

## 习题 12.3 Green 公式

1. 计算曲线积分  $\oint_{L^+} xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx$ , 其中  $L$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ .

【解析】(1)  $P = -x^2 y$ ,  $Q = xy^2$ ;

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

$$(3) \oint_{L^+} xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^4$$

2. 计算曲线积分  $\int_L (e^x \sin y - ay) dx + (e^x \cos y - bx) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为从  $A(a, 0)$  到  $O(0, 0)$  的上半圆周

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax.$$

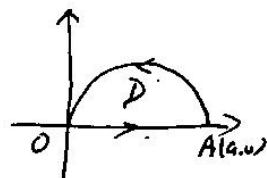
【解析】(1) 添加  $\overline{OA}: y=0$ , 从  $O \rightarrow A$ ;

$$(2) \int_L = \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}};$$

$$(3) \int_L = \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{\partial(e^x \cos y - bx)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(e^x \sin y - ay)}{\partial y} \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (a-b) dx dy = \frac{\pi a^2}{8} (a-b);$$

$$(4) \overline{OA}: \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=x \end{cases} \quad x: 0 \rightarrow a, \text{ 则 } \int_{\overline{OA}} = \int_0^a 0 dx = 0;$$

$$(5) \int_L = \frac{\pi a^2}{8} (a-b)$$



3. 计算曲线积分  $\oint_{L^+} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  是以点  $(1, 0)$  为中心,  $R$  为半径的圆周 ( $R > 1$ ), 取

顺时针方向.(提示: 挖去一个小椭圆)

【解析】(1) 添加  $l: 4x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2 (\varepsilon > 0)$ , 方向逆时针方向;

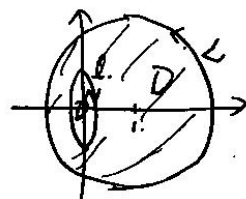
$$(2) P = \frac{-y}{4x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{4x^2 + y^2}, \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x};$$

$$(3) \int_{L^+} = \oint_{L^+ + l} - \oint_l;$$

$$(4) \oint_{L^+ + l} = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0;$$

$$(5) \oint_l \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_l xdy - ydx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_D 2 dx dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \cdot \varepsilon = \pi;$$

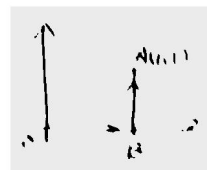
$$(6) \int_{L^+} = -\pi$$



4. 曲线积分  $\int_L (e^x + 2f(x))ydx - f(x)dy$  与路径无关, 且  $f(1)=1$ , 求

$$I = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (e^x + 2f(x))ydx - f(x)dy.$$

【解析】  $I = \int_{OB} + \int_{BA} = \int_0^1 (e^x + xf(x)) \cdot 0dx - \int_0^1 f(1)dy = \int_0^1 (-1)dy = -1$



5. 计算  $I = \int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  是从  $A(-1,0)$  沿抛物线  $y = x^2 - 1$  到点  $B(2,3)$  的曲线弧.

【解析】(1)  $P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 且  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 所以可知积分与路

径无关;

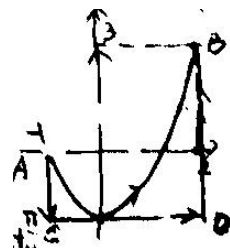
(2) 沿  $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow B$  构造新的路径进行计算

$$\overline{AC}: \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = y \end{cases}, y: 0 \rightarrow 1, \int_{\overline{AC}} = \int_0^1 \frac{-1}{1+y^2} dy = -\arctan y \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\overline{CD}: \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = -1 \end{cases}, x: -1 \rightarrow 2, \int_{\overline{CD}} = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^2 = \arctan 2 + \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\overline{BD}: \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = y \end{cases}, y: -1 \rightarrow 3, \int_{\overline{BD}} = \int_{-1}^3 \frac{2}{4+y^2} dy = \arctan \frac{y}{2} \Big|_{-1}^3 = \arctan \frac{3}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(3) I = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan 2 + \arctan \frac{3}{2} + \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \pi + \arctan \frac{3}{2} \quad (\because \arctan 2 + \arctan \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2})$$



6. 选择常数  $a, b$  使得  $(2ax^3y^3 - 3y^2 + 5)dx + (3x^4y^2 - 2bxy - 4)dy$  是某个二元函数

$U(x, y)$  在全平面内的

全微分, 并求  $U(x, y)$ .

【解析】(1)  $P = 2ax^3y^3 - 3y^2 + 5, Q = 3x^4y^2 - 2bxy - 4$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6ax^3y^2 - 6y, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12x^3y^2 - 2by$ ,

$$\text{因为 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6a = 12 \\ -2b = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) (4x^3y^3 - 3y^2 + 5)dx + (3x^4y^2 - 6xy - 4)dy$$

$$= 4x^3y^3dx - 3y^2dx + 5dx + 3x^4y^2dy - 6xydy - 4dy$$

$$= (y^3 dx^4 + x^4 dy^3) - 3(y^2 dx + x dy^2) + d(5x - 4y)$$

$$= d(x^4 y^3) - d(3xy^2) + d(5x - 4y) = d(x^4 y^3 - 3xy^2 + 5x - 4y)$$

所以  $u(x, y) = x^4 y^3 - 3xy^2 + 5x - 4y + C \quad (C \in \mathbb{R})$