

第六模块 多元函数积分学（一）

一. 解答题

1、设 Σ 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 (z \leq 1)$ 的上侧，计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dx dx.$$

(2014 数一)

解析：补面 Σ_1 : $z = 1 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$, 取上侧，则 $\Sigma_1 + (-\Sigma)$ 构成封闭曲面的外侧，由高斯公式得，

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma_1 + (-\Sigma)} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dx dx \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} [3(x-1)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 1] dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2 + y^2) + 7 dv \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz + 7 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 dz = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{7\pi}{2} = 4\pi, \end{aligned}$$

而 $\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dx dx = 0$,

所以， $I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x-1)^3 dydz + (y-1)^3 dzdx + (z-1) dx dx = 0 - 4\pi = -4\pi$.

2、设薄片型物体 S 是圆锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 割下的有限部分，其上任一点的密度为 $\mu(x, y, z) = 9\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 记圆锥面与柱面的交线为 C .

(2017 数一)

(I) 求 C 在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线的方程；

(II) 求 S 的质量 M .

解析：(I) 把 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和 $z^2 = 2x$ 联立，消去 z ，得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ ，则 C 在 xoy 平面上的投影曲线的方程为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$.

$$(II) M = \iint_{\Sigma} 9\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dS = 9 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 18 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = 18 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 d\rho = 48 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = 64.$$

3、已知平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y\}$ ，计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x+1)^2 dx dy$.

(2017 数二)

解析：利用极坐标系计算，这里把圆心看成坐标原点，即取 $x = \rho \cos \theta$ ，

$$y = 1 + \rho \sin \theta, \text{ 则 } D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x+1)^2 dxdy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho \cos \theta + 1)^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^3 \cos^2 \theta + 2\rho^2 \cos \theta + \rho) d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{2}{3} \rho^3 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{2}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{8} (1 + \cos 2\theta) + \frac{2}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \left(\frac{2}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

4、计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy$ ，其中 L 是 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ ，方向为

逆时针方向。(2020 数一)

解析： $P = \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2}$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 8xy - 4x^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2}$, 即曲线积分与路径无关，

当 $(0,0) \notin D$ (积分区域)时, $I = \int_L \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = 0$,

当 $(0,0) \in D$ (积分区域)时, 取 $l: 4x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ (逆时针), 则 $L + (-l)$ 构成复连通区域边界闭曲线的正向, 由格林公式,

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{L+(-l)} \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy &= \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = 0, \\ I &= \int_L \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy = \int_l \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{r^2} \int_l (4x-y) dx + (x+y) dy = \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_D 2d\sigma = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{r}{2} \cdot r = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

5、设 Σ 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$) 的下侧, $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 计算

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} [xf(xy) + 2x - y] dy dz + [yf(xy) + 2y + x] dz dx + [zf(xy) + z] dx dy.$$

(2020 数一)

解析：法向量 $\vec{n} = (z_x, z_y, -1) = \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -1 \right)$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)}}$,

$$\cos \beta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2(x^2 + y^2)}} , \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} , \quad \text{利 用 坐 标 变 换 } ,$$

$$dydz = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} dx dy = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy, \quad dz dx = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} dx dy = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy, \quad \text{则}$$

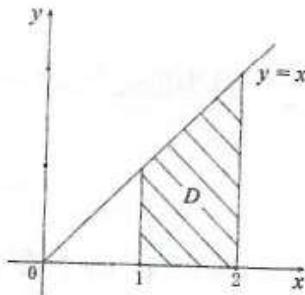
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} [xf(xy) + 2x - y] dy dz + [yf(xy) + 2y + x] dz dx + [zf(xy) + z] dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} \{[xf(xy) + 2x - y] \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + [yf(xy) + 2y + x] \frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + [zf(xy) + z]\} dx dy \\ &= - \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r^2 dr = \frac{14}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

6、设平面区域 D 由直线 $x=1, x=2, y=x$ 与 x 轴围成，计算 $\iint_D \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} dx dy$.

(2020 数二)

解析：如图所示，用极坐标计算， $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sec \theta \leq \rho \leq 2 \sec \theta \end{cases}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\sec \theta}^{2 \sec \theta} \frac{\rho}{\rho \cos \theta} \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \Big|_{\sec \theta}^{2 \sec \theta} d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)] \end{aligned}$$



7、已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数，且 $f(1, y) = 0, f(x, 1) = 0$,

$\iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = a$ 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$. 计算二重积分

$$I = \iint_D xyf''_{xy}(x, y) dxdy.$$

(2011 数一)

解析：由题设条件知积分区域 D 可表示为: $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$,

于是有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D xyf''_{xy}(x, y) dxdy = \int_0^1 xdx \int_0^1 yf''_{xy}(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 xdx \left[\int_0^1 ydf'_x(x, y) \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 xdx \left[(yf'_x(x, y)) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 xdx \left[f'_x(x, 1) - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right] \\ &= \int_0^1 xf'_x(x, 1) dx - \int_0^1 xdx \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 xf'(x, 1) dx - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 xf'_x(x, y) dx \\ &= (xf(x, 1)) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, 1) dx - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 xdf(x, y) \\ &= - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx (\because f(x, 1) = 0) \\ &= - \int_0^1 dy \left[(xf(x, y)) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] \\ &= - \int_0^1 \left[f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx (\because f(1, y) = 0) \\ &= \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = a, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_D xyf''_{xy}(x, y) dxdy = a.$$

8、设 Ω 是由锥面 $x^2 + (y-z)^2 = (1-z)^2 (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ 与平面 $z=0$ 围成的锥体,求 Ω 的

形心坐标.

(2019 数一)

解析：设形心坐标 $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$, 由于 Ω 是关于 yoz 平面对称的, 由对称性可知 $\bar{x}=0$, 由

$$\text{先二后一法可知: } \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} dx dy = \pi \int_0^1 (1-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} zdV = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} z dx dy = \frac{\pi}{12}, \quad \text{则 } \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} zdV}{\iiint_{\Omega} dV} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} ydV = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} y dx dy,$$

$$\text{其中 } \iint_{x^2 + (y-z)^2 \leq (1-z)^2} y dx dy \xrightarrow{u=y-z} \iint_{x^2 + u^2 \leq (1-z)^2} (u+z) dx du = \iint_{x^2 + u^2 \leq (1-z)^2} z dx du = \pi z (1-z)^2,$$

$$\text{则 } \iiint_{\Omega} ydV = \int_0^1 \pi z (1-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{12},$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} ydV}{\iiint_{\Omega} dV} = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 则形心为 } (0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}).$$

9、设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0\}$, 计算 $\iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} dx dy$.

(2014 数二)

$$\text{解析: } \iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \int_1^2 r \sin \pi r dr.$$

$$\text{由于 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$\int_1^2 r \sin \pi r dr = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-r \cos \pi r + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi r \right) \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{3}{\pi}.$$

$$\text{因此 } \iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{\pi} \right) = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

10、已知曲线 L 的方程为 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}, \\ z = x, \end{cases}$ 起点为 $A(0, \sqrt{2}, 0)$, 终点为 $B(0, -\sqrt{2}, 0)$,

$$\text{计算曲线积分 } I = \int_L (y + z) dx + (z^2 - x^2 + y) dy + x^2 y^2 dz.$$

(2015 数一)

解析：此问题为计算空间第二型曲线积分，一共有两种方法：

一种为用基本公式，写出曲线 L 的参数方程，化为定积分计算；

一种为利用斯托克斯公式。

法 1：基本公式.

$$L: \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}, \\ z = x, \end{cases} \text{ 的参数方程为 } \begin{cases} x = \cos t, \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin t, \\ z = \cos t, \end{cases}$$

起点 A 对应 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 终点 B 对应 $t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} [(\sqrt{2} \sin t + \cos t) \cdot (-\sin t) + \sqrt{2} \sin t \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos t + 2 \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t \\ &\quad \cdot (-\sin t)] dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sqrt{2} \sin^2 t - \sin t \cos t + 2 \sin^3 t \cdot \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt - 0 + 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

法 2：利用斯托克斯公式.

设 L_1 是从点 B 到点 A 的直线段, S 为平面 $z = x$ 上由 L 与 L_1 围成的半圆面下侧.

其法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (1, 0, -1)$, 方向余弦为 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$,

则由斯托克斯公式 $\oint_{L+L_1} (y+z)dx + (z^2 - x^2 + y)dy + x^2y^2dz$

$$= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y+z & z^2 - x^2 + y & x^2y^2 \end{vmatrix} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_S (2x^2y + 1) dS.$$

因为 S 关于 xOz 面对称, $2x^2y$ 关于 y 是奇函数, 所以 $\iint_S 2x^2y dS = 0$,

于是有 $\oint_{L+L_1} (y+z)dx + (z^2 - x^2 + y)dy + x^2y^2dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \iint_S dS = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$,

其中半圆 S 的面积为 π .

又 L_1 的参数方程为 $x = 0, y = y, z = 0$,

所以 $\int_{L_1} (y+z)dx + (z^2 - x^2 + y)dy + x^2y^2dz = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} y dy = 0$,

得 $I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi - 0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$.

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

(2015 数二)

解析: 因为积分区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 所以 $\iint_D xy dxdy = 0$, $\iint_D x(x+y) dxdy =$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D x^2 dxdy &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x^2 dy = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 (\sqrt{2-x^2} - x^2) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx - 2 \int_0^1 x^4 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx - \frac{2}{5},\end{aligned}$$

令 $x = \sqrt{2} \sin t$,

$$\text{则 } \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_D x(x+y) dxdy = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{5}.$$

12、计算二重积分 $\iint_D xy d\sigma$, 其中区域 D 由曲线 $r = 1 + \cos \theta (0 < \theta \leq \pi)$ 与极轴围成。

(2012 数二)

解析: 引入极坐标: $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, 则

区域 D 极坐标表示为: $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1 + \cos \theta\}$

则二重积分

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D xy d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta dr \\ &= \int_0^\pi \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{1+\cos\theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot [\frac{1}{4} (1 + \cos \theta)^4] d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)^4 d \cos \theta \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \cos \theta}{=} -\frac{1}{4} \int_1^{-1} t (1+t)^4 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 t (1+t)^4 d(t+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int_{-1}^1 t d(t+1)^5 \\ &= \frac{1}{20} t (1+t)^5 \Big|_{-1}^1 - \frac{1}{20} \int_{-1}^1 (t+1)^5 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{20} \cdot 32 - \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (1+t)^6 \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{8}{5} - \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 64 = \frac{16}{15}\end{aligned}$$

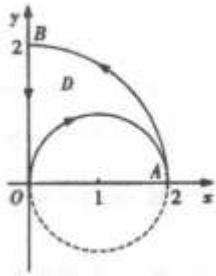
13、已知 L 是第一象限中从点 $(0,0)$ 沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 到点 $(2,0)$, 再沿圆周

$x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 到点 $(0,2)$ 的曲线段, 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L 3xy^2 dx + (x^3 + x - 2y) dy$

(2012 数一)

解析：利用格林公式

即 $J = \int_L P dx + Q dy$, 曲线 L 如图所示



$$P(x, y) = 3xy^2, \quad Q(x, y) = x^3 + x - 2y$$

$$\text{且 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 1 - 3x^2 = 1$$

由于曲线 L 不封闭，添加辅助线 L_1 ：沿 y 轴由点 B(0, 2) 到点 O(0, 0)

$$\text{则 } \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_1} Q(0, y) dy = \int_2^0 (-2y) dy = \int_0^2 2y dy = 4$$

在 L_1 与 L 围成的区域 D 上用格林公式（边界取正向），则：

$$\int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D 1 d\sigma = \frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot 2^2 - \frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } J = \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{L+L_1} P dx + Q dy - \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \frac{\pi}{2} - 4$$

14、设平面区域 D 由曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴围成，计算二重积分

$$\iint_D (x + 2y) dx dy$$

(2018 数二)

$$\text{解析：} \iint_D (x + 2y) dx dy = \iint_D (x - \pi) dx dy + \iint_D (2y + \pi) dx dy$$

因为 D 是关于直线 $x = \pi$ 对称，所以 $\iint_D (x - \pi) dx dy = 0$

设曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq \pi)$ 的直角坐标方程为 $y = y(x)$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$)，则

$$\iint_D (2y + \pi) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} (2y + \pi) dy = \int_0^{2\pi} [y^2(x) + \pi y(x)] dx$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} y^2(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 3\cos t + 3\cos^2 t - \cos^3 t) dt = 5\pi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} y(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt = 3\pi$$

所以 $\iint_D (x+2y) dxdy = \pi(5+3\pi)$

15、设平面内区域 D 由直线 $x=3y$, $y=3x$ 及 $x+y=8$ 围成. 计算 $\iint_D x^2 dxdy$.

(2013 数二)

解析: $y=3x$ 与 $x+y=8$ 的交点为 $(2,6)$,

$y=\frac{1}{3}x$ 与 $x+y=8$ 的交点为 $(6,2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 dxdy &= \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{3}x}^{3x} x^2 dy + \int_2^6 dx \int_{\frac{1}{3}x}^{8-x} x^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \left(3x - \frac{1}{3}x \right) x^2 dx + \int_2^6 \left(8 - x - \frac{1}{3}x \right) x^2 dx = \frac{416}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

16、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 .

(I) 求曲面 Σ 的方程;

(II) 求 Ω 的形心坐标.

(2013 数一)

解析: (I) $\overline{AB} = \{-1, 1, 1\}$

$$L: \frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$$

$\forall M(x, y, z) \in \Sigma$, 对应于 L 上的点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则 $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$,

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x_0 = 1 - z \\ y_0 = z \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = (1-z)^2 + z^2$$

$$\text{即 } \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2 - 2z + 1.$$

$$(II) \text{ 显然 } \bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z d\nu}{\iiint_{\Omega} d\nu},$$

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} d\nu = \int_0^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \pi \int_0^2 (2z^2 - 2z + 1) dz = \pi \left(\frac{16}{3} - 4 + 2 \right) = \frac{10}{3} \pi,$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z d\nu = \int_0^2 z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \pi \int_0^2 (2z^3 - 2z^2 + z) dz = \pi \left(8 - \frac{16}{3} + 2 \right) = \frac{14}{3} \pi,$$

$$\therefore \bar{z} = \frac{7}{5},$$

$$\therefore \text{形心坐标} \left(0, 0, \frac{7}{5} \right).$$

17、设 Σ 是曲面 $x = \sqrt{1 - 3y^2 - 3z^2}$ 的前侧，计算曲面部分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + (y^3 + 2) dz dx + z^3 dx dy.$$

(2018 数一)

解析：设 Σ_1 为平面 $x = 0$ 被 $\begin{cases} 3y^2 + 3z^2 = 1 \\ x = 0, \end{cases}$ 所围成部分的后侧 Ω 为 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围成的立体。

根据高斯公式，

$$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} x dy dz + (y^3 + 2) dz dx + z^3 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} (1 + 3y^3 + 3z^3) dx dy dz.$$

设 $y = r \cos \theta, z = r \sin \theta$, 则

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

设 $\sqrt{(1 - 3r^2)} = t$, 则

$$2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} r(1 + 3r^2)\sqrt{(1 - 3r^2)} dr = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^1 (2 - t^2)t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{14\pi}{45}.$$

又

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} x \, dy \, dz + (y^3 + 2) \, dz \, dx + z^3 \, dx \, dy = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \frac{14\pi}{45}.$$

18、设有界区域C由平面 $2x + y + 2z = 2$ 与三个坐标平面围成, φ 为C整个表面的外侧, 计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint (x^2 + 1) \, dy \, dz - 2y \, dz \, dx + 3z \, dx \, dy$$

(2016 数一)

解析: 由高斯公式得

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (2x + dx \, dy \, dz)$$

$$\text{因为 } I = \iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} x \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} dy \int_0^{1-x-\frac{y}{2}} dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2(1-x)} x \left(1 - x - \frac{y}{2}\right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = 2 \times \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

19、设 D 是直线 $y = 1, y = x, y = -x$ 围成的有界区域, 计算二重积分

$$\iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx \, dy.$$

(2016 数二)

解析: 因为区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 所以 $\iint_D \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx \, dy = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx \, dy &= \iint_D \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx \, dy \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} \frac{r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{r^2} r \, dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (\csc^2 \theta - 2) d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (-\cot \theta - 2\theta) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

20、已知平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq y, (x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq y^4\}$, 计算二重积分

$$\iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy.$$

(2019 数二)

解: 易知积分区域关于 y 轴对称, 可知 $\iint_D \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy = 0$

则原式 $= \iint_D \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$, 用极坐标计算该积分得原式 $= \iint_D \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} r dr d\theta$,

将 $(x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq y^4$ 化为极坐标 $r \leq \sin^2 \theta$, 即 $r^6 \leq r^4 \sin^4 \theta$,

r 的取值范围 $0 \leq r \leq \sin^2 \theta$ 。由 $|x| \leq y$ 可解得 $\frac{1}{4}\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$,

则原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin^2 \theta} r \sin \theta dr = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \sin^5 \theta d\theta = \frac{43}{120} \sqrt{2}$.