第三节

格林(Green)公式

- 一、格林公式
- 二、平面曲线积分与路径无关的条件
- 三、平面曲线积分基本定理



一、格林公式

1. 问题的提出

回顾: 在一元积分学中,

$$\int_a^b F'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = F(b) - F(a)$$

——牛顿-莱布尼茨公式

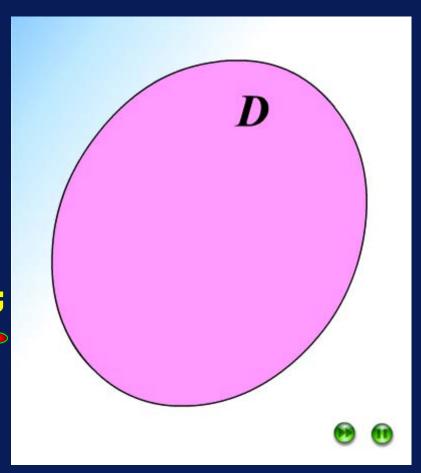
问题: 上述结论是否能推广到二重积分?

$$\iint_{D} (?) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{L} (?) \, D L$$

2. 区域连通性分类

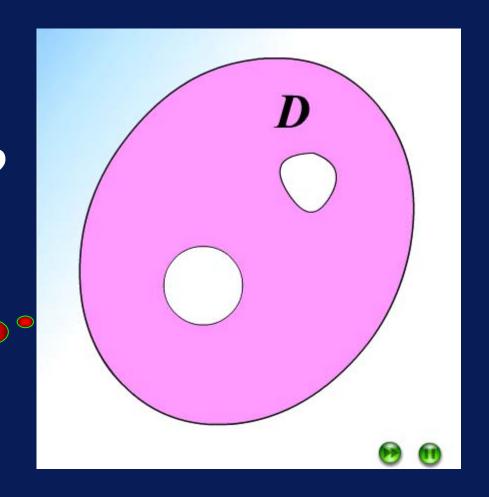
设D为平面区域, 如果D内任一闭曲线所 围成的部分都属于D, 则称D为平面单连通区域;

平面单连通区域 就是没有"洞"的 区域



否则,如果D内存在闭曲线I,它所围成的部分不完全属于D,则称D为复连通区域.

平面复连通 区域就是有" 洞"的区域



3. 边界曲线L的正向

边界曲线L的正向:

当观察者沿L的这个方向行走时, D内在他近处的部分总在他的左边.

单连通区域的 边界曲线L的正向: 逆时针方向.



设复连通区域 D 的边界曲线为

$$\Gamma = L + l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_n \quad (如图)$$

Γ的正向:

复合闭路

外边界L为逆时针方向; 内边界

$$l_i$$
 $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$

为顺时针方向.



4. 格林公式

定理10.3(Green公式)设平面区域 D 是由分段 光滑闭曲线围成,函数 P(x,y), Q(x,y) 在 D上具有连续一阶偏导数,则

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

—— 格林公式

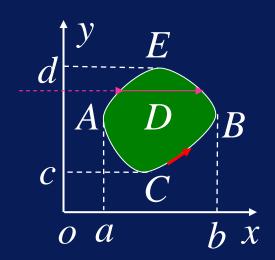
其中 ∂D^+ 是D的边界曲线正向.

将平面区域分为三种类型,证明分三步:

证 1° 若 D 既是 X-型区域, 又是 Y-型区域.

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

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



则
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dxdy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{\psi_{1}(y)}^{\psi_{2}(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx$$

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

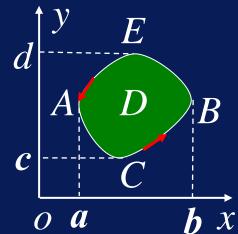
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

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

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

$$= \int_{\widehat{CBE}} Q(x,y) dy + \int_{\widehat{EAC}} Q(x,y) dy$$

即
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \oint_{\partial D^{+}} Q(x, y) \, dy \qquad (1)$$





$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \oint_{\partial D^{+}} Q(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}y \tag{1}$$

由于 D 既是 Y-型区域,又是 X-型区域,同理可证:

$$-\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy = \oint_{\partial D^{+}} P(x, y) dx \qquad (2)$$

(1)+(2), 得:

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



2° 若D为单连通区域,但非类型1° (如图)

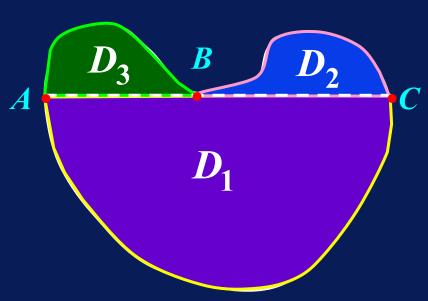
可通过添加辅助线将其分割

为有限个类型1°的区域.

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$$

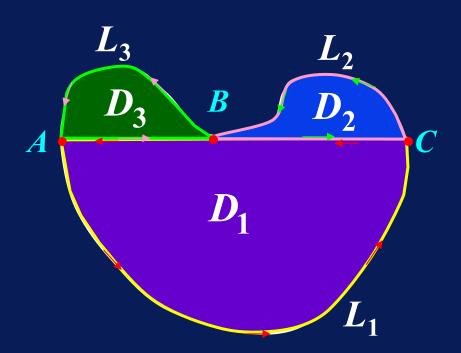
$$\iint_{P} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1 + D_2 + D_3} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$



$$= \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + A$$

$$\iint_{D_2} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$



$$= \oint_{L_1 + \overline{CA}} P dx + Q dy + \oint_{L_2 + \overline{BC}} P dx + Q dy$$

$$+ \oint_{L_3 + \overline{AB}} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \left(\int_{L_{1}}^{+} + \int_{CB}^{+} + \int_{BA}^{+}\right) (Pdx + Qdy)$$

$$+ \left(\int_{L_{2}}^{+} + \int_{BC}^{+}\right) (Pdx + Qdy) \quad A$$

$$+ \left(\int_{L_{3}}^{+} + \int_{AB}^{+}\right) (Pdx + Qdy)$$

$$+ \left(\int_{L_{3}}^{+} + \int_{AB}^{+}\right) (Pdx + Qdy)$$

$$L_{1}$$

$$= \int P dx + Q dy = \int P dx + Q dy$$

$$L_1 + L_2 + L_3 \qquad \partial D^+$$



3° 若积分域 D 为复连通区域 (如图),

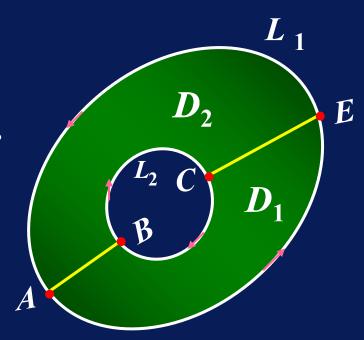
作辅助线 AB, CE,则

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2$$

其中 D_1 , D_2 均为单连通区域. 由 2° 知,

$$\iint\limits_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \iint_{D_1 + D_2} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$



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

$$+ \iint_{D_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dxdy$$

$$= \left(\int_{\widehat{AFE}} + \int_{\widehat{EC}} + \int_{\widehat{CmB}} + \int_{\widehat{BA}} \right) (Pdx + Qdy)$$

$$+ \left(\int_{\widehat{EGA}} + \int_{\widehat{AB}} + \int_{\widehat{BnC}} + \int_{\widehat{CE}} \right) (Pdx + Qdy)$$

$$= \left(\oint_{L_{1}} + \oint_{L_{2}} \right) (Pdx + Qdy) = \oint_{\partial D^{+}} Pdx + Qdy$$

注 1° 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:

2° 格林公式的条件:

- ① *L*封闭,取正向; (负)
- ② P, Q在L所围区域D上有一阶连续偏导数.



 3° 对复连通区域 D 应用格林公式,

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

公式右端的 ∂D^+ 应包括沿区域D的全部边界,

且边界的方向对D来说都是正向.

4°利用曲线积分求面积的一种新方法.

推论 正向闭曲线 L 所围区域 D 的面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D^{+}} x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x$$



需证:
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D^+} x dy - y dx$$
.

证
$$\Rightarrow P = -y$$
, $Q = x$,则

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

由格林公式

$$\frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D^+} x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 2 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = A$$

例1 L为任意一条分段光滑的闭曲线,证明:

$$\oint_L 2xy dx + x^2 dy = 0$$

$$P = 2xy, Q = x^2$$

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

$$\therefore \int_{L} 2xy dx + x^{2} dy = \pm \iint_{D} 0 dx dy = 0$$

将曲线积分转化为二重积分

例2 计算
$$I = \int_{L} y^3 dx + (3x - x^3) dy$$
,

其中L为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 的正向.

$$P = y^3, Q = 3x - x^3$$

$$I = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \iint_{D} \left[(3 - 3x^{2}) - 3y^{2} \right] dx dy$$
$$= 3\iint_{D} \left[1 - (x^{2} + y^{2}) \right] dx dy$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{2} (2R^2 - R^4)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} I = 3 \iint_D [1 - (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} 3 \iint_D (1 - R^2) dx dy$$

例3 计算 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中L为一无重

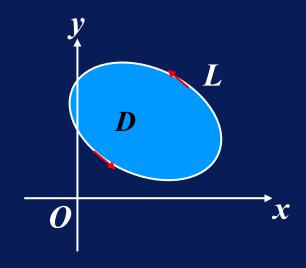
点且不过原点的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

\mathbf{m} 记 L 所围成的闭区域为D

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

则当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,

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





(1) 当(0,0) ∉ D时, 由格林公式知

$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

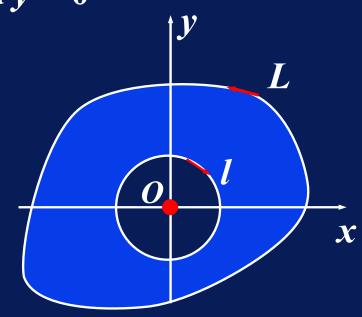
$$= \iint_{D} 0 dx dy = 0$$

(2) 当 $(0,0) \in D$ 时,

作位于D内圆周

$$l: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

顺时针.



1的参数方程为:

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

 $\theta:2\pi\mapsto 0$

记D₁由L和 l所围成的区域,

L+l 封闭,正向.

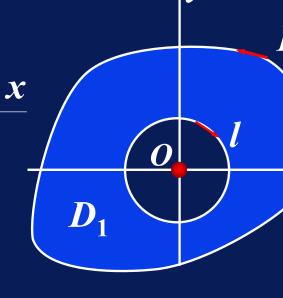
应用格林公式,得

$$\oint_{L+l} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{D_1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \, \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y = \iint_{D_1} 0 \, \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y = 0$$



$$\int_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

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



$$=0+\int_{l^{-}}\frac{x\,\mathrm{d}\,y-y\,\mathrm{d}\,x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} d\theta \qquad (其中 l^- 的方向$$

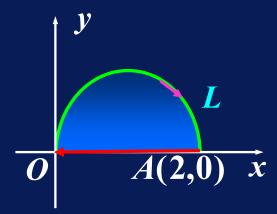
取逆时针方向)

 $=2\pi$. (注意格林公式的条件)



例4 求一质点在力: $\overrightarrow{F} = (e^x \sin y - 2y + 1, e^x \cos y - x)$

的作用下,沿 $L: y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 从点O(0,0)运动到A(2,0),力所作的功.



需求: $W = \int_{L} (e^{x} \sin y - 2y + 1) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - x) dy$

L不封闭,引入辅助线 $\overline{AO}: y=0$

 $x: 2 \mapsto 0$

 $L + \overline{AO}$ 封闭,负向

$$P_v = e^x \cos y - 2$$
, $Q_x = e^x \cos y - 1$,



$$P_y = e^x \cos y - 2, \quad Q_x = e^x \cos y - 1,$$

$$Q_x - P_y = 1$$

应用格林公式, 有

应用格林公式,有
$$O[A(2, W)]$$

$$W = \int (e^x \sin y - 2y + 1) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy$$

$$= (\int -\int)(e^x \sin y - 2y + 1) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy$$

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

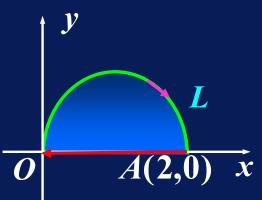


$$= -\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy - \iint_{\overline{AO}} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D} dx dy - \left[\int_{2}^{0} P(x,0) dx + 0 \right]$$

$$= -\iint_{D} dx dy - \int_{2}^{0} (e^{x} \sin 0 - 2 \times 0 + 1) dx$$

$$=-\frac{\pi}{2}+2.$$



小结: 利用格林公式计算第二类曲线积分时,要注意定理使用的两个前提条件.

1. 当L是闭曲线时,

(1) 若P,Q在L所围区域D上有一阶连续偏导数,则

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

"+": L取正向; "-": L取负向.

(2) 若P, Q在L所围区域 D上有奇点,则"挖洞".



2. 当L不封闭时,

可添加辅助线: L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n , 使

$$L+L_1+L_2+\cdots+L_n$$

封闭,且构成所围区域的正向或负向边界.

添加辅助线的原则:

(1) P, Q 在 $L+L_1+L_2+\cdots+L_n$ 所围区域D上有一阶 连续的偏导数;

(2)
$$\iint_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy, \quad \int_{L_{i}} P dx + Q dy$$
 易于计算.



例5 计算 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dxdy$, 其中D 是以O(0,0),

A(1,1), B(0,1) 为顶点的三角形闭域.

分析 利用格林公式,

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

A(1,1) D y = x x

将二重积分转化为曲线积分

$$\iint_{D} e^{-y^{2}} dxdy = \oint_{\partial D^{+}} P dx + Q dy, \quad P = 0, \quad Q = xe^{-y^{2}}$$



$P = 0, Q = xe^{-y^2}$

利用格林公式,有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{-y^2}$$

$$\iint_{D} e^{-y^{2}} dxdy = \oint_{\partial D^{+}} x e^{-y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{\overline{OA}} x e^{-y^2} dy + \int_{\overline{AB}} x e^{-y^2} dy + \int_{\overline{BO}} x e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_{\overline{OA}} x e^{-y^2} dy + 0 + 0 = \int_0^1 y e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}).$$

$$\frac{1}{B}xe^{-y^{2}}dy + \int_{BO}xe^{-y^{2}}dy$$

$$+0 = \int_{0}^{1}ye^{-y^{2}}dy = \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-1}).$$

例6 求椭圆 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta \\ y = b\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 所围成图形的面积A.

 $x = a\cos\theta$, $dx = -a\sin\theta d\theta$ $\theta: 0 \to 2\pi$

 $y = b \sin \theta$, $dy = b \cos \theta d\theta$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (ab \cos^2 \theta + ab \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}ab\int_0^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta=\pi ab$$

例7 已知平面区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le \pi, 0 \le y \le \pi\},\$$

L为D的正向边界,试证:

$$\int_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \ge 2\pi^{2}$$

证(方法1) 由格林公式,得

$$I = \int x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx$$

$$= \iint_{D} (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$$

$$\therefore \quad D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le \pi, 0 \le y \le \pi\}$$

关于x, y 有轮换对称性,即关于y = x 对称

$$\therefore \iint_{D} e^{\sin y} dx dy = \iint_{D} e^{\sin x} dx dy$$

故
$$I = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_D (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy \ge \iint_D 2 dx dy = 2\pi^2.$$

(方法2)
$$I = \int_{L} x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx$$

$$= 0 + \int_{0}^{\pi} \pi e^{\sin y} dy - \int_{\pi}^{0} \pi e^{-\sin x} dx + 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \pi e^{\sin x} dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \pi e^{-\sin x} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) dx$$

$$\geq \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} 2 dx = 2\pi^{2}.$$

二、平面曲线积分与路径无关的条件

定理10.4 设G是单连通域,F(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y)) $\in C^{(1)}(G)$,则以下四个命题等价:

- (1) \forall 分段光滑闭曲线 $C \subset G$, $\int_C P dx + Q dy = 0$;
- (2) $\int_L P dx + Q dy$ 在G内与路径无关;
- (3) $\exists u = u(x,y)$,使du = Pdx + Qdy ($\forall (x,y) \in G$);
- (4) 在G内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

证 (1)→(2)

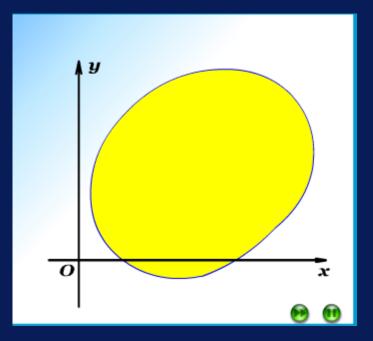
 $\forall A, B \in G, L_1, L_2$ 为G内从A到B的任意两条路径, $C = L_1 + L_2$ 为G内闭曲线.

$$0 = \oint_C P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_{L_1^-} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + \int_{L_2} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= -\int_{L_1} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + \int_{L_2} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\therefore \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_2} P dx + Q dy$$



曲线积分 在 6 内与 路径无关



(2)→(3) 当积分与路径无关时, 曲线积分可记为

$$\int_{\widehat{AB}} P dx + Q dy = \int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy$$

 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 为G内给定的点,

B(x,y) 为G内任意的点,

因曲线积分与路径无关,故

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy$$

于是 $\forall (x + \Delta x, y) \in G$,

$$B(x,y)$$

$$A(x_0,y_0)$$

$$X$$

$$u(x + \Delta x, y)$$

$$= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x + \Delta x, y)} P \, dx + Q \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\widehat{AB}} P \, \mathrm{d} x + Q \, \mathrm{d} y + \int_{\overline{BC}} P \, \mathrm{d} x + Q \, \mathrm{d} y$$

$$= u(x,y) + \int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} P(x,y) dx$$



B(x, y)

 $C(x+\Delta x, y)$

: P在G内有一阶连续偏导数

∴ *P*在*G*内连续

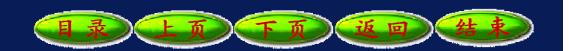
$$\Delta_{x} u = u(x + \Delta x, y) - u(x, y)$$

$$= \int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} P(x, y) dx$$

$$= P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) \Delta x \qquad \qquad Q \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 1$$

从而
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) = P(x, y)$$



同理可证
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$

- : P(x,y), Q(x,y)均在G内连续
- $\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 均在 G内连续

从而 u(x,y)在G内可微,且

$$d u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$= P dx + Q dy \qquad (\forall (x, y) \in G)$$

即 Pdx + Qdy 是函数 u(x, y)的全微分.



(3)→(4) :: ∃函数 u(x,y) 使 du = Pdx + Qdy

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

因为P, Q 在 G 内具有连续的偏导数,

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

因此在 G内每一点都有 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$



$(4)\rightarrow (1)$

设L为G中任一分段光滑闭曲线.

因为G为单连通域,故L所围区域 $D' \subset G$

曲(4),有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 $\forall (x,y) \in D'$

故由格林公式得

$$\int_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \iint_{D'} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

由此可知定理中四个条件的等价性.



注 1° 定理中关于区域的单连通性和函数*P、Q* 的一阶偏导数的连续性两个条件缺一不可. 缺少一个,定理结论不一定成立.

反例1
$$I = \oint_L \frac{x \operatorname{d} y - y \operatorname{d} x}{x^2 + y^2} = 2\pi \neq 0$$

L:包围(0,0)的任一条正向闭曲线 .

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

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

若取 $G = R^2$,则 G是单连通域,

但 P, Q在(0,0)处无定义,故在 G内不是处处具有一阶连续偏导数 .

若取
$$G = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$$
, 则

P,Q在G内有一阶连续偏导数,但 G不是单连通区域。



反例2
$$I = \oint_{L} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} x + y \, \mathrm{d} y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

L:包围(0,0)的任一条正向闭曲线.

若取
$$G = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$$
, 则

P,Q在G内有一阶连续偏导数,且

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (x, y) \in G$$

虽然G不是单连通域,但

$$I = \oint \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} x + y \, \mathrm{d} y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

事实上,作
$$l: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

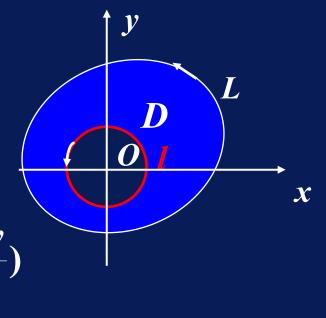
 $\theta: 0 \mapsto 2\pi$

则
$$I = ($$

$$\int_{L+(-l)} - \int_{-l}) \left(\frac{x \operatorname{d} x + y \operatorname{d} y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \oint_{l} \frac{x dx + y dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right)$$

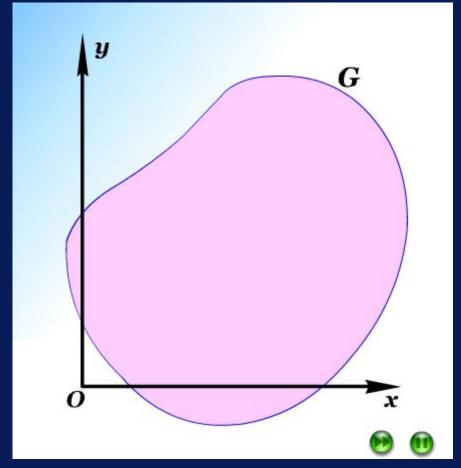
$$= 0 + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{0}{r^2} d\theta = 0$$



目录 上页 下页 返回 结束

 2° 当 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, $(x,y) \in G$ 时,由定理知:

计算曲线积分时,可选择方便的积分路径 (但要完全位于G内), 通常选择平行于坐标 轴的折线为积分路径.





例8 计算 $\int (x^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + y^4) dy$, 其中L

为由点 O(0,0) 到点B(1,1) 的曲线弧 $y = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$.

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

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

$$y \quad y = \sin\frac{\pi x}{2}$$

$$B(1,1)$$

$$0$$

$$1$$

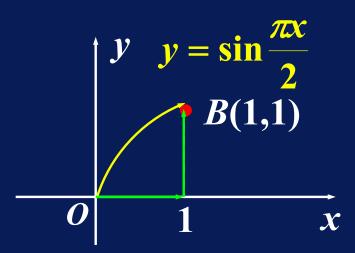
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 原积分与路径无关



故
$$\int_{L} (x^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + y^4) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x \cdot 0) dx + \int_0^1 (1 + y^4) dy$$

$$=\frac{23}{15}.$$



例9 设曲线积分 $\int xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$ 与路径无关,

其中 φ 具有连续的导数,且 $\varphi(0)=0$. 计算

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 \, \mathrm{d} \, x + y \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, y.$$

 $P(x, y) = xy^2, \quad Q(x, y) = y\varphi(x),$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy^2) = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[y\varphi(x)] = y\varphi'(x),$$

积分与路径无关 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

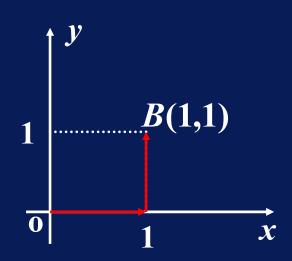
(方法1)

$$\because y\varphi'(x) = 2xy \implies \varphi(x) = x^2 + c,$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 \, \mathrm{d} \, x + y \varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d} \, y$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \cdot 0 \, dx + \int_0^1 y \varphi(1) \, dy$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^1 y \, \mathrm{d} y = \frac{1}{2}.$$



(方法2)

** 积分与路径无关

$$\therefore \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 \, dx + y \varphi(x) \, dy = 0$$

$$= \int_0^1 y \varphi(0) dy + \int_0^1 x \cdot 1^2 dx \qquad (\varphi(0) = 0)$$

$$= \int_0^1 y \cdot 0 \, dy + \int_0^1 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$



B(1,1)

例10 设f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 有连续导数,求

$$I = \int_{L} \frac{1 + y^{2} f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} \left[y^{2} f(xy) - 1 \right] dy$$

其中L是从点 $A(3,\frac{2}{3})$ 到点B(1,2)的直线段.

其中
$$L$$
是从点 $A(3,\frac{2}{3})$ 到点 $B(1,2)$ 的直线段.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + f(xy) + xy f'(xy)$$

$$= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \quad (y \neq 0)$$
积分与路径无关,
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + f(xy) + xy f'(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + f(xy) + xy f'(xy)$$

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(方法1) 选折线路径 ACB.

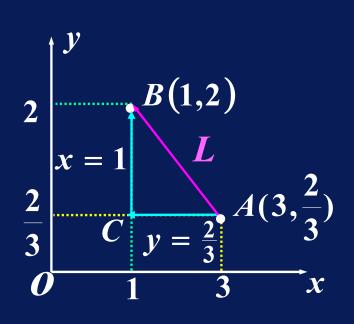
$$I = \int_{L} \frac{1 + y^{2} f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} [y^{2} f(xy) - 1] dy$$

$$= (\int_{AC} + \int_{CB}) (P dx + Q dy)$$

$$= \int_{3}^{1} \frac{3}{2} [1 + \frac{4}{9} f(\frac{2}{3}x)] dx$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{2} [f(y) - \frac{1}{y^{2}}] dy$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{y}{x} dx$$



$$= \int_{3}^{1} \frac{3}{2} [1 + \frac{4}{9} f(\frac{2}{3}x)] dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{2} [f(y) - \frac{1}{y^{2}}] dy$$

$$= [-3 + \int_{3}^{1} \frac{2}{3} f(\frac{2}{3}x) dx] + [\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{2} f(y) dy - 1]$$

$$= \int_{3}^{1} \frac{2}{3} f(\frac{2}{3}x) dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{2} f(y) dy - 4$$

(方法2) 选路径
$$\widehat{AmB}$$
:

$$xy = k \quad (k=2)$$

$$x: 3 \mapsto 1$$

各径
$$\widehat{AmB}$$
:
$$xy = k \quad (k = 2)$$

$$x: 3 \mapsto 1$$

$$2$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$M \quad A(3, \frac{2}{3})$$

$$I = \int_{\widehat{AmB}} \frac{1 + y^2 f(xy)}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} \left[y^2 f(xy) - 1 \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{3}^{1} \{ \left[\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x} f(2) \right] + \left[x f(2) - \frac{x^{3}}{4} \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{x^{2}} \right) \} dx$$

$$= \int_{3}^{1} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \Big|_{3}^{1} = -4.$$



例11 计算

$$I = \int_{L} (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) dy,$$

其中L为由点(a,0)到点(0,0)的上半圆周

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax, y \ge 0$$
, 常数 $m \ne 0$.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \sin y - my) = e^x \cos y - m$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \cos y - m) = e^x \cos y$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 : 积分与路径有关.

(方法1)

$$I = \int_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}} = \oint_{\widehat{AMOA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}}$$

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

$$= m \iint_{D} dx dy = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^{2},$$

$$\int_{\overline{OA}} = \int_0^a 0 \cdot dx = 0,$$

:.
$$I = \oint_{AMOA} - \int_{\overline{OA}} = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^2 - 0 = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^2$$
.



A(a,0)

(方法2)

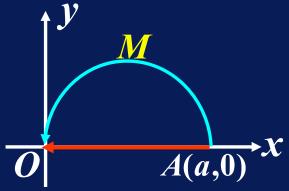
$$I = \int_{L} (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) dy$$

$$= \left[\int_{L} e^{x} \sin y \, dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) \, dy \right] - \int_{L} my \, dx$$

$$I_1 = \int_L e^x \sin y \, dx + (e^x \cos y - m) \, dy = 5$$
 与路径无关

$$= \int_{\overline{AO}} e^{x} \sin y \, dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) \, dy$$

$$= \int_a^0 e^x \sin \theta dx = 0.$$





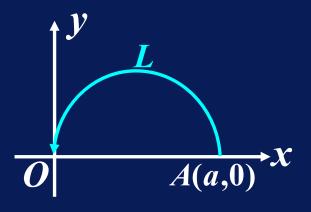
$$I_2 = \int_L my \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} m \cdot \frac{a}{2} \sin t \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{2} \sin t\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{ma^2}{4} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \, \mathrm{d} t$$

$$=-\frac{ma^2}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}=-\frac{ma^2\pi}{8}$$

从而
$$I = I_1 - I_2 = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^2$$
.



$$= -\frac{ma^{2}}{4} \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t \, dt$$

$$ma^{2} = 1 + \frac{a}{2} \cos t$$

$$t : \begin{cases} x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{a}{2} \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$t: 0 \mapsto \pi$$

三、平面曲线积分基本定理

设P(x,y), Q(x,y)在平面单连通域G内有

一阶连续的偏导数,如果存在可微函数 u(x,y),使

$$du(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy,$$
$$\forall (x,y) \in G$$

则称 u(x, y) 是 P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy 在 G内的一个 原函数.

如:
$$x d x + y d y = d \left[\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) \right]$$

定理10.5 (平面曲线积分基本定理)

若u(x,y)是P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy在单连通

域G上的一个原函数,则第二类曲线积分

$$\int_{A(x_1,y_1)}^{B(x_2,y_2)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

$$= u(x,y)\Big|_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)} -$$

$$= u(x_2, y_2) - u(x_1, y_1)$$

其中A, $B \in G$, 且 $\widehat{AB} \subset G$.

曲线积分的牛顿-莱布尼茨公式



证: u(x,y)是P(x,y)dx+Q(x,y)dy的一个原函数

又定理10.4(1)=>(2)的证明,可设

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

因为曲线积分在G内与路径无关

$$\int_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_0,y_0)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy + \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x_2,y_2)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

$$= u(x_2, y_2) - u(x_1, y_1).$$



注 1° 曲线积分的牛顿-莱布尼茨公式的另一种形式

$$du = P dx + Q dy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$P = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
 grad $u = (P, Q)$

$$\int_{A(x_1,y_1)}^{B(x_2,y_2)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = u(B) - u(A)$$

亦即
$$\int_A^B \operatorname{grad} u \cdot d\overrightarrow{r} = u(B) - u(A)$$

2° 求原函数 u(x,y)的常见方法:

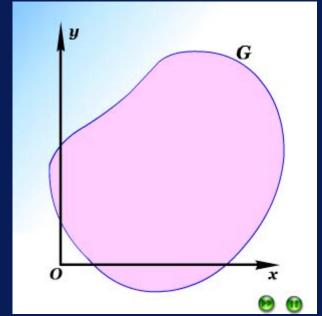
- (1)分项组合法;
- (2) 特殊路径法,如:折线法;

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x_0, y) dy + \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x, y) dx$$

(3) 偏积分法.



如:对于例8,

计算
$$\int_{L} (x^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + y^4) dy$$
, 其中L

为由点 O(0,0) 到点 B(1,1) 的曲线弧 $y = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$.

解法2 :
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
 $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$u(x,y) = ?$$

(方法1) 分项组合法

$$(x^{2} + 2xy) dx + (x^{2} + y^{4}) dy$$

$$= x^{2} dx + (y \cdot 2x dx + x^{2} dy) + y^{4} dy$$

$$= d(\frac{x^{3}}{3}) + d(x^{2}y) + d(\frac{y^{5}}{5}) = d(\frac{x^{3}}{3} + x^{2}y + \frac{y^{5}}{5})$$

$$\therefore u(x, y) = \frac{x^{3}}{3} + x^{2}y + \frac{y^{5}}{5}$$

$$\iint \int_{L} (x^{2} + 2xy) dx + (x^{2} + y^{4}) dy$$

$$= u(1,1) - u(0,0) = \frac{23}{15}.$$

注
$$1^{\circ} \varphi(y) dx \neq d[\varphi(y)x]$$

如: $y dx \neq d(xy) = y dx + x dy$
 $2^{\circ} \varphi(x) dx = d[\int \varphi(x) dx]$
 $\psi(y) dy = d[\int \psi(y) dy]$
如: $x dx = d(\int x dx)$
 $= d(\frac{x^2}{2} + C)$

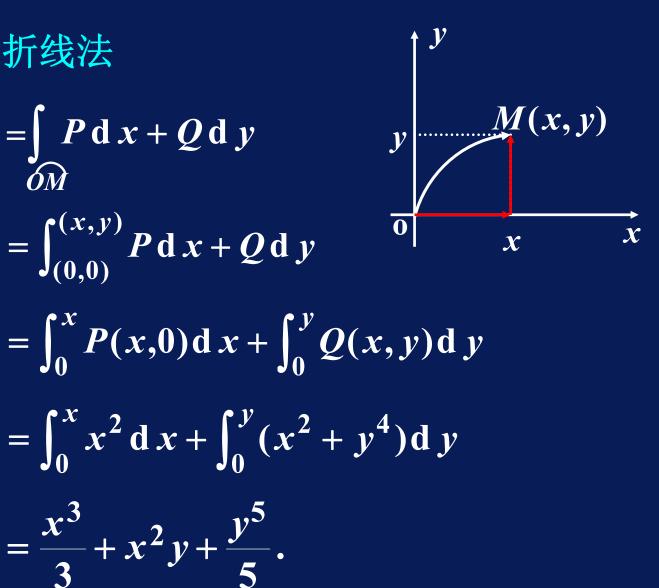
(方法2) 折线法

$$u(x,y) = \int P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} P(x,0) dx + \int_{0}^{y} Q(x,y) dy$$

$$=\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2y + \frac{y^5}{5}.$$



(方法3) 偏积分法

$$\exists u = u(x,y)$$
,使

$$du = P dx + Q dy \qquad (\forall (x, y) \in R^2).$$
$$= (x^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + y^4) dy$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 + 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 + y^4$$

$$u(x,y) = \int (x^2 + 2xy) dx + C(y)$$

= $\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2y + C(y)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 + C'(y) = x^2 + y^4$$

$$C'(y) = y^4$$

$$C(y) = \int y^4 dy = \frac{y^5}{5} + C_0$$

例12 验证 $\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在右半平面(x > 0)内存在

iii
$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\iiint \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \qquad (x > 0) \qquad (x,0)$$

在右半平面上取点(1,0)

$$0 \qquad (x,y)$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(x,0)$$

$$u(x,y)$$
唯一吗?

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2} = -\int_{1}^{x} 0 \cdot dx + x \int_{0}^{y} \frac{dy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$=\arctan\frac{y}{x} \quad (x>0)$$



内容小结

- (1) 边界曲线L的正向.
- (2) 格林公式

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

- (3) 平面曲线积分与路径无关的条件
- (4) 平面曲线积分基本定理

与路径无关的四个等价命题

条件

在单连通开区域 $G \perp P(x,y)$, Q(x,y)具有连续的一阶偏导数,则以下四个命题成立.

等

(1) ED内 $\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关

价

(2) $\int_C P dx + Q dy = 0,$ 闭曲线 $C \subset G$

命

 $\overline{(3)}$ 在G内存在U(x,y)使du = Pdx + Qdy

题

(4) 在G内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$





适合直接计算吗?

是
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
成立吗?

L是封闭曲线吗?

是

是



L

否

改变路径 直接计算 L是封闭曲线吗?

否

是

使用格 林公式 否

补线变封闭用格林公式



备用题

例2-1 计算
$$\int (y-e^x)dx+(3x+e^y)dy$$
,

(1)
$$L$$
是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的正方向;

(2) L是心脏线
$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x$$
的正向.

$$P = y - e^x, \quad Q = 3x + e^y, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2.$$

L所围成的区域为D,由格林公式得:

$$\int_{L} (y - e^{x}) dx + (3x + e^{y}) dy = 2 \iint_{D} dx dy$$

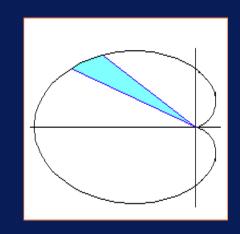
$$\int_{L} (y - e^{x}) dx + (3x + e^{y}) dy = 2 \iint_{D} dx dy$$

(1)
$$D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$$
的面积为 πab , 故

$$\int_{L} (y - e^{x}) dx + (3x + e^{y}) dy = 2\pi ab.$$

(2) L的极坐标方程为 $\rho = 1 - \cos \theta$,

D为
$$0 \le \rho \le 1 - \cos\theta (0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$$



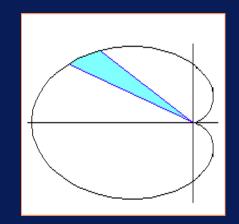
$$\int_{L} (y - e^{x}) dx + (3x + e^{y}) dy = 2 \iint_{D} dx dy$$

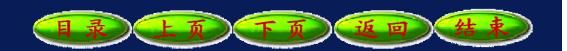
$$=2\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1-\cos\theta} \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta + 0 = 3\pi.$$





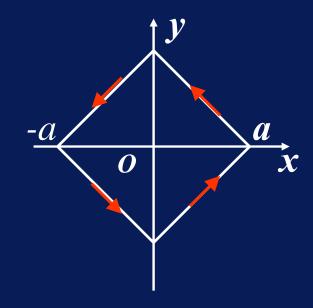
例2-2 计算 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{|x| + |y|}$,其中L是依次以A(a,0), B(0,a),

E(-a,0), F(0,-a)为顶点的逆时针方向的正方形(a>0).

解 闭路径L的方程式为|x|+|y|=a,L所围区域为D,

则D的边长为 $\sqrt{2}a$,面积为 $2a^2$.

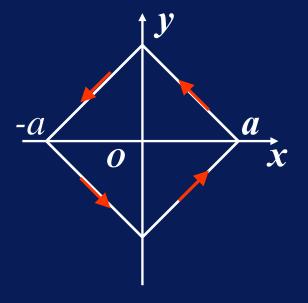
$$\oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{|x| + |y|} = \frac{1}{a} \oint_{L} x dy - y dx,$$





$$\int_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{|x| + |y|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_{L} x \, dy - y \, dx,$$
| 格林公式
$$= \frac{2}{a} \iint_{D} dx \, dy = 4a.$$



例4-1 计算 $\int_L (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$, 其中L 为上半圆周 $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ 从O(0, 0)到A(4, 0).

解添加辅助线段 \overline{AO} ,它与L所围区域为D,则

原式 =
$$\oint_{L+\overline{AO}} (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$$

+ $\int_{\overline{OA}} (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$
= $-\iint_D (-4) dx dy + \int_0^4 x^2 dx$
= $8\pi + \frac{64}{3}$

例6-1 计算抛物线 $(x+y)^2 = ax(a>0)$, 与x 轴围成的面积.

$$\widehat{AMO}: y = \sqrt{ax} - x, x \in [0, a].$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{ONA} x dy - y dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{AMO} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{0} x (\frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax}} - 1) dx - (\sqrt{ax} - x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{AMO} x dy - y dx = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{4} \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{1}{6} a^{2}.$$



A(a,0)

例7-1 设函数u(x,y)与v(x,y)在闭域D及其周界L上具有一阶连续偏导数。证明:

$$\iint_{D} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dxdy = \oint_{L} uv dy - \iint_{D} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dxdy.$$

$$P = 0, Q = uv,$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

因P、Q、 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续,故由格林公式得:



$$P=0, Q=uv,$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

因P、Q、 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续,故由格林公式得:

$$\int_{L} uv \, dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \iint_{D} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx dy.$$

从而
$$\iint_{D} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_{L} uv dy - \iint_{D} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx dy.$$

例10-1 试确定 λ 值,使 $\int_{L}^{x} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda} dx - \frac{x^2}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda} dy$

的值与路径无关,其中路径L与x轴不相交(或不相接触);并计算

$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(0,2)} \frac{x}{y} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda} dx - \frac{x^2}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda} dy$$

$$P = \frac{x}{y}(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda}, \quad Q = \frac{x^2}{y^2}(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda},$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda - 1} [2\lambda y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)],$$



$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{v^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda - 1} [2\lambda y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)],$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda - 1} [-2\lambda x^2 - (x^2 + y^2)]$$

 $\int_{I} P dx + Q dy$ 的值与路径无关的充要条件是

$$P$$
、 Q 、 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 连续,且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$,

即
$$2\lambda y^2 - (x^2 + y^2) = -2\lambda x^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2)$$
,

解得
$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$
.



当
$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$
时, $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy$ 与路径无关, 2

其中L与x轴无公共点,

$$(x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$$

$$\int_{(1,1)}^{(0,2)} \frac{x}{y} (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{x^2}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{(1,1)}^{(0,1)} + \int_{(0,1)}^{(0,2)} = \int_{1}^{0} x(x^{2} + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_{1}^{2} 0 \cdot dy$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \Big|_{1}^{0} = 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

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例12-1 证明:
$$(2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$$

= $du(x,y)$, 并求原函数 $u(x,y)$.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xy-y^2) \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2-2xy-y^2) = 2(x-y),$$

所以 $(2xy-y^2)dx+(x^2-2xy-y^2)dy$ 为某函数u(x,y)的全微分.

 $\Leftrightarrow A(0,0), M(x,y), E(0,y),$

$$\mathbb{U} \quad u(x,y) = \int_{A}^{M} (2xy - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - 2xy - y^{2}) dy + C$$

其中C是任意常数。



$$\Leftrightarrow A(0,0), M(x,y), E(0,y),$$

$$u(x,y) = \int_{A}^{M} (2xy - y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - 2xy - y^{2}) dy + C$$

$$= \int_{AE} + \int_{EM} (2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2) dy + C$$

$$= \int_0^x (2xy - y^2) dx + \int_0^y (-y^2) dy + C$$

$$E(0,y)$$

$$= x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} + C.$$

