## 曲线积分与曲面积分(4)

格林公式及其应用

例1. 计算 ∮L x²ydx-xy²dy,其中L为正向 圆周 x²+y²=a².

解:  $\langle z \rangle = x^2y, Q = -xy^2, Q$   $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -y^2 - x^2$   $\Rightarrow L x^2y dx - xy^2 dy$   $= \iint (-y^2 - x^2) dxdy$   $= -\int_0^a \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$  $= -\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha^4$ 

例) 计值 ||e-y'dxdy, 其中 D县以 0/0.01

A(1.1), B(0,1) 为顶点的三角的闭区域.

解: 
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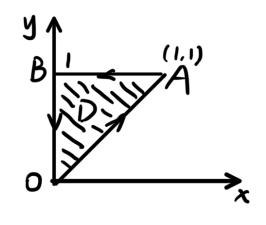
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 $=\frac{1}{5}(1-e^{-1})$ 



例3. 求椭圆  $X=a\cos\theta$ ,  $y=b\sin\theta$  所围成图形的面积A.

解: 
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} x dy - y dx$$
  
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a \cos \theta \cdot b \cos \theta + b \sin \theta \cdot a \sin \theta) d\theta$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} ab \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta$   
 $= \pi ab$ 

by 1 xdy-ydx HIII back

1914. 订集 9L x²+y², 果平L为一张个目相交、分段光滑且不经过原点的连续闭曲线, L的方向为适时针方向.

解:  $\oint P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $D = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $D = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 

- ① 当 (0,0)  $\notin$  D 日  $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2+y^2}=0$
- ② 当 (0,0) ED 时, 取适当小的 r >0, 作位于D 内的圆周 l; x²+y²=r². 记L和l 围成的闭区域为 D1, 对 D1 应用格林公式: 4 xdy-ydx \_ 0

 $\oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} - \oint_{l} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$ 

其中1的方向取逆时针方向,