

第四节 重积分的应用

曲面的面积:

设光滑曲面 $S: z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$

则面积 A 可看成曲面上各点 $M(x, y, z)$ 处小切平面的面积 dA 无限积累而成.

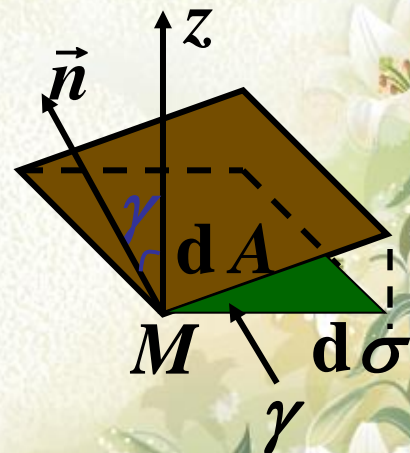
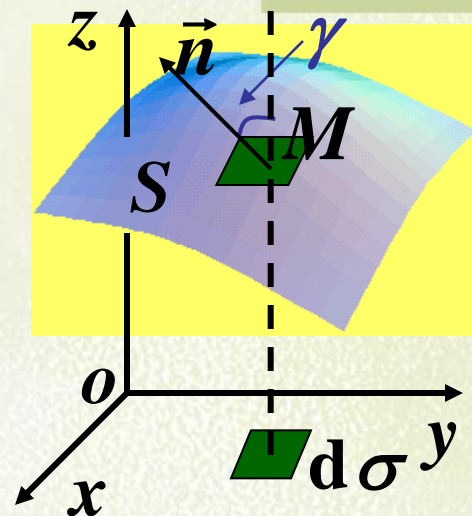
设它在 D 上的投影为 $d\sigma$, 则

$$d\sigma = \cos \gamma \cdot dA$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)}}$$

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} d\sigma$$

(称为面积元素)



故有曲面面积公式

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} \, d\sigma$$

也可以写成

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

2.若光滑曲面方程为 $x = g(y, z), (y, z) \in D_{yz},$

$$A = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

3.若光滑曲面方程为 $y = h(z, x), (z, x) \in D_{zx},$

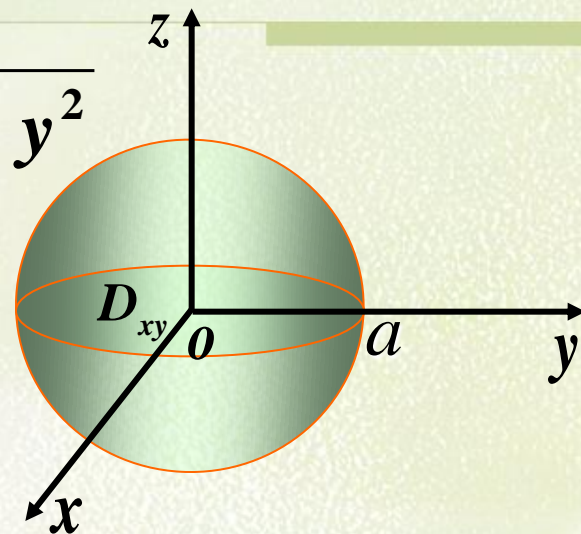
$$A = \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x$$

例1 求半径为 a 的球的表面积.

解 取上半球面方程为 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

它在 xOy 面上的投影区域为

$$D_{xy} = \{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \},$$



$$z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} \, dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho = 4\pi a^2.$$

【例2】计算双曲抛物面 $z = xy$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$

所截出的面积 A .

【解】曲面在 xoy 面上投影为

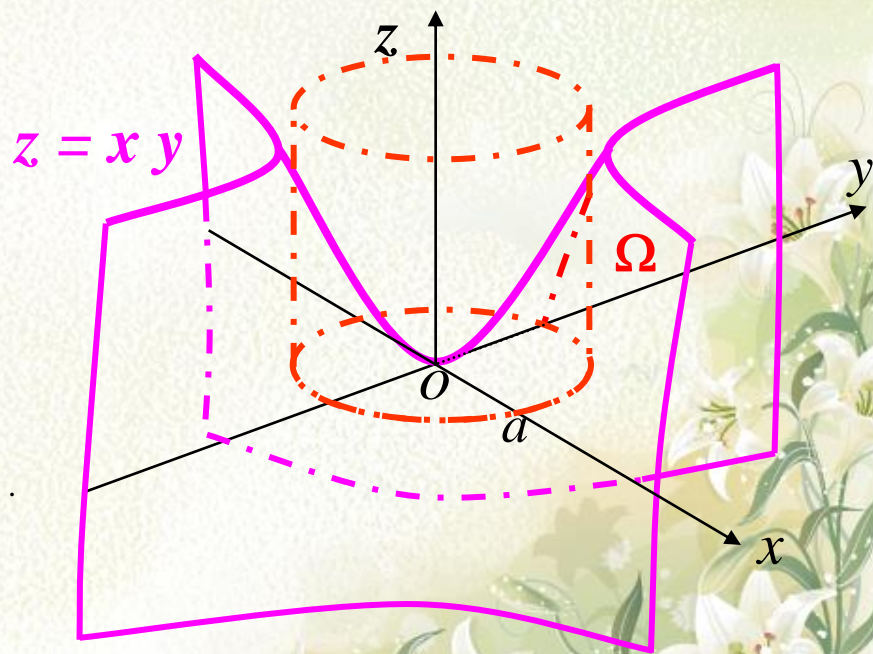
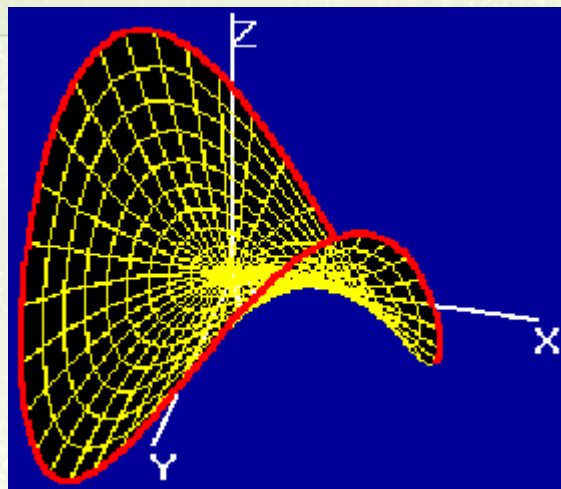
$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$, 则

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

$$= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{1 + \rho^2} \rho d\rho$$

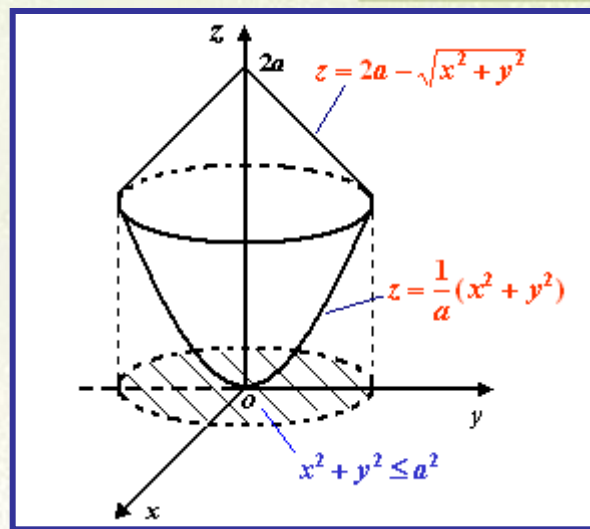
$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi [(1 + R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1]$$



【例 2】 求由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = az$ 和 $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($a > 0$) 所围立体的表面积.

【解】 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = az \\ z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$



得两曲面的交线为圆周 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = a \end{cases}$,

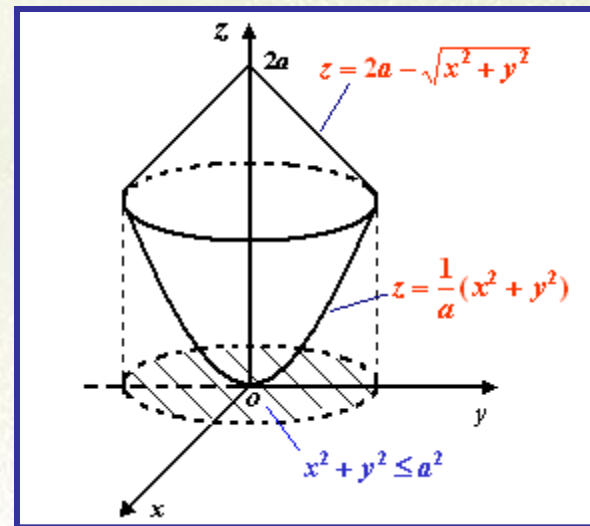
在 xoy 平面上的投影域为 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$,

$$\text{由 } z = \frac{1}{a}(x^2 + y^2) \text{ 得 } z_x = \frac{2x}{a}, \quad z_y = \frac{2y}{a},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} &= \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{2x}{a}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2y}{a}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{a}\sqrt{a^2+4x^2+4y^2},\end{aligned}$$

由 $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 知

$$\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{2},$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } S &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + 4\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho + \sqrt{2} \pi a^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi a^2}{6} (6\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} - 1).\end{aligned}$$