

提要 249：曲面之面積

曲面之面積

如圖 1 所示，若曲面 S 可以位置向量 $\mathbf{r}(u, v)$ 加以表示，則曲面 S 之面積 A 可表為：

$$A = \iint_S dA = \iint_S |d\mathbf{A}| = \iint_S \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| dudv \quad (1)$$

$$d\mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} du \right) \times \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} dv \right) \quad \text{或} \quad d\mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right) dudv$$

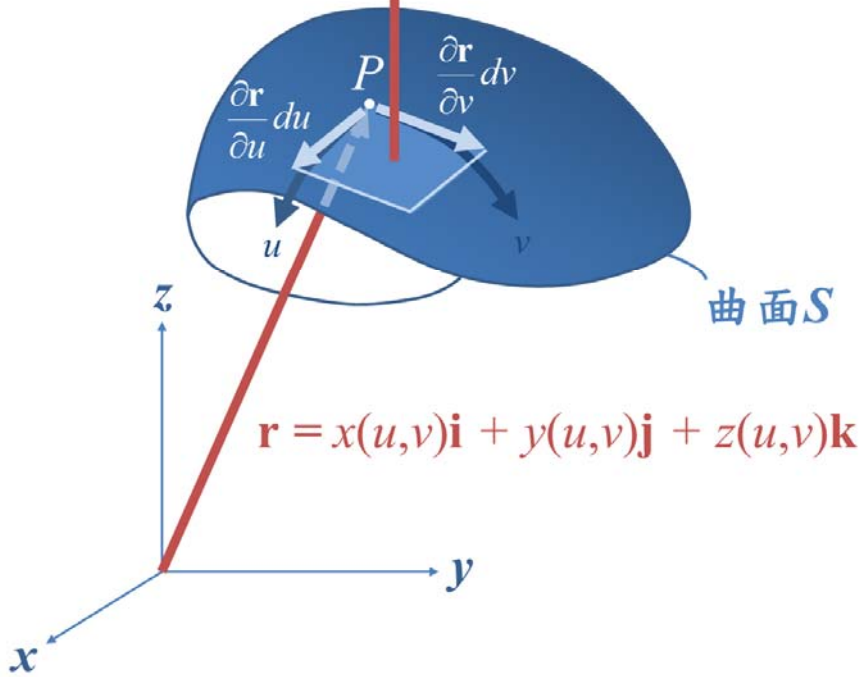


圖 1 在曲面 $\mathbf{r}(u, v)$ 上取微小面積元素 $d\mathbf{A}$ 之*示意圖

【證明】

已知微小面積 $d\mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right) dudv$ ，故其面積大小 $dA = |d\mathbf{A}| = \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| dudv$ ，所以：

$$A = \iint_S dA = \iint_S |d\mathbf{A}| = \iint_S \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| dudv$$

故得證。

範例一

已知如圖 2 所示半徑為 a 之圓球曲面 S 可表為：

$$\mathbf{r}(u, v) = a \cos u \cos v \mathbf{i} + a \sin u \cos v \mathbf{j} + a \sin v \mathbf{k} \quad , \quad 0 \leq u \leq 2\pi \quad , \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

試求圓球曲面之表面積。

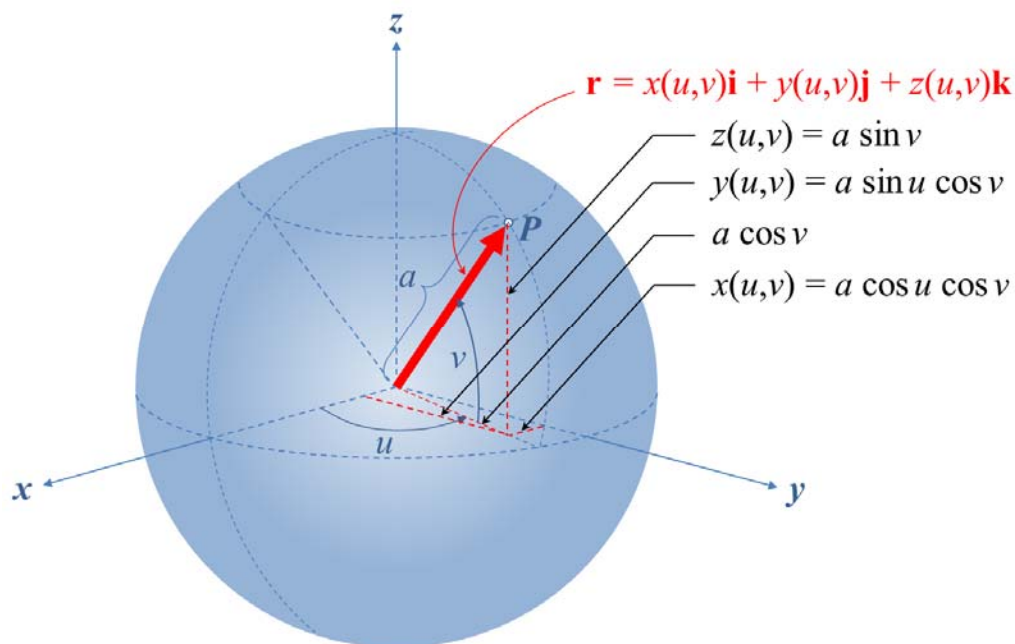


圖 2 圓球曲面示意圖

解答：

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_S \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \frac{\partial (a \cos u \cos v \mathbf{i} + a \sin u \cos v \mathbf{j} + a \sin v \mathbf{k})}{\partial u} \times \frac{\partial (a \cos u \cos v \mathbf{i} + a \sin u \cos v \mathbf{j} + a \sin v \mathbf{k})}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left| (-a \sin u \cos v \mathbf{i} + a \cos u \cos v \mathbf{j}) \times (-a \cos u \sin v \mathbf{i} - a \sin u \sin v \mathbf{j} + a \cos v \mathbf{k}) \right| du dv \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -a \sin u \cos v & a \cos u \cos v & 0 \\ -a \cos u \sin v & -a \sin u \sin v & a \cos v \end{vmatrix} du dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -a \sin u \cos v & a \cos u \cos v & 0 \\ -a \cos u \sin v & -a \sin u \sin v & a \cos v \end{vmatrix} dudv \\
&= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[a^2 \cos u \cos^2 v \mathbf{i} + a^2 \sin u \cos^2 v \mathbf{j} + (a^2 \sin^2 u \sin v \cos v + a^2 \cos^2 u \sin v \cos v) \mathbf{k} \right] dudv \\
&= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[a^2 \cos u \cos^2 v \mathbf{i} + a^2 \sin u \cos^2 v \mathbf{j} + a^2 \sin v \cos v \mathbf{k} \right] dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\cos u \cos^2 v \mathbf{i} + \sin u \cos^2 v \mathbf{j} + \sin v \cos v \mathbf{k} \right] dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\cos u \cos^2 v)^2 + (\sin u \cos^2 v)^2 + (\sin v \cos v)^2} dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\cos^2 u \cos^4 v + \sin^2 u \cos^4 v + \sin^2 v \cos^2 v} dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\cos^2 u + \sin^2 u) \cos^4 v + \sin^2 v \cos^2 v} dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\cos^4 v + \sin^2 v \cos^2 v} dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v) \cos^2 v} dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\cos^2 v} dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos v dudv \\
&= a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\cos v) [u]_{u=0}^{u=2\pi} dv \\
&= 2\pi a^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\cos v) dv \\
&= 2\pi a^2 \left[\sin v \right]_{v=-\pi/2}^{v=\pi/2} \\
&= 2\pi a^2 \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \\
&= 2\pi a^2 [1 - (-1)] \\
&= 4\pi a^2
\end{aligned}$$

即圓球曲面之表面積為 $4\pi a^2$ 。