第11章 a:对弧长的曲线积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

Outline

1. 对弧长的曲线积分: 概念与性质

2. 对弧长的曲线积分: 计算法

3. 对弧长的曲线积分:空间曲线



We are here now...

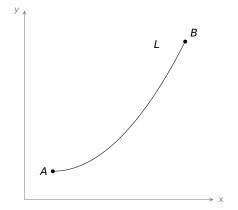
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2. 对弧长的曲线积分: 计算法

3. 对弧长的曲线积分:空间曲线

假设平面曲线 L

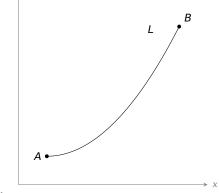
- 线密度为 μ(x, y)
- 质量为 m





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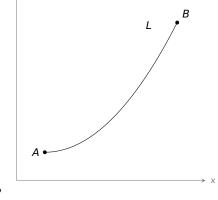


● 当曲线是均匀时(µ=常数),

当曲线非均匀时 (μ = μ(x, y) 为 L 上函数)

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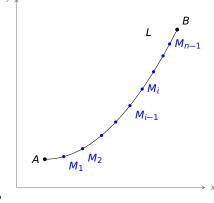
$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Length}(L)$$

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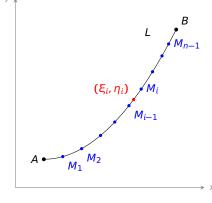
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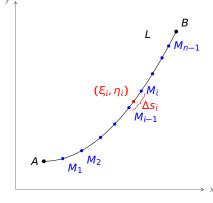
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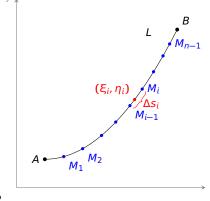
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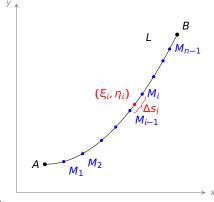
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta s_i$$



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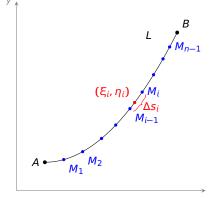
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$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mu(\xi_i,\,\eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



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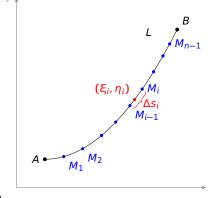
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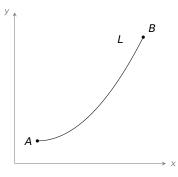
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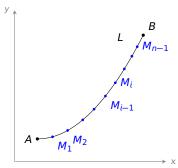
定义 设

- L 是平面上分段光滑曲线,
- f(x, y) 是 L 上的有界函数,



定义 设

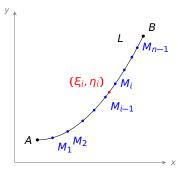
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定义 设

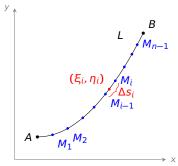
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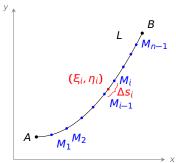




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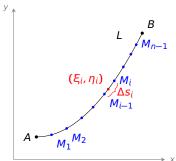
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i,\,\eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



定义 设

- L 是平面上分段光滑曲线,
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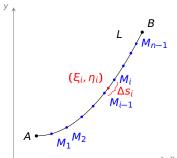


定义 设

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若

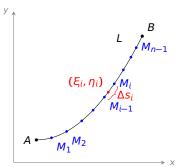
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$ 存在,



定义 设

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- f(x, y) 是 L 上的有界函数,

- 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$ 存在,且极限
- 与上述 L 的划分、 $(ξ_i, η_i)$ 的选取无关,

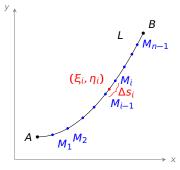


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则定义

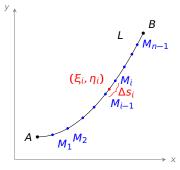
$$\int_{I} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$

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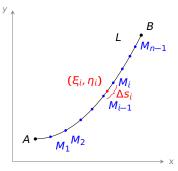
称为 f(x, y) 在曲线 L 上的 对弧长的曲线积分.

定义 设

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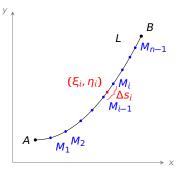
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注 对弧长的曲线积分的定义式与重积分的类似,故性质也类似



● **存在性** 若 *L* 是分段光滑曲线, *f*(*x*, *y*) 在 *L* 上连续,则

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds$$



● **存在性** 若 L 是分段光滑曲线,f(x, y) 在 L 上连续,则

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds$$

存在。

• 线性性 $\int_{L} (\alpha f + \beta g) ds = \alpha \int_{L} f ds + \beta \int_{L} g ds$

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- 可加性 $\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{L_1} f(x,y) ds + \int_{L_2} f(x,y) ds$

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- $\int_{L} 1ds = \text{Length}(L)$

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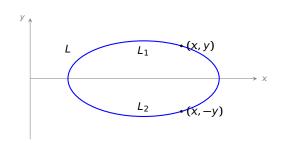
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- $\int_{L} 1ds = \text{Length}(L)$
- 若 $f(x,y) \leq g(x,y)$,则

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds \le \int_{L} g(x, y) ds$$



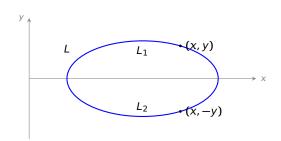
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• 若 f(x,y) 关于 y 是奇函数(即:f(x,-y) = -f(x,y)),则

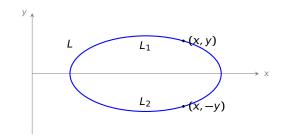




性质 设平面曲线 L 关于 x 轴对称,

• 若 f(x,y) 关于 y 是奇函数(即: f(x,-y) = -f(x,y)),则

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = 0$$



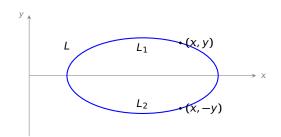


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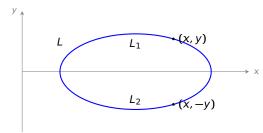
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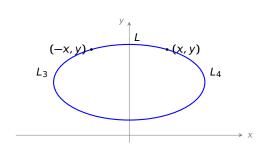
$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = 0$$

者 f(x,y) 关于 y 是偶函数(即: f(x,−y) = f(x,y)),则

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_{1}} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_{2}} f(x, y) ds$$



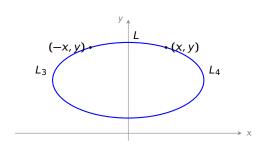
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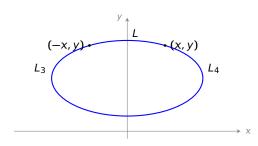




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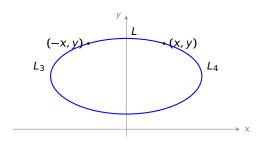


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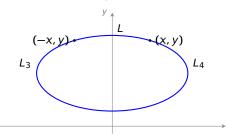
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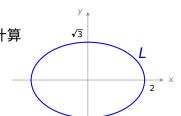
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$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_{3}} f(x, y) ds = 2 \int_{L_{4}} f(x, y) ds$$

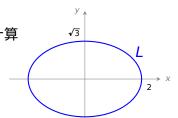


$$\int_{1}^{2} 2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds$$





$$\int_{L} 2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds$$

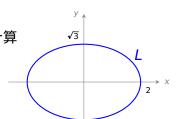




原式 =
$$\int_{1}^{1} 2xyds + \int_{1}^{1} 12(\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{3})ds$$



$$\int_{L} 2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds$$

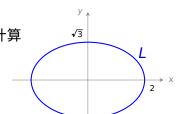




原式 =
$$\int_{1}^{2} 2xyds + \int_{1}^{2} 12(\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{3})ds = 0 +$$



$$\int_{1}^{\infty} 2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds$$

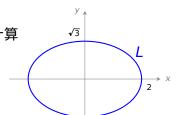


解

原式 =
$$\int_{1}^{2} 2xyds + \int_{1}^{2} 12(\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{3})ds = 0 + \int_{1}^{2} 12ds$$



$$\int_{L} 2xy + 3x^2 + 4y^2 ds$$



解

原式 =
$$\int_{1}^{2} 2xyds + \int_{1}^{2} 12(\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{3})ds = 0 + \int_{1}^{2} 12ds = 12a$$

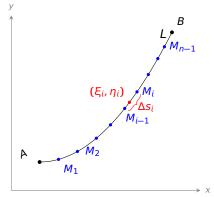


We are here now...

1. 对弧长的曲线积分: 概念与性质

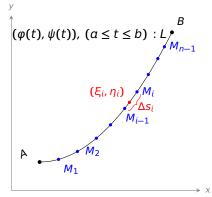
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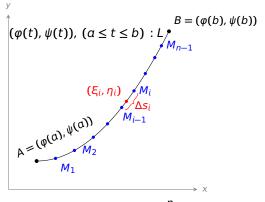


$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$





$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (a \le t \le b) : L$$

$$M_{n-1}$$

$$A = (\varphi(a), \psi(a))$$

$$M_{i-1}$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$

$$\beta = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \le t \le b) : L \xrightarrow{M_{n-1}} M_i$$

$$A = (\varphi(a), \psi(a)) \xrightarrow{M_{i-1}} M_{i-1}$$

$$A = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_2))$$

$$M_1 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$

$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \le t \le b) : L$$

$$M_{n-1}$$

$$A \le (\varphi(\alpha), \psi(\alpha))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1}))$$

$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$M_{2} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$

$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L$$

$$M_{n-1}$$

$$(\xi_i, \eta_i) \quad M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$$

$$\Delta s_i \quad M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1}))$$

$$M_2 = (\varphi(t_2), \psi(t_2))$$

$$M_1 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$M_2 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$

$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (a \le t \le b) : L^{\bullet}$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \qquad M_{i} = (\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i}))$$

$$\Delta S_{i} \qquad M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1}))$$

$$M_{2} = (\varphi(t_{2}), \psi(t_{2}))$$

$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$M_{2} = (\varphi(t_{2}), \psi(t_{2}))$$

$$M_{3} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$

$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \le t \le b) : L$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$\Delta s_{i} \qquad \Delta s_{i} \approx |M_{i-1}M_{i}|$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1}))$$

$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{2}))$$

$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$M_{2} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \le t \le b) : L \longrightarrow M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_i, \eta_i) \longrightarrow M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$$

$$M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_i))^2 + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_i))^2}$$

$$M_2 = (\varphi(t_2), \psi(t_2))$$

$$M_1 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$M_1 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L \longrightarrow M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_i, \eta_i) \longrightarrow M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_i))^2 + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_i))^2}$$

$$(\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi)$$

$$M_1 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$M_2 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_2))$$

$$M_1 = (\varphi(t_1), \psi(t_1))$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L^{\bullet}$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \qquad M_{i} = (\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i}))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$M_{2} = (\varphi(t_{2}), \psi(t_{2}))$$

$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$\int_{L} f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L^{\bullet}$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \qquad M_{i} = (\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i}))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$M_{2} = (\varphi(t_{2}), \psi(t_{2}))$$

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$$M_{1} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

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$$M_{3} = (\varphi(t_{1}), \psi(t_{1}))$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \le t \le b) : L$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$\Delta S_{i} \approx |M_{i-1}M_{i}|$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$(\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi = \varphi' \Delta t)$$

$$\approx \sqrt{(\varphi'(t_{i})(t_{i-1} - t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi'(t_{i})(t_{i-1} - t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}}(t_{i} - t_{i-1})$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L \downarrow^{\bullet} M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) M_{i} = (\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i}))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$(\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi = \varphi' \Delta t)$$

$$(\Delta$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L \bullet$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$\Delta s_{i} \qquad \Delta s_{i} \approx |M_{i-1}M_{i}|$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi = \varphi' \Delta t$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$\Delta s_{i} \approx |M_{i-1}M_{i}|$$

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$$(\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi = \varphi' \Delta t)$$

$$\approx \sqrt{(\varphi'(t_{i})(t_{i-1} - t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi'(t_{i})(t_{i-1} - t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}} (t_{i} - t_{i-1})$$

$$= \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}} \Delta t_{i}$$

$$f(\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i})) \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}} \Delta t_{i}$$



$$B = (\varphi(b), \psi(b))$$

$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (\alpha \leq t \leq b) : L^{\bullet}$$

$$M_{n-1} = (\varphi(t_{n-1}), \psi(t_{n-1}))$$

$$(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \quad M_{i} = (\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i}))$$

$$\Delta s_{i} \quad \Delta s_{i} \approx |M_{i-1}M_{i}|$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$(\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi = \varphi' \Delta t)$$

$$\approx \sqrt{(\varphi'(t_{i})(t_{i-1} - t_{i}))^{2} + (\psi'(t_{i})(t_{i-1} - t_{i}))^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}} (t_{i} - t_{i-1})$$

$$= \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}} \Delta t_{i}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta s_{i}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\varphi(t_{i}), \psi(t_{i})) \sqrt{\varphi'(t_{i})^{2} + \psi'(t_{i})^{2}} \Delta t_{i}$$



$$(\varphi(t), \psi(t)), (a \le t \le b) : L \xrightarrow{M_{n-1}} = (\varphi(t_n), \psi(t_n))$$

$$(\xi_i, \eta_i) \qquad M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$$

$$M_{i-1} = (\varphi(t_{i-1}), \psi(t_{i-1})) = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i-1}) - \varphi(t_i))^2 + (\psi(t_{i-1}) - \psi(t_i))^2}$$

$$(\Delta \varphi \approx d\varphi = \varphi' \Delta t)$$

$$(\Delta \varphi$$

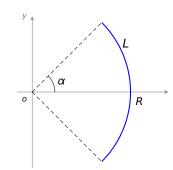


从上述推导可知:

性质 设平面曲线 L 的参数方程为 $x = \varphi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$,则弧长元素

$$ds = \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} dt.$$

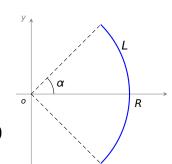






 \mathbf{m} 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta, \quad y = R \sin \theta \quad (-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$$

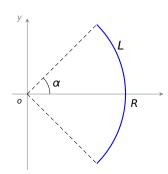


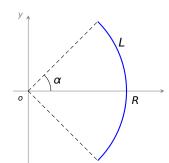
\mathbf{M} 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

所以

$$\int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} y^2 ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot$$





$$\mathbf{m}$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

$$\int_{\alpha} y^2 ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} R^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sqrt{\left[(R \cos \theta)' \right]^2 + \left[(R \sin \theta)' \right]^2} d\theta$$



a R

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

$$\int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \sqrt{\left[(R \cos \theta)' \right]^{2} + \left[(R \sin \theta)' \right]^{2}} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot R d\theta$$

 α R

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

所以

$$\int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \sqrt{\left[(R \cos \theta)' \right]^{2} + \left[(R \sin \theta)' \right]^{2}} d\theta$$
$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot R d\theta = R^{3} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$



例 1 计算 $\int_L y^2 ds$,其中曲线 L 如右图所示.

a R

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

$$\int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \sqrt{\left[(R \cos \theta)' \right]^{2} + \left[(R \sin \theta)' \right]^{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot R d\theta = R^{3} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R^{3} (\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta)$$

例 1 计算 $\int_L y^2 ds$,其中曲线 L 如右图所示.

α R

$$\mu$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

$$\int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \sqrt{\left[(R \cos \theta)' \right]^{2} + \left[(R \sin \theta)' \right]^{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot R d\theta = R^{3} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R^{3} (\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta) \Big|_{-\alpha}^{\alpha}$$

例 1 计算 $\int_L y^2 ds$,其中曲线 L 如右图所示.

α R

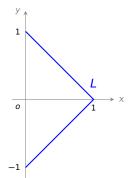
$$\mathbf{m}$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

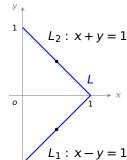
$$x = R \cos \theta$$
, $y = R \sin \theta$ $(-\alpha \le \theta \le \alpha)$

$$\int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot \sqrt{\left[(R \cos \theta)' \right]^{2} + \left[(R \sin \theta)' \right]^{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} R^{2} \sin^{2} \theta \cdot R d\theta = R^{3} \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R^{3} (\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta) \Big|_{\alpha}^{\alpha} = R^{3} (\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\alpha))$$



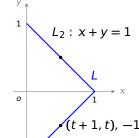


解

$$\int_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds \qquad _{-1}$$

$$L_{1}: x-y=1$$

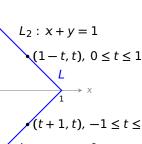




$$\int_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds \qquad (t+1,t), -1 \le t \le 0$$

$$L_{1}: x-y=1$$



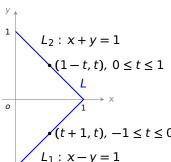


$$\iint_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \iint_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \iint_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds$$

$$(t+1,t), -1 \le t \le 0$$

$$L_{1}: x-y=1$$



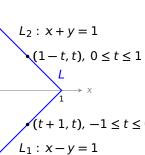


$$\iint_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \iint_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \iint_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[t'\right]^{2}} dt$$



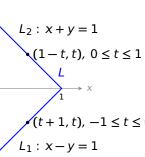




$$\prod_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_1} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_2} e^{x+y} ds$$

$$= \int_{L} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{[(t+1)']^2 + [t']^2} dt + \int_{L_2}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{[(1-t)']^2 + [t']^2} dt$$



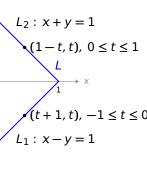


$$\int_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds \qquad (t+1,t), -1 \le t \le 0$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{[(t+1)']^{2} + [t']^{2}} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{[(1-t)']^{2} + [t']^{2}} dt$$

 $=\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{0}e^{2t+1}dt+\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{1}e^{1}dt$





$$\int_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds$$

$$= \int_{L_{1}}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[t'\right]^{2}} dt + \int_{L_{2}}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[t'\right]^{2}} dt} dt + \int_{L_{2}}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[(t+1)'\right]^{2}} dt} dt + \int_{L_{2}}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[(t+1)'\right]^{2}} dt} dt + \int_{L_{2}}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2}$$

 $= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(1-t)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt$

 $=\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{0}e^{2t+1}dt+\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{1}e^{1}dt$

 $=\sqrt{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}e^{2t+1}$

$$\int_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds$$

$$= \int_{L_{1}}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[t'\right]^{2}} dt + \int_{L_{2}}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^{2} + \left[t'\right]^{2}} dt$$

 $= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(1-t)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt$ $=\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{0}e^{2t+1}dt+\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{1}e^{1}dt$



 $= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(1-t)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt$

 $=\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{0}e^{2t+1}dt+\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{1}e^{1}dt$

 $=\sqrt{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}e^{2t+1}\Big|_{0}^{0}+\sqrt{2}e^{-t}$



$$\int_{L} e^{x+y} ds = \int_{L_{1}} e^{x+y} ds + \int_{L_{2}} e^{x+y} ds \qquad (t+1,t), -1 \le t \le t$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{[(t+1)']^{2} + [t']^{2}} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{[(1-t)']^{2} + [t']^{2}} dt$$

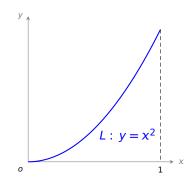
 $= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(t+1)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{\left[(1-t)'\right]^2 + \left[t'\right]^2} dt$ $=\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{0}e^{2t+1}dt+\sqrt{2}\int_{0}^{1}e^{1}dt$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} \cdot \sqrt{[(t+1)']^2 + [t']^2} dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} \cdot \sqrt{[(1-t)']^2 + [t']^2} dt$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-1}^{0} e^{2t+1} dt + \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{1} dt$$

 $= \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2t+1} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \sqrt{2} e = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (3e - e^{-1})$



例 3 计算 $\int_L \sqrt{y} ds$,其中 L 如右图所示.

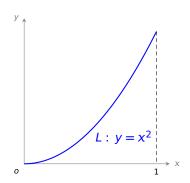




例 3 计算 $\int_{I} \sqrt{y} ds$,其中 L 如右图所示.

解 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = t, \quad y = t^2 \qquad (0 \le t \le 1)$$

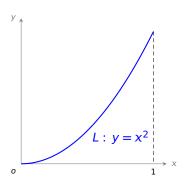


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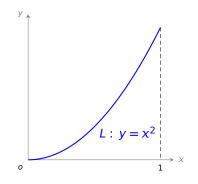
$$\int_{I} \sqrt{y} ds = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{t^{2}} \cdot$$



μ 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = t, \quad y = t^2 \qquad (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$\int_{L} \sqrt{y} ds = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{t^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{[t']^{2} + [(t^{2})']^{2}} dt$$



例3 计算 \int_{I} $\sqrt{y}ds$,其中 L 如右图所示.

$L: y = x^2$

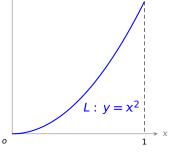
$$\mu$$
 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

$$x = t, \quad y = t^2 \qquad (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{y} ds = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{t^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{[t']^{2} + [(t^{2})']^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4t^{2}} dt$$



\mathbf{m} 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为: $x = t, \quad y = t^2 \qquad (0 \le t \le 1)$



$$\int_{L} \sqrt{y} ds = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{t^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{[t']^{2} + [(t^{2})']^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4t^{2}} dt$$

$$u = 1 + 4t^{2}$$



$L: y = x^2$

 μ 曲线 L 的参数方程可取为:

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$$\frac{u = 1 + 4t^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{5} \sqrt{u} \cdot dt$$

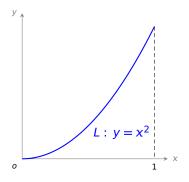


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$$= \frac{u = 1 + 4t^{2}}{2} \int_{1}^{5} \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du$$



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$$\frac{u = 1 + 4t^{2}}{1 + 4t^{2}} \int_{1}^{5} \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



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解 曲线 *L* 的参数方程可取为:

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$$\frac{u = 1 + 4t^{2}}{1 + 4t^{2}} \int_{1}^{5} \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8} du = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{5} = \frac{1}{12} (5\sqrt{5} - 1)$$



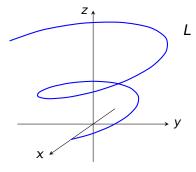
We are here now...

1. 对弧长的曲线积分: 概念与性质

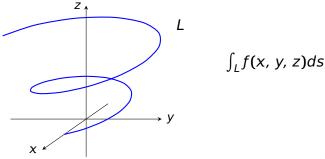
2. 对弧长的曲线积分: 计算法

3. 对弧长的曲线积分:空间曲线

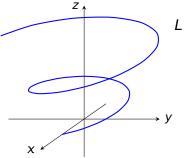




 $\int_L f(x, y, z) ds$

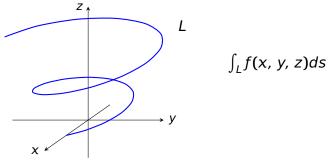


• 当 f(x, y, z) 是线密度时, $\int_L f(x, y, z) ds$ 表示曲线的质量



 $\int_L f(x, y, z) ds$

- 当 f(x, y, z) 是线密度时, $\int_{\mathcal{A}} f(x, y, z) ds$ 表示曲线的质量
- 若曲线 L 的参数方程是 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) , & (\alpha \le t \le b), \\ z = \zeta(t) \end{cases}$

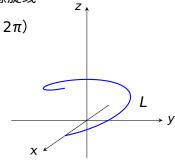


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- 若曲线 L 的参数方程是 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) , & (\alpha \le t \le b), \\ z = \zeta(t) \end{cases}$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{a}^{b} f(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \zeta(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^{2} + \psi'(t)^{2} + \zeta'(t)^{2}} dt$$

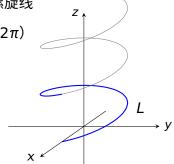
例1 计算 $\int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$,其中 L 为螺旋线

$$x = a \cos t$$
, $y = a \sin t$, $z = bt$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$



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$$\mathbf{R} \int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[(a\cos t)^{2} + (a\sin t)^{2} + (bt)^{2} \right] \cdot$$

$$\sqrt{[(a\cos t)']^2 + [(a\sin t)']^2 + [(bt)']^2}dt$$



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 $= \int_{a}^{2\pi} \left[a^2 + b^2 t^2 \right] \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt$

$$\Re \int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[(a\cos t)^{2} + (a\sin t)^{2} + (bt)^{2} \right] \cdot x$$

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 $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[a^{2} + b^{2}t^{2} \right] \cdot \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} dt = \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cdot \left(a^{2}t + \frac{1}{3}b^{2}t^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi}$



$$x = a \cos t$$
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例1 计算 $\int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$,其中 L 为螺旋线

$$\mathbf{H} \int_{L} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} \left[(a\cos t)^2 + (a\sin t)^2 + (bt)^2 \right].$$

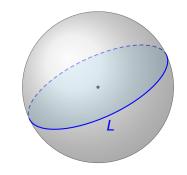
$$\int + (a \sin t)^{2} + (bt)^{2} \cdot x = \int \int \left[(a \cos t)' \right]^{2} + \left[(a \sin t)' \right]^{2} + \left[(bt)' \right]^{2} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[a^2 + b^2 t^2 \right] \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \left(a^2 t + \frac{1}{3} b^2 t^3 \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \left(3a^2 + 4b^2 \pi^2 \right)$$

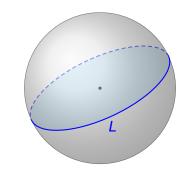


$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$

的交线.



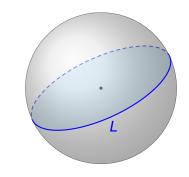
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解 由对称性可知:

$$\int_{L} x^2 ds = \int_{L} y^2 ds = \int_{L} z^2 ds$$

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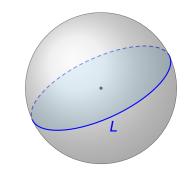
解 由对称性可知:

$$\int_{L} x^2 ds = \int_{L} y^2 ds = \int_{L} z^2 ds$$

$$\int_{I} x^{2} ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{I} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
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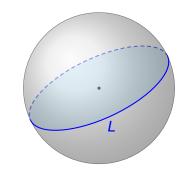
解 由对称性可知:

$$\int_{L} x^{2} ds = \int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{L} z^{2} ds$$

$$\int_{I} x^{2} ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{I} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{I} 1 ds$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线.



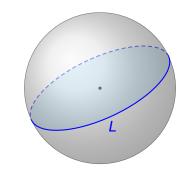
解 由对称性可知:

$$\int_{L} x^{2} ds = \int_{L} y^{2} ds = \int_{L} z^{2} ds$$

$$\int_{C} x^{2} ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{C} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{C} 1 ds = \frac{1}{3} \text{Length}(L)$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线.



解 由对称性可知:

$$\int_{I} x^{2} ds = \int_{I} y^{2} ds = \int_{I} z^{2} ds$$

$$\int_{L} x^{2} ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{L} 1 ds = \frac{1}{3} \text{Length}(L) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi$$

