设D是第二象限的一个有界闭域,且0 < v < 1,则

$$I_1 = \iint_D yx^3 \, d\sigma, \quad I_2 = \iint_D y^2 x^3 \, d\sigma, \quad I_3 = \iint_D y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^3 \, d\sigma$$

的大小顺序为( D

$$(A) I_1 \le I_2 \le I_3;$$

$$(B) I_2 \le I_1 \le I_3 ;$$

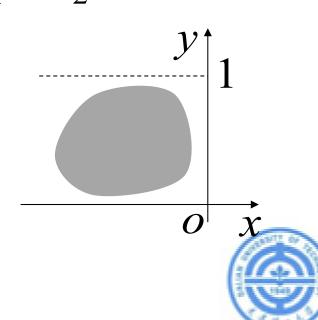
$$(C) I_3 \le I_2 \le I_1 ;$$

(C) 
$$I_3 \le I_2 \le I_1$$
; (D)  $I_3 \le I_1 \le I_2$ .

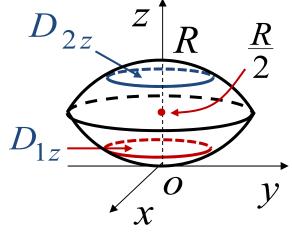
因 
$$0 < y < 1$$
, 故  $y^2 \le y \le y^{1/2}$ ;

又因  $x^3 < 0$ , 故在 D 上有

$$y^{\frac{1}{2}}x^3 \le yx^3 \le y^2x^3$$



计算积分  $\iiint z^2 \, dx \, dy \, dz$ , 其中V是两个球  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$  及  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2Rz$  (R > 0) 的公共部分.

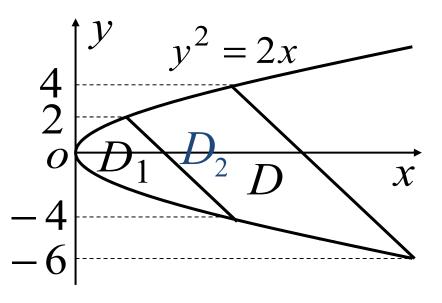


利用"先二后一"计算

原式 = 
$$\int_0^{R/2} z^2 dz \iint_{D_{1z}} dx dy + \int_{R/2}^R z^2 dz \iint_{D_{2z}} dx dy$$
  
=  $\int_0^{R/2} z^2 \cdot \pi (2Rz - z^2) dz + \int_{R/2}^R z^2 \cdot \pi (R^2 - z^2) dz$   
=  $\frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$ 

计算积分 
$$\iint_D (x+y)d\sigma$$
, 其中 $D$  由  $y^2 = 2x$ ,

$$x+y=4$$
,  $x+y=12$  所围成.



$$\iint_{D} (x+y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{2}} (x+y) d\sigma - \iint_{D_{1}} (x+y) d\sigma$$
$$= \int_{-6}^{4} dy \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y) dx - \int_{-4}^{2} dy \int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}^{4-y} (x+y) dx$$

$$= \cdots = 543 \frac{11}{15}$$



计算二重积分 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2 + y^2}) dxdy$$
, 其中:

- (1) D为圆域  $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ ;
- (2) D由直线 y = x, y = -1, x = 1 围成.

(1) 利用对称性.

$$I = \iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy + \iint_{D} xye^{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



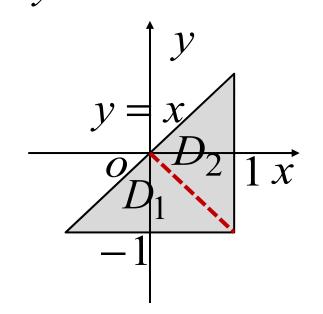
(2) 积分区域如图.添加辅助线 y = -x,将D分为  $D_1,D_2$ , 利用对称性,得

$$I = \iint_{D} x^{2} dxdy + \iint_{D_{1}} xye^{x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy$$

$$+ \iint_{D_{2}} xye^{x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{-1}^{x} dy + 0 + 0$$

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





计算二重积分  $\iint_D (5x+3y) dx dy$ , 其中D是由曲线  $x^2+y^2+2x-4y-4=0$  所围成的平面区域.

$$I = 5 \iint_D x \, dx dy + 3 \iint_D y \, dx dy$$
  
和分区域  $(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 \le 3^2$   
其质心坐标为:  $\overline{x} = -1$ ,  $\overline{y} = 2$   
 $= [5 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2] S = 9\pi$ 



设 
$$f(u) \in C$$
,  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0)$  存在, 求  $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} F(t)$ ,

其中
$$F(t) = \iiint f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$$
  
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2$ 

在球坐标系下

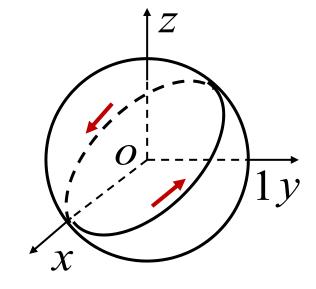
$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho$$
$$= 4\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho$$
$$F(0) = 0$$

利用L'Hospital 法则与导数定义,得

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{F(t)}{\pi t^4} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{4\pi f(t)t^2}{4\pi t^3} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0)$$

计算  $\int_L xyzdz$ , 其中L 由平面 y=z 截球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  所得, 从z 轴正向看沿逆时针方向.

因在 
$$L$$
上有  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ , 故
$$L: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t \quad (t:0 \to 2\pi) \\ z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t \end{cases}$$



$$\Re \vec{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \sin^2 t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t \, (1 - \cos^2 t) \, dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16}$$



计算 
$$I = \int_{L} (x^{2} + y + z^{2}) ds$$
, 其中 $L$  为曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2} \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\int_{L} x^{2} ds = \int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{L} z^{2} ds$$



利用质心公式知 
$$\int_{L} y \, ds = \overline{y} \int_{L} ds = 0$$
 (L的质心在原点)

$$I = \frac{2}{3} \int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{2} \int_{L} ds = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{3}$$



计算 
$$I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy$$
,  
其中 $L$ 为上半圆周  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \ge 0$ ,沿逆时针方向.

$$I = \int_{L} e^{x} \sin y \, dx + (e^{x} \cos y - 2) dy - 2 \int_{L} y \, dx$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x = a(1+\cos t) \\ y = a\sin t \end{cases} \quad (t:0 \to \pi)$$

$$= \iint_D 0 \, \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y - \int_0^{2a} 0 \, \mathrm{d} x + 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t \, \mathrm{d} t = \pi \, a^2$$

计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_S [(x+y)^2 + z^2 + 2yz] dS$ ,其中S是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x + 2z$ .

$$I = \iint_{S} \left[ (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) + 2xy + 2yz \right] dS$$

$$= \iint_{S} (2x + 2z) dS + 2 \iint_{S} (x + z)y dS$$

$$= 2(\bar{x} + \bar{z}) \iint_{\Sigma} dS + 0$$

$$= 32\pi$$



求曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \, dy \, dz$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  被平面

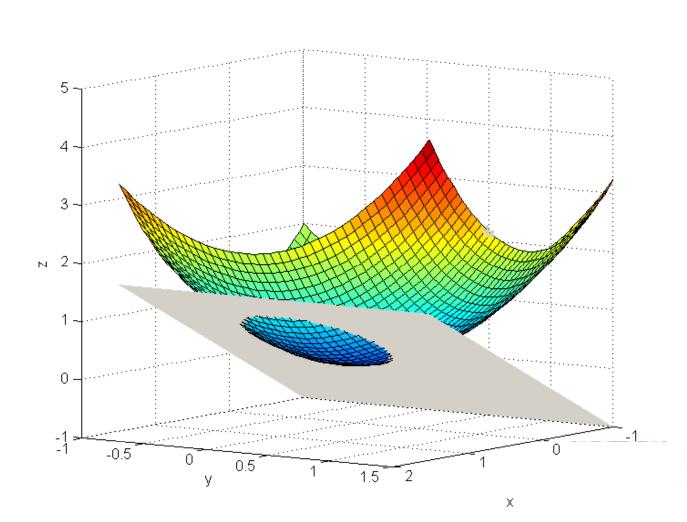
z=x 所截下的有限部分,取下侧.

$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = x \end{cases}$$

消去x,得

Σ在yOz面的投影域

$$D_{yz}: y^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = + \iint_{D_{yz}} \left( z - y^2 \right) \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta} \left(r\sin\theta - r^2\cos^2\theta\right) r dr$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{3}\sin^4\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin^4\theta\cos^2\theta\right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7}{64}\pi$$



方法 2 (高斯公式) 取平面 z = x 被所截下曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  的有限部分 S,取上侧.

$$\oint_{\Sigma+S} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = \iiint_V 2x \, \mathrm{d}V$$
(3分)

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} 2x \, dx dy \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{x} dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} 2x \left(x - x^2 - y^2\right) dx dy$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} r \cos\theta \left(r \cos\theta - r^2\right) r dr = 4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos^6\theta - \frac{1}{5} \cos^6\theta\right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{32} \pi. \tag{6.4}$$

$$\iint_{S} x^{2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = -\iint_{D_{yz}} z^{2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = -2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\sin\theta} r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot r \, \mathrm{d}r = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6}\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta = -\frac{5}{64} \pi. \tag{9 \( \frac{\psi}{2} \)}$$

原积分 = 
$$\frac{1}{32}\pi + \frac{5}{64}\pi = \frac{7}{64}\pi$$
. (10 分)

