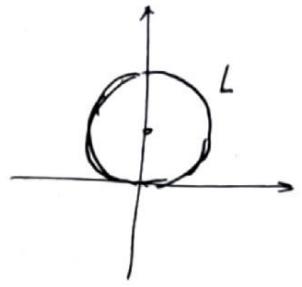


$$13) 1. \text{ 设 } I = \oint_L ((x + \sqrt{y}) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 + y^2) ds. \quad L: x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1.$$

$\hookrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2y$



$$I = \underbrace{\oint_L x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds}_{\text{由对称性, 值为0.}} + \underbrace{\oint_L (\sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x^2 + y^2) ds}_{2y}.$$

$$= 0 + \oint_L (2 + \sqrt{2}) y ds \quad \text{今 } x = \cos \theta, y = 1 + \sin \theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 + \sqrt{2}) (1 + \sin \theta) \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = (2 + \sqrt{2}) \cdot 2\pi. \quad \square$$

$$13) 2. \boxed{L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}}, \text{ 设 } \int_L (3x^2 - y^2 - z^2) ds$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{标注的转换对称形:} \\ & \int_L (3x^2 - y^2 - z^2) ds = \int_L (3y^2 - z^2 - x^2) ds \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad = \int_L (3z^2 - x^2 - y^2) ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_L (3x^2 - y^2 - z^2) ds &= \frac{1}{3} \int_L (3x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 3y^2 - z^2 - x^2 + 3z^2 - x^2 - y^2) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = 3 \int_L ds = 3 \cdot 2\pi 3 = 18\pi. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$13) 3. \boxed{\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2y}, \text{ 设 } \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2) dS.$$

度形  $\downarrow \bar{y} = 1 - y$

$$\boxed{x^2 + \bar{y}^2 + z^2 = 1}, \quad I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 2\bar{y}^2 + 4z^2 + 4\bar{y} + 2) dS$$

转换对称形!

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + 2\bar{y}^2 + 4z^2) dS + 4 \iint_{\Sigma} \bar{y} dS + 2 \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{52}{3}\pi. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} 7(x^2 + \bar{y}^2 + z^2) dS = \frac{28}{3}\pi$$

0

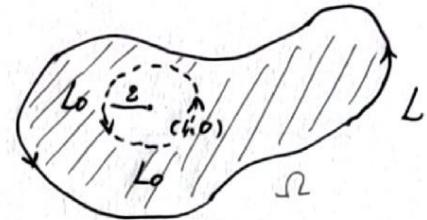
$2 \cdot 4\pi$

(对称)

例 4.  $\oint_L \frac{ydx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$ .  $L$  包含  $(1,0)$  在内.

$(1,0)$  为奇点. 挖出一个圆盘.

$L_0: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$ , 逆. 包含在  $L$  内. ( $\varepsilon$  足够小).



$$I = \oint_{L-L_0} \frac{ydx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} + \oint_{L_0} \frac{ydx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$\uparrow$

L 的边界.      Green 公式

$$= 0 + \oint_{L_0} \frac{ydx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\therefore x = 1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta, y = \varepsilon \sin \theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -1 d\theta = -2\pi. \quad \square$$

例 5.  $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$ .

(1)  $L$  不包含也不经过原点. Green 公式. 0.

(2)  $L$  为以原点为圆心的单位圆.

$$-2\pi.$$

(3)  $L$  任意包含原点闭曲线. 开挖!

$\square$ .

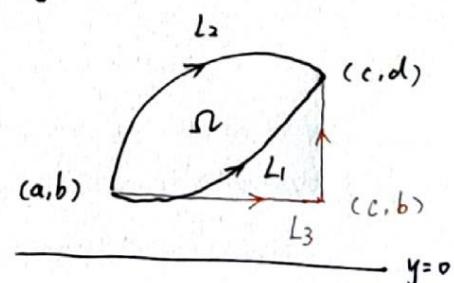
例 6.  $f(x) \in C^1(-\infty, +\infty)$ ,  $L$  为上半平面内的一条  $(a,b)$  到  $(c,d)$  的曲线.

$$I = \int_L \frac{1}{y}(1+y^2 f(xy))dx + \frac{x}{y^2}(y^2 f(xy) - 1)dy.$$

(1)  $I$  与  $L$  的选取无关.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{y}(1+y^2 f(xy)) \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{y^2}(y^2 f(xy) - 1) \right)$$

$\therefore I$  与路径无关.



$L$  的边界  $\Rightarrow L_1 - L_2$

说明  $\int_{L_1} ds = \int_{L_2} ds \leftarrow$  Green:  $\int_{L_1 - L_2} ds = \iint_{\Omega} d\sigma = 0$

(2) 当  $ab=cd$  时, 求 I 的值.

可按路径  $(a,b) \rightarrow (c,b) \rightarrow (c,d)$  的路径  $(L_3)$  积出来.

或者:  $I = \underbrace{\int_L \frac{1}{y} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{\int_L y f(x,y) dx + x f(x,y) dy}_{\text{II}}$

取出原函数.

$$= \int_L d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \int_L f(x,y)$$

$$\because d\varphi(x,y) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy \quad \rightarrow$$

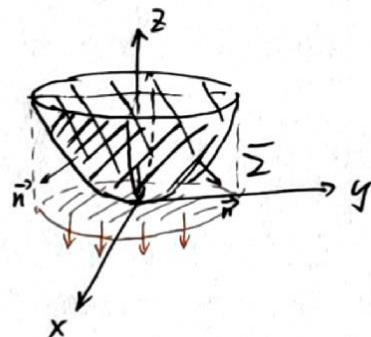
$$= \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} + f(x,y) \Big|_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)}$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + f(cd) - f(ab) = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}. \quad \square$$

例7.  $\Sigma: z=x^2+y^2$  ( $0 \leq z \leq 1$ ), 方向为下. 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} (2z+1) dx dy$ .

投影到  $xoy$  平面上进行重积分.

Remark: 但投影后法向与  $z$  正半轴相反, 需加符号.



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (2z+1) dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} (2x^2 + 2y^2 + 1) dx dy$$

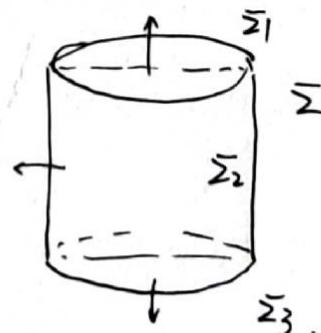
极坐标换元  
 $= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (2r^2 + 1) r dr = -2\pi. \quad \square$

Remark: 也可以“加盖”后用 Gauss 公式.

例8. 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + z^2dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ .  $\Sigma$  为:  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  &  $z = \pm R$  ( $R > 0$ ) 的外侧.

用 Gauss 很复杂, 故直接投影化为重积分.

且先利用对称性.



$$I = \int_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dy dz + \int_{\Sigma_2} \sim + \int_{\Sigma_3} \sim \quad \Sigma_1, \Sigma_3 \text{ 在 } yoz \text{ 上 投影 } \neq 0$$

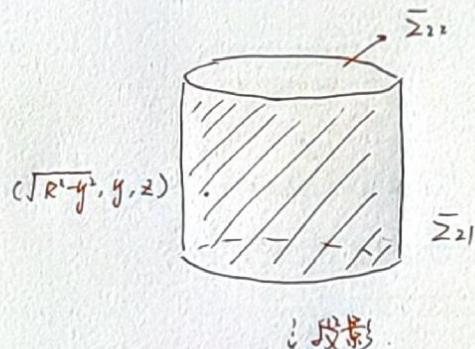
$$+ \int_{\Sigma_1} \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy + \int_{\Sigma_2} \sim + \int_{\Sigma_3} \sim \quad \Sigma_2 \text{ 在 } xoy \text{ 上 投影 } \neq 0.$$

此外,  $\frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$  关于  $z$  偶, 但  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_3$  投影在  $xoy$  上 沿向相反. 故  $\int_{\Sigma_1+\Sigma_3} \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy = 0$

或:  $\int_{\Sigma_1} \sim + \int_{\Sigma_3} \sim = \int_{D_{xy}} \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy - \int_{D_{xy}} \frac{z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy = 0.$

$$\therefore I = \int_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dy dz$$

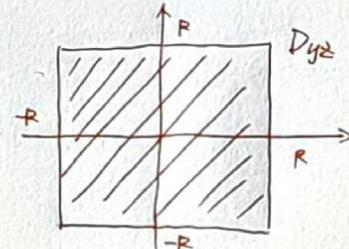
$$= 2 \int_{Dyz} \frac{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}}{(\sqrt{R^2-y^2})^2+y^2+z^2} dy dz$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 R.$$

如果知道 Jacobi 矩阵 (积分换元) 的话, 那么:

$$\int_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dy dz \quad \begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \theta \\ z = t \end{cases}$$



$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \int_{-R}^R \frac{R \cos \theta}{R^2 + t^2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{vmatrix} dt \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 R. \quad \square$$

$$\text{例 9. } L_1: x^2+y^2=1 \quad L_2: x^2+y^2=2 \quad L_3: x^2+2y^2=2 \quad L_4: 2x^2+y^2=2$$

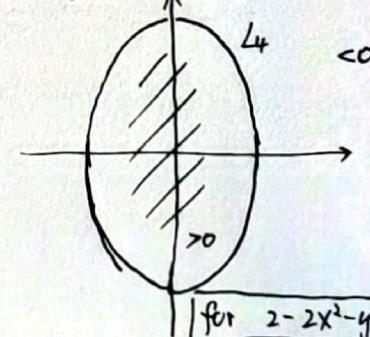
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} (y + \frac{y^3}{3}) dx + (2x - \frac{x^3}{3}) dy. \text{ 求 } I_i \text{ 中最大值.}$$

$$\text{解: } I = \iint_{\Omega_i} \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y + \frac{y^3}{3}) dy dx} + \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x - \frac{x^3}{3}) dx dy}$$

同时  $dy dx = -dx dy$

$$= \iint_{\Omega_i} (1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega_i} (2 - 2x^2 - y^2) dx dy.$$

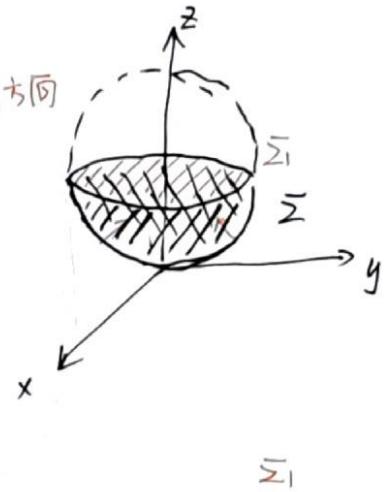
而  $\Omega_4$  恰好是全非负区域. 因此  $I_4$  是 max.



13) 10.  $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \quad (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ , 法向与  $z$  正半轴为锐角. 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} (y - 2z) dy dz + z dx dy$ .

$\downarrow$   
法向为内侧, 补面时注意方向

令  $\Sigma_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, z = 1$ , 法向向下.

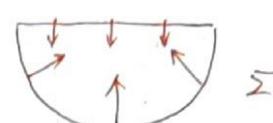


$$I = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (y - 2z) dy dz + z dx dy - \underbrace{\iint_{\Sigma_1}}_{I_1}$$

$\downarrow$  Gauss

$$= \iiint_V \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y - 2z) dx \right] dy dz + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (z) dz \right] dx dy - I_1$$

$$dz dx dy = -(dx dz) dy = dx (dy dz)$$



$$= \iiint_V dx dy dz - I_1 = \frac{2}{3}\pi - I_1,$$

面积

$$I_1 = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \underbrace{(y - 2z) dy dz}_{\text{O}} + \underbrace{z dx dy}_{\text{I}} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = -\pi.$$

法向向下

$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{3}\pi + \pi = \frac{5}{3}\pi.$$

□

13) 11. 求  $\int_C (e^x \sin 2y - y) dx + (2e^x \cos 2y - 1) dy$ . C 为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  中从  $(1,0) \rightarrow (-1,0)$  的上半段.

令  $L_1: (-1,0) \rightarrow (1,0)$  的线段.



$$I = \int_{C+L_1} - \int_{L_1} (e^x \underbrace{\sin 2y - y}_{\text{B}} dx + (2e^x \cos 2y - 1) dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} dx dy - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

□

13) 12. 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$ . 其中  $\Sigma$  为:  $\{(x, y, z): x, y, z \geq 0, x+y+z=1\}$ . 法向为  $(1, 1, 1)$ .

仅一个面, 用 Gauss 不再方便.

可以分别计算  $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz$ ; 将其投影于  $yoz$  上转化为重积分. 可得结果.

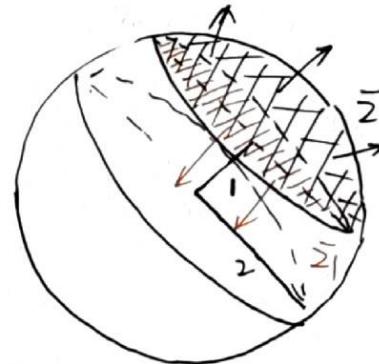
但利用物理的通量 / 即，第二类曲面积分的意义，便很方便。

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy &= \iint_{\Sigma} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) d\sigma \\ &\quad \text{(P, Q, R)} \quad \boxed{\text{单位法向}} \quad \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当在一个面上时此方法便利} \\ \text{因此此时法向不会变} \end{array} \right. \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x, y, z) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) d\sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} d\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \square \\ &\quad \Sigma \text{ 面积.} \end{aligned}$$

例 13. 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$ :  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  ( $x+y+z \geq \sqrt{3}$ ) 的上表面。

补上  $\Sigma_1: \{(x, y, z) \mid x+y+z=\sqrt{3}, x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4\}$

法向:  $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ .



$$\begin{aligned} I &= 3 \iiint_V d\sigma - \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy \\ &\quad \text{求冠体积} \quad \downarrow \quad \text{用例 12 方法, 投影也比较复杂.} \\ &\quad \text{可重积分计算.} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \left( \frac{5}{3} \pi \right) - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x, y, z) \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) d\sigma$$

$$= 5\pi + \iint_{\Sigma_1} d\sigma = 5\pi + 3\pi = 8\pi \quad \square. \\ \Sigma \text{ 面积}$$