

1. 二重积分应用

(1) 曲面面积

设曲面 S 由方程 $z=f(x,y)$ 给出, 平面区域 (σ_{xy}) 为曲面 S 在 xOy 面上的投影区域, 函数 $f(x,y)$ 在 (σ_{xy}) 上具有一阶连续偏导数, 则曲面面积

$$A = \iint_{(\sigma_{xy})} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} d\sigma.$$

1. 曲面 (S) 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所截下的部分, 求曲面 (S) 的面积.

解 由已知锥面方程为 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 令 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 可知

$$\sqrt{1 + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{y^2 + x^2}} = \sqrt{2},$$

故曲面面积微元为

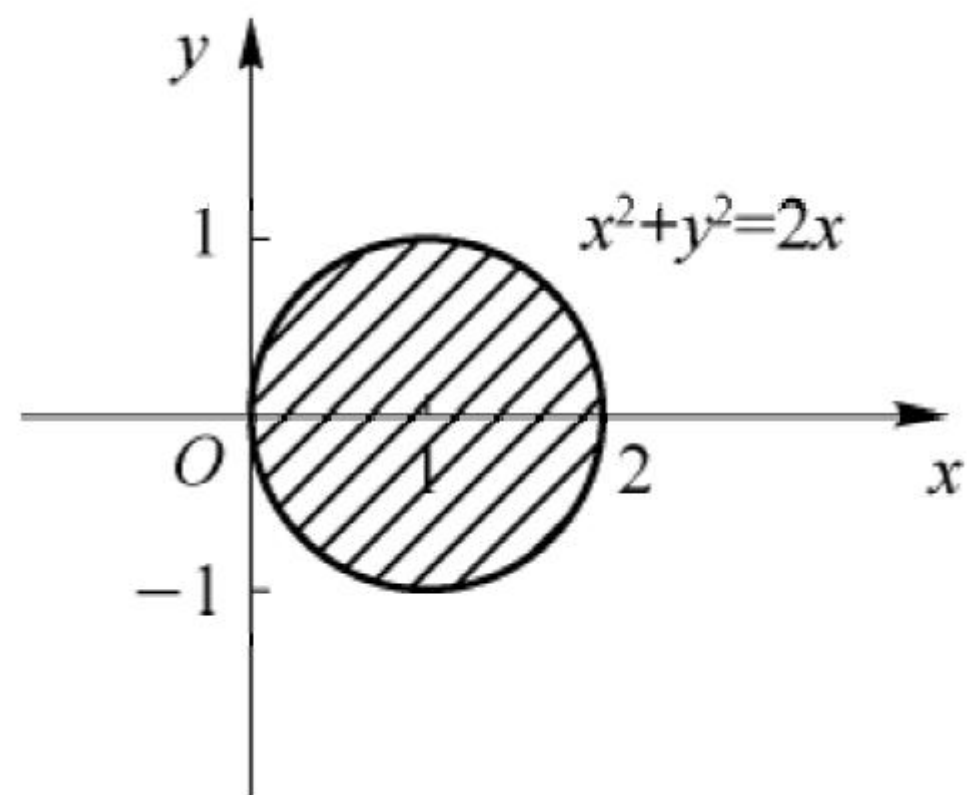
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{2} d\sigma.$$

由所求面积为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所截而得, 易知所截部分在 xOy 平面的投影区域如 A 组题 1 图所示, 可表示为

$$(\sigma_{xy}) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\} = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos \theta\},$$

所以可得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_{(S)} dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{(\sigma_{xy})} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2} \rho d\rho = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rho^2 \right) \Big|_0^{2\cos\theta} d\theta \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta d\theta = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$



2. 曲面(S)为由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 (x \geq 0)$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 为边界所围成的立体表面, 求曲面(S)的面积.

解 该立体的表面由三部分曲面组成, 即 $(S) = (S_1) + (S_2) + (S_3)$, 其中

$$(S_1) = \{ (x, y, z) \mid z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \},$$

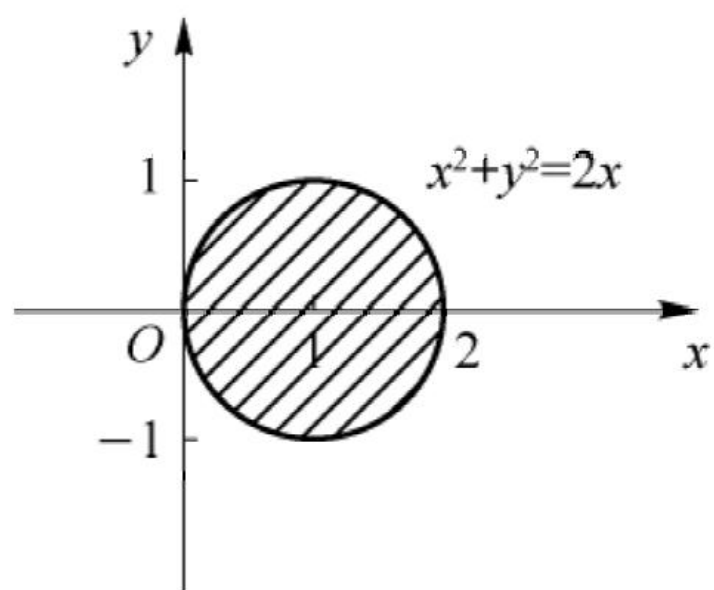
$$(S_2) = \{ (x, y, z) \mid z = -\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \},$$

$$(S_3) = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 2x, -\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \},$$

对于曲面 $(S_1) = \{ (x, y, z) \mid z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \}$, 可知曲面微元

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma,$$

其在 xOy 平面的投影区域



$$\sigma_{xy} = \{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \} = \{ (\rho, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos \theta \},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \iint_{(\bar{S}_1)} dS = 2 \iint_{\sigma_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dx dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\sqrt{4-\rho^2} \Big|_0^{2\cos \theta}) d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 - \sqrt{4-4\cos^2 \theta}) d\theta \\ &= 4\pi - 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 4\pi + 8\cos \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\pi - 8, \end{aligned}$$

由于对称性, 曲面 (S_2) 的面积 $A_2 = A_1$.

对于曲面 (S_3) , 曲面方程为 $y = \pm \sqrt{2x - x^2}$, 由两块面积相等的对称性曲面组成, 它在 zOx 平面的投影区域可表示为

$$D_{zx} = \{(z, x) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, -\sqrt{4-2x} \leq z \leq \sqrt{4-2x}\},$$

曲面面积微元

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + y_x'^2 + y_z'^2} d\sigma = \sqrt{1 + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2x-x^2}} d\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2x-x^2}} d\sigma,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 &= 2 \iint_{(S_3)} dS = 2 \iint_{D_{zx}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dz dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-2x}}^{\sqrt{4-2x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dz \\ &= 4 \int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{4-2x}}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_0^2 = 16, \end{aligned}$$

3. 曲面(S)为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 含在柱面 $x^2 + y^2 - x = 0$ 内的部分,求曲面(S)的面积.

解 易知该曲面有上、下两部分,两部分面积相等.

由已知可知球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \geq 0)$ 含在柱面 $x^2 + y^2 - x = 0$ 内的上半部分曲面为

$$(S_1) = \{(x, y, z) \mid z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq x\},$$

所以，所求曲面面积微元为

$$dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy,$$

所求曲面在 xOy 平面的投影区域为

$$(\sigma_{xy}) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq x\} = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \cos \theta\}.$$

由此可得所求曲面面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \iint_{(\sigma_{xy})} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1 - \sqrt{1 - (\cos \theta)^2}] d\theta = 2\pi - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 2\pi - 4. \end{aligned}$$