## 第十周作业答案

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## 习题 11.3

1

(1)

记

$$L_1 = \{(x,y)|y=x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$
  $L_1 = \{(x,y)|y=2-x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$ 

于是

$$\int_{L_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 + (2 - x)^2) dx - \int_1^2 (x^2 - (2 - x)^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{14}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

**(2)** 

由对称性

$$\int_{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y}{|x| + |y|} = \int_{L} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

(3)

 $x = a\cos\theta, y = a\sin\theta$ ,则

$$\int_{L} \frac{-x \, \mathrm{d}x + y \, \mathrm{d}y}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( a^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta = 0$$

(4)

依次将三条线段记为  $L_1, L_2, L_3$ ,则

$$\int_{L} y^{2} dx + xy dy + xz dz = \int_{L_{1}} y^{2} dx + \int_{L_{2}} xy dy + \int_{L_{3}} xz dz = \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} dx + \int_{0}^{1} xy dy + \int_{0}^{1} xz dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} y dy + \int_{0}^{1} z dz = 1$$

(5)

t = x + y + z,则

$$\int_{L} e^{x+y+z} (dx + dy + dz) = \int_{L} e^{x+y+z} d(x+y+z) = \int_{1}^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{t} dt = e^{\frac{3}{2}} - e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

 $\mathbf{2}$ 

$$\int_{L} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{L} (y+z) dx + (z+x) dy + (x+y) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( (2a\sin t \cos t + a\cos^{2} t) 2a\sin t \cos t \right) dt + \int_{0}^{\pi} 2a^{2} \cos 2t$$

$$- \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( (a\sin^{2} + 2a\sin t \cos t) 2a\sin t \cos t \right) dt$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 4t + 2\cos 2t \right) dt$$

$$= 0$$

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$$W = k \int_{L} x \, dx + y \, dy = k(b^{2} - a^{2}) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2}k(b^{2} - a^{2})$$

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(1)

对于

$$P = (x+y)^2$$
  $Q = x^2 - y^2$ 

我们有

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

因此,由 Green 公式

$$\oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = -2 \iint_{D} y \, dx \, dy = \int_{1}^{3} dy \int_{y}^{6-y} y \, dx = \int_{1}^{3} y(6-2y) \, dy = \frac{20}{3}$$

(3)

对于

$$P = yx^3 + e^y \qquad Q = xy^3 + xe^y - 2y$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y^3 + e^y - x^3 - e^y = y^3 - x^3$$

因此,由 Green 公式

$$\oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \iint_{D} (x^{3} - y^{3}) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D} x^{3} \, dx \, dy - \iint_{D} y^{3} \, dx \, dy = 0$$

最后一个等号来自对称性。

(4)

对于

$$P = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \qquad Q = y\left(xy + \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)\right)$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y^2 + \frac{y}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) - \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = y^2$$

因此,由 Green 公式

$$\oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \int_{D} y^{2} \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{1+y^{2}}^{2} y^{2} \, dx = \frac{4}{15}$$

(5)

对于

$$P = x^2 + 2xy - y^2$$
  $Q = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$ 

我们有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y - 2x + 2y = 0$$

因此,由 Green 公式

$$\oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \int_{L'} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} y^{2} \, dy = \frac{2}{3}$$

这里 L' 是从 (0,-1) 到 (0,1) 的线段。

(6)

对于

$$P = e^x \sin y - my \qquad Q = e^x \cos y - m$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y + m = m$$

因此,由 Green 公式

$$\oint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \iint_{D} m \, dx \, dy - \int_{L'} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \frac{\pi m a^{2}}{4} - \int_{0}^{a} e^{x} \, dx = \frac{\pi m a^{2}}{4} - e^{a} + 1$$

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(1)

由 Green 公式

$$S = \iint_D dx \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L -y \, dx + x \, dy = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \sin^4 t \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t \cos^4 t \right) dt = \frac{a^2}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t \, dt = \frac{\pi a^2}{8} \int_0^$$

(2)

由 Green 公式

$$S = \iint_D dx \, dy = -\oint_L y \, dx = -a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \, dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t - 2\cos t + 1) \, dt = 3\pi a^2$$

6

**(1)** 

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

(2)

不难得到  $\mathbf{v} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\mathbf{j}$  是  $\mathbb{R}^2\setminus\{0\}$  上任意单连通子集的保守场。注意到 (1) 中积分值 与 a 无关,于是

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

## 习题 11.7

5

**(1)** 

由题

$$u = \int (3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + \varphi(y)$$
$$u = \int (6x^2y - 4y^3) dy = 3x^2y^2 - y^4 + \psi(x)$$

因此

$$u = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 - y^4 + C$$

6

(3)

对于

$$P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \qquad Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

我们有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0$$

于是积分与路径无关。

我们取 (1,0) 到 (6,0) 再到 (6,3) 的路径,则

$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,3)} \frac{x \, dx + y \, dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_1^6 dx + \int_0^3 \frac{y \, dy}{\sqrt{y^2 + 36}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t + 36}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{4} + \frac{7}{2}$$

## 问题反馈

- Green 公式千万别减反;
- 注意曲线的方向,有时容易漏负号;
- 只有保守场才能随便换路径,如果是局部保守,那也只能在局部换,尤其注意绕圈  $\pm 2\pi$  的情况,乱绕肯定出错。