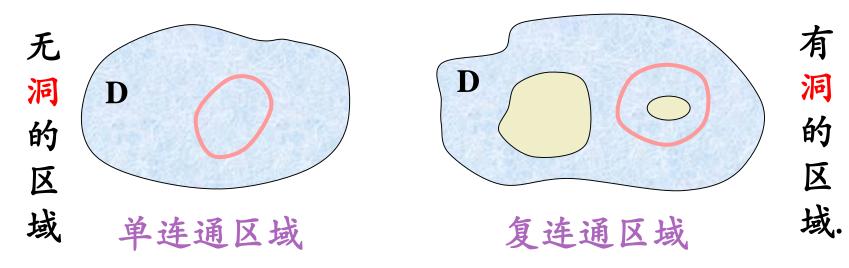
第三节 格林公式(一)

- 一、区域连通性的分类
- 二、格林公式
- 三、格林公式的简单应用
- 四、平面上曲线积分与路径无关条件
- 五、原函数

一、区域连通性的分类

1. 设D为平面区域,如果D内任一闭曲线所围成的部分都属于D,则称D为平面单连通区域,否则称为复连通区域(多连通区域、非单连通区域).

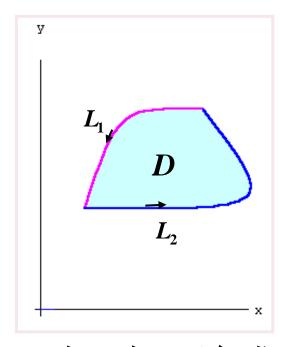


2. 简单曲线:没有交点的曲线.

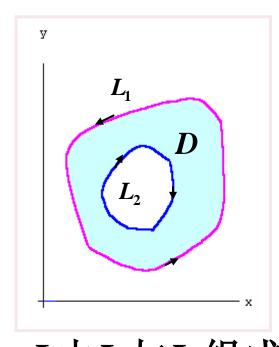
简单闭曲线: 只有起点和终点才重合的曲线.

3. 区域 D 边界L 的正向: $% \mathbb{R}^{2}$ 沿 \mathbb{R}^{2} 的这个方向行走时,

D总在行走者的左边.



L由 L_1 与 L_2 连成



L由 L_1 与 L_2 组成

注:几何上看,平面单连通区域边界线的正向是逆时针方向;复连通区域边界线的正向是外边界线是逆时针方向,内边界线是顺时针方向.

二、格林公式

定理1. 设区域 D 是由光滑或分段光滑的简单闭曲线 L 所围成,函数 P(x,y), Q(x,y) 在 D 上具有一阶连续偏导数,则有

$$\oint_{L} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \qquad (格林公式)$$

其中,L是D的正向边界曲线.

当

证明: 1) 若D 既是X-型 又是Y-型的单连通区域,

$$D: \begin{cases} \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y) \\ c \le y \le d \end{cases}$$

$$D: \begin{cases} \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y) \\ c \le y \le d \end{cases} \qquad x = \psi_1 \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx \end{cases} \qquad 0$$

$$= \int_c^d Q(\psi_2(y), y) \, dy - \int_c^d Q(\psi_1(y), y) \, dy$$

$$x = \psi_1 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} y \\ A \\ y \end{pmatrix}}_{O} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ B \\ x \end{pmatrix}}_{B}$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} Q(\psi_{2}(y), y) dy - \int_{c}^{d} Q(\psi_{1}(y), y) dy$$

$$\oint Q(x, y) dy = \int_{CBE} Q(x, y) dy - \int_{CAE} Q(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} O(yx_{0}(y), y) dy \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} O(yx_{0}(y), y) dy$$

$$= \int_c^d Q(\psi_2(y), y) dy - \int_c^d Q(\psi_1(y), y) dy$$

$$\mathbb{P} \iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_{L} Q(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y \quad \text{(1)}$$

D又是 X-型区域,D:
$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x) \\ a \le x \le b \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} \partial P \\ \partial x \end{cases} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{b} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\varphi_2(x)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dy \end{cases}$$

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

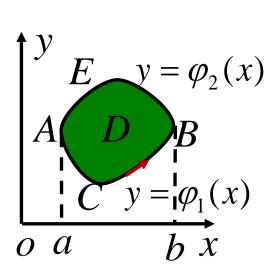
$$= \int_a^b P(x, \varphi_2(x)) dx - \int_a^b P(x, \varphi_1(x)) dx$$

$$\int_{L} P(x, y) dx = \int_{BEA} P(x, y) dx + \int_{ACB} P(x, y) dx$$

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

$$= -\int_a^b P(x, \varphi_2(x)) dx + \int_a^b P(x, \varphi_1(x)) dx$$

$$-\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} dx dy = \int_{L} P(x, y) dx \ ②$$



1) 若D 既是 X - 型 又是 Y - 型的单连通区域,且

$$D: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x) \\ a \le x \le b \end{cases}$$

$$D: \begin{cases} \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y) \\ c \le y \le d \end{cases}$$

$$y = \varphi_1(x) = y = \varphi_2(x) \qquad o \quad a$$
$$-\iint_D \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy = \int_L P(x, y)dx \qquad 1$$

同理可证
$$\iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \int_L Q(x, y) dy \qquad ②$$

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

2) 若D不满足以上条件,则可通过加辅助线将其分割

为有限个上述形式的区域,如图

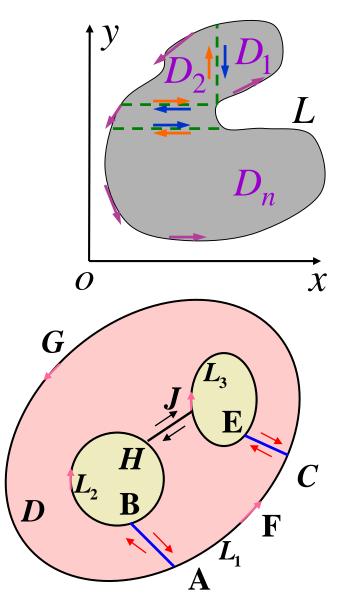
$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \iint_{D_{k}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\partial D_k} P \, \mathrm{d}x + Q \, \mathrm{d}y$$

 $(\partial D_k$ 表示 D_k 的正向边界)

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



格林公式的实质: 沟通了沿闭曲线的曲线积分与二重积分之间的联系.

便于记忆形式:

$$\int_{D} \int_{D} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} dxdy = \int_{L} Pdx + Qdy.$$

注: 运用格林公式时必须先验证条件

(1)区域 D 是由分段光滑正向曲线 L 围成

(2)P(x,y)Q(x,y)在D上具有一阶连续偏导数

三、格林公式的简单应用

平面区域面积求法:

$$1. \quad A = \int_a^b \left[\varphi_2(x) - \varphi_1(x) \right] dx$$

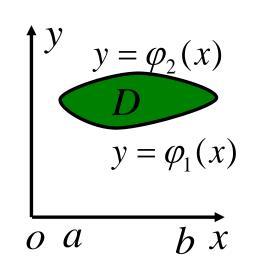
$$2. \quad A = \iint_D 1 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

3.
$$\oint_{L} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow: Q = x, P = -y$$

$$\oint_L -y dx + x dy = \iint_D (1+1) dx dy = 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2A$$

推论: 正向闭曲线 L 所围区域 D 的面积



例1 求椭圆面积
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

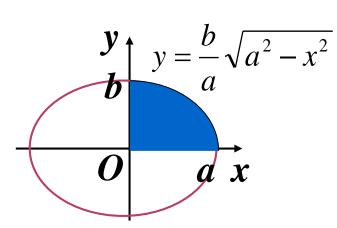
解法一: 定积分法

$$A = 4 \int_0^a y dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 4 \frac{b}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos t \cdot a \cos dt$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \pi ab$$



$$x = a \sin t$$

$$x = 0 \quad a$$

$$t \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例1 求椭圆面积 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

解法二: 曲线积分法

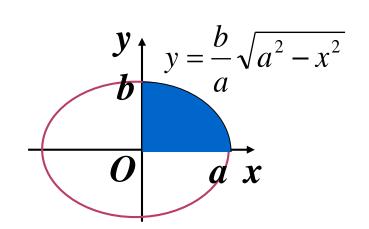
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}, \ t: 0 \to 2\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[a \cos t \cdot b \cos t - b \sin t \left(-a \sin t \right) \right] dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} ab \ dt$$

$$=\pi ab$$



例2. 设L是一条分段光滑的闭曲线,证明

$$\oint_L 2xy \, \mathrm{d}x + x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

证:
$$\begin{cases} P = 2xy & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x \\ Q = x^2 & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$$

利用格林公式,得
$$\int_{L} 2xy \, dx + x^{2} \, dy = \iint_{D} 0 \, dx \, dy = 0$$

注:运用格林公式时必须先验证条件:

- (1) 区域 D 是由分段光滑正向曲线 L 围成.
- (2) P(x,y) Q(x,y)在 D 上具有一阶连续偏导数. \mathcal{J}

例3. 计算
$$\oint_L (y + \sin^2 x) dx + (9x + \cos^2 y) dy$$

L是半径为a的圆周的正向边界曲线.

解:
$$\begin{cases} P = y + \sin^2 x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 \\ Q = 9x + \cos^2 y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 9 \end{cases}$$

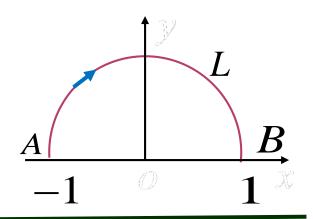
則
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 8$$

$$\oint_L (y + \sin^2 x) dx + (9x + \cos^2 y) dy$$

$$= \iint_D 8 \, dx dy = 8S_D = 8\pi a^2$$

例4.计算
$$\int_L x^3 dy + (2y-1)dx$$

L 是
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, y \ge 0$$
 顺时针方向.



解法一: 定积分法

$$L: \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}, \quad t: \pi \to 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dx = -\sin t dt \\ dy = \cos t dt \end{cases}$$

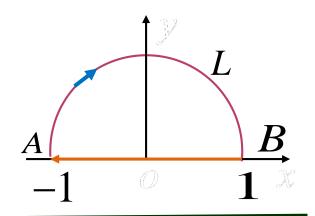
$$I = \int_{\pi}^{0} (\cos t)^{3} \cos t dt + (2\sin t - 1)(-\sin t dt)$$
$$= \int_{\pi}^{0} (\cos^{4} t - 2\sin^{2} t + \sin t) dt$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} \cos^4 t dt + 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt - \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt$$

$$= -2I_4 + 4I_2 - 2 = \frac{5}{8}\pi - 2$$

例4.计算
$$\int_L x^3 dy + (2y-1)dx$$

L 是
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, y \ge 0$$
 顺时针方向



解法二: 格林公式法

$$I = \oint_{L+\overrightarrow{BA}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}}$$

$$\oint_{L+\overrightarrow{BA}} x^3 dy + (2y-1)dx$$

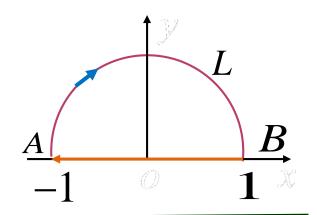
$$= - \iint_D (3x^2 - 2) \, dx dy = \iint_D (2 - 3x^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \left[2 - 3(r\cos\theta)^2 \right] r dr$$

$$\begin{cases} P = 2y - 1 & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2 \\ Q = x^3 & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3x^2 \end{cases}$$

例4.计算
$$\int_L x^3 dy + (2y-1)dx$$

L 是
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, y \ge 0$$
 顺时针方向



解法二: 格林公式法 $I = \oint_{I+\overrightarrow{RA}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{AR}}$

$$\oint_{L+\overline{BA}} x^3 dy + (2y-1)dx = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \left[2 - 3(r\cos\theta)^2 \right] r dr$$

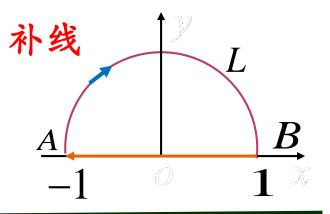
$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\cos^2\theta \right) d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta - \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{5}{8}\pi$$

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} x^3 dy + (2y - 1) dx = 0 + \int_{-1}^{1} (0 - 1) dx = -2$$

$$I = \oint_{L+\overrightarrow{BA}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} = \frac{5}{8}\pi - 2$$

例4.计算
$$\int_{L} x^{3} dy + (2y-1)dx$$
 补线

L 是
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1, y \ge 0$$
 顺时针方向



注: L不封闭时添加有方向辅助线l, l方向任意指定

但用格林公式时,L+1(t)必须为正(负)方向,

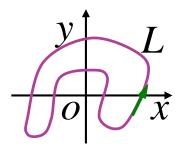
若 L+l(t) 负方向,改变方向后L+t(l) 用格林公式.

例6. 计算 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中L为一无重点且不过原点

的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

$$\begin{cases}
P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \implies \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\
Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \implies \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}
\end{cases} (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

i)设L所围区域为D, 当(0,0) ∉ D时,



$$\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$

例6. 计算 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中L为一无重点且不过原点的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

ii) 当(0,0) ∈ D时, 在D 内作圆周 $l: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, 满足:

l在L内 记 L 和 l 所围的区域为 D_1

l 逆时针方向

对区域 D_1 应用格林公式

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

例6. 计算 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + v^2}$, 其中L为一无重点且不过原点

的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

$$\oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \oint_{l} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D_{1}} 0 dx dy = 0$$

$$\therefore \oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{l} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
x = r \cos t \\
y = r \sin t
\end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r^{2} \cos^{2} t + r^{2} \sin^{2} t}{r^{2}} dt = 2\pi$$

若被积函数分母含 x^2+y^2 ,需添加小圆周辅助线.\/



例7.设 $L: x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 且取正向, 问下列计算

$$\oint_{L} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x}{x^{2} + v^{2}}$$
的方法是否正确?

解: (1) ::
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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

$$\therefore \oint_L \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D 0 \, \mathrm{d} \sigma = 0 \, \mathsf{X}$$

(2)
$$\oint_{L} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \oint_{L} x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D} 2 \, \mathrm{d} \sigma = 2\pi$$

例8.设 $L: x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 且取正向, 问下列计算

$$\oint_{L} \frac{x^{3} dy - y^{3} dx}{3}$$
的方法是否正确?

解: (1) :
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x^3}{3} = x^2$$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{-y^3}{3} = -y^2$

$$\therefore \oint_L \frac{x^3 \, \mathrm{d} \, y - y^3 \, \mathrm{d} \, x}{3} = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \iint_D 4d\sigma = 16\pi$$

$$(2) \oint_{L} \frac{x^{3} dy - y^{3} dx}{3} = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma$$
 注: 可以用曲线方程化简曲线积分的

$$= \iint_{D} r^{3} d\theta dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} r^{3} dr = 8\pi$$
 被积函数,但不能用曲线方程化简二

重积分的被积函数.

内容小结

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

- 1.运用格林公式时必须先验证条件
- 2. L不封闭时添加有方向辅助线,再用格林公式
- 3.P(x,y),Q(x,y)在D上不具有连续一阶偏导数时,采

用挖点法,挖掉D上使P(x,y) Q(x,y)不具有连续一

阶偏导数的点

练习*.计算 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{4x^2 + y^2}$ L 是正向闭曲线 |x| + |y| = 2

解: �
$$P = \frac{y}{4x^2 + y^2}$$
, $Q = \frac{-x}{4x^2 + y^2}$

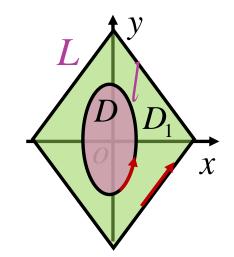
则当
$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$
时,
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{4x^2 - y^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

 $l:4x^2+y^2=1$ 取逆时针方向,记L和L所围的区域为 D_1

1 所围的区域为D

$$\oint_L \frac{y dx - x dy}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \oint_{L+l^{-}} \frac{y dx - x dy}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} - \oint_{l^{-}} \frac{y dx - x dy}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$



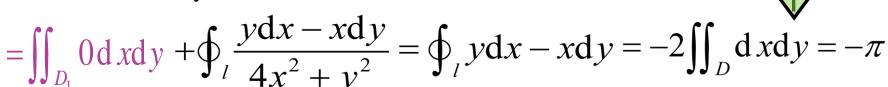
练习*. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{4x^2 + v^2}$ L 是正向闭曲线|x| + |y| = 2

解: $l:4x^2+y^2=1$,取逆时针方向,记L和L所围的区域为 D_1

1 所围的区域为D

$$\oint_{L} \frac{y dx - x dy}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \oint_{L+l^{-}} \frac{y dx - x dy}{4x^{2} + y^{2}} - \oint_{l^{-}} \frac{y dx - x dy}{4x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

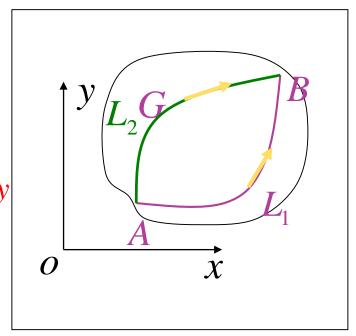


注:若被积函数分母含 $x^2/a^2+y^2/b^2$,需添加小椭圆辅助线 P(x,y),Q(x,y)在D上某些点不具有连续一阶偏导数时,用挖点法,根据函数特点选曲线

四、平面上曲线积分与路径无关

设G是一个开区域,且P(x,y), Q(x,y)在G内具有一阶连续偏导数. 若对G内任意指定的两个点 $A(x_1,y_1)$, $B(x_2,y_2)$, 以及G内从点A到点B的任意两段曲线 L_1,L_2 , 等式

 $\int Pdx + Qdy = \int Pdx + Qdy$ 恒成立,则称曲线积分 $\int Pdx + Qdy$ 在G内与路径无关. 此时,从点A到 点B的曲线积分可记为 $\int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy$ 或 $\int_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)} P dx + Q dy$ 否则称曲线积分与路径有关.



五、原函数

设 P(x,y), Q(x,y)具有一阶连续偏导数. 若二元函数 u=u(x,y) 满足

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

则称函数u=u(x,y) 是表达式 P(x,y)dx+Q(x,y)dy的一个原函数.