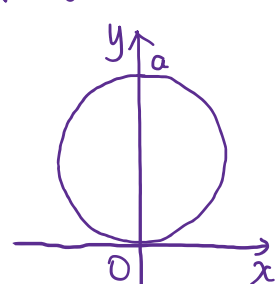


曲线曲面积分

2021年8月6日 星期五 09:56

第一类曲线积分

$$\int_C \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds \quad C: x^2+y^2=ay$$



$$(x, y) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

$$x^2+y^2=ay \Leftrightarrow r = a \sin \theta$$

选 θ 作参数 $\theta \in [0, \pi]$

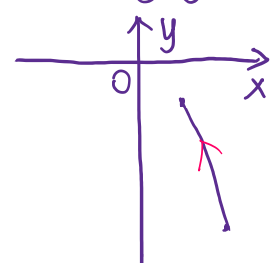
$$(x, y) = (a \sin \theta \cos \theta, a \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$\int_C \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot a \sqrt{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 + 4 \cos \theta \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = 2a^2$$

第二类曲线积分

$$\int_C x^2 dx + y dy \quad C = \{(x, y) | x^2+y=0, x \in [1, 2]\}$$



$$\vec{F}(x) = (x, -x^2)$$

从 2 到 1

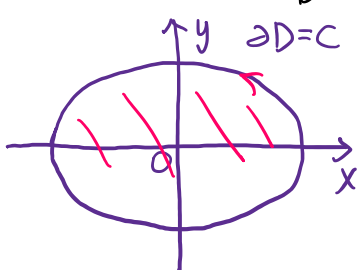
$$\int_C x^2 dx + y dy = \int_2^1 x^2 dx + (-x^2) d(-x^2)$$

$$= \int_2^1 x^2 dx + 2x^3 dx = \int_2^1 (x^2 + 2x^3) dx$$

$$= -\frac{59}{6}$$

格林公式

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$



求椭圆 $x = a \cos \theta, y = b \sin \theta$
($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$) 所围图形的面积

取 $P(x, y) = -y, Q(x, y) = x$

$$\oint_C x dy = \iint_D \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dx dy = \text{Area}(D)$$

$$\oint_C (-y) dx = \iint_D -\frac{\partial (-y)}{\partial y} (-y) dx dy = \text{Area}(D)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos \theta d(b \sin \theta) - b \sin \theta d(a \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} ab (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= ab\pi$$

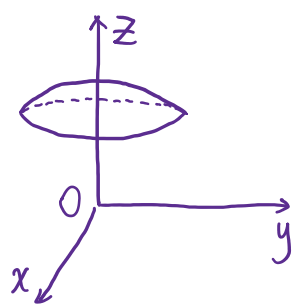
设 w 在 U 上连续可微, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 且 U 单连通,
则 w 在 U 上积分与路径无关, 亦即有原函数.

—— 检验原函数是否存在的条件

第一类曲面积分

$$\iint_S z dS$$

$$S: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2, a>0 \\ z \geq h \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2 \\ z \geq h \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=a^2-h^2 \\ z \geq h \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = (x, y, z(x, y))$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x} = (1, 0, z_x) \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial y} = (0, 1, z_y)$$

取 (x, y) 作参数, $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial y} \right\| = \sqrt{1 + (z_x)^2 + (z_y)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$(x, y) \in D: x^2+y^2 \leq a^2-h^2$

$$\iint_S z dS = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D a dx dy = a\pi(a^2-h^2)$$

第二类曲面积分

参数化: $F(u, v) = (x, y, z) \quad \vec{r}: D \rightarrow S$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial v} = \left(\frac{D(y,z)}{D(u,v)}, \frac{D(z,x)}{D(u,v)}, \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right)$$

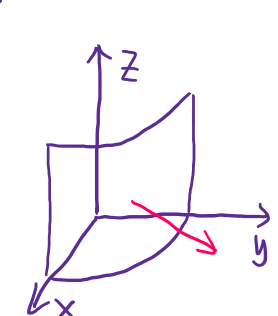
若 $\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial v}$ 与 S 定向相同, 则保向, 否则反向

$$\text{保向: } \iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \left(P \frac{D(y,z)}{D(u,v)} + Q \frac{D(z,x)}{D(u,v)} + R \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right) du dv$$

$$\text{反向: } \iint_S = - \iint_D$$

$$\iint_S z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$$



$$S: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=1 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}(\theta, z) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, z)$$

$$(\theta, z) \in D = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 2]$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial \theta} = (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta, 0) \quad \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial z} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial z} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, 0)$$

$$\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \cos \theta \geq 0 \quad \text{前侧保向} \quad \iint_S z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{D(y,z)}{D(\theta,z)}, \frac{D(z,x)}{D(\theta,z)}, \frac{D(x,y)}{D(\theta,z)} \right) = \iint_D [z \cdot 0 + \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta] d\theta dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 = \pi$$

高斯公式

Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中有界闭区域, 由分片可微曲面 S 包围,

S 定向为外法向, P, Q, R 在 Ω 上连续可微

$$\iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_\Omega \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

斯托克斯公式

S 为定向可微有界曲面, S 的边界 Γ 分段可微.

P, Q, R 在 S 上有定义, 且连续可微, Γ 边界正向

$$\int_\Gamma P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

$$= \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

体三重积分 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{Gauss公式}}$ 2^{nd} 封闭曲面 = 重积分

2^{nd} 曲面 = 重积分 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{Stokes公式}}$ 2^{nd} 封闭曲线积分