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1. 利用格林公式计算下列积分.

- (1)  $\oint_L (x+y+xy)dx + (x-y+xy)dy$ , 其中  $L$  为椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  的正向;
- (2)  $\oint_L (1+y^2)dx + ydy$ , 其中  $L$  为曲线  $y = \sin x$  与  $y = 2\sin x$  所  $(0 \leq x \leq \pi)$  围区域边界的正向;
- (3)  $\oint_L (y^2 + \sin x)dx + (\cos^2 y - 2x)dy$ ,  $L$  为星形线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  所围区域边界的正向;
- (4)  $\oint_L \frac{1}{x} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx + \frac{2}{y} \arctan \frac{x}{y} dy$ ,  $L$  为圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  与直线  $y = x$ ,  $y = \sqrt{3}x$  在第一象限所围区域的正向边界;
- (5)  $\oint_L (yx^3 + e^y)dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y)dy$ , 其中  $L$  为  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的正向;
- (6)  $\oint_L (y^2 + 2x \sin y)dx + x^2(\cos y + x)dy$ , 其中  $L$  是以  $A(1,0)$ ,  $B(0,1)$ ,  $E(-1,0)$ ,  $F(0,-1)$  为顶点的正方形边界的逆时针方向;
- (7)  $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}dx + y \left[ xy + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \right] dy$ , 其中  $L$  为区域  $D: 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt[3]{x}, a \leq x \leq 2a$  的逆时针边界;
- (8)  $\int_L (e^x \sin y - y)dx + (e^x \cos y - 1)dy$ , 其中
  - (i)  $L$  为上半圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = ax$  ( $a > 0, y \geq 0$ ) 上从点  $A(a,0)$  到  $O(0,0)$  一段;
  - (ii)  $L$  为直线段  $\overline{AB}: A(0,a), B(a,0)$ ;
- (9)  $\int_L ydx + (\sqrt[3]{\sin y} - x)dy$ , 其中  $L$  是连接  $A(-1,0)$ ,  $B(2,1)$ ,  $C(1,0)$  的折线段;

解 (10)  $\int_L [\cos(x+y^2)]dx + 2y \cos(x+y^2)dy$ ,  $L$  是沿  $y = \sin x$  从  $O(0,0)$  到  $A(\pi,0)$  一段.

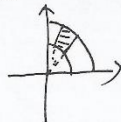
(1)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 1+y, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2y$ , 由格林公式  $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = \iint_D (Y - X)dx dy$ .  
 $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = \iint_D (2y - 1 - y)dx dy = \iint_D (y - 1)dx dy$   
 $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} (y - 1)dy dx = \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2}y^2 - y \right]_0^{\sin x} dx = \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x - \sin x \right) dx = 0$

(2)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2y$ .  $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = \iint_D -2y dx dy = \int_0^\pi dx \int_{\sin x}^{2\sin x} -2y dy = - \int_0^\pi 3\sin^2 x dx$   
 $= -3 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -3\pi$

(3)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -2, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2y$ .  $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = \iint_D (-2 - 2y)dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 (-2 - 2y)dx dy = \int_0^1 (-2 - 2y)dy = -4$   
 $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = \iint_D (-2 - 2y)dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 (-2 - 2y)dx dy = \int_0^1 (-2 - 2y)dy = -4$   
 $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = \iint_D (-2 - 2y)dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 (-2 - 2y)dx dy = \int_0^1 (-2 - 2y)dy = -4$

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分  
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1. (4)



$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{x^2 y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{x^2 y^2}$$

$$\therefore \oint_C X dx + Y dy = \iint_D \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^2} \cdot d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} \cdot \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{12} \ln 2$$

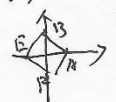
$$(5) \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = y^2 + 0, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = x^2 + 0$$

$$\therefore \oint_C X dx + Y dy = \iint_D (y^2 - x^2) dx dy$$

由 D 区域为一个半径为 a 的圆,  $y^2$  与  $x^2$  均为奇函数

$$\therefore \iint_D (y^2 - x^2) dx dy = 0 \quad \therefore \oint_C X dx + Y dy = 0$$

16.



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

$$\therefore \oint_C X dx + Y dy = \iint_D (3x^2 - 2y) dx dy = \iint_D 3x^2 dx dy - 2 \iint_D y dx dy$$

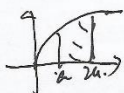
$$= \iint_D 3x^2 dx dy = 2 \times \int_0^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 3x^2 dy = 12 \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x) dx$$

$$= 12 \times \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 12 \times \frac{1}{12} = 1$$

17)

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = y^2 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x y^2}}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x y^2}}$$

$$\therefore \oint_C X dx + Y dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \int_a^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_a^{2a} x dx$$



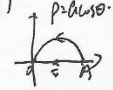
$$= \frac{1}{6} x^2 \Big|_a^{2a} = \frac{1}{2} a^2$$

18)

1. (8)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \cos y \cdot e^x, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = e^x \cdot \cos y - 1$

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

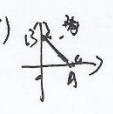
(i)  $p = a \cos \theta$



$$\oint_C X dx + Y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} p dp$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} p^2 \Big|_0^{a \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

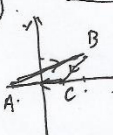
(ii)  $\oint_C X dx + Y dy = \int_0^a \int_0^{\pi/2} (e^x \cos y - 1) dy dx$



$$= \int_0^a \left[ e^x \sin y - y \right]_0^{\pi/2} dx = \int_0^a (e^x \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) dx = \int_0^a (e^x - \frac{\pi}{2}) dx$$

$$= \left[ e^x - \frac{\pi}{2} x \right]_0^a = e^a - \frac{\pi}{2} a - 1$$

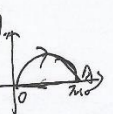
(9)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1$



$$\oint_C X dx + Y dy = - \oint_C X dx + Y dy = - \iint_D (-1) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \int_0^2 1 dx dy = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 4$$

(10)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 2y - \sin(x-y), \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 2y - (\cos(x-y) + 1) + 2y$



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

$$\oint_C X dx + Y dy = \iint_D (-2y) dx dy = -2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 y dx dy = -2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 2y dy = -2 \cdot \left[ y^2 \right]_0^{\pi/2} = -\pi$$

$$\oint_C X dx + Y dy = - \oint_C X dx + Y dy = - \iint_D (-2y) dx dy = \pi$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 y dy dx = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^2 dx = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 dx = 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 4\pi$$

$$\oint_C X dx + Y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \oint_C X dx + Y dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \pi$$

2. 利用第二类曲线积分求星形线  $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$  所围成图形的面积.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } A &= \oint_C x dy - y dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a \cos^3 t \cdot 3a \sin^2 t \cos t - a \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t)] dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 t \cos^4 t + \sin^4 t \cos^2 t) dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{3}{16} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

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3. 计算下列曲线积分.

$$(1) \int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} (2xy - y^4 + 3) dx + (x^2 - 4xy^3) dy;$$

$$(2) \int_{(0,0)}^{(4,8)} e^{-x} \sin y dx - e^{-x} \cos y dy;$$

$$(3) \int_{(0,0)}^{(a,b)} \frac{dx+dy}{1+(x+y)^2};$$

$$(4) \int_{(1,\pi)}^{(2,\pi)} \left( 1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dx + \left( \sin \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} \right) dy;$$

$$(5) \int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 是从点 } (0,0) \text{ 沿 } y^2 = \frac{2}{\pi} x \text{ 到 } \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, 1 \right) \text{ 的}$$

弧段.  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 2y - 4y^3 = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ , 故可设  $du = Xdx + Ydy$ .

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2xy - y^4 + 3) dx + (x^2 - 4xy^3) dy \\ &= \int_0^x (2xy - y^4 + 3) dx + \int_0^y (x^2 - 4xy^3) dy + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 (2y - y^4 + 3) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 - xy^4 + C \\ &= 3x + xy^2 - xy^4 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = u(2,1) - u(1,0) = 8 - 3 = 5.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故可设 } du &= Xdx + Ydy, \therefore u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^{-x} \sin y dx - e^{-x} \cos y dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y e^{-x} \sin y dy + C = 0 - e^{-x} \sin y - e^{-x} \cos y + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = u(4,8) - u(1,0) = -e^{-4} \sin 8 + e^{-1} \cos 0.$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -\frac{2(x+y)}{(1+(x+y))^2} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \text{ 故可设 } u(a,b) \text{ 到 } (a,b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x,y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{1}{1+(x+y)^2} dx + \frac{1}{1+(x+y)^2} dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \int_0^y \frac{1}{1+(t+x)^2} dt + C \\ &= \arctan a + \arctan(a+b) - \arctan a \\ &= \arctan(a+b) \end{aligned}$$

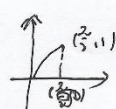
$$\begin{aligned} 3. (4) \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} &= \cos \frac{y}{x} \cdot -\frac{y}{x^2} + -\frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \left( \sin \frac{y}{x} \cdot (-1) \right) - \frac{y}{x^2} \\ &= -\frac{y^2}{x^3} \sin \frac{y}{x} - 2 \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

故与路径无关可由  $A(1, \pi)$  至  $B(2, \pi)$  直接积分

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{x^2} \cos \frac{\pi}{x} \right) dx = \left( x + \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{x} \right) \Big|_1^2 = 2 + \pi - (1 + 0) = \pi + 1$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{dY}{dx} = -2y \cos x + 6y^2 x = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \quad \text{与路径无关}$$

可沿  $A(0, 1) \rightarrow B(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \rightarrow C(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$  折线  $ABC$  路径

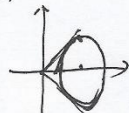


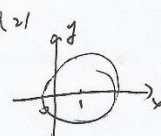
$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} 0 \cdot dx + \int_0^1 (1 - 2y + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot 3y^2) dy \\ &= \left( y - y^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} y^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

4. 计算  $I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{2(x^2 + y^2)}$ , 其中  $L$  为

(1) 椭圆  $\frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$  的逆时针方向;

(2)  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 2$  的逆时针方向.

(1)  解:  $Y = \frac{x}{2(x^2+y^2)}, X = \frac{-y}{x^2+y^2}$   
 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{1(y^2-y^2)}{2(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$   
 由定理知  $L$  不含原点, 由格林公式  
 $\oint_L Xdx + Ydy = 0$

(2)  如图, 包含原点  
 故可补圆.  
 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{2(x^2+y^2)} = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{2(x^2+y^2)} = 0$   
 其中  $V, x^2+y^2 = 1^2$   
 $\therefore \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{2(x^2+y^2)} = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{2(x^2+y^2)}$   
 $= \oint \frac{1}{2r^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \pi$

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5. 下列  $Xdx + Ydy$  是否为某函数的全微分, 若是, 求其原函数.

(1)  $(3x^2 + 2xy^3)dx + (3x^2y^2 + 2y)dy$ ;

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

(3)  $(3x^2y + xe^x)dx + (x^3 - y \sin y)dy$ .

解: (1)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 3y^2x = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ .  $\therefore d\mu = Xdx + Ydy$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (3x^2 + 2xy^3)dx + (3x^2y^2 + 2y)dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 3x^2 dx + \int_0^y (3x^2y^2 + 2y)dy + C \\ &= x^3 + x^2y^2 + y^2 + C.\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 2y(-\sin x) - 2x \sin y = -\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ .  $\therefore d\mu = Xdx + Ydy$ .

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 2x dx + \int_0^y (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)dy + C \\ &= x^2 + y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y \Big|_0^y + C = y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y + C.\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 3x^2 = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (3x^2y + xe^x)dx + (x^3 - y \sin y)dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x x \cdot e^x dx + \int_0^y x^3 - y \sin y dy \\ &= e^x(x-1) + x^3y + y \cos y - \sin y + C.\end{aligned}$$



6. 求下列微分方程的通解.

(1)  $\sin x \sin 2y dx - 2 \cos x \cos 2y dy = 0;$

(2)  $(x^2 - y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) dy = 0;$

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

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

解: (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \tan x \cos 2y = \frac{dy}{dy}$ . 这是全微分方程.

其中一解为  $u = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \sin x \sin 2y dx - 2 \cos x \cos 2y dy$   
 $= \int_0^x 0 dx - \int_0^y 2 \cos x \cos 2y dy = -\cos x \sin 2y$

且通解为  $\cos x \sin 2y = 0$

(2)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1 = \frac{dy}{dy}$  这是全微分方程, 其中一解

$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^2 - y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) dy$   
 $= \int_0^x x^2 dx - \int_0^y x + \sin^2 y dy$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - xy + \int_0^y \sin^2 y dy = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - xy + \int_0^y \frac{1 - \cos 2y}{2} dy$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} x^3 - xy - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2y$

故通解为:  $\frac{1}{3} x^3 - xy - \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2y = C.$

$$6. (3) \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = y \cdot x^{y-1} \ln x + x^y = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}.$$

$\therefore$  为全微分方程 基于一解

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} y \cdot x^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$$

$$= \int_0^y 0 dx + \int_0^y x^y \ln x dy = x^y$$

$\therefore$  通解  $x^y = C$

$$(4) X = \sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y)$$

$$Y = x \cdot \cos(x+y)$$

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

$\therefore$  基于一解

$$u = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} X dx + Y dy$$

$$= \int_0^x \sin x + 0 \cos x dx + \int_0^y x \cos(x+y) dy$$

$$= -x \cdot \sin x + x \cdot \sin(x+y) \Big|_0^y$$

$$= x \cdot \sin(x+y)$$

$\therefore$  通解:  $x \cdot \sin(x+y) = C$