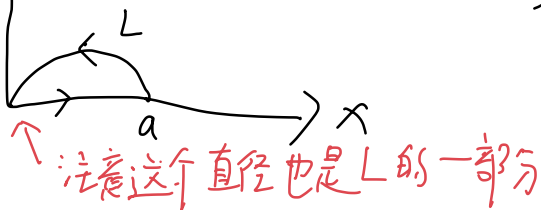


$$12. (2) = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0 \quad (\text{注意这是 } dy \text{ 在前面, 坑的 } -B)$$

$$(3) \oint_L = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$



(5)

$x = r \cos \theta$   
 $y = r \sin \theta$  边界:  $r = 1 - \cos \theta$

$\oint_L = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1-\cos \theta} r dr$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = 3\pi$

(图自己脑补)

(8)

$$\oint_{L_1+L_2} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 3 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^3 r^2 \cdot r dr$$

$$= 120\pi$$

13. (1)

选取如图的路径.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^2 (x+1) dx + \int_1^3 (2-y) dy = 4$$

(2) 选取  $(1,1,3) \xrightarrow{\text{直线}} (0,1,3) \xrightarrow{\text{直线}} (0,1,1)$

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^0 3 dx + \int_3^1 0 dz = -3 \quad (\mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 是单连通的})$$

14. (2)  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2y \cos x - 2x \sin y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  且处处连续, 所以积分与路径无关

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0) \rightarrow (x,y)}^{\text{直线}} + \int_{(x,y_0) \rightarrow (x,y)}^{\text{直线}} = \int_{x_0}^x 2x \cos y_0 + y_0^2 \cos x dx + \int_{y_0}^y 2y \sin x - x^2 \sin y dy$$

$$= (x^2 - x_0^2) \cos y_0 + y_0^2 (\sin x - \sin x_0) + (y^2 - y_0^2) \sin x + x^2 (\cos y - \cos y_0)$$

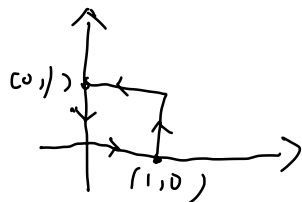
$$= x^2 \cos y + y^2 \sin x - x_0^2 \cos y_0 - y_0^2 \sin x_0$$

例 11.4.8

$$\text{则 } u(x,y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \sin x + C$$

17. (2)  $\vec{F} = (p, q) = (y, xy-x)$ .  $\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = y-1$ ,  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 1$ , 两者不等.

所以  $\vec{F}$  不是保守场. 取  $L$  为如图的正方形,  
用 Green 公式,  $\oint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$  显然不为 0



18. (1) 
$$= \int_0^\pi \sin t (-\sin t) dt + \int_0^\pi e^t \cos t dt + \int_0^\pi e^{2t} \sin t dt$$
  

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(-1 - e^\pi) + \frac{1}{5}(1 + e^{2\pi}) = \frac{1}{5}e^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2}e^\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{10}$$

(2)  $L: \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y}{0} = \frac{z-1}{e^\pi-1}$

$\int_L y dx + z dy + yz dz = 0$  (因为  $y=0$ )

22. (1)  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  且处处连续, 所以是保守场.  $u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) + C$

(4)  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x \cos xy - x^2 y \sin xy = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  且处处连续, 所以是保守场

设原函数为  $u$ , 那么  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q = x^2 \cos xy$ , 所以  $u(x, y) = x \sin xy + f(x)$

$P = \sin xy + xy \cos xy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin xy + xy \cos xy + f'(x)$

所以  $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = C$ , 所以  $u(x, y) = x \sin xy + C$ .

(当然也可以像 14 题 (2) 那样求)

例 11.4.8 在区域为单连通的条件下, 要说明

23. (2) 在右半平面过  $(1,0)$  和  $(6,8)$  的任一闭合曲线内, 一个场  $(p, q)$  是保守场, 只需验证它满足

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

定理 11.4.2 的命题 (3) 或 (4)

$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} = \int_{(1,0) \rightarrow (6,0)} + \int_{(6,0) \rightarrow (6,8)} = \int_1^6 1 dx + \int_0^8 \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2+36}} dy$$
  

$$= 5 + \sqrt{y^2+36} \Big|_0^8 = 9$$

24. (2)  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{4x^2y^2 - x(8x)}{(4x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{4x^2+y^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2}$ .  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-4x^2y^2+2y^2}{( )^2} = \frac{4x^2+y^2}{( )^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ , 但由于  $(0,0)$  在  $L$  围成的区域内,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  在  $(0,0)$  不连续, 所以不能用 Green 公式

↓↓

方法一: 取  $L': 4x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . 由定理 11.4.5, 可得

$$\oint_L = \oint_{L'} = \oint_{L'} x dy - y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \pi$$

方法二: 令  $u = \arctan \frac{y}{2x}$

那么  $\frac{1}{2} du = \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2}$ . 所以  $\oint_L = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \pi$

参考例 11.4.7, 例 11.4.12, 例 11.4.13.

(想象一下  $\frac{y}{2x}$  的意义,  
它是斜率的一半,  
那么它的变化范围  
当然是从  $-\infty$  到  $+\infty$ ,  
再从  $-\infty$  到  $+\infty$ .  
那么  $\arctan \frac{y}{2x}$  从  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 再从  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  到  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ )