内容:第二型曲线积分 与格林公式

1.第二型曲线积分

计算 化为定积分

$$L: x = x(t), y = y(t)$$

L的起点对应 $t = \alpha$, 终点对应 $t = \beta$,

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{P[x(t), y(t)] \cdot x'(t) + Q[x(t), y(t)] \cdot y'(t)\} dt$$







练习三十四/四

计算曲线积分 $\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$,

其中L为折线y = 1 - |1 - x|, $(0 \le x \le 2)$,

积分沿x增加的方向.

解:
$$L: y = 1 - |1 - x|$$

$$= \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 2 - x, & 1 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$





$$\int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} [(x^{2} + x^{2}) + (x^{2} - x^{2}) \cdot 1] dx +$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{2} \{ [x^{2} + (2 - x)^{2}] + [x^{2} - (2 - x)^{2}] \cdot (-1) \} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 2x^{2} dx + \int_{1}^{2} 2(2 - x)^{2} dx$$

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



练习三十四/五 计算曲线积分 $\int_{L} \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}$,

其中积分曲线为 $L: \rho = \rho(\theta), \theta_1 \le \theta \le \theta_2$, $\rho(\theta) > 0$ 且 $\rho'(\theta)$ 连续,积分沿 θ 增加的方向.

解: $x = \rho(\theta)\cos\theta, y = \rho(\theta)\sin\theta$,

$$xdy - ydx = \rho^2(\theta)d\theta$$
, $x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2(\theta)$,

$$\int_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{\rho^2(\theta)d\theta}{\rho^2(\theta)} = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$



练习三十四/六

计算空间曲线积分 $\int_C \{z, x, -2y\} \cdot ds$,其中

C是由A=(3,2,-1)到B=(2,3,0)的有向直线段.

解: C的方程
$$\frac{x-3}{-1} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z+1}{1} = t$$

参数方程 x = -t + 3, y = t + 2, z = t - 1,

原式 =
$$\int_C z dx + x dy - 2y dz$$

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

$$=\int_0^1 (-4t)dt = -2$$





练习三十四/七

在变力 $F = xyz\{\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\}\ (a,b,c>0)$ 作用下, 质点从坐标原点出发,沿直线运动到平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 上第一卦限中某点 $P = (\xi, \eta, \zeta)$, 变力 \vec{F} 所作的功为W,求点P使W最大.

解: OP方程 $\frac{x}{\xi} = \frac{y}{\eta} = \frac{z}{\zeta} = t$, $x = \xi t$, $y = \eta t$, $z = \zeta t$,

$$W = \int_C \frac{xyz}{a} dx + \frac{xyz}{b} dy + \frac{xyz}{c} dz$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\xi}{a} + \frac{\eta}{b} + \frac{\zeta}{c}\right) \xi \eta \zeta t^3 dt = \frac{1}{4} \xi \eta \zeta$$





求
$$W = \frac{1}{4}\xi\eta\zeta$$
在条件 $\frac{\xi}{a} + \frac{\eta}{b} + \frac{\zeta}{c} = 1$ 下的最大值.

$$\diamondsuit L(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \lambda) = \frac{1}{4} \xi \eta \zeta + \lambda \left(\frac{\xi}{a} + \frac{\eta}{b} + \frac{\zeta}{c} - 1 \right)$$

则由
$$L_{\xi}=0, L_{\eta}=0, L_{\zeta}=0, L_{\lambda}=0,$$

解得
$$\xi = \frac{a}{3}, \eta = \frac{b}{3}, \zeta = \frac{c}{3},$$

所求点
$$P = (\frac{a}{3}, \frac{b}{3}, \frac{c}{3}), \quad W_{\text{max}} = \frac{abc}{108}$$



格林公式: $\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy$

计算平面面积

取
$$P = -y$$
, $Q = x$, 得 $2\iint_D dxdy = \oint_L xdy - ydx$

闭区域**D**的面积 $A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$.

取
$$P = 0$$
, $Q = x$, 得 $A = \oint_L x dy$ 取 $P = -y$, $Q = 0$, 得 $A = \oint_L -y dx$





练习三十五/三

设 $f \in C^1$, L是从点 $A = (3, \frac{2}{3})$ 到点B = (1, 2)的直线段,

$$\Re \int_{L} \frac{1}{y} [1 + y^{2} f(xy)] dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy.$$

解:
$$\because \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + f + xyf'$$

当 $y > 0$ 时成立,

:.曲线积分在 y > 0时与路径无关.





设
$$L_1: xy = 2$$
或 $y = \frac{2}{x}$,从点 A 到点 B .

原式 =
$$\int_{L_1} \left[\frac{1}{y} + yf(2) \right] dx + \left[xf(2) - \frac{x}{y^2} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{3}^{1} \left\{ \left[\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} f(2) \right] + \left[x f(2) - \frac{x^{3}}{4} \right] \cdot \frac{-2}{x^{2}} \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_3^1 x \, dx$$

$$= -4$$



练习三十五/四

其中L是自点A = (1,0)到点B = (0,1)的

有向曲线 $\sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{y} = 1$.

解:
$$\because \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{6(x-y)}{(x+y)^4}$$
 $(x+y \neq 0)$

:曲线积分在半平面x+y>0内与路径无关.







设 $L_1: x+y=1$, 从点A到点B.

原式 =
$$\int_{L_1} (3y - x) dx - (3x - y) dy$$

(分别取
$$y=1-x$$
与 $x=1-y$)

$$= \int_{1}^{0} (3-4x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} -(3-4y) dy$$

$$=-2\int_0^1 (3-4x) dx$$

$$= -2$$

练习三十五/五

计算
$$\int_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$$
,其中 $L:(x-1)^2 + y^2 = R^2$

(R > 0, R ≠ 1),积分沿反时针方向进行.

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

(1). 当0 < R < 1时,

$$\oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) d\sigma = 0$$



(2). 当 R > 1时,

设 $L_1:4x^2+y^2=\varepsilon^2$, 逆时针方向.

$$\oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{L_{1}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\diamondsuit x = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon\cos t, y = \varepsilon\sin t)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 t + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 t\right) dt = \pi$$



练习三十五/七

求满足条件 $f(x) \in C^1$, f(1) = 2的函数f(x), 使

微分方程
$$(y+\frac{1}{y})f(xy)dx + [xf(xy)+1]dy = 0$$

是全微分方程,并求此全微分方程的通解.





代入 f(xy) = 2xy $\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)}$

$$f$$
 满足 $xf'(x) - f(x) = 0$, $f(x) = Cx$,
 $f(1) = 2 = C$, $\therefore f(x) = 2x$
代入 $f(xy) = 2xy$
 $(2xy^2 + 2x) dx + (2x^2y + 1) dy = 0$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} = \int_{0}^{x} 2x dx + \int_{0}^{y} (2x^2y + 1) dy = x^2 + x^2y^2 + y$$
全微分方程的通解 $x^2 + x^2y^2 + y = C$





练习三十五/八

设A = (1,2), B = (3,4),质点P受力 \vec{F} 的作用,沿以AB为直径的半圆周按反时针方向自A点运动到B点,已知 \vec{F} 的大小等于线段OP之长,方向与OP垂直且与y轴夹锐角,求变力 \vec{F} 作的功.

解:以AB为直径的圆方程 $(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 2$

其参数方程为
$$x = 2 + \sqrt{2}\cos t$$
, $y = 3 + \sqrt{2}\sin t$,

$$\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4} \le t \le \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$







$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \{x, y\}$$

 \vec{F} 的方向为 $\{-y,x\}$ 或 $\{y,-x\}$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{\{-y, x\}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$=-y\vec{i}+x\vec{j}$$

$$W = \int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{L} -y dx + x dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (3\sqrt{2}\sin t + 2\sqrt{2}\cos t + 2)dt = 2\pi - 2$$





例: 若曲线 $L(y = f(x), -a \le x \le a)$ 关于y轴对称, 函数Q(x, y)关于x是偶函数,

Q(x,y)在L上连续, f'(x)在[-a,a]上连续,

证明 $\int_L Q(x,y)dy = 0.$

证: f(x)是x的偶函数

 $\Rightarrow f'(x)$ 是x的奇函数





$$\int_{L} Q(x,y)dy = \int_{-a}^{a} Q[x,f(x)] \cdot f'(x)dx$$

(若起点为(a, f(a)),则差一负号)

$$== -\int_{a}^{a} Q[-u, f(-u)] \cdot f'(-u) du$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{a} Q[u, f(u)] \cdot [-f'(u)] du$$

$$= -\int_{-a}^{a} Q[x, f(x)] \cdot f'(x) \, dx = 0$$





2. 格林公式

$$\oint_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma$$

条件: $P,Q \in C^1$, ∂D 正向.

添线

奇点的处理

计算面积
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D} x dy - y dx$$



例:设*C*为对称于坐标轴的光滑曲线, 且每一平行于坐标轴的直线与*C*的 交点不超过两个,证明:

$$\oint_C (x^3y + e^y)dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y)dy = 0$$

证:设曲线C围成的闭区域为D,

利用格林公式





$$\oint_C (x^3y + e^y)dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y)dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} [(y^{3} + e^{y}) - (x^{3} + e^{y})] d\sigma = \iint_{D} y^{3} d\sigma - \iint_{D} x^{3} d\sigma$$

由已知得,D关于x轴,y轴均对称,

y3是y的奇函数,x3是x的奇函数,

故
$$\iint_D y^3 d\sigma = 0, \quad \iint_D x^3 d\sigma = 0,$$

$$\therefore \oint_C (x^3y + e^y) dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y) dy = 0$$





例:设函数 P(x,y), Q(x,y), u(x,y)

有一阶连续偏导数,

证明:
$$\iint_D (P\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Q\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})d\sigma$$

$$= \oint_{\partial D} Pudy - Qudx - \iint_{D} u(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y})d\sigma$$

证: 利用格林公式



$$\oint_{\partial D} Pudy - Qudx$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (Pu) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-Qu) \right] d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(u \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + P \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + Q \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(P \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \iint_{D} u \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma$$
移项则得结论







例:

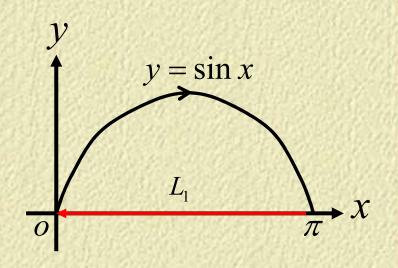
计算 $\int_{L} (ye^{x} + \frac{y^{2}}{1+x^{2}} + 1)dx + (x^{2} + e^{x} + 2y \arctan x)dy$,

其中L为从点o到点 $A = (\pi,0)$ 的曲线段 $y = \sin x$.

解:设 $L_1: y=0$,从A到o

 $L与L_1$ 构成闭曲线,

顺时针方向







$$\int_{L} (ye^{x} + \frac{y^{2}}{1+x^{2}} + 1)dx + (x^{2} + e^{x} + 2y \arctan x)dy,$$
f

$$= \oint_{L+L_1} \cdots - \int_{L_1} \cdots$$

$$= -\iint_{D} 2x d\sigma - \int_{L_{1}} dx$$

$$= -2\int_0^{\pi} x dx \int_0^{\sin x} dy - \int_{\pi}^0 dx$$

$$=-2\pi+\pi=-\pi$$





例: 计算 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{2x^2 + y^2}$, 其中L为:

(1).圆周
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$
的正向;

(2). 正方形边界 |x|+|y|=1的正向.

解:
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{2x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{\left(2x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{-x}{2x^2 + y^2} \right) = \frac{2x^2 - y^2}{\left(2x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \qquad ((x, y) \neq (0, 0))$$

(1). L所围区域D内不含点(0,0),

曲格林公式
$$\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{2x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D 0d\sigma = 0$$

(2). 设 $L_1: 2x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$, 逆时针方向.

取正数 ε 充分小,使 L_1 含于 L 所围区域内,记 L 与 L_1 之间的区域为 D_1 .

利用格林公式









内容: 格林公式的应用

1. 格林公式的应用

在单连通区域及 $P,Q \in C^1$ 的前提下,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy = 0$$





$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$$
 与路径无关 (取折线)

 $\Leftrightarrow Pdx + Qdy$ 是全微分 (求原函数)

 $\Leftrightarrow Pdx + Qdy = 0$ 是全微分方程 (求通解)

 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{f} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j}$ 是有势场 (求势函数)





例: 计算 $I = \int_{L} (1-2xy-y^2)dx - (x+y)^2 dy$,

其中L是曲线 $y = \sin x$ 上从点($\frac{\pi}{2}$,1)

到点(0,0)的一段有向弧.

解:
$$\because \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2x - 2y$$

::曲线积分与路径无关



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& & & \\
& & \\
& & \\
& & \\
\end{array} \qquad : \qquad I = \int_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)}^{(0, 0)} \cdots = \int_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)}^{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)} \cdots + \int_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)}^{(0, 0)} \cdots \\
& & \\
& & \\
& & \\
\end{array} \qquad \qquad = 0 \qquad \pi$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} -(\frac{\pi}{2} + y)^{2} dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$$

法二: Pdx + Qdy的原函数

$$\varphi(x,y) = x - x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$$

$$I = (x - x^{2}y - xy^{2} - \frac{1}{3}y^{3})|_{(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)}^{(0, 0)} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{3}$$

例: 求常数a与b的值,使

 $[(x+y+1)e^{x} + ae^{y}]dx + [be^{x} - (x+y+1)e^{y}]dy$ 为全微分,并求全微分的原函数.

解:
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x + ae^y$$
 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = be^x - e^y$

由
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
, 得 $a = -1$, $b = 1$



$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \cdots = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} \cdots + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \cdots$$

$$= \int_0^x [(x+1)e^x - 1]dx + \int_0^y [e^x - (x+y+1)e^y]dy$$

$$= (x+y)(e^x - e^y)$$

原函数
$$\varphi(x,y) = (x+y)(e^x - e^y) + C$$



例:设L是椭圆 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$ 的正向,

$$I = \oint_L e^{xy} \sin(x+y) dx + e^{xy} \cos(x+y) dy,$$

证明: $|I| \le e^2 s$, 其中s是椭圆的周长.

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \colon \Leftrightarrow \vec{f}(x,y) = e^{xy} \sin(x+y) \vec{i} + e^{xy} \cos(x+y) \vec{j}$$

则
$$|I| = |\oint_L \overrightarrow{f}(x,y) \cdot d\overrightarrow{s}|$$

$$=|\oint_L \vec{f}(x,y) \cdot \vec{t^0} ds|$$
 $(\vec{t^0} \in L$ 的单位正切向量)



$$|I| \le \oint_L |\overrightarrow{f}(x,y) \cdot \overrightarrow{t^0}| ds \le \oint_L e^{xy} ds$$

求 $g(x,y) = e^{xy}$ 在条件 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$ 下的最大值

$$\int L_x = ye^{xy} + 2\lambda x = 0$$

则由
$$\{L_y = xe^{xy} + 8\lambda y = 0\}$$

$$L_{\lambda} = x^2 + 4y^2 - 8 = 0$$





得
$$P_1 = (2,1)$$
 , $P_2 = (-2,-1)$, $P_3 = (2,-1)$, $P_4 = (-2,1)$

有
$$g(P_1) = g(P_2) = e^2$$
, $g(P_3) = g(P_4) = e^{-2}$

函数g(x,y)在条件 $x^2 + 4y^2 = 8$ 下的最大值 e^2

$$|I| \le \oint_L e^{xy} ds \le \oint_L e^2 ds = e^2 s$$

