4.4 ปริหิหธ์สามารัสมิด (Surface Integral)

างการเการาย เมื่องเลง พากสาย ความ การเการาย ไรมีหลุงเลง หาง บริเท fcx, y, z) มหลืนผิดอื่นติแปรเสริมปรับเรียบ (smooth parametric surface) แหวกิจเริ่มตันของปริพันธ์ สาม ผิว เกิจ จากจาวม ต้อง สรม มาล (พระ) You แผ่นมางโก้ง (curved lamina) ก็ปีกรกวินากทั้งกรีน่ ความหากแห่น (Lensity function: mass per unit area) in l'e แผ่นเง โล้ง (curved lamina) คือ วัตถุ ในอุดมคติ ค เกงเพียง พอ (thin enough) กหลางกรกมองเป็นสินผิดใน 3 DTa มามูกการเกาหนา ไข้าง ขางจะ มีว่าภาพเป็นแต่หาง (bent plate) 25 rd 15.5.1 x 300799: ชีลามหาเป็น ชี้นครากปีดด้อม มราวแหน 30

The thickness of a curved lamina is negligible.

▲ Figure 15.5.1

วิหมีนี้เพลาหลาให้แฟน พบได้บเป็น สั้น อา องคกแปรปรบเรียบ อ กานหลาใน (x, y, z) เป็นคุดใด y zu & เพสมมาใน fcx,y,z) เป็นที่วกาน arranemente (density function) suga (x,y, z) me 6 instrum ללל פיח במזח אורעיזח שהל אנחב אישועם ד המעוש

- As shown in Figure 15.5.2, we divide σ into n very small patches $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \ldots, \sigma_n$ with areas $\Delta S_1, \Delta S_2, \ldots, \Delta S_n$, respectively. Let (x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) be a sample point in the kth patch with ΔM_k the mass of the corresponding section.
- If the dimensions of σ_k are very small, the value of f will not vary much along the kth section and we can approximate f along this section by the value $f(x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*)$. It follows that the mass of the kth section can be approximated by

$$\Delta M_k \approx f(x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) \Delta S_k$$

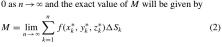
• The mass M of the entire lamina can then be approximated by

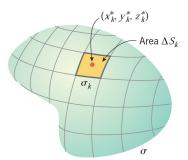
יול יולי אלים

$$M = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Delta M_k \approx \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) \Delta S_k$$
 (1)

• We will use the expression $n \to \infty$ to indicate the process of increasing n in such a way that the maximum dimension of each patch approaches 0. It is plausible that the error in (1) will approach 0 as $n \to \infty$ and the exact value of M will be given by

$$M = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) \Delta S_k$$
 (2)





▲ Figure 15.5.2

The limit in (2) is very similar to the limit used to find the mass of a thin wire [Formula (2) in Section 15.2]. By analogy to Definition 15.2.1, we make the following definition.

15.5.1 DEFINITION If σ is a smooth parametric surface, then the *surface integral* of f(x, y, z) over σ is

$$\iint_{S} f(x, y, z) dS = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) \Delta S_k$$
 (3)

provided this limit exists and does not depend on the way the subdivisions of σ are made or how the sample points (x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) are chosen.

มีหลือ กา ช เป็นชั้นผิดอึงตัดแปรเสริมปรับเรียบ (e.g. lamina) และ fcx,y, z) เป็นทั่งกัชั้น คามหาดแน่นของ lamina แล้ก มาล (mass) ของ lamina ถือ

$$M = \iint f(x, y, t) dS$$

าง ขางงาง ขางงาง การงาง แล่ง การงาง ให้ผู้ป = g(x,y)

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{R_{\sigma}} f(x, y, g(x, y)) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dA$$

เมษามนาง อำนานปริชิน รัพมนันมีภาณนึนผิก & ได้กับ ระพบ XY

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{R} f(x, y, g(x, y)) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 1} dA$$

(a) ใน ไปหลืนผิวก็ส่สมกรเป็น y=g(x,z) เละ R เป็นภาพคาย (projection) ของ ไปประกาบ XZ2 ถ้า g เป็นทั้งก็ขันก็อหุสันธ์ย่อยอันกับนนึง ก่อเพื่องนน R เล: f(x,y,z) เป็นทั้งก็ชั้นก่อเมืองนน 6 เคก

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{R} f(x, g(x, z), z) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^{2} + 1} dA$$

(3) ใน ช เป็นส้นผิดก็มีสมครามีน พะgcy.) และ
R เป็นภาพลาย (projection) ของ ช ไปยัง ระหวบ YZ
กำ g เป็นทึงกัน ก็อนูพันธ์ ย่อยอันดับ มหังค่อเหือ บน R และ
f(x,y,z) เป็นทึงกันคอเนื่อง บน ช แล้ก

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{R} f(g(y, z), y, z) \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^{2} + 1} dA$$

שנים באות באולים בי מושפטה

โดย (1) R เป็นภาพลายของ ช่าน ภาคาม XY

(7) 8 My whatelong merun X3

(3) R เป็นภพศายของ พระพบ YZ (0,0,3)

บา นาแระเยก อาปู บูวุ่ง

on 4=3=0 => \$x+360+460=12

X/(6,0,0) (4) of R Whomeneros & sur mon xx off

$$\Rightarrow \iint xy \neq dS = \iint f(x,y,g(x,y)) \sqrt{\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x}} + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1 dA$$

771 ANMY 7:11 200 2x+3y+42=12 = 42=12-2x-3y $\Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{4} (12 - 2x - 3y)$ gcx,y)

970
$$2 = \frac{1}{4}(12 - 2x - 3y) = \frac{32}{3x} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

110: $\frac{32}{3y} = -\frac{3}{4}$

Maximus tonitor to
$$y$$
:

The time that $(6,0,0)$ (10: $(0,4,0)$) with the time of $x = \frac{4-0}{5} = -\frac{4}{5} = -\frac{2}{3}$

The converge of $x = \frac{4-0}{5} = -\frac{4}{5} = -\frac{2}{3}$

The converge of $x = \frac{4-0}{5} = -\frac{4}{5} = -\frac{2}{3}$

The converge of $x = \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} = -$

12: m 32, 32!

w rod myos x lia: y

 $m_1 = x^2 + y^2 = 0$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = 2x$

 $(10) \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{3}(x^2 + y^2) = 2y$

The R production $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \ln y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ The -1 < $x \le 1$

rm3: m Sfax,y,z)ds

Example 3 Evaluate the surface integral

$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} y^2 z^2 \, dS$$

where σ is the part of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ that lies between the planes z = 1 and z = 2 (Figure 15.5.4).

Solution. We will apply Formula (8) with

$$z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
 and $f(x, y, z) = y^2 z^2$

Thus,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
 and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

SO

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

(verify), and (8) yields

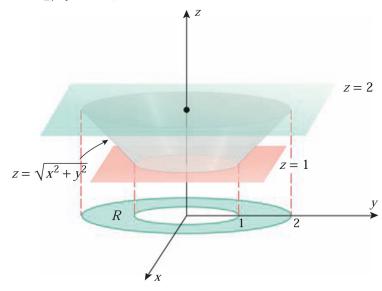
$$\iint_{R} y^{2}z^{2} dS = \iint_{R} y^{2} \left(\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}\right)^{2} \sqrt{2} dA = \sqrt{2} \iint_{R} y^{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dA$$

where R is the annulus enclosed between $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ (Figure 15.5.4). Using polar coordinates to evaluate this double integral over the annulus R yields

$$\iint_{\sigma} y^{2}z^{2} dS = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{1}^{2} (r \sin \theta)^{2} (r^{2}) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{1}^{2} r^{5} \sin^{2} \theta dr d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^{6}}{6} \sin^{2} \theta \right]_{r=1}^{2} d\theta = \frac{21}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} \theta d\theta$$



1-8 Evaluate the surface integral

$$\iint f(x, y, z) \, dS \quad \blacksquare$$

- 1. $f(x, y, z) = z^2$; σ is the portion of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ between the planes z = 1 and z = 2.
- 2. f(x, y, z) = xy; σ is the portion of the plane x + y + z = 1lying in the first octant.
- 3. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 y$; σ is the portion of the cylinder $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ between the planes y = 0, y = 1, and above the xy-plane.
- **4.** $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2)z$; σ is the portion of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ above the plane z = 1.
- 5. f(x, y, z) = x y z; σ is the portion of the plane x + y = 1 in the first octant between z = 0 and z = 1.
- **6.** f(x, y, z) = x + y; σ is the portion of the plane z = 6 - 2x - 3y in the first octant.
- 7. f(x, y, z) = x + y + z; σ is the surface of the cube defined by the inequalities $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le 1$. [Hint: Integrate over each face separately.]
- 8. $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$; σ is the surface of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

9-12 True-False Determine whether the statement is true or false. Explain your answer.

9. If $f(x, y, z) \ge 0$ on σ , then

$$\iint\limits_{\sigma}f(x,y,z)\,dS\geq0$$
 10. If σ has surface area S , and if

$$\iint\limits_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) \, dS = S$$

then f(x, y, z) is equal to 1 identically on σ .

11. If σ models a curved lamina, and if f(x, y, z) is the density function of the lamina, then

$$\iint f(x, y, z) \, dS$$

represents the total density of the lamina.

12. If σ is the portion of a plane z = c over a region R in the

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{R} f(x, y, c) dA$$

for every continuous function f on σ .

13-14 Sometimes evaluating a surface integral results in an improper integral. When this happens, one can either attempt to determine the value of the integral using an appropriate limit or one can try another method. These exercises explore both approaches.

- **13.** Consider the integral of f(x, y, z) = z + 1 over the upper hemisphere σ : $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ $(0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$.
 - (a) Explain why evaluating this surface integral using (8) results in an improper integral.
 - (b) Use (8) to evaluate the integral of f over the surface $\sigma_r: z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \ (0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le r^2 < 1)$. Take the limit of this result as $r \rightarrow 1^-$ to determine the integral of f over σ .
 - (c) Parametrize σ using spherical coordinates and evaluate the integral of f over σ using (6). Verify that your answer agrees with the result in part (b).
- **14.** Consider the integral of $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ over the cone $\sigma : z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \ (0 \le z \le 1)$.
 - (a) Explain why evaluating this surface integral using (8) results in an improper integral.
 - Use (8) to evaluate the integral of f over the surface $\sigma_r : z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ (0 < $r^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1$). Take the limit of this result as $r \rightarrow 0^+$ to determine the integral of f over σ .
 - (c) Parametrize σ using spherical coordinates and evaluate the integral of f over σ using (6). Verify that your answer agrees with the result in part (b).

FOCUS ON CONCEPTS

- 15-18 In some cases it is possible to use Definition 15.5.1 along with symmetry considerations to evaluate a surface integral without reference to a parametrization of the surface. In these exercises, σ denotes the unit sphere centered at the origin.
- **15.** (a) Explain why it is possible to subdivide σ into patches and choose corresponding sample points (x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) such that (i) the dimensions of each patch are as small as desired and (ii) for each sample point (x_k^*, y_k^*, z_k^*) , there exists a sample point $(x_{i}^{*}, y_{i}^{*}, z_{i}^{*})$ with

$$x_k = -x_j, \quad y_k = y_j, \quad z_k = z_j$$

and with $\Delta S_k = \Delta S_j$.

- (b) Use Definition 15.5.1, the result in part (a), and the fact that surface integrals exist for continuous functions to prove that $\iint_{\sigma} x^n dS = 0$ for n an odd positive integer.
- **16.** Use the argument in Exercise 15 to prove that if f(x)is a continuous odd function of x, and if g(y, z) is a continuous function, then

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x)g(y,z) \, dS = 0$$

17. (a) Explain why

$$\iint\limits_{\sigma} x^2 \, dS = \iint\limits_{\sigma} y^2 \, dS = \iint\limits_{\sigma} z^2 \, dS \quad \text{\tiny (cont.)}$$

(b) Conclude from part (a) that

$$\iint_{\sigma} x^2 dS = \frac{1}{3} \left[\iint_{\sigma} x^2 dS + \iint_{\sigma} y^2 dS + \iint_{\sigma} y^2 dS \right]$$

(c) Use part (b) to evaluate

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} x^2 dS$$

without performing an integration.

18. Use the results of Exercises 16 and 17 to evaluate

$$\iint (x-y)^2 dS$$

without performing an integration.

Set up, but do not evaluate, an iterated integral equal to the given surface integral by projecting σ on (a) the *xy*-plane, (b) the *yz*-plane, and (c) the *xz*-plane.

19. $\iint xyz \, dS$, where σ is the portion of the plane 2x + 3y + 4z = 12 in the first octant.

20. $\iint_{\sigma} xz \, dS$, where σ is the portion of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ in the first octant.

- © 21. Use a CAS to confirm that the three integrals you obtained in Exercise 19 are equal, and find the exact value of the surface integral.
- © 22. Try to confirm with a CAS that the three integrals you obtained in Exercise 20 are equal. If you did not succeed, what was the difficulty?

23-24 Set up, but do not evaluate, two different iterated integrals equal to the given integral.

- **23.** $\iint_{\sigma} xyz \, dS$, where σ is the portion of the surface $y^2 = x$ between the planes z = 0, z = 4, y = 1, and y = 2.
- **24.** $\iint_{\sigma} x^2 y \, dS$, where σ is the portion of the cylinder $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ in the first octant between the planes x = 0, x = 9, z = y, and z = 2y.
- © 25. Use a CAS to confirm that the two integrals you obtained in Exercise 23 are equal, and find the exact value of the surface integral.
- **26.** Use a CAS to find the value of the surface integral

$$\iint x^2 yz \, dS$$

where the surface σ is the portion of the elliptic paraboloid $z = 5 - 3x^2 - 2y^2$ that lies above the xy-plane.

27–28 Find the mass of the lamina with constant density δ_0 .

- **27.** The lamina that is the portion of the circular cylinder $x^2 + z^2 = 4$ that lies directly above the rectangle $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 4\}$ in the xy-plane.
- **28.** The lamina that is the portion of the paraboloid $2z = x^2 + y^2$ inside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 8$.
- **29.** Find the mass of the lamina that is the portion of the surface $y^2 = 4 z$ between the planes x = 0, x = 3, y = 0, and y = 3 if the density is $\delta(x, y, z) = y$.
- **30.** Find the mass of the lamina that is the portion of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ between z = 1 and z = 4 if the density is $\delta(x, y, z) = x^2 z$.
- **31.** If a curved lamina has constant density δ_0 , what relationship must exist between its mass and surface area? Explain your reasoning.
 - **32.** Show that if the density of the lamina $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ at each point is equal to the distance between that point and the *xy*-plane, then the mass of the lamina is $2\pi a^3$.

33–34 The centroid of a surface σ is defined by

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint x \, dS}{\frac{\sigma}{\text{area of } \sigma}}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint y \, dS}{\frac{\sigma}{\text{area of } \sigma}}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{\int \int z \, dS}{\frac{\sigma}{\text{area of } \sigma}}$$

Find the centroid of the surface.

- **33.** The portion of the paraboloid $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ below the plane z = 4.
- **34.** The portion of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ above the plane z = 1.
- **35–38** Evaluate the integral $\iint_{\sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ over the surface σ represented by the vector-valued function $\mathbf{r}(u, v)$.
- **35.** f(x, y, z) = xyz; $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u\cos v\mathbf{i} + u\sin v\mathbf{j} + 3u\mathbf{k}$ $(1 \le u \le 2, \ 0 \le v \le \pi/2)$
- **36.** $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 + z^2}{y}$; $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = 2\cos v\mathbf{i} + u\mathbf{j} + 2\sin v\mathbf{k}$ $(1 \le u \le 3, \ 0 \le v \le 2\pi)$
- 37. $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}};$ $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u \cos v \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u^2 \mathbf{k}$ $(0 \le u \le \sin v, \ 0 \le v \le \pi)$
- **38.** $f(x, y, z) = e^{-z}$; $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = 2 \sin u \cos v \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin u \sin v \mathbf{j} + 2 \cos u \mathbf{k}$ $(0 \le u \le \pi/2, 0 \le v \le 2\pi)$
- © 39. Use a CAS to approximate the mass of the curved lamina $z = e^{-x^2 y^2}$ that lies above the region in the *xy*-plane enclosed by $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ given that the density function is $\delta(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.