例题

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一、第一型曲线积分

二、第一型曲面积分

三、第二型曲线积分

例. 计算 $\int_L xy\,dx + x^2 y\,dy$, L 到同样.

例. 已知 $\vec F = y\vec i - x^2\vec j + z\vec k$,
沿螺旋线 $x = R\cos t,\ y = R\sin t,\ z = bt$.

例. $\vec F = -k\frac{mM}{r^3}\vec r$.

例. 设质点 $\vec v_1 = \frac{-y\vec i + x\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$, $\vec v_2 = \frac{x\vec i - y\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$.
沿 $L: x^2+y^2 = R^2$ 的环量.

例. $\vec v = \frac{-y\vec i + x\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$ 在不过原点的曲线上环量.

例. 设已知 $(x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2) \cdots (x_n,y_n)$
用 Green 公式计算面积.

例.
$S: x+y+z=1$.
$\vec F = y^2\vec i + z^2\vec j + x\vec k$ 沿 S 的边界正向转一周做的功.

例. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L (y^2+z^2)\,dx + (z^2+x^2)\,dy + (x^2+y^2)\,dz$
其中 L 是平行于面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 2x$ (z>0) 与平面 $x^2+y^2 = x$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正向看去逆时针.

四、第二型曲面积分

例.
$\vec v = \frac{-x\vec i - y\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$
$S: \{(x,y,z) \mid 1 \le x \le 3,\ 0 \le z \le 2\}$.

例. $\vec v = P\vec i - Q\vec j = p\vec i$.
垂直 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$ 的曲面.
对 $\vec E = \frac{q}{r^3}\vec r$.

例. $\vec v = P\vec i + Q\vec j + p\vec k$.
垂直 $x^2+y^2 = a^2$, $-h \le z \le h$.
对 $\vec E = \frac{q}{r^3}\vec r$.

例. $\iint x^2\,dy\,dz + y^2\,dz\,dx + z^2\,dx\,dy$
S 为单球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$.

例. $\iint y(z-x)\,dy\,dz + x^2\,dz\,dx + (y^2+xz)\,dx\,dy$
垂直平面 $[0,a]\times[0,b]\times[0,c]$.

例. $\iint x^2\,dy\,dz + y^2\,dz\,dx$,
S 为半椭球 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$.

例. L 是 $z = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4y$ 与 $4x^2 + y^2 = ay$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正向看, L 为逆时针方向. 求向量场 $\vec v = y(z+1)\vec i + z x\vec j - (xy - z)\vec k$ 沿 L 的环量.

例. $\iint \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在其已成的面积. $(a>b>c)$.

例. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_\Sigma \frac{x\,dy\,dz + y\,dz\,dx + z\,dx\,dy}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
其中 Σ 是曲面 $(x-1)^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$ $(z\ge 0)$, $(x-2)^2+y^2+z^2 = b^2$ $(z\ge 0)$ 外侧.

3. 例.
曲线积分 $\int xy\,ds$,
L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在第一象限的弧长.

L 的参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = a\cos\varphi \\ y = b\sin\varphi \end{cases}$

$\int xy\,ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a\cos\varphi\, b\sin\varphi \sqrt{(-a\sin\varphi)^2 + (b\cos\varphi)^2}\,d\varphi$
$= \frac{ab}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi\cos\varphi \sqrt{a^2\sin^2\varphi + b^2\cos^2\varphi}\,d\varphi$
$= \frac{ab}{2}\int_0^1 \sqrt{a^2(1-t^2)+b^2t^2}\,dt$
$= \frac{a}{4}\cdot\frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2-a^2}}\left(b^2-(b^2-a^2)t^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_0^1$
$= \frac{ab(a^2+ab+b^2)}{3(a+b)}$.

例. 求 $\int x\,ds$, 其中 L

方程表示: 直: $(x,y) = (t,1-t)$, $t\in[0,1]$
$\overrightarrow{AB} = (x,y) = (1,-1)$
$\overrightarrow{BO} = (x,y) = (0,1)$
$\int x\,ds = \int_0^1 t\,dt + \int_0^1 0\cdot dt = \frac{1}{2}$.

例. 求半径为R的球的表面积.
$x^2+y^2+z^2 = R^2$.
$x>0$ 时, $y>0$ 时, $z>0$ 时 $= R$.
$|\vec r_\varphi| = \sqrt{(R\sin\theta\sin\varphi)^2 + (R\cos\theta\cos\varphi)^2} = R$. 同 ( )
$|\vec r_\theta| = \sqrt{(R\cos\theta\cos\varphi)^2 + (R\sin\theta\sin\varphi)^2 + (-R\sin\theta)^2} = R$. 同 ( )
$\vec r_\varphi \cdot \vec r_\theta = 0$, $E = R^2\cos^2\theta$, $G = R^2$.
$S = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{EG}\,d\theta\,d\varphi = R^2\cdot 2\pi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\theta\,d\theta = 4\pi R^2$.

例. 求环面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = R^2$ 被柱面 $x^2+y^2 = Rx$ 所截下的曲面面积.
$y, z \ge 0$ 对称 $\Rightarrow$ $y>0$, $z>0$, 最后乘4倍.
$x^2+y^2 = Rx$, $y = R\sin\theta$, $x = R\cos\theta$.
$R^2 \ge x^2+y^2 = R^2\cos^2\theta$. $\cos\theta \le 1$
$\Rightarrow \cos\theta \ge 0$. $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
$\vec r(\theta) = (R\cos\theta, R\sin\theta, k)$ (dx, dy, dz)
$\int_L \vec F\cdot d\vec r = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R\sin\theta\,(-R\sin\theta)\,d\theta = -R^2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^2\theta\,d\theta$
$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^2\cos\theta\,d\theta\,d\varphi \cdot 4$ (或 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\theta\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi\,d\theta$)
$= 4R^2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\theta\,d\theta$
$= 4R^2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\theta\,d\theta = 4R^2(\frac{\pi}{2}-1)$.

例. 计算 $x^2+y^2+z^2$ 被圆面 $y^2+z^2 = Dx$ 截的面积.
$x = \sqrt{D-y^2-z^2}$ 是我, 用来.
$S = 2\iint\sqrt{1+(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2+(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2}\,dy\,dz$
$= 2\sqrt{2}\times\pi D^2$.

2. 计算.
$M_i(x_i,y_i,z_i) \in S_i$,
$\lim_{\lambda\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(x_i,y_i,z_i)\Delta S(i) = \iint_S \varphi(x,y,z)\,dS$
$= \iint_D \varphi(x(u,v),y,z)\sqrt{EG-F^2}\,du\,dv$.

例. 设S是单一封闭的环面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = D^2$, 计算曲面积分. $\iint x^2\,dy\,dz$.
$S: D\in(0,+\infty)$, $\varphi\in[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$.
则 $\iint_S x^2\,dy\,dz = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} D^2\cos^2\theta\,D^2\cos\theta\,d\varphi\,d\theta$
$= \frac{D^4}{2}\pi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^3\theta\,d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}D^4$.
2. 对称, $\iint x^2\,dy\,dz = \iint y^2\,dz\,dx = \iint z^2\,dx\,dy$
$\therefore \iint x^2\,dy\,dz = \frac{1}{3}\iint(x^2+y^2+z^2)\,dx\,dy = \frac{1}{3}D^2\cdot\frac{4}{3}\pi D^3$
$= \frac{4}{9}\pi D^5$.

例. 设S是 $z^2 = R^2 - x^2 - y^2$ 被柱面 $x^2+y^2 = 2Rx$ 所截得曲面, 计算 $\iint_S (y^2+z^2)x\,dy + (x^2+z^2)y\,dz + (x^2+y^2)z\,dx$
准: 呈式 $z = R\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2+y^2}{R^2}}$.
$\iint_D [R^2(x^2+y^2)^2 + (x^2+y^2)^2]\sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{R^2-x^2-y^2}+\frac{y^2}{R^2-x^2-y^2}}\,dx\,dy$
$= \iint_D (R^2+x^2+y^2)^2\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}\,dx\,dy$.
极坐标换元. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^{2R\cos\theta}(R^2+r^2+r^2\sin^2\theta)\sqrt{R^2-r^2}\,r\,dr\,d\theta$
$= \frac{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}}{3}(2r^2+R^2)\Big|_0^{2R\cos\theta}\,d\theta$
$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(2R^2\cos^2\theta+R^2)\sqrt{R^2-4R^2\cos^2\theta}\,d\theta$
$= \frac{8R^5}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(2\cos^2\theta+1)\sqrt{1-\sin^2\theta}\,d\theta$
$= \frac{8R^5}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(2\cos^2\theta+1)\cos\theta\,d\theta$
$= \frac{8R^5}{3}\int_0^1(2t^2+1)\,dt = \frac{8R^5}{3}(\frac{2}{3}+1) = \frac{40}{9}R^5$.

例. 计算 $\int_L xy\,dx + x^2 y\,dy$, L 到同样.

L_1 上, $0\le x\le 1$, $y = 0$. $dy = 0$
$\int_{L_1} xy\,dx + x^2 dy = 0$.
L_2 上, $x = 1$, $0\le y\le 2$. $dx = 0$
$\int_{L_2} xy\,dx + x^2 dy = \int_0^2 x^2 dy = 2$.
L_3 上, 以 x 为参数, $x\in[0,1]$, $y = 2x$ (原始)
$\int_{L_3} xy\,dx + x^2 dy = \int_0^1 x\cdot 2x\,dx + x^2\,dx$
$= -\int_0^1 2x^2 + 2x^2\,dx = -\frac{4}{3}$.

例. 设 $\vec F = y\vec i - x\vec j + z\vec k$,
沿螺旋线 $x = R\cos t$, $y = R\sin t$, $z = bt$.

例. $\vec F = -k\frac{mM}{r^3}\vec r$.
熟悉上方程 $\vec r = \vec r(t)$.
$W = \int_{t_0}^{t_1}\vec F\cdot d\vec r = \lim_{\lambda\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n \vec F(\xi_i)\cdot\Delta\vec r_i$
$\vec F\cdot d\vec r = x(t)\,dx(t) + y(t)\,dy(t) + z(t)\,dz(t)$
$= \frac{1}{2}d(x^2(t)+y^2(t)+z^2(t))$
$= \frac{1}{2}d\,r^2(t) = r\,dr$.
$\vec F\cdot d\vec r = \frac{1}{2}\times 2r\,dr = \frac{1}{2}d\vec r\cdot\vec r = \frac{1}{2}d\,r^2 = r\,dr$.
$W = \int_{r_0}^{r_1} k\frac{mM}{r^2}\,dr = \lim_{\lambda\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n k\frac{mM}{r_i}\Delta r_i$
$= \lim_{\lambda\to 0} k\,mM(\frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{r_1})$.

例. 作变换 $\vec v_1 = \frac{-y\vec i + x\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$, $\vec v_2 = \frac{x\vec i - y\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$.
沿 $L: x^2+y^2 = R^2$ 的环量.
$L: \begin{cases} x(t) = R\cos t \\ y(t) = R\sin t \end{cases}$
$\int_L \vec v_1\cdot d\vec r = \int_0^{2\pi}(\frac{-R\sin t\cdot(-R\sin t)}{R^2} + \frac{R\cos t\cdot R\cos t}{R^2})\,dt = 2\pi$.
$\int_L \vec v_2\cdot d\vec r = \int_0^{2\pi}\frac{R\cos t\cdot(-R\sin t)}{R^2} - \frac{R\sin t\cdot R\cos t}{R^2}\,dt = 0$.

例. $\vec v = \frac{-y\vec i - x\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$ 在不过原点的曲线上环量.
$\vec v(P,Q)$, $P = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$.
$(x,y)\ne(0,0)$ 时, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$
若已成立 D (只在原点), 则以右已成功都要处理正规.
用 Green 公式 $\iint(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) = 0$.
若为 D, 以右 u,v 定义.
又设定处理存得.
作 v 为圆 ω. 这样得到的闭曲线.
使 L 围成的闭区域不含原点.
$\oint_L \vec v\cdot d\vec r - \oint_\omega \vec v\cdot d\vec r = 0$.
$\oint_\omega \vec v\cdot d\vec r = \oint_\omega \vec v\cdot d\vec r = 2\pi$.

例. 多连通 $(x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2) \cdots (x_n,y_n)$
用 Green 公式计算面积.
$(x_n, y_{n+1}) = (x_1, y_1)$
若取 L_i: $\vec r = \vec r(t) = (1-t)x_i + tx_{i+1}, (1-t)y_i + ty_{i+1}$
$\sigma(D) = \oint_{\partial D} x\,dy = \sum_{i=1}^n\int_0^1((1-t)x_i + tx_{i+1})(y_{i+1}-y_i)$
$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i+x_{i+1})(y_{i+1}-y_i)}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^n\frac{x_iy_{i+1} - x_{i+1}y_i}{2}$

例.
$\vec F = y^2\vec i + z^2\vec j + x^2\vec k$,
沒S的边界正方一周做的功.

S_1. $\int_{\partial S}\vec F\cdot d\vec r = \int_{\partial S} y^2\,dx + z^2\,dy + x^2\,dz$, $\vec F(1,1,1)$.
$= \iint\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \\ dy\,dz & dz\,dx & dx\,dy \end{vmatrix}$ 9个点.
$= \iint(-2y - 2z - 2x)\,dS$ 9个点.
$= -\frac{4}{3}\iint(x+y+z)\,dS$
$= -\frac{4}{3}\iint(1,1,1)\,dS$
$= -\frac{4}{3}\iint dS = -\frac{4}{3}\times 6 = -8$.

S_2. L_1: $(x,y,z) = (1-t, t, 0)$
L_2: $(x,y,z) = (0, 1-t, t)$
L_3: $(x,y,z) = (t, 0, 1-t)$
$\overrightarrow{AB} = \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} + \int_{L_3}$
$= \int_0^1 y^2\,dx + z^2\,dy + x^2\,dz$
$= -1\int_0^1 t^2\,dt = -1$.

对称: $y\in[0,1]$, $x = 1-y$. $z = 0$.
$\int_{L_1} y^2\,dx + z^2\,dy + x^2\,dz$
$= \int_0^1 y^2\,dx(1-y) = -\int_0^1 y^2\,dy = -\frac{1}{3}$. $\therefore -1$

Green $\oint_L y^2\,dx + z^2\,dy + x^2\,dz$
$= \iint\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \\ dy\,dz & dz\,dx & dx\,dy \end{vmatrix}$ $z = 1-x-y$.
$= \iint(-2y\,dz\,dx + 2y\,dy\,dz + 2z\,dx\,dy)$ (x,y,z) 是 (1,1,1)
$= \iint[x\,dz\,dx + y\,dz\,dx + z\,dx\,dy]$
$= \iint\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1-x-y \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}dx\,dy$
$= \iint(x+y-1)\,dx\,dy$
$= \int_0^1\int_0^{1-x}(x+y-1)\,dy\,dx$
$= \int_0^1(xy+\frac{y^2}{2}-y)\Big|_0^{1-x}dx$
$= \int_0^1(x(1-x)+\frac{(1-x)^2}{2}-(1-x))\,dx$
$= \int_0^1(\frac{1}{2}x^2-\frac{1}{2}x-\frac{1}{2})\,dx = (\frac{1}{6}x^3-\frac{1}{4}x^2-\frac{1}{2}x)\Big|_0^1$
$= -\frac{1}{6}(1-\frac{3}{2}-3) = -1$.

例. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L (x^2+z^2)\,dx + (2x^2+x^2)\,dy + (x^2+y^2)\,dz$
其中L是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 2Rx$ 和柱面 $x^2+y^2 = 2Rx$ 之间的交线.
$A = \iiint_V z\,dV - \iiint_V z\,dV$. 第一个球 $(0,0,0)$, 第二个球 $(R,0,0)$.
$= \iiint_V(z-0)\,dV - \iiint_V(z-\frac{R}{2})\,dV - \iiint_V\frac{R}{2}\,dV$
对称, 为零. 对称, 为零.

例. 计算 $A = \iiint_V z\,dV$
其中V是球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 2Rz$ 和 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = Rz$ 之间的立体.
$A = \iiint_V z\,dV - \iiint_V z\,dV$.
$= \iiint_V(z-\frac{R}{2})\,dV - \iiint_V(z-\frac{R}{2})\,dV$
对称, 为零. 对称, 为零.

1. 质点在保持力的作用, 沿力方向指向原点, 大小与质点离原点的距离成k倍的比, 若质点沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 从 $(a,0)$ 移到 $(0,b)$, 求做的功.
解析. $\vec F = -kr\vec r$. $\Rightarrow$ 求路径.
W: $\int_L\vec F\cdot d\vec r = \int_L -kr\vec r\cdot d\vec r + \int_L -kr\vec r\cdot d\vec r = \frac{1}{2}kr^2$.
注意切线的方向, $W = \int_L\vec F\cdot d\vec r = \frac{1}{2}k(a^2-b^2)$.

沿 $u(x,y), v(x,y)\in C^1(D)$, D 是等 L 逆时针光滑, 并且 L 的外法向量.
证明: (1) $\oint_L u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}\,ds = \iint(\nabla u\cdot\nabla v + u\Delta v)\,dx\,dy$.
(2) $\oint_L(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})\,ds = \iint(u\Delta v - v\Delta u)\,dx\,dy$.

(1) $\oint_L u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}\,ds = \iint(\nabla u\cdot\vec n\,v + u\Delta v)\,dx\,dy$.
(2) $\oint_L(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})\,ds = \iint(u\Delta v - v\Delta u)\,dx\,dy$.
证明: (1) 法L的切向量 $\vec\tau = (\frac{dx}{ds}, \frac{dy}{ds})$, $(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial s})$
则外法向量 $\vec n = (\cos\theta, -\cos\alpha)$. (注意)
$\therefore \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} = \nabla v\cdot\vec n$ (方向导数定义)
$\therefore \oint_L u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}\,ds = \oint_L u\,\nabla v\cdot\vec n\,ds$
$= \oint_L u\,(v_x', v_y')\cdot(\cos\theta\,ds, -\cos\alpha\,ds)$
$= \oint_L u v_x'\,dy - u v_y'\,dx$ 使用 Green 公式.
$= \iint\frac{\partial(uv_x')}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(-uv_y')}{\partial y}\,dx\,dy$
$= \iint u v_{xx}'' + u v_{yy}'' + v_x'u_x' + v_y'u_y'\,dx\,dy$
$= \iint(u v_{xx}'' + u v_{yy}'')\,dx\,dy + \iint(v_x'u_x' + v_y'u_y')\,dx\,dy$
$= \iint u\Delta v + \nabla u\cdot\nabla v\,dx\,dy$
(2) $\oint_L(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n})\,ds$
$= \oint_L \nabla u\cdot\nabla v - u\cdot\Delta v - \nabla u\cdot\nabla v - v\cdot\Delta u\,dx\,dy$
$= \iint u\Delta v - v\Delta u\,dx\,dy$

例.
$\vec v = \frac{-y\vec i - x\vec j}{x^2+y^2}$
$S: \{(x,y,z) \mid 1 \le x \le 3,\ 0 \le z \le 2\}$.
易知 $\vec F = \vec v$. $S\ge$ 又 $\vec v = \frac{1}{r^2}\vec r$.
$\therefore \iint\vec v\cdot d\vec S = \iint\frac{1}{r^2}\vec r\cdot d\vec S = \iint\frac{1}{r^2}\,dS = 2\pi$.

例. $\vec v(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\vec i + Q(x,y,z)\vec j + R(x,y,z)\vec k$
垂直 $x^2+y^2 = a^2$, $-h \le z \le h$.
$\vec n = \frac{(x,y,0)}{a} = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0)$. $x = a\cos\theta$, $y = a\sin\theta$, $z = z$.
$\vec F = (x,y,z) = (a\cos\theta, a\sin\theta, z)$
$\iint_S\vec v\cdot d\vec S = \iint_S(P, Q, R)\cdot(\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0)\,a\,d\theta\,dz$
$= \int_{-h}^h\int_0^{2\pi} P\cos\theta + Q\sin\theta\,d\theta\,dz$
$\vec v = (-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, 0)$. $\vec n = (x, y, 0)$.
$\iint_S\vec v\cdot d\vec n = \iint_S\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}\,dS = \iint_S\,dS$
$= \int_{-h}^h\int_0^{2\pi}\,d\theta\,dz = 2\pi h$.

对 $\vec E = \frac{q}{r^3}\vec r$. $\vec E\cdot d\vec S$.
$\iint_S\vec E\cdot d\vec S = \iint_S\frac{q}{r^2}\vec r\cdot\frac{\vec r}{r} = \iint_S\frac{q}{r^2}\,dS$
$= \iint_S\frac{q}{a^2}\,dS = \frac{q}{a^2}\times 4\pi a^2 = 4\pi q$.

例. $\iint x^2\,dy\,dz + y^2\,dz\,dx = z^2\,dx\,dy$.
S为单球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$.
法1. $z = \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$. $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2+y^2 \le a^2\}$.
$I = \iint x^2\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} - y^2\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} + a^2-x^2-y^2\,dx\,dy$
$= \iint a^2-(x^2+y^2)\,dx\,dy$
$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^a(a^2-r^2)\,r\,dr\,d\theta$
$= 2\pi\int_0^a(a^2-r^2)\,dr = 2\pi(a^3-\frac{1}{3}a^3)$
法2. $I = \iint_D\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x\sin\varphi\cos\varphi)^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x\sin\varphi\sin\varphi)^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x\cos\varphi)^2\,d\varphi\,d\theta$
$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}(2x\sin\varphi\cos^2\varphi + 2x\sin^3\varphi + 2x\cos^2\varphi)\,d\varphi\,d\theta$
$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}2x\,d\varphi\,d\theta = 2\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}r\sin\varphi\,d\varphi\,d\theta$
$= 2\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}2a\sin\varphi\,d\varphi\,d\theta = 4a\int_0^{2\pi}(-\cos\varphi)\Big|_0^{\pi}d\theta$
$= 8a\int_0^{2\pi}d\theta = 16\pi a$.

例. $\iint(x-a)\,dy\,dz + x^2\,dz\,dx + (y^2+z)\,dx\,dy$.
垂直长方体 $[0,a]\times[0,b]\times[0,c]$
S: $\iint(y(x-a)\,dy\,dz + \iint(y(x-a)\,dy\,dz$
$= \int_0^b\int_0^c y(0-a)\,dy\,dz + \int_0^b\int_0^c y(0-a)\,dy\,dz = 2\int_0^b\int_0^c y(-a)\,dy\,dz$
$= -2\int_0^b\int_0^c ay\,dy\,dz = -2\int_0^b ac\frac{b^2}{2}\,dz = -ab^2c$.
S2. Gauss 公式 (注意方向)
原式 $= \iiint(y+0+x)\,dx\,dy\,dz$

例. $\iint x^2\,dy\,dz + y^2\,dz\,dx$.
S为椭球面上半面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$.
S1. S 分成, $x>0$ 时, $y>0$ 时, $z>0$.
$\iint_S x^2\,dy\,dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(a\sin\varphi\cos\theta)^2\,bc\sin\varphi\,d\varphi\,d\theta$.
$= a^2bc\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\,d\theta\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^3\varphi\,d\varphi$
S2. Gauss 法原理.
原式 $= \iiint_V(\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial y})\,dx\,dy\,dz$
$= \iiint_V 2x + 2y\,dx\,dy\,dz = \iiint_V 2x\,dx\,dy\,dz + \iiint_V 2y\,dx\,dy\,dz$
对 $\iiint_{V\to S\text{内}} x^2\,dx\,dy\,dz = a^2bc\iiint_V u^2\,du\,dv\,dw$.
$= a^2bc\frac{1}{3}\iiint u^2+v^2+w^2\,du\,dv\,dw$
$= \frac{a^2bc}{3}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{1}r^4\sin\varphi\,d\theta\,d\varphi\,dr$. 球坐标.

例. L是 $z = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4y$ 与 $4x^2+y^2 = ay$ 的交线, 从z轴正向看, L为逆时针方向. 求向量场 $\vec v = y(z+1)\vec i + zx\vec j - (xy-z)\vec k$ 沿L的环量.
从z轴正向看: 从上往下看 逆 → 逆时针
D: $4x^2+y^2 \le ay$, $5x^2 \le 4y$, 上面和下.
$\therefore \oint_L\vec v\cdot d\vec r = \iint_S\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial(y,z)} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial(y,z)} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial(y,z)} \\ y(z+1) & zx & -xy+z \\ dy\,dz & dz\,dx & dx\,dy \end{vmatrix}$
$= \iint_S dx\,dy = \iint_D dx\,dy = 2\pi$.

例. (续在下) $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在其已成的面积. $(a>b>c)$.
对称性 可为八块.
设 $x = br\cos\varphi$, $y = cr\sin\varphi$
$0\le r\le 1$, $0\le\varphi\le\arccos\frac{b}{a}$
$b\sin\varphi = c\cos\varphi$
$S(D) = 8\iint_D 1\,dx\,dy = 8bc\int_0^1\int_0^{\arccos\frac{b}{a}} r\,d\varphi\,dr = 8ab\arccos\frac{b}{a}$.

例. 计算曲面积分 $I = \iint_\Sigma\frac{x\,dy\,dz + y\,dz\,dx + z\,dx\,dy}{(x^2+y^2+4z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
其中Σ是曲面 $(x-1)^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$ $(z\ge 0)$, $(x-2)^2+y^2+z^2 = b^2$ $(z\ge 0)$ 外侧.
(x,y,z) 在 $(0,0,0)$ 时,
$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{4(x^2+y^2+4z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x^2+y^2+4z)^{\frac{3}{2}}(2x\times\frac{3}{2}\times 2x + 2y\times\frac{3}{2}\times 2y + 8z\times\frac{3}{2}\times 8z)}{(x^2+y^2+4z^2)^3}$
$= \frac{4-(x^2+y^2+4z^2)\times(x^2+y^2+4z^2)\times 3}{(x^2+y^2+4z^2)^3} \ge 0$.
$\therefore$ 在 Σ 内. $x = 1+r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, $z = 0$.
$\therefore$ 在 Σ 外部 $\iint_\Sigma$.
由 Gauss, $I = 0$.
当 $a>1$ 时, D 在 Σ 内部.
取充分小, $\varepsilon > 0$, 使 $x^2+y^2+4z^2 = \varepsilon$ 在 Σ 内.
$\iiint_{D\setminus V_\varepsilon} 0\,dx\,dy\,dz$. 在 Σ 形成的表面积. 体积.
$\therefore I = \iint_\Sigma = \iint_{\Sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{x\,dy\,dz + y\,dz\,dx + z\,dx\,dy}{\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
Gauss $= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}}\iiint 3\,dx\,dy\,dz = \frac{3}{\varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}}\cdot\frac{4\pi}{3}\cdot\varepsilon\cdot\varepsilon\cdot\frac{1}{2} = 2\pi$.

$x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2$. $x = 1+r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$, $z = 0$.
$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.
$\iiint_V$ $x^2+y^2-4z^2 = \varepsilon^2$. $z = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon\cos\varphi$
$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$ $\frac{x\,dy\,dz + y\,dz\,dx + z\,dx\,dy}{\varepsilon^3} = 3\,dx\,dy$
$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon\sin\varphi\cos\varphi & \varepsilon\sin\varphi\sin\varphi & \varepsilon\cos\varphi \\ \varepsilon\sin\varphi\cos\varphi & \varepsilon\sin\varphi\sin\varphi & \varepsilon\cos\varphi \\ -\varepsilon\sin\varphi\cos\varphi & \varepsilon\sin\varphi\sin\varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix}d\theta\,d\varphi$
$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\varepsilon^2\sin^2\varphi\cos\varphi + \varepsilon^2\sin^2\varphi\sin\varphi + \varepsilon^2\cos^2\varphi\,d\theta\,d\varphi$
$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\sin^2\varphi\cos\varphi + \sin^2\varphi\sin\varphi\,d\theta\,d\varphi$
$= 4\times\frac{2}{3}\times 2\pi\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\times 2\pi = \frac{8}{3}$
$= \frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$.

例. (续在下) 设 $f(t)$ 在 $|t|\le\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$ 上连续.
证明 $\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2\le 1} f\left(\frac{px+qy+rz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right)dx\,dy\,dz$
$= \frac{1}{3}\pi\int_{-1}^1 f\sqrt{p^2+q^2+r^2}\,t\,dt$.

例. (续在下) S: $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 1$, $f(t)$ 连续.
求证 $\iint_S f(ax+by+cz)\,ds = 2\pi\int_{-1}^1 f(kt)\,dt$.
其中 $k = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$.

例. (续在下) $x+y+z = 1$ 被 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = 1$ 截为 S(t). $F(x,y,z) = 1-(x^2+y^2+z^2)$.
时 $t = \sqrt{F}$ 时, $\iint_{S(t)} F(x,y,z)\,ds = \frac{4\pi}{3}(1-t^2)^3$.

$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{y}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{2z}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{z}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$
$W = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{2}\,dz}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$. $u^2+v^2 = 1-\frac{z^2}{3}$.
设 $\begin{cases} u = r\cos\theta \\ v = r\sin\theta \\ w = \frac{z}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$ $\begin{matrix} 0\le r\le\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{3}} \\ 0\le\theta\le 2\pi. \end{matrix}$
$(u_1', v_1', w_1') = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0)$
$(u_2', v_2', w_2') = (-r\sin\theta, r\cos\theta, 0)$.
$dS = E\vec F = r\,dr\,d\theta$.
$\iint_{S(t)} F(x,y,z)\,dS = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}}(1-x^2-y^2+z^2)\,r\,dr\,d\theta$
$u^2+v^2 = w^2$
$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}}(1-2r^2-\frac{t^2}{3})\,r\,dr\,d\theta$
$= \pi\int_0^{\sqrt{1-\frac{t^2}{3}}}(1