曲线积分习题课

- 一、曲线积分
- 二、格林公式及其应用

一、内容及要求

- 1、熟练掌握两类曲线积分的计算
 - (1)基本方法(直接计算):

注意点:

(1)选择适当的曲线方程〈用直角坐标方程

《用参数方程 用直角坐标方程 用极坐标方程

(2) 确定积分上下限

第一类: 下小上大

第二类: 下始上终



(2)基本技巧

- (1) 利用曲线方程、对称性及质心公式简化计算;
- (2) 利用格林公式(注意加辅助线的技巧);
- (3) 利用积分与路径无关的等价条件;
- (4) 利用原函数法;
- (5) 利用两类曲线积分的联系公式.

二、典型例题

1、两类曲线积分的直接计算

例1、计算
$$\int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds$$
,其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$.

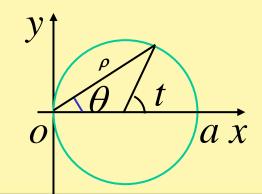
解: 利用极坐标 ,
$$L: \rho = a\cos\theta \ (-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\rho^2 + {\rho'}^2} d\theta = ad\theta$$

原式 =
$$\int_{L} \sqrt{ax} ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot a d\theta = 2a^2$$

说明: 若用参数方程计算,则

明: 右用参数方程计算,则
$$L: \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2}(1+\cos t) \\ y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t \end{cases}$$





$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt = \frac{a}{2} dt$$

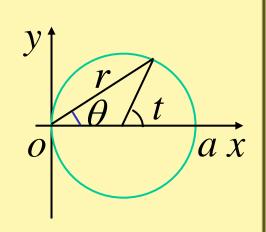
原式 = $\int_{L} \sqrt{ax} ds$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \sqrt{1 + \cos t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} a dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} |\cos \frac{t}{2}| dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} = u \quad a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos u| du$$

$$= a^{2} [\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u du - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos u du] = 2a^{2}$$



2、填空

(1)已知
$$L: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$$
, L 的长度为 a

$$\int_{L} [3x^2 + 4y^2 - \sin(xy)] ds = \underline{12a}$$

解:
$$\oint_{L} (3x^{2} + 4y^{2}) ds = \oint_{L} 12 ds = 12a.$$
 由对称性
$$\oint_{L} \sin(xy) ds = 0$$

解:
$$\int_{L} x ds = \overline{x} \cdot 2\pi a = 2\pi a^{2}$$

或:
$$\int_{L} x ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a + a\cos\theta) ad\theta = 2\pi a^{2}$$

(3) 设f(x,y)在 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 \le 1$ 具有连续的二阶偏导, L是椭

圆的逆时针方向求 $\int_L [3y + f_x(x,y)]dx + f_y(x,y)dy$

解 利用格林公式

原式=
$$\iint_D [f_{yx} - 3 - f_{xy}] dx dy$$

$$=-3\iint_{D}dxdy=-3\cdot 2\pi=-6\pi$$

3、利用格林公式与路径无关的条件计算曲线积分

例3 计算
$$I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - b(x+y))dx + (e^x \cos y - ax)dy$$
,其中

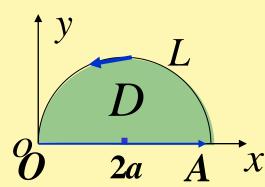
L为上半圆周 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 逆时针方向的有向弧。

$$I = \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} (e^x \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$-\int_{\overline{OA}} (e^x \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$= \iint (b - adxdy - \int_0^{2a} (-bx)dx$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}a^2(b-a)+2a^2b$$





解 易验证
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4xy - e^x \sin y$$

原式 = $\int_{(0,0)}^{(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi)} (e^x \cos y + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y - e^x \sin y) dy$
= $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x dx + \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\pi^2}{2}y - e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin y) dy$
= $-e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi^4}{4} - 1$
或: 原式 = $(e^x \cos y + x^2y^2)\Big|_{(0,0)}^{(\frac{\pi}{2},\pi)} = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi^4}{4} - 1$

例5 计算
$$\int_{L} \frac{(x^{3} + e^{y})dx + (xe^{y} + y^{3} - 8y)dy}{9x^{2} + 4y^{2}}$$

$$L: \frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{9} = 1$$
 顺时针方向

解:
$$L$$
:
$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$
 即 $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$
$$\int_L = \frac{1}{36} \int_L (x^3 + e^y) dx + (xe^y + y^3 - 8y) dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{36} \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$
$$= -\frac{1}{36} \iint_{D} (e^{y} - e^{y}) dx dy = 0$$

注: 应充分利用L的方程简化被积函数。

例6 设L是分段光滑的简单闭曲线,取正向,点(2,0)

不在*L*上,计算
$$I = \oint_L \frac{y}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{2-x}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} dy$$

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

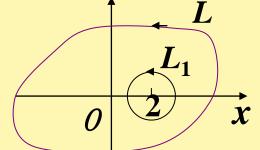
(1)当(2,0)在L所围区域D外时

$$I = \oint_L \frac{y}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{2-x}{(2-x)^2 + y^2} dy$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
D \\
\hline
D \\
\hline
2 \\
\hline
x
\end{array}$$

$$= \iint\limits_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = 0$$

(2) 当 (2, 0) 在D内时



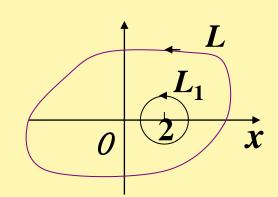
以(2,0)为圆心,充分小的正数 ε 为半径作圆 L_1 , 取正向,则有:



$$\oint_{L} = \oint_{L_{1}} \frac{y}{(2-x)^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \frac{2-x}{(2-x)^{2} + y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{2}} \oint_{L_{1}} y dx + (2-x) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_D (-1 - 1) dx dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot (-2) \pi \varepsilon^2 = -2\pi$$



例7 计算
$$\int_{L} \frac{(x-y)dx + (x+y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

L:
$$y=2-x^2$$
上从 $A(\sqrt{2}, 0)$ 到

$$B(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$$
的一段有向弧段。

解:
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - (x + y) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-(x^2 + y^2) - (x - y) \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 $(x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$

取l为 $x^2+y^2=2$ 上从点 $A(\sqrt{2},0)$ 经上半圆到点

 $B(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$ 的有向曲线,则

$$\int_{L} = \int_{l}^{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)(-\sqrt{2}\sin\theta) + \sqrt{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \cdot \sqrt{2}\cos\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\sin\theta\cos\theta + \sin^{2}\theta + \cos^{2}\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta) d\theta$$

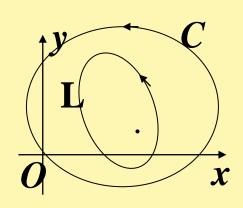
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta = \pi$$

$$\int_{L} = \int_{l} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{l} (x - y) dx + (x + y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{l+BA} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{BA}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} [1 - (-1)] dx dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{-\sqrt{2}} (x - 0) dx + 0$$

$$= \iint_{L} dx dy - 0 = \pi$$

(1) 当(C上及)C内无奇异点时,



$$\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = 0$$

(2) 当C内有奇异点时,取新的与C同向的闭路L,

$$\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy$$

2、开路积分
$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$$

- (1)选具有相同的起点和终点的"好路径"积分常选取线段、折线、圆弧、椭圆弧等。
- (2) 利用原函数u(x, y)

$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{(x_{1}, y_{1})}^{(x_{2}, y_{2})} Pdx + Qdy = u(x, y) \Big|_{(x_{1}, y_{1})}^{(x_{2}, y_{2})}$$

4、综合题

例8 设Q(x, y)具有连续的一阶偏导数,曲线积分 $\int_{L} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy$ 与路径无关,且对t,恒有 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + Q(x, y)dy,$ 求Q(x, y).

解:由积分与路径无关知 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$ 故 $Q(x,y) = x^2 + \varphi(y)$ 其中 $\varphi(y)$ 为待定函数。 取折线作为积分路径

左端=
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xydx + (x^2 + \varphi(y))dy$$

右端=
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + (x^2 + \varphi(y))dy = \int_0^1 0dx + \int_0^t [1 + \varphi(y)]dy$$

$$= t + \int_0^t \varphi(y) dy$$

由题设有
$$t^2 + \int_0^1 \varphi(y) dy = t + \int_0^t \varphi(y) dy$$

两端对
$$t$$
求导 $2t = 1 + \varphi(t), \varphi(t) = 2t - 1$

所以
$$Q(x,y) = x^2 + \varphi(y) = x^2 + 2y - 1$$



例9 证明曲线积分 $I = \int_{L} \cos(\vec{k}, t) ds = 0$,L为xoy平面上的任意简单闭曲线 \vec{k} 为一常向量,t是曲线L的单位切向量。

证明 设L:
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) & \text{则} \dot{t} = \{ \frac{\varphi'}{\sqrt{{\varphi'}^2 + {\psi'}^2}}, \frac{\psi'}{\sqrt{{\varphi'}^2 + {\psi'}^2}} \} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos(\vec{k}, t) = \frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{t}}{|\vec{k}| \cdot |\vec{t}|} = \frac{a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$I = \int_{L} \cos(\vec{k}, t) ds = \int_{L} \frac{a \cos \alpha + b \cos \beta}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \oint_{L} a dx + b dy \quad \text{利用格林公式: } I=0$$

例10 已知平面区域 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le \pi, 0 \le y \le \pi\}$ L为D的正向边界,证明:

1).
$$\oint_L xe^{\sin y} dy - ye^{-\sin x} dx = \oint_L xe^{-\sin y} dy - ye^{\sin x} dx$$

$$2). \oint_L xe^{\sin y} dy - ye^{-\sin x} dx \ge 2\pi^2$$

证明:1).
$$\oint_L xe^{\sin y} dy - ye^{-\sin x} dx$$

$$=\pi \int_0^\pi (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx = 右边$$

或用格林公式: 左边=
$$\iint (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$$

右边= $\iint (e^{-\sin y} + e^{\sin x}) dx dy$

根据轮换对称: 左边=右边

$$(2): 左边 = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_D (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$$
$$\geq 2\iint_D dx dy = 2\pi^2$$