

94 學年下學期微積分甲統一教學二組期末考

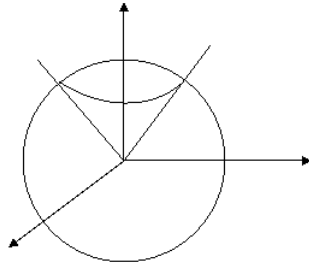
(12%) 1. 求積分 $\iint_D |y| dA$, 其中 D 是曲線 $r = 4 + 3 \cos \theta$ 之內部區域。

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |y| dA &= 2 \int_0^\pi \int_0^{4+3\cos\theta} r \sin \theta r dr d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^{4+3\cos\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\pi (4 + 3 \cos \theta)^3 \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \int_1^7 u^3 du = \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_1^7 = \frac{1}{18} (7^4 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

(12%) 2. 求積分 $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}}^{\sqrt{16-x^2-y^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz dy dx$ 。

Solution:



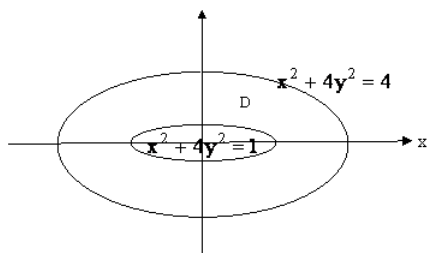
改為球面座標 $z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \rho = 4$ 。
 $z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \Rightarrow \rho \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \rho \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ 。

交線為 $x^2 + y^2 + 3(x^2 + y^2) = 16 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4$
 故範圍為 $0 \leq \rho \leq 4, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta d\rho &= \int_0^4 \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= 128\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(12%) 3. 求積分 $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4y^2} dA$, 其中 D 是兩橢圓 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$,
 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ 之間的區域。

Solution:



Use transformation $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = \frac{1}{2}r \sin \theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $1 \leq r \leq 2$)

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \iint_D \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4y^2} dA &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \cdot \int_1^2 r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}(2^2 - 1^2) = \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(12%) 4. 設 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 。

(a) 找出一函數 $f(x, y, z)$, 使得 $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ 。

(b) 求 $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, 其中 C 是從 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到 $(2, 3, 4)$ 的線段。

Solution:

(a)

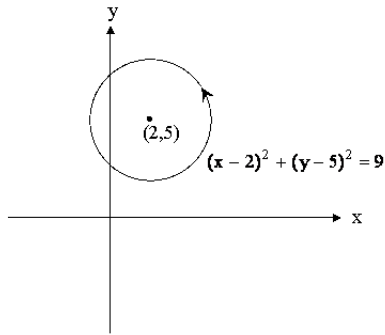
$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ f &= \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + g(y, z). \\ \text{發現 } f &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \text{ 滿足 } \nabla f = \mathbf{F}. \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(2, 3, 4) - f(1, 1, 1) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln 29 - \ln 3).$$

- (12%) 5. 求積分 $\oint_C (4y + 3x + \sin y) dx + (3y + 2x + x \cos y) dy$,
 C 為圓 $(x-2)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 9$.

Solution:



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \oint_C (4y + 3x + \sin y) dx + (3y + 2x + x \cos y) dy \\
 = & \text{(Green)} \iint_D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3y + 2x + x \cos y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4y + 3x + \sin y) dA \\
 = & \iint_D 2 + \cos y - (4 + \cos y) dA \\
 = & -2A(D) = -2 \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 = -18\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

- (14%) 6. 設曲線 C 為 $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 。把 C 上的每個點 $(x(t), y(t), z(t))$ 和 $(0, 0, z(t))$ 用線段連起來，構成曲面 S ，其法向量指向正 z -方向。設 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ ，求 $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ 。

Solution:

$$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_t = \langle \sin t, -\cos t, u \rangle .$$

So

$$\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = tu dt du.$$

So

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_0^{2\pi} t dt \cdot \int_0^1 du = \pi^2.$$

- (12%) 7. $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = y\mathbf{i} + z\mathbf{j} + x\mathbf{k}$, S 為曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \geq 0$ ，其法向量指向正 z -方向。試求 $\iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ 。

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
C : x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\
\mathbf{r}(t) &= \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + 0 \mathbf{k} \\
\mathbf{r}'(t) &= -\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + 0 \mathbf{k} \\
\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) &= -\sin^2 t
\end{aligned}$$

[解一]: 用 Stokes 定理

$$\iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} -\sin^2 t \, dt = -4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\pi$$

[解二]: 直接算

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{curl } \mathbf{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = -\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}, \\
\mathbf{n} &= x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = - \iint_S x + y + z \, dS \\
&\quad (y = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}, \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}) \\
&= - \iint_D (x + y + \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \, dA, \quad D : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\
&\quad (x, y \text{ 皆奇函數}) \\
&= - \iint_D 1 \, dA = -\pi
\end{aligned}$$

(14%) 8. 設曲面 S 為 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 。

(a) 試求一函數 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ 使得在 S 上 $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = x^4 + y^4 + z^4$ 。

(b) 求 $\iint_S (x^4 + y^4 + z^4) \, dS$ 。

Solution:

(a) $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x^3 \mathbf{i} + y^3 \mathbf{j} + z^3 \mathbf{k}$
則 on S ,
 $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = x^4 + y^4 + z^4$.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S x^4 + y^4 + z^4 dS &= \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS \\ &\stackrel{\text{Divergence Theorem}}{=} \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV, E : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \\ &= 3 \iiint_E x^2 + y^2 + z^2 dV \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi = \frac{12}{5}\pi\end{aligned}$$