

第11次作业答案

21. (4.24) $\exp(0.1/2/(1)(1))$; $\exp(0.2/3/(1)(2); 4; 6; 7)$ $\exp(0.3/3/(1)(8); 4/(1)(5)$

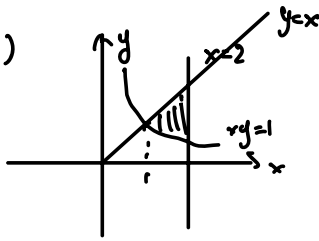
22. (4.26) $\exp(1.1/1/(1)(3)(4); 2/(2)(3)(10)(1)(12); 3; 4$

23. (4.28) $\exp(1.2/1/(1)(4)(6)(7); 2/(2)(3); 3/(1)(12)$

10.1.2 计算下列积分 (4) $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$ D : 由 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 围成的圆在第一象限的部分

(7) $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy$ D : 由 $x=2, y=x, xy=1$ 围成

(4) $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy \xrightarrow{\text{极坐标}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a r(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \cdot r dr d\theta = \frac{2}{3}a^3$

(7)  $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy dx = \int_1^2 x^2 \left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^x dx$
 $= \int_1^2 x^3 - x dx = \frac{15}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$

10.2.3 求下列曲线围成的平面区域的面积 (2) $(x-y)^2+x^2=a^2$

$\begin{cases} x-y = r\cos\theta \\ x = r\sin\theta \end{cases} \quad \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = r$ $\text{区域为 } r=a$
 $\text{则 } S = \int_0^a \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \cdot r dr d\theta = \pi a^2$

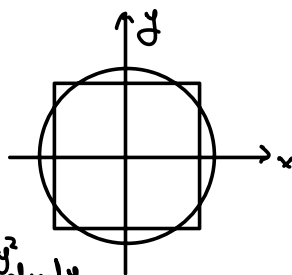
10.2.4. 证明 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy \leq \left[\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^{x^2} dx \right]^2$

Proof: $I_2 = \int_{D_2} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ $D_2 = [-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]^2$ $D_1: x^2+y^2 \leq 1$

$S(D_1) = \pi$ $S(D_2) = \pi$ $D_0 = D_1 \cap D_2$

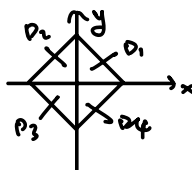
在 $D_2 \setminus D_0$ 上 $x^2+y^2 \geq 1$ 在 $D_1 \setminus D_0$ 上 $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$

故 $\int_{D_2 \setminus D_0} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy \geq S(D_2 \setminus D_0) = S(D_1 \setminus D_0) \geq \int_{D_1 \setminus D_0} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$



10.2.6. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续的奇函数. 证明 $\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} e^{f(x)y} dx dy \geq 2$

$\iint_{D_1 \cup D_3} e^{f(x)y} dx dy = \iint_{D_1} e^{f(x)y} + e^{-f(x)y} dx dy \geq 2 S(D_1)$



10.2.7. 设 $f(t)$ 为连续函数. 求证: $\iint_D f(x-y) dx dy = \int_{-A}^A f(t) (A-|t|) dt$

其中 D 为: $|x| \leq \frac{A}{2}$ $|y| \leq \frac{A}{2}$. $A > 0$ 为常数

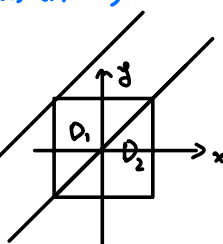
$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} t = x - y \\ s = y \end{cases} \quad \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(t, s)} \right| = 1 \quad D: |x| \leq \frac{A}{2} \quad |y| \leq \frac{A}{2}$$

$$D_1: -A \leq t \leq 0$$

$$D_2: 0 < t \leq A$$

$$-t - \frac{A}{2} \leq s \leq \frac{A}{2}$$

$$-\frac{A}{2} \leq s \leq -t + \frac{A}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x-y) dx dy &= \iint_{D_1+D_2} f(t) dt ds \\ &= \int_{-A}^0 f(t) \int_{-t-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} ds dt + \int_0^A f(t) \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{-t+\frac{A}{2}} ds dt \\ &= \int_{-A}^0 f(t) (A+t) dt + \int_0^A f(t) (A-t) dt \\ &= \int_{-A}^A f(t) (A-|t|) dt \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

10.3.3 计算下列三重积分 (7) $\iiint_V e^{|z|} dx dy dz$ $V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$

(8) $\iiint_V (|x|+z) e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz$ $V: 1 \leq x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \quad \iiint_V e^{|z|} dx dy dz &= 2 \iiint_{\substack{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1 \\ z \geq 0}} e^z dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^1 e^z \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1-z^2} dx dy dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 e^z \pi (1-z^2) dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2\pi (-z^3 + 2z - 1) e^z \Big|_0^1 = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad \iiint_V (|x|+z) e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz &\stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} 8 \iiint_{V_1} x e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz \quad V_1: V \text{ 在第一卦限的部分} \\ &\stackrel{\text{柱坐标}}{=} 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_1^2 r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \cdot e^{-r^2} r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r^3 e^{-r^2} dr \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{2}{e} - \frac{5}{e^4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

10.3.4. 利用对称性. 计算下列三重积分 (4) $\iiint_V (x^2+y^2) dx dy dz$ $V: r^2 \leq x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2 \quad z \geq 0$

(5) $\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz$ $V: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$

$$(4) \quad \iiint_V (x^2+y^2) dx dy dz \stackrel{\text{柱坐标}}{=} 4 \iiint_{V_1} r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \frac{4}{15} \pi (R^5 - r^5)$$

$$(5) \quad \iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz \stackrel{\text{球坐标}}{=} 8 \iiint_{V_1} \sqrt{1-r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \frac{\pi^2}{4} abc$$

1. 计算下列曲线弧长 (1) $r(t) = e^t \cos t \vec{i} + e^t \sin t \vec{j} + e^t \vec{k} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$

(3) $x = a \cos t \quad y = a \sin t \quad z = a \ln \cos t \quad (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4})$

(4) $z^2 = 2ax$ 与 $9y^2 = 16xz$ 的交线, 由点 $O(0,0,0)$ 到点 $A(2a, \frac{8a}{3}, 2a)$

(1) $\int_L 1 \cdot ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(e^t(\cos t - \sin t))^2 + (e^t(\sin t + \cos t))^2 + (e^t)^2} dt = \sqrt{3}(e^{2\pi} - 1)$

(3) $\int_L 1 ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2 + (a \frac{-\sin t}{\cos t})^2} dt = a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos t} dt = \ln(\frac{1}{\cos t} + \tan t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$

(4) $z = t \quad x = \frac{t^2}{2a} \quad y = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2a}} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$\int_L 1 ds = \int_0^{2a} \sqrt{(\frac{t}{a})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} t)^2 + 1^2} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2a} (t+a) dt = 4a$

11.1.2 计算下列曲线积分 (2) $\int_L \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} ds \quad L: x = a \cos t \quad y = a \sin t \quad z = at \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$

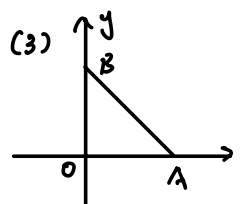
(3) $\int_L (x+y) ds \quad L: \text{顶点为 } O(0,0), A(1,0), B(0,1) \text{ 的三角形周界}$

(10) $\int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2)^n ds \quad L: [0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1] \quad x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2 \quad z=0$

(11) $\int_L x^2 ds \quad L: [0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1] \quad x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2 \quad x+y+z=0$

(12) $\int_L (xy+yz+zx) ds \quad L: [0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1] \quad x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2 \quad x+y+z=0$

(2) $\int_L \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(a \cos t)^2}{a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2 + a^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \sqrt{2} a dt = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} a \pi^{\frac{3}{2}}$

(3)  $\int_L (x+y) ds = \int_{OA} (x+y) ds + \int_{AB} (x+y) ds + \int_{BO} (x+y) ds$
 $= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} dt + \int_0^1 y dy = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

Remark: 第一型曲线积分, 无定向问题

$\int_{BO} (x+y) ds \quad BO: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1-t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \quad \int_{OB} (x+y) ds \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$
 $= \int_0^1 (1-t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \quad = \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$

(10) $\int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2)^n ds = a^{2n} \int_L ds = 2\pi a^{2n+1}$

(11) 由对称性 $\int_L x^2 ds = \int_L y^2 ds = \int_L z^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2) ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_L a^2 ds = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$

$$(12) \int_L (xy + yz + zx) ds = \int_L \frac{(x+y+z)^2 - (x^2+y^2+z^2)}{2} ds = -\frac{a^2}{2} \int_L ds = -\pi a^3$$

3. 求曲线 $x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t, z = e^t$ 从 $t=0$ 到任意点间那段弧的质量, 设它各点的密度与它到原点的距离成正比, 且在 $(1, 0, 1)$ 处的质量为 1.

$$\rho(x^2+y^2+z^2) = 1 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{2}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_0^k \frac{2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \sqrt{[e^t(\cos t - \sin t)]^2 + [e^t(\sin t + \cos t)]^2 + (e^t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^k \frac{1}{e^{2t}} \cdot \sqrt{3e^{2t}} dt \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^k e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{3}(1 - e^{-k}) \end{aligned}$$

4. 求螺旋线一段 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = \frac{h}{2\pi} t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 对 z 轴的转动惯量 ($\rho=1$)

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(x^2+y^2) \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} dt = 2\pi a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} \\ I_y &= \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(x^2+z^2) \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} dt = \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi h^2 + \pi a^2\right) \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} \\ I_x &= \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(y^2+z^2) \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} dt = \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi h^2 + \pi a^2\right) \sqrt{a^2 + \frac{h^2}{4\pi^2}} \end{aligned}$$


11.2.1. 求下图中曲面在指定部分的面积 (1) 曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 包含在圆柱 $x^2+y^2=2x$ 内的部分

(4) 球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=3a^2$ 和锥面 $x^2+y^2=2az$ ($z \geq 0$) 所围成的立体的全表面

$$(1) \text{ 选取参数 } r, \theta \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad z = r \quad r = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{r}'_\theta = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 1) \quad \vec{r}'_r = (-r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0) \quad |\vec{r}'_\theta \times \vec{r}'_r| = \sqrt{2}r$$

$$S = \iint_{\Sigma} ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2}r dr = \sqrt{2}\pi$$

(4)  两面的交线为 $z=a$

$z \geq a$ 时为球面部分 Σ_1 , $0 \leq z < a$ 时为锥面部分 Σ_2

$$\Sigma_1: \text{球面坐标变换} \quad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{3}a \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = \sqrt{3}a \sin \theta \sin \phi \quad (0 \leq \phi < 2\pi) \\ z = \sqrt{3}a \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad |\vec{r}'_\theta \times \vec{r}'_\phi| = 3a^2 \sin \theta \quad \cos \theta_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}a}$$

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma_1} 1 \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\theta_0} 3a^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi = 6a^2\pi (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$$

$$\Sigma_2: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad z = \frac{1}{2a} r^2 \quad |\vec{r}_r' \times \vec{r}_\theta'| = r \sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{a^2}}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} r \sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{a^2}} \, dr = \pi a^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{t^2}{2}} \, d(1 + \frac{t^2}{2}) \\ = \pi a^2 \int_1^3 \sqrt{t} \, dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 (3\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = \frac{16}{3} \pi a^3$$

(6) 曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被 oxy 平面和平面 $z = \sqrt{2}(\frac{x}{2} + 1)$ 所截下的部分

(7) 求曲面 $x = r \cos \varphi$ $y = r \sin \varphi$ $z = h\varphi$ 在 $0 < r < a$, $0 < \varphi < 2\pi$ 的部分

(6) 椭圆曲线在 xoy 上的投影为 $\frac{(x-2)^2}{8} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 围成的区域记为 Σ'

$$S = \iint_{\Sigma'} 1 \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma'} \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \iint dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \pi \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 2 = 8\pi$$

$$(7) \quad \vec{r}_r' = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, 0) \quad \vec{r}_\varphi' = (-r \sin \varphi, r \cos \varphi, h) \quad |\vec{r}_r' \times \vec{r}_\varphi'| = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} 1 \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \sqrt{h^2 + r^2} \, dr \, d\varphi = 2\pi \left(\frac{a\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}{2} + \frac{h^2}{2} \ln(a + \sqrt{a^2+h^2}) - \frac{h^2}{2} \ln h \right)$$

11.2.2 计算侧曲面积分

$$(2) \iint_S xyz \, dS \quad S: x+y+z=1 \text{ 的 } \frac{1}{3}\text{-卦限部分}$$

$$(3) \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \, dS \quad S: \text{由 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 和 } z=1 \text{ 所围成的立体表面}$$

(2) 用 x, y 为变量

$$\iint_S xyz \, dS = \iint_{\substack{x+y \leq 1 \\ x, y \geq 0}} xy(1-x-y) \sqrt{3} \, dx \, dy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad z = r \quad \Sigma_1: \text{锥面部分} \quad \Sigma_2: \text{平面部分}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot \sqrt{2} r \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

$$I_2 = \iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r' \, dr' \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

1.2.3 利用对称性计算曲面积分

$$(1) \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS \quad S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$(2) \iint_S (x + y + z) dS \quad S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \quad (z \geq 0)$$

$$(1) \iint_S x^2 dS = \iint_S y^2 dS = \iint_S z^2 dS$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS = \frac{2}{3} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \frac{2}{3} R^2 \cdot 4\pi R^2 = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^4$$

$$(2) \text{由对称性 } \iint_S x dS = \iint_S y dS = 0$$

$$\iint_S z dS \xrightarrow{\text{化为二重积分}} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \theta \cdot a^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi = \pi a^3$$