧. 记 $\Omega_0: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \oiint_{\Sigma_0} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma_0} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^3} \iiint_{\Omega_0} 3dv = \frac{3}{a^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 = 4\pi. \quad \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

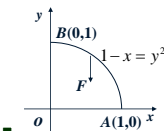
例10-24 在方向依纵轴负方向,且大小等于作用点的横坐标平方的力场上,求质量为 m 的质点沿抛物线 $1-x=y^2$ 从 $A(1,0)$ 移到 $B(0,1)$ (第一象限内)所做的功.

解 依题意,

$$\text{力场 } F(x, y) = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j} = 0\vec{i} - x^2\vec{j},$$

$$\text{做功为 } W = \int_{AB} 0dx - x^2 dy$$

$$= -\int_0^1 (1-y^2)^2 dy = -\frac{8}{15}$$



例10-25 设螺旋形弹簧一圈方程为

$$x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = kt \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi),$$

其线密度等于点到原点距离的平方,求此线对 z 轴的转动惯量.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 依题意, 线密度函数为 } \rho(x, y, z) &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \\ I_x &= \int (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int (x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[(a \cos t)^2 + (a \sin t)^2 \right] \left[(a \cos t)^2 + (a \sin t)^2 + (kt)^2 \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2 + k^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt \\ &= a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} \left(2\pi a + \frac{8\pi^3}{3} k^2 \right) \quad \blacksquare\end{aligned}$$

例10-26 求柱面 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 内的侧面积.

解 要求的是柱面的侧面积,因此用对弧长的曲线积分计算方便,由于对称性,有

$$A = 8 \int_L z ds = 8 \int_L \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} ds \quad \left(\int_L z ds \text{ 为第一卦限面积} \right)$$

其中 $L: x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$, 其参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases} \quad \left(0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2} dt = 3 \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$A = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \cos^6 t - \sin^6 t} \cdot 3 \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 24 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} \cdot \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 24\sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 6\sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi. \quad \blacksquare$$

例10-27 设 Σ 为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分, 点 $P(x, y, z) \in \Sigma$, Π 为 Σ 在点 P 处的切平面, $\rho(x, y, z)$ 为点 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 到平面 Π 的距离, 求 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS$.

$$\text{解 } \Sigma: \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + z^2 = 1, \vec{n} = (x, y, 2z).$$

过点 $P(x, y, z)$ 的切平面为

$$x(X-x) + y(Y-y) + 2z(Z-z) = 0.$$

注意到 $x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2 = 2$

$$\text{上述方程写成 } \frac{xX}{2} + \frac{yY}{2} + zZ = 1$$

原点到此平面的距离为

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

代入 $z^2 = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}$, 则

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{4}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$dS = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy}{2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right)}}$$

$$\text{又 } z = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right)}, \quad D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS \\ &= \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right)}} d\sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \iint_D (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (4 - r^2) r dr = \frac{3}{2} \pi \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

例10-28 设有半径为 R 的空心球, 完全置于水中, 球面与水面平齐相切, 求球面所承受的总压力.

解 在水深 h 处的点所受水压力的压强为 kN/m^2 , 取球心为原点, 轴垂直向下.

则球面上点 $M(x, y, z)$ 离水面深度为 $h = z + R$.

总压力为 $P = \oiint_{\Sigma} (z + R) g dS$, 式中 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

由对称性, $\oiint_{\Sigma} z g dS = 0$.

$$\therefore P = \oiint_{\Sigma} (z + R) g dS = \oiint_{\Sigma} R g dS = 4\pi g R^3 \quad (kN). \quad \blacksquare$$