Chap5 曲线积分与曲面积分

§ 1. 第一型曲线积分

1. 光滑曲线

Def. 点(x, y, z)在曲线L上变化时,若L的单位切向量 $\tau(x, y, z)$ 与 $-\tau(x, y, z)$ 都连续变化,则称L为光滑曲线.

Remark. $L: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta], 则$ L为光滑曲线 $\Leftrightarrow x(t), y(t), z(t) \in C^1([\alpha, \beta]).$

2. 曲线的弧长

光滑曲线 $L:r(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t)), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$

•分划
$$\Delta$$
: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = \beta, M_i = r(t_i), 0 \le i \le n$.

•求弧长 $M_{i-1}M_i$:

$$x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}) = x'(\xi_i) \Delta t_i \approx x'(t_i) \Delta t_i,$$

$$y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1}) = y'(\eta_i) \Delta t_i \approx y'(t_i) \Delta t_i$$

$$z(t_i) - z(t_{i-1}) = z'(\lambda_i) \Delta t_i \approx z'(t_i) \Delta t_i,$$

$$M_{i-1}M_i \approx ||r(t_i) - r(t_{i-1})||$$

 $\approx \sqrt{x'(t_i)^2 + y'(t_i)^2 + z'(t_i)^2} \Delta t_i$

•求和、求极限

弧长
$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} ||r'(t)|| dt$$

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} = ||r'(t)||$$

Remark.物理解释:路程对时间的变化率等于速率.

3. 第一型曲线积分的物理背景及定义

设空间曲线L上点(x, y, z)处的密度为 $\mu(x, y, z)$,欲求曲线L的质量.

- •Step1.分划:将曲线L分成若干小段 $\Delta L_1, \Delta L_2, \cdots, \Delta L_n$,用 $\Delta l_i (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 表示 ΔL_i 的长度.
- •Step2.取标志点:在 ΔL_i 上取点 $P_i(\xi_i,\eta_i,\gamma_i)$.
- •Step3.近似求和:L的质量 $m(L) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(P_i) \cdot \Delta l_i$.
- •Step4.取极限: $\lim_{\max\{\Delta l_i\}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(P_i) \cdot \Delta l_i = m(L)$.

Def.设曲线L长度有限,f(x, y, z)是定义在L上的函 数.将L分成若干段 $\Delta L_1, \Delta L_2, \dots, \Delta L_n$,用 $\Delta l_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, \Delta L_n)$ \cdots, n)表示 ΔL_i 的长度, ΔL_i 上任取点 $P_i(\xi_i, \eta_i, \gamma_i)$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,构造积分和 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(P_i)\Delta l_i$.若极限 $\lim_{\max\{\Delta l_i\}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(P_i) \Delta l_i$ 存在,则称该极限为函数 f在曲线L上的(第一型)曲线积分,记作 $\int_L f dl$.

Remark: 极限 $\lim_{\max\{\Delta l_i\}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(P_i) \Delta l_i$ 与对曲线L

的分割无关,与Pi的选取也无关.

Remark: $\int_{L} dl$ 表示曲线L的长度.

4.第一型曲线积分 $\int_{L} f(x,y,z)dl$ 的计算

设曲线L有参数方程:

- •Step1.分划: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = \beta$,对应地,曲线 L被分成若干个弧段 $\Delta L_1, \Delta L_2, \cdots, \Delta L_n$.
- •Step2.取点:在 ΔL_i 上取点 $P_i = (x(t_i), y(t_i), z(t_i))$.

•Step3.近似和: ΔL_i 的长度为

$$\Delta l_i \approx \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt$$

$$\approx \sqrt{x'(t_i)^2 + y'(t_i)^2 + z'(t_i)^2} \cdot \Delta t_i.$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(P_i) \cdot \Delta l_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(P_i) \cdot \sqrt{x'(t_i)^2 + y'(t_i)^2 + z'(t_i)^2} \cdot \Delta t_i$$

•Step4.取极限: $\max_{1 \le i \le n} \Delta t_i \to 0$ 时, $\max_{1 \le i \le n} \Delta l_i \to 0$, 于是

$$\int_{L} f dl = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \cdot \sqrt{x'(t)^{2} + y'(t)^{2} + z'(t)^{2}} dt.$$

- 5.第一型曲线积分的性质
- (1)(积分存在的充分条件)设
- ●L为光滑曲线,即L的参数方程为

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)(\alpha \le t \le \beta),$$

 $\exists x(t), y(t), z(t) \in C^1([\alpha, \beta]),$

• f(x, y, z) 是曲线L上的连续函数.即关于t的一元函数 $f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \in C([\alpha, \beta]),$

则第一型曲线积分 $\int_{L} f dl$ 存在.

(2)(线性性质)设 $\int_{L} f dl$ 和 $\int_{L} g dl$ 存在,则 \forall 实数 α , β , 积分 $\int_{L} (\alpha f + \beta g) dl$ 存在,且

$$\int_{L} (\alpha f + \beta g) dl = \alpha \int_{L} f dl + \beta \int_{L} g dl.$$

(3)(关于积分曲线的可加性)设曲线L由曲线 L_1,L_2,\cdots,L_k

连接而成,则
$$\int_{L} f dl = \int_{L_1} f dl + \int_{L_2} f dl + \dots + \int_{L_k} f dl.$$

$$(4)(保序性) \quad f \leq g, 则 \int_{L} f dl \leq \int_{L} g dl.$$

(5)(积分估值不等式)
$$\left|\int_{L}fdl\right| \leq \int_{L}|f|dl$$
.

$$\text{For } I = \int_{L} (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + y^{\frac{4}{3}}) dl, L: x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0).$$

解:L的参数方程为 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t, t \in [0, 2\pi].$

$$dl = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{(-3a\cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3a\sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= 3a |\sin t \cos t| dt$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} [(a\cos^3 t)^{\frac{4}{3}} + (a\sin^3 t)^{\frac{4}{3}})] \cdot \frac{3a}{2} |\sin 2t| dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} a^{\frac{7}{3}} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t) |\sin 2t| dt = 4a^{\frac{7}{3}}. \square$$

例:
$$I = \oint_L x^2 dl$$
, 其中 L 为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$

解法一:将
$$z = -x - y$$
代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$,有

$$x^{2} + xy + y^{2} = R^{2}/2, \mathbb{RP}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2} + y\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}.$$

$$x = \sqrt{2/3}R\cos t,$$

$$y = \sqrt{1/2}R\sin t - \sqrt{1/6}R\cos t, \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi).$$

$$z = -\sqrt{1/2}R\sin t - \sqrt{1/6}R\cos t,$$

$$\exists L: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = \sqrt{1/2}R\sin t - \sqrt{1/6}R\cos t, & (0 \le t \le 2\pi). \\ z = -\sqrt{1/2}R\sin t - \sqrt{1/6}R\cos t, & \end{array} \right.$$

$$dl = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} = Rdt.$$

$$I = \oint_L x^2 dl = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{3} R^2 \cos^2 t \cdot R dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3. \square$$

例:
$$I = \oint_L x^2 dl$$
, 其中 L 为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$

解法二:利用轮换不变性.

$$I = \oint_{L} x^{2} dl = \oint_{L} y^{2} dl = \oint_{L} z^{2} dl$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \oint_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dl$$

$$= \frac{R^{2}}{3} \oint_{L} dl = \frac{2\pi R^{3}}{3}. \square$$

例:求圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ay$ 界于锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和

平面z=0之间部分S的面积.

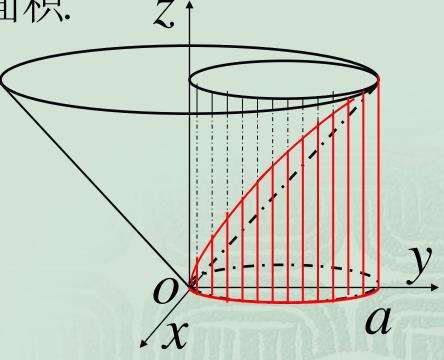
解: 记L:
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = ay \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

由微元法得

$$\sigma(S) = \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dl$$

L的参数方程为:

$$x = \frac{a}{2}\cos t, y = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi].$$



于是

$$\sigma(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\cos t\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}\sin t\right)^2} \cdot \frac{a}{2}dt$$

$$=\frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}}\int_0^{2\pi}\sqrt{1+\sin t}\,dt$$

$$=2a^2$$
.

作业: 习题4.2 No.3-7