

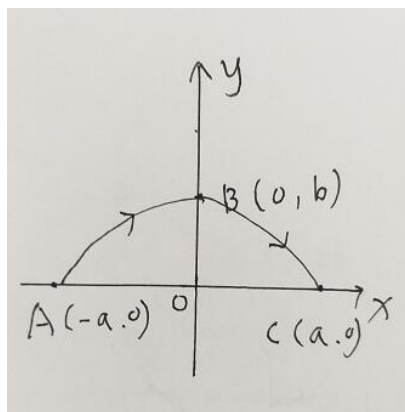
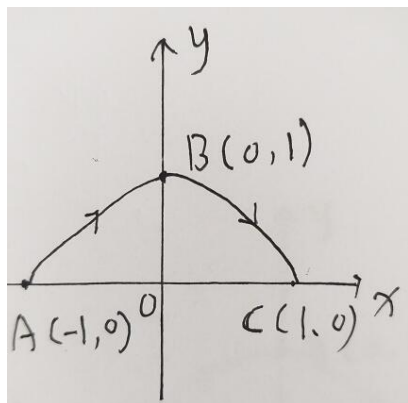
1. 计算 $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, $L: y = \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x$, 由 $A(-1,0)$ 至 $B(0,1)$ 再到 $C(1,0)$ 弧段

$$\text{解 } P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

易验证 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 积分与路径无关, 作上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0)$ (记为 L_1)

$$L_1: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, (t: \pi \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\text{则原式} = \int_{L_1} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{L_1} xdy - ydx = \int_{\pi}^0 (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt = -\pi$$



2. 计算 $\int_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, L 为上半椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b)$ 由 $A(-a, 0)$ 经

$B(0, b)$ 到 $C(a, 0)$ 的弧段。

解:

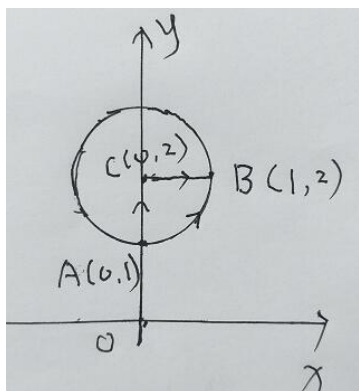
因为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 积分与路径无关, 取 $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ (上半

圆),

$$L_1: x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, (t: \pi \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{L_1} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{L_1} xdy - ydx = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{\pi}^0 (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t) dt = -\pi$$

3. (2018 级) 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 + 2xy^2)dx + (2x^2y - y^3)dy$ ，其中 L 为从点 $A(0,1)$ 沿圆 $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1$ 的四分之一弧到点 $B(1,2)$ 的一段曲线。



解：

因 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4xy$ ，故积分与路径无关

令点 $C(0,2)$ ，加有向线段 \overline{AC} 和 \overline{CB} ，

$$\text{则： } I = \int_{\overline{AC}} (x^2 + 2xy^2)dx + (2x^2y - y^3)dy + \int_{\overline{CB}} (x^2 + 2xy^2)dx + (2x^2y - y^3)dy,$$

$$\overline{AC}: x=0, (y:1 \rightarrow 2),$$

$$\int_{\overline{AC}} (x^2 + 2xy^2)dx + (2x^2y - y^3)dy = \int_1^2 (-y^3)dy = -\frac{15}{4};$$

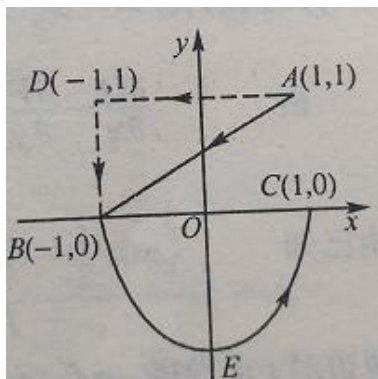
$$\overline{CB}: y=2, (x:0 \rightarrow 1),$$

$$\int_{\overline{CB}} (x^2 + 2xy^2)dx + (2x^2y - y^3)dy = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 8x)dx = \frac{13}{3}$$

$$\text{所以， } I = \frac{7}{12}.$$

4. (2016 级) 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为从点 $A(1, 1)$ 沿直线到点

$B(-1, 0)$, 再沿曲线 $y = x^2 - 1$ 到点 $C(1, 0)$.



解: $P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$

积分与路径无关, 自选路径。令点 $D(-1, 1)$, 选从点 $A(1, 1)$ 沿水平线到点 $D(-1, 1)$ 后, 沿铅直线到点 $B(-1, 0)$, 再沿下半单位圆到点 $C(1, 0)$ 。

$$\overline{AD}: y=1, (x:1 \rightarrow -1), \quad \int_{\overline{AD}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dx}{1+x^2} = -\arctan x \Big|_1^{-1} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\overline{DB}: x=-1, (y:1 \rightarrow 0), \quad \int_{\overline{DB}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_1^0 \frac{-dy}{1+y^2} = -\arctan y \Big|_1^0 = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\widehat{BC}: x = \cos t, y = \sin t (t: -\pi \rightarrow 0),$$

$$\int_{\widehat{BC}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{-\pi}^0 (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t) dt = \pi.$$

所以, $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$

法 2: 连接 CA , 再作半径为 r 的小圆 $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ (r 充分小), 取顺时针

方向, 由格林公式有

$$L_1^-: x = r \cos t, y = r \sin t (t: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi)$$

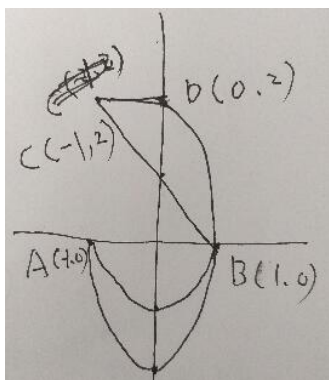
$$\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{L_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

$$\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = - \int_{\overline{CA}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{L_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \overline{CA}: x = 1, (y: 0 \rightarrow 1)$$

$$= - \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1 + y^2} + \int_{L_1^-} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{r^2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 dt = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

5. 计算 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 $L: ABC$, 由 $A(-1, 0)$ 沿下半圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 到

$B(1, 0)$ 再沿斜直线到 $C(-1, 2)$ 答案 $(\frac{7}{8}\pi)$



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

$$L_1: 4x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 2 \sin t \end{cases}, -\pi \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$L_2: \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = x \end{cases} \quad x: 0 \rightarrow -1$$

$$\int_{L_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \cos^2 t + 2 \sin^2 t}{4} dt = \frac{3}{4} \pi$$

$$\int_{L_2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{-1} \frac{-2 dx}{4x^2 + 4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{7}{8} \pi$$

6. 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 是曲线 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$ ($y \geq 0$) 上由

点 $A(-1,0)$ 到点 $B(3,0)$ 的有向弧段. (2021 级期末试题)

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

所以, 在不包含原点的单连通域内, 曲线积分与路径无关

令 $L_1: y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ($x: -1 \rightarrow 1$), $L_2: y = 0$ ($x: 1 \rightarrow 3$), 则

$$\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{L_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} + \int_{L_2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\int_{L_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{L_1} x dy - y dx = \int_{\pi}^0 (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt = -\pi$$

$$\int_{L_2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_1^3 0 dx = 0$$

$$\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = -\pi$$