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1. 计算下列第二类曲线积分.

(1) $\int_L \frac{1}{y} dx + (2y + \ln x) dy$, 其中 L 是抛物线 $y = x^2$ 从 $A(1,1)$ 到 $B(2,4)$ 一段;

(2) $\int_L (e^x + y) dx - x dy$, 其中 L 从 $A(1,0)$ 沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 到 $B(-1,0)$;

(3) $\int_L x dy - y dx$, L 从 $O(0,0)$ 沿摆线 $x = t - \sin t, y = 1 - \cos t$ 到点 $A(2\pi, 0)$;

(4) $\int_L (x+2y) dx + x dy$, 其中 L 从点 $(0,1)$ 沿曲线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 (x \geq 0)$ 到点 $(1,0)$;

(5) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) dy$, 其中 L 从点 $O(0,0)$ 沿曲线 $x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{y} & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 2-y & 1 < y \leq 2 \end{cases}$ 到点 $B(0,2)$;

(6) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$, 其中 L 是折线 $y = 1 - |1-x|$ 上由 $O(0,0)$ 到 $A(2,0)$ 的一段;

(7) $\oint_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$, L 是以 $A(1,0), B(0,1), C(-1,0), D(0,-1)$ 为顶点的正方形的边界曲线的逆时针方向;

(8) $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 沿逆时针方向;

(9) $\int_L (x+y) dx + (y-x) dy$, 其中 L 是曲线上 $x = 2t^2 + t + 1, y = t^2 + 1$ 从点 $(1,1)$ 到点 $(4,2)$ 的一段;

(10) $\int_L (1+2xy) dx + x^2 dy$, L 为上半椭圆 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ 上从点 $(1,0)$ 到点 $(-1,0)$.

(1) 解: $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int_1^2 (2x^2 + \ln x) \cdot 2x dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int_1^2 2x^3 dx + 2 \int_1^2 x \ln x dx$
 $= (-\frac{1}{x})_1^2 + x^4|_1^2 + 2(\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2)|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} + 16 - 1 + 4 \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 4 + 4 \ln 2$

(2) 解: $\int_L (e^x + y) dx - x dy = \int_1^{-1} (e^x + \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx - x \cdot \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_1^{-1} e^x dx + \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_1^{-1} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
 $= \int_1^{-1} e^x dx + \int_1^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = e^x|_1^{-1} + \arcsin x|_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} - e - \pi$

(3) 解: $\int_L x dy - y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) (1 + \cos t) dt - (1 - \cos t) (1 - \cos t) dt$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} t \cdot \sin t - \sin^2 t - 1 + 2 \cos t - \cos^2 t dt$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} t \cdot \sin t - 2 \cos^2 t - 2 dt = (\frac{1}{2} t^2 - t \cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 2 \times 4 \times \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 2 \times 2\pi$
 $= 0 - 2\pi \cdot 1 - 0 - 2\pi - 2\pi = -6\pi$

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分
第二节 第二类曲线积分

1.

(4). 设 $x = \cos^3 t$, $y = \sin^3 t$. 由题有 $\frac{\pi}{2} \geq t \geq 0$, 即 t 由 π 变到 0 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_L (x+xy) dx + x dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (\cos^3 t + 2\sin^3 t) \cdot (-3\cos^2 t \cdot \cos t) dt + \cos^3 t \cdot (-3\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t) dt \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (-3\cos^5 t \sin t + 6\sin^4 t \cos t + 3\sin^5 t \cos t) dt \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 3\cos^5 t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 6\sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 3(1 - \cos^2 t) \cos^5 t dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 3u^5 du - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 6\sin^4 t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 6\sin^6 t dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 3\cos^5 t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 3\cos^3 t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} u^6 \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6\sin^4 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6\sin^6 t dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3\cos^4 t dt - 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt = \frac{1}{2} + 3 \left[\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{32} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

15) y.

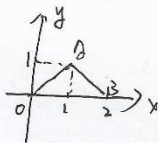
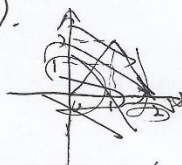


$$\int_L (x^2 y^2) dy = \int_{OA} (x^2 y^2) dy + \int_{AB} (x^2 y^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (y+y^3) dy + \int_1^2 (4-4y+y^2+y^2) dy$$

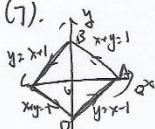
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + (4-6+\frac{16}{3}) = \frac{7}{3}$$

(6).



$$y = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -x+2, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int_L (x^2 y^2) dx + (x^2 y^2) dy &= \int_{OA} (x^2 y^2) dx + (x^2 y^2) dy + \int_{AB} (x^2 y^2) dx + (x^2 y^2) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 (x^2 + x^2) dx + \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^2) \cdot 1 dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 + (x-x)^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - (x-x)^2) \cdot (-1) \cdot dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2x^2 - 4x + 4) dx + \int_1^2 (4x - 4) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 4x dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 2x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^2 (4 - 4x) dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^2 - 2x^2 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{16}{3} + 2(4-2) = \frac{16}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. (7). 

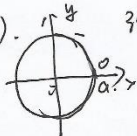
$$\oint_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x+y|} = \int_{AB} \frac{dx+dy}{|x+y|} + \int_{BC} \frac{dx+dy}{|x+y|} + \int_{CD} \frac{dx+dy}{|x+y|} + \int_{DA} \frac{dx+dy}{|x+y|}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int_1^0 \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int_0^{-1} \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{dx}{x+1-y} + \frac{dx}{x+1-x} \right) + \int_0^1 \left(\frac{dx}{x+1-y} + \frac{dx}{x+1-x} \right)$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{-x+x+1} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{-x+x+1} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x+1-x} + \int_1^0 \frac{dx}{x+1-x}$$

$$= 0 + (-2) + 0 + 2 = 0$$

(8). 

$$\text{设 } x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t$$

$$\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx - (x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{a(\cos t + \sin t) \cdot (-a \sin t) - \frac{a^2 \cos t \cdot a \cos t}{a^2} - \frac{a^2 \sin t \cdot a \sin t}{a^2} \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [-\sin t (\cos t + \sin t) - \cos t (\cos t - \sin t)] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [-\sin t \cos t - \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t + \sin t \cos t] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-1) dt = -2\pi$$

(9). $\oint_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy$

$$= \int_0^1 [(3t^2 + 2t + 2) \cdot (4t+1) + (-t^2-t) \cdot 2t] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (10t^3 + 5t^2 + 9t + 2) dt = \left(\frac{10}{4} t^4 + \frac{5}{3} t^3 + \frac{9}{2} t^2 + 2t \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{32}{3}$$

(10). $\oint_L (1+2xy)dx + x^2 dy$

$$\text{设 } x = \cos t, y = \frac{7}{2} \sin t$$

$$\oint_L (1+2xy)dx + x^2 dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[(1+7\cos t \sin t) \cdot (-\sin t) + \cos^2 t \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cos t \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin t) dt - 7 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \sin^2 t dt + \frac{7}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sin t) dt = - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t dt = -2$$

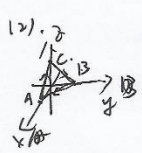
2. 计算下列第二类曲线积分.

(1) $\int_L xdx + ydy + (x+y-1)dz$, 其中 L 是从点 $(1,1,1)$ 到点 $(2,3,4)$ 的一段直线;(2) $\oint_L dx - dy + ydz$, 其中 L 为折线 $ACBA$, $A(1,0,0)$, $B(0,1,0)$, $C(0,0,1)$;(3) $\int_L ydx + zdy + xdz$, L 为柱面螺线 $x = a \cos t$, $y = a \sin t$, $z = bt$ 上对应 $t=0$ 到 $t=2\pi$ 的一段;(4) $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$, L 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在第一卦限与三坐标面的交线, 其方向为从 $A(1,0,0)$, 经 $B(0,1,0)$, $C(0,0,1)$ 再回到 A .解: (1) 取有向向量 $\vec{s} = (1, 2, 3)$

$$\therefore \text{有 } \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=x \\ y=2x-1 \\ z=3x-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L xdx + ydy + (x+y-1)dz &= \int_1^2 (x + (2x-1) \cdot 2 + (x+2x-1) \cdot 3) dx \\ &= \int_1^2 (14x - 8) dx = \left(7x^2 - 8x \right) \Big|_1^2 = 7 \cdot 4 - 16 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\oint_L dx - dy + ydz$



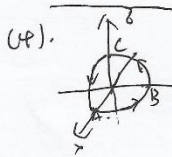
直接 AC: $\int_1^0 dx - dy + ydz$ 直接 CB: $\int_0^1 dx - dy + ydz$ 直接 BA: $\int_0^1 dx - dy + ydz$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L dx - dy + ydz &= \int_{AB} (dx - dy + ydz) + \int_{BC} (dx - dy + ydz) + \int_{CA} (dx - dy + ydz) \\ &= \int_1^0 (1-0+0)dx + \int_0^1 (0-1+(0-y))dy + \int_0^1 (1-1 \cdot 0) + 0 \cdot (0-x) \cdot 0 dx \\ &= -1 + (-1) + 2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_L ydx + zdy + xdz = \int_0^{2\pi} [a \sin t \cdot (-a \cos t) + bt \cdot a \cos t + ab \cos t] dt$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-a^2 \sin t \cos t + abt \cos t + ab \cos t] dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [-a^2 \sin t \cos t + ab(t \cos t + \cos t)] dt = -7a^2 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$

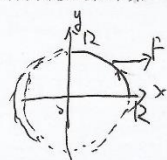


由对称性知, $\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \oint_{AB} \vec{F} \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \oint_{BC} \vec{F} \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \oint_{CA} \vec{F} \cdot (dx, dy, dz)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore \oint_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz = 3 \int_{AB} (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz \\ &= 3 \times 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 = -4 \end{aligned}$$

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第二节 第二类曲线积分

3. 一力场由沿 x 轴正方向的常力 F 构成, 试求当一质量为 m 的质点沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 按逆时针方向移过位于第一象限的那一段弧时力场所做的功.



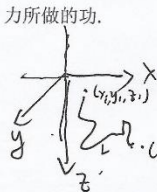
解: 如图.

$$W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_L |\vec{F}| dx + 0 dy = \int_R^0 |\vec{F}| dx =$$

$$= -|\vec{F}| \cdot R.$$

4. 设 z 轴与重力的方向一致, 求质量为 m 的质点从位置 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 沿直线移到 (x_2, y_2, z_2) 时重力所做的功.



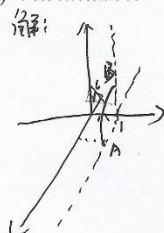
$$W = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}, \quad |\vec{F}| = mg$$

$$\therefore W = \int_C dx + dy + dz = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} mg \, dz$$

$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} mg \, dz$$

$$= mg(z_2 - z_1)$$

5. 设有一力场, 场力的大小与作用点到 z 轴的距离成反比(比例系数为 k), 方向垂直于 z 轴并指向 z 轴, 试求一质点沿曲线 $x = \cos t, y = 1, z = \sin t$ 从点 $(1, 1, 0)$ 依 t 增加的方向移动到点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 时场力所做的功.



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t}$$

$$|\vec{F}| = \frac{k}{d} = \frac{k}{\sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t}}$$

$$F_x = |\vec{F}| \cdot \cos \alpha = |\vec{F}| \cdot \frac{x}{d} = k \cdot \frac{\cos t}{1 + \cos^2 t}$$

$$F_y = |\vec{F}| \cdot \sin \alpha = |\vec{F}| \cdot \frac{y}{d} = k \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 t}$$

$$W = \int_C F_x dx + F_y dy + 0 dz$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} k \left(\frac{\cos t \cdot (-\sin t)}{1 + \cos^2 t} + 1 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 0}{1 + \cos^2 t} \right) dt$$

$$= k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos t \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = \frac{k}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{du}{1 + u^2}$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} \cdot \left[\ln(1 + u^2) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{k}{2} \ln 2 = -\frac{k}{2} \ln 2$$

$$|W| = \frac{k}{2} \ln 2$$

6. 把 $\int_L Xdx + Ydy$ 化成第一类曲线积分, 其中 L 为:

(1) 沿抛物线 $y = x^2$ 从点 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$;


(2) 沿上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 从点 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,1)$. $(x^2-1)^2 + y^2 = (x-1)^2$

① $dx = \cos\theta d\theta, dy = \sin\theta d\theta$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}, \sin\theta = \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$\therefore (1) y' = 2x$
 $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}, \sin\theta = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}$

$$\therefore \int_L Xdx + Ydy = \int_L \frac{X+2XY}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} d\theta$$

(2)  $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}, y' = \frac{1}{2}(2x-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2-2x)$
 $= \theta \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2x-x^2+(1-x)^2}{(2x-x^2)^2}}} = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$$

$$\sin\theta = \sqrt{1-\cos^2\theta} = 1-x$$

$$\therefore \int_L Xdx + Ydy = \int_L [\sqrt{2x-x^2}X + (1-x)Y] d\theta$$

7. 把 $\int_L Xdx + Ydy + Zdz$ 化成第一类曲线积分, 其中 L 为 $x = 1 - \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t^3$ 上从 $t = 0$ 到 $t = \pi$ 一段.

$x = 1 - \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t^3$ 向量 $\vec{r}(t) = (1 - \cos t, \sin t, t^3)$

$dx = \sin t dt, dy = \cos t dt, dz = 3t^2 dt$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 9t^4}} = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1 + 9t^4}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{1 + 9t^4}} = \frac{1 - x}{\sqrt{1 + 9z^{\frac{4}{3}}}}$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{3t^2}{\sqrt{1 + 9t^4}} = \frac{3 \cdot z^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{1 + 9z^{\frac{4}{3}}}}$$

$$\therefore \int_L Xdx + Ydy + Zdz = \int_0^\pi \frac{y \cdot x + (1-x) \cdot y + 3z^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot z}{\sqrt{1 + 9z^{\frac{4}{3}}}} dt$$

$$(3) (3x_2 \lambda + x_3) q_1 + (x_2 - \lambda \sin \lambda) q_2$$

第九章 曲线积分与曲面积分
第二节 第二类曲线积分

$$(1) (3x_2 + 5x_3) q_1 + (3x_2 \lambda_3 + 5\lambda) q_2$$