第十二讲:曲线积分 > 参数方程

设L是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与球面 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的交线,从x轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的计算 $\int_L xyz(dx-dy)$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1-y)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2y^2 - 2y + z^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+z^2=\frac{1}{2}\Rightarrow (2y-1)^2+\left(\sqrt{2}z\right)^2=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y - 1 = \cos \theta \\ \sqrt{2}z = \sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}(\cos \theta + 1) \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\int_{L} xyz(dx - dy) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos\theta + 1) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\theta \left[d\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos\theta) - d\frac{1}{2} (\cos\theta + 1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos^{2}\theta) \sin^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \cdot 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{32} \pi$$

第十二讲:曲线积分>参数方程

设L是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与球面 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的交线,从x轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的

计算
$$\int_{L} xyz(dx-dy)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta)$$
, $y = \frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta+1)$, $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta$

$$\theta = 0$$
 或 $2\pi \Rightarrow A(0,1,0)$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow C(1,0,0)$$

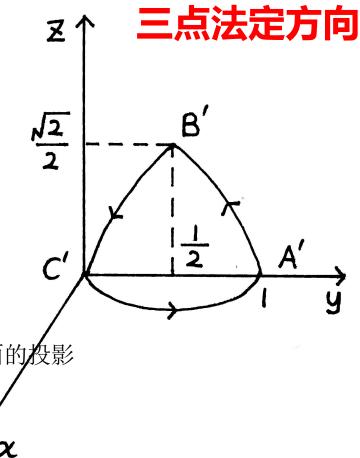
$$\theta: 0 \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to \pi \to 2\pi$$
对应于A \to B \to C \to A

A'(0,1,0), $B'(0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$,C'(0,0,0)是A(0,1,0), $B(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$,C(1,0,0)在yOz平面的投影

从x轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看, $A' \rightarrow B' \rightarrow C' \rightarrow A'$ 与 $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$ 方向一致

回路A′→B′→C′→A′从x轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看是逆时针的

回路A→B→C→A从x轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看是逆时针的



第十二讲:曲线积分 > 参数方程

设L是球面
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
与球面 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的交线,计算 $\int_L (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) ds$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta)$$
, $y = \frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta+1)$, $z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\theta\right)^2} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}d\theta$$

$$\int_{L} (x^{3} + y^{3} + z^{3}) ds = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \right]^{3} + \left[\frac{1}{2} (\cos \theta + 1) \right]^{3} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta \right)^{3} \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{8} (1 - 3\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta - \cos^3\theta) + \frac{1}{8} (1 + 3\cos\theta + 3\cos^2\theta + \cos^3\theta) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} \sin^3\theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + 3\cos^2 \theta + \sqrt{2}\sin^3 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{3\sin \theta - \sin 3\theta}{4} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} \right) d\theta = \frac{5}{4} \pi$$

第十二讲:曲线积分>参数方程

a, b, c>0, 设L为球面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
与平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 的交线,从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的计算 $\int_L (mx + ny + lz)(dx + dy + dz)$

$$\begin{cases} 2A - 1 + B = 0 \\ 2B - 1 + A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow s^2 + t^2 + st = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \left(s + \frac{1}{2}t\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}t^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{3}\left(s + \frac{1}{2}t\right)\right]^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}t\right)^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = au = a\left(s + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{a}{3}\left(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - \sin\theta + 1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{3}\left(s + \frac{1}{2}t\right) = \cos\theta \\ \frac{3}{2}t = \sin\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s = \frac{1}{3}\left(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - \sin\theta\right) \\ t = \frac{2}{3}\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$x = au = a\left(s + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{a}{3}\left(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - \sin\theta + 1\right)$$

$$y = bv = b\left(t + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{b}{3}(2\sin\theta + 1)$$

$$z = cw = c(1 - u - v) = c\left(\frac{1}{3} - s - t\right) = \frac{c}{3}(1 - \sqrt{3}\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 参数方程

$$\begin{array}{l} a,\ b,\ c>0,\ \ \bigtriangledown L 为 求面 \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 与 \ \overline{\gamma} \ \overline{m} \, \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1 \text{的交线},\ \ \text{从z轴的此半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的} \\ \dot{\mathcal{H}} \oplus \int_L (mx + ny + lz) (dx + dy + dz) \\ dx + dy + dz = \left(\frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{dy}{d\theta} + \frac{dz}{d\theta} \right) d\theta = \left[\frac{a}{3} \left(-\sqrt{3} \sin\theta - \cos\theta \right) + \frac{b}{3} (2\cos\theta) + \frac{c}{3} \left(\sqrt{3} \sin\theta - \cos\theta \right) \right] d\theta \\ = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} (c - a)}{3} \sin\theta + \frac{2b - a - c}{3} \cos\theta \right) d\theta \\ \int_L (mx + ny + lz) (dx + dy + dz) \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[m \cdot \frac{a}{3} \left(\sqrt{3} \cos\theta - \sin\theta + 1 \right) + n \cdot \frac{b}{3} (2\sin\theta + 1) + 1 \cdot \frac{c}{3} \left(1 - \sqrt{3} \cos\theta - \sin\theta \right) \right] \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} (c - a)}{3} \sin\theta + \frac{2b - a - c}{3} \cos\theta \right) d\theta \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2bn - am - cl}{3} \sin\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}am - \sqrt{3}cl}{3} \cos\theta + \frac{am + bn + cl}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} (c - a)}{3} \sin\theta + \frac{2b - a - c}{3} \cos\theta \right) d\theta \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2bn - am - cl}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} (c - a)}{3} \sin^2\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}am - \sqrt{3}cl}{3} \cdot \frac{2b - a - c}{3} \cos^2\theta \right) d\theta \\ = \left(\frac{2bn - am - cl}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} (c - a)}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}am - \sqrt{3}cl}{3} \cdot \frac{2b - a - c}{3} \right) \pi \qquad \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{9} \left[2b(c - a)n + 2a(b - c)m + 2c(a - b)l \right] \end{array}$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 参数方程

a, b, c > 0, 设L为球面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
与平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 的交线,从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的

计算
$$\int_{L} (mx + ny + lz)(dx + dy + dz)$$

$$x = \frac{a}{3} \left(\sqrt{3} \cos \theta - \sin \theta + 1 \right) \quad y = \frac{b}{3} \left(2 \sin \theta + 1 \right) \quad z = \frac{c}{3} \left(1 - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\theta = 0 \stackrel{\text{red}}{\Rightarrow} 2\pi \Rightarrow A\left(\frac{a\left(\sqrt{3}+1\right)}{3}, \frac{b}{3}, \frac{c\left(1-\sqrt{3}\right)}{3}\right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow B(0, b, 0)$$

$$\theta = \pi \Rightarrow C(\frac{a(1-\sqrt{3})}{3}, \frac{b}{3}, \frac{c(\sqrt{3}+1)}{3}) \quad \theta: 0 \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to \pi \to 2\pi$$
 $\pi \to 2\pi$

A'
$$(\frac{a(\sqrt{3}+1)}{3},\frac{b}{3},0)$$
, B' $(0, b,0)$, C' $(\frac{a(1-\sqrt{3})}{3},\frac{b}{3},0)$

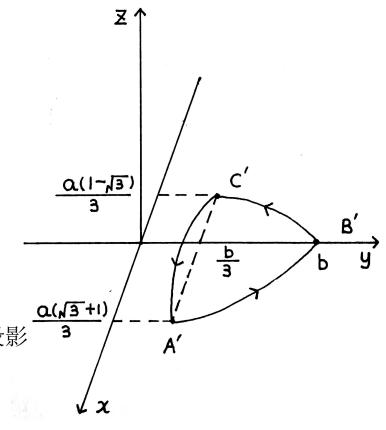
是A(
$$\frac{a(\sqrt{3}+1)}{3}$$
, $\frac{b}{3}$, $\frac{c(1-\sqrt{3})}{3}$), B(0, b,0), C($\frac{a(1-\sqrt{3})}{3}$, $\frac{b}{3}$, $\frac{c(\sqrt{3}+1)}{3}$)在xOy平面的投影 $\frac{\alpha(\sqrt{3}+1)}{3}$

从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看, $A' \rightarrow B' \rightarrow C' \rightarrow A' 与 A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A 方 向 一 致$

回路 $A' \to B' \to C' \to A'$ 从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看是逆时针的

回路A→B→C→A从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看是逆时针的

三点法定方向



第十二讲:曲线积分>参数方程

设L是球面
$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1$$
与平面 $x + \frac{y}{2} + z = 1$ 的交銭,计算 $\int_L \sqrt{9x^2 + 9z^2 - 4x - 4z + y} ds$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{3} \cos \theta - \sin \theta + 1 \right) \quad y = \frac{2}{3} (2 \sin \theta + 1) \quad z = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \right)$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{3} \left(-\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{2}{3} (2 \cos \theta) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right) \right]^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\left(-\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)^2 + \left(4 \cos \theta \right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right)^2} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{6 \sin^2 \theta + 18 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$x^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left(\sqrt{3} \cos \theta - \sin \theta + 1 \right)^2 + \frac{1}{9} \left(1 - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta - \sin \theta \right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} \left(2 \sin^2 \theta + 6 \cos^2 \theta + 2 - 4 \sin \theta \right)$$

$$-4x - 4z + y = \frac{-4}{3} (2 - 2 \sin \theta) + \frac{2}{3} (2 \sin \theta + 1) = 4 \sin \theta - 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{9x^2 + 9z^2 - 4x - 4z + y} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \theta + 6 \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\sqrt{3x^2 + 3z^2 - x - z} ds = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \theta + 6 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{6 \sin^2 \theta + 18 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_L \sqrt{9x^2 + 9z^2 - 4x - 4z + y} ds = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} \pi$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 参数方程

设曲线 Γ 为曲线 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$,x+z=1, $x\geq 0$, $y\geq 0$, $z\geq 0$ 上从点A(1,0,0)到点B(0,0,1)的一段,求曲线积分 $I=\int_{\Gamma}ydx+zdy+xdz\quad (第九届初赛)$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 1$$
, $x + z = 1 \Rightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} + (1 - x)^{2} = 1 \Rightarrow 2x^{2} - 2x + y^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow (2x-1)^{2} + (\sqrt{2}y)^{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-1 = \cos\theta \\ \sqrt{2}y = \sin\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos\theta) \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta)$$

$$ydx + zdy + xdz = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2}(-\sin\theta) + \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta\right]d\theta$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\sin^2\theta + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos\theta - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos^2\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin\theta\cos\theta\right)d\theta$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin\theta\cos\theta\right)d\theta$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta \cos \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}\pi}{4}$$

第十二讲:曲线积分>参数方程

设曲线 Γ 为曲线 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$,x+z=1, $x\geq 0$, $y\geq 0$, $z\geq 0$ 上从点A(1,0,0)到点B(0,0,1)的一段,求曲线积分 $I=\int_{\Gamma}ydx+zdy+xdz\quad (第九届初赛)$

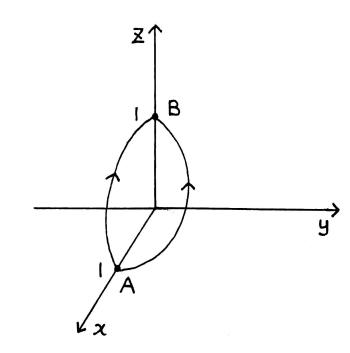
$$x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \theta)$$
 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin \theta$ $z = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \theta)$ $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

$$A(1,0,0) \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \stackrel{\circ}{\boxtimes} 2\pi$$

$$B(0,0,1) \Rightarrow \theta = \pi$$

从A到B \Rightarrow θ从0到π或从2π到π

 $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta \ge 0 \Rightarrow \theta \text{ M } 0$ 到 π



第十二讲: 曲线积分 > 化定积分

设曲线 Γ 为曲线 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$,x+z=1, $x\geq 0$, $y\geq 0$, $z\geq 0$ 上从点A(1,0,0)到点B(0,0,1)的一段,求曲线积分 $I=\int_{\Gamma}ydx+zdy+xdz\quad (第九届初赛)$

$$\begin{cases} xdx + ydy + zdz = 0 \\ dx + dz = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dx = -dz \\ dy = \frac{x - z}{y}dz \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ x + z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1 - z)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = 2z - 2z^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2z - 2z^2}$$

$$ydx + zdy + xdz = \left(-y + z \cdot \frac{x - z}{y} + x\right)dz = \left(-y + z \cdot \frac{1 - z - z}{y} + 1 - z\right)dz = \left(\frac{z - 2z^2 - y^2}{y} + 1 - z\right)dz = \left(\frac{-z}{\sqrt{2z - 2z^2}} + 1 - z\right)dz$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{-z}{\sqrt{2z - 2z^{2}}} + 1 - z \right) dz = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{-z + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2z - 2z^{2}}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2z - 2z^{2}}} + 1 - z \right) dz = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2z - 2z^{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \arcsin(2z - 1) + z - \frac{1}{2}z^{2} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{-z + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2z - 2z^2}} dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2z - 2z^2}} d(2z - 2z^2)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{2z-2z^{2}}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-2\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(2z-1\right)^{2}}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}{\sqrt{1-\left(2z-1\right)^{2}}} d(2z-1)$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 化定积分

设曲线
$$\Gamma$$
为曲线 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$, $\sqrt{2}z = x + y + 1$, $y \le x$ 上从点 $A(\frac{-1}{4}, \frac{-1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})$ 到点 $B(\sqrt{2} + 1, 0, \sqrt{2} + 1)$ 的一段,求曲线积分

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} (y-x) x dx + (y-x) y dy + (y-x) z dz$$

$$\begin{cases} zdz = xdx + ydy \\ \sqrt{2}dz = dx + dy \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dx = \frac{z - \sqrt{2}y}{x - y}dz \\ dy = \frac{z - \sqrt{2}x}{y - x}dz \end{cases} \qquad xdx + ydy = \frac{1}{2}dx^{2} + \frac{1}{2}dy^{2} = \frac{1}{2}d(x^{2} + y^{2}) = \frac{1}{2}dz^{2} = zdz \end{cases}$$

$$(y-x)(xdx + ydy + zdz) = (y-x)\left(x \cdot \frac{z-\sqrt{2}y}{x-y} + y \cdot \frac{z-\sqrt{2}x}{y-x} + z\right)dz = \left[-x\left(z-\sqrt{2}y\right) + y\left(z-\sqrt{2}x\right) + z(y-x)\right]dz = 2z(y-x)dz$$

$$(y-x)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 2(x^2 + y^2) - (x+y)^2 = 2z^2 - (\sqrt{2}z-1)^2 = 2\sqrt{2}z-1 \Rightarrow y-x = -\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}z-1}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} (y-x) x dx + (y-x) y dy + (y-x) z dz = \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} -2z\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}z-1} dz$$

$$\int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}^{1+\sqrt{2}} -2z\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}z-1}dz = \int_{0}^{1+\sqrt{2}} -2\cdot\frac{t^{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}\cdot t\cdot\frac{2t}{2\sqrt{2}}dt \quad \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2\sqrt{2}z-1} = t \Rightarrow z = \frac{t^{2}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \int_0^{1+\sqrt{2}} -2 \cdot \frac{t^2+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot t \cdot \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1+\sqrt{2}} (t^4+t^2) dt$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 化定积分

设曲线 Γ 为曲线 $z = 2x^2 + y^2$,z = x, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$ 上从点A(0,0,0)到点 $B(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})$ 的一段,计算该弧长

$$\begin{cases} dz = 4xdx + 2dy \\ dz = dx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dx = dz \\ dy = \frac{1 - 4x}{2y}dz \end{cases}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{1 - 4x}{2y}\right)^2 + 1^2} dz = \sqrt{2 + \frac{(1 - 4z)^2}{4(z - 2z^2)}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4(z - 2z^2)}} dz = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z - 2z^2}} dz$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} ds = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z-2z^{2}}} dz = \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arcsin(4z-1) \right]_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

设平面曲线L的方程为 $\phi(x, y) = 0$,变换 $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$ 将xOy平面上的曲线L一对一地变为uOv平面上的曲线L',其中 $\phi(x, y)$ 在L

上具有一阶连续偏导数,x(u, v),y(u, v)在L'上具有一阶连续偏导数,且 $({\phi'_1}^2 + {\phi'_2}^2)|_{L} \neq 0$, $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}|_{L'} \neq 0$,f(x, y)在L上连续,则

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \int_{L'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \frac{\sqrt{{\phi'_{1}}^{2} + {\phi'_{2}}^{2}}}{\left\| J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} {\phi'_{2}} \\ -{\phi'_{1}} \end{bmatrix} \right\|} ds_{uv}, \quad \sharp + J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ds = \frac{\sqrt{\varphi_1'^2 + \varphi_2'^2}}{\left\| J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_2' \\ -\varphi_1' \end{bmatrix} \right\|} ds_{uv}$$

作正交变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = p \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$
,p是正交矩阵,则ds = ds_{uv}

$$ds = \frac{\sqrt{\phi_1'^2 + \phi_2'^2}}{\left\| J^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_2' \\ -\phi_1' \end{bmatrix} \right\|} ds_{uv} \qquad J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix}$$

设
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{J}^{-1} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \mathbf{P}^{T}$$

$$\left\|\mathbf{J}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix}\right\|^{2} = \left\|\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix}\right\|^{2} = \left(\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix}\right)^{\mathsf{T}}\left(\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}\begin{bmatrix}\boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'\\-\boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'\end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\phi}_{1}'^{2} + \boldsymbol{\phi}_{2}'^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \mathbf{J}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2}' \\ -\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{1}' \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{1}'^{2} + \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{2}'^{2}} \Rightarrow d\mathbf{s} = d\mathbf{s}_{uv}$$

设空间曲线
$$\Gamma$$
的方程为 $\begin{cases} \phi(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \phi(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$,变换 $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v, w) \\ y = y(u, v, w)$ 将 $O - xyz$ 空间中的曲线 $\Gamma -$ 对一地变为 $O - uvw$ 空间中的曲线 Γ' $z = z(u, v, w)$

其中 ϕ (x, y, z), ϕ (x, y, z)在Γ上具有一阶连续偏导数, x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)在Γ'上具有一阶连续偏导数记G(x, y, z)=grad ϕ (x, y, z)×grad ϕ (x, y, z), 如果G(x, y, z)|_Γ \neq 0, $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)}|_{\Gamma'} \neq$ 0, f(x, y, z)在上连续,则

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{\Gamma'} f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) \frac{\|G(x, y, z)\|}{\|J^{-1}G(x, y, z)^{T}\|} ds_{uvw}, \quad \cancel{\ddagger} + J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ds = \frac{\|G(x, y, z)\|}{\|J^{-1}G(x, y, z)^{T}\|} ds_{uvw} \qquad \text{作正交变换} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = p \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}, \text{ p是正交矩阵, 则ds = ds}_{uvw}$$

a,b,c互不相等且a+b+c=0, $\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}>1$,设L为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 与平面ax+by+cz=1的交线计算 $\int_L (x+y+z)^{2n} ds$

作正交变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \partial P = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [a \quad b \quad c] \Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} [a \quad b \quad c]$$

$$\Rightarrow [1 \ 1 \ 1] \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[1 \ 1 \ 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
[A B C]·[a b c]=0且[A B C]·[1 1 1]=0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Aa + Bb + Cc = 0 \\ A + B + C = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \frac{a - c}{b - a} C \\ B = \frac{b - c}{a - b} C \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow C = a - b} \begin{cases} A = c - a \\ B = b - c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 + (a-b)^2}} [c-a \quad b-c \quad a-b]$$

a,b,c互不相等且a+b+c=0, $\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}>1$,设L为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 与平面ax+by+cz=1的交线计算 $\int_L (x+y+z)^{2n} ds$

作正交变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a/J & b/J & c/J \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ (b-c)/k & (c-a)/k & (a-b)/k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
其中 $k = \sqrt{(b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 + (a-b)^2}$, $J = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

L':
$$u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1$$
, $u = 1/J$

$$\int_{L} (x+y+z)^{2n} ds = \int_{L'} (\sqrt{3}v)^{2n} ds \quad L': \quad u = 1/J, \quad v = \frac{\sqrt{J^2 - 1}}{J} \cos \theta, \quad w = \frac{\sqrt{J^2 - 1}}{J} \sin \theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{J^2 - 1}}{J} \cos \theta \right)^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{J^2 - 1}}{J} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 3^{n} \left(\frac{\sqrt{J^2 - 1}}{J} \right)^{2\pi + 1} \cos^{2\pi} \theta d\theta = 3^{n} \left(\frac{\sqrt{J^2 - 1}}{J} \right)^{2\pi + 1} \cdot \frac{(2\pi - 1)!!}{(2\pi)!!} \cdot 2\pi$$

设L为平面有向向光滑曲线,起点为A,终点为B,变换 $\begin{cases} x=x(u,v) \\ y=y(u,v) \end{cases}$ 将xOy平面上的曲线L和点A,B一对一地变

为uOv平面上的曲线L'和点A',B'且L'的起点为A',终点为B',其中x(u,v),y(u,v)在L'上具有一阶连续偏导数

$$\left. \frac{\partial (x, y)}{\partial (u, v)} \right|_{L'} \neq 0, \ P = P(x, y), \ Q = Q(x, y) \\ \boxed{\text{\mathbb{E}Lieign}, } \left. \iint_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L'} \left(P \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + Q \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) du + \left(P \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + Q \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \right) dv \right.$$

$$Pdx + Qdy = \left(P\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + Q\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right)du + \left(P\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + Q\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)dv$$

任取L上的三个点A,B,C,在变换 $\begin{cases} x=x(u,v) \\ y=y(u,v) \end{cases}$ 下,A变为A',B变为B',C变为C',L变为L'

若有向弧段ABC的方向与L一致,则有向弧段A'B'C'的方向与L'一致若有向弧段ABC的方向与L相反,则有向弧段A'B'C'的方向与L'相反

如果L为闭曲线

若回路 $A \to B \to C \to A$ 的方向与L一致,则回路 $A' \to B' \to C' \to A'$ 的方向与L'一致 若回路 $A \to B \to C \to A$ 的方向与L相反,则回路 $A' \to B' \to C' \to A'$ 的方向与L'相反

设Γ为空间有向向光滑曲线,起点为A,终点为B,变换 $\begin{cases} x=x(u,\ v,\ w) \\ y=y(u,\ v,\ w) 将O-xyz$ 平面上的曲线Γ和点A,B一对一地变为 $z=z(u,\ v,\ w) \end{cases}$

O-uvw平面上的曲线Γ′和点A′, B′, 且Γ′的起点为A′, 终点为B′, 其中x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)在Γ上具有

一阶连续偏导数,
$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)}\Big|_{\Gamma'} \neq 0$$
, $P = P(x, y, z)$, $Q = Q(x, y, z)$ 在 Γ 上连续,则

$$\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{\Gamma'} \left(P \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + Q \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + R \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) du + \left(P \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + Q \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} R \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dv + \left(P \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} + Q \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} R \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \right) dw$$

任取 Γ 上的三个点A,B,C,在变换 $\begin{cases} x=x(u,\ v,\ w) \\ y=y(u,\ v,\ w)$ 下,A变为A',B变为B',C变为C', Γ 变为 Γ' $z=z(u,\ v,\ w)$

若有向弧段ABC的方向与 Γ 一致,则有向弧段A'B'C'的方向与 Γ' 一致 若有向弧段ABC的方向与 Γ 相反,则有向弧段A'B'C'的方向与 Γ' 相反

如果Γ为闭曲线

若回路 $A \to B \to C \to A$ 的方向与 Γ 一致,则回路 $A' \to B' \to C' \to A'$ 的方向与 Γ' 一致 若回路 $A \to B \to C \to A$ 的方向与 Γ 相反,则回路 $A' \to B' \to C' \to A'$ 的方向与 Γ' 相反

a, b, c>0, 设L为椭球面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
与平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 的交线,从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的计算 $\int_L (mx + ny + lz)(dx + dy + dz)$

作变换
$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x/a \\ y/b \\ z/c \end{bmatrix}$$
 ⇒ L': $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1$, $u + v + w = 1$ 从w轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L'是逆时针的

$$\int_{L} (mx + ny + lz)(dx + dy + dz) = \int_{L'} (mau + nbv + lcw)(adu + bdv + cdw)$$

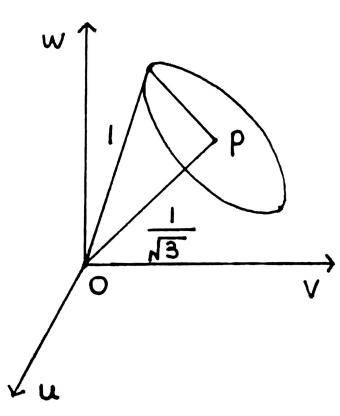
设Σ是平面 $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} = 1$ 被球面 $\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{v}^2 + \mathbf{w}^2 = 1$ 所截的部分,取上侧

$$\int_{L'} (mau + nbv + lcw) (adu + bdv + cdw)$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dvdw & dwdv & dudv \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \\ a(mau + nbv + lcw) & b(mau + nbv + lcw) & c(mau + nbv + lcw) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \iint\limits_{\Sigma} bc(n-1) dvdw + ac(1-m) dwdv + ab(m-n) dudv = \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \frac{bc(n-1) + ac(1-m) + ab(m-n)}{\sqrt{3}} dS$$

$$= \frac{bc(n-1) + ac(1-m) + ab(m-n)}{\sqrt{3}}S = \frac{bc(n-1) + ac(1-m) + ab(m-n)}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{2} \pi$$



a, b, c > 0, 设L为椭球面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
与平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 的交线,从z轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L是逆时针的

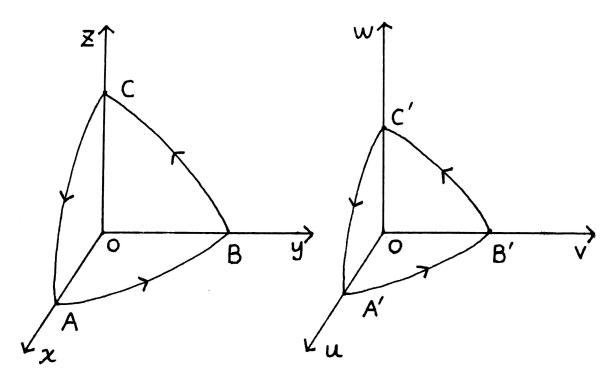
计算
$$\int_{L} (mx + ny + lz)(dx + dy + dz)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 A'(1,0,0), B'(0,1,0), C'(0,0,1)

回路 $A \to B \to C \to A$ 的方向与L一致,则回路 $A' \to B' \to C' \to A'$ 的方向与L'一致

⇒从w轴的正半轴往负半轴方向看L'是逆时针的

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \\ \mathbf{w} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}/\mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{y}/\mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{z}/\mathbf{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

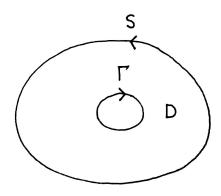


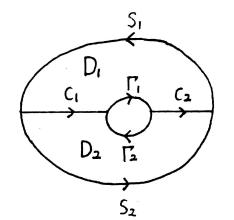
设闭区域D由分段光滑的曲线L围成,函数P(x,y)及Q(x,y)在D上具有一阶连续偏导数,则有

$$\iint\limits_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \int_{L} Pdx + Qdy, \quad \text{其中L是D的所有正向的边界曲线}$$

D为单连通区域或复连通区域, 格林公式都成立

设D为平面区域,如果D内任一闭曲线所围的部分都属于D,则称D为单连通区域,否则称为复连通区域





作辅助路径 C_1 、 C_2 将D分成 D_1 、 D_2 ,将S分成 S_1 、 S_2 ,将 Γ 分成 Γ_1 、 Γ_2

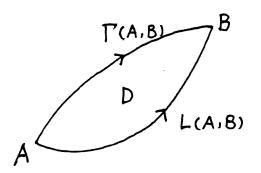
$$\begin{split} \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy &= \iint_{D_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_{D_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &= \int_{S_{1} + C_{1} + \Gamma_{1} + C_{2}} P dx + Q dy + \int_{S_{2} - C_{2} + \Gamma_{2} - C_{1}} P dx + Q dy \\ &= \left(\int_{S_{1}} + \int_{C_{1}} + \int_{\Gamma_{1}} + \int_{C_{2}} \right) P dx + Q dy + \left(\int_{S_{2}} + \int_{-C_{1}} + \int_{\Gamma_{2}} + \int_{-C_{2}} \right) P dx + Q dy \\ &= \left[\left(\int_{S_{1}} + \int_{S_{2}} \right) + \left(\int_{C_{1}} + \int_{-C_{1}} \right) + \left(\int_{\Gamma_{1}} + \int_{\Gamma_{2}} \right) + \left(\int_{C_{2}} + \int_{-C_{2}} \right) \right] P dx + Q dy \\ &= \int_{S} P dx + Q dy + \int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \int_{S+\Gamma} P dx + Q dy \end{split}$$

当 $\int_{L(A,B)} Pdx + Qdy$ 不易直接求时,可以作辅助路径 $\Gamma(A,B)$ 构成闭曲线,从而可利用格林公式,进而避开对原曲线积分的直接计算

$$\int_{L(A, B)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\Gamma(A, B)} P dx + Q dy + \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

其中L(A, B)- $\Gamma(A, B)$ 构成逆时针闭曲线,D是L(A, B)和 $\Gamma(A, B)$ 所围区域,且D内无奇点

$$\Leftarrow \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{L(A, B) - \Gamma(A, B)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L(A, B)} P dx + Q dy + \int_{-\Gamma(A, B)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L(A, B)} P dx + Q dy - \int_{\Gamma(A, B)} P dx + Q dy - \int_{\Gamma(A,$$



求 $\int_{L} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^{2}e^{2y} - y) dy$ 其中L为自原点至点A(2,2)的圆弧 $y = \sqrt{4x - x^{2}}$

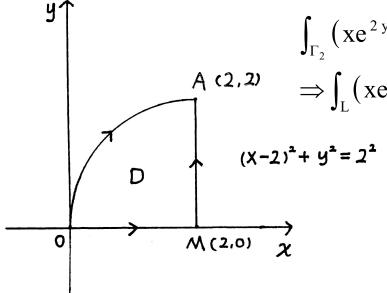
补有向线段 Γ_1 : 从O(0,0)到M(2,0) 向线段 Γ_2 : 从M(2,0)到A(2,2) 设D为L、 Γ_1 、 Γ_2 所围的区域

$$\int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 - L} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^2 e^{2y} - y) dy = \iint_{D} [2xe^{2y} - (2xe^{2y} + 1)] dxdy = -\iint_{D} dxdy = -\pi$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_1} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^2 e^{2y} - y) dy = \int_{\Gamma_1} x dx = \int_0^2 x dx = 2$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_2} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^2 e^{2y} - y) dy = \int_{\Gamma_1} (4e^{2y} - y) dy = \int_0^2 (4e^{2y} - y) dy = 2e^4 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{I} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^{2}e^{2y} - y) dy = 2e^{4} - 2 + \pi$$



求
$$\int_{L} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^{2}e^{2y} - y) dy$$
 其中L为自原点至点A(2,2)的圆弧 $y = \sqrt{4x - x^{2}}$

补有向线段Γ: 从O(0,0)到A(2,2)

设D为L、Γ所围的区域

$$\int_{\Gamma-L} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^2e^{2y} - y) dy = \iint_{D} [2xe^{2y} - (2xe^{2y} + 1)] dxdy = -\iint_{D} dxdy = -(\pi - 2)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^{2}e^{2y} - y) dy = \int_{\Gamma} (xe^{2x} + x) dx + (x^{2}e^{2x} - x) dx = \int_{\Gamma} (x + x^{2}) e^{2x} dx = \int_{0}^{2} (x + x^{2}) e^{2x} dx = 2e^{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} (xe^{2y} + y) dx + (x^{2}e^{2y} - y) dy = 2e^{4} + \pi - 2$$

若函数P(x,y)、Q(x,y)在单连通域G上有连续的偏导数,则以下三个条件等价:

$$(1)L(A, B)\subset G$$
,曲线积分 $\int_{L(A, B)} Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关

(2)在G内存在一个函数U(x, y)使得dU = Pdx + Qdy.

$$(3)\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} 在G内处处成立$$

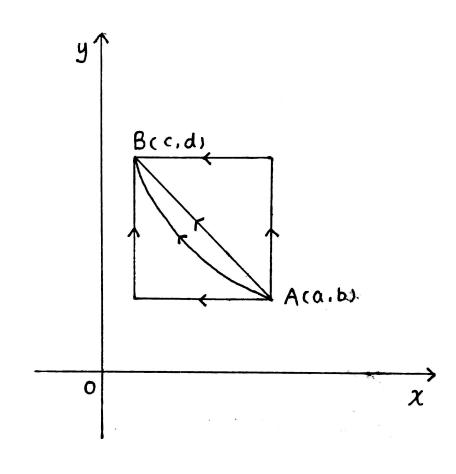
曲线积分路径无关类问题 (3)→(1)

设函数f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内具有一阶连续导数,L是上半平面内有向分段光滑曲线,其起点为A(a,b),终点为B(c,d)

记
$$I = \int_{L} \frac{1 + y^{2} f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} (y^{2} f(xy) - 1) dy$$
 当 $ab = cd$ 时,求积分值

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 f(xy) + xy^3 f'(xy) - 1}{y^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

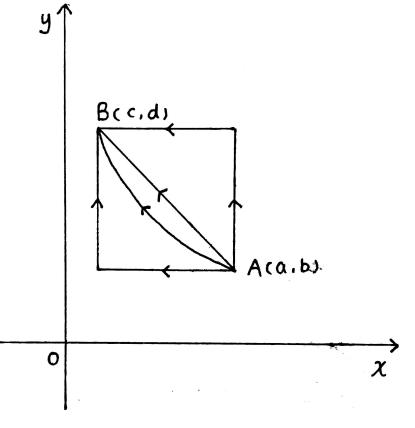
所以积分与路径无关,可以选择上半平面任意一条曲线作为积分路径



曲线积分路径无关类问题 (3)→(1)

设函数f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内具有一阶连续导数,L是上半平面内有向分段光滑曲线,其起点为A(a,b),终点为B(c,d)

记
$$I = \int_{L} \frac{1 + y^{2} f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} (y^{2} f(xy) - 1) dy$$
 当 $ab = cd$ 时,求积分值



设 Γ 为xy = ab自点A到点B的一段,以 Γ 作为积分路径

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1 + y^{2} f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} (y^{2} f(xy) - 1) dy$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1 + \left(\frac{ab}{x}\right)^{2} f(ab)}{\frac{ab}{x}} dx + \frac{x}{\left(\frac{ab}{x}\right)^{2}} \left[\left(\frac{ab}{x}\right)^{2} f(ab) - 1\right] d\left(\frac{ab}{x}\right)$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{2x}{ab} dx = \int_{a}^{c} \frac{2x}{ab} dx = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{ab} \right]_{a}^{c} = \frac{c^{2}}{ab} - \frac{a^{2}}{ab} = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

曲线积分路径无关类问题 (1)→(3)

已知
$$f(x)$$
可微且 $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$,确定 $f(x)$ 使 $I = \int_{(A)}^{(B)} (e^x + f(x))ydx - f(x)dy$ 与路径无关

$$i \exists P = (e^{x} + f(x))y, \quad Q = -f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Rightarrow e^{x} + f(x) = -f'(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{x} + Ce^{-x}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{x} + e^{-x}$$

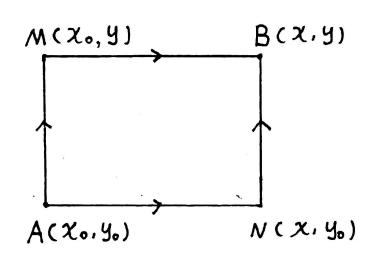
已知在G内存在一个函数U(x, y)使得dU = Pdx + Qdy,如何求U(x, y)?

方法一: 折线积分法

$$\int_{(x_{0}, y_{0})}^{(x, y)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy
= \int_{AM} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy + \int_{MB} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy
= \int_{AM} Q(x_{0}, y) dy + \int_{MB} P(x, y_{0}) dx$$

$$\int_{(x_{0}, y_{0})}^{(x, y)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy
= \int_{AN} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy + \int_{NB} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy
= \int_{AN} P(x, y_{0}) dx + \int_{NB} Q(x_{0}, y) dy$$

方法二: 凑全微分法



0(0,0)

B(x, y)

A(X,0)

第十二讲: 曲线积分 > 格林公式 > 曲线积分路径无关类问题

曲线积分路径无关类问题 (3)→(2)

证明在整个xOy平面内, $(x^2y+xy^2)[(y^2+2xy)dx+(x^2+2xy)dy]$ 是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数 记 $P=(x^2y+xy^2)(y^2+2xy)$, $Q=(x^2y+xy^2)(x^2+2xy)$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (x^2 + 2xy)(y^2 + 2xy) + (x^2y + xy^2)(2y + 2x)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = (2xy + y^2)(x^2 + 2xy) + (x^2y + xy^2)(2x + 2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} 在整个xOy平面内成立$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^2y + xy^2) [(y^2 + 2xy)dx + (x^2 + 2xy)dy]$$

$$= \int_{\Omega A} (x^2 y + xy^2) [(y^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + 2xy) dy] + \int_{AB} (x^2 y + xy^2) [(y^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + 2xy) dy]$$

$$= 0 + \int_{AB} (x^2y + xy^2)(x^2 + 2xy) dy = \int_0^y (x^2y + xy^2)(x^2 + 2xy) dy$$

$$= \int_0^y (x^2y + xy^2) d(x^2y + xy^2) = \left[\frac{1}{2} (x^2y + xy^2)^2 \right]_0^y = \frac{1}{2} (x^2y + xy^2)^2$$

曲线积分路径无关类问题(3)→(2)

证明在整个xOy平面内, $(x^2y+xy^2)[(y^2+2xy)dx+(x^2+2xy)dy]$ 是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数

$$(y^{2} + 2xy)dx + (x^{2} + 2xy)dy = y^{2}dx + 2xydx + x^{2}dy + 2xydy = y^{2}dx + ydx^{2} + x^{2}dy + xdy^{2}$$
$$= d(xy^{2}) + d(x^{2}y) = d(xy^{2} + x^{2}y)$$

$$(x^{2}y + xy^{2})[(y^{2} + 2xy)dx + (x^{2} + 2xy)dy] = (x^{2}y + xy^{2})d(xy^{2} + x^{2}y) = d\left[\frac{1}{2}(xy^{2} + x^{2}y)^{2}\right]$$

曲线积分路径无关类问题(3)→(2)

$$AC-B^2>0$$
,证明 $\frac{xdy-ydx}{Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2}$ 在右半平面内是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数

曲线积分路径无关类问题(3)→(2)

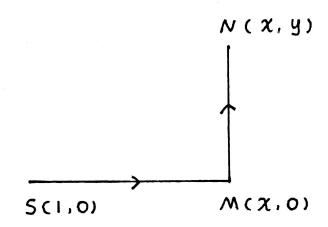
$$AC-B^2 > 0$$
,证明 $\frac{xdy-ydx}{Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2}$ 在右半平面内是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$$

$$= \int_{SM} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} + \int_{MN} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$$

$$= 0 + \int_{MN} \frac{x \, dy}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \int_0^y \frac{x \, dy}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$$

$$= \int_0^y \frac{d\frac{y}{x}}{A + 2B\frac{y}{x} + C\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \arctan \frac{C\frac{y}{x} + B}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}\right]_0^y$$



$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \arctan \frac{C\frac{y}{x} + B}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \arctan \frac{B}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}}$$

曲线积分路径无关类问题 (3)→(2)

$$AC-B^2 > 0$$
,证明 $\frac{xdy-ydx}{Ax^2+2Bxy+Cy^2}$ 在右半平面内是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数

$$\frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \frac{x^2}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = \frac{1}{A + 2B\frac{y}{x} + C\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

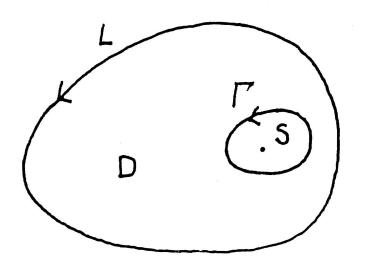
$$= d \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \arctan \frac{C\frac{y}{x} + B}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right)$$

奇点问题:闭曲线L所包围的区域内部有奇点S,此时我们不能直接利用格林公式,我们可以作辅助路径去掉奇点

$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + \iint_{D_0} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

其中L和Γ是逆时针,D是L和Γ所围区域,S是奇点

$$\Leftarrow \iint_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{L-\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy + \int_{-\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy - \int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L} P dx +$$



第十二讲:曲线积分 > 格林公式 > 曲线积分路径无关类问题

设L是逆时针圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
,求 $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$ (A > 0,AC-B² > 0)

取适当小的 $\epsilon > 0$,使得逆时针椭圆 Γ : $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = \epsilon^2$ 位于L内,记D是L、 Γ 所围区域

$$\int_{L-\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

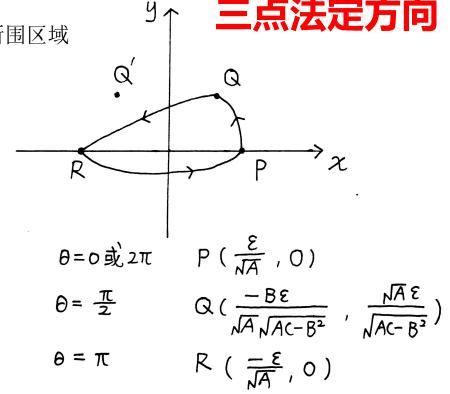
$$Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2} = \varepsilon^{2} \Rightarrow A\left(x + \frac{B}{A}y\right)^{2} + \left(C - \frac{B^{2}}{A}\right)y^{2} = \varepsilon^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{A}\left(x + \frac{B}{A}y\right)\right]^{2} + \left(\sqrt{C - \frac{B^{2}}{A}}y\right)^{2} = \varepsilon^{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{A}\left(x + \frac{B}{A}y\right) = \varepsilon\cos\theta, \sqrt{C - \frac{B^{2}}{A}}y = \varepsilon\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{A}\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(\sqrt{AC - B^2}\cos\theta - B\sin\theta\right), \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{A}\varepsilon}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}\sin\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 xdy - ydx = $\frac{\epsilon^2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}$ d θ

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{\Gamma} x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon^2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \, d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}$$



$$\theta: 0 \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to \pi \to 2\pi$$

对应于 $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$ 是逆时针的 所以从0到2π积分

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 格林公式 > 曲线

设L是逆时针圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$,求 $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$ (A > 0,AC - B

取适当小的 $\varepsilon > 0$,使得逆时针矩形 Γ 位于L内,记D是L、 Γ 所围区域

$$\int_{L-\Gamma} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy = 0$$

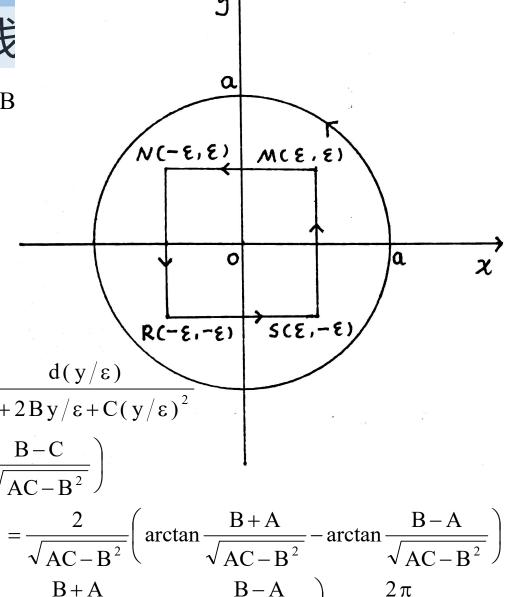
$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \left(\int_{SM} + \int_{MN} + \int_{NR} + \int_{RS} \right) \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$$

$$\int_{SM} \frac{x dy - y dx}{Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2}} = \int_{SM} \frac{\varepsilon dy}{A\varepsilon^{2} + 2B\varepsilon y + Cy^{2}} = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\varepsilon dy}{A\varepsilon^{2} + 2B\varepsilon y + Cy^{2}} = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{d(y/\varepsilon)}{A + 2By/\varepsilon + C(y/\varepsilon)^{2}} = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{dy}{A + 2By/\varepsilon + C(y/\varepsilon)^{2}} = \int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \arctan \frac{C(y/\epsilon) + B}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}}\right]_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{B+C}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} - \arctan \frac{B-C}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}}\right)$$

$$\int_{NR} = \int_{SM} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B + C}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - C}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B + A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B + A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B + A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B + A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B + A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) \\ \int_{MN} = \int_{RS} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{x dy - y dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{B + C}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - \arctan \frac{B - C}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} + \arctan \frac{B + A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} - \arctan \frac{B - A}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}$$



设L是逆时针圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
,求 $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$ (A>0, AC-B²>0)

视A、C为常数,B为变量

$$\begin{split} & \stackrel{\text{id}}{\boxtimes} f(B) = \arctan \frac{B+C}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} - \arctan \frac{B-C}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} + \arctan \frac{B+A}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} - \arctan \frac{B-A}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \\ & f'(B) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \left(\frac{A+B}{A+2B+C} - \frac{A-B}{A-2B+C} + \frac{C+B}{A+2B+C} - \frac{C-B}{A-2B+C} \right) \\ & = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \cdot \frac{(A+B)(A-2B+C) - (A-B)(A+2B+C) + (C+B)(A-2B+C) - (C-B)(A+2B+C)}{(A+2B+C)(A-2B+C)} \\ & = \frac{2}{\sqrt{AC-B^2}} \cdot \frac{(A+2B+C)(A-2B+C) - (A-2B+C)(A+2B+C)}{(A+2B+C)(A-2B+C)} = 0 \\ & f(0) = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{C}{A-2C}} - \arctan \left(-\sqrt{\frac{C}{A-2C}} \right) + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{A}{A-2C}} - \arctan \left(-\sqrt{\frac{A}{A-2C}} \right) = 2 \left(\arctan \sqrt{\frac{C}{A-2C}} + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{A}{A-2C}} \right) = \pi \end{split}$$

$$f(0) = \arctan\sqrt{\frac{C}{A}} - \arctan\left(-\sqrt{\frac{C}{A}}\right) + \arctan\sqrt{\frac{A}{C}} - \arctan\left(-\sqrt{\frac{A}{C}}\right) = 2\left(\arctan\sqrt{\frac{C}{A}} + \arctan\sqrt{\frac{A}{C}}\right) = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow f(B) \equiv \pi$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 格林公式 > 曲线积分路径无关类问题

设L是逆时针圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
,求 $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$ (A>0, AC-B²>0)

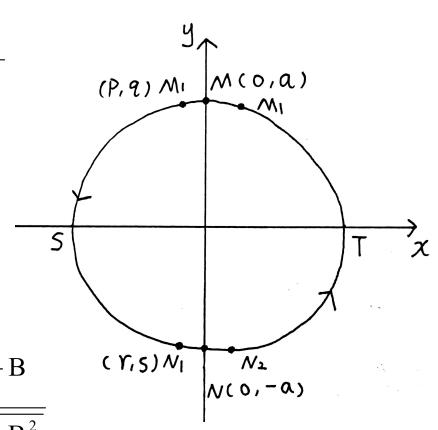
$$\int_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2}} = \int_{MSN} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2}} + \int_{NTM} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{Ax^{2} + 2Bxy + Cy^{2}}$$

$$\int_{MSN} \frac{x dy - y dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \lim_{\substack{M_1 \ (p, q) \to M \ (0, -a) \\ N_1 \ (r, s) \to N \ (0, -a)}} \int_{M_1SN_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{M_1 (p, q) \to M(0, a) \\ N_1 (r, s) \to N(0, -a)}} \int_{M_1 S N_1} d \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \arctan \frac{C \frac{y}{x} + B}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{M_{1}(p, q) \to M(0, a) \\ N_{1}(r, s) \to N(0, -a)}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^{2}}} \arctan \frac{\frac{C}{r} + B}{\sqrt{AC - B^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^{2}}} \arctan \frac{\frac{C}{p} + B}{\sqrt{AC - B^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}$$



同理可得
$$\int_{NTM} \frac{xdy - ydx}{Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{AC - B^2}}$$

第十二讲:曲线积分 > 斯托克斯公式

设Γ为分段光滑的空间有向闭曲线,Σ是以Γ为边界的分段光滑的有向曲面,Γ的正向与Σ符合右手规则,函数P(x, y, z)、Q(x, y, z)、R(x, y, z)在曲面Σ(连同边界Γ)上具有一阶连续偏导数,则有 $\iint_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dydz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dzdx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{array} \right| = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

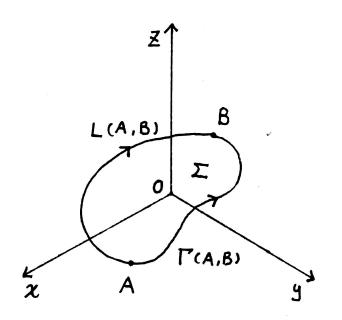
第十二讲: 曲线积分 > 斯托克斯公式

当 $\oint_{L(A, B)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 不易直接求时,可以作辅助路径 $\Gamma(A, B)$ 与L(A, B)构成空间闭曲线,从而可利用斯托克斯公式,进而避开对原曲线积分的直接计算

$$\oint_{L(A, B)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \oint_{\Gamma(A, B)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz + \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

 $L(A, B) - \Gamma(A, B)$ 构成逆时针或顺时针闭曲线, Σ 与 $\Gamma(A, B) - L(A, B)$ 符合右手规则, Σ 内无奇点

$$\Leftarrow \oint_{L(A, B)-\Gamma(A, B)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$



第十二讲: 曲线积分 > 斯托克斯公式

设曲线 Γ 为曲线 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,x + z = 1, $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$ 上从点A(1,0,0)到点B(0,0,1)的一段,求曲线积分

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz$$
 (第九届初赛)

记L为A到B的直线段,则L: x = t, y = 0, z = 1 - t $0 \le t \le 1$ 设Σ为平面x + z = 1被L、 Γ 所围的部分,取上侧

$$\int_{\Gamma-L} y dx + z dy + x dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = -\iint_{\Sigma} dy dz + dz dx + dx dy$$

下在xOy的投影方程为
$$x^2 + y^2 + (1-x)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \pi = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{8} \quad \iint_{\Sigma} dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{8}, \iint_{\Sigma} dz dx = 0$$

$$\int_{L} y dx + z dy + x dz = \int_{1}^{0} t d(1-t) = \int_{1}^{0} -t dt = \int_{0}^{1} t dt = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4}$$

曲线积分路径无关类问题

若函数P(x, y, z)、Q(x, y, z)、R(x, y, z)在单连通域G上有连续的偏导数,则以下三个条件等价:

$$(1)L(A, B) \subset G$$
,空间曲线积分 $\int_{L(A, B)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 与路径无关

(2)在G内存在一个函数U(x, y, z)使得dU = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz

$$(3)\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} 在G内处处成立$$

已知在G内存在一个函数U(x, y, z)使得dU = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz,如何求U(x, y, z)?

方法一: 折线积分法

$$\int_{(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0})}^{(x, y, z)} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz$$

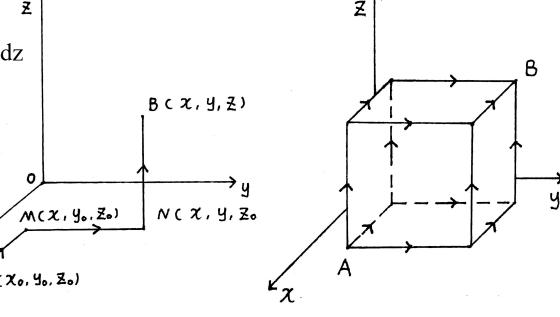
$$= \left(\int_{AM} + \int_{MN} + \int_{NB} \right) P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_{AM} P(x, y, z) dx + \int_{MN} Q(x, y, z) dy + \int_{NB} R(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_{AM} P(x, y_{0}, z_{0}) dx + \int_{MN} Q(x, y, z_{0}) dy + \int_{NB} R(x, y, z) dz$$

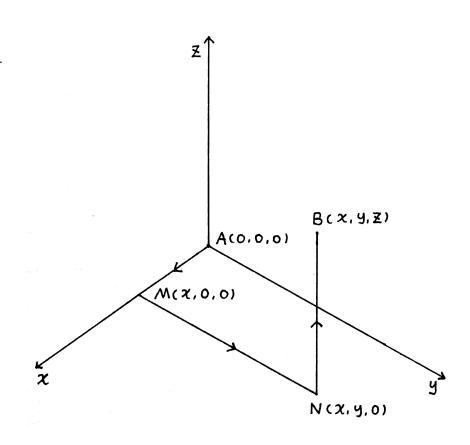
$$= \int_{x_{0}}^{x} P(x, y_{0}, z_{0}) dx + \int_{y_{0}}^{y} Q(x, y, z_{0}) dy + \int_{z_{0}}^{z} R(x, y, z) dz$$

方法二: 凑全微分法



证明在整个空间内, $xy^2z^2dx + x^2yz^2dy + x^2y^2zdz$ 是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数

$$\begin{split} &i \exists P = xy^2 z^2, \quad Q = x^2 yz^2, \quad R = x^2 y^2 z \\ &\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2 \, xyz^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 2 \, x^2 \, yz = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 2y^2 \, xz = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ &u\left(x, \ y, \ z\right) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x, \ y, \ z)} xy^2 z^2 \, dx + x^2 \, yz^2 \, dy + x^2 \, y^2 \, zdz \\ &= \left(\int_{AM} + \int_{MN} + \int_{NB} \right) xy^2 z^2 \, dx + x^2 \, yz^2 \, dy + x^2 \, y^2 \, zdz \\ &= \int_{AM} xy^2 z^2 \, dx + \int_{MN} x^2 \, yz^2 \, dy + + \int_{NB} x^2 \, y^2 \, zdz \\ &= 0 + 0 + \int_{NB} x^2 \, y^2 \, zdz \\ &= \int_0^z x^2 y^2 \, zdz \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \, x^2 \, y^2 \, z^2\right]_0^z = \frac{1}{2} \, x^2 \, y^2 \, z^2 \end{split}$$



证明在整个空间内, $xy^2z^2dx + x^2yz^2dy + x^2y^2zdz$ 是某个函数的全微分,并求出这样一个函数

$$xy^2z^2dx + x^2yz^2dy + x^2y^2zdz = \frac{1}{2}y^2z^2dx^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2z^2dy^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2dz^2 = d\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2z^2\right)$$

证明在整个空间内(yz+xz+xy)[(y+z)dx+(x+z)dy+(x+y)dz]是某个函数的全微分并求出这样一个函数

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} du = \frac{(x+y-z)(dx+dy) + (x+y+z)dz}{x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy}, \quad \text{Re} u\left(x, y, z\right) \\ & \frac{(x+y-z)(dx+dy) + (x+y+z)dz}{x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy} = \frac{(x+y-z)d(x+y) + (x+y+z)dz}{(x+y)^2+z^2}, \quad \text{Re} s = x+y \\ & = \frac{(s-z)ds + (s+z)dz}{s^2+z^2} = \frac{sds - zds + sdz + zdz}{s^2+z^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}ds^2 - zds + sdz + \frac{1}{2}dz^2}{s^2+z^2} \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2}d\left(s^2+z^2\right) + sdz - zds}{s^2+z^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}d\left(s^2+z^2\right)}{s^2+z^2} + \frac{sdz - zds}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{z}{s}\right)^2} = d\left[\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(s^2+z^2\right)\right] + \frac{d\left(\frac{z}{s}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{z}{s}\right)^2} \\ & = d\left[\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(s^2+z^2\right)\right] + d\left[\arctan\left(\frac{z}{s}\right)\right] = d\left[\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(s^2+z^2\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{z}{s}\right)\right] \\ & = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(s^2+z^2\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{z}{s}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(x+y\right)^2 + z^2\right] + \arctan\left(\frac{z}{x+y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

对弧长的曲线积分的概念

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds$$
 其中L是曲线 $F(x, y) = 0$ 把 $f(x, y)$ 看作 xOy 平面上点 (x, y) 的密度, ds 是弧长元素 把 $\int_{L} f(x, y) ds$ 看作 xOy 平面上一个曲线构件的质量

对弧长的曲线积分的概念

$$\begin{split} &\int_L f(x,\ y,\ z) ds\ \ \text{其中L是曲线} F_1(x,\ y,\ z) = 0,\ F_2(x,\ y,\ z) = 0\\ &\text{把} f(x,\ y,\ z) \text{看作O-xyz空间上点}(x,\ y,\ z) 的密度,ds是弧长元素 \\ &\text{把} \int_L f(x,\ y,\ z) ds \text{看作O-xyz空间上一个曲线构件的质量} \end{split}$$

判断平面积分曲线对称性的依据:

曲线的对称
F(x,y)=0表示一条曲线
若F(x,y)=F(-x,-y)或F(x,y)=-F(-x,-y)
则曲线关于原点对称
若F(x,y)=F(x,-y)或F(x,y)=-F(x,-y)
则曲线关于x轴对称
若F(x,y)=F(-x,y)或F(x,y)=-F(-x,y)
则曲线关于y轴对称
若F(x,y)=F(y,x)或F(x,y)=-F(y,x)
则曲线关于直线y=x对称

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判断空间积分曲线对称性的依据:
空间曲线一般表示两平面的交线: F<sub>1</sub>(x,y,z)=0, F<sub>2</sub>(x,y,z)=0
曲面的对称
F(x,y,z)=0表示一个曲面
若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,-y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,-y,-z)
则曲面关于原点对称
若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,-y,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,-y,z)
则曲面关于z轴对称
若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,y,-z)
则曲面关于y轴对称
若F(x,y,z)=F(x,-y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,-y,-z)
则曲面关于x轴对称
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若F(x,y,z)=F(x,y,-z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,y,-z)则曲面关于xOy平面对称若F(x,y,z)=F(x,-y,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,-y,z)则曲面关于zOx平面对称若F(x,y,z)=F(-x,y,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(-x,y,z)则曲面关于yOz平面对称若F(x,y,z)=F(x,z,y)或F(x,y,z)=-F(x,z,y)则曲面关于y=z平面对称若F(x,y,z)=F(z,y,x)或F(x,y,z)=-F(z,y,x)则曲面关于z=x平面对称若F(x,y,z)=F(y,x,z)或F(x,y,z)=-F(y,x,z)则曲面关于x=y平面对称

判断被积函数对称性依据:

函数的对称 把f(x,y)视为xOy平面上的密度 则密度函数关于原点对称 若f(x,y)=f(y,x) 若f(x,y)=f(x,-y)或者说f(x,y)是关于y的偶函数 则密度函数关于x轴对称 若f(x,y)=f(-x,y)或者说f(x,y)是关于x的偶函数 则密度函数关于y轴对称 若f(x,y)=f(y,x) 则密度函数关于直线y=x对称

若f(x,y)=-f(-x,-y) 则密度函数关于原点互为相反数 若f(x,y)=-f(x,-y)或者说f(x,y)是关于y的奇函数 则密度函数关于x轴互为相反数 若f(x,y)=-f(-x,y)或者说f(x,y)是关于x的奇函数 则密度函数关于y轴互为相反数 若f(x,y)=-f(y,x) 则密度函数关于直线y=x互为相反数

判断被积函数对称性依据:

函数的对称

把f(x,y,z)视为O-xyz空间上的点密度

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于原点对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于x轴对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,y,-z)

则密度函数关于y轴对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,-y,z)

则密度函数关于z轴对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,y,-z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于z的偶函数

则密度函数关于xOy平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,-y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于y的偶函数

则密度函数关于zOx平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于x的偶函数

则密度函数关于yOz平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,z,y)

则密度函数关于y=z平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(z,y,x)

则密度函数关于z=x平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=f(y,x,z)

则密度函数关于x=y平面对称

若f(x,y,z)=-f(-x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于原点互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=f(x,-y,-z)

则密度函数关于x轴互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,y,-z)

则密度函数关于y轴互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=f(-x,-y,z)

则密度函数关于z轴互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,y,-z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于z的奇函数

则密度函数关于xOy平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,-y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于y的奇函数

则密度函数关于zOx平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(-x,y,z)或者说f(x,y,z)是关于x的奇函数

则密度函数关于yOz平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(x,z,y)

则密度函数关于y=z平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(z,y,x)

则密度函数关于z=x平面互为相反数

若f(x,y,z)=-f(y,x,z)

则密度函数关于x=y平面互为相反数

若平面积分曲线L关于原点对称,设L被原点分成L、L,两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)$$
 $\text{Here} \int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y) = -f(-x, -y)$$
时, $\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 0$

若平面积分曲线L关于x轴对称,设L被x轴分成L1、L,两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) = f(x, -y)$$
 $\text{Here} \int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y) = -f(x, -y)$$
时, $\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 0$

若平面积分曲线L关于y轴对称,设L被y轴分成L1、L2两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) = f(-x, y)$$
 $\text{Here} \int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) = -f(-x, y) \text{ if } \int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 0$$

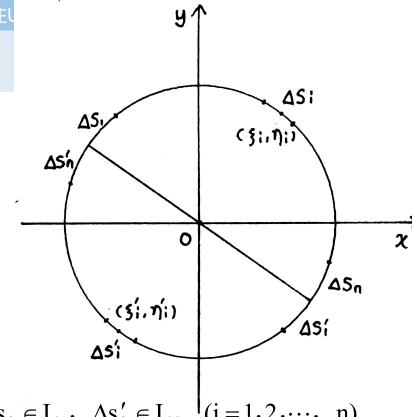
若平面积分曲线L关于直线y = x对称,设L被直线y = x分成 L_1 、 L_2 两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) = f(y, x)$$
 $\text{Here} \int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y) = -f(y, x) + \iint_{L} f(x, y) ds = 0$$

若平面积分曲线L关于原点对称,设L被原点分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

当
$$f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)$$
时, $\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$



将L关于原点对称地分成2n个小弧段 Δs_i 、 $\Delta s_i'$, $\Delta s_i'$ 与 $\Delta s_i'$ 关于原点对称且 $\Delta s_i \in L_1$, $\Delta s_i' \in L_2$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 取点 $(\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta s_i$ 设点 (ξ_i', η_i') 是点 (ξ_i, η_i) 关于原点的对称点,则点 $(\xi_i', \eta_i') \in \Delta s_i'$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}) \Delta s'_{i} \qquad \lambda = \lambda' (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}) = (-\xi_{i}, -\eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i} = \Delta s'_{i}$$

$$= \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds$$

若空间积分曲线L关于原点对称,设L被原点分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, -z)$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) ds$

(2)
$$\triangleq f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, -z) \exists f(x, y, z) ds = 0$$

若空间积分曲线L关于z轴对称,设L被z轴分成L,、L,两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, z)$$
 $\text{def}(-x, -y, z)$ $\text{def}(x, y, z)$ $\text{def}(x, z$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, z)$$
 $\text{if} \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 0$

若空间积分曲线L关于y轴对称,设L被y轴分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(-x, y, -z)$$
时, $\int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) ds$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, y, -z) \text{ if } \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 0$$

若空间积分曲线L关于x轴对称,设L被x轴分成L、L,两部分,则

(1)
$$\triangleq f(x, y, z) = f(x, -y, -z)$$
 $\forall f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) ds$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(x, -y, -z)$$
 $\text{ if } \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 0$

若空间积分曲线L关于xoy平面对称,设L被xoy平面分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1)
$$\triangleq f(x, y, z) = f(x, y, -z)$$
 $\forall f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) ds$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(x, y, -z) \text{ ft}, \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 0$$

若空间积分曲线L关于zox平面对称,设L被zox平面分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(x, -y, z)$$
 $\text{def}(x, y, z)$ $\text{def}(x, z)$ $\text{def}(x)$ $\text{def}(x)$ $\text{def}(x)$ $\text{def}(x)$ $\text{def}(x)$ $\text{def}(x)$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(x, -y, z)$$
 $\text{def}(x, y, z)$ $\text{def}(x, y, z)$

若空间积分曲线L关于yoz平面对称,设L被yoz平面分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(-x, y, z)$$
 $\text{def}(-x, y, z)$ $\text{def}(x, z)$ \text

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, y, z) \text{ ft}, \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 0$$

若空间积分曲线L关于平面x = y对称,设L被平面x = y分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

- (1) 当f(x, y, z) = f(y, x, z)时, $\int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) ds$
- (2) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(y, x, z)$ $\iint_L f(x, y, z) ds = 0$

若空间积分曲线L关于平面y=z对称,设L被平面y=z分成L1、L2两部分,则

- (1) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(x, z, y)$ $\text{Here} \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) ds$
- (2) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(x, z, y)$ if (x, y, z) ds = 0

若空间积分曲线L关于平面z=x对称,设L被平面z=x分成 L_1 、 L_2 两部分,则

- (1) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = f(z, y, x)$ $\text{ if } \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) ds = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) ds$
- (2) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(z, y, x)$ f(x, y, z) ds = 0

$$m,n$$
是正整数, a,b,c 是正数, L 是 $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} = 1$ 与 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线,计算 $\int_L x^m y^n z^{m+n+1} ds$

平面积分曲线L关于
$$y = x$$
对称,则 $\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \int_{L} f(y, x) ds$

记
$$G(x, y) = f(x, y) - f(y, x) \Rightarrow G(x, y) = -G(y, x)$$

又L关于直线 $y = x$ 对称

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L} G(x, y) ds = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \int_{L} f(y, x) ds$$

空间积分曲线L关于平面y=x、z=y、x=z对称

$$\text{III} \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{L} f(y, x, z) ds = \int_{L} f(y, z, x) ds = \int_{L} f(z, y, x) ds = \int_{L} f(z, x, y) ds = \int_{L} f(x, z, y) ds$$

记
$$G(x, y, z) = f(x, y, z) - f(y, x, z) \Rightarrow G(x, y, z) = -G(y, x, z)$$

又L关于平面y=x对称

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L} G(x, y, z) ds = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{L} f(y, x, z) ds$$

L为闭曲线
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1$$
, 计算 $\frac{\int_L (2x^2 + xy)ds}{\int_L ds}$

设F(x, y) = x² + xy + y² - 1
F(x, y) = F(y, x) ⇒ F(x, y) = 0 关于直线y = x对称

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \int_{L} f(y, x) ds$$
取f(x, y) = 2x² + xy ⇒
$$\int_{L} (2x^{2} + xy) ds = \int_{L} (2y^{2} + xy) ds$$

$$\int_{L} (2x^{2} + xy) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L} (2x^{2} + xy + 2y^{2} + xy) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L} 2ds = \int_{L} ds$$

L是
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1$$
与 $x + y + z = 1$ 的交线,计算 $\int_L (x - y)xyzds$ 记 $F_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 1$, $F_2(x, y, z) = x + y + z - 1$ $F_1(x, y, z) = F_1(y, x, z)$, $F_2(x, y, z) = F_2(y, x, z)$ $\Rightarrow F_1(x, y, z) = 0$, $F_2(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面 $x = y$ 对称 $\Rightarrow L$ 关于平面 $x = y$ 对称 $\int_L (x, y, z) ds = \int_L (y, x, z) ds$ 取 $f(x, y, z) = (x - y)xyz$ $\int_L (x - y)xyzds = \int_L (y - x)xyzds = -\int_L (x - y)xyzds \Rightarrow \int_L (x - y)xyzds = 0$

L是
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
与 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线,计算 $\int_L (ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2) ds$ 记 $F_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$, $F_2(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ $F_1(x, y, z) = F_1(y, x, z) \Rightarrow F_1(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面 $x = y$ 对称 $F_1(x, y, z) = F_1(x, z, y) \Rightarrow F_1(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面 $y = z$ 对称 $F_1(x, y, z) = F_1(z, y, x) \Rightarrow F_1(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面 $z = x$ 对称 同理 $z = x$ 2, $z = x$ 3, $z = x$ 4, $z = x$ 5, $z = x$ 7 。 $z = x$ 8 。 $z = x$ 9 。 $z = x$ 9

L是
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
与 $x + y + z = 1$ 的交线,计算 $\int_{L} (x^3 + 2xy^2) ds$

L关于平面
$$x = y, y = z, z = x$$
对称

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{L} f(x, z, y) ds = \int_{L} f(y, z, x) ds = \int_{L} f(y, x, z) ds = \int_{L} f(z, x, y) ds = \int_{L} f(z, y, x) ds$$

$$\mathbb{R}f(x, y, z) = x^3 + 2xy^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L} (x^{3} + 2xy^{2}) ds = \int_{L} (x^{3} + 2xz^{2}) ds = \int_{L} (y^{3} + 2yz^{2}) ds = \int_{L} (y^{3} + 2yz^{2}) ds = \int_{L} (z^{3} + 2zx^{2}) ds = \int_{L} (z^{3} + 2zz^{2}) dz = \int_{L} (z^{3} + 2zz^{2}) dz = \int_{L} (z^{3} + 2zz^{2}) dz = \int_{L} (z^{3}$$

$$\int_{L} \left(x^{3} + 2xy^{2}\right) ds = \frac{1}{6} \int_{L} \left[2x\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right) + 2y\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right) + 2z\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right)\right] ds = \frac{1}{6} \int_{L} 2(x + y + z)\left(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}\right) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{L} 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \, ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} ds = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \pi$$

若平面有向积分曲线L关于原点对称,设L被分成关于原点对称的L₁、L₂两部分,则

(2) 当
$$f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dy = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dx = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) dx = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dy = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) dy = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) dy$$

若平面有向积分曲线L关于x轴对称,设L被x轴分成 L_1 、 L_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y) = f(x, -y)$$
时,

$$\int_{\mathcal{I}} f(x, y) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dy = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) dy = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) dy$$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y) = -f(x, -y)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dx = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) dx = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\int_{I} f(x, y) dy = 0$$

若平面有向积分曲线L关于y轴对称,设L被y轴分成L、L。两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y) = f(-x, y)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dx = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) dx = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dy = 0$$

(2) 当
$$f(x, y) = -f(-x, y)$$
时,

$$\int_{\mathcal{I}} f(x, y) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dy = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) dy = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) dy$$

若空间有向积分曲线L关于原点对称,设L被分成关于原点对称的L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, -z)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{I} f(x, y, z) dy = 0$$

$$\int_{I} f(x, y, z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dx = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dx$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dy = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dy = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dy$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dz = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

若空间有向积分曲线L关于z轴对称,设L被z轴分成L₁、L₂两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(-x, -y, z)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{I} f(x, y, z) dy = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dz = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, -y, -z)$$
 $\text{ if } ,$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dx = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dx$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dy = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dy = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dy$$

$$\int_{I} f(x, y, z) dz = 0$$

若空间有向积分曲线L关于xOy平面对称,设L被xOy平面分成 L_1 、 L_2 两部分,则

(1) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = f(x, y, -z)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}} f(x, y, z) dy = 0$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dz = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dz = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

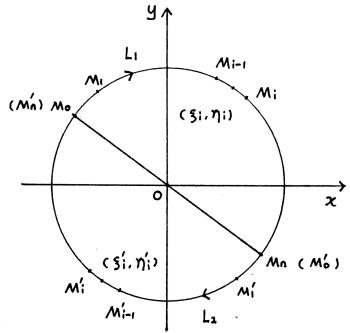
(2) 当
$$f(x, y, z) = -f(x, y, -z)$$
时,

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dx = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dx$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dy = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y, z) dy = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y, z) dy$$

$$\int_{I} f(x, y, z) dz = 0$$

若平面有向积分曲线L关于原点对称,设L被分成关于原点对称的 L_1 、 L_2 两部分,则 当f(x, y) = f(-x, -y)时, $\int_L f(x, y) dx = 0$



在 L_1 上沿 L_1 的方向插入一点列 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 、 $M_1(x_1, y_1)$ 、…、 $M_n(x_n, y_n)$, M_0 是起点, M_n 是终点在 L_2 上沿 L_2 的方向插入一点列 $M_0'(x_0', y_0')$ 、 $M_1'(x_1', y_1')$ 、…、 $M_n'(x_n', y_n')$, M_0' 是起点, M_0' 是终点 M_1 与 M_1' 关于原点对称 $M_0 = M_n'$, $M_0' = M_n$ $i = 0,1,\dots$,n

取点(ξ_i , η_i) \in 弧段 $M_{i-1}M_i$ 设点(ξ_i' , η_i') 是点(ξ_i , η_i) 关于原点的对称点,则点(ξ_i' , η_i') \in 弧段 $M_{i-1}'M_i'$ $i=1,\cdots,n$ 设 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ $\Delta x_i' = x_i' - x_{i-1}'$ $i=1,\cdots,n$

 $\int_{L_1} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta x_i \quad \lambda, \lambda' 分别是\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 的各个小弧段弧长的最大值$

$$= -\lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}) \Delta x'_{i} \qquad \lambda = \lambda' \quad (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}) = (-\xi_{i}, -\eta_{i}) \quad \Delta x_{i} = x_{i} - x_{i-1} = -x'_{i} - (-x'_{i-1}) = x'_{i-1} - x'_{i} = -\Delta x'_{i}$$

$$= -\int_{I} f(x, y) dx$$

m, n是正整数, a, b, c是正数, L是
$$\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} = 1$$
与 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线,计算 $\int_L x^m y^n z^{m+n} dx$

平面积分曲线L关于y=x对称,则

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dx = -\int_{L} f(y, x) dy$$
$$\int_{L} f(x, y) dy = -\int_{L} f(y, x) dx$$

平面积分曲线L关于y = x对称,则 $\int_{L} f(x, y) dx = -\int_{L} f(y, x) dy$

在L上沿L的方向关于直线y = x对称地插入一点列 $M_0(x_0, y_0)M_1(x_1, y_1)\cdots M_n(x_n, y_n)M'_n(x_n, y_n)\cdots M'_1(x_1, y_1)M'_0(x_0, y_0)$ M_i 与 M'_i 关于原点对称 M'_0 是起点, M'_n 是终点, M_n , M'_n 是中点 $i = 0,1,\cdots$,n

弧段 $M_{i-1}M_i \subset L_1$,弧段 $M'_{i-1}M'_i \subset L_2$ $i=1,\dots,n$

取点(ξ_i , η_i) \in 弧段 $M_{i-1}M_i$ 设点(ξ_i' , η_i')是点(ξ_i , η_i)关于原点的对称点,则点(ξ_i' , η_i') \in 弧段 $M_{i-1}'M_i'$ $i=1,\cdots$, n

设
$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$
 $\Delta y'_i = y'_{i-1} - y'_i$ $i = 1, \dots, n$

$$\int_{L_1} f(x, y) dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta x_i \quad \lambda, \lambda' 分别是\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 的各个小弧段弧长的最大值$$

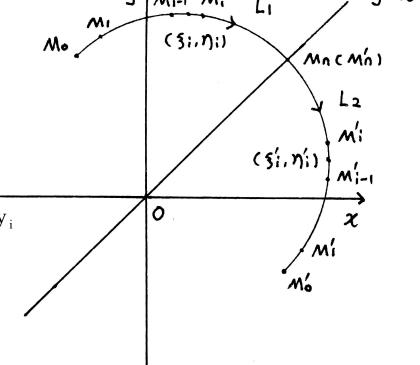
$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x, y)|_{(x, y) = (\xi_i, \eta_i)} \Delta x_i \qquad \lambda = \lambda'$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x)|_{(x, y) = (\eta_{i}, \xi_{i})} \Delta x_{i} = \lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x)|_{(x, y) = (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i})} \Delta x_{i} \qquad (\xi'_{i}, \eta'_{i}) = (\eta_{i}, \xi_{i})$$

$$= -\lim_{\lambda' \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(y, x)|_{(x, y) = (\xi'_i, \eta'_i)} \Delta y_i \qquad (x'_i, y'_i) = (y_i, x_i) \quad \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = y'_i - y'_{i-1} = -\Delta y_i$$

$$=-\int_{L_2} f(y, x) dy$$

同理
$$\int_{L_2} f(x, y) dx = -\int_{L_1} f(y, x) dy \Rightarrow \int_{L} f(x, y) dx = -\int_{L} f(y, x) dy$$



空间积分曲线L关于平面y=x、z=y、x=z对称,则

$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dx = -\int_{L} f(y, x, z) dy = \int_{L} f(z, x, y) dz = -\int_{L} f(x, z, y) dx = \int_{L} f(y, z, x) dy = -\int_{L} f(z, y, x) dz
\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dy = -\int_{L} f(x, z, y) dz = \int_{L} f(z, x, y) dx = -\int_{L} f(z, y, x) dy = \int_{L} f(y, z, x) dz = -\int_{L} f(y, x, z) dx
\int_{L} f(x, y, z) dz = -\int_{L} f(z, y, x) dx = \int_{L} f(z, x, y) dy = -\int_{L} f(y, x, z) dz = \int_{L} f(y, z, x) dx = -\int_{L} f(x, z, y) dy$$

曲线L是圆
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$
上从点A $(0,1)$ 到B $(1,0)$ 的一段(在直线 $x + y = 1$ 下方的部分)
计算 $\int_L (y-1)^2 (x^2+1) dx + 2y(x-1)^2 dy$
L关于 $y = x$ 对称 $\Rightarrow \int_L f(x, y) dx = -\int_L f(y, x) dy$
取 $f(x, y) = (y-1)^2 (x^2+1) \Rightarrow \int_L (y-1)^2 (x^2+1) dx = -\int_L (x-1)^2 (y^2+1) dy$
 $\int_L (y-1)^2 (x^2+1) dx + 2y(x-1)^2 dy = \int_L (x-1)^2 (2y-y^2-1) dy = -\int_L (x-1)^2 (y-1)^2 dy$
 $= -\int_0^0 [1-(y-1)^2](y-1)^2 dy = \int_0^1 [(y-1)^2 - (y-1)^4] dy = \frac{2}{15}$

L是x²+y²+z²+yz+xz+xy=1与x+y+z=0的交线,从z轴正方向往下看是逆时针
计算
$$\int_L (x^2+yz) dx - (x^2+xy) dy - (x^2+xz) dz$$

记 $F_1(x, y, z) = x^2+y^2+z^2+yz+xz+xy-1$, $F_2(x, y, z) = x+y+z$
 $F_1(x, y, z) = F_1(y, x, z) \Rightarrow F_1(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面x = y对称
 $F_1(x, y, z) = F_1(x, z, y) \Rightarrow F_1(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面z = x对称
同理 $F_2(x, y, z) = 0$ 关于平面x = y、y = z、z = x对称
 $\Rightarrow L$ 关于平面x = y、y = z、z = x对称
 $\int_L f_1(x, y, z) dy = -\int_L f_1(y, x, z) dx$
取 $f_1(x, y, z) = -(x^2+xy) \Rightarrow \int_L -(x^2+xy) dy = -\int_L -(y^2+xy) dx = \int_L (y^2+xy) dx$
 $\int_L f_2(x, y, z) dz = -\int_L f_2(z, y, x) dx$
取 $f_1(x, y, z) = -(x^2+xz) \Rightarrow \int_L -(x^2+xz) dz = -\int_L -(z^2+xz) dx = \int_L (z^2+xz) dx$
 $\int_L (x^2+yz) dx - (x^2+xy) dy - (x^2+xz) dz = \int_L (x^2+yz+y^2+xy+z^2+xz) dz = \int_L dz = 0$