

重积分

1. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 上有连续的偏导数, 且 f 在 D 的边界上取值为 0, $f(0, 0) = b$ 求 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \iint_{\epsilon^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{x f'_x + y f'_y}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$.

2. 已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $f(1, y) = 0$, $f(x, 1) = 0$, $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 1$ 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 计算 $\iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy$.

3. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x-y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 2, y \geq x\}$

4. 设二元函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2, & |x| + |y| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & 1 < |x| + |y| \leq 2 \end{cases}$ 计算 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$
其中 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 2\}$

5. 设 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$, $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

6. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续且大于 0, $F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}$, $G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_t^t f(x^2) dx}$
其中 $\Omega(t) = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2\}$, $D(t) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$

① 讨论 $F(t)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的单调性

② 证当 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t)$

7. 设直线 L 过 $A(1, 0, 0), B(0, 1, 1)$ 两点, 将 L 绕 z 轴旋转一周得到曲面 Σ , Σ 与平面 $z=0, z=2$ 所围成的立体为 Ω .

① 求曲面 Σ 的方程

② 求 Ω 的形心坐标.

$$3. \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4 \int_0^x du \int_0^{x-u} e^{u^2+v^2} dv}{e^{x^3}}$$

解: 重积分换元 $s=u+v, t=u-v$. 则 $I = \int_0^x du \int_0^{x-u} e^{u^2+v^2} dv = \iint_D e^{u^2+v^2} ds dt$

其中 D 由 $u=0, v=0, u+v=x$ 所围

故 D' 由 $t=-s, t=s, s=x$ 所围.

$$= \iint_{D'} e^{(\frac{s+t}{2})^2 + (\frac{s-t}{2})^2} \left| \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(s,t)} \right| ds dt$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(s,t)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_s' & u_t' \\ v_s' & v_t' \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } I = \int_0^x \int_{-s}^s e^{\frac{1}{8}(2s^2+6st^2)} \left[-\frac{1}{2} |dt| \right] ds$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I}{e^{x^3} x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_x'}{e^{x^3} 3x^2 + e^{x^3} (-4x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{I_x'}{3x^2 e^{x^3}}$$

$$\text{其中 } I_x' = \int_{-x}^x e^{\frac{1}{8}(x^2+3xt^2)} \frac{1}{2} dt = e^{\frac{1}{8}x^2} \left[\int_0^x e^{(t\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}x)^2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}x} \right] \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}x}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4}x e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2} \right)^{-1} \int_0^{x\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} e^{w^2} dw$$

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^{x\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} e^{w^2} dw}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}x e^{-\frac{1}{8}x^2} 3x^2 e^{x^3}} = \frac{2}{9} \quad (\text{再用一次洛必达法则})$$

4. 已知函数 $f(x,y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $f(1,y)=0, f(x,1)=0, \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = a$.

其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D xy f_{xy}''(x,y) dx dy$. 分部积分
解: 化为累次积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 xy f_{xy}''(x,y) dx$. 此处是把 y 看作常数, 故有

$$\int_0^1 xy f_{xy}''(x,y) dx = y \int_0^1 x f_{xy}''(x,y) dx = y \int_0^1 x df_y'(x,y) = xy f_y'(x,y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dx$$

$$= y f_y'(1,y) - \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dx \quad \text{由 } f(1,y)=f(x,1)=0, \text{ 易知 } f_y'(1,y)=f_x'(x,1)=0$$

故 $\int_0^1 xy f_{xy}''(x,y) dx = - \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dx$ 对上述积分交换次序, 可得

$$- \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dx = - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dy \quad \text{再考虑积分 } \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dy \text{ 用 } x \text{ 为常数}$$

$$\int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 y f(x,y) = y f(x,y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy = - \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D xy f_{xy}''(x,y) dx dy = - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y f_y'(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = a$$

1. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上单调递减的正值函数, 证 $\int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$

利用定积分与重积分的关系 $(\int_a^b f(x) dx) \cdot (\int_c^d g(x) dx) = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x)g(x) dx = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x)g(y) dy dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x)g(y) dx dy$

证明: 因为 $f(x) > 0$ 得知分母大于 0, 故转化为

$$\int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(y) dy - \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(y) dy \leq 0$$

上式左边 = $\iint_D (x f^2(x) f^2(y) - x f(x) f^2(y)) dx dy$, $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.

由于 x, y 互换后 D 的表达式不变, 由轮换对称性 $\iint_D (x f^2(x) f^2(y) - x f(x) f^2(y)) d\sigma \stackrel{\Delta}{=} -\iint_D (y f^2(y) f^2(x) - y f(y) f^2(x)) d\sigma \stackrel{\Delta}{=} I_1$

即 $I_1 = I_2$, 则原式 = $\frac{1}{2}(I_1 + I_2)$

$$I_2 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \iint_D (y f^2(y) f^2(x) - y f(y) f^2(x)) d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x f^2(x) f^2(y) - x f(x) f^2(y) + y f^2(y) f^2(x) - y f(y) f^2(x)) d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D f(x) f(y) [x f(x) - x f(y) + y f(y) - y f(x)] d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D f(x) f(y) [f(x) - f(y)] (x - y) d\sigma$$

由于 f 为单调递减, 所以 $x \leq y \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(y)$, $x \geq y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y)$.

故总有 $[f(x) - f(y)](x - y) \leq 0$, 再加上 $f(x) > 0, f(y) > 0$. 故知原式 ≤ 0 .

2. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 上有连续的偏导数, 且 f 在 D 的边界上取值为 0, $f(0, 0) = b_0$. 求 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \iint_{\epsilon^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{x f_x' + y f_y'}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$

$$= f_1' \cos 0 + f_2' \sin 0$$

解: 作极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, f 是 r, θ 的函数. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = [f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)]_r$

$$\text{所求} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{r \cos \theta f_x' + r \sin \theta f_y'}{r^2} r dr = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} [f_x' \cos \theta + f_y' \sin \theta] dr d\theta$$

由于题设含有 $f(x, y)$, 故 $f_1' = f_x', f_2' = f_y'$. 所求即为 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} dr d\theta$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)]_{r=\epsilon}^{r=1} d\theta = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) - f(\epsilon \cos \theta, \epsilon \sin \theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} [0 - f(\epsilon \cos \theta, \epsilon \sin \theta)] d\theta = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [-f(\epsilon \cos \xi, \epsilon \sin \xi) \cdot 2\pi]$$

$$= -2\pi \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = -2\pi f(0, 0) = -2\pi b_0$$

其中 $f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = 0$ 是因为“ f 在 D 的边界上取值为 0”, 即当 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 时, $f(x, y) = 0$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} [-f(\epsilon \cos \theta, \epsilon \sin \theta)] d\theta = -f(\epsilon \cos \xi, \epsilon \sin \xi) \cdot 2\pi \quad (0 < \xi < 2\pi)$$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \Rightarrow (x, y) = (\epsilon \cos \xi, \epsilon \sin \xi) \rightarrow (0, 0)$

3. 解: $r \leq 2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)} (r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta) r dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) r^3 \Big|_0^{2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^3 d(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) = -\frac{8}{3}$$

另解: 坐标变换: $u = x-1, v = y-1. D = \{(u, v) | u^2 + v^2 \leq 2, v \geq u\}$

$$\text{则} \iint_D (u-v) du dv = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta) r dr = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} \times (-2\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{8}{3}$$

4. 解: 被积函数关于 x, y 均为偶函数, 且积分区域关于 x, y 轴对称

故 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma$, D_1 为 D 在第一象限内部分

$$\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ x>0, y>0}} x^2 d\sigma + \iint_{\substack{1 \leq x+y \leq 2 \\ x>0, y>0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 dy + \left(\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \sqrt{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{故} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \frac{1}{3} + 4\sqrt{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{另解} \iint_{\substack{1 \leq x+y \leq 2 \\ x>0, y>0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}} \frac{1}{r} dr = \sqrt{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$5. \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin\varphi \rho^2 \cos^2\varphi d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2\varphi d(-\cos\varphi) \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi}{15} \cos^3\varphi \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{15}\pi$$

也可先二后一

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \pi z^2 (1-z^2) dz = \frac{4}{15}\pi$$

$$D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 - z^2\}$$

$$6. \text{解: (1) } F(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r \sin \theta dr}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr} = \frac{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}$$

$$F'(t) = 2 \frac{t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r (t-r) dr}{[\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr]^2}$$

在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 $F(t) > 0$, 故单增

$$(2) G(t) = \frac{\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) dr} \quad \text{只要证 } F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$$

$$g(t) = \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - [\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr]^2$$

$$g'(t) = f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) (t-r)^2 dr > 0, \quad g(t) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单增}$$

又 $g(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处连续, 故 $t > 0$ 时 $g(t) > g(0)$ 得证.

$$7. \text{解: (1) } \angle \text{ 方程为 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1} \quad \text{即 } \begin{cases} x-1=z \\ y=z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{投影方程为 } x^2+y^2 = (1-z)^2 + z^2, \quad \text{即 } x^2+y^2 - 2z^2 + 2z - 1 = 0$$

$$(2) \Omega \text{ 关于 } xOz, yOz \text{ 面对称, 则重心坐标 } \bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz}$$

$$\Omega \text{ 柱面方程为 } r = \sqrt{2z^2 - 2z + 1}, \quad \Omega \text{ 在 } xOy \text{ 投影 } D: x^2+y^2 \leq 1$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_0^2 z dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z^2-2z+1}} r dr = \pi \int_0^2 z (2z^2 - 2z + 1) dz = \frac{14}{3}\pi$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z^2-2z+1}} r dr = \pi \int_0^2 (2z^2 - 2z + 1) dz = \frac{10}{3}\pi$$

故 Ω 重心坐标为 $(0, 0, \frac{7}{5})$.

曲线积分与曲面积分

1. 设 $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2, t > 0\}$, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 在 D 内存在连续偏导数, $f(0, 0) = 1$. 若 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上满足 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2}f(x, y)$, \vec{n} 为有向曲线 ∂D 的外单位法向量, 求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}t} \oint_{\partial D} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dL$.

2. 设在上半平面 $D = \{(x, y) \mid y > 0\}$ 内, $f(x, y)$ 有连续偏导数, 且对任意 $t > 0$, 均有 $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2}f(x, y)$. 证明对 D 内任意一段光滑的有向简单闭曲线 L , 都有 $\oint_L y f(x, y) dx - x f(x, y) dy = 0$.

3. 设 $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = 1, L_2: x^2 + y^2 = 2, L_3: x^2 + 2y^2 = 2, L_4: 2x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 为四条逆时针方向的平面曲线, 记 $I_i = \oint_{L_i} (y + \frac{y^3}{6}) dx + (2x - \frac{x^3}{3}) dy$ ($i=1, 2, 3, 4$). 求 $I_i \cdot \max$

4. L 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与平面 $y + z = 0$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正向往 z 轴负向看为逆时针方向, 则 $\oint_L z dx + y dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

5. 已知平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$, L 为 D 的正向边界. 试证

① $\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \oint_L x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx$

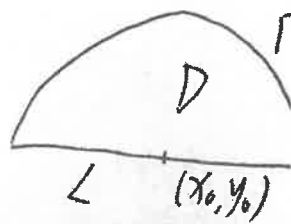
② $\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \geq 2\pi^2$.

6. 设 P 为椭球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 上的动点. 若 S 在点 P 处的切平面与 xoy 平面垂直, 求点 P 的轨迹 C . 并计算 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{(x+\sqrt{3})|y-2z|}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-4yz}} dS$, 其中 Σ 为椭球面 S 位于 C 上方的部分

7. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{S^+} \left(\frac{dy \wedge dz}{x} + \frac{dz \wedge dx}{y} + \frac{dx \wedge dy}{z} \right)$, 其中 S^+ 为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧.

曲面积分与曲线积分

1. 设函数 $P(x, y), Q(x, y) \in C^{(1)}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 在以任意点 (x_0, y_0) 为中心, 任意正数 r 为半径的上半圆周 Γ 上的第二类曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$. 求证: 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上有 $P(x, y) \equiv 0, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y) \equiv 0$.



证明: 加上直径 L , 记半圆域为 D .

$$\int_{\Gamma} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0.$$

$$\int_{\Gamma+L} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{\partial D} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

由 Green 公式, $\int_{\partial D} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)_{(\xi, \eta)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2$

其中 (ξ, η) 为 D 中点. 而 $\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x, y_0)dx = P(\delta, y_0) \cdot 2r$

其中 $\delta \in (x_0-r, x_0+r)$ 两者相等, $\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)_{(\xi, \eta)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 = P(\delta, y_0) \cdot 2r$

即 $\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)_{(\xi, \eta)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi r = 2P(\delta, y_0)$ 令 $r \rightarrow 0, P(x_0, y_0) = 0$

由 $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 的任意性, $P(x, y) \equiv 0, x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2. \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y) \equiv 0, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

2. 设 $D_t = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2, t > 0\}$, $f(x, y)$ 在 D_t 上连续, 在 D_t 内存在连续偏导数. $f(0, 0) = 1$. 若 $f(x, y)$ 在 D_t 上满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} f(x, y)$. \vec{n} 为有向曲线 ∂D_t 的外单位法向量, 求极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\text{Area} D_t} \oint_{\partial D_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dl$

解: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \nabla f \cdot \vec{n}$. 利用 Green 公式第二种形式可得

$$\oint_{\partial D_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \oint_{\partial D_t} \nabla f \cdot \vec{n} dl = \oint_{\partial D_t} (f'_x \vec{i} + f'_y \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{n} dl = \iint_{D_t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_t} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f \cdot r dr = \pi \int_0^t f \cdot r dr$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint_{\partial D_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dl}{\text{Area} D_t} = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^t f \cdot r dr}{\frac{1}{2} \pi t^2} = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f \cdot t}{\sin t} = \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(0, 0) = \pi \quad (\text{洛必达})$$

3. 设在上半平面 $D = \{(x, y) | y > 0\}$ 内, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有连续偏导数, 且对任意的 $t > 0$ 均有 $f(tx, ty) = t^2 f(x, y)$ 证明对 D 内的任意分段光滑的有向简单闭曲线 L , 都有 $\oint_L y f(x, y) dx - x f(x, y) dy = 0$ (P04 条件 连续可微)

解: 由 $f(tx, ty) = t^2 f(x, y)$ 两边对 t 求导得 $x f'_x(tx, ty) + y f'_y(tx, ty) = 2t f(x, y)$

令 $t=1$, 则 $x f'_x(x, y) + y f'_y(x, y) = 2f(x, y)$ 记 $X = y f(x, y), Y = -x f(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = f(x, y) + y f'_y(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -f(x, y) - x f'_x(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -f(x, y) - x f'_x(x, y) - [f(x, y) + y f'_y(x, y)] = -2f(x, y) - [x f'_x(x, y) + y f'_y(x, y)] = 0$$

由于是单连通域, 又满足 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 0$

于是, 对任意分段光滑的有向简单闭曲线 L , 都有 $\oint_L y f(x, y) dx - x f(x, y) dy = 0$

证明: 若 $f(u)$ 为连续函数, 且 L 为分段光滑的闭曲线, 则 $\oint_L f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})(x dx + y dy) = 0$

提示: 此题无法用条件 $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$ 来证明, 因为 $f(u)$ 仅是连续函数, 故采用 $\oint_C X dx + Y dy = 0$ 的另一等价条件: 存在某个函数 $u(x, y)$, 使 $du = X dx + Y dy$ P08 定理 4.6.4

$$f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})(x dx + y dy) = \frac{1}{2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d(x^2+y^2) = d\left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f(t) dt\right] \text{ 得证}$$

错误解法: 由 $X = x f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}), Y = y f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$. $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = x f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$

$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = y f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f'(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ 故曲线积分与路径无关, 得证

4. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_{S^+} \left(\frac{dy \wedge dz}{x} + \frac{dz \wedge dx}{y} + \frac{dx \wedge dy}{z} \right)$ 其中, S^+ 为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧

分析 由于 $X = \frac{1}{x}, Y = \frac{1}{y}, Z = \frac{1}{z}$ 在点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 不连续, 因此 X, Y, Z 在 S^+ 所围区域内

一阶偏导数不连续, 故不能用高斯公式.

$$\iint_{S^+} \frac{dx \wedge dy}{z} = \frac{2}{c} \iint_{\text{椭圆 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}} = \frac{2}{c} ab \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{4\pi abc}{c^2}$$

由对称性, 可得 $I = 4\pi abc \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right)$

书上 P98 (直角坐标读者完成)

3. 解: 由题意, $X(x, y) = y + \frac{y^3}{6}$, $Y(x, y) = 2x - \frac{x^3}{3}$, 则 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}$

由格林公式 $I_1 = \iint_{D_1} (1 - x^2 - \frac{y^2}{2}) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2}) r dr$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r - \frac{r^3 \cos^2 \theta}{2} - \frac{r^3}{2}) dr = \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4 \cos^2 \theta}{8} - \frac{r^4}{8}) \Big|_0^1 d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{3}{8} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{8}) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{16}) d\theta = \frac{5}{8}\pi$

$I_2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ $I_3 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}\pi$ $I_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi$ 故 $\max_{1 \leq i \leq 4} \{I_i\} = I_4$.

4. 解: 令参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta \\ y = \sin \theta \\ z = -\sin \theta \end{cases}$, θ 从 0 到 2π , 则

$\oint_L z dx + y dz = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta = \pi$

或者斯托克斯公式 $\oint_L z dx + y dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z & 0 & y \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} dy dz + dz dx$

$= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \pi$

$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$

5. 证: ① 左边 $= \int_0^{\pi} \pi e^{\sin y} dy - \int_{\pi}^0 \pi e^{-\sin x} dx = \pi (\int_0^{\pi} e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx$

右边 $= \int_0^{\pi} \pi e^{-\sin y} dy - \int_{\pi}^0 \pi e^{\sin x} dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx$ 证

② $e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} \geq 2$, 故原式 $= \pi \int_0^{\pi} (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx \geq 2\pi^2$

另解: 由格林公式 $\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$

$\oint_L x e^{-\sin y} dy - y e^{\sin x} dx = \iint_D (e^{-\sin y} + e^{\sin x}) dx dy$

由于 D 有轮换对称性, 故 $\iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy = \iint_D (e^{-\sin y} + e^{\sin x}) dx dy$

得证

6. 解: (1) 求轨迹 C

令 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz - 1$, 动点 $P(x, y, z)$ 处切平面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y - z, 2z - y\}, \text{ 由切平面垂直 } xOy, \text{ 得 } 2z - y = 0$$

在球面上, 故 C 方程
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1 \\ 2z - y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} x^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1 \\ 2z - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 由于 C 在 xOy 平面投影为 D_{xy} : $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$.

又 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - yz = 1$ 两边分别对 x, y 求导得

$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

解得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y - 2z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-2y - z}{y - 2z}$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2x}{y-2z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2y-z}{y-2z}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 5y^2 + 5z^2 - 8yz}}{|y-2z|} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{4 + y^2 z^2 - 4yz}}{|y-2z|} dx dy$$

故 $I = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x + \sqrt{3}) dx dy = \sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \times \pi \times 1 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\pi$