

§ 17.3 Green 公式 (1)

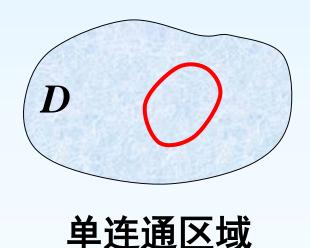
(George Green, 1793—1841)

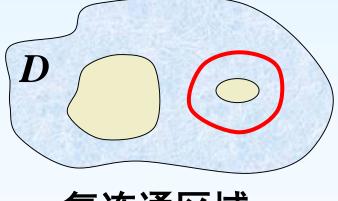


一、Green公式及简单应用

1. 区域连通性的分类

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





复连通区域



2. Green公式

定理3.1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

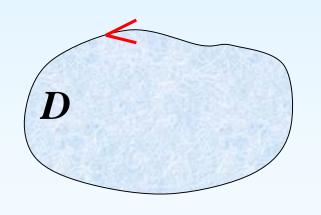
其中L是D的取正方向的边界曲线.

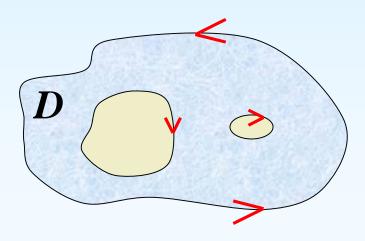
Green公式



注: D的边界曲线L的正方向? 负方向

当人沿边界行走时,区域D总在她(他)的左侧. 右侧







分析:

待证表达式
$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

等价于证明

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \oint_{L} Q dy,$$
y型区域

$$-\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy = \int_{L} Pdx$$

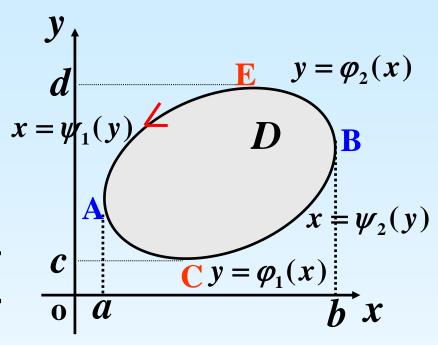
$$x$$
型区域

证明依赖于区域的形状 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf$

证明

1. 若区域D既是x-型 又是y-型区域,

即平行于坐标轴的直线和L至多交于两点.



$$D = \{(x,y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), a \le x \le b\}$$

$$D = \{(x,y)|\psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{\psi_{1}(y)}^{\psi_{2}(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} Q(\psi_{2}(y), y) dy - \int_{c}^{d} Q(\psi_{1}(y), y) dy$$

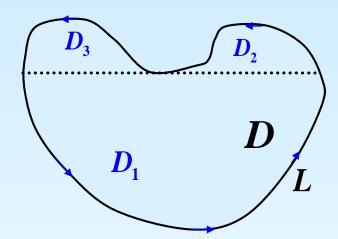
$$= \int_{CBE} Q(x,y)dy - \int_{CAE} Q(x,y)dy$$

$$= \int_{CBE} Q(x,y)dy + \int_{EAC} Q(x,y)dy = \int_{L} Q(x,y)dy$$

同理可证
$$-\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = \oint_{L} P(x, y) dx$$

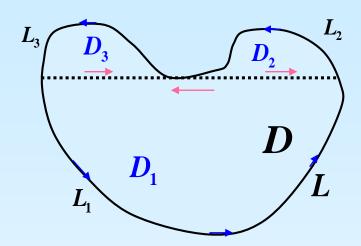
两式相加得
$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

2. 若区域D由一条按段光滑的闭曲线围成.



用光滑曲线将D分成三个既是x – 型又是y – 型的区域 D_1,D_2,D_3 .

$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \iint_{D_{1} + D_{2} + D_{3}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$



$$= \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy + \iint_{D_3} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

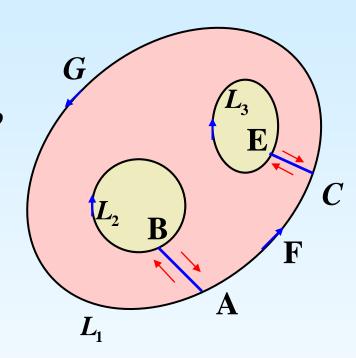
$$= \oint_{L_1} P dx + Q dy + \oint_{L_2} P dx + Q dy + \oint_{L_3} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \int_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

3. 若区域不止由一条闭曲线所围成.

添加直线段AB, CE. 则D的边界线由AB, L_2 , BA, AFC, CE, L_3 , EC及CGA构成.

由 2 知,
$$\iint_{P} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy$$



$$= \{ \int_{AB}^{+} \int_{L_2}^{+} \int_{BA}^{+} \int_{AFC}^{+} \int_{CE}^{+} \int_{L_3}^{+} \int_{EC}^{+} \int_{CGA}^{+} \} \cdot (Pdx + Qdy)$$

$$= (\oint_{L_2} + \oint_{L_3} + \oint_{L_1})(Pdx + Qdy)$$
$$= \oint_{L} Pdx + Qdy$$

格林公式的实质: 沟通了沿闭曲线的曲线积分与二重积分之间的联系.

便于记忆的形式:

$$\iint_{D} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} dxdy = \oint_{L} Pdx + Qdy.$$

北京航空航天大學 BEIHANG, UNIVERSITY

3. 简单应用

(1) 简化曲线积分

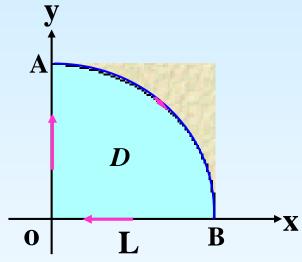
例 1 计算 $\int_{AB} x dy$, 其中曲线AB是半径为r的圆

在第一象限部分.

解 引入辅助曲线L,

$$L = \overline{OA} + \widehat{AB} + \overline{BO}$$

应用格林公式有:



$$-\iint_{D} dxdy = \oint_{L} xdy = \int_{OA} xdy + \int_{AB} xdy + \int_{BO} xdy$$

$$\therefore \int_{AB} x dy = -\iint_D dx dy = -\frac{1}{4} \pi r^2.$$

则
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 2, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x - 4, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2,$$

由Green公式,可得

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 9} (-2) dx dy = -18\pi.$$

例3 求 $I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - b(x+y))dx + (e^x \cos y - ax)dy$

其中L从点A(2a,0)沿曲线 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$ 到O(0,0).

 $AO: y = 0, x: 0 \rightarrow 2a, 记L和OA$ 围成的区域为D, 由Green公式,可得

 $I = \int_{L+OA-OA} (e^{x} \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax) dy$

$$I = \int_{L+OA-OA} (e^{x} \sin y - b(x+y)) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (b-a)dxdy - \int_{OA} (e^{x} \sin y - b(x+y))dx + (e^{x} \cos y - ax)dy$$

$$= (b-a)\frac{\pi a^{2}}{2} - \int_{0}^{2a} (-bx)dx$$

$$=\frac{(b-a)}{2}\pi a^2+2a^2b$$

例 4 计算 $\int_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为一条无重点,

分段光滑且不经过原点的连续闭曲线, L的方向为逆时针方向.

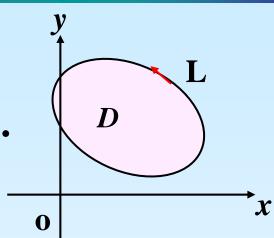
解 记L所围成的闭区域为D,

有
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
.



(1) 当(**0**, **0**) ∉ **D**时,

由格林公式知
$$\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$
.

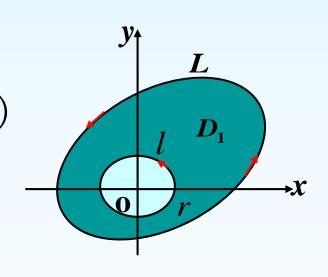


(2) 当(**0,0**) ∈ **D**时,

作位于**D**内圆周 $l: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$,

记 D_1 由L和l所围成,

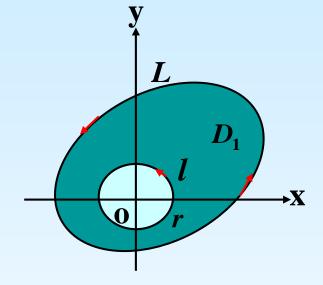
(其中*l*的方向取逆时针方向) 应用格林公式,得



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

所以

$$\oint_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{l} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$



$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} d\theta = 2\pi.$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{l} \int_{l} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \int_{l} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{r^{2}} \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le r^{2}} 2 dx dy = 2\pi.$$

(注意格林公式的条件)

例5 计算 $\int_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^2 + y^2}$,其中L是以点(1,0)为中心,

R为半径的圆周(R>1), 取逆时针方向.

2000年考研试卷一、五

解 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$.

在L内取一小椭圆 $l:4x^2+y^2=a^2$,

并取I方向为逆时针方向

由Green公式知

$$I = \int_{L} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{l} \frac{xdy - ydx}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{a^2} \oint_l x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_{4x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} 2dxdy$$

$$=\pi$$
.

Green公式应用技巧:

不闭则补,出奇则挖

1.如L是封闭曲线,所围区域为D,则

(i) D内无奇点, 直接用;

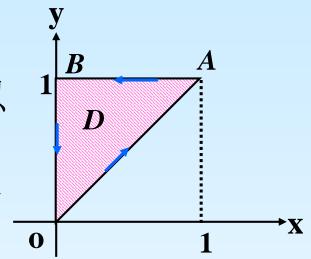
(ii) D内有奇点, 挖掉再用;

2. 如L是非封闭曲线, 先补再用.

(2) 计算二重积分

例 6 计算 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$, 其中D是以

O(0,0), A(1,1), B(0,1)为顶点的三角形闭区域.



解
$$\Rightarrow P = 0$$
, $Q = xe^{-y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{-y^2}$,

$$\iint\limits_{D} e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int\limits_{OA+AB+BO} x e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_{OA} x e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}).$$

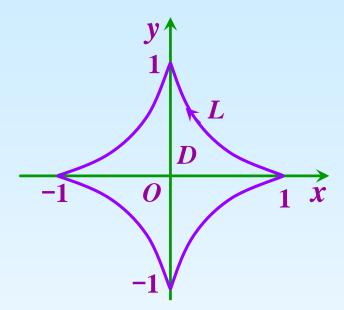
例7 求星形线 L: $x = \cos^3 t$, $y = \sin^3 t$

所界图形的面积.

$$\mathbf{A} = \iint_{D} \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{d}x \, \mathbf{d}y$$
$$= \oint x \, \mathbf{d}y = 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{4} t \sin^{2} t \, \mathbf{d}t'$$

$$=12\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos^4 t - \cos^6 t] dt$$

$$=12\left(\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{5}{6}\cdot\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=\frac{3\pi}{8}$$



(3) 计算平面面积

格林公式
$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

推论: 正向闭曲线L所围区域D的面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x, A = \oint_L x \, dy, A = \oint_L - y \, dx.$$

例如, 椭圆
$$L: \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ 所围面积.

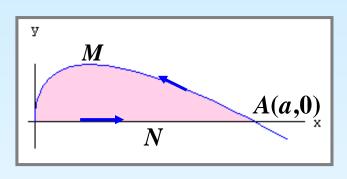
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x = \pi \, ab$$

例 8 计算抛物线 $(x + y)^2 = ax(a > 0)$ 与x轴所围成的面积.

 \mathbf{M} ONA为直线 $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$.

曲线AMO:

$$y = \sqrt{ax} - x$$
, x 从 a 变到 0 .



$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{ONA} x dy - y dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{AMO} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{AMO} x dy - y dx = -\frac{\sqrt{a}}{4} \int_{a}^{0} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{6} a^{2}.$$

思考题

习题17.3.第2题

计算
$$I = \int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{b^2x^2 + a^2y^2} (a, b > 0)$$
, L同例 4

$$I = \begin{cases} 0, & (0,0) \notin D \\ \frac{2\pi}{ab}, & (0,0) \in D \end{cases}$$