§ 2. 第二型曲线积分

1.第二型曲线积分的物理背景与定义

设L为空间有向曲线 (规定了正方向的曲线),从 A到B的方向为正方向. 质点在点(x,y,z)处所受力为: $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z)\vec{i} + Q(x,y,z)\vec{j} + R(x,y,z)\vec{k}$. 求单位质量的质点沿曲线L从A运动到B时力对质点所做的功.

•Step1.分划:在曲线L上依次插入节点

$$A = M_0, M_1, \dots, M_n = B$$

将曲线L分成n段弧 L_1, L_2, \cdots, L_n .

 $\Delta l_i: L_i$ 的长度,

 $\vec{\tau}(M_i)$:曲线L在点 M_i 处的正向单位切向量.

•Step2.取点、求和:力F所做的功

$$W \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overrightarrow{F}(M_i) \cdot \overrightarrow{\tau}(M_i) \Delta l_i.$$

•Step3.取极限: 若 $\lim_{\max\{\Delta l_i\}\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}(M_i) \cdot \vec{\tau}(M_i) \Delta l_i$

存在,则该极限为 $\int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl$,即F所做的功.

Def. Ω为 R^3 中区域,设

 $\vec{v}(x, y, z) = P(x, y, z)\vec{i} + Q(x, y, z)\vec{j} + R(x, y, z)\vec{k}$ 为 Ω 中向量场,L是 Ω 中一条逐段光滑的有向曲线 (由有限条光滑曲线连接而成), t是L的正向单位切 向量.如果第一型曲线积分∫,v·rdl存在,则称这个 积分为向量场,在有向曲线L上的第二型曲线积分, 记作

 $\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl.$

2.第二型曲线积分 $\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 的计算

设 $L: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)(\alpha \le t \le \beta)$, 且参数 t增加的方向与L的正向一致.则L在点M(x, y, z)处的单位切向量为

$$\vec{\tau}(x, y, z) = \frac{(x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))}{\sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2}},$$

弧长微元为 $dl = \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2 + z'(t)^2} dt.$

设 $\vec{v} = P(x, y, z)\vec{i} + Q(x, y, z)\vec{j} + R(x, y, z)\vec{k}$,则

$$\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl$$

$$= (P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}) \cdot (x'(t)\vec{i} + y'(t)\vec{j} + z'(t)\vec{k})dt$$

$$= (Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t))dt$$

$$\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t) \right] dt$$

Remark:若参数t增加的方向与L的正向相反,则

$$\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t) \right] dt$$
$$= \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \left[Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t) \right] dt$$

积分下限对应于曲线的起点,上限对应于终点.

Remark: L^- 与L反向, 则 $\int_{L^-} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int_L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$.

Remark:

$$\vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl$$

$$= (Px'(t) + Qy'(t) + Rz'(t))dt$$

$$= Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

因此,也将 $\vec{v} = P\vec{i} + Q\vec{j} + R\vec{k}$ 沿曲线L的第二型曲线积分记为

$$\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz.$$

3. 第二型曲线积分的性质

第二型曲线积分 $\int_L \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 可以化为第一型曲线积分 $\int_L \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl$ 来计算,因而具有以下性质:

- (1)(积分存在的充分条件)当L逐段光滑且v的分量 函数P,Q,R在L上连续时, $\int_{L}\vec{v}\cdot d\vec{l}$ 存在.
- (2)(对积分曲线的可加性)设曲线L由曲线 L_1, L_2, \dots, L_k 连接而成,则

$$\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L_1} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{L_2} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l} + \dots + \int_{L_k} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}.$$

(3)(线性性质) 设 $\int_{L} \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 和 $\int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 存在,则\y 实数 $\alpha, \beta, \mathcal{H}$ 分 $\int_{L} (\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{l}$ 存在,且 $\int_{L} (\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \alpha \int_{L} \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{l} + \beta \int_{L} \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{l}.$ 特别地,

$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$

$$= \int_{L} Pdx + \int_{L} Qdy + \int_{L} Rdz. \square$$

例:
$$I_k = \oint_{L_k} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, L_k 逆时针方向.

$$L_1: x^2 + y^2 = R^2;$$
 $L_2: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1;$ $L_3: x^2 + xy + y^2 = R^2.$

解: L_1 : $x = R\cos t$, $y = R\sin t$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, 参数增加与曲线正向一致.

$$I_1 = \oint_{L_1} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi.$$

$$L_2: x = a\cos t, y = b\sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{ab}{a^2 \cos^2 t + b^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= ab \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sec^2 t}{a^2 + b^2 \tan^2 t} dt = 4ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec^2 t}{a^2 + b^2 \tan^2 t} dt$$

$$=4\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{b}{a}\tan t\right)^2} d\left(\frac{b}{a}\tan t\right)$$
$$=4\arctan\left(\frac{b}{a}\tan t\right)=2\pi.$$

$$L_3: x^2 + xy + y^2 = R^2 (逆时针)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_3$$
: $3u^2 + v^2 = 2R^2$ (逆时针)

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R\cos t, v = \sqrt{2}R\sin t, t \in [0, 2\pi], t \uparrow 与正向一致.$$

$$I_{3} = \oint_{L_{3}} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{u(t)v'(t) - v(t)u'(t)}{u(t)^{2} + v(t)^{2}} dt$$

$$- \oint_{L_{3}} \frac{udv - vdu}{u(t)^{2} + v(t)^{2}} dt$$

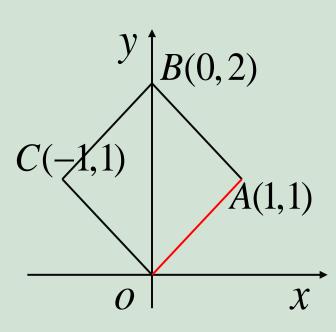
$$= \oint_{3u^2+v^2=R^2} \frac{udv-vdu}{u^2+v^2} = 2\pi.\Box$$

逆时针
$$\uparrow$$

十月月 I_2

例: $I = \oint_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$,其中L是由 O(0,0),A(1,1),B(0,2),C(-1,1)为顶点的正方形的逆时针方向边界.

$$\mathbf{H}: I = \left(\int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{BC}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{CO}}\right) (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy.$$



$$\overrightarrow{OA}$$
: $\begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = x, \end{cases}$ (0 \le x \le 1), 参数增加

的方向与曲线的正向一致.于是

$$\int_{\overrightarrow{OA}} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = 2/3.$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB}$$
: $\begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = 2 - x, \end{cases}$ (0 \le x \le 1), 参数增加 的方向与曲线的反向一致.于是

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

$$C(-1,1)$$

$$A(1,1)$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} \left\{ \left[x^{2} + (2 - x)^{2} \right] - \left[x^{2} - (2 - x)^{2} \right] \right\} dx = -14/3,$$

同理
$$\int_{\overline{BC}} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy = -2/3,$$

$$\int_{\overline{CO}} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy = 2/3,$$
于是 $I = 2/3 + (-14/3) + (-2/3) + 2/3 = -4.$

于是
$$I = 2/3 + (-14/3) + (-2/3) + 2/3 = -4.$$

例. $I = \oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$, 其中L是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax(a > 0)$ 与球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2(z > 0)$ 的交线 (从x > a看L取逆时针方向).

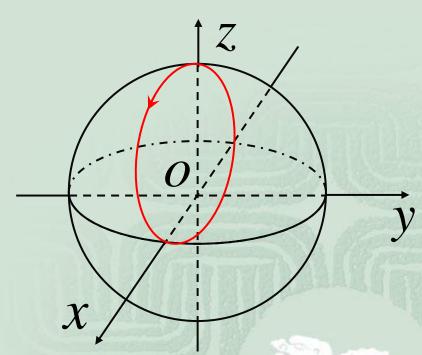
解: L的参数方程为

$$x = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \cos t), y = \frac{a}{2}\sin t,$$

$$t$$

$$z = a\sin\frac{t}{2}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi],$$

t增加的方向与曲线的正向一致.



$$I = \frac{a^2}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[(\sin t - 2\sin \frac{t}{2}) \cdot (-\sin t) + (2\sin \frac{t}{2} - 1 - \cos t) \cdot \cos t + (1 + \cos t - \sin t) \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2} \right] dt = -\frac{a^2}{6} (3\pi + 8). \square$$

例. $I = \oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$, 其中 $L = \pounds x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与 x + y + z = 0的交线, 从x轴正半轴看去为逆时针方向.

解: 将
$$z = -x - y$$
代入 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$,有

$$x^{2} + xy + y^{2} = R^{2}/2$$
, $\mathbb{R}\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}\right]^{2} + \left(\frac{x}{2} + y\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}$.

L的参数方程为:

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}R\cos t, \ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\sin t - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}R\cos t,$$
$$z = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\sin t - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}R\cos t, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi],$$

t增加与曲线正向一致. 于是

$$I = R^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \cos t \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \sin t \right) + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \cos t \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sin t \right) + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos t \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \sin t \right) \right\} dt = -\sqrt{3}\pi R^{2}.$$

例. 设L为曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 逆时针方向为正, 则L上点(x, y)处的(正)单位切向量 $\vec{\tau}$ 为

$$\oint_L \frac{dx}{y} - \frac{dy}{x} = \underline{\qquad}, \oint_L y dx - x dy = \underline{\qquad}.$$

解:
$$\vec{\tau} = \frac{1}{2}(-y, x)$$
, $\vec{\imath} = (\frac{1}{y}, -\frac{1}{x})$, $\vec{u} = (y, -x)$, 则

$$\oint_{L} \frac{dx}{y} - \frac{dy}{x} = \oint_{L} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl = -\oint_{L} dl = -4\pi.$$

$$\oint_{L} y dx - x dy = \oint_{L} \vec{u} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl = -\oint_{L} \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2} dl$$

$$=-\oint_L 2dl = -8\pi.\Box$$

作业: 习题4.4 No.2,4