

第十四章

第 1 节

1. (1) $1 + \sqrt{2}$; (2) 4 ;

(3) $4a^{\frac{4}{3}}$. 提示: 将 L 的参数方程取为 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$;

(4) $2\sqrt{2}$. 提示: 将 L 的参数方程取为 $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \end{cases}$;

(5) $\frac{2\pi}{3}(3a^2 + 4\pi^2 b^2)\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$; (6) $\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{143}$;

(7) $-\pi a^3$. 提示: 在 L 上成立 $xy + yz + zx = \frac{1}{2}[(x + y + z)^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)]$ 。

2. 当 $a > b$: $2b^2 + \frac{2a^2 b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$;

当 $a < b$: $2b^2 + \frac{2a^2 b}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a} \right)$;

当 $a = b$: $4a^2$ 。

3. (1) $\frac{2\pi}{3a^2} \left[(1 + a^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$;

(2) $8\sqrt{3}\pi a^2$. 提示: $S = \iint_S dS = \iint_D 2dx dy$, 其中

$D = \{(x, y) | (x^2 - xy + y^2) + 2a(x + y) \leq 2a^2\}$ 。再令 $\begin{cases} x = u - v \\ y = u + v \end{cases}$, 则 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 2$,

$S = \iint_D 2dx dy = \iint_{D'} 4dudv$, 其中 $D' = \{(u, v) | (u + 2a)^2 + 3v^2 \leq 6a^2\}$ 。

(3) $(2 - \sqrt{2})\pi a^2$;

(4) $2a^2$, 提示: $S = \iint_D \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dz dx$, $D = \{(z, x) | -x \leq z \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq a\}$ 。

(5) $\frac{20 - 3\pi}{9} a^2$; (6) $4\pi^2 ab$ 。

4. (1) $-\pi a^3$; (2) $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2})\pi$; (3) $\frac{64}{15}\sqrt{2}a^4$; (4) $2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{a}$;

(5) $\frac{13}{9}\pi a^4$. 提示:由对称性, $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} z^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS$;

(6) $\frac{1564\sqrt{17} + 4}{15}\pi$. 提示:由对称性, $\iint_{\Sigma} x^3 dS = 0$, $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS$,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) dS ;$$

(7) $\pi^2 (a\sqrt{1+a^2} + \ln(a + \sqrt{1+a^2}))$ 。

5. $R = \frac{4}{3}a$, $S_{\max} = \frac{32}{27}\pi a^2$. 提示:设 Σ 的球心在 $(0,0,a)$, 则球面 Σ 在球面

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \text{ 内部的曲面为 } : z = a - \sqrt{R^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2(1 - \frac{R^2}{4a^2}),$$

容易求得面积为 $S = 2\pi R^2(1 - \frac{R}{2a})$ 。

6. 质量为 $\frac{12\sqrt{3} + 2}{15}\pi$, 重心为 $(0,0, \frac{596 - 45\sqrt{3}}{749})$ 。

7. 设质点离球心的距离为 b , 则 $F = \begin{cases} 0 & b < a \\ \frac{4\pi G a^2}{b^2} & b > a \end{cases}$ 。

提示:设 $\Sigma = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2\}$, 质点位于 $(0,0,b)$ 点, 则球面对质点的

引力为 $F = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{G(b-z)}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-b)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dS$ 。令 $\begin{cases} x = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = a \cos \varphi \end{cases}$, 则

$$F = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \frac{G(b - a \cos \varphi) a^2 \sin \varphi}{(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi, \text{ 再作变量代换 } t^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \varphi。$$

8. (2) $\frac{R^2}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$. 提示:令 $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + R\xi \\ y = y_0 + R\eta \\ z = z_0 + R\zeta \end{cases}$, 则

$$T(R) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Sigma^*} u(x_0 + R\xi, y_0 + R\eta, z_0 + R\zeta) dS, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma^* = \{(\xi, \eta, \zeta) | \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = 1\}.$$

利用对称性, 有 $\iint_{\Sigma^*} \xi dS = \iint_{\Sigma^*} \eta dS = \iint_{\Sigma^*} \zeta dS = 0$; $\iint_{\Sigma^*} \xi \eta dS = \iint_{\Sigma^*} \eta \zeta dS = \iint_{\Sigma^*} \zeta \xi dS = 0$ 和

$\iint_{\Sigma^*} \xi^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma^*} \eta^2 dS = \iint_{\Sigma^*} \zeta^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{\Sigma^*} (\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2) dS$; 由此得到 $T'(0) = 0$ 和

$$T''(0) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} .$$

9. $\frac{3}{2}\pi$. 提示: 过 $p(x, y, z)$ 点的切平面为 $xX + yY + 2zZ = 2$, 原点到切平面的距离为

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2}} . \quad \text{令} \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2} \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{2} \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \cos \varphi \end{cases} , \text{ 则}$$

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \varphi + 4 \cos^2 \varphi}$, $\sqrt{EG - F^2} = \sin \varphi \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \varphi + 4 \cos^2 \varphi}$, 由

此得到 $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ 。

10. 提示: 将 xyz -坐标系保持原点不动旋转成 $x'y'z'$ -坐标系, 使 z' 轴上的单位

向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}(a, b, c)$, 则球面 Σ 不变, 面积元 dS 也不变。设球面 Σ 上一

点 (x, y, z) 的新坐标为 (x', y', z') , 则 $ax + by + cz = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} z'$, 于是

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(ax + by + cz) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} z') dS .$$

计算这一曲面积分, 令 $x' = \sin \varphi \cos \theta$, $y' = \sin \varphi \sin \theta$, $z' = \cos \varphi$ 。

11. 需要 100 小时. 提示: 设在时刻 t 雪堆的体积为 $V(t)$, 雪堆的侧面积为 $S(t)$,

则 $V(t) = \frac{1}{4}\pi h^3(t)$, $S(t) = \frac{13}{12}\pi h^2(t)$ 。由 $\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{9}{10}S(t)$, 得到 $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{13}{10}$, 再由

$h(0) = 130$, 得到 $h(100) = 0$ 。

第 2 节

1. (1) 2 ; (2) $-\frac{14}{15}$; (3) -2π ;

(4) 当 $a = e^2$ 时, $I = -\frac{1}{2}(7 + e^4)$; 当 $a = e^{-2}$ 时, $I = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4})$, 其他情况下,

$$I = -2 + \left(\frac{1 - ae^2}{\ln a + 2} + \frac{1 - ae^{-2}}{\ln a - 2} \right) \ln a ;$$

(5) 13 ;

(6) $-\sqrt{2}\pi a^2$. 提示: 以 $z = a - x$ 代入积分, 得到

$$\int_L ydx + zdy + xdz = \int_{L_{xy}} (y-x)dx + (a-x)dy, \text{ 其中 } L_{xy} \text{ 为 } L \text{ 在 } xy \text{ 平面上的投影曲线}$$

(椭圆) $2x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, 取逆时针方向。

(7) $2\pi(\cos\alpha - \sin\alpha)$. 提示: 以 $y = x \tan\alpha$ 代入积分, 得到

$$\int_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz = (1 - \tan\alpha) \int_{L_{zx}} xdz - zdx, \text{ 其中 } L_{zx} \text{ 为 } L \text{ 在 } zx \text{ 平面上}$$

的投影曲线(椭圆) $z^2 + x^2 \sec^2\alpha = 1$, 取顺时针方向。

2. 提示: $|I_R| \leq \frac{8\pi}{R^2}$ 。

3. $-\frac{8}{15}$ 。

4. (1) $24h^3$;

(2) $\frac{\pi}{4}abc^2$. 提示: 设曲面 Σ 的单位法向量为 $(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$, 由

$$dzdx = \cos\beta dS \text{ 与 } dxdy = \cos\gamma dS, \text{ 得到 } dzdx = \frac{\cos\beta}{\cos\gamma} dxdy = \frac{c^2 y}{b^2 z} dxdy, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} yzdzdx = \iint_D \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2 dxdy = \iint_D \frac{c^2}{b^2} y^2 dxdy, \text{ 其中 } D = \left\{ (x, y) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \right. \right\}.$$

(3) 0. 提示: 取 Σ 的参数表示
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos\theta \\ y = \sin\theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 4. \\ z = z. \end{cases}$$

(4) $-\frac{68}{3}\pi$. 提示: 设曲面 Σ 的单位法向量为 $(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$, 由

$$dydz = \cos\alpha dS \text{ 与 } dxdy = \cos\gamma dS, \text{ 得到 } dydz = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\cos\gamma} dxdy = 2xdxdy, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} zxdydz = \iint_D 2x^2 z dxdy = -\iint_D 2x^2 (4 - x^2 - y^2) dxdy, \text{ 其中 } D = \left\{ (x, y) \left| x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \right. \right\}.$$

(5) $\frac{1}{2}$; (6) $\frac{1}{2}\pi h^2(h^2 + 10)$. 提示: 由对称性, $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz = 0$, $\iint_{\Sigma} y^2 dzdx = 0$ 。

(7) $2\pi e^{\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$;

$$(8) \frac{4\pi}{abc}(a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2) ;$$

$$(9) \frac{8\pi}{3}(a+b+c)R^3 .$$

第3节

$$1. (1) -\frac{140}{3} ; (2) 0 ; (3) 0 ; (4) \frac{1}{5}(e^\pi - 1) ; (5) \frac{8}{3} ; (6) (2 + \frac{\pi}{2})a^2b - \frac{\pi}{2}a^3 ;$$

$$(7) \pi . \text{提示: 设积分 } I = \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy , \text{先证明 } \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = 0 ,$$

再将积分路径换成椭圆 $4x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 即 $x = \frac{1}{2}\cos t, y = \sin t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$.

$$(8) \pi . \text{提示: 设积分 } I = \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy , \text{先证明 } \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = 0 ,$$

再将积分路径换成椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$, 即 $x = \cos t, y = \frac{1}{2}\sin t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$.

$$(9) 2\pi . \text{提示: 设积分 } I = \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy , \text{先证明 } \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial y} = 0 ,$$

再将积分路径换成圆 $L_r : x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, 即 $x = r\cos t, y = r\sin t, t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi$; 于是

得到 $I = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{r\cos t} \cos(r\sin t)dt$, 令 $r \rightarrow 0$, 即得到 $I = 2\pi$.

$$2. (1) \frac{3}{8}\pi a^2 ; (2) \frac{1}{6}a^2 ; (3) 3\pi a^2 .$$

$$3. (1) 0 ; (2) \int_1^2 [\phi(t) - \varphi(t)]dt ; (3) 9 .$$

$$4. x^2 \sin y + y^2 \sin x .$$

$$5. \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) .$$

$$6. Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1 .$$

$$7. \lambda = -1. \text{提示: 利用 } \frac{\partial [2xy(x^4 + y^2)^\lambda]}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial [-x^2(x^4 + y^2)^\lambda]}{\partial x} .$$

$$9. (1) 3a^4 ; (2) 1 ; (3) -\frac{1}{2}\pi h^4 ; (4) 2\pi R^3 ; (5) 2\pi a^2(e^{2a} - 1) ; (6) -\frac{\pi}{2} ;$$

$$(7) -\frac{3}{2}\pi a^3 . \text{提示: 原式} = \iint_{\Sigma} xdydz + \frac{1}{a}(a+z)^2 dx dy ;$$

(8) (i) 4π . 提示: 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3x^2}{r^5}$,

$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3y^2}{r^5}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) = \frac{r^2 - 3z^2}{r^5}$. 设 $\Sigma' = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2\}$, 方向

为外侧, 取其参数表示为
$$\begin{cases} x = \varepsilon \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \varepsilon \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \varepsilon \cos \varphi \end{cases}, (\varphi, \theta) \in D' = \{0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$
,

$$\text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{r^3} = \iint_{\Sigma'} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{r^3} = \iint_{D'} \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta;$$

(ii) 2π .

提示: 设 $\Sigma' = \{(x, y, z) | \frac{(x-2)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} \leq 1, z=0\} - \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 < \varepsilon^2, z=0\}$,

方向为下侧, $\Sigma'' = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2, z \geq 0\}$, 方向为下侧. 取 Σ'' 的参数表

示为
$$\begin{cases} x = \varepsilon \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \varepsilon \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \varepsilon \cos \varphi \end{cases}, (\varphi, \theta) \in D'' = \{0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$
, 则由

$$\iint_{\Sigma + \Sigma' + \Sigma''} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{r^3} = 0, \text{ 得到 } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{r^3} =$$

$$\iint_{-\Sigma''} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdx dy}{r^3} = \iint_{D''} \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta.$$

11. (1) 0; (2) 0.

12. (1) $-\sqrt{3}\pi a^2$; (2) 2π ; (3) $-2\pi a(a+h)$; (4) $-\frac{9}{2}$; (5) $\frac{1}{3}h^3$; (6) -96 .

13. 提示: $\int_L xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)}dx = \iint_D (f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)})dxdy = \iint_D (f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)})dxdy$.

14. 提示: $\int_{\partial D} \frac{F(xy)}{y} dy = \iint_D f(xy)dxdy$, 再作变量代换
$$\begin{cases} u = xy \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$
.

15. 提示: 设 $\mathbf{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$, $\mathbf{l} = (a, b, c)$, 则 $\cos(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}) = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}}{\|\mathbf{l}\|} =$

$\frac{a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta + c \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ 。注意 $\iint_{\Sigma} \cos \alpha dS = \iint_{\Sigma} dydz = 0$, $\iint_{\Sigma} \cos \beta dS = \iint_{\Sigma} dzdx = 0$,

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \cos \gamma dS = \iint_{\Sigma} dxdy = 0。$$

16 . 提示 : 设 $\mathbf{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$, $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$, 则 $\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) = \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{\|\mathbf{r}\|} =$

$$\frac{x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}。$$

18 . 提示 : $\frac{1}{2} \int_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} \cos \alpha dydz + \cos \beta dzdx + \cos \gamma dxdy =$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma) dS = S。$$

第 4 节

1. (1) 0 ; (2) $(\sin y - \cos x)dx \wedge dy$; (3) $(x+6)dx \wedge dy \wedge dz$ 。

2 . 0。

3 . 0。

4 . $\omega = -(\int a_3(y)dy)dx - (\int a_1(z)dz)dy - (\int a_2(x)dx)dz$ 。

第 5 节

1. (1) $\text{grad} f = -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$,

$$\text{div}(f\mathbf{a}) = -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (3x + 20y - 15z) ;$$

(2) $\text{grad} f = 2x\mathbf{i} + 2y\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$,

$$\text{div}(f\mathbf{a}) = 6x + 40y - 30z ;$$

(3) $\text{grad} f = 2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1} (x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$,

$$\text{div}(f\mathbf{a}) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1} (6x + 40y - 30z)。$$

2 . $\frac{3}{8}\pi$ 。

3 . (1) $f(\mathbf{r}) = cr^{-3}$; (2) $f(\mathbf{r}) = c_1 r^{-1} + c_2$ 。

$$4. \frac{3\mathbf{c}}{2\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{r}}.$$

$$5. (1) 0; (2) -2\pi.$$

$$6. \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{r}(M) = -i - 3j + 4k, \mathbf{r} \text{ 在 } M \text{ 点沿方向 } \mathbf{n} \text{ 的环量面密度为 } \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$8. \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0}, (x, y, z) \neq \mathbf{0}.$$

$$10. U(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C.$$

$$11. V(x, y) = -U(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) - \arctan \frac{y}{x} + C.$$

$$12. V(x, y) = -U(x, y) = -xyz(x + y + z) + C.$$

$$14. \text{提示: 由 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\mathbf{n}, y) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\cdot, y) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\cdot, x), \text{ 得到}$$

$$\int_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds = \int_C \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx.$$

$$15. \text{提示: } \Delta(F^p) =$$

$$pF^{p-4}[(uv_x - vu_x)^2 + (uv_y - vu_y)^2] + p(p-1)F^{p-4}[(uu_x + vv_x)^2 + (uu_y + vv_y)^2].$$

$$16. \text{提示: } \iiint_B \nabla g \cdot \mathbf{F} dx dy dz = \iiint_B \nabla \cdot (g\mathbf{F}) dx dy dz - \iiint_B g \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{\partial B} g\mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} - \iiint_B g \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dx dy dz.$$

$$17. \text{提示: } 0 = \int_{\partial D} -u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = \iint_D \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + u \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \right].$$

$$18. (1) \text{提示: } \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\mathbf{n}, y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\mathbf{n}, z) \right] dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy dz + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dz dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dx dy.$$

$$(2) \text{提示: } \cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) = \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = (\operatorname{grad} u) \cdot \mathbf{n}, \text{ 于是 } \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Sigma} \left(u \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS =$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy, \text{ 其中 } P = \frac{(x-x_0)u + r^2 u_x}{r^3}, Q = \frac{(y-y_0)u + r^2 u_y}{r^3},$$

$$R = \frac{(z-z_0)u + r^2 u_z}{r^3}, \text{ 满足 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0. \text{ 取以 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 为中心, } \delta > 0 \text{ 为半}$$

径的球面 S_0 , 使得 $S_0 \subset \Omega$, 并取 \mathbf{n} 为 S_0 的单位外法向量, 然后在 Σ 与 S_0 所围的区域上应用 Gauss 公式, 得到

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\Sigma} \left(u \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{S_0} \left(u \frac{\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS,$$

注意 $r = \delta$ 为常数, $\cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) = 1$ 与 $\iint_{S_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = 0$, 令 $\delta \rightarrow 0$.