第11章 b: 对坐标的曲线积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II





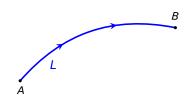
We are here now...

1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

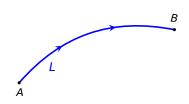
2. 对坐标的曲线积分:空间有向曲线

3. 两类曲线积分的联系

● 有向曲线 L 是指定方向的曲线

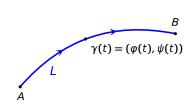


- 有向曲线 L 是指定方向的曲线
- 有向曲线具有起点、终点; 可理解成粒子运动



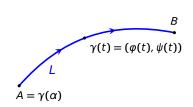
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- L 的参数方程:

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



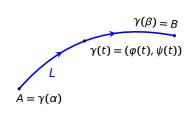
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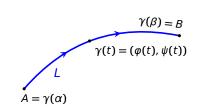


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或者写作

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



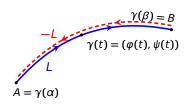
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 反向曲线 -L: 方向与 L 相反的有 向曲线



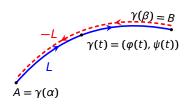
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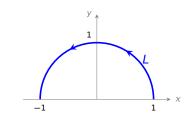
$$\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \alpha \rightarrow \beta$$

或者写作

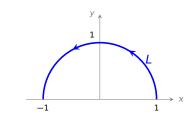
$$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t : \alpha \to \beta$$

- 反向曲线 -L: 方向与 L 相反的有 向曲线
- -L 的参数方程: $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \beta \rightarrow \alpha$

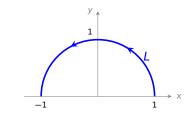




•
$$\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad t: 0 \to \pi$$

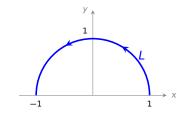


- $\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad t: 0 \to \pi$
- $\gamma(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin 2t)$,



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$$\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad t: 0 \to \pi$$

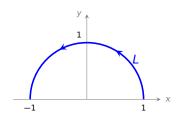
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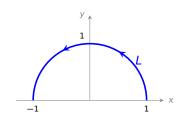
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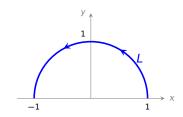


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等等...(参数方程不唯一)

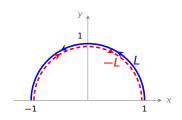


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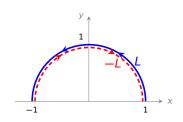
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$$\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad t : \pi \to 0$$



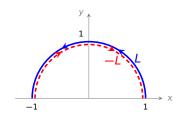
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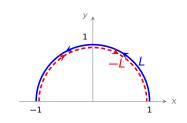
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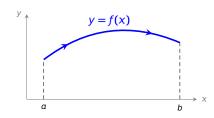
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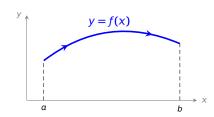
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- $\gamma(t) = (t, \sqrt{1-t^2}), t:-1 \to 1$





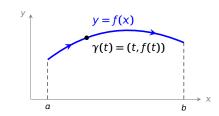
$$x = t, y = f(t), t: a \rightarrow b$$



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或者写作:

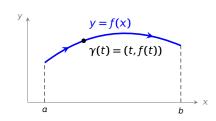
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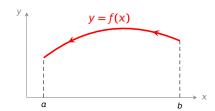


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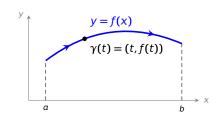
\overline{M} 如图有向曲线 L 的参数方程是:

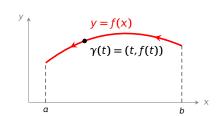
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$$x = t$$
, $y = f(t)$,





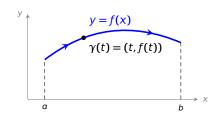
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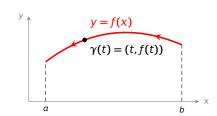
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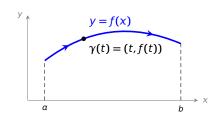
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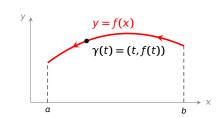
例 如图有向曲线 *L* 的参数方程是:

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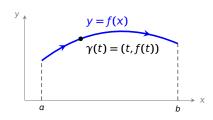


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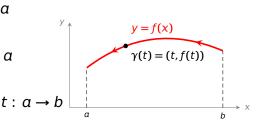
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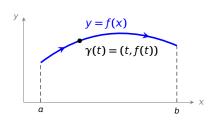


Θ 如图有向曲线 L 的参数方程是:

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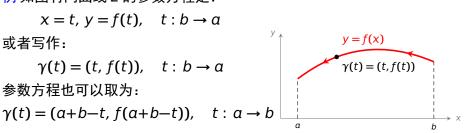
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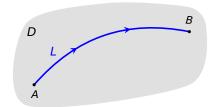
假设

P(x,y), Q(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上

D

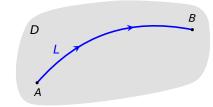
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- P(x,y),Q(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上
- L 是 D 中从点 A 到 B 的有向曲线



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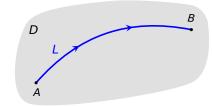


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

$$\int_{L} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

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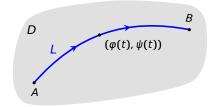
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计算方法:设 $x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t)$ 是L的参数方程, t从 α 到 β ,则

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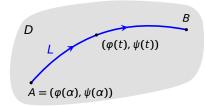
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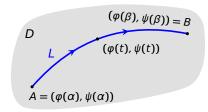
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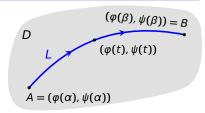
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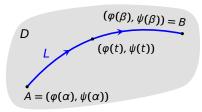
$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy := \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) d\varphi(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) d\psi(t) \right]$$



曲线积分

假设

- P(x,y),Q(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上
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所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

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

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

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

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不依赖于参数方程的选取。

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

不依赖于参数方程的选取。也就是:

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

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

不依赖于参数方程的选取。也就是:

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$$\int_{\widetilde{\alpha}}^{\widetilde{\beta}} \left[P(\widetilde{\varphi}(t), \, \widetilde{\psi}(t)) \widetilde{\varphi}'(t) + Q(\widetilde{\varphi}(t), \, \widetilde{\psi}(t)) \widetilde{\psi}'(t) \right] dt$$

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

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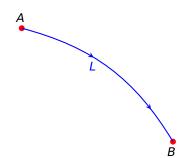
$$\int_{\widetilde{\alpha}}^{\widetilde{\beta}} \left[P(\widetilde{\varphi}(t), \, \widetilde{\psi}(t)) \widetilde{\varphi}'(t) + Q(\widetilde{\varphi}(t), \, \widetilde{\psi}(t)) \widetilde{\psi}'(t) \right] dt$$

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

- L 是有向曲线,
- -L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

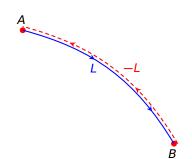
$$\int_{-L} Pdx + Qdy = -\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$$



- L 是有向曲线,
- -L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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



- L 是有向曲线,
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 $(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) = \gamma(t)$

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

- L 是有向曲线,
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则

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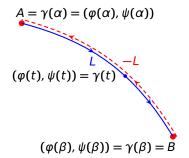
 $A = \gamma(\alpha) = (\varphi(\alpha), \psi(\alpha))$ $(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) = \gamma(t)$ $(\varphi(\beta), \psi(\beta)) = \gamma(\beta) = B$

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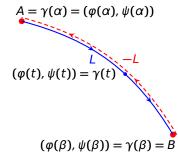


证明 设
$$L$$
 的参数方程是 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \alpha \to \beta$,则 $-L$ 的参数方程是 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \beta \to \alpha$ 。

- L 是有向曲线,
- −L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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



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

$$\int_{1} Pdx + Qdy$$

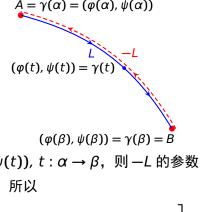
$$\int Pdx + Qdy$$



- L 是有向曲线,
- −L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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



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

方程是
$$\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \beta \rightarrow \alpha$$
。所以

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

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

- L 是有向曲线,
- −L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

$$L$$

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

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

$$\phi(t), t : \alpha \to \beta, \quad \text{则} -L$$
 的参数

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

方程是
$$\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \beta \rightarrow \alpha$$
。所以

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

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



- L 是有向曲线,
- -L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

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

方程是
$$\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \beta \to \alpha$$
。所以

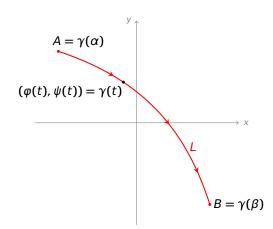
$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt$$

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

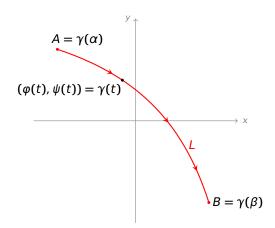
$$\Rightarrow \int Pdx + Qdy = -\int Pdx + Qdy$$



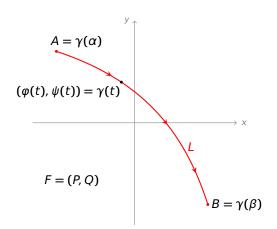
$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$



$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\left(P(\gamma(t)), Q(\gamma(t)) \right) \cdot \left(\varphi'(t), \psi'(t) \right) \right] dt$$



$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\left(P(\gamma(t)), Q(\gamma(t)) \right) \cdot \left(\varphi'(t), \psi'(t) \right) \right] dt$$





$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\left(P(\gamma(t)), Q(\gamma(t)) \right) \cdot \left(\varphi'(t), \psi'(t) \right) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) \right] dt$$

$$A = \gamma(\alpha)$$

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

$$F = (P, Q)$$



$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[(P(\gamma(t)), Q(\gamma(t))) \cdot (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t)) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) \right] dt$$

$$A = \gamma(\alpha)$$

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

$$F = (P, Q)$$

$$B = \gamma(\beta)$$



$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[(P(\gamma(t)), Q(\gamma(t))) \cdot (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t)) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) \right] dt$$

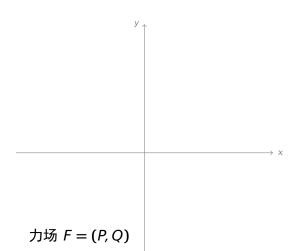
$$A = \gamma(\alpha)$$

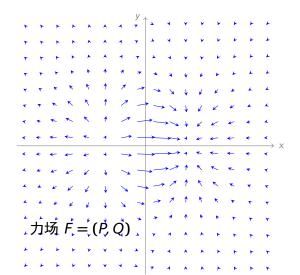
$$F(\gamma(t))$$

$$\gamma'(t) = (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t))$$

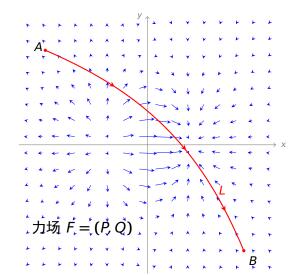
$$F = (P, Q)$$

$$A = \gamma(\beta)$$

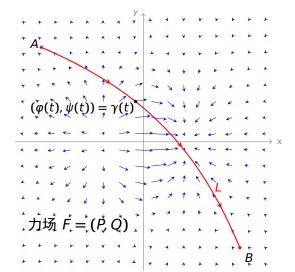




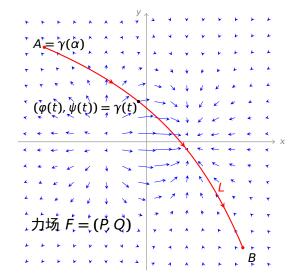




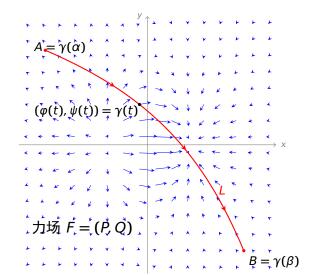




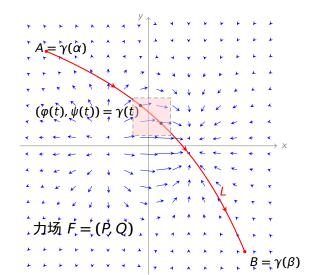
W =



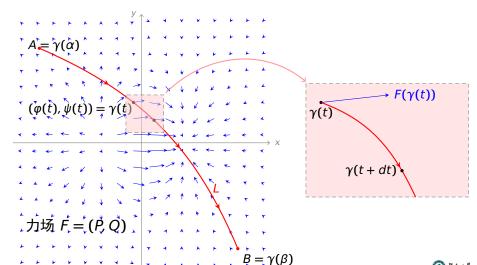
W =



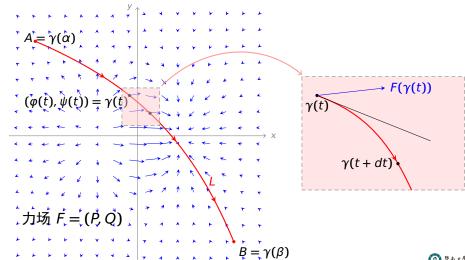
W =



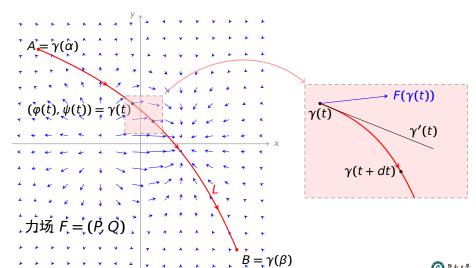




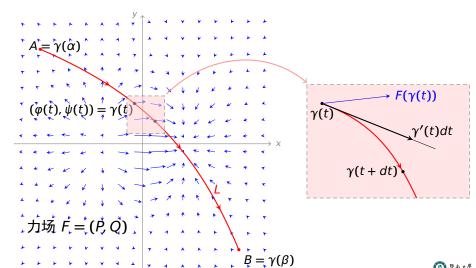


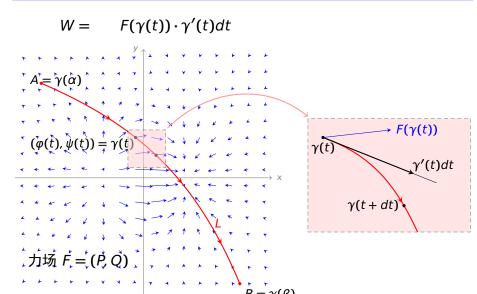


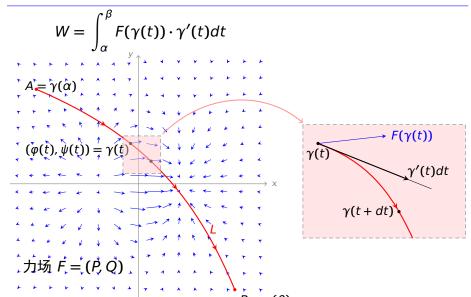












对坐标的曲线积分的物理应用:做功

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

$$(\phi(t), \psi(t)) \stackrel{?}{=} \gamma(t)$$

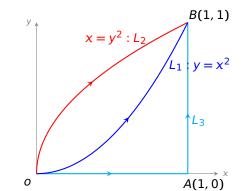
$$\gamma(t) + dt$$

$$\gamma(t + dt)$$

例1计算

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

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

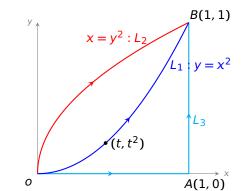




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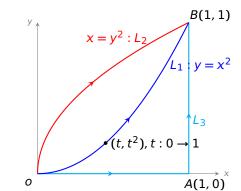




例1计算

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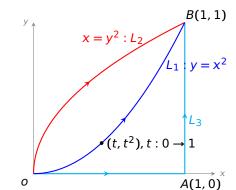
($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

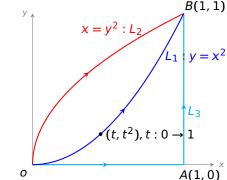




例
$$I$$
 计算
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xydx + x^2dy$$
 $(i = 1, 2, 3)$,其中 L_i 如右图所示

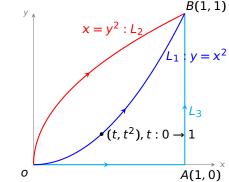
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt$$





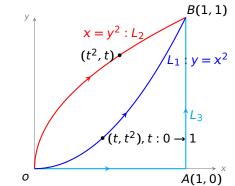
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt$$





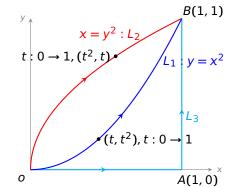
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$





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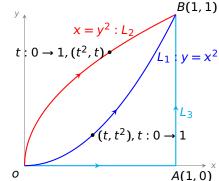


$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$



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

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示



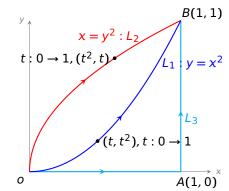
$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2t \cdot t^{2} \cdot t' + t^{2} \cdot (t^{2})' \right] dt = 4 \int_{0}^{1} t^{3} dt = 1,$$

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



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

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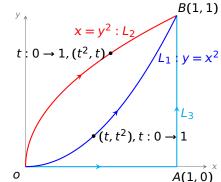
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

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



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

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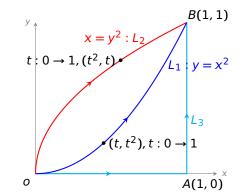


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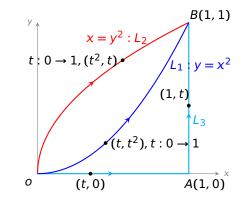
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 $I_3 = \int_{\Omega A} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy)$



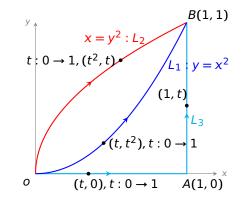
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$$I_3 = \int_{OA} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy)$$



例 1 计算
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xydx + x^2dy$$
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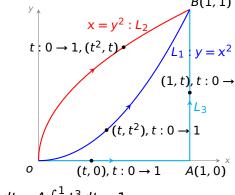
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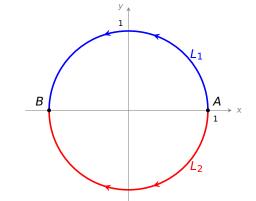
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2t \cdot 0 \cdot t' + t^{2} \cdot 0' \right] dt +$$

例 1 计算
$$I_{i} = \int_{L_{i}} 2xydx + x^{2}dy$$

$$(i = 1, 2, 3), \quad \cancel{!} + L_{i} \quad \cancel{!} + t^{2} \cdot (t^{2})' \quad \cancel{!} + t^{2} \cdot (t^$$

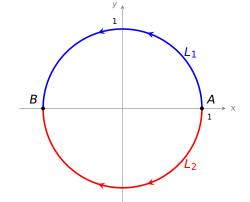
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(i=1,2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

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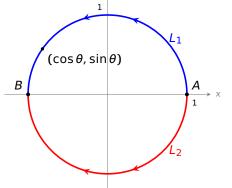


解注意在单位圆周上, $I_i = \int_{L_i} x dy - y dx$,所以



$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

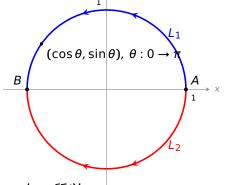
$$(i=1,2)$$
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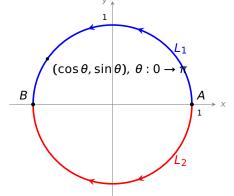


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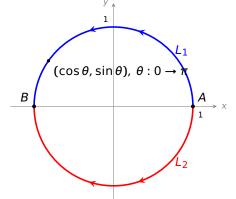
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$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta$$



$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(i=1,2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



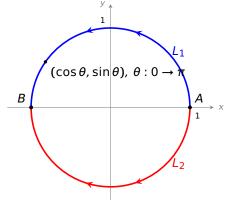
解 注意在单位圆周上,
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} x dy - y dx$$
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$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} 1 d\theta$$



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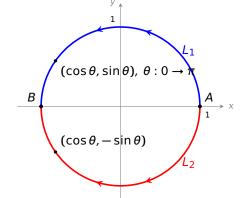
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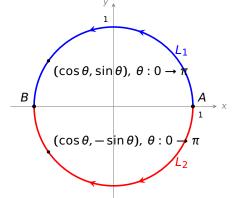
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$$(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \to \pi$$

$$(\cos \theta, -\sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \to \pi$$

$$L_{1}$$

$$L_{2}$$

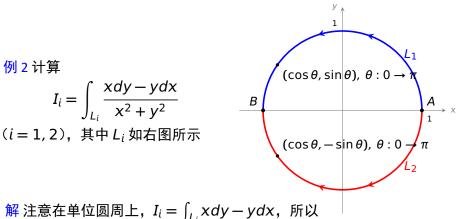
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解 注意在单位圆周上, $I_i = \int_{I_i} x dy - y dx$,所以



$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

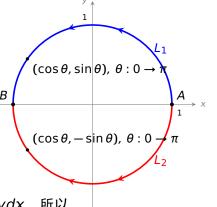


$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} 1 d\theta = \pi,$$

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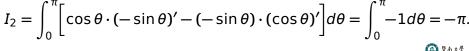
$$I_i = \int_L$$

 $I_i = \int_{I_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ (i=1,2), 其中 L_i 如右图所示

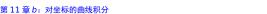


解 注意在单位圆周上, $I_i = \int_{I_i} x dy - y dx$,所以

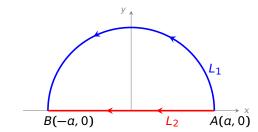
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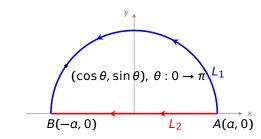




例3计算



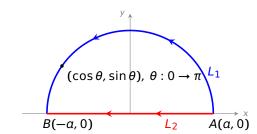
例3计算



例3计算

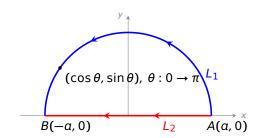
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} (x + y + 1) dx + y dy$$

($i = 1, 2$),其中 L_i 如右图所示



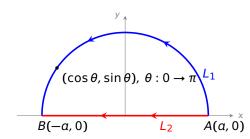
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta) + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$





$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta) + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta - a\sin\theta \right] d\theta$$





$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta) + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta - a\sin\theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= -a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - a \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta$$



$$(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \to \pi^{L_1}$$

$$B(-a, 0)$$

$$L_2 \qquad A(a, 0)$$

$$\begin{split} & \underset{1}{\mathbb{H}} \\ & I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta) + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta \\ & = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta - a\sin\theta \right] d\theta \\ & = -a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - a \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{2}\pi a^{2} - 2a, \end{split}$$



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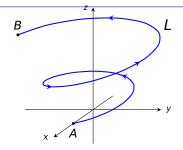
We are here now...

1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

2. 对坐标的曲线积分:空间有向曲线

3. 两类曲线积分的联系

- 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 B 的有向曲线



假设

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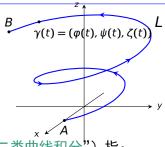


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$$

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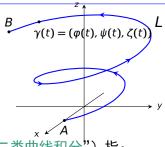
所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

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

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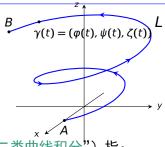
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$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\gamma(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\gamma(t)) \psi'(t) + R(\gamma(t)) \zeta'(t) \right] dt$$



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

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原式 =
$$\int_0^2 \left[\cos(e^t) \cdot (1)' + e^1 \cdot (t)' + e^t \cdot (e^t)' \right] dt$$



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则
$$\int_{1}^{1} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$$

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