

**KEY TO**

**ADVANCED  
ENGINEERING  
MATHEMATICS**

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**PART 2**

# 高等工程數學詳解

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## 第八章 線積分與面積分

### 8-1 節 線積分 (P. 322)

### 8-2 節 線積分之計算 (P. 325)

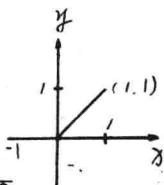
下列各題中，令  $c$  之方向與積分方向相同，求  $\int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds$

- 1 循  $y = x$  之路徑，從  $(0, 0)$  至  $(1, 1)$

解：  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j}$ ， $\therefore x = t, y = t$

$$ds = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)| dt = \sqrt{2} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \int_0^1 6\sqrt{2} t^2 dt = 2\sqrt{2} t^3 \Big|_0^1 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

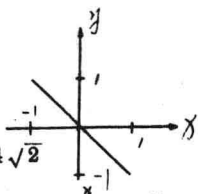


- 2 循  $y = -x$  之路徑，從  $(-1, 1)$  至  $(1, -1)$

解：  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j}$ ， $\therefore x = t, y = -t$

$$ds = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)| dt = \sqrt{2} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \int_{-1}^1 6\sqrt{2} t^2 dt = 2\sqrt{2} t^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = 4\sqrt{2}$$

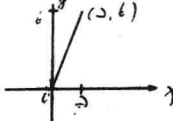


- 3 循  $y = 3x$  之路徑由  $(0, 0)$  至  $(2, 6)$

解：令  $x = t$ ，則  $y = 3t$ ， $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + 3t\mathbf{j}$

$$ds = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)| dt = \sqrt{10} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \int_0^2 30\sqrt{10} t^2 dt = 10\sqrt{10} t^3 \Big|_0^2 = 80\sqrt{10}$$



- 4 循  $y$ -軸，從  $(0, 0)$  至  $(0, 1)$  然後與  $x$ -軸平行從  $(0, 1)$  至  $(1, 1)$

解：  $\mathbf{r}_1(t) = t\mathbf{j}$ ， $\mathbf{r}_2(t) = t\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$

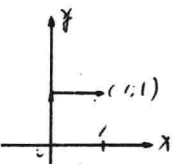
$$x_1 = 0, y_1 = t, x_2 = t, y_2 = 1$$

$$ds_1 = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}_1(t)| dt = dt, ds_2 = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}_2(t)| dt = dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \int_{c_1} (3x_1^2 + 3y_1^2) ds_1 + \int_{c_2} (3x_2^2 + 3y_2^2) ds_2$$

$$= \int_0^1 3t^2 dt + \int_0^1 (3t^2 + 3) dt$$

$$= 1 + 4 = 5$$



- 5 循  $x$ -軸，從  $(0, 0)$  至  $(1, 0)$ ，然後平行  $y$ -軸從  $(1, 0)$  至  $(1, 1)$

解：  $x_1 = t, y_1 = 0; x_2 = 1, y_2 = t$

$$\mathbf{r}_1(t) = t\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{r}_2(t) = \mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j}$$



$$\therefore ds_1 = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}_1(t)| dt = dt, \quad ds_2 = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}_2(t)| dt = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds &= \int_{c_1} (3x_1^2 + 3y_1^2) ds_1 + \int_{c_2} (3x_2^2 + 3y_2^2) ds_2 \\ &= \int_0^1 3t^2 dt + \int_0^1 (3 + 3t^2) dt = 1 + 4 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

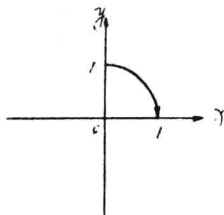
6. 以順時針方向循圓  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  從  $(0, 1)$  至  $(1, 0)$

解：令  $x = \sin t$ ，則  $y = \cos t$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j}$$

$$ds = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)| dt = dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 dt = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



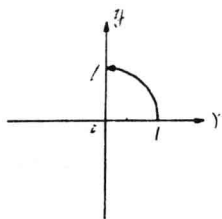
7. 以反時針方向循圓  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  之路徑由  $(1, 0)$  至  $(0, 1)$

解：令  $x = \cos t$ ，則  $y = \sin t$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j}$$

$$ds = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)| dt = dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (3x^2 + 3y^2) ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3 dt = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



下列各題中，求  $\int_c (y^2 dx - x^2 dy)$

8. 以反時針方向循圓  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  之路徑由  $(0, 1)$  至  $(1, 0)$

解：(圖形如6題)，令  $x = \sin t$ ，則  $y = \cos t$

$$dx = \cos t dt, \quad dy = -\sin t dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c (y^2 dx - x^2 dy) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^3 t + \sin^3 t) dt$$

$$= \left( \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t - \cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right) \Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

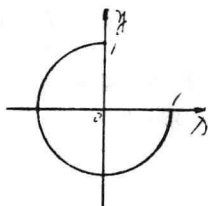
$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

9. 以反時針方向循圓  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ，由  $(1, 0)$  至  $(0, 1)$

解：令  $x = \cos t$ ，則  $y = \sin t$

$$dx = -\sin t dt, \quad dy = \cos t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_c (y^2 dx - x^2 dy) &= \int_0^{-\frac{3\pi}{2}} -(\sin^3 t + \cos^3 t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{2}}^0 (\cos^3 t + \sin^3 t) dt \\ &= \left( \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t - \cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right) \Big|_{-\frac{3\pi}{2}}^0 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

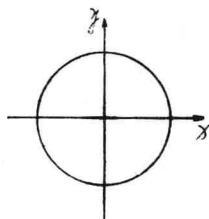


10. 以反時針方向環繞圓  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  從  $(0, 1)$  至  $(0, -1)$

解：令  $x = \sin t, y = \cos t$

$$\text{則 } dx = \cos t dt, \quad dy = -\sin t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_c (y^2 dx - x^2 dy) &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^3 t + \sin^3 t) dt \\ &= \left( \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t - \cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} - \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



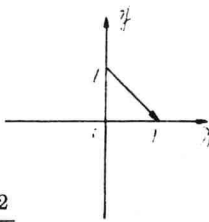
11. 循直線路徑，從  $(0, 1)$  至  $(1, 0)$

解：由斜截式知直線之方程式為  $y = 1 - x$

故令  $x = t$  則  $y = (1 - t)$

$$\therefore dx = dt, \quad dy = -dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c (y^2 dx - x^2 dy) &= \int_0^1 [(1-t)^2 + t^2] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 [1 - 2t + 2t^2] dt = \left( t - t^2 + \frac{2t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$



在下列位移中，求  $\mathbf{p} = 4xy\mathbf{i} - 8y\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$  所作的功

12. 循曲線  $y = 2x, z = 2$ ，從  $(0, 0, 2)$  至  $(3, 6, 2)$

解：令  $x = t$ ，則  $y = 2t, z = 2$ ，

$$\therefore \mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$$

$$d\mathbf{r}(t) = (\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore w &= \int_C \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^3 (8t^2 \mathbf{i} - 16t \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j}) dt \\ &= \int_0^3 (8t^2 - 32t) dt = \left( \frac{8}{3} t^3 - 16t^2 \right) \Big|_0^3 = -72\end{aligned}$$

13. 循直線
- $y=2x$
- ,
- $z=0$
- , 從
- $(3, 6, 0)$
- 至
- $(0, 0, 0)$

解：令  $x=t$ , 則  $y=2t$ ,  $z=0$ 

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j}$$

$$d\mathbf{r}(t) = (\mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$\therefore w = \int_C \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_3^0 (8t^2 \mathbf{i} - 16t \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j}) dt = 72$$

14. 循直線
- $y=2x$
- ,
- $z=0$
- , 從
- $(0, 0, 0)$
- 至
- $(3, 6, 0)$

解：與13題同理

$$w = \int_C \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{t=0}^{t=3} \mathbf{p} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -72$$

15. 循直線
- $y=2x$
- ,
- $z=2x$
- , 從
- $(0, 0, 0)$
- 至
- $(3, 6, 6)$

解：令  $x=t$ ,  $y=z=2t$ 

$$\therefore \mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + 2t \mathbf{k}, \quad d\mathbf{r}(t) = (\mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}w &= \int_0^3 (8t^2 \mathbf{i} - 16t \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) dt \\ &= \int_0^3 (8t^2 - 32t + 4) dt = \left( \frac{8}{3} t^3 - 16t^2 + 4t \right) \Big|_0^3 = -60\end{aligned}$$

16. 循拋物線
- $y = \frac{2}{3}x^2$
- ,
- $z=0$
- 之路徑由
- $(0, 0, 0)$
- 至
- $(3, 6, 0)$

解：令  $x=t$ ,  $y = \frac{2}{3}t^2$ ,  $z=0$ 

$$\therefore \mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3}t^2 \mathbf{j}, \quad d\mathbf{r}(t) = \left( \mathbf{i} + \frac{4}{3}t \mathbf{j} \right) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}w &= \int_0^3 \left( \frac{8}{3}t^3 \mathbf{i} - \frac{16}{3}t^2 \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot \left( \mathbf{i} + \frac{4}{3}t \mathbf{j} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^3 \left( \frac{8}{3}t^3 - \frac{64}{9}t^3 \right) dt = \int_0^3 -\frac{40}{9}t^3 dt \\ &= -\frac{10}{9}t^4 \Big|_0^3 = -90\end{aligned}$$

17. 繞圓
- $x^2 + y^2 = 4$
- ,
- $z=0$
- 從
- $(2, 0, 0)$
- 至
- $(2, 0, 0)$

解：  $x = 2 \cos t$  ,  $y = 2 \sin t$  ,  $z = 0$

$$\therefore \mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j}$$

$$d\mathbf{r}(t) = (-2 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$w = \int_0^{\pi} (8 \cos t \sin t \mathbf{i} - 16 \sin t \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) \cdot (-2 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (-16 \cos t \sin^2 t - 32 \sin t \cos t) dt$$

$$= \left( -\frac{16}{3} \sin^3 t - 16 \sin^2 t \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

- 18 應用梯形法則 (18-5節), 計算  $\int_c f(x, y) ds$  循直線  $y = x$ , 從  $(0, 0)$  至  $(1, 1)$  之積分值, 其中  $f(x, y)$ , 有下列各值:

$$f(0, 0) = 1.0, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1.5, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1.7, \quad f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) = 1.5$$

$$f(1, 1) = 1.0$$

解：  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$

$$ds = |\dot{\mathbf{r}}(t)| dt = \sqrt{2} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_c f(x, y) ds = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} f(t, t) dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} [f(0, 0) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$+ 2f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) + f(1, 1)]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} [1.0 + 2 \times 1.5 + 2 \times 1.7 + 2 \times 1.5 + 1.0]$$

$$\doteq 2.015$$

- 19 設  $\mathbf{P}$  為定義於曲線  $c$  上的向量函數, 並假設  $|\mathbf{P}|$  有界, 即存在某一正數  $M$  使  $|\mathbf{P}| < M$ , 試設

$$\left| \int_c \mathbf{P} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \right| < Ml, \quad l \text{ 為曲線 } c \text{ 之長}$$

證：  $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| |\cos \theta| \leq |\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}|$  ( $\theta$  為  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$  之夾角), 現應用此式來證明:

$$\left| \int_c \mathbf{P} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \right| \leq \int_c |\mathbf{P} \cdot d\mathbf{r}| \leq \int_c |\mathbf{P}| |d\mathbf{r}|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &< \int_c M ds \quad (|d\mathbf{r}| = ds) \\
 &= M \int_c ds = Ml, \text{ 得證}
 \end{aligned}$$

20. 應用(8)式, 求力  $P = x\mathbf{i} + y^2\mathbf{j}$  沿直線方向由  $(0, 0, 0)$  至  $(1, 1, 0)$  所作功的絕對值的上界, 由積分方法求  $w$ , 並比較兩結果

解: 在  $(0, 0, 0)$  至  $(1, 1, 0)$  之直線上,  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,

$$\therefore |\mathbf{P}| = (x^2 + y^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{而 } l = |(0, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0)| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore |w| \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2$$

$$\text{又 } \mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j}, \quad x = t, \quad y = t$$

$$d\mathbf{r}(t) = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$\therefore w = \int_0^1 (t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (t + t^2) dt = \left( \frac{1}{2} t^2 + \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{顯然 } \frac{5}{6} < 2$$

### 8-8節 二重積分 (P.329)

#### 習題 (P.334)

描述積分區域並計算其值

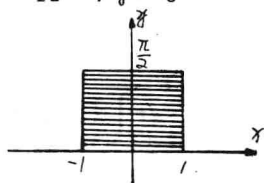
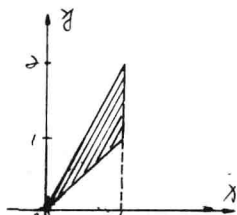
$$1. \int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} (1 + x^2 + y^2) dy dx$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^1 \left[ (1 + x^2)y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right] \Big|_x^{2x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( x + x^3 + \frac{7x^3}{3} \right) dx = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{7x^4}{12} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 y^2 dx dy$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} x^3 y^2 \Big|_{-1}^1 dy$$

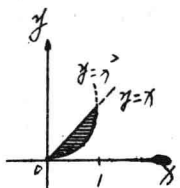




$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{3} y^2 dy = \frac{2}{9} y^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{36}$$

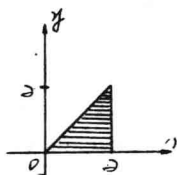
$$3. \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (1-xy) dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^1 \left( y - \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \right) \Big|_{x^2}^x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^5 \right) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{8} x^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{12} x^6 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$



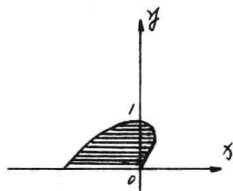
$$4. \int_0^2 \int_0^x e^{x+y} dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^2 e^{x+y} \Big|_0^x dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (e^{2x} - e^x) dx \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^4 - e^2 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$5. \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{1-\cos\theta} r dr d\theta$$

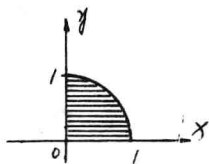
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1-2\cos\theta+\cos^2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \theta - 2\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$6. \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2+y^2) dy dx$$

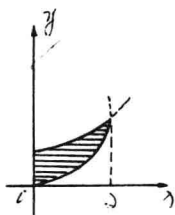
解: 作極坐標變換, 得

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r^3 dr d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$



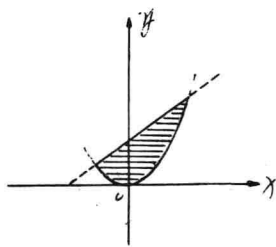
$$7. \int_0^2 \int_{\sinh x^2}^{\cosh x^2} x \, dy \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^2 (x \cosh x^2 - x \sinh x^2) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sinh x^2 - \cosh x^2) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sinh 4 - \cosh 4 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4}) \end{aligned}$$



$$8. \int_{-1}^2 \int_{x^2}^{x^2+2} (x+y) \, dy \, dx$$

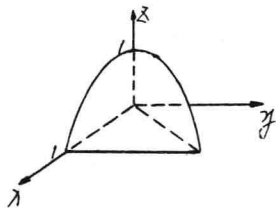
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_{-1}^2 (xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2) \Big|_{x^2}^{x^2+2} \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 (2+4x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4) \, dx \\ &= (2x + 2x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{10}x^5) \Big|_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{189}{20} \end{aligned}$$



求下列空間區域之體積

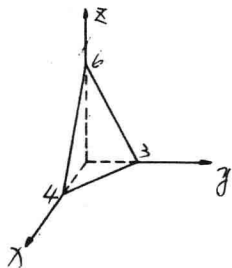
9. 由圓柱面  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ , 平面  $y=0$ ,  $z=0$ ,  $x=y$  所圍成並在第一卦限內之區域

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } v &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$



10. 第一卦限中, 平面  $3x+4y+2z=12$  所切之四面體

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } v &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{2-\frac{3}{4}x} (6 - \frac{3}{2}x - 2y) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 (6y - \frac{3}{2}xy - y^2) \Big|_0^{2-\frac{3}{4}x} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 (9 - \frac{9}{2}x + \frac{9}{16}x^2) \, dx \end{aligned}$$



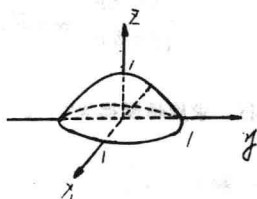
$$= 9x - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{3}{16}x^3 \Big|_0^4 = 12$$

11.  $xy$ -面與拋物面  $z=1-x^2-y^2$  之間之區域

解：應用柱面坐標  $x=r \cos \theta$

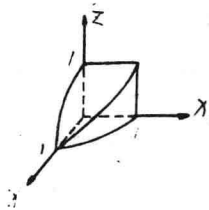
$y=r \sin \theta$ ,  $z=z$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \left( \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



12. 第一卦限中，曲面  $y=1-x^2$ ,  $z=1-x^2$  與三坐標面所圍之區域

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} v &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} (1-x^2) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^2 \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-2x^2+x^4) \, dx \\ &= \left( x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{15} \end{aligned}$$

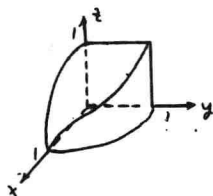


13. 柱面  $x^2+y^2=1$ ,  $y^2+z^2=1$  所圍之區域

解：由對稱關係， $v=8v_1$ ，其中  $v_1$  為第一卦限之體積

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \sqrt{1-y^2} \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-y^2) \, dy \\ &= \left( y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore v = 8 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$



14. 求變換  $x=u+a$ ,  $y=v+b$  之雅可比行列式與  $x=au$ ,  $y=bv$  之放大率，並解釋其幾何意義

$$\text{解：} \begin{cases} x=u+a \\ y=v+b \end{cases} \Rightarrow J_1 = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x=au \\ y=bv \end{cases} \Rightarrow J_2 = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = ab$$

$$\begin{cases} x = u + a \\ y = v + b \end{cases} \text{ 表示平移變換, 其體積元不變 } (J_1 = 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = au \\ y = bv \end{cases} \text{ 表示放大變換, } uv\text{-面之體積元, 經變換後, 在 } xy\text{-面放大 } ab \text{ 倍}$$

$$(J_2 = ab)$$

- 15 求旋轉變換  $x = u \cos \phi - v \sin \phi$ ,  $y = u \sin \phi + v \cos \phi$  之雅各比行列式

$$\text{解: } J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

下列各題, 以極坐標計算  $\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy$  之值

- 16  $f = e^{-x^2-y^2}$ ,  $R: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = (-e^{-1})\pi \end{aligned}$$

- 17  $f = 2(x+y)$ ,  $R: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$ ,  $x \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^3 2r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 18 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta = 18 (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

- 18  $f = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $R: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $y \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} r \cos r^2 dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

下列各題中, 求區域  $R$  中, 密度為  $f(x, y)$  質量之重心

- 19  $f(x, y) = xy$ ,  $R$  為長方形  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 4$

$$\text{解: } M = \int_0^2 \int_0^4 xy \, dy \, dx = \left( \int_0^2 x \, dx \right) \left( \int_0^4 y \, dy \right) = 16$$

$$M\bar{x} = \int_0^2 \int_0^4 x \cdot xy \, dy \, dx = \left( \int_0^2 x^2 \, dx \right) \left( \int_0^4 y \, dy \right) = \frac{64}{3}$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{64}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$M\bar{y} = \int_0^2 \int_0^4 y \cdot xy \, dy \, dx = \left( \int_0^2 x \, dx \right) \left( \int_0^4 y^2 \, dy \right) = \frac{128}{3}$$

$$\therefore \bar{y} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{128}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

20.  $f(x, y) = 1$ ,  $R$  為  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$  在第一象限中的區域

$$\text{解: } M = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{a^2}{4} \pi$$

$$M\bar{x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \left( \int_0^a r^2 \, dr \right) \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \right) = \frac{a^3}{3}$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{4}{a^2 \pi} \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3\pi} a$$

$$M\bar{y} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \left( \int_0^a r^2 \, dr \right) \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \, d\theta \right) = \frac{a^3}{3}$$

$$\therefore \bar{y} = \frac{4}{a^2 \pi} \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3\pi} a$$

21.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $R$  與 20 題同

$$\text{解: } M = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r^3 \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4$$

$$M\bar{x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r^4 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{a^5}{5}, \quad \therefore \bar{x} = \frac{8}{a^4 \pi} \cdot \frac{a^5}{5} = \frac{8a}{5\pi}$$

$$M\bar{y} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^a r^4 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{a^5}{5}, \quad \therefore \bar{y} = \frac{8}{a^4 \pi} \cdot \frac{a^5}{5} = \frac{8a}{5\pi}$$

下列各圖表示  $R$  的區域, 其密度  $f(x, y) = 1$ , 求慣量  $I_x$ ,  $I_y$ ,  $I_z$ .

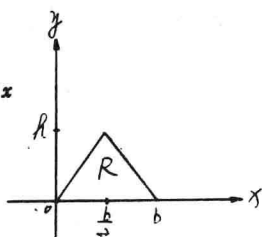
$$22. \text{解: } I_x = \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{2b}{b-x}} y^2 \, dy \, dx + \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^b \int_0^{\frac{2b}{b-x}} y^2 \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \frac{bh^3}{24} + \frac{bh^3}{24} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{2h}{b}x} x^2 dy dx + \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^b \int_0^{\frac{2h}{b}(b-x)} x^2 dy dx$$

$$= \frac{b^3h}{32} + \frac{11}{96} b^3h = \frac{7}{48} b^3h$$

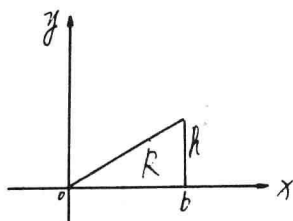
$$I_o = I_x + I_y = \frac{bh}{48} (4h^2 + 7b^2)$$



$$23 \text{ 解: } I_x = \int_0^b \int_0^{\frac{h}{b}x} y^2 dy dx = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$I_y = \int_0^b \int_0^{\frac{h}{b}x} x^2 dy dx = \frac{b^3h}{4}$$

$$I_o = I_x + I_y = \frac{bh}{12} (h^2 + 3b^2)$$

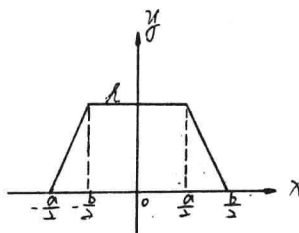


$$24 \text{ 解: } I_x = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{h(x+\frac{a}{2})}{b}} y^2 dx dy$$

$$+ \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \int_0^h y^2 dy dx$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{h(x-\frac{a}{2})}{b}} y^2 dy dx$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)h^3}{24} + \frac{ah^3}{3} + \frac{(b-a)h^3}{24} = \frac{h^3}{12} (3a+b)$$



$$I_y = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{h(x+\frac{a}{2})}{b}} x^2 dy dx + \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \int_0^h x^2 dy dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{h(x-\frac{a}{2})}{b}} x^2 dy dx$$

$$= \frac{h(b^4 - a^4)}{48(b-a)}$$

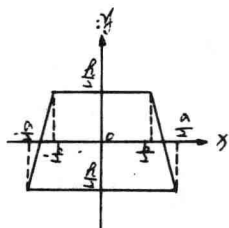
$$I_o = I_u + I_v = \frac{h^3(3a+b)}{12} + \frac{h(b^4 - a^4)}{48(b-a)}$$

25. 解:

$$I_u = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{b}{2}} \int_{\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{2h}{b-a}(x + \frac{a+b}{4})} y^2 dy dx$$

$$+ \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y^2 dy dx + \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{2h}{a-b}(x - \frac{a+b}{4})} y^2 dy dx$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)h^3}{24}$$



$$I_v = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{-\frac{b}{2}} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{2h}{b-a}(x + \frac{a+b}{4})} x^2 dy dx + \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} x^2 dy dx + \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{2h}{a-b}(x - \frac{a+b}{4})} x^2 dy dx$$

$$= \frac{(a^4 - b^4)h}{48(a-b)}$$

$$I_o = I_u + I_v = \frac{h}{48(a-b)} [2h^2(a^2 - b^2) + (a^4 - b^4)]$$

## 8-4 節 二重積分至線積分的變換 (P. 336)

習題 (P. 339)

應用格林定理計算，下列各積分值，並以直接運算之結果驗證

1.  $\int_c (y dy + 2x dy)$   $c$  為  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$  之邊界 (反時針方向)

解:  $\int_c (y dx + 2x dy) = \int_R (2-1) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx dy = 1$

2.  $\int_c [y^3 dx + (x^3 + 3y^2 x) dy]$   $c$  為  $y = x^2, y = x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$  間區域之邊界 (反時針方向)

解: 原式 =  $\int_R (3x^2 + 3y^2 - 3y^2) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_x^x 3x^2 dy dx = \int_0^1 3x^2(x-x^2) dx = \frac{3}{20}$$

- 3  $\int_c [2xy dx + (e^x + x^2) dy]$ ,  $c$  為以  $(0,0), (1,0), (1,1)$  為頂點的三角形的邊界 (順時針方向)

解: 原式  $= - \int_R (e^x + 2x - 2x) dx dy$   
 $= - \int_0^1 \int_0^x e^x dy dx = - \int_0^1 x e^x dx = - (x-1)e^x \Big|_0^1 = -1$

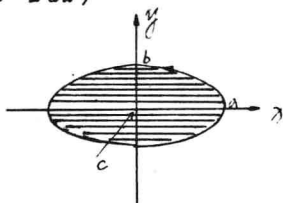
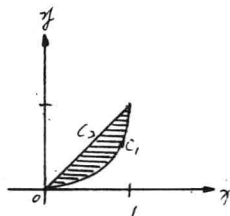
- 4  $\int_c (-xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy)$   $c$  為第一象限內  $y = 1 - x^2$  所圍區域邊界 (反時針方向)

解: 原式  $= \int_R (2xy + 2xy) dx dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} 4xy dy dx = \int_0^1 (2x - 4x^3 + 2x^5) dx$   
 $= (x^2 - x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^6) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$

應用例一中之公式, 求下列平面區域之面積

- 5 第一象限中, 由  $y = x$  與  $y = x^3$  所圍之區域

解:  $A = \frac{1}{2} \int_c (x dy - y dx)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{c_1} (x dy - y dx) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{c_2} (x dy - y dx)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x \cdot 3x^2 dx - x^3 dx) + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 (x dx - x dx)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$



- 6 橢圓  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  之內部

解: 令  $x = a \cos \theta$ , 則  $y = b \sin \theta$

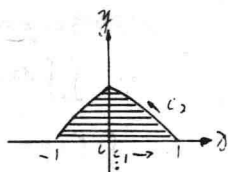
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_c (x dy - y dx) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [(a \cos \theta)(b \cos \theta) d\theta - (b \sin \theta)(-a \sin \theta) d\theta]$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{ab}{2} \cdot 2\pi = ab \pi$$



7. 上半平面由  $y=1-x^4$  所圍之區域

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_C (x dy - y dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{c_1} (x dy - y dx) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{c_2} (x dy - y dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (x \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot dx) + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{-1} [x(-4x^3) dx - (1-x^4) dx] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (3x^4 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{5} x^5 + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{8}{5} \end{aligned}$$



下列各題中，給予  $f dx + g dy$ ，應用格林定理計算  $\int_C (f dx + g dy)$  其中之  $c$  為反時針方向之閉曲線

8.  $y dx - x dy$ ， $c$  為正方形  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ， $0 \leq y \leq 1$  之邊界

$$\text{解: } \int_C (y dx - x dy) = \int_R (-1-1) dx dy = -2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 dx dy = -2$$

9.  $(3x^2 + y) dx + 4y^2 dy$ ， $c$  為以  $(0,0)$ ， $(1,0)$ ， $(0,2)$  為頂點之三角形之邊界

$$\text{解: } \int_C [(3x^2 + y) dx + 4y^2 dy] = \int_R (-1) dy dx = (-1) \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-x} dy dx = -1$$

10.  $(x^2 + y^2) dy$ ， $c$  為正方形  $2 \leq x \leq 4$ ， $2 \leq y \leq 4$  之邊界

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_C (x^2 + y^2) dy &= \int_R 2x dy dx = 2 \int_2^4 \int_2^4 x dy dx \\ &= 2 \int_2^4 2x dx = 2x^2 \Big|_2^4 = 24 \end{aligned}$$

11.  $2xy^3 dx + 3x^2 y^2 dy$ ， $c: x^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$\text{解: } \int_C (2xy^3 dx + 3x^2 y^2 dy) = \int_R (6xy^2 - 6xy^2) dx dy = 0$$

12.  $(2x - y) dx + (x + 3y) dy$ ， $c: x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_C [(2x - y) dx + (x + 3y) dy] &= \int_R (1+1) dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_R dx dy \end{aligned}$$

因  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} = 1$  為一橢圓形