

## 数分Ⅲ习题课 (12.14)

1. (16.3) 设曲线  $\Gamma$  为球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  与平面  $x+y+z=0$  的交线, 求下列第一型曲线积分:

(1)  $\int_{\Gamma} x \, ds$

(2)  $\int_{\Gamma} xy \, ds$

(3)  $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 \, ds.$

解 利用  $\Gamma$  的参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t \\ z = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t \end{cases}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi].$$

则  $ds$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \sin t\right)^2} dt = dt.$$

故

(1)  $\int_{\Gamma} x \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t\right) dt = 0.$

(2)  $\int_{\Gamma} xy \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t\right) dt = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$

(3)  $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t\right)^2 dt = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$

2. (16.7(5)) 求  $\int_{\Gamma} y \, dx + z \, dy + x \, dz$ , 其中  $\Gamma$  为曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=2z \\ x+z=1 \end{cases}$

解 令  $\begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \\ y = \sin t \\ z = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \end{cases}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$  有

$$\int_{\Gamma} y \, dx + z \, dy + x \, dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin^2 t + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t\right) \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t\right) dt = -\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

3. (16.11) 设曲线  $\Gamma_R$  是球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2$  与平面  $ax+by+cz+d=0$  的交线, 求

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{z dx + x dy + y dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

解. 注意到

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_R} \frac{z dx + x dy + y dz}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right| \leq 2\pi R \max_{(x,y,z) \in \Gamma_R} \frac{\sqrt{z^2+x^2+y^2}}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2\pi R \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow +\infty.$$

4. (16.19) 计算第一型曲线积分  $\oint_{\Gamma} \cos(v_0, n) ds$ , 其中  $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  是一系光滑的曲线,  $v_0$  是某固定方向,  $n$  是  $\Gamma$  的单位外法向量.

解. 不妨设  $v_0$  是单位向量, 再设  $v_0$  沿逆时针旋转  $\alpha$  后的向量为  $v_1$ , 再设  $\Gamma$  沿正向的单位切向量为  $t$ . 则

$$\cos(v_0, n) = \cos(v_1, t).$$

于是由格林公式得

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \cos(v_0, n) ds = \oint_{\Gamma} \cos(v_1, t) ds = \oint_{\Gamma} v_1 \cdot t ds = 0.$$

5. (16.22) 求第二型曲线积分  $\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{(ax-by)dx + (bx-ay)dy}{x^2+y^2}$ , 其中  $\Gamma$  是平面内一系光滑的闭曲线, 且点  $(0,0)$  在  $\Gamma$  内部.

解. 易知

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{bx-ay}{x^2+y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{ax-by}{x^2+y^2} \right).$$

对于充分大的  $R$ , 圆  $\Gamma_R: x^2+y^2=R^2$  与  $\Gamma$  围成不含原点的连通区域.

故

$$\oint_{\Gamma} \frac{(ax-by)dx + (bx-ay)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \oint_{\Gamma_R} \frac{(ax-by)dx + (bx-ay)dy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{R^2} \oint_{\Gamma} (ax-by) dx + (bx-ay) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{R^2} \int_{D_R} 2b dx dy = 2b\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

6. (16.30) 设函数  $f(x,y,z)$  在光滑封闭曲面  $S$  上具有二阶偏导数. 证明:

$$\iint_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \right) dV.$$

证明. 由高斯公式

$$\iint_S \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dS = \iint_S \text{grad} f \cdot n dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div grad} f dV = \int_{\Omega} \Delta f dV.$$

7. (16.31(1)) 求  $\int_{\Gamma} zy dx + z dy + xy dz$ , 其中  $\Gamma$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8$  与平面  $z = x+2$  的交线, 从原点看去取顺时针方向.

解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\Gamma} zy dx + z dy + xy dz &= \iint_{D(\Gamma)} \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ zy & z & xy \end{vmatrix} dS \\
 &= \iint_{D(\Gamma)} -2\sqrt{2} dS = -12\sqrt{2}\pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

8. (16.32) 设  $S$  是光滑封闭曲面, 函数  $P(x,y,z)$ ,  $Q(x,y,z)$ ,  $R(x,y,z)$  在  $S$  上具有连续偏导数, 利用斯托克斯公式求第二型曲面积分

$$\iint_S \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}.$$

解. 由斯托克斯公式再结合  $S$  无边得积分为 0.

注. 当曲面无边时边界积分为 0.

9. (16.40) 证明外微分具有以下性质.

(1) 设  $w \in \wedge^k$ ,  $\eta \in \wedge^l$ , 则  $d(w \wedge \eta) = dw \wedge \eta + (-1)^k w \wedge d\eta$ .

(2) 设  $w$  是  $C^2$  微分形式, 则  $d^2 w = 0$ .

证明. (1) 设

$$w = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}, \quad \eta = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq n} b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x) dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l}.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} d(w \wedge \eta) &= d \left( \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq n}} a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x) b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq n}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial (a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x) b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x))}{\partial x_i} dx_i \right) \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n \\ 1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq n}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x)}{\partial x_i} b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x)}{\partial x_i} a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x) \right) dx_i \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l} \\ &= \left( \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x)}{\partial x_i} dx_i \right) \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \right) \wedge \left( \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq n} b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x) dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l} \right) \\ &\quad + (-1)^k \left( \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \right) \wedge \left( \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial b_{j_1 \dots j_l}(x)}{\partial x_i} dx_i \right) \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j_l} \right) \\ &= dw \wedge \eta + (-1)^k w \wedge d\eta. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设

$$w = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x) dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k}.$$

则

$$d^2 w = ddw = d \left( \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x)}{\partial x_i} dx_i \right) \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 (a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x))}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} dx_j \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \sum_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} \left( \frac{\partial^2 (a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x))}{\partial x_j \partial x_i} - \frac{\partial^2 (a_{i_1 \dots i_k}(x))}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right) dx_j \wedge dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_k} \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

10. (16.48) 设  $f, g \in C^2, \mathbb{R}^n$   $\Delta(fg) = f \Delta g + g \Delta f + 2 \nabla f \cdot \nabla g$ .

证.

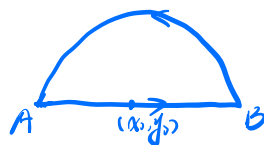
$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(fg) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 (fg)}{\partial x_i^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( f \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_i^2} + g \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \right) \\
&= f \Delta g + g \Delta f + 2 \nabla f \cdot \nabla g.
\end{aligned}$$

11. 设  $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$  在平面上有连续偏导数, 而且对以  $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  为心, 以  $r > 0$  为半径的上半圆  $C: x = x_0 + r \cos \theta, y = y_0 + r \sin \theta$  ( $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ) 恒有

$$\int_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0.$$

证明:  $P(x, y) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x, y) = 0, \forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

证明: 如图示, 连接半圆周  $C$  的两个端点  $A, B$  形成闭路, 记半圆域为  $D$ , 半径为  $r$ .



则由 Green 公式和积分中值定理知存在  $M \in D$  使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy &= \oint_{AB+C} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) (m) \cdot \frac{\pi r^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

另一方面由积分中值定理可知存在  $\xi \in [x_0-r, x_0+r]$  使得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy &= \int_{AB} P dx \\ &= \int_{x_0-r}^{x_0+r} P(x, y_0) dx \\ &= P(\xi, y_0) \cdot 2r \end{aligned}$$

于是便有

$$\left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) (m) \cdot \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = P(\xi, y_0) \cdot 2r,$$

此式对于  $\forall r > 0$  都成立, 则令  $r \rightarrow 0^+$  得  $P(x_0, y_0) = 0$ . 再由  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性得  $P(x, y) = 0$ . 再由上式可知

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} (m) = 0$$

再令  $r \rightarrow 0^+$  可得  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} (x_0, y_0) = 0$ , 故由  $(x_0, y_0)$  的任意性可知  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} (x, y) = 0$ .

12. (第一-Green公式) 设  $\Sigma$  为区域  $\Omega$  的边界曲面, 分片光滑,  $u, v$  在  $\Omega$  上二阶连续可微, 证明:

$$\int_{\Omega} v \Delta u \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dx = \oint_{\Sigma} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \, dS.$$

其中  $n$  为  $\Sigma$  上的单位外法向,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$  是  $u$  在  $n$  方向上的方向导数.

证明. 由高斯定理知

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_{\Sigma} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS &= \oint_{\Sigma} v \nabla u \cdot n dS \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}(v \nabla u) dx \\ &= \int_{\Omega} v \Delta u dx + \int_{\Omega} \nabla v \cdot \nabla u dx.\end{aligned}$$

练习. (第二 Green 公式) 设  $\Sigma$  为分片光滑封闭曲面, 围成的区域为  $\Omega$ ,  $u, v$  为  $\Omega$  上二次连续可微. 证明:

$$\int_{\Omega} (v \Delta u - u \Delta v) dx = \oint_{\Sigma} (v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}) dS,$$

其中  $n$  为  $\Sigma$  的单位外法向量.