Review

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

•第一型曲线积分

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

•第二型曲线积分 $\vec{v}(x, y, z) = (P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z))$

$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl$$
$$= \pm \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t)\} dt$$

t增加与L的正(反)向一致时取正(负)号.

- 方法三 $S: z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D,$ $\iint_{S} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \pm \iint_{D} (-Pf'_{x} Qf'_{y} + R) dx dy.$
- •方法四:直接化二重积分*S*在坐标面上的投影区域上的二重积分

$$\iint_{S} P \, dy \wedge dz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} P \, dy \, dz$$

$$\iint_{S} Q \, dz \wedge dx = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} Q \, dx \, dz$$

$$\iint_{S} R \, dx \wedge dy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R \, dx \, dy$$

§ 5. Green公式及其应用

1.Green公式

Thm. (*Green*公式) 设 $D \subset R^2$ 为有界区域,其边界 ∂D 是逐段光滑的有向曲线.设P(x,y),Q(x,y)在 D内连续可微,在闭区域 $\overline{D} = D \cup \partial D$ 上连续,则

$$\oint_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy.$$

Remark: Green公式中 ∂D 为有向曲线, 沿 ∂D 的正向前进时, 区域D总在左手侧.

Proof: 只要证明以下两式:

$$\oint_{\partial D} P dx = -\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy, \quad \oint_{\partial D} Q dy = \iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy.$$

以下证第一式,第二式同理可证.

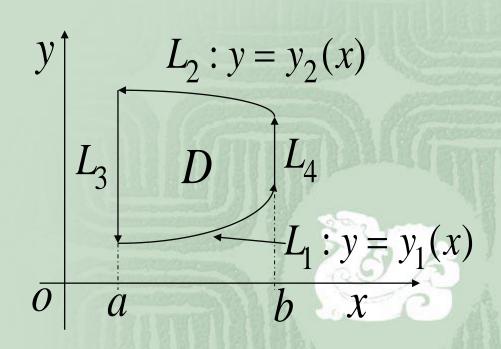
Case 1.D为单连通区域,不妨设D可表示为

$$D: a \le x \le b,$$

$$y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x),$$

$$y_1, y_2 \in C[a,b].$$

$$\partial D = \bigcup_{i=1}^4 L_i$$



$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x, y)dy$$

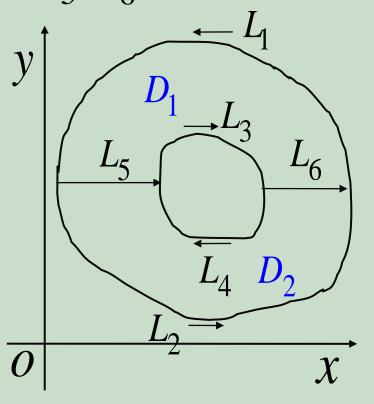
$$= \int_{a}^{b} P(x, y_{2}(x))dx - \int_{a}^{b} P(x, y_{1}(x))dx$$

$$= -\int_{L_{2}} P(x, y)dx - \int_{L_{1}} P(x, y)dx.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\frac{\text{$\frac{1}}{2}}}}{\text{$\frac{1}{2}$}} \int_{L_{3}} P(x, y)dx = \int_{L_{4}} P(x, y)dx = 0, \quad \text{\frac{\text{$\frac{1}}{2}$}{2}}$$

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy = -\left(\int_{L_{1}} + \int_{L_{2}} + \int_{L_{3}} + \int_{L_{4}} \right) Pdx = -\oint_{\partial D} Pdx.$$

Case2.D为多连通区域时,可用辅助线将D分为若干个单连通区域 D_1, D_2, \cdots, D_n . 不妨设添加辅助线 L_5, L_6 后,可将区域D分成两个单连通区域 D_1, D_2 .



$$\partial D = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4,$$

$$\partial D_1 = L_1 + L_3 + L_5 + L_6,$$

$$\partial D_2 = L_2 + L_4 + L_5^- + L_6^-.$$

$$\oint_{\partial D} P dx = \oint_{\partial D_1} P dx + \oint_{\partial D_2} P dx$$

$$= -\iint_{D_1} P'_y dx dy - \iint_{D_2} P'_y dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D} P'_y dx dy. \square$$

Remark: Green公式是Newton – Leibnitz公式对于二元函数的某种推广.

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \, dx dy = -\oint_{\partial D} P dx,$$

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \oint_{\partial D} Q dy.$$

Remark:注意Green公式成立的条件:P(x,y),Q(x,y) 在D内连续可微,在闭区域 $\overline{D} = D \cup \partial D$ 上连续.

Remark. $\vec{v} = (P, Q)$, 利用梯度算子 $\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$,

定义旋度算子Vx,记为

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{v} = \nabla \times \vec{v} \triangleq \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{pmatrix},$$

则Green公式可写为

$$\oint_{\partial D} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} \, \mathrm{d}l = \iint_D \nabla \times \vec{v} \, \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

例:设 Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^2 中由分段连续可微曲线围成的闭区域.则 Ω 的面积 $\sigma(\Omega)$ 可由以下各式计算.

$$\sigma(\Omega) = \oint_{\partial\Omega} x dy = -\oint_{\partial\Omega} y dx = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial\Omega} x dy - y dx.$$

Proof:由Green公式

$$\oint_{\partial\Omega} x \, dy = \iint_{\Omega} dx \, dy = \sigma(\Omega),$$

$$-\oint_{\partial\Omega} y \, dx = \iint_{\Omega} dx \, dy = \sigma(\Omega).$$

Remark:设上例中∂Ω的参数方程为

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

则

$$\sigma(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial \Omega} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[x(t) y'(t) - y(t) x'(t) \right] dt$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ x' & y' \end{vmatrix} dt$$

实际计算时不必顾虑符号的选择,只要对最后结果取绝对值即可.

例:求星形曲线 $x = a\cos^3 t$, $y = b\sin^3 t$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$ 所 围成的平面图形 Ω 的面积.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}: \sigma(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial \Omega} x \, dy - y \, dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} ab \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} t \cos^{2} t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} ab \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2} 2t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} ab \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4t) \, dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi ab.$$

例: $I = \oint_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$, L是以OABC为顶点 的正方形D的边界 ∂D C(-1,1](逆时针方向).

解:由Green公式

$$y - x = 2$$

$$C(-1,1)$$

$$x + y = 0$$

$$y - x = 0$$

$$y - x = 0$$

$$y - x = 0$$

$$I = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 - y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 + y^2) \right) dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D} (x - y) dxdy \quad (\diamondsuit u = y - x, v = x + y)$$

$$= 2 \iint_{0 \le u, v \le 2} -u \cdot \frac{1}{2} dudv = -\int_{0}^{2} u du \int_{0}^{2} dv = -4 \square$$

例: $I = \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, L为椭圆周

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = R^2$$
(逆时针).

分析:因为*P*,*Q*在原点无 定义,不能直接在椭圆

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = R^2$$
上用*Green*公式.

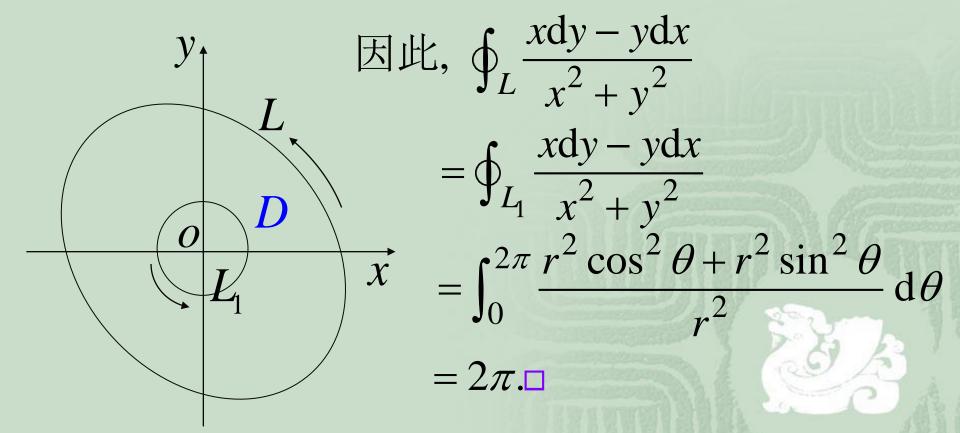
解:设 L_1 为逆时针方向圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$,r充分小,从

而
$$L_1$$
在 L 内部. $P = -y/(x^2 + y^2), Q = x/(x^2 + y^2),$

在L与 L_1 围成的环形区域D上 $Q'_x - P'_y \equiv 0$.

由Green公式,

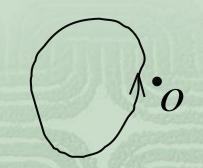
$$\oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \oint_{L_{1}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D} 0 \, dx dy = 0.$$

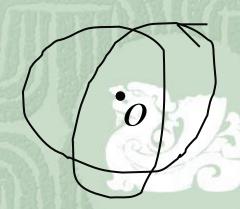


Remark:
$$I = \oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,

- •若L为分段光滑简单正向闭曲线,原点在其内部,则 $I = 2\pi$;
- •若L为分段光滑简单正向闭曲线,原点在其外部,则I=0;
- •若L为分段光滑正向闭曲线,绕原点n圈,则 $I=2n\pi$.







$$|V|I = \int_{L} xe^{-(x^2 - y^2)} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dx + ye^{-(x^2 - y^2)} (1 + x^2 + y^2) dy.$$

其中L为 $y = x^2$ 上从A(1,1)到O(0,0)的一段.

解:设 L_1 为从A到O(0,0)的有向

线段,记 L_1 与L所围区域为D.令

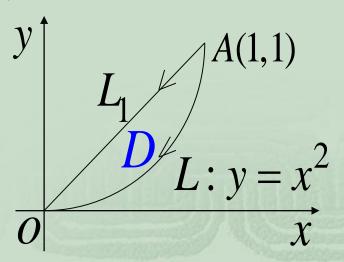
$$P = xe^{-(x^2 - y^2)}(1 - x^2 - y^2),$$

$$Q = ye^{-(x^2 - y^2)}(1 + x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\mathbb{Q}_{x}' = P_{y}' = -2xy(x^{2} + y^{2})e^{-(x^{2} - y^{2})}.$$

曲Green公式, $\int_{L^- \cup L_1} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (Q'_x - P'_y) dx dy = 0.$

于是
$$I = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_{1}^{0} 2t dt = -1.$$



2.Green公式的变形

$$\vec{v} = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j}$$
 $\vec{u} = -Q(x, y)\vec{i} + P(x, y)\vec{j}$,
 $\vec{\tau}$ 为 ∂D 的单位正切向量,
 \vec{n} 为 ∂D 的单位外法向量

$$\vec{u}(-Q, P)$$

$$\vec{\tau}$$

$$\vec{v}(P, Q)$$

$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{\tau} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n},$$

$$\oint_{\partial D} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \, dl = \oint_{\partial D} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{\tau} \, dl = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial (-Q)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy.$$

于是得到Green公式的等价形式

$$\oint_{\partial D} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \, dl = \iint_D (P'_x + Q'_y) dx dy.$$

$$\vec{v} = (P, Q)$$
,利用梯度算子 $\nabla = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y})$,定义

散度算子∇,记为

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{v} = \nabla \cdot \vec{v} \triangleq P_x' + Q_y'.$$

于是Green公式可记为

$$\oint_{\partial D} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \, dl = \iint_D \nabla \cdot \vec{v} dx dy.$$

例:设 Ω 为平面区域, $u(x,y) \in C^2(\Omega)$.证明:

u(x,y)是调和函数(即 $\Delta u \triangleq u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} \equiv 0$)

 \Leftrightarrow 对Ω内任意圆 (域) D, 有 $\oint_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = 0$.

Proof. "⇒"设u是调和函数, D为 Ω 中圆,由Green 公式的等价形式

$$\oint_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \oint_{\partial D} \operatorname{grad} u \cdot \vec{n} dl$$

$$= \iint_{D} (u''_{xx} + u''_{yy}) dxdy = 0.$$

" \leftarrow ":(反证法)设 $u''_{xx} + u''_{yy}$ 在 Ω 上不恒为0.则不妨设 $\exists (x_0, y_0) \in \Omega, s.t.$

$$u''_{xx}(x_0, y_0) + u''_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = a > 0.$$

由u的二阶连续可微性, $\exists \delta > 0$,使得在

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \Omega \mid (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \le \delta^2 \}$$

上 u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} 的值 ≥ a/2.于是

$$\oint_{\partial D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \iint_{D} (u''_{xx} + u''_{yy}) dx dy \ge (a/2) \cdot \pi \delta^{2} > 0.$$

与已知矛盾.故在区域 Ω 上 $u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} ≡ 0.□$

例*
$$f(x,y) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), f''_{xx}(x,y) + f''_{yy}(x,y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}.$$

证明:
$$(1)$$
 $\oint_{L_r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \pi (1 - e^{-r^2}), L_r : x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, 逆时针.

(2)
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} (xf'_x + yf'_y) dxdy = \frac{\pi}{2e}.$$

Proof.(1)
$$\oint_{L_r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \oint_{L_r} \operatorname{grad} f \cdot \vec{n} dl$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le r^2} (f'''_{xx} + f'''_{yy}) dxdy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le r^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy$$

$$=\pi(1-e^{-r^2}).$$

(2) 由(1)得:

$$\pi(1-e^{-r^2}) = \oint_{L_r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \oint_{L_r} \operatorname{grad} f \cdot \vec{n} dl$$

$$= \oint_{L_r} \frac{xf_x' + yf_y'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dl = \int_0^{2\pi} (r\cos\theta f_x' + r\sin\theta f_y') d\theta$$

于是
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} (xf_x' + yf_y') dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} (r \cos \theta f_x' + r \sin \theta f_y') d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^1 \pi (1 - e^{-r^2}) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2e} . \square$$

3.平面向量场

Def. 若连续向量场 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j}$ 在区域D内的第二型曲线积分 $\int_L P dx + Q dy$ 与路线无关(只与L的起点和终点有关),则称 \vec{v} 为区域D内的保守场.

Def. 有势场 \vec{u} : $\exists f, s.t., \vec{u} = \nabla f$

无源场 \vec{u} : $\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0$

无旋场 \vec{u} : $\nabla \times \vec{u} = 0$

Thm.设 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j}$ 为区域 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上的连续向量场,则以下命题等价:

- $(1)\vec{v} = P(x,y)\vec{i} + Q(x,y)\vec{j}$ 是D上的保守场,
- (2)对于D中任意逐段光滑的有向闭曲线L,

$$\oint_L P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = 0.$$

 $(3)\vec{v} = P(x,y)\vec{i} + Q(x,y)\vec{j}$ 为D上有势场,即存在函数f(x,y),使得grad $f(x,y) = \vec{v}(x,y)$.

Proof. 易证(1) \Leftrightarrow (2),下证(1) \Leftrightarrow (3).

(3) \Rightarrow (1):设立有势函数f, $\vec{v} = \nabla f$, 即 $f'_x = P$, $f'_v = Q$. 任给逐段光滑的有向曲线L,设其起点为A,终点 为B, 其参数方程为x = x(t), y = y(t), $\alpha \le t \le \beta$, 且 $A = (x(\alpha), y(\alpha)), B = (x(\beta), y(\beta)).$ 则 $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [Px'(t) + Qy'(t)] dt$ $= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (f(x(t), y(t))) \mathrm{d}t$ $= f(x(\beta), y(\beta)) - f(x(\alpha), y(\alpha))$ = f(B) - f(A).

因此积分与路径无关.

(1) \Rightarrow (3) 任意取定 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$,定义D上的二元函数 $f(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P dx + Q dy, \ \forall (x, y) \in D.$

它表示 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j}$ 在以 (x_0, y_0) 为起点,以(x, y)为终点的逐段光滑有向曲线上的第二型曲线积分. 因 \vec{v} 为D上保守场,积分与路径无关,函数f(x, y)有定义. 下证f为 \vec{v} 的势函数,即 $f'_x = P, f'_y = Q$.

设(x, y), (x, y + \Delta y) \in D, 则
$$f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$

$$= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y + \Delta y)} P dx + Q dy - \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P dx + Q dy$$

因积分与路径无关,对后一积分任意取定一条以 (x_0, y_0) 为起点,以(x, y)为终点的逐段光滑曲线L,对前一积分,其积分曲线从 (x_0, y_0) 先沿L至(x, y),再沿平行于oy轴的直线段L1从(x, y)到 $(x, y + \Delta y)$.

于是

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{$$

由积分中值定理,

$$\frac{f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta y} = \frac{1}{\Delta y} \int_0^{\Delta y} Q(x, y + t) dt$$
$$= Q(x, y + \theta \Delta y) \quad (\sharp + 0 < \theta < 1)$$
$$\to Q(x, y) \quad (\sharp \Delta y \to 0 \text{ iff.})$$

 $\mathbb{P}f_y'(x,y) = Q(x,y).$

同理
$$f'_{x}(x,y) = P(x,y)$$
.□

Def: 若df(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy,则称f是微分形式 Pdx + Qdy 的原函数.

Remark. $f = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j}$ 的势函数 $\Leftrightarrow f = P dx + Q dy$ 的原函数.

Remark. 并非所有的向量场都有势函数, 因此, 并非所有的微分形式都有原函数.

Remark.势函数(原函数)不唯一,任意两个势函数(原函数) 之间只相差一个常数. Remark: 若 $\vec{v} = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j}$ 在区域D中有势函数 f(x, y),则对D中任意一条以A为起点,以B为终点的逐段光滑有向曲线L,都有

$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = f(B) - f(A).$$

Remark. 连续的保守场一定是有势场.

Remark.连续可微的保守场一定是无旋场.

Proof. $\vec{v} = (P, Q)$ 为连续可微的保守场,则 \vec{v} 为有势场,

$$\exists f \in C^2, s.t. \ \vec{v} = \nabla f, \ \mathbb{P}P = f_x', Q = f_y'. \ \text{于是}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{v} = Q_x' - P_y' = f_{xy}'' - f_{yx}'' \equiv 0.\square$$

反之,无旋场不一定是保守场(例子?).下面的定理说明在一定的条件下,无旋场是保守场.

Def. 称 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为单连通区域,若D内任意一条简单闭曲线可以连续收缩为D内一个点;否则称D为复连通区域.

Thm. $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为单连通区域, $\vec{v} = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j}$ 为D上连续可微的向量场.则以下命题等价:

$$(1)\vec{v} = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j}$$
为D上的保守场.

$$(2)\vec{v} = P(x, y)\vec{i} + Q(x, y)\vec{j} 为 D 上 的 无 旋 场,即$$
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv 0.$$

Proof. 前面的Remark已证(1) \Rightarrow (2).只要证(2) \Rightarrow (1).

任取D中逐段光滑的有向闭曲线L,因D为单连通区域,L包围的区域 D_1 完全包含在D中. 而 \vec{v} 为D中无旋场,因此 在 D_1 上, $Q'_x - P'_y \equiv 0$. 由Green公式得

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D_1} (Q'_x - P'_y) dx dy = 0.$$

故⊽为D上保守场.□

例:求微分形式 $2xy^3$ d $x + 3x^2y^2$ dy的原函数.

解法一:(用第二型曲线积分求向量场的势函数)

$$P = 2xy^3, Q = 3x^2y^2, \ Q'_x - P'_y = 6xy^2 - 6xy^2 \equiv 0.$$

即 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j}$ 为 \mathbb{R}^2 上的无旋场,从而为保守场.存在 \vec{v} 的

势函数f(x,y),也即 $2xy^3$ d $x+3x^2y^2$ dy的原函数,满足

$$f(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} 2xy^3 dx + 3x^2y^2 dy.$$

取积分曲线为折线段 $(0,0) \rightarrow (x,0) \rightarrow (x,y)$,则

$$f(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)\to(x,0)} 2xy^3 dx + 3x^2 y^2 dy + \int_{(x,0)\to(x,y)} 2xy^3 dx + 3x^2 y^2 dy$$
$$= \int_0^x 0 dt + \int_0^y 3x^2 t^2 dt = x^2 y^3.$$

故 $2xy^3$ d $x + 3x^2y^2$ dy的原函数为 $x^2y^3 + C$.

解法二 (偏积分法) 分析:设df = Pdx + Qdy,则 $f'_x(x,y) = P(x,y), f'_y(x,y) = Q(x,y).$

对x求偏导数时,将y视为常数,按照一元函数求导法则运算.反之,若已知 $f'_x(x,y) = P(x,y)$,要求f(x,y),则应将P(x,y)对x积分,并将y视为常数.因此

$$f(x, y) = \int P(x, y) dx + g(y).$$

两边对y求导,有 $Q(x,y) = f'_y(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x,y) dx + g'(y)$. 于是 $g'(y) = Q(x,y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P(x,y) dx$,解出g,从而得f. 对本例, $P = 2xy^3$, $Q = 3x^2y^2$. $f(x, y) = \int 2xy^3 dx + g(y) = x^2y^3 + g(y),$

两边对y求导得

$$3x^{2}y^{2} = Q(x, y) = f'_{y}(x, y) = 3x^{2}y^{2} + g'(y),$$
$$g'(y) \equiv 0, g(y) \equiv C,$$

因此Pdx + Qdy的原函数为 $f(x, y) = x^2y^3 + C.\square$

例. $\int_{L} 2xy^{3} dx + 3x^{2}y^{2} dy$, L是 $y = \sin x^{2}$ 从(0,0)到(1, sin 1)的一段.

解:由上例, $2xy^3 dx + 3x^2y^2 dy$ 有原函数 $f(x,y) = x^2y^3$,

于是 $\int_{L} 2xy^{3} dx + 3x^{2}y^{2} dy = f(1, \sin 1) - f(0, 0) = \sin^{3} 1.$ □

4.恰当方程

Def.称具有对称形式的一阶微分方程

$$P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0 (*)$$

为恰当方程, 若方程左端是某个二元函数u(x, y)的全微分

$$P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \equiv du(x, y).$$

容易验证恰当方程(*)的解为u(x, y) = c.

Question 1. 如何判断 (*) 是否恰当方程? $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

Question2.如何求恰当方程的解?

一般方法:积分与路径无关,偏积分法

Remark: 通常判断方程是恰当方程后,并不需要按上述一般方法来求解,而是采取"分项组合"的办法,先把那些本身已经构成全微分的项分出,再把剩下的项凑成全微分. 这种方法要求熟记一些简单的二元函数的微分,如

$$y dx + x dy = d(xy)$$

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

$$\frac{y dx - x dy}{xy} = d\left(\ln\left|\frac{x}{y}\right|\right)$$

$$\frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left(\arctan\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = d\left(\arctan\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$\text{ for } x + \frac{1}{y} dx + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy = 0$$

解: 把方程分项组合, 得

$$\cos x dx + \frac{1}{y} dy + \frac{y dx - x dy}{y^2} = 0.$$

即

$$d\sin x + d\ln|y| + d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 0,$$

$$d\left(\sin x + \ln\left|y\right| + \frac{x}{y}\right) = 0.$$

于是方程的通解为

$$\sin x + \ln|y| + \frac{x}{y} = c, c \in \mathbb{R}.\square$$

5.积分因子

Def.若存在连续可微的函数 $\mu = \mu(x, y)$,使得

$$\mu(x, y)P(x, y)dx + \mu(x, y)Q(x, y)dy = 0$$
 (**)

为恰当方程,则称 $\mu(x,y)$ 为方程

$$P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0 (*)$$

的积分因子.

若 (**) 为恰当方程,则
$$\frac{\partial(\mu P)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu Q)}{\partial x}$$
,即
$$\mu P'_y + \mu'_y P = \mu Q'_x + \mu'_x Q$$

若(*)存在只与x有关的积分因子,则 μ_v =0,且

$$Q\mu'_{x} = \mu(P'_{y} - Q'_{x}), \quad \exists \prod \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mu} = \frac{P'_{y} - Q'_{x}}{Q} \mathrm{d}x.$$

Remark: (*) 存在只与x有关的积分因子 $\mu = \mu(x)$ 的充要条

件是
$$\frac{P'_y - Q'_x}{Q} = \varphi(x)$$
仅为 x 的函数. 此时

$$\mu(x) = \exp\left(\int \varphi(x)dx\right).$$

同理, (*) 存在只与y有关的积分因子 $\mu = \mu(y)$ 的充要条

件是
$$\frac{P'_y - Q'_x}{-P} = \psi(y)$$
仅为 y 的函数. 此时

$$\mu(y) = \exp(\int \psi(y) dy).\Box$$

例: $(y\cos x - x\sin x)dx + (y\sin x + x\cos x)dy = 0$

 $\frac{\cancel{\text{PP}}: P = y\cos x - x\sin x, Q = y\sin x + x\cos x.}{P'_y = \cos x, Q'_x = y\cos x + \cos x - x\sin x, \frac{P'_y - Q'_x}{-P} = 1.}$

方程两边乘积分因子 $\mu = e^y$,得

 $e^{y}(y\cos x - x\sin x)dx + e^{y}(y\sin x + x\cos x)dy = 0.$

设d $v(x, y) = e^y(y\cos x - x\sin x)dx + e^y(y\sin x + x\cos x)dy$,则

$$v(x, y) = \int e^{y} (y \cos x - x \sin x) dx + g(y)$$
$$= e^{y} (y \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x) + g(y).$$

两边对y求导,得

 $e^{y}(y\sin x + x\cos x) = e^{y}(y\sin x + x\cos x) + g'(y), g'(y) = 0.$

故 $v(x, y) = e^{y}(y\sin x + x\cos x - \sin x) + c.$

原方程的通解为 $e^y(y\sin x + x\cos x - \sin x) + c = 0.$

Remark: 先分组, 再找公共的积分因子, 往往能简化计算.

例:
$$(x+y)dx + (y-x)dy = 0$$

解: 原方程等价于 (xdx + ydy) + (ydx - xdy) = 0.

两组都有积分因子
$$\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,于是
$$\frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

即

$$\frac{1}{2}d\ln(x^2+y^2) + d\arctan\frac{x}{y} = 0.$$

原方程的通解为

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+y^2) + \arctan\frac{x}{y} = C, C \in \mathbb{R}.\square$$

例:
$$(3x^3 + y)dx + (2x^2y - x)dy = 0$$

解: 分组得
$$(3x^3dx + 2x^2ydy) + (ydx - xdy) = 0.$$

第二组有积分因子
$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$
, $\frac{1}{y^2}$, $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$. 如果同时照顾到第

一组,则 $\frac{1}{x^2}$ 是两组公共的积分因子,从而

$$(3xdx + 2ydy) + \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2} = 0.$$

即

$$d\left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 + y^2\right) - d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0.$$

于是原方程的通积分为

$$\frac{3}{2}x^2 + y^2 - \frac{y}{x} = C, C \in \mathbb{R}.\square$$

例!用积分因子法解 $\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + q(x)$

解: 把方程改写为 [p(x)y+q(x)]dx-dy=0.

$$P = p(x)y + q(x), Q = -1, \frac{P'_y - Q'_x}{Q} = -p(x).$$

方程两边乘积分因子 $\mu = e^{\int -p(x)dx}$,得

$$p(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}ydx - e^{\int -p(x)dx}dy + q(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}dx = 0.$$

于是
$$d\left(ye^{\int -p(x)dx}\right) = q(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}$$
.

原方程的通解为
$$ye^{\int -p(x)dx} = \int q(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}dx + C$$
,
即 $y = e^{\int p(x)dx} \left(\int q(x)e^{\int -p(x)dx}dx + C\right)$.

$$\exists \mathbb{I} \qquad y = e^{\int p(x) dx} \left(\int q(x) e^{\int -p(x) dx} dx + C \right) \square$$

Remark: 将
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p(x)y + q(x)$$
记为 $y'(x) - p(x)y(x) = q(x)$.

两边乘
$$e^{\int_{x_0}^x -p(t)dt}$$
得 $\left(y(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x -p(t)dt}\right)' = q(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^x -p(t)dt}$ 两边从 x_0 到 x 积分,得

$$y(x)e^{\int_{x_0}^{x} -p(t)dt} = y(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^{x} q(s)e^{-\int_{x_0}^{s} p(t)dt} ds,$$

于是
$$y(x) = e^{\int_{x_0}^{x} p(t)dt} \left(y(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^{x} q(s)e^{-\int_{x_0}^{s} p(t)dt} ds \right)$$

$$= y(x_0)e^{\int_{x_0}^x p(t)dt} + \int_{x_0}^x q(s)e^{\int_s^x p(t)dt}ds. \square$$

作业: 习题4.6 No.2(2,3,5),3(2),4(2), 8(2,3),9,11(5)

No.8(2)
$$\oint_{\partial D} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} dl = \iint_{D} v \Delta u dxdy + \iint_{D} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v dxdy$$
.