$$\frac{\text{Следствие.}}{\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_K x dy - y dx$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\frac{y}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{x}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 Формула Грина:
$$\iint_D (\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}) dx dy = \iint_D (\frac{1}{2} - (\frac{1}{2})) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = S_D \stackrel{\Phi. \ \Gammap.}{=} \oint_{K^+} (-\frac{y}{2}) dx + \frac{x}{2} dy$$

$$\int \text{НЗП - Интеграл, не зависящий от пути интегрирования.}$$

Def. $P, Q: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$, непрерывно дифференцируемы по 2-м переменным

Параметризация
$$\stackrel{\smile}{AB}$$
 : $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ - φ, ψ - непр. дифф (кусочно)

$$I = \int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy \text{ называется интегралом НЗП, если } \forall M,N \in D \qquad \int_{AMB} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{ANB} Pdx +$$

$$Nota.$$
 Обозначают $\int_A^B Pdx + Qdy$ или $\int_{(x_2,y_2)}^{(x_1,y_1)} Pdx + Qdy$

Th. Об интеграле НЗП

В условиях def

I.
$$\int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy$$
 - инт. НЗП

II.
$$\oint_{K} Pdx + Qdy = 0 \quad \forall K \subset D$$

III.
$$\frac{\partial \hat{P}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \ \forall M(x, y) \in D$$

IV.
$$\exists \Phi(x, y) \mid d\Phi = P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$
 в обл. D

IV.
$$\exists \Phi(x,y) \mid d\Phi = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$
 в обл. D Причем $\Phi(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x_1,y_1)} Pdx + Qdy$, где $(x_0,y_0), (x_1,y_1) \in D$

Тогда $I \Longleftrightarrow II \Longleftrightarrow III \Longleftrightarrow IV$

$$\Box I \Longleftrightarrow II$$

Рассмотрим
$$\int_{AMB} - \int_{ANB} = \int_{AMB} + \int_{BNA} = \oint_K = 0 \forall K \subset D$$

Достаточно разбить
$$\oint_{K^+} = \int_{AMB} + \int_{BNA} = 0$$

Поскольку
$$\int_{AMB} + \int_{BNA} = 0$$
, то $\int_{AMB} - \int_{ANB} = 0$

$$\Longrightarrow \oint_{K} 11 = 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \ \forall M(x, y) \in D$$

От противного
$$\exists M_0(x_0, y_0) \in D \mid \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \Big|_{M_0} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Big|_{M_0} \Longleftrightarrow (\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}) \Big|_{M_0} \neq 0$$

Для определенности
$$\Box (\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x})\Big|_{M_0} > 0$$

Тогда
$$\exists \delta > 0 \mid (\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}) \Big|_{M_0} > \delta > 0$$

Выберем малую окрестность в точке M_0 ($U(M_0)$) и обозначим ее контур Γ

Так как
$$P$$
 и Q непр. дифф., $\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right)\Big|_{M_0} > 0$ в $U(M_0)$

Формула Грина:
$$\iint_{U(M_0)} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}) dx dy > \iint_{U(M_0)} \delta dx dy = \delta S_{U(M_0)} > 0$$

C другой стороны
$$\iint_{U(M_0)} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \oint_{\Gamma^+} P dx + Q dy = 0$$

Таким образом, возникаем противоречие

Тогда
$$\forall D' \subset D$$

$$\iint_{D'} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = 0 = \oint_{\Gamma_{D'}} P dx + Q dy \forall \Gamma_{D'} \subset D$$

$$III \iff \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \Longrightarrow \exists \Phi(x, y)$$

Так как доказано $I \Longleftrightarrow III$, то докажем $I \Longrightarrow IV$

Так как доказано
$$I \Longleftrightarrow III$$
, то докажем $I \Longrightarrow IV$
$$\int_{AM} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{A(x_0,y_0)}^{M(x,y)} Pdx + Qdy - \text{H3}\Pi \ \forall A, M \in D$$
 Обозн.
$$\int_{A(x_0,y_0)}^{M(x,y)} Pdx + Qdy - \Phi(x,y)$$

Обозн.
$$\int_{A(x_0,y_0)}^{M(x,y)} Pdx + Qdy - \Phi(x,y)$$

Докажем, что
$$d\Phi = Pdx + Qdy$$

Так как $d\Phi(x,y) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} dx - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} dy$, то нужно доказать $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = P(x,y), \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x \Phi}{\Delta x} = [$$
задали приращение вдоль $MM_1] = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Phi(x + \Delta x, y) - \Phi(x, y)}{\Delta x} =$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x \Phi}{\Delta x} = \left[\text{задали приращение вдоль } MM_1\right] = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Phi(x + \Delta x, y) - \Phi(x, y)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^{M_1} P dx + Q dy - \int_A^M P dx + Q dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M + \int_M^{M_1} - \int_A^M}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_M^{M_1} H_{3\Pi}}{\Delta x} \stackrel{\text{H3}\Pi}{=} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{(x,y)}^{(x + \Delta x,y)} P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx + Q dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx + Q dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx + Q dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_A^M P dx}{\Delta x} =$$

[по th Лагранжа
$$\exists \xi \in [x; x + \Delta x]] = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{P(\xi, y) \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} P(\xi, y) = P(x, y)$$

Аналогично
$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

Известно
$$P = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial u}$$

Тогда
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

 $Nota. \ \Phi$ - первообразная для Pdx + Ody:

Th. Ньютона-Лейбница

Выполнены условия th об интеграле НЗП

Тогда
$$\int_A^B Pdx + Qdy = \Phi(B) - \Phi(A)$$

$$\Box \int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy \stackrel{\exists \Phi \mid d\Phi = P dx + Q dy}{=} \int_{A}^{B} d\Phi(x, y) \stackrel{\text{\tiny Hapamerp.} AB}{=} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\Phi(t) = \Phi(t) \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha) = \Phi(B) - \Phi(A)$$

Применение

$$Ex. \int_{AB} (4 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}) dx + \frac{2y}{x} dy$$
 Проверим НЗП: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^2}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{2y}{x^2} \Longleftrightarrow \text{İ} \text{Ç} \text{Ï}$

Найдем первообразную $\Phi(x,y)$ на все случаи жизни:

$$\Phi(x,y) = \int_{M_0(x_0,y_0)}^{M(x,y)} Pdx + Qdy$$
 Выберем путь (самый удобный)

$$\Phi(x,y) = \int_{M_0}^{N} + \int_{N}^{M}$$

$$\int_{M_0}^{N} y=0, x_0=1, dy=0 \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,0)} 4dx = 4x \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(x,0)} = 4x - 4$$

$$\int_{N}^{M} dx=0 \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{2y}{x} dy = \frac{y^2}{x} \Big|_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} = \frac{y^2}{x}$$

$$\Phi(x,y) = 4x - 4 + \frac{y^2}{x} + C = 4x + \frac{y^2}{x} + C$$
Проверим: $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = 4 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} = P$, $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x} = Q$
Теперь можем искать $\int_{AB} \forall A, B \in D$ по N-L
$$\Box A(1,1), B(2,2)$$

$$\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy = \Phi \Big|_{A}^{B} = \frac{y^2}{x} + 4x \Big|_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} = \frac{4}{2} + 8 - 1 - 4 = 5$$

Nota. Функция Ф ищется в тех случаях, когда $\int_{-1}^{B} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{-1}^{B} (P,Q)(dx,dy) = A$ - работа силы, которая не зависит от пути

(Ex. работа силы тяжести не зависит от пути, а силы трения - зависит)

$$Ex.$$
 $\overrightarrow{F}=(P,Q)=(0,-mg)$
$$\Phi(x,y)=\int_{O}^{M}0dx-mgdy=-\int_{0}^{y}mgdy=-mgy$$
 - потенциал гравитационного поля (или силы тяжести)