

# 25高数精讲 (23)

23

三重积分、线积分的计算方法及举例

P251-P259



下 P260-273

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还不关注，  
你就慢了



## (四) 对面积的面积分 (第一类面积分)

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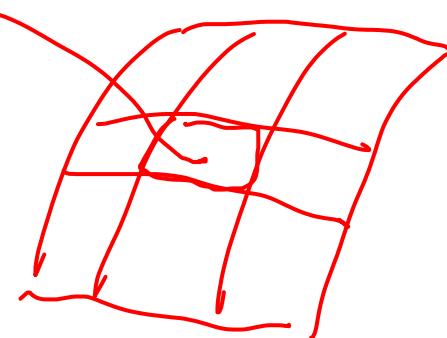
### 1. 定义

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i$$

### 2. 性质

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{-\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$$

$$x+y=1$$



(与积分曲面的方向无关)

### 3. 计算方法

#### 1. 直接法:

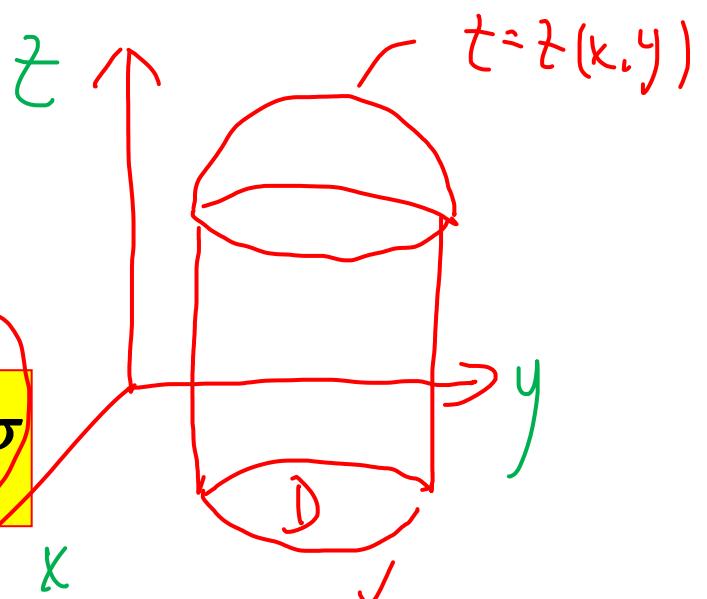
$$\Sigma : z = z(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in D$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_D f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma$$

$$y = y(x, z)$$

$$x = x(y, z)$$

$$\sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2} dy dz$$



## 2. 利用奇偶性

若曲面  $\Sigma$  关于  $xoy$  面对称，则

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{\Sigma_{z \geq 0}} f(x, y, z) dS, & f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z) \\ 0, & f(x, y, -z) = -f(x, y, z) \end{cases}$$

## 3. 利用对称性

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dS = \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1}} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dS = \frac{2}{3} \iint_{\Sigma_{x^2+y^2=1}} 1 dS = \frac{2}{3} 4\pi = \frac{8}{3}\pi$$

## (五) 对坐标的面积分 (第二类面积分)

### 1. 定义

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n R(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) (\Delta S_i)_{xy}$$

### 2. 性质

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = - \iint_{-\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$$

(与积分曲面的方向有关)

### 3. 计算方法

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#### 1) 直接法:

设曲面:  $z = z(x, y)$ ,  $(x, y) \in D$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dx dy = \pm \iint_D R(x, y, z(x, y)) d\sigma$$

#### 2) 高斯公式:

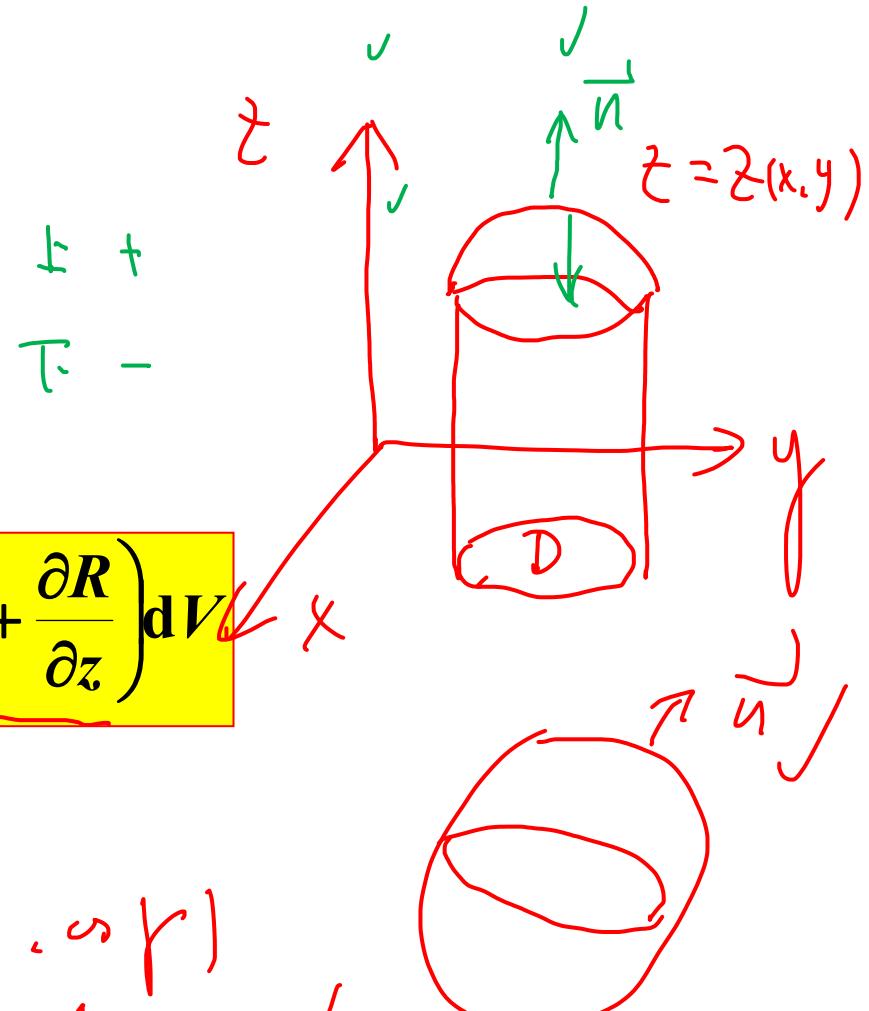
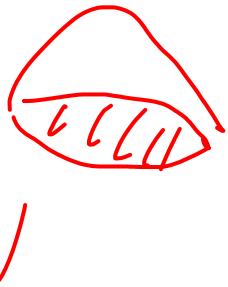
$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV$$

#### \* 3) 补面用高斯公式.

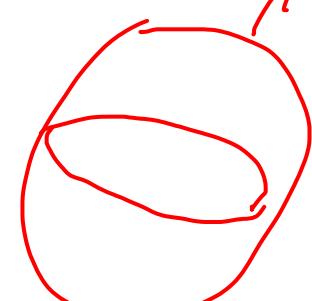
### 4. 两类面积分的联系

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy)$$

$\cos \alpha ds$        $\cos \beta ds$        $\cos \gamma ds$



$$\vec{n}^0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$2x, 2y, 2z$

【例】(24年1) 设  $P = P(x, y, z), Q = Q(x, y, z)$  均为连续函数,  $\Sigma$  为曲面

$z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  ( $x \leq 0, y \geq 0$ ) 的上侧, 则  $\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx = (\ )$

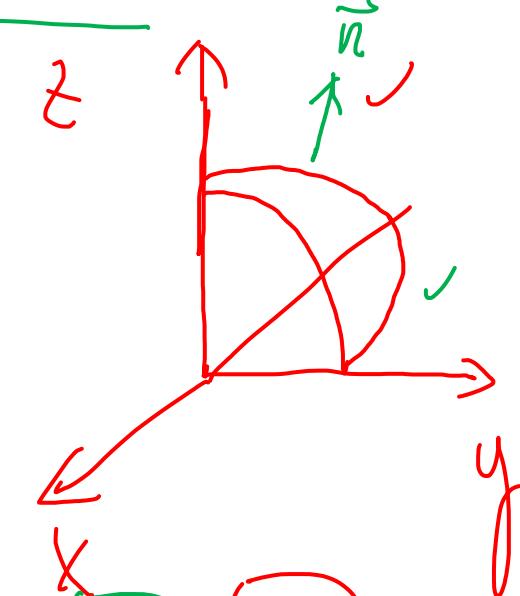
✓ (A)  $\iint_{\Sigma} \left( \frac{x}{z} P + \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dx dy.$

✗ (C)  $\iint_{\Sigma} \left( \frac{x}{z} P - \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dx dy.$

✗ (B)  $\iint_{\Sigma} \left( -\frac{x}{z} P + \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dx dy.$

✗ (D)  $\iint_{\Sigma} \left( -\frac{x}{z} P - \frac{y}{z} Q \right) dx dy.$

$$\vec{n}^o = (x, y, z)$$



【解1】直接法

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy) \quad \times$$

$$\cos \alpha dS = dy dz, \cos \beta dS = dz dx, \cos \gamma dS = dx dy \quad (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = (x, y, z)$$

$$dy dz = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} dx dy = \left( \frac{x}{z} \right) dx dy$$

$$dz dx = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} dx dy = \left( \frac{y}{z} \right) dx dy$$

【解2】排除法

## 题型一 计算三重积分

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(1)

【例1】计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$$

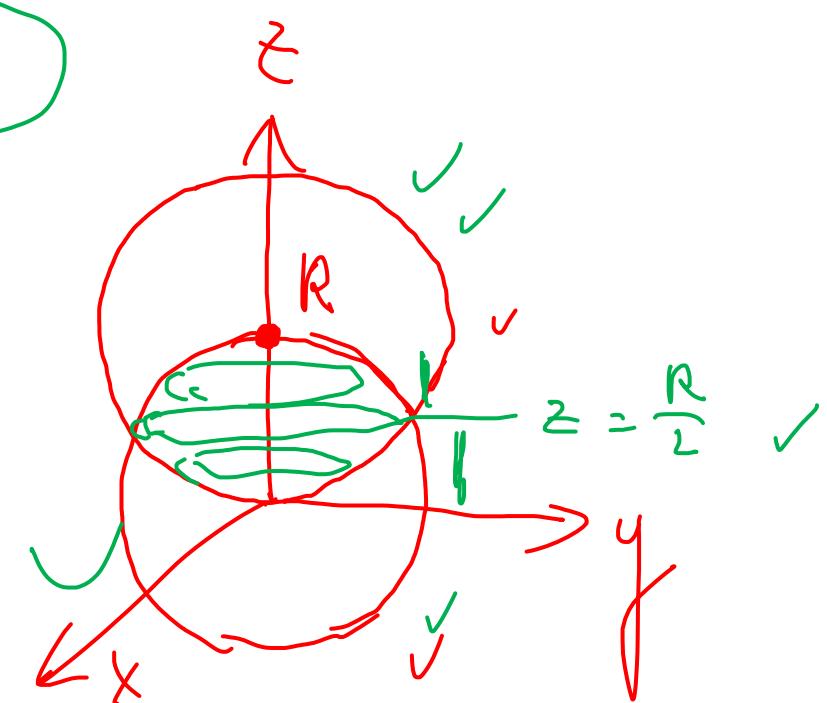
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz (R > 0) \text{ 所确定.}$$

$$l = \sqrt{3} -$$

【解】原式 =  $\int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2Rz-z^2} z^2 dx dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2-z^2} z^2 dx dy$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} \pi z^2 (2Rz - z^2) dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R \pi z^2 (R^2 - z^2) dz$$

$$= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$$



【例2】计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} zdV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq z$  和  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z$  所确定.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\cos\varphi}^{2\cos\varphi} r \cos\varphi r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{5}{4}\pi.$$

【解2】设  $\Omega_1 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq z$ ,  $\Omega_2 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z$

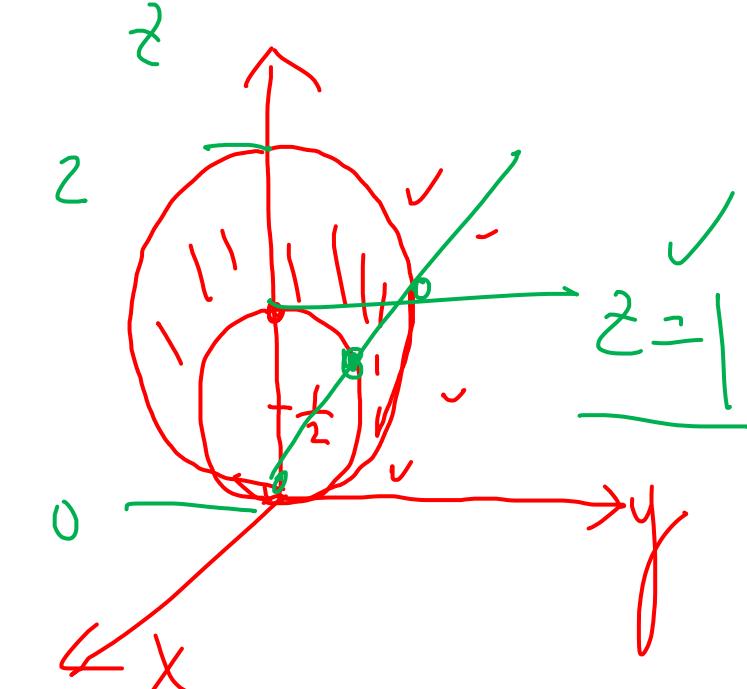
$$\iiint_{\Omega} zdV = \iiint_{\Omega_2} zdV - \iiint_{\Omega_1} zdV = \pi(2z - z^2)$$

方法1 (先二后一)

$$\iiint_{\Omega_2} zdV = \int_0^2 dz \iint_{D_z} zdxdy = \int_0^2 \pi z (2z - z^2) dz = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

方法2 (形心公式)  $\iiint_{\Omega_2} zdV = \bar{z} \cdot V = 1 \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi$

方法3 (奇偶性)  $\iiint_{\Omega_2} zdV = \iiint_{\Omega_2} [(z-1)+1]dV = \iiint_{\Omega_2} dV = \frac{4}{3}\pi$



$f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \varphi(z)$  柱

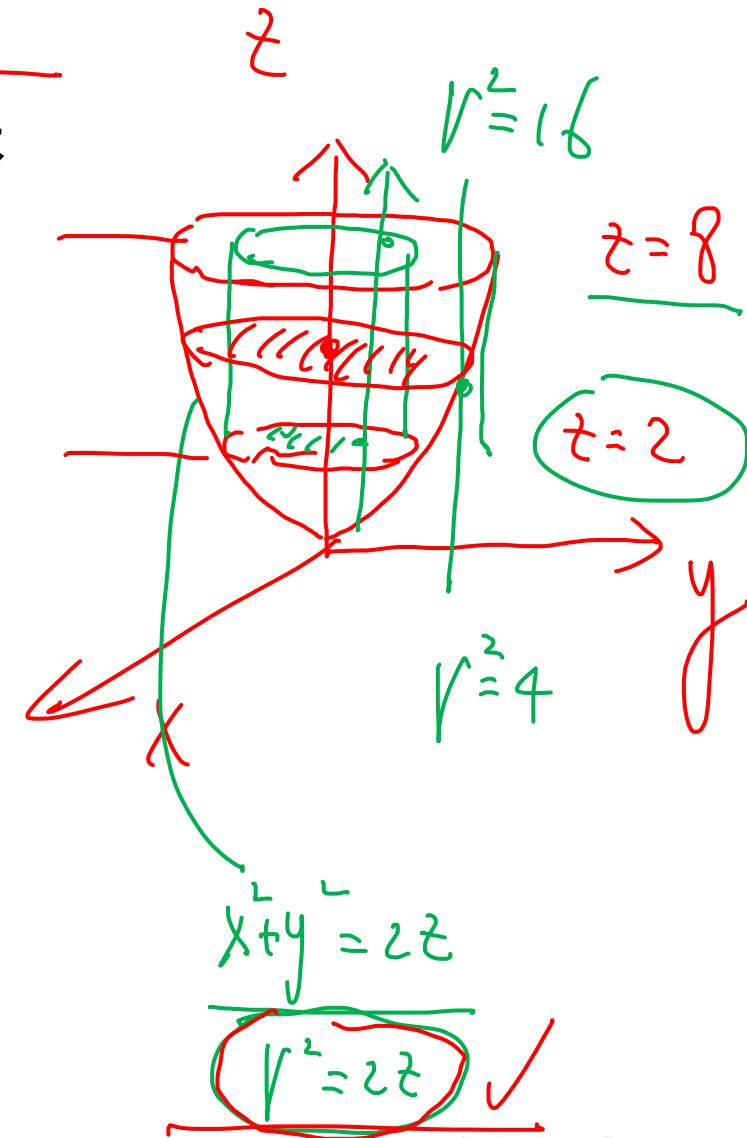
【例3】计算  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由曲线  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 绕

$oz$  轴旋转一周而成的曲面和平面  $z = 2, z = 8$  所围的立体

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 dr \int_2^8 r^3 dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^4 dr \int_{r^2/2}^8 r^3 dz \\ &= 336\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_2^8 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} r^3 dr = 336\pi.$$

8:06



**【例4】** 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} (mx + ly + nz)^2 dV, \Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2.$

**【解】**  $\iiint_{\Omega} (mx + ly + nz)^2 dV \quad \Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2.$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (m^2 x^2 + l^2 y^2 + n^2 z^2) dV$$

$$= \frac{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^5}{15} (m^2 + l^2 + n^2)$$

【例5】设  $f(t)$  连续,  $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由

$x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$ , 所确定. 求  $\frac{dF}{dt}$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}$ .  $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t dr \int_0^h [z^2 + f(r^2)] r dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^t \left[ \frac{1}{3}h^3 + hf(r^2) \right] r dr \end{aligned}$$

$$F'(t) = \frac{2\pi h^3}{3} t + 2\pi h t f(t^2)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F'(t)}{2t} = \frac{\pi}{3} h^3 + \pi h f(0)$$

【例6】计算  $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dz$

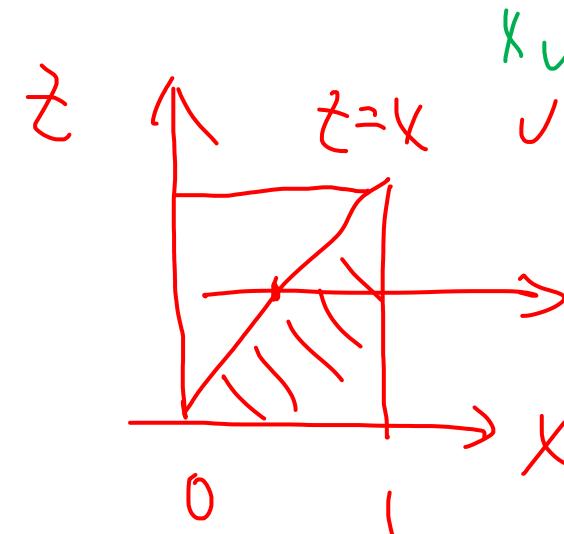
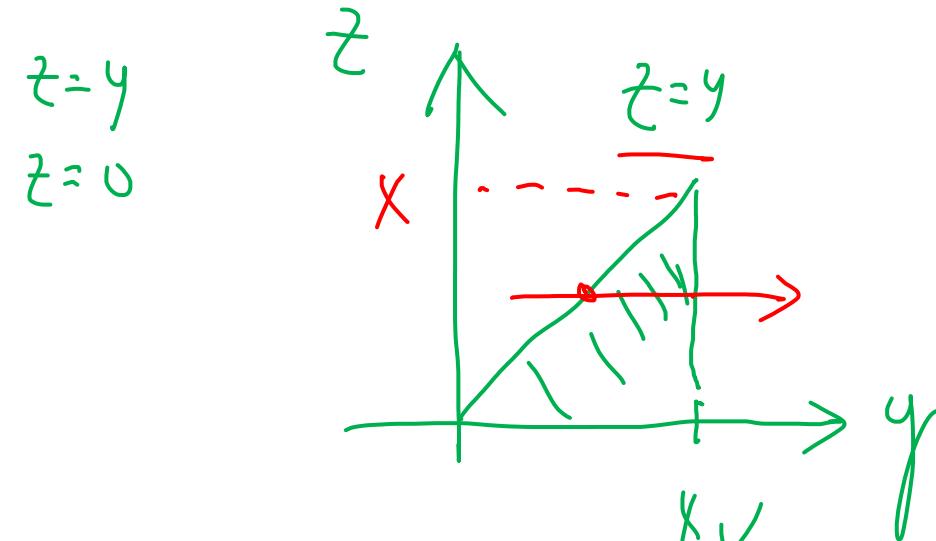
【解】 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dz \int_z^x \frac{\sin z}{(1-z)^2} dy$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{(x-z) \sin z}{(1-z)^2} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 \frac{(x-z) \sin z}{(1-z)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin z dz = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1)$$

降维



## 题型二 计算对弧长的线积分

**【例1】**设  $L$  是椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$ , 其周长为  $a$ , 则

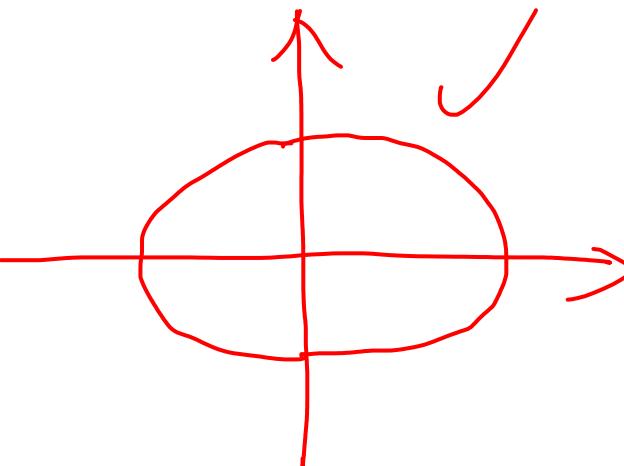
$$\oint_L (2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2)ds = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

**【解】**  $\oint_L (2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2)ds \stackrel{*}{=} \oint_L (3x^2 + 4y^2)ds$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} 12 \oint_L \left( \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} \right) ds$$

$$= 12a$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$



$y+2y+1$

【例2】计算  $I = \oint_L [x^2 + (y+1)^2] ds$ , 其中  $L$  为  $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$  ( $R > 0$ ). ✓

【解】  $I = \oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + 2y + 1) ds$

$$= R \oint_L x ds + \pi R$$

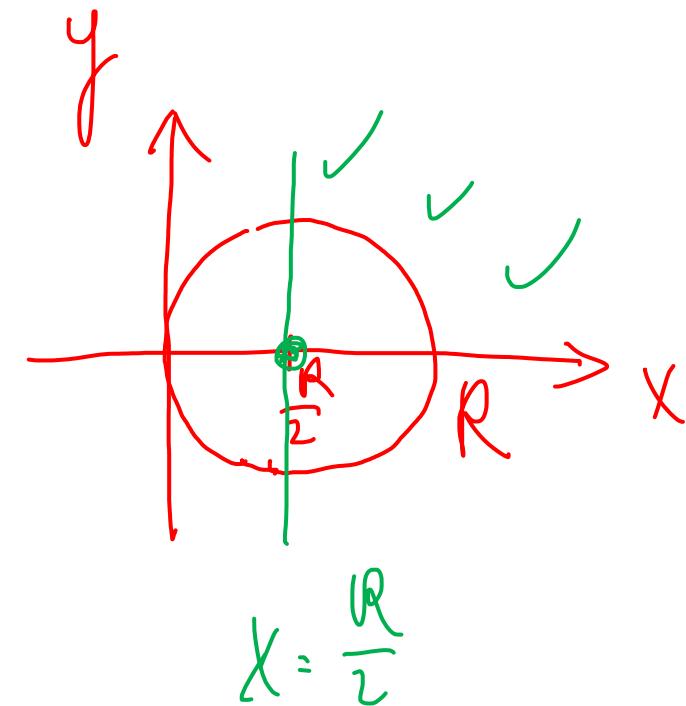
$$= \frac{\pi R^3}{2} + \pi R$$

方法1

$$\oint_L x ds = \int_L \left[ \underbrace{(x - \frac{R}{2})}_{\text{圆心}} + \frac{R}{2} \right] ds = \frac{R}{2} \oint_L ds = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

方法2

$$\oint_L x ds = \bar{x} \cdot l = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$



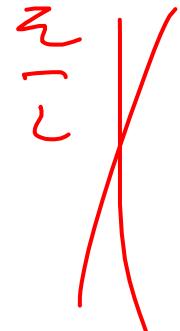
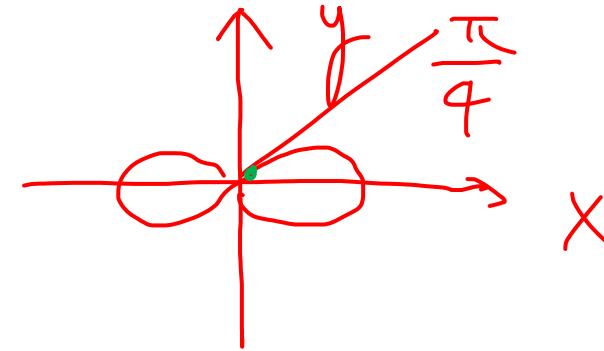
【例3】计算  $I = \int_C |y| ds$ , 其中  $C$  为双纽线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$  ( $a > 0$ ).

【解】  
 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

$$I = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r \sin \theta \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$r^2 = a^2 \sqrt{2} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$



$$= 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \theta d\theta = 4a^2 \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

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$y^2 \quad z^2$

【例4】计算  $I = \oint_L x^2 ds$ , 其中  $L$  为  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

$x + y + z = 0$

$z = -(x+y)$

【解1】直接法  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = \frac{R^2}{2}$

$$\frac{3}{4}x^2 + \left(y + \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{R^2}{2}$$

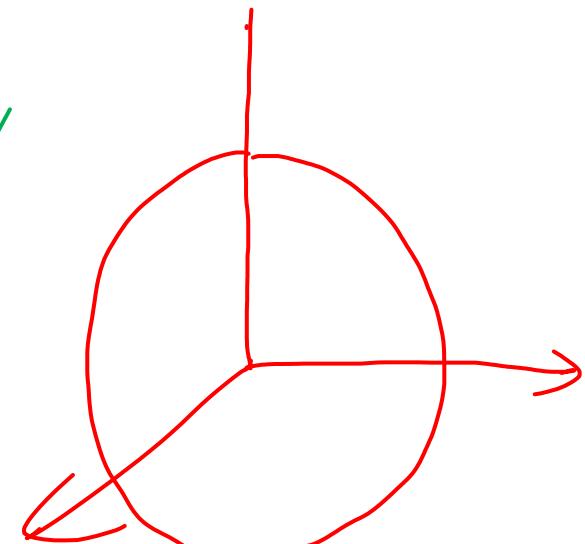
\* 参数方程为:  $x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R \cos t, \quad y = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t,$

$$z = -\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t - \frac{R}{\sqrt{6}} \cos t,$$

$$I = \oint_L x^2 ds = \frac{2R^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{2\pi}{3} R^3$$

【解2】对称性.

$$I = \oint_L x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_L R^2 ds = \frac{2\pi}{3} R^3$$



### 题型三 计算对坐标的线积分

**【例1】** 计算  $I = \int_L ye^{y^2} dx + (xe^{y^2} + 2xy^2 e^{y^2}) dy$  其中  $L$  为  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$  从  $O(0,0)$  到  $A(1,1)$  的曲线段.

分析  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^{y^2} + 2y^2 e^{y^2}$

**【解1】** 改换路径 \*

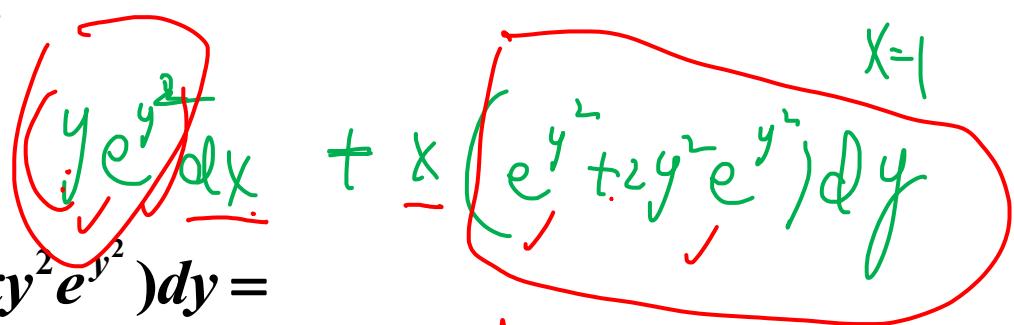
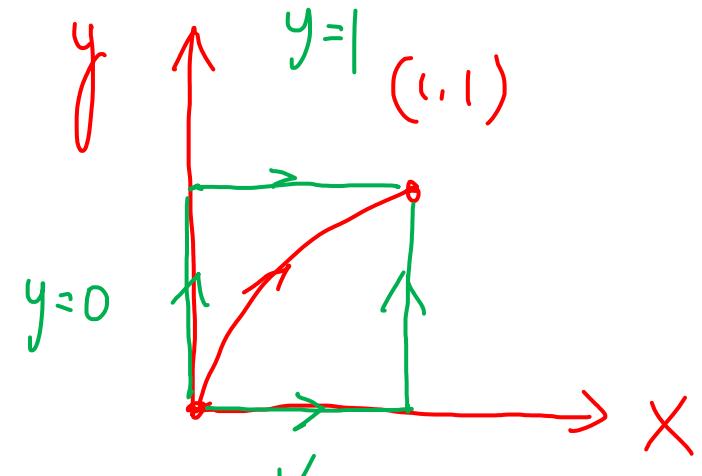
原式  $= 0 + \int_0^1 (e^{y^2} + 2y^2 e^{y^2}) dy = e$

原式  $= 0 + \int_0^1 e dx = e$

**【解2】** 利用原函数  $ye^{y^2} dx + (xe^{y^2} + 2xy^2 e^{y^2}) dy =$

$$(ye^{y^2}) dx + xd(ye^{y^2}) = d(xye^{y^2})$$

$$\int_L ye^{y^2} dx + (xe^{y^2} + 2xy^2 e^{y^2}) dy = \underline{xye^{y^2}} \Big|_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} = \underline{d(xye^{y^2})}$$



✓

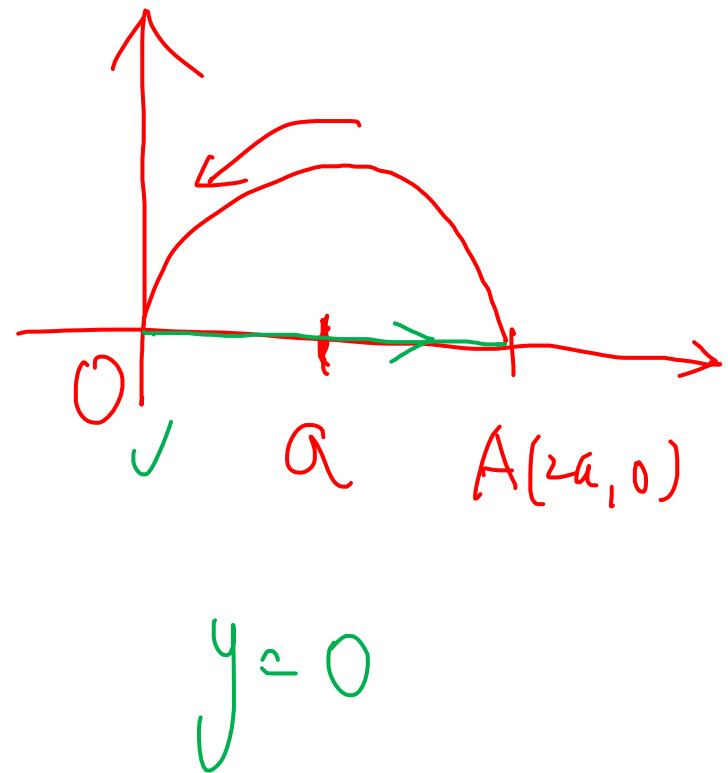
✓  $e^x \sin y - b$  ✓ +  $e^x \cos y - a$  ✓

**【例3】** 计算  $I = \int_L [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)]dx + [e^x \cos y - ax]dy$  其中

$a, b$  为正常数,  $L$  为从点  $A(2a, 0)$  沿曲线  $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$  到点  $O(0, 0)$  的弧.

**【解】** 补线段  $\overline{OA}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}} \\
 &= \iint_D (b-a)d\sigma - \int_0^{2a} (-bx)dx \\
 &= \iint_D (b-a)d\sigma + b \int_0^{2a} xdx = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}(b-a) + 2a^2 b
 \end{aligned}$$



**【例4】** 计算  $I = \oint_C \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中

✓ (1)  $C$  为  $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = -\frac{1}{2}$  沿逆时针方向;

✓ (2)  $C$  为  $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 4$  沿逆时针方向.

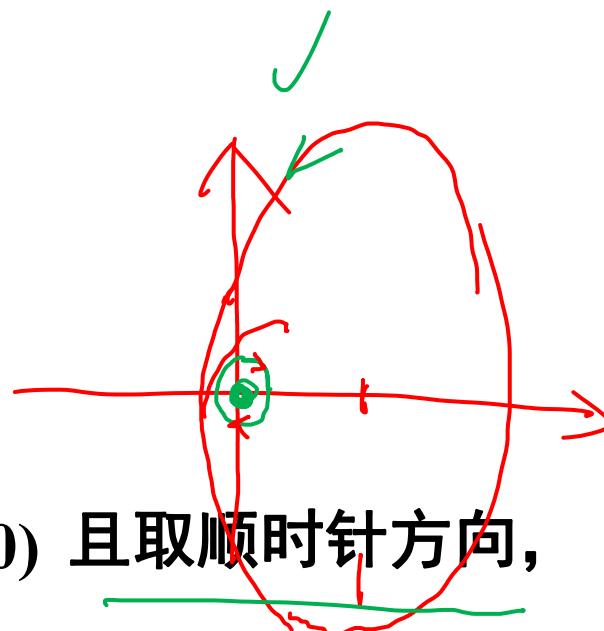
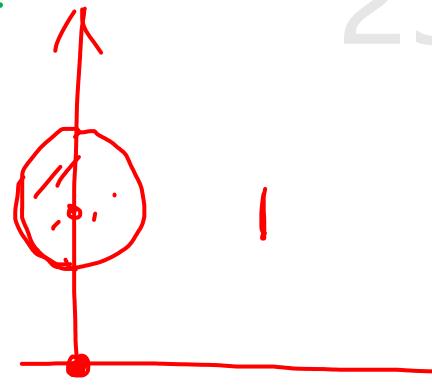
**【解】** (1)  $C: x^2 + (y-1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_D \left( \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right) d\sigma = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $C: \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$ ,  $L: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2 (\varepsilon > 0)$  且取顺时针方向,

$$\oint_{L+C} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D \left( \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right) d\sigma = 0$$

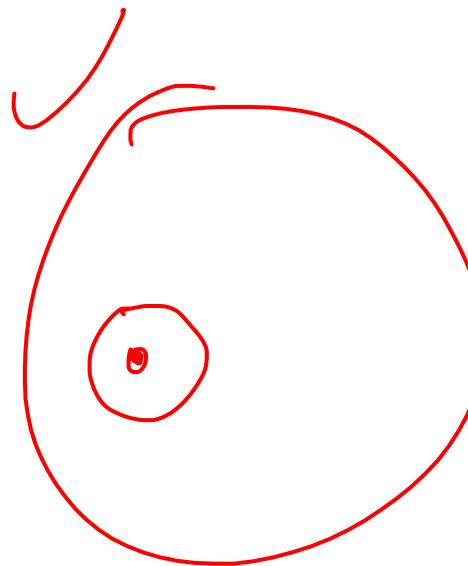
P, Q



$$\oint_L \frac{x dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} + \oint_C \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \oint_C \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = -\oint_L \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \varepsilon^2 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_L y dx - x dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{D_1} (-1 - 1) d\sigma \\
 &= \frac{-1}{\varepsilon^2} 2\pi\varepsilon^2 = -2\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2



注：对线积分  $\int \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $P = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $Q = \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 除原点

$(0,0)$  外,  $P, Q$  有连续一阶偏导数, 且  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

此时有以下结论：

1) 沿任何一条不包含原点在内的分段光滑闭曲线的积

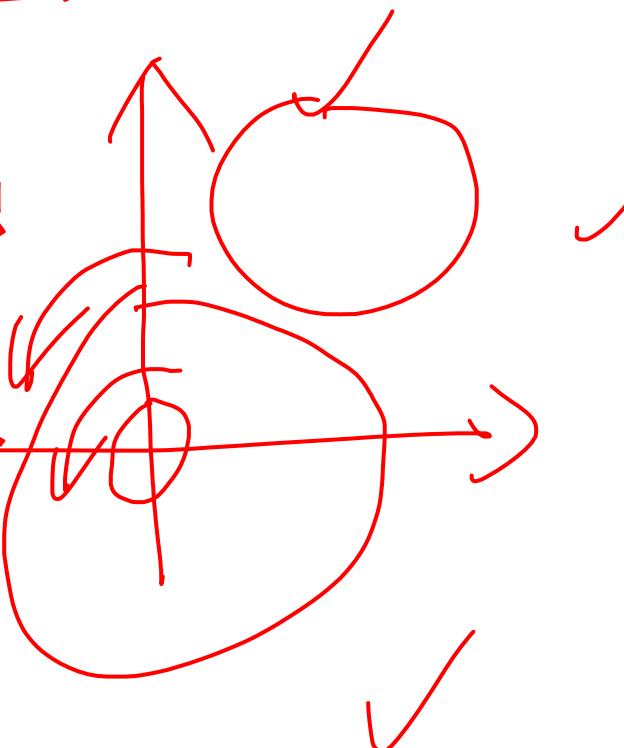
分为零.

2) 沿任何一条包含原点在内的分段光滑闭曲线的积分

均相等.

$$\int_L \frac{(x-y)dx - (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \int_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2} \quad \int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$$



**【例5】** 计算  $I = \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  是以 (1,0) 为中心,  $R$  为半径的圆周 ( $R \neq 1$ ) 取逆时针方向.

**【解】**  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2}$ ,  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

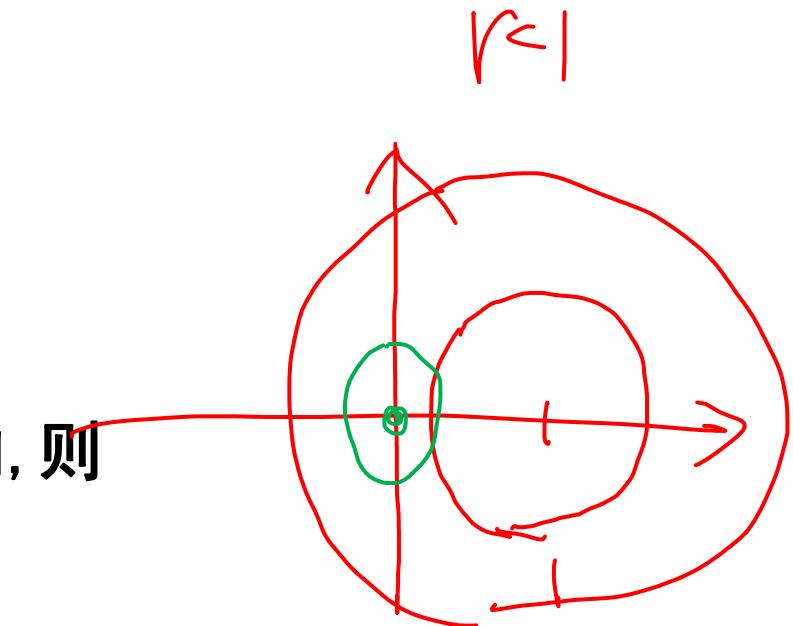
✓ (1) 若  $R < 1$ , 则  $(0,0)$  点不在  $L$  曲线围成区域内, 则

$$I = 0$$

✓ (2) 若  $R > 1$ , 则  $(0,0)$  点在曲线  $L$  所围区域内, 选

$L$  为椭圆  $4x^2 + y^2 = 1$  且取逆时针方向, 则

$$I = \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \oint_L x dy - y dx = \iint_D (1 + 1) d\sigma = \pi$$



**【例】(2020年1)** 计算曲线积分  $I = \oint_L \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy$ , 其中

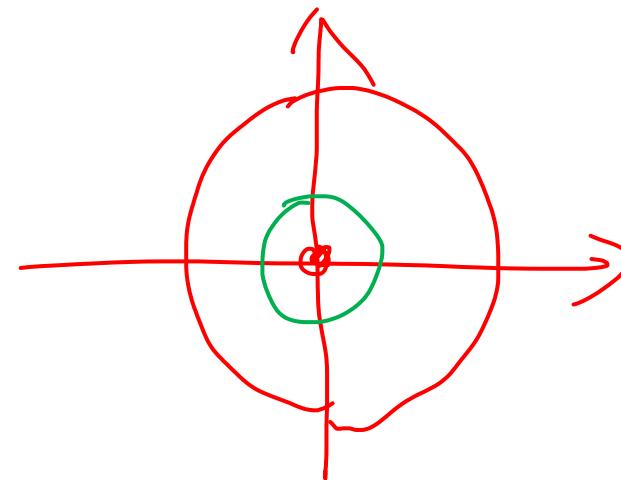
$L$  是  $x^2+y^2=2$ , 方向为逆时针方向.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2 - 8xy}{(4x^2+y^2)^2}, \quad (x,y) \neq (0,0)$$

$L_1$  是  $4x^2+y^2=1$ , 方向为逆时针方向.

$$I = \oint_{L_1} \frac{4x-y}{4x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{x+y}{4x^2+y^2} dy$$

$$I = \oint_{L_1} (4x-y)dx + (x+y)dy = \iint_D (1+1)dxdy = \pi$$



【例】(2021年)

| 2

计划

= 0

\* 设  $D \subset R^2$  是有界单连通封闭区域,  $I(D) = \iint_D (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$   
取得最大值的积分区域记为  $(D_1)$

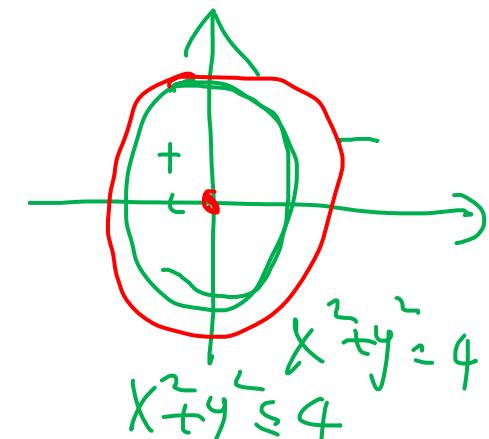
(1) 求  $I(D_1)$  的值;

(2) 计算  $\oint_{\partial D_1} \frac{(xe^{x^2+4y^2} + y)dx + (4ye^{x^2+4y^2} - x)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2}$ , 其中  $\partial D_1$  是  $D_1$  的正向边界.

【解】(1)  $I(D_1) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = 8\pi$

(2)  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\partial D_1} \frac{(xe^{x^2+4y^2} + y)dx + (4ye^{x^2+4y^2} - x)dy}{x^2 + 4y^2} &= \iint_{x^2+4y^2 \leq 4} (xe^{x^2+4y^2} + y)dx dy + (4ye^{x^2+4y^2} - x)dy \\ &= \iint_{x^2+4y^2 \leq 4} (-1 - 1)d\sigma = -\pi \end{aligned}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

【例6】已知曲线积分  $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{\varphi(x) + y^2} = A$  (常数), 其中  $\varphi(x)$  有连续导数且  $\varphi(1) = 1$ .  $L$  是绕  $(0, 0)$  一周的任一分段光滑正向闭曲线, 试求  $\varphi(x)$  及  $A$ .

【解】 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$   $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ .

$$x\varphi'(x) = 2\varphi(x)$$

$$\varphi(x) = Cx^2$$

$\varphi(x) = x^2$



【例7】设  $f(x)$  有二阶连续导数,  $f(1) = f'(1) = 1$ , 且

$$\oint_L \left[ \frac{y^2}{x} + xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] dx + \left[ y - xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right] dy = 0$$

其中  $L$  是右半平面  $x > 0$  内任一分段光滑简单闭曲线, 求  $f(x)$ .

【解】由题设条件知, 在  $x > 0$  处

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{y^2}{x} + xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right]} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ y - xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right]$$

$$2\frac{y}{x} + f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = -f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{y}{x} f''\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = t, \text{ 则 } \cancel{tf''(t)} - \cancel{2f'(t)} = 2t$$

$$f'(t) = t^2 \left[ -\frac{2}{t} + C_1 \right] = -2t + C_1 t^2$$

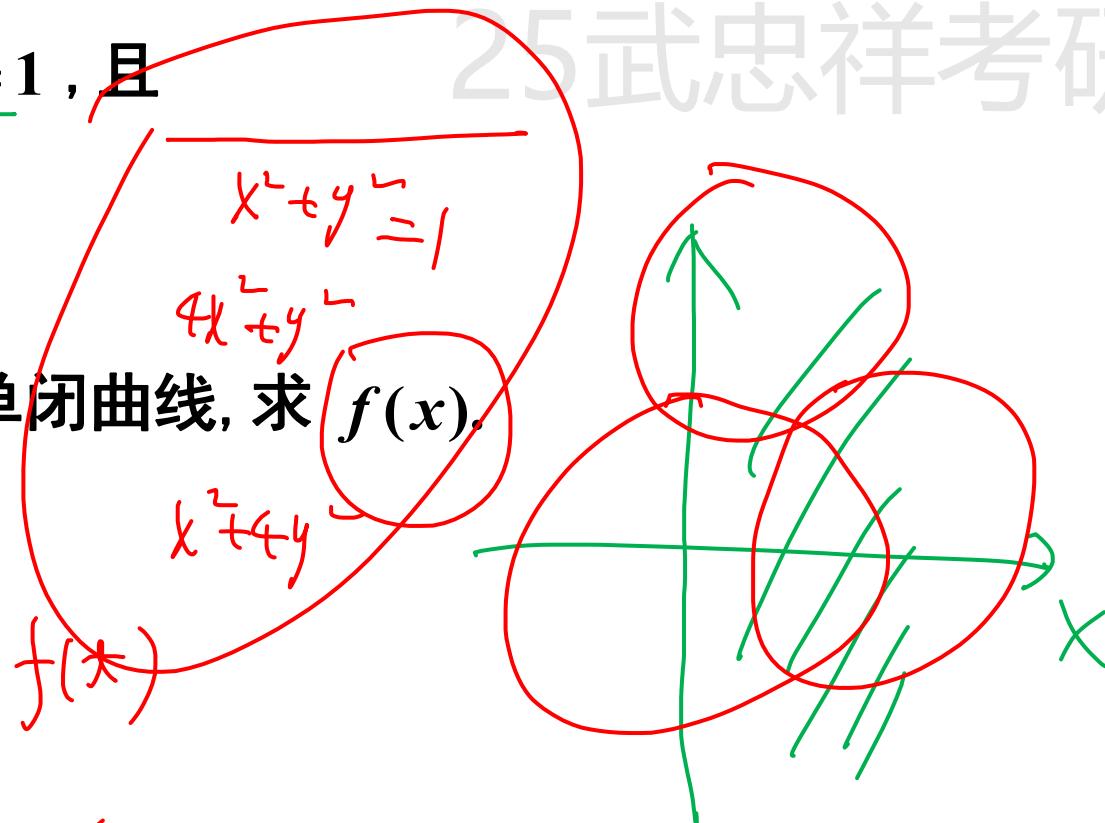
$$f''(t) - \frac{2}{t} f'(t) = 2$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 1$$

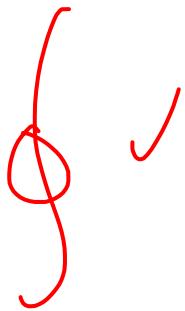
$$= e^{-\int \frac{2}{t} dt} \left[ \int_2 e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} dt + C \right]$$

$$f' = p$$

$$f = y$$



(t)

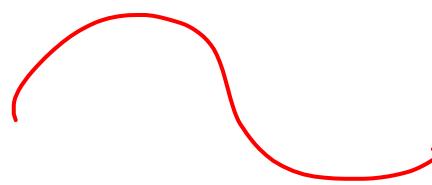
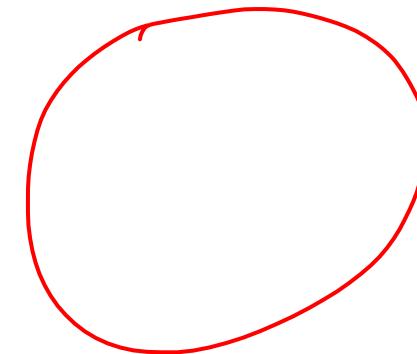


C

$\lambda(t)$



C



# 25武忠祥考研



还不关注，  
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