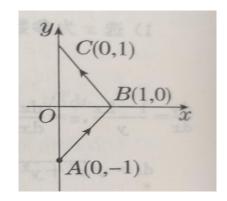
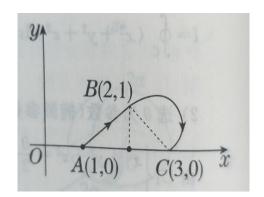
1. 求 $I = \int_{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y}{|x| + |y|}$,其中 $L \neq A(0, -1)$ 到B(1, 0),再到C(0, 1)的折线段.

解
$$I = \int_{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y}{|x| + |y|} = \int_{L} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y = \int_{\overline{AB}} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y + \int_{\overline{BC}} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\overline{AB}: x-y=1 \Rightarrow y=x-1, x:0 \rightarrow 1, \ \overline{BC}: x+y=1 \Rightarrow y=1-x, x:1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$I = \int_{\overline{AB}} dx + dy + \int_{\overline{BC}} dx + dy = \int_{0}^{1} (1+1)dx + \int_{1}^{0} (1-1)dx = 2$$





的直线 \rightarrow 沿半圆周到C(3,0)的曲线.

解 用格林公式

$$I = \oint_{L+\overline{CA}} (y^3 e^x - my) dx + (3y^2 e^x - m) dy - \int_{\overline{CA}} (y^3 e^x - my) dx + (3y^2 e^x - m) dy$$

$$\oint_{L+\overline{CA}} (y^3 e^x - my) dx + (3y^2 e^x - m) dy$$

$$= -\iint_D m dx dy = -m \left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\int_{\overline{CA}} (y^3 e^x - my) dx + (3y^2 e^x - m) dy = \int_3^1 0 dx = 0$$

3. 计算
$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $L: y = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x$, 由 $A(-1,0)$ 至 $B(0,1)$ 再到 $C(1,0)$ 弧

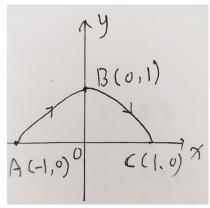
段

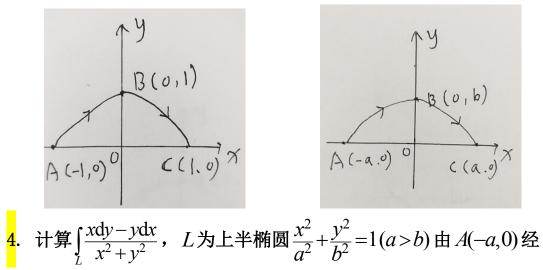
解
$$P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

易验证 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,积分与路径无关,作上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1(y \ge 0)$ (记为 L_1)

$$L_1: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, (t: \pi \rightarrow 0)$$

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





4. 计算
$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, L 为上半椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ ($a > b$) 由 $A(-a, 0)$ 经

B(0,b)到C(a,0)的弧段。

解:

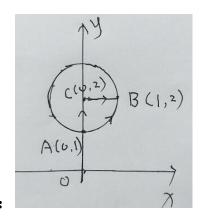
因为
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
,积分与路径无关,取 $L_1: x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ (上半

圆),

$$L_1: x = a\cos t, y = a\sin t, (t:\pi \rightarrow 0)$$

原式=
$$\int_{L_1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{L_1} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{a^2} \int_{\pi}^{0} (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t) dt = -\pi$$

5. (2018 级) 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (x^2 + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y - y^3) dy$,其中 L 为从点 A(0,1) 沿圆 $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1$ 的四分之一弧到点 B(1,2) 的一段曲线。



解:

因
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 4xy$$
, 故积分与路径无关

令点C(0,2),加有向线段 \overline{AC} 和 \overline{CB} ,

$$\mathbb{M}: I = \int_{\overline{AC}} (x^2 + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y - y^3) dy + \int_{\overline{CB}} (x^2 + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y - y^3) dy,$$

$$\overline{AC}$$
: $x=0,(y:1\rightarrow 2)$

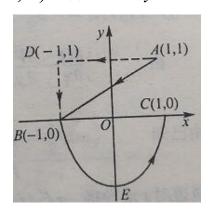
$$\int_{C} (x^2 + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y - y^3) dy = \int_{1}^{2} (-y^3) dy = -\frac{15}{4};$$

$$\overline{CB}: y=2, (x:0 \rightarrow 1)$$
,

$$\int_{CP} (x^2 + 2xy^2) dx + (2x^2y - y^3) dy = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 8x) dx = \frac{13}{3}$$

所以,
$$I = \frac{7}{12}$$
.

6. (2016 级) 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$,其中 L 为从点 A(1, 1) 沿直线到点 B(-1, 0),再沿曲线 $y = x^2 - 1$ 到点 C(1, 0)



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

积分与路径无关,自选路径。令点D(-1,1),选从点A(1,1)沿水平线到点D(-1,1)后,沿铅直线到点B(-1,0),再沿下半单位圆到点C(1,0).

$$\overline{AD}$$
: $y=1, (x:1 \to -1), \qquad \int_{\overline{AD}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_1^{-1} \frac{-dx}{1 + x^2} = -\arctan x \Big|_1^{-1} = \frac{\pi}{2},$

$$\overline{DB}$$
: $x = -1$, $(y:1 \to 0)$, $\int_{\overline{DB}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_1^0 \frac{-dy}{1 + y^2} = -\arctan y \Big|_1^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

$$BC: x = \cos t, y = \sin t (t: -\pi \rightarrow 0),$$

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

所以,
$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$
。

 $\frac{\mathbf{k}}{2}$: 连接CA, 再作半径为r的小圆 L_1 : $x^2+y^2=r^2$ (r充分小), 取顺时针

方向,由格林公式有

$$L_1^-: x = r\cos t, y = r\sin t (t:0 \rightarrow 2\pi)$$

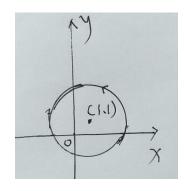
$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} + \int_{CA} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} + \int_{L_{1}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

$$\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = -\int_{CA} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \int_{L_{1}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \qquad \overline{CA} : x = 1, (y : 0 \longrightarrow 1)$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{1 + y^{2}} + \int_{L_{1}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^{2} dt = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

7. (2015 级) 计算曲线积分 $I = \oint_L \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2} (a, b > 0, a \neq b)$,其中 L 是点

(1,1)为中心, $R(R>\sqrt{2})$ 为半径的圆周,取逆时针方向



AP:
$$P = \frac{-y}{a^2x^2 + b^2v^2}, Q = \frac{x}{a^2x^2 + b^2v^2}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{b^2y^2 - a^2x^2}{(a^2x^2 + b^2v^2)^2}$$

取充分小的正数 ε ,补有向曲线 L_1 : $a^2x^2+b^2y^2=\varepsilon^2$,取顺时针方向。由格

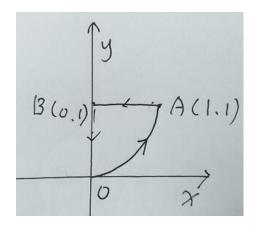
林公式,
$$I + \oint_{L_1} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2} = \iint_D 0 \, dx \, dy = 0$$
,

所以

$$I = \oint_{L_1^-} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \oint_{L_1^-} x \, dy - y \, dx.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 \le \varepsilon^2} 2 \, dx \, dy = \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \bullet \pi \bullet \frac{\varepsilon}{a} \bullet \frac{\varepsilon}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{ab}$$

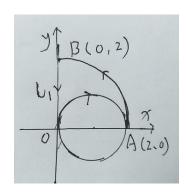
8. (2014 级) 计算曲线积分 $I = \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - x) dy$. 已知 L 是从点 O(0,0)沿曲线 $y = x^2$ 到点 A(1,1) 的有向曲线。



解:设B(0,1),加有向弧段 \overline{AB} : $y=1,(x:1\to 0)$,再加有向弧段 \overline{BO} : $x=0,(y:1\to 0)$,利用格林公式得:

$$I = \oint_{L+\overline{AB}+\overline{BO}} -\int_{\overline{AB}} -\int_{\overline{BO}} -\int_{\overline{BO}} -\int_{\overline{BO}} -\int_{\overline{BO}} -\int_{\overline{AB}} -\int_{\overline{BO}} -\int_{\overline{AB}} -\int_{\overline{BO}} -\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx -\int_{0}^{1} (e^{x} \sin 1 - 2) dx -\int_{0}^{1} \cos y dy$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} -(\sin 1 \cdot e^{x} - 2x)\Big|_{0}^{1} -\sin y\Big|_{0}^{1} = e \sin 1 - \frac{4}{3}$$

9. (2013 级) 已知 L 是<u>第一象限</u>中从点 O(0,0) 沿圆周 $y=\sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 到点 A(2,0),再沿圆周 $y=\sqrt{4-x^2}$ 到点 B(0,2) 的有向曲线。计算曲线积分 $I=\int_L 3x^2y \mathrm{d}x + (x^3+x+2y)\mathrm{d}y$ 。



解: 设所补直线 $L_1: x=0$, $(y:2\rightarrow 0)$,方向向下

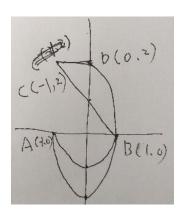
利用格林公式得:

原式=
$$\int_{L+L_1} 3x^2y dx + (x^3 + x + 2y) dy - \int_{L_1} 3x^2y dx + (x^3 + x + 2y) dy$$

= $\iint_{D} (3x^2 + 1 - 3x^2) dx dy - \int_{2}^{0} 2y dy = (\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}) + 4 = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4$

10. 计算 $\int_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2}$,其中L: ABC,由A(-1, 0)沿下半圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 到

B(1, 0)再沿斜直线到C(-1, 2) 答案 $(\frac{7}{8}\pi)$



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

$$L_1: 4x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Longrightarrow x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = 2\sin t \end{cases}, -\pi \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$L_2: \begin{cases} y=2 \\ x=x \end{cases} \quad x: 0 \to -1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\cos^2 t + 2\sin^2 t}{4} \, dt = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\int_{L_2} \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{-1} \frac{-2 dx}{4x^2 + 4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\int \frac{x dy - y dx}{4x^2 + y^2} = \frac{7}{8}\pi$$

11. 设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内一阶连续导数, L 是上半平面 (y>0) 内的 有向分段光滑曲线,其起点为(a,b),终点为(c,d),记

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

- (1). 证明曲线积分I与路径L无关
- (2). ab=cd 时,求I的值.

解 (1)
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(xy) - \frac{1}{y^2} + xyf'(xy) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
 在上半平面内处处成立.



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

$$= \int_{a}^{c} \Big[\frac{1}{b} + b f(bx) \Big] dx + \int_{b}^{d} \Big[c f(cy) - \frac{c}{y^{2}} \Big] dy$$

$$= \frac{c - a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} - \frac{c}{b} + \int_{a}^{c} f(bx) d(bx) + \int_{b}^{d} f(cy) d(cy)$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + \int_{ab}^{bc} f(u) du + \int_{bc}^{cd} f(u) du$$

$$= \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} + \int_{ab}^{cd} f(u) du = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b}$$

12. 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 是曲线 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 4$ $(y \ge 0)$ 上

由点 A(-1,0) 到点 B(3,0) 的有向弧段. (2021 级期末试题)

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

所以,在不包含原点的单连通域内,曲线积分与路径无关

13. (2020 级) 求曲线积分 $\int_L f'(x) \sin y dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) dy$,其中函数 f(x) 具有二阶连续导数, L 是圆周线 $(x-1)^2 + (y-\pi)^2 = 1 + \pi^2$ 上从点 $A(2,2\pi)$ 沿逆时针方向到点 O(0,0) 的有向弧段.

解
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f'(x)\cos y + \pi$$
, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f'(x)\cos y$.

 $\frac{\mathbf{j}}{\mathbf{j}}$ 取从O(0,0)到 $A(2,2\pi)$ 的有向线段 \overline{OA} : $y=\pi x$ $(0 \le x \le 2)$,

由格林公式,
$$\oint_{L+\overline{OA}} f'(x)\sin y \, dx + (f(x)\cos y + \pi x) \, dy = \iint_D \pi \, dx \, dy = \frac{\pi^2}{2} (1+\pi^2).$$

$$\nabla \int_{OA} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(f'(x) \sin \pi x + \pi \cdot \left(f(x) \cos \pi x + \pi x \right) \right) dx$$

$$= \left(f(x) \sin \pi x + \frac{\pi^2}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2\pi^2$$

所以,原积分
$$=\frac{\pi^2}{2}(1+\pi^2)-2\pi^2=\frac{1}{2}\pi^4-\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$$
.

 $\frac{$ **方** $+ 2}{$ **b** $+ 2}$ 取点 B(2,0), 由格林公式,

$$\oint_{L+\overline{OB}+\overline{BA}} f'(x)\sin y \, dx + (f(x)\cos y + \pi x) \, dy = \iint_D \pi \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \pi^2) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2\pi \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} (5 + \pi^2),$$

$$\mathbb{X} \int_{OB} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) dy = 0,$$

$$\int_{B4} f'(x) \sin y \, dx + (f(x) \cos y + \pi x) \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (f(2) \cos y + 2\pi) \, dy = 4\pi^2 \, ,$$

所以,原积分
$$=\frac{\pi^2}{2}(5+\pi^2)-4\pi^2=\frac{1}{2}\pi^4-\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$$
.