

第一节 I型曲线积分

定义: $f(x, y)$ 在平面曲线 L 上有界

① 任意分割 ② 任意取点

若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$ 存在 则称为 $f(x, y)$ 在 L 上曲线积分

记为 $\int_L f(x, y) ds$ 弧长元素.

$$\int_C f(x, y, z) ds.$$

当 $f(x, y) = 1$ 或 $f(x, y, z) = 1$ 时 $\int_L 1 ds = S$

$$\int_C 1 ds = S.$$

性质: ① 积分中值定理 $\int_L f(x, y) ds = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot S$

② 对称性. 平面 L 积分 类似于二重积分
空间 C 积分 类似于三重积分

设 L 关于 x 轴对称. L_1 : 上半部分

则 $\int_L f(x, y) ds = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds, & f(x, y) = f(x, -y) \\ 0, & -f(x, y) = f(x, -y) \end{cases}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\Gamma} a^2 ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \int_{\Gamma} 1 ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \cdot 2\pi a = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} x ds = \int_{\Gamma} y ds = \int_{\Gamma} z ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\Gamma} (x+y+z) ds = 0$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$

Γ型曲线积分计算 \longrightarrow 定积分

(i) $L: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} |dt|$$

$$I = \int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x(t), y(t)) \cdot \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

(ii) $L: \begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ x = x \end{cases} \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} x = x(y) \\ y = y \end{cases} \quad c \leq y \leq d$

$$I = \int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_a^b f(x, y(x)) \sqrt{1 + y'(x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_c^d f(x(y), y) \sqrt{x'(y)^2 + 1} dy$$

(iii) $L: \rho = \rho(\theta) \quad \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \longrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \rho(\theta) \cos \theta \\ y = \rho(\theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$

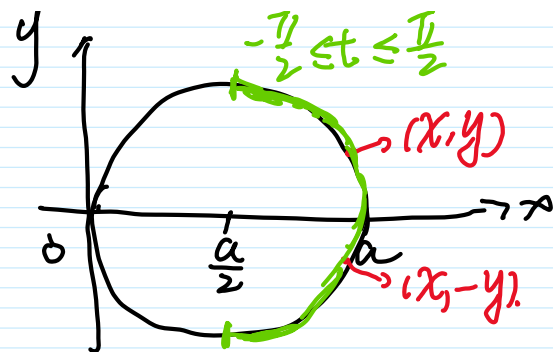
$$I = \int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\rho(\theta) \cos \theta, \rho(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$

例 $I = \int_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds \quad L: x^2 + y^2 = ax \quad (a > 0)$

解: 用极坐标 $\rho \uparrow \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

解: ①法: 直角坐标.

L 关于 x 轴对称, L_1 : 上半圆



$$I = 2 \int_{L_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds = 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{ax} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + \left(\frac{a-2x}{2\sqrt{ax-x^2}}\right)^2} dx$$

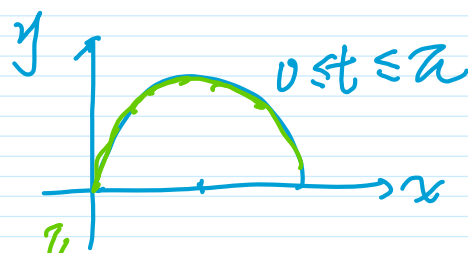
$L_1: y = \sqrt{ax-x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq a.$ 计算麻烦

②法: $(x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{a}{2})^2$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \sin t. \end{cases}$$

$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \sin t \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \cos t. \end{cases}$$



$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a \cdot (\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t)} \cdot \sqrt{(-\frac{a}{2} \sin t)^2 + (\frac{a}{2} \cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos t} dt = \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \frac{t}{2}| dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\cos \frac{t}{2} dt \right) = \dots$$

对称性 $2 \int_{L_1} \sqrt{ax} ds = 2 \cdot \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos \frac{t}{2}| dt = a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt$

极坐标

③ 法: $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 极坐标 $\rho(\theta) = a \cos \theta$.
 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$\sqrt{ax} = \sqrt{a \cdot \rho(\theta) \cos \theta} = \sqrt{a \cdot a \cos^2 \theta}$

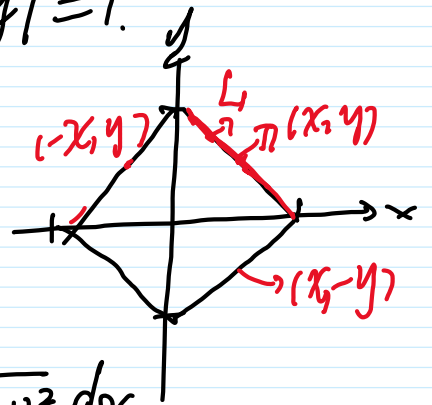
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \theta \cdot \sqrt{(a \cos \theta)^2 + (-a \sin \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = 2a^2.$$

例 $I = \int_L |x| ds$. $L: |x| + |y| = 1$.

解: 法:

$I \stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} 4 \int_L |x| ds$



$L_1: y = 1 - x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$ $= 4 \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} dx$
 $= 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$

② 法: L 关于 $y=x$ 对称.

$$I = \int_L |y| ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_L (|x| + |y|) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_L 1 ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

例 $I = \int_L y ds$. $L: (0,0), (1,0), (1,1)$ 为顶点的三角形

解:

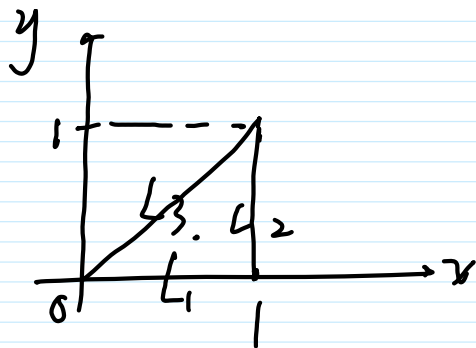
解:

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3$$

$$L_1: y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

$$L_2: x=1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$L_3: y=x, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$



$$I = \int_0^1 0 \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} dx + \int_0^1 y \cdot \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2} dy + \int_0^1 x \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} dx = \dots$$

例

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (a > 0)$$

$$I = \int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds = \underline{a \cdot 2\pi a}$$

解:

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} a ds = a \int_{\Gamma} ds$$

$$I = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[x(t), y(t), z(t)] \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2} dt$$

①法: $2x^2 + z^2 = a^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \cos t \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \cos t \\ z = a \sin t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a \cos t \right)^2 + (a \sin t)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^2 t + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi a^2.$$

例. $I = \int_{\Gamma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds.$ $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{9}{2} \\ x + z = 1. \end{cases}$

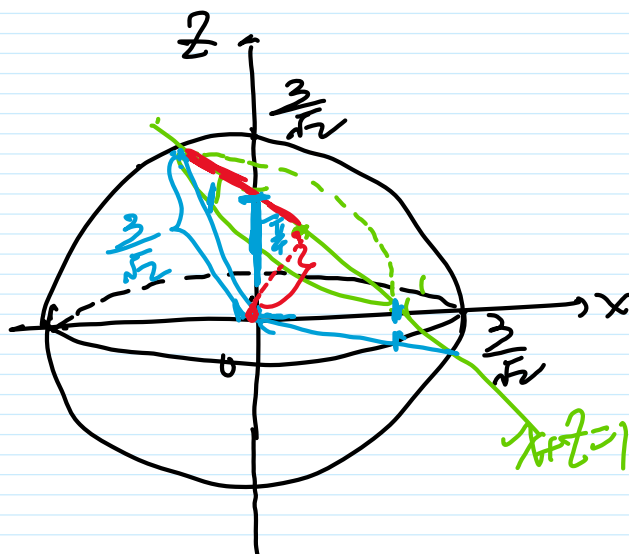
$$= \frac{9}{2} \int_{\Gamma} 1 ds = \frac{9}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2$$

解:

$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = 2$$

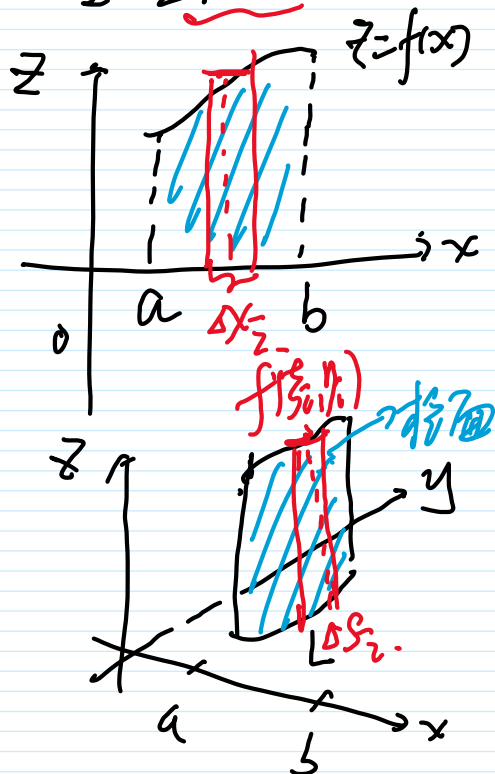
$$x^2 + y^2 + (1-x)^2 = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x^2 + (1-x)^2 = C.$$



平面曲线

I 型曲线积分的几何意义: L 为底, $f(x,y)$ 为高, 曲面面积



$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$