

第50讲: 总复习课(五).

例. 计算曲线积分为  $I = \oint_L (y^2 z^2 dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz)$ .

$L$  为  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}a$  与  $z$  轴围成  $\Omega: 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a, 0 \leq z \leq a$

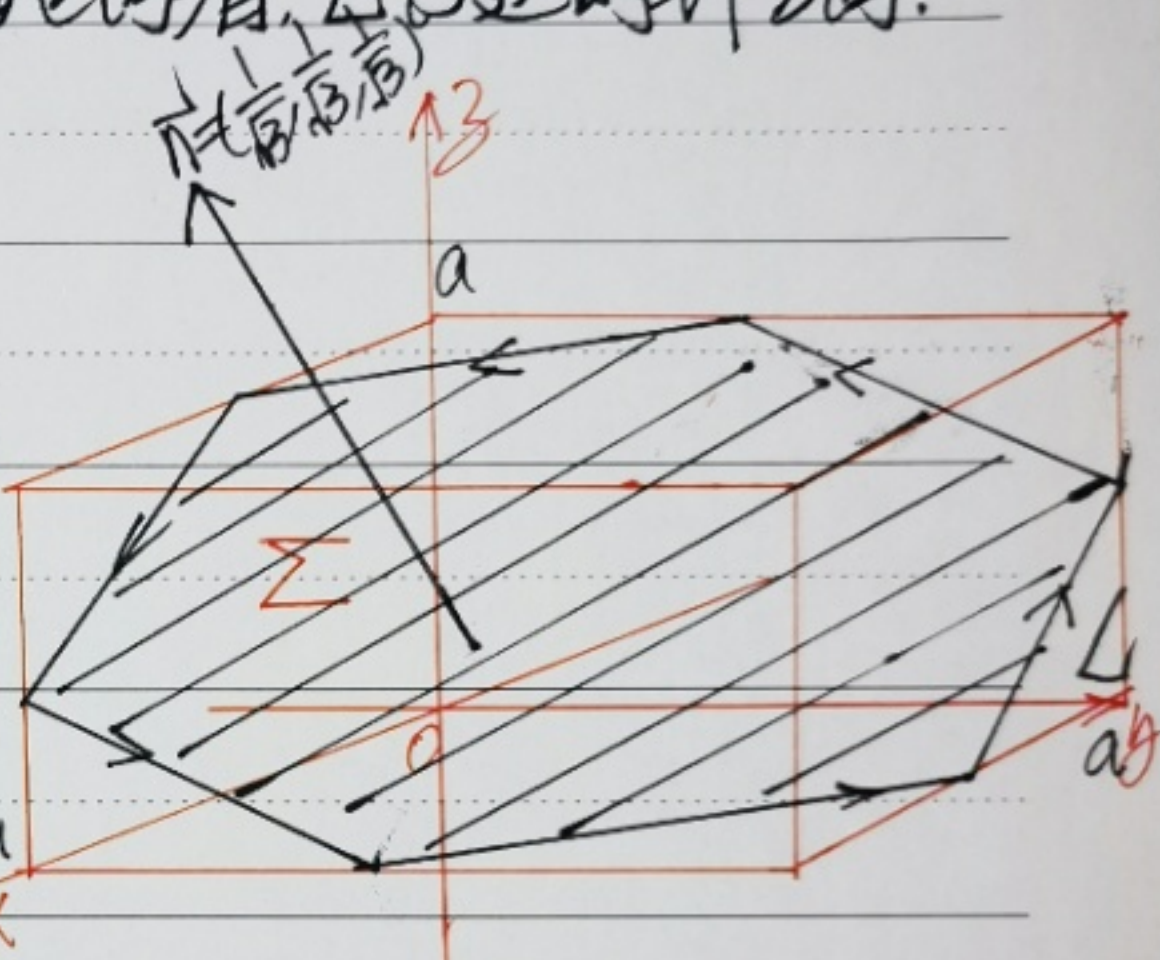
的表面上  $\Omega$  的边界, 从  $z$  轴正方向看,  $L$  为逆时针方向.

解: 设  $L$  围成的平面  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}a$

的部分为  $\Sigma$ , 则  $\Sigma$  为正三角形

区域, 设  $\Sigma$  的单位法向量为:

$$\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$



则  $L$  的正向与  $\Sigma$  的正向(侧)服从右手定则.

在光滑有向曲面  $\Sigma$  上应用 Stokes 公式, 其中,  $\begin{cases} P = y^2 z^2 \\ Q = z^2 - x^2 \\ R = x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$

$$\text{则有: } I = \oint_L (y^2 z^2 dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz) = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} ds =$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 z^2 & z^2 - x^2 & x^2 - y^2 \end{vmatrix} ds = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (-2yz^2 - 2z^2x - 2x^2y) ds$$

$$= \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) ds = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{3}{2} a ds \quad (1)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3a}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} ds = -\frac{6a}{\sqrt{3}} S(\Sigma), \text{ 而 } \Sigma \text{ 是正六边形, 且边长为}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow S(\Sigma) = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3} a^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$I = -\frac{6a}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3} a^2 = -\frac{9}{2} a^3.$$

例 2. (1)  $a$  为何值时?  $\vec{A}(x, y, z) = (x^2 + 5ay + 3yz)\vec{i} + (5x + 3axz - z)\vec{j} +$

$(a+2)xy - 4z)\vec{k}$  是有势(保守, 梯度)场?

(2) 求出  $\vec{A}(x, y, z)$  的所有势(原)函数;

(3) 计算  $I = \int_{(1, 2, 1)}^{(2, 1, 2)} (x^2 + 5ay + 3yz)dx + (5x + 3axz - z)dy + (a+2)xy - 4z dz$

解(1): 令  $P = (x^2 + 5ay + 3yz)$ ,  $Q = 5x + 3axz - z$ ,  $R = (a+2)xy - 4z$ , 则

$P, Q, R \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ . 且  $\mathbb{R}^3$  是单连通域. 因此,  $\vec{A}(x, y, z)$  是  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中

有势场  $\Leftrightarrow \vec{A}(x, y, z)$  是  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中的无旋场:  $\nabla \times \vec{A}(x, y, z) \equiv \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 + 5ay + 3yz & 5x + 3axz - z & (a+2)xy - 4z \end{vmatrix} = (a+2)x - 3ax)\vec{i} + (3y - (a+2)x)\vec{j} + (5xz - 5x - 3z)\vec{k} \\ \equiv \vec{0} = (0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+2)x - 3ax = 0 \\ (2-2a)x = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow 2-2a=0 \Rightarrow a=1$ . 即  $a=1$  时,  $\nabla \times \vec{A}(x, y, z) \equiv \vec{0}, \forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

此时,  $\vec{A}(x, y, z) = (x^2 + 5y + 3yz)\vec{i} + (5x + 3xz - z)\vec{j} + (3xy - 4z)\vec{k}$  为  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中的 (2)

• 有势场, 也是  $R^3$  中的保守场与梯度场.

• 解(2) 当  $a=1$  时, 令  $g(x, y, z) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (x^2+5y+3yz)dx + (5x+3xz-2)dy + (3xy-4z)dz \Rightarrow$  则

$$g(x, y, z) = \int_0^x (x^2+0+0)dx + \int_0^y (5x+3x \cdot 0-2)dy + \int_0^z (3xy-4z)dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5xy - 2y + 3xyz - 2z^2, \text{ 故 } \vec{A}(x, y, z) \in R^3 \text{ 中的保守场.}$$

$$g(x, y, z) + C = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5xy - 2y + 3xyz - 2z^2 + C, \text{ } C \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

• 解(3)  $I \stackrel{a=1 \text{ 时}}{=} \int_{(1,2,1)}^{(2,-1,2)} (x^2+5y+3yz)dx + (5x+3xz-2)dy + (3xy-4z)dz =$

$$= \int_{(1,2,1)}^{(2,-1,2)} dg(x, y, z) = g(x, y, z) \Big|_{(1,2,1)}^{(2,-1,2)} = g(2, -1, 2) - g(1, 2, 1)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5x(-1) - 2(-1) + 3x(-1)(2) - 2(-1)^2 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5x(2) - 2(2) + 3x(2)(1) - 2(1)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} - 38 = -\frac{107}{3}.$$

• 例3. 求  $I = \iiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy, \Sigma$  为  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$

$z > 0$  的上侧,  $(a > 0, b > 0, c > 0, \text{ 常数}).$

• 解法(七): 三合一算法:

$$\text{由 } \Sigma: F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = \frac{\nabla F}{|\nabla F|} =$$

$$(F_x, F_y, F_z) / \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2} = \left( \frac{2x}{a^2\sqrt{\quad}}, \frac{2y}{b^2\sqrt{\quad}}, \frac{2z}{c^2\sqrt{\quad}} \right) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos\gamma} = \frac{xc^2}{za^2}, \quad \frac{\cos\beta}{\cos\gamma} = \frac{yc^2}{zb^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos\gamma} + Q \frac{\cos\beta}{\cos\gamma} + R) dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 \frac{xc^2}{za^2} + y^2 \frac{yc^2}{zb^2} + z^2) dx dy$$

$$\Sigma: z = c\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} \Rightarrow \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} \left( \frac{x^3 c^2}{a^2 c \sqrt{\quad}} + \frac{y^3 c^2}{b^2 c \sqrt{\quad}} + (c\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})})^2 \right) dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 0 + c^2 \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} \left( 1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}) \right) dx dy = \frac{x=ar\cos\theta}{y=b r \sin\theta} c^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2) ab r dr$$

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

解法(2): 补面:  $\Sigma_0: \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$  且  $\vec{n} = -k = (0, 0, -1)$ .

则由  $I = \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy -$

$\iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$ , 用 Gauss 定理:

$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega_0} 2(x+y+z) dx dy dz$ ,  $\Omega_0$  为上半椭球

对称性:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1, z \geq 0$ .  $\Omega_0$  关于  $x$  轴,  $y$  轴都对称.

因此,  $\iiint_{\Omega_0} 2x dV = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_0} x dx dy dz = 0, \quad \iiint_{\Omega_0} 2y dx dy dz = 0,$

(4)

$$\text{而 } \iiint_{\Sigma_0} z dx dy dz = \int_0^c z \left( \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} 1 dx dy \right) dz$$

$$= \int_0^c z \cdot z abc \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dz = \frac{2}{3} abc^2. \quad (\text{也可用广义球坐标变换计算})$$

$$\text{且在 } \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy \text{ 中, } \because \Sigma_0: z=0 \Rightarrow dz=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$dy dz=0, dz dx=0, \Rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma_0} x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy =$$

$$- \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} (0+0+0) dx dy = 0.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{2}{3} abc^2 + 0 = \frac{2}{3} abc^2.$$

解法二: 直接计算, 偶奇倍法:

$$\text{在 } \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz \text{ 中, 设 } \Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2, \Sigma_1 \text{ 为 } x = a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} \geq 0,$$

$$\Sigma_2 \text{ 为 } x = -a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} < 0. \Sigma_1 \text{ 的方向朝前, } \Sigma_2 \text{ 的方向朝后.}$$

$$I_1 \triangleq \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma_1} x^2 dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_2} x^2 dy dz = (+1) \iint_{\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1} (a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)})^2 dy dz +$$

$$(-1) \iint_{\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1} (-a \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)})^2 dy dz = 0, \text{ 同理, 在 } I_2 = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dz dx \text{ 中,}$$

$$\text{设 } \Sigma = \Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4, \Sigma_3: y = b \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} \geq 0, \Sigma_4: y = -b \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)} < 0.$$

(5).

$$I_2 = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dz dx = (+1) \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1} (b \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^2 dz dx + (-1) \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1} (-b \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^2 dz dx$$

$$= 0. \quad \text{VP } I_3 \cong \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dx dy = (+1) \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} (c \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})})^2 dx dy = \frac{2}{3} abc^2.$$

$$\therefore \bar{I} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0 + 0 + \frac{2}{3} abc^2 = \frac{2}{3} abc^2.$$

例4. 计算  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$  :  $\Omega$ -内所积 (即  $V(\Omega)$ ).

$$\text{解: 由 } \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy \quad \begin{array}{l} P=0, Q=0, R=z \\ \text{Gauss} \end{array} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} (0+0+1) dV = V(\Omega) \frac{4}{3} \pi abc^2$$

$V(\Omega) = \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy$ , VP  $\partial\Omega: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  可分作上下两部分:

$$\Sigma_1: z = c \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} \quad \text{与上部分} \quad \Sigma_2: z = -c \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})}$$

因  $\partial\Omega$  取外向, 故  $\Sigma_1$  朝上,  $\Sigma_2$  朝下, 故有:

$$V(\Omega) = \iint_{\Sigma_1} z dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_2} z dx dy = (+1) \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} c \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} dx dy +$$

$$(-1) \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} (-c \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})}) dx dy = 2c \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2})} dx dy \quad \begin{array}{l} x=ar \cos \theta \\ y=br \sin \theta \end{array}$$

$$= 2c \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} ab r dr$$

$$= 2abc \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 (1-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1-r^2) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc.$$

(6).

• 例3. 在二重积分中, 在重积分, 第一类曲线积分  
 中的“奇偶性”这种奇偶对称性, 在第一类曲线

积分  $\int_{\Sigma} p(x,y,z)dydz + q(x,y,z)dzdx + r(x,y,z)dx dy$  中, 变成了

“奇偶性”的奇偶对称性. 例如, 在例3中,

对  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 都有:  $\int_{\Sigma} x^{2m} dydz = 0$ ,  $\int_{\Sigma} x^{2m+1} dydz =$

$$\int_{\Sigma_1} x^{2m+1} dydz + \int_{\Sigma_2} x^{2m+1} dydz = (+1) \int_{\frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq 1, z \geq 0} (a \sqrt{1 - (\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^{2m+1} dydz +$$

$$(-1) \int_{\frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq 1, z \leq 0} (-a \sqrt{1 - (\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^{2m+1} dydz = 2 \int_{\frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq 1, z \geq 0} (a \sqrt{1 - (\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^{2m+1} dydz.$$

在例4中,  $V(\Omega) = \int_{\Sigma} x dydz = \int_{\Sigma} y dzdx = \int_{\Sigma} z dx dy \Rightarrow$

$V(\Omega) = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\Sigma} x dydz + y dzdx + z dx dy$ , 且对  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,

$$\int_{\Sigma} x^{2m} dydz = \int_{\Sigma_1} x^{2m} dydz + \int_{\Sigma_2} x^{2m} dydz = (+1) \int_{\frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq 1} (a \sqrt{1 - (\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^{2m} dydz$$

$$+ (-1) \int_{\frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq 1} (-a \sqrt{1 - (\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^{2m} dydz = 0. \quad \int_{\Sigma} x^{2m+1} dydz = 2 \int_{\frac{y^2+z^2}{b^2+c^2} \leq 1} (a \sqrt{1 - (\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2})})^{2m+1} dydz$$

余类推。

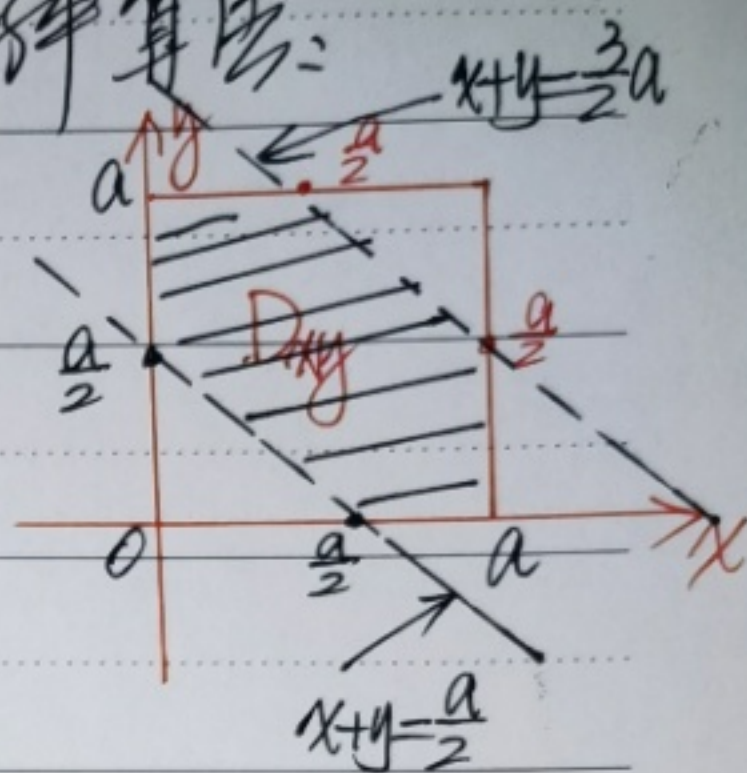
例(1), 例1中,  $S(\Sigma) = \iint_{\Sigma} 1 ds$  的另一种算法:

设  $\Sigma$  在  $xoy$  平面中的投影区域为

$D_{xy}$ , 如图, 则

$$\Sigma: z = \frac{3}{2}a - x - y \Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{1+1+1} dx dy = \sqrt{3} dx dy \Rightarrow$$



$$S(\Sigma) = \iint_{\Sigma} ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{3} dx dy = \sqrt{3} S(D_{xy}) = \sqrt{3} (a^2 - (\frac{a}{2})^2) = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3} a^2$$

$$\text{从而 } I = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{3}{2} a ds = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3}{2} a S(\Sigma) = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3}{2} a \times \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{3} a^2 = -\frac{9}{2} a^3$$

例(2), 例3中,  $\iiint_{\Sigma_0} z dx dy dz$  的另一种坐标变换算法:

设  $x = a r \sin \theta \cos \phi$ ,  $y = b r \sin \theta \sin \phi$ ,  $z = c r \cos \theta$ , 则  $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ ,  $\phi \in (0, 2\pi]$ ,

$$r \in (0, 1], \iiint_{\Sigma_0} z dx dy dz = z \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^1 (c r \cos \theta) abc r^2 \sin \theta dr$$

$$= z (\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta) (\int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\phi) (\int_0^1 abc r^3 dr)$$

$$= z \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} abc^2 = \frac{1}{2} z abc^2$$