

## §8.1 第二型曲线积分的概念与计算

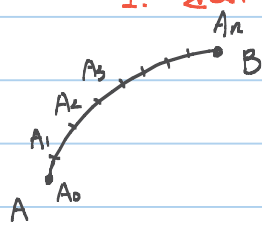
Note Title

例1: 引例: 变力做功

质点在变力  $\vec{F}(x, y, z)$  的作用下, 沿曲线  $L$  从  $A$  到  $B$  运动.

如何计算功?

1. 定义:



① 分割. 将  $L$  从  $A$  到  $B$  划分  $\{\Delta I_k\}_{k=1}^n$

② 取点  $P_k \in \widehat{A_{k-1}A_k}$ .  $P_k = (\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k)$

③  $W \approx \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{F}(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \cdot \overrightarrow{A_{k-1}A_k}$  求和

$\vec{F} = \{u(x, y, z), v(x, y, z), w(x, y, z)\}$   
 $\overrightarrow{A_{k-1}A_k} = \{\Delta x_k, \Delta y_k, \Delta z_k\}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( u(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \Delta x_k + v(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \Delta y_k + w(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \Delta z_k \right)$

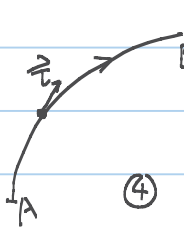
④ 取极限:  $W = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{F}(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \cdot \overrightarrow{A_{k-1}A_k}$  存在. 则称极限值

不依赖于划分之选取, 不依赖于点  $(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k)$  选取. 则称  $\vec{F}(x, y, z)$  在  $L$  上从  $A$  到  $B$  的第二型曲线积分存在.

Note: ① 定义了正方向的曲线称为有向曲线.

② 讨论之曲线. 限于可求长度之曲线. "不打结"

③ 表入:  $\int_L \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \text{或} \quad \int_L u(x, y, z)dx + v(x, y, z)dy + w(x, y, z)dz$



$d\vec{l} = \{dx, dy, dz\} = \vec{e} dl$

④  $\int_{L: A \rightarrow B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = - \int_{L: B \rightarrow A} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$

⑤  $\int_L u dx + v dy + w dz = \int_L \boxed{\{u, v, w\} \cdot \vec{e}} dl$

第二型.                      标量                      第一型

(两类曲线积分之基本关系).

2. 第二型曲线积分的计算. >

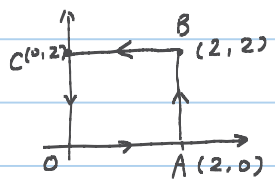
- ① 化第一型曲线积分.
- ② 化定积分.
- ③ Green公式化为二重积分
- ④ 空间曲线 (1) 化定积分 (2) 降维 (3) Stokes公式

(1) 化定积分.  $L = \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$   $\alpha$  对应  $x, y, z$  的初值,  $\beta$  对应  $x, y, z$  的终值.  $x(t), y(t), z(t)$  可微

$$\int_{L: A \rightarrow B} f(x, y, z) dx + g(x, y, z) dy + h(x, y, z) dz$$

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

例 1:  $I = \oint_{L^+} (x^2 - y^2) dx + 2xy dy$   $L^+ = 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$



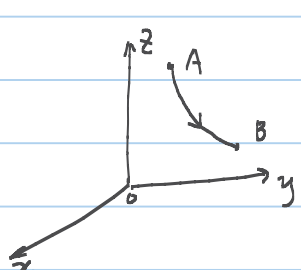
解:  $I = \int_{OA} + \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CO}$

$$= \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 4y dy + \int_2^0 (x^2 - 4) dx + \int_2^0 0 dy$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + 8 - \frac{8}{3} + 8 = 16.$$

Note:  $\vec{F} = \{x^2 - y^2, 2xy, 0\}$  不是保守力.

例 2: 质量为  $m$  的质点只受重力作用, 沿光滑曲线  $L$  从  $A$  运动到  $B$ . 求重力做功.



解:  $L = \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases}$   $A$ : 对应  $\alpha$ ,  $B$ : 对应  $\beta$ .  $\vec{F} = \{0, 0, -mg\}$ .

$$W = \int_{L: A \rightarrow B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{L: A \rightarrow B} 0 dx + 0 dy - mg dz$$

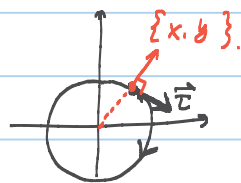
$$= -mg \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} z'(t) dt = -mg (z(\beta) - z(\alpha))$$

$$= \underline{\underline{mg (z(\alpha) - z(\beta))}}$$

例3: 计算:  $I = \oint_{L^+} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dy$

$L^+ = x^2+y^2 = R^2 (R>0)$  沿曲线时定向为正.

证1: 化为定积分.  $\begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \theta: 2\pi \rightarrow 0$



$I = \frac{1}{R^2} \int_{2\pi}^0 [R \cos \theta \cdot R(-\sin \theta) + R \sin \theta \cdot R \cos \theta] d\theta = 0$

$\{y, -x\}$   
 $\{-y, x\} \cdot x$

证2:  $I = \int_{L^+} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dy$

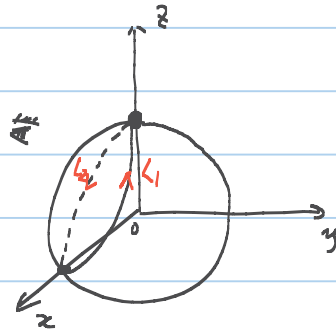
$= \int_L \left\{ \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right\} \cdot \vec{c} dl$

$= \int_L \left\{ \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right\} dl$

$= \int_L 0 dl = 0.$

例4: 计算  $I = \oint_{L^+} y dx + z dy + x dz$   $L = \begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2 = R^2 \\ x+z = R \end{cases} (R>0)$

从z轴正向朝xy面看去 L为逆时针方向.



证1: (化定积分). 选  $x$  为参数

$$L_1^+ = \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \sqrt{2Rx-2x^2} \\ z = R-x \end{cases} \quad x: R \rightarrow 0 \quad L_2^+ = \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = -\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2} \\ z = R-x \end{cases} \quad x: 0 \rightarrow R.$$

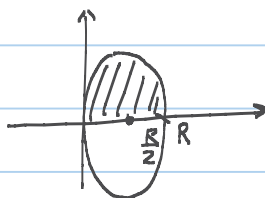
$I = \int_{L_1^+} + \int_{L_2^+} = \int_R^0 \left[ \sqrt{2Rx-2x^2} + (R-x) \frac{R-2x}{\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2}} + x(-1) \right] dx$

$+ \int_0^R \left[ -\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2} + (R-x)(-1) \frac{R-2x}{\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2}} + x(-1) \right] dx$

$= -2 \int_0^R \left( \sqrt{2Rx-2x^2} + \frac{(R-x)(R-2x)}{\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2}} \right) dx.$

$= -\pi \cdot \frac{R}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} - 2 \int_0^R \frac{R-x}{\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2}} d(Rx-x^2)$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi R^2 - 2 \int_0^R (R-x) d(\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2})$



$y = \sqrt{2Rx-2x^2}$

$y^2 + 2x^2 - 2Rx = 0$

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

$\frac{(x - \frac{R}{2})^2}{\frac{R^2}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{R^2}{2}} = 1$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi R^2 - 2 \left[ \underbrace{(R-x)\sqrt{2Rx-2x^2}}_{\bigg|_{x=0}} \bigg|_{x=R} + \int_0^R \sqrt{2Rx-2x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi R^2.$$

法2: (降维法). 法1: 由  $L: z = R - x$ .

$$I = \oint_{L'} y dx + z dy + x dz = \oint_{L'} [y dx + (R-x) dy + x(-1) dx]$$

$$L': \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + (R-x)^2 = R^2 \\ z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{(x-\frac{R}{2})^2}{\frac{R^2}{4}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{R^2}{2}} = 1 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$$