

第 11 章 b : 对坐标的曲线积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2017.07 暑期班

平面有向曲线

- 有向曲线 是指定起点、终点的曲线

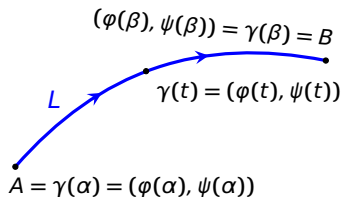
- 有向曲线可理解成粒子运动轨迹

- 参数方程：

$$\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$$

或者写作

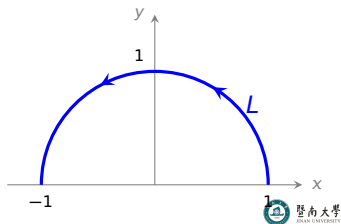
$$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$$



例 如图有向曲线 L 的参数方程是：

- $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), t: 0 \rightarrow \pi$
- $\gamma(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin 2t), t: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
- $\gamma(t) = (t, \sqrt{1-t^2}), t: 1 \rightarrow -1$

等等... (参数方程不唯一)

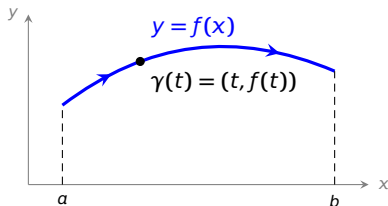


例 如图有向曲线 L 的参数方程是:

$$x = t, y = f(t), \quad t: a \rightarrow b$$

或者写作:

$$\gamma(t) = (t, f(t)), \quad t: a \rightarrow b$$



例 如图有向曲线 L 的参数方程是:

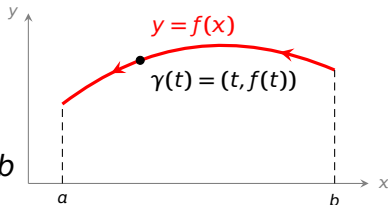
$$x = t, y = f(t), \quad t: b \rightarrow a$$

或者写作:

$$\gamma(t) = (t, f(t)), \quad t: b \rightarrow a$$

参数方程也可以取为:

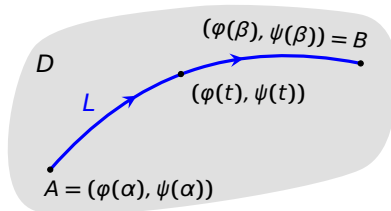
$$\gamma(t) = (a+b-t, f(a+b-t)), \quad t: a \rightarrow b$$



曲线积分

假设

- $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 定义在区域 D 上
- L 是 D 中从点 A 到 B 的有向曲线



所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分（或者“第二类曲线积分”）指：

$$\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

计算方法：设 $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t)$ 是 L 的参数方程， t 从 α 到 β ，则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L Pdx + Qdy &:= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))d\varphi(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))d\psi(t) \right] \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt\end{aligned}$$

性质 曲线积分的计算方法

$$\int_L Pdx + Qdy := \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt$$

不依赖于参数方程的选取。也就是：

若 $x = \tilde{\varphi}(t)$, $y = \tilde{\psi}(t)$, $t : \tilde{\alpha} \rightarrow \tilde{\beta}$, 是有向曲线 L 的另外一组参数方程, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\tilde{\alpha}}^{\tilde{\beta}} \left[P(\tilde{\varphi}(t), \tilde{\psi}(t))\tilde{\varphi}'(t) + Q(\tilde{\varphi}(t), \tilde{\psi}(t))\tilde{\psi}'(t) \right] dt \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

性质 设

- L 是有向曲线,
- L^- 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

$$\int_{L^-} Pdx + Qdy = - \int_L Pdx + Qdy$$

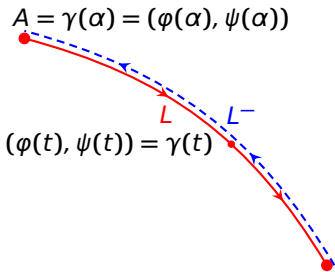
$$A = \gamma(\alpha) = (\varphi(\alpha), \psi(\alpha))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) = \gamma(t)$$

$$(\varphi(\beta), \psi(\beta)) = \gamma(\beta) = B$$

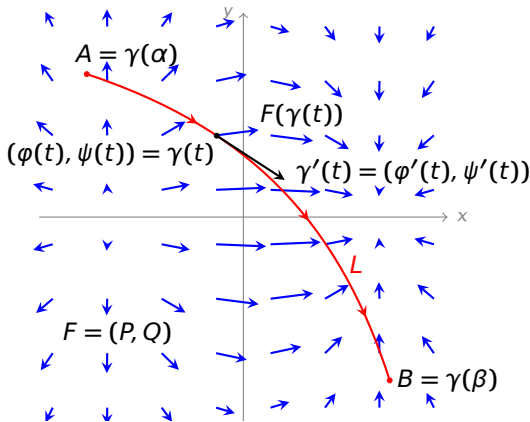
证明 设 L 的参数方程是 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t))$, $t: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$, 则 L^- 的参数方程是 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t))$, $t: \beta \rightarrow \alpha$ 。所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{L^-} Pdx + Qdy &= \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt \\ &= - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt \\ &= - \int_L Pdx + Qdy \end{aligned}$$



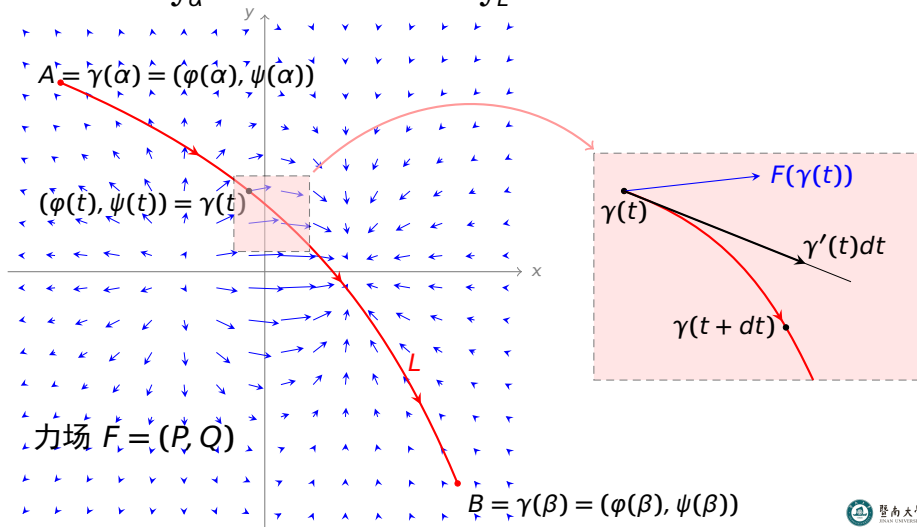
曲线积分的其他表达式

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L Pdx + Qdy &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[(P(\gamma(t)), Q(\gamma(t))) \cdot (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t)) \right] dt \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) \right] dt\end{aligned}$$



对坐标的曲线积分的物理应用：做功

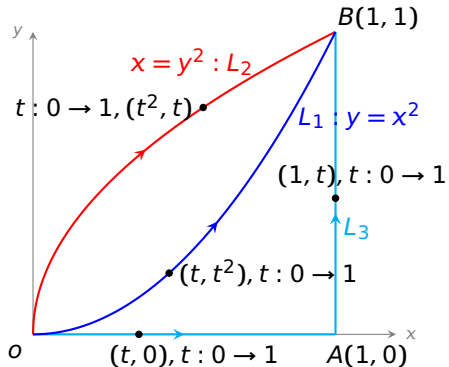
$$W = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt = \int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$



例 计算

$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xydx + x^2dy$$

($i = 1, 2, 3$), 其中 L_i 如右图所示



解

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 [2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)'] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

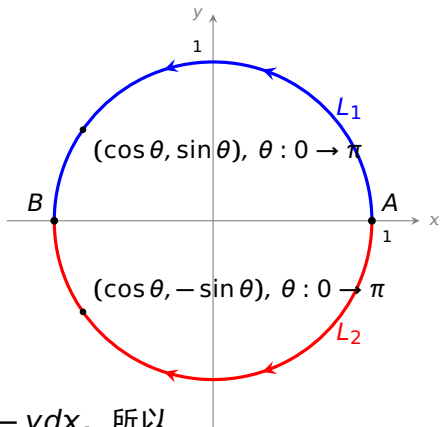
$$I_2 = \int_0^1 [2t^2 \cdot t \cdot (t^2)' + (t^2)^2 \cdot t'] dt = 5 \int_0^1 t^4 dt = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int_{OA} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy) \\ &= \int_0^1 [2t \cdot 0 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot 0'] dt + \int_0^1 [2 \cdot 1 \cdot t \cdot 1' + 1^2 \cdot t'] dt = 1. \end{aligned}$$

例 计算

$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

($i = 1, 2$), 其中 L_i 如右图所示



解 注意在单位圆周上, $I_i = \int_{L_i} xdy - ydx$, 所以

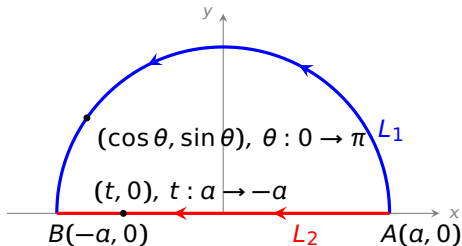
$$I_1 = \int_0^\pi [\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)'] d\theta = \int_0^\pi 1 d\theta = \pi,$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^\pi [\cos \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)' - (-\sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta)'] d\theta = \int_0^\pi -1 d\theta = -\pi.$$

例 计算

$$I_i = \int_{L_i} (x + y + 1)dx + ydy$$

($i = 1, 2$), 其中 L_i 如右图所示



解

$$I_1 = \int_0^\pi \left[(a \cos \theta + a \sin \theta + 1) \cdot (a \cos \theta)' + a \sin \theta \cdot (a \sin \theta)' \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left[-a^2 \sin^2 \theta - a \sin \theta \right] d\theta$$

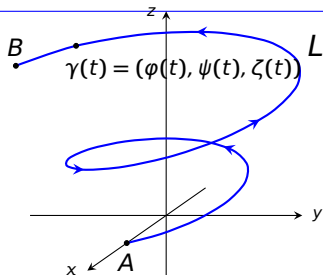
$$= -a^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - a \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 - 2a,$$

$$I_2 = \int_a^{-a} \left[(t + 0 + 1) \cdot (t)' + 0 \cdot (0)' \right] dt = \int_a^{-a} (t + 1) dt = -2a.$$

空间曲线的曲线积分

假设

- D 是空间中三维有界闭区域
- $P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)$ 定义在 D 上
- L 是 D 中从点 A 到点 B 的有向曲线



所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分（或者“第二类曲线积分”）指：

$$\int_L P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$$

计算方法：设 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \xi(t))$ 是 L 参数方程， $t: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\gamma(t))d\varphi(t) + Q(\gamma(t))d\psi(t) + R(\gamma(t))d\zeta(t) \right] \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\gamma(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\gamma(t))\psi'(t) + R(\gamma(t))\zeta'(t) \right] dt\end{aligned}$$

例 计算 $\int_L \cos z dx + e^x dy + e^y dz$, 其中 L 是有向曲线
 $\gamma(t) = (1, t, e^t)$, $t: 0 \rightarrow 2$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^2 \left[\cos(e^t) \cdot (1)' + e^1 \cdot (t)' + e^t \cdot (e^t)' \right] dt \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[e + e^{2t} \right] dt = et + \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^4 + 2e - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

假设

- $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 是定义在平面区域 D 上二元函数,
- $X = (P, Q)$ 是 D 上向量场,
- 平面曲线 L 的参数方程为 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$,

则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} X(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt \\&= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} X(\gamma(t)) \cdot \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \cdot |\gamma'(t)| dt \\&= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} X(\gamma(t)) \cdot \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \cdot \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} dt \\&= \int_L X(\gamma(t)) \cdot \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} ds\end{aligned}$$