

§ 8.2. 平面曲线积分与路径无关的条件.

1. 定义: 若 $\int_{L: A \rightarrow B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 在区域 D 内与路径无关, 则称 \vec{F} 在 D 上为保守场.

2. 有势场: 若存在可微函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ 使 $\vec{F}(x, y) = \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right\}$ 则称 \vec{F} 是有势.

Note 1 若 $\vec{F} = \{p, q\}$ 有势 $\varphi(x, y)$ 则 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = p(x, y)$ $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = q(x, y)$.

2. 若 \vec{F} 有势, 势函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ 不唯一.

3. 若 \vec{F} 有势函数 $\varphi(x, y)$ $dy = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy = p dx + q dy$
即 $p dx + q dy$ 是某一个函数的全微分.

4. 若 \vec{F} 是有势的, 则 $\int_{L: A \rightarrow B} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L: A \rightarrow B} p dx + q dy = \int_{L: A \rightarrow B} dy = \varphi(x_B, y_B) - \varphi(x_A, y_A)$
(相当于 $N-L$ 公式推广).

定理 1: $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ 有单连通域 $\vec{F} = \{p(x, y), q(x, y)\}$ $p, q \in C^1(D)$.

则 (1)(2)(3)(4) 等价.

(1) $\vec{F}(x, y)$ 是 D 上的保守场.

(2) 对 D 内任何封闭曲线 $C: \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$

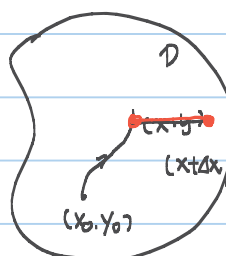
(3) $\vec{F}(x, y)$ 有势函数

(4) $p dx + q dy$ 是某个函数的全微分.

证明: (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) (3) \Leftrightarrow (4) 显然. 下证 (1) \Leftrightarrow (4)

(1) \Rightarrow (4) 令 $\varphi(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} p(s, t) ds + q(s, t) dt$

下证 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = p$ $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = q$.



$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(x, y) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x, y) - \varphi(x, y)}{\Delta x}$$

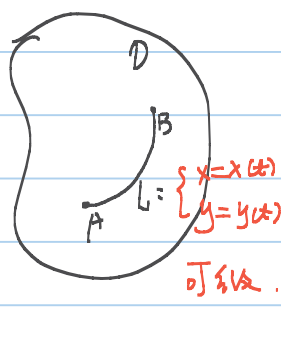
f 连续

$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 是 f 的一个原函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left[\int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x+\Delta x, y)} p(s, t) ds + Q(s, t) dt - \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} p(s, t) ds + Q(s, t) dt \right] \\
 &\stackrel{\text{保号性}}{=} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{(x, y)}^{(x+\Delta x, y)} p(s, t) ds + Q(s, t) dt = \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} p(s, y) ds = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}. \quad \text{即 } \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = Q.
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) \Rightarrow (1). 假设 $p dx + Q dy$ 是某个函数的微分.

$$p, Q \in C(D). \text{ 假设 } dy = p dx + Q dy \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = p, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = Q$$



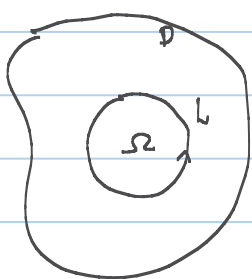
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{L: A \rightarrow B} p dx + Q dy &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) \right] dt \\
 &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{d}{dt} [\varphi(x(t), y(t))] dt \\
 &= \varphi(x(\beta), y(\beta)) - \varphi(x(\alpha), y(\alpha)).
 \end{aligned}$$

可设 A 对应 $t=\alpha$
 B 对应 $t=\beta$

即 积分与路径无关.

定理 2: D 是单连通区域, 且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$ 则

$$\int_{L: A \rightarrow B} p(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \text{ 与路径无关.}$$

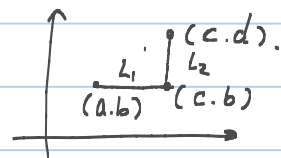


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: } \oint_{L^+} p dx + Q dy &= \iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $\int_L p dx + Q dy$ 与路径无关.

例: 计算 $\int_{L: (a,b) \rightarrow (c,d)} x^2 y \, dy + xy^2 \, dx$.

解: $I = \int_{L: (a,b) \rightarrow (c,d)} xy^2 \, dx + x^2 y \, dy$



$$p(x,y) = xy^2, \quad Q(x,y) = x^2 y.$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 2xy. \quad \text{由于 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}, \text{ 所以积分与路径无关}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } I &= \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} = \int_a^c x b^2 \, dx + \int_b^d c^2 y \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} b^2 (c^2 - a^2) + \frac{1}{2} c^2 (d^2 - b^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (c^2 d^2 - a^2 b^2). \end{aligned}$$