

习题 9.3(P188)

1. 用格林公式计算下列各题.

(1) $\oint_L (x+y)dx - 2xydy$, L 为直线 $x=0$, $y=0$, $x+y=a$ ($a>0$) 围成的三角形的边界, 取正向.

(2) $\oint_L (x+y+xy)dx + (x-y+xy)dy$, L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 取正向.

解: (1) $X = x + y$, $Y = -2xy$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -2y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L (x+y)dx - 2xydy &= -\iint_D (2y+1)dxdy = -\int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (2y+1)dy \\ &= \int_0^a [(a-x)^2 + (a-x)]d(a-x) = -\frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $X = x + y + xy$, $Y = x - y + xy$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1+x, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 1+y$$

$$\oint_L (x+y+xy)dx + (x-y+xy)dy = \iint_D (y-x)dxdy \stackrel{\text{由对称性}}{=} 0$$

2. 计算 $\oint_{\widehat{AMO}} (e^x \sin y - ny)dx + (e^x \cos y - n)dy$, n 为常数, \widehat{AMO} 为由点 $A(a, 0)$ 到

点 $O(0, 0)$ 的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ ($a > 0$).

解: 法 1: $X = e^x \sin y - ny$, $Y = e^x \cos y - n$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - n, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\oint_{\widehat{AMO}} (e^x \sin y - ny)dx + (e^x \cos y - n)dy \\ &= \oint_{\widehat{AMO} + \overline{OA}} (e^x \sin y - ny)dx + (e^x \cos y - n)dy - \oint_{\overline{OA}} (e^x \sin y - ny)dx + (e^x \cos y - n)dy \\ &= n \iint_D dxdy - 0 \stackrel{\text{由几何意义}}{=} n \cdot (\text{上半圆的面积}) = \frac{n\pi a^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

法 2: 设 $X = e^x \sin y$, $Y = e^x \cos y - n$, 则

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

故 $\oint_{\widehat{AMO}} e^x \sin y dx + (e^x \cos y - n) dy$ 与路径无关, 选其沿 $y = 0$ 积分, 则有

$$\oint_{\widehat{AMO}} e^x \sin y dx + (e^x \cos y - n) dy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{\widehat{AMO}} (e^x \sin y - ny) dx + (e^x \cos y - n) dy \\ &= \oint_{\widehat{AMO}} e^x \sin y dx + (e^x \cos y - n) dy - \oint_{\widehat{AMO}} ny dx \\ &= 0 - n \int_a^0 \sqrt{ax - x^2} dx = n \int_0^a \sqrt{ax - x^2} dx \stackrel{\substack{\text{由定积分} \\ \text{几何意义}}}{=} n \cdot (\text{上半圆的面积}) = \frac{n\pi a^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算 $\int_{(1,\pi)}^{(2,\pi)} (1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}) dx + (\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}) dy$, 积分路径是与 y 轴不相交的任意曲线.

解: $X = 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}, \quad Y = \sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

故积分与路径无关, 取直线段 $L: y = \pi, \quad 1 \leq x \leq 2$ 为积分路径

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(1,\pi)}^{(2,\pi)} (1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x}) dx + (\sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x}) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 (1 - \frac{\pi^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{\pi}{x}) dx = 1 + \pi [\sin \frac{\pi}{x}]_1^2 = 1 + \pi \end{aligned}$$

4. 计算 $\int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$, L 是由点 $O(0, 0)$ 到点

$A(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 的抛物线 $y^2 = \frac{2}{\pi} x$ 的弧段.

解: $X = 2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x$, $Y = 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 - 2y \cos x = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

故积分与路径无关, 取折线段 $\begin{cases} L_1: y = 0, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ L_2: x = \frac{\pi}{2}, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$ 为积分路径,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (1 - 2y + \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 y^2) dy = (y - y^2 + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 y^3) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算 $\int_L (x^4 + 4xy^3 - 1) dx + (6x^2 y^2 - 5y^4 + 1) dy$, L 为圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 在第一象限部分的圆弧, 从点 $A(0, 3)$ 到点 $B(3, 0)$.

解: $X = x^4 + 4xy^3 - 1$, $Y = 6x^2 y^2 - 5y^4 + 1$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 12xy^2 = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

故积分与路径无关, 取折线段 $\overline{AO}, \overline{OB}$ 为积分路径,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_L (x^4 + 4xy^3 - 1) dx + (6x^2 y^2 - 5y^4 + 1) dy \\ &= \int_{\overline{AO}} (x^4 + 4xy^3 - 1) dx + (6x^2 y^2 - 5y^4 + 1) dy \\ & \quad + \int_{\overline{OB}} (x^4 + 4xy^3 - 1) dx + (6x^2 y^2 - 5y^4 + 1) dy \\ &= \int_3^0 (-5y^4 + 1) dy + \int_0^3 (x^4 - 1) dx = \frac{1428}{5} \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, L 为

(1) 椭圆 $\frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, 取正向.

(2) 椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$, 取正向.

解: $X = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

(1) $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} \xrightarrow[\text{公式}]{\text{由格林}} \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$

(2) 原点在 L 内, 故不满足格林公式, 圆 $\Gamma: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (逆时针方向) 含在椭圆

$$L: \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \text{ 内, 记由 } L \text{ 和 } \Gamma \text{ 围成的有界闭区域为 } \Omega,$$

$$\Omega: \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} \leq 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, \quad \text{记 } P(x, y) = -y, \quad Q(x, y) = x,$$

X, Y 在 Ω 内满足格林公式, P, Q 在 Γ 围成的闭区域 D 内满足格林公式,

$$\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{L+\Gamma^-} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \oint_{\Gamma^-} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{公式}]{\text{由格林}} \iint_{\Omega} 0 dx dy + \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{\Gamma} xdy - ydx$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{公式}]{\text{由格林}} 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2 \cdot (\text{单位圆的面积}) = 2\pi$$

7. 判断下列表达式是否为全微分, 若是全微分, 求出其原函数.

(1) $(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3)dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2)dy$

(2) $(2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy$

(3) $\frac{-1}{x^2 + y^2}(ydx - xdy), x > 0$

解: (1) $X = 5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3, \quad Y = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^3$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 6xy - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

是全微分,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3)dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2)dy \\
&= 5x^4dx + (3xy^2dx + 3x^2ydy) - (y^3dx + 3xy^2dy) + y^2dy \\
&= d(x^5) + d\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2y^2\right) + d(-xy^3) + d\left(\frac{y^3}{3}\right) \\
&= d\left(x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{y^3}{3}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

故原函数 $u(x, y) = x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{y^3}{3} + C$

(2) $X = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x$, $Y = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -2x \sin y - 2y \sin x = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

是全微分,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy \\
&= (2x \cos y dx - x^2 \sin y dy) + (-y^2 \sin x dx + 2y \cos x dy) \\
&= d(x^2 \cos y) + d(y^2 \cos x) \\
&= d(x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x)
\end{aligned}$$

故原函数 $u(x, y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x + C$

(3) $X = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

是全微分,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-1}{x^2 + y^2}(ydx - xdy) = d\left(\arctan \frac{y}{x}\right) \\
& u(x, y) = \arctan \frac{y}{x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

8. 判断下列方程是否为全微分方程, 若是全微分方程, 求出其通解.

$$(1) (3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^2)dy = 0$$

$$(2) yx^{y-1}dx + x^y \ln x dy = 0$$

$$(3) \sin(x+y)dx + [x \cos(x+y)](dx+dy) = 0$$

$$(4) (xe^{by} + e^{ax})\frac{dy}{dx} + (e^{by} + ye^{ax}) = 0 \quad (a, b \text{ 为常数})$$

解: (1) $X = 3x^2 + 6xy^2, \quad Y = 6x^2y + 4y^2$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 12xy = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

是全微分方程,

$$\begin{aligned} & (3x^2 + 6xy^2)dx + (6x^2y + 4y^2)dy \\ &= 3x^2dx + (6xy^2dx + 6x^2ydy) + 4y^2dy \\ &= dx^3 + d(3x^2y^2) + d(\frac{4}{3}y^3) \\ &= d(x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

方程的通解为: $x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \frac{4}{3}y^3 = C$

$$(2) X = yx^{y-1}, \quad Y = x^y \ln x$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \quad (x > 0)$$

是全微分方程,

$$yx^{y-1}dx + x^y \ln x dy = d(x^y) = 0$$

$$\text{或 } u(x, y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} yx^{y-1}dx + x^y \ln x dy = \int_0^y x^y \ln x dy = x^y \Big|_0^y = x^y - 1$$

方程的通解为: $x^y - 1 = C_1, \quad \text{即 } x^y = C$

$$(3) X = \sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y), \quad Y = x \cos(x+y)$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \cos(x+y) - x \sin(x+y) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} [\sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y)] dx + x \cos(x+y) dy \\
&= \int_0^x [\sin x + x \cos x] dx + \int_0^y x \cos(x+y) dy \\
&= x \sin x \Big|_0^x + x \sin(x+y) \Big|_0^y \\
&= x \sin x + x \sin(x+y) - x \sin x \\
&= x \sin(x+y)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{或 } \sin(x+y) dx + [x \cos(x+y)](dx+dy) \\
&= \sin(x+y) dx + [x \cos(x+y)] d(x+y) \\
&= d[x \sin(x+y)]
\end{aligned}$$

方程的通解为: $x \sin(x+y) = C$

$$(4) \quad X = e^{by} + ye^{ax}, \quad Y = xe^{by} + e^{ax}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = be^{by} + e^{ax}, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = e^{by} + ae^{ax}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \quad \text{即 } be^{by} + e^{ax} = e^{by} + ae^{ax}$$

推得 $a = b = 1$, 或 $a = b = 0$

当 $a = b = 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&(xe^y + e^x)dy + (e^y + ye^x)dx \\
&= (xe^y dy + e^y dx) + (e^x dy + ye^x dx) \\
&= d(xe^y) + d(ye^x) = d(xe^y + ye^x)
\end{aligned}$$

方程的通解为: $xe^y + ye^x = C$

当 $a = b = 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
&(x+1)dy + (1+y)dx = (xdy + ydx) + dx + dy \\
&= d(xy) + dx + dy = d(xy + x + y)
\end{aligned}$$

方程的通解为: $xy + x + y = C$