第11章 b: 对坐标的曲线积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

Outline

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



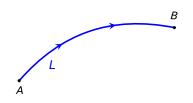
We are here now...

1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

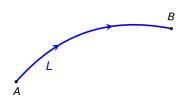
2. 对坐标的曲线积分:空间有向曲线

3. 两类曲线积分的联系

● **有向曲线** L 是指定方向的曲线

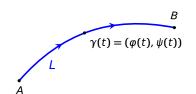


- **有向曲线** L 是指定方向的曲线
- 有向曲线具有起点、终点; 可理解成粒子运动



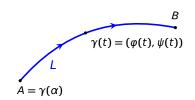
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- L 的参数方程:

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



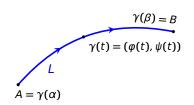
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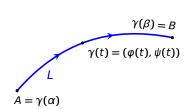


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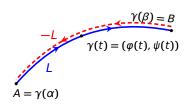
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反向曲线 -L: 方向与 L 相反的有 向曲线



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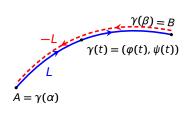
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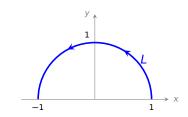
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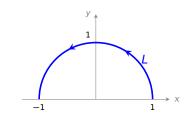
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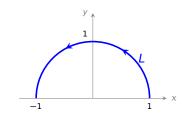


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$$\gamma(t) = (\cos t, \sin t), \quad t: 0 \to \pi$$



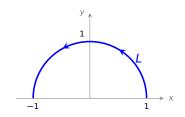
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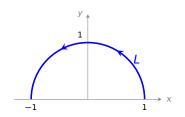
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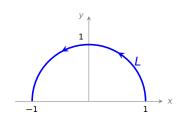


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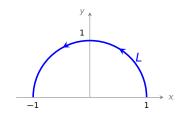


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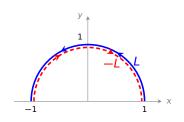


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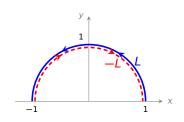
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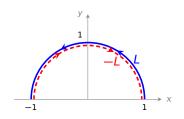
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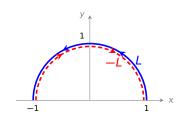
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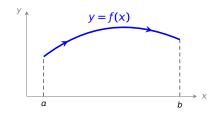
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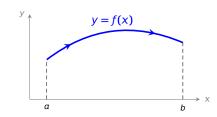


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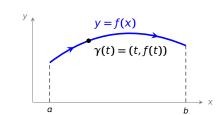




$$x = t, y = f(t), t: a \rightarrow b$$

或者写作:

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

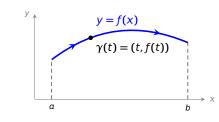


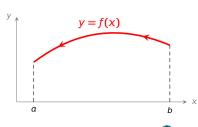


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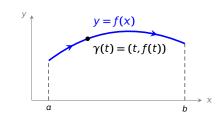


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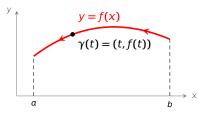
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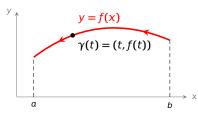
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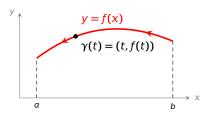
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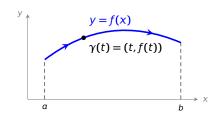
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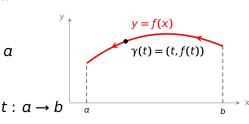


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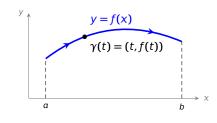


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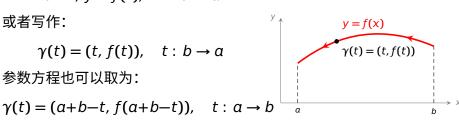
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假设

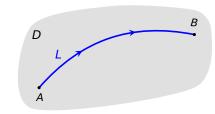
● *P*(*x*, *y*), *Q*(*x*, *y*) 定义在区域 *D* 上





假设

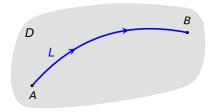
- P(x,y), Q(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上
- L 是 D 中从点 A 到 B 的有向曲线





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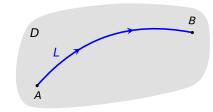


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

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

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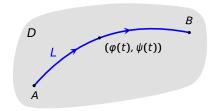
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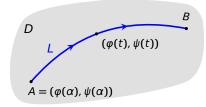
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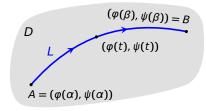
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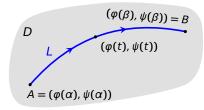
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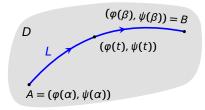
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$$\int_{\alpha} Pdx + Qdy := \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) d\varphi(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) d\psi(t) \right]$$



假设

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11b 曲线枳分

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不依赖于参数方程的选取.



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不依赖于参数方程的选取.也就是:

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

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

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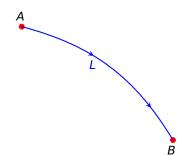
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$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \, \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \, \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$

- L 是有向曲线,
- −L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

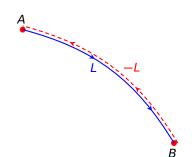




- L 是有向曲线,
- -L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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





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则

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

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} L \\ (\varphi(t), \psi(t)) = \gamma(t) \end{pmatrix}$

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,
- −L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

$$L = -L$$

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

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

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



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

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

- L 是有向曲线,
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则

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

$$L$$

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

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

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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

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

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



- L 是有向曲线,
- −L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

$$L$$

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

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

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

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

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

- L 是有向曲线,
- -L 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

$$L - L$$

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

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

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

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

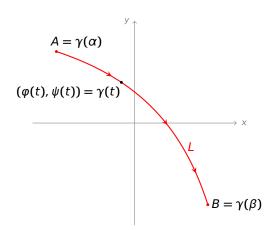
$$\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt$$

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

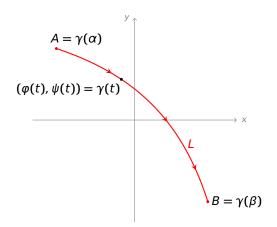
$$\Rightarrow \int Pdx + Qdy = -\int Pdx + Qdy$$



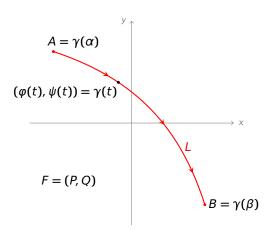
$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

$$F = (P, Q)$$

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

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

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

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

$$F = (P, Q)$$

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

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

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

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

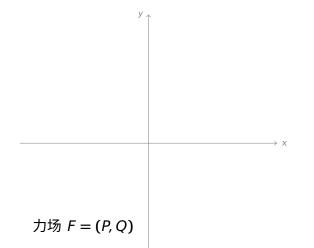
$$A = \gamma(\alpha)$$

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

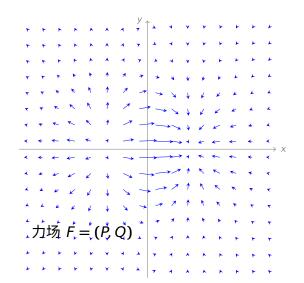
$$\gamma'(t) = (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t))$$

$$F = (P, Q)$$

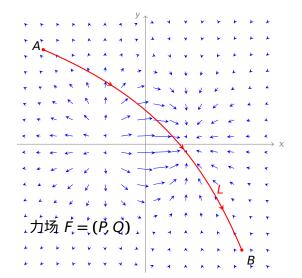
$$A = \gamma(\beta)$$



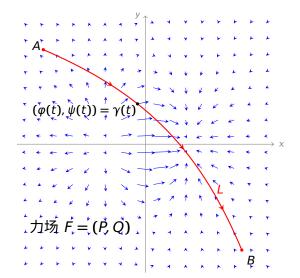


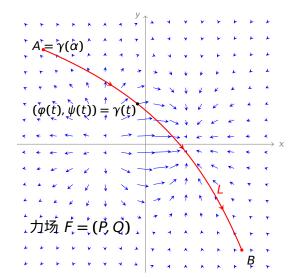


$$W =$$

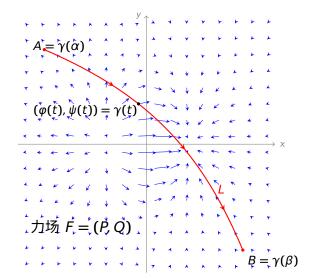


$$W =$$

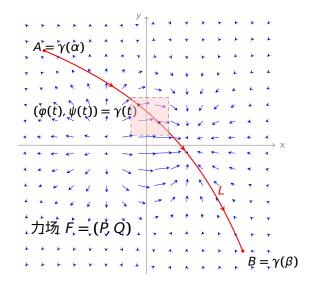


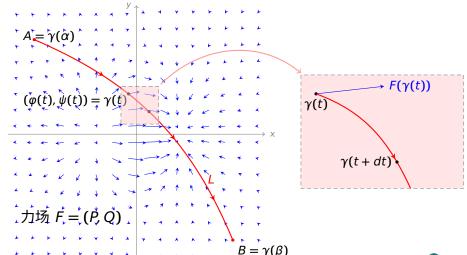


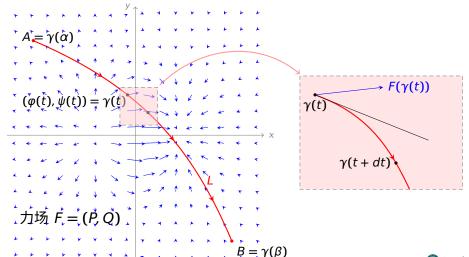
$$W =$$

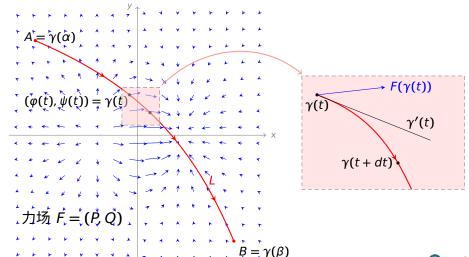


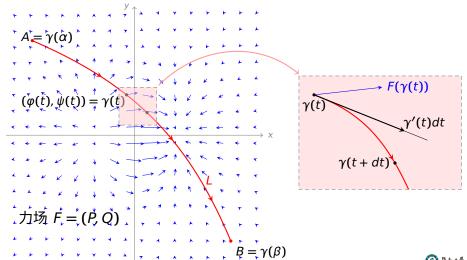
$$W =$$



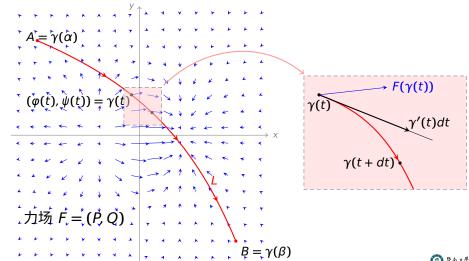






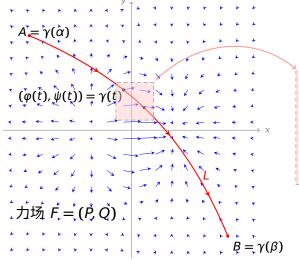


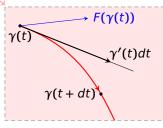
$$W = F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt$$



对坐标的曲线积分的物理应用: 做功

$$W = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt$$





对坐标的曲线积分的物理应用: 做功

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

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

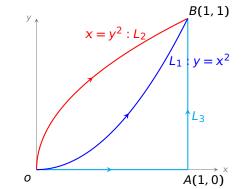
$$(\phi(t), \psi(t)) \stackrel{?}{=} \gamma(t)$$

$$\gamma(t) + dt$$

$$\gamma(t + dt)$$

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

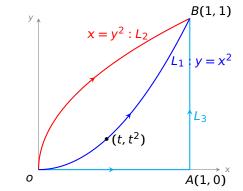
($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示





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

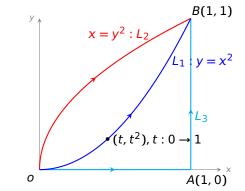
($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示





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

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

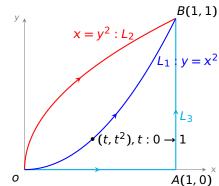




$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xy dx + x^2 dy$$

$$(i = 1, 2, 3)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

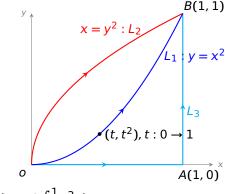
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt$$





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

$$(i = 1, 2, 3)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

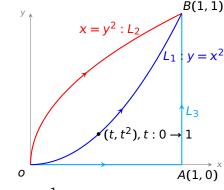


$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt$$



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

$$(i = 1, 2, 3)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

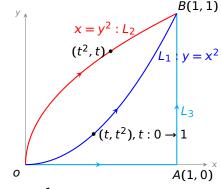


$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$



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

$$(i = 1, 2, 3)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

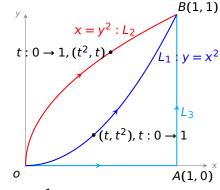


$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$



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

$$(i = 1, 2, 3)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



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



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

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

$$x = y^{2} : L_{2}$$

$$t : 0 \to 1, (t^{2}, t)$$

$$L_{1} : y = x^{2}$$

$$L_{3}$$

$$L_{3} : x \to 1$$

$$A(1, 0)$$

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

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



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

(i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示

$$x = y^{2} : L_{2}$$

$$t : 0 \to 1, (t^{2}, t)$$

$$L_{1} \quad y = x^{2}$$

$$(t, t^{2}), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$A(1, 0)$$

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

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



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

(i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示

$$x = y^{2} : L_{2}$$

$$t : 0 \to 1, (t^{2}, t)$$

$$(t, t^{2}), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$A(1, 0)$$

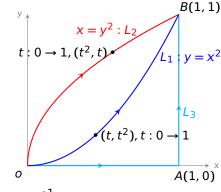
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

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



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

(i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示



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

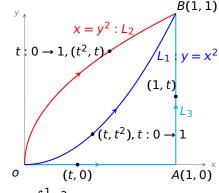
$$I_2 = \int_0^1 \left[2t^2 \cdot t \cdot (t^2)' + (t^2)^2 \cdot t' \right] dt = 5 \int_0^1 t^4 dt = 1,$$

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

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

(i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示



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

$$I_{2} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2t^{2} \cdot t \cdot (t^{2})' + (t^{2})^{2} \cdot t' \right] dt = 5 \int_{0}^{1} t^{4} dt = 1,$$

$$I_3 = \int_{O_4} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy)$$



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

(i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示

$$x = y^{2} : L_{2}$$

$$t : 0 \to 1, (t^{2}, t)$$

$$(1, t)$$

$$(1, t)$$

$$(t, t^{2}), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$(t, 0), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$A(1, 0)$$

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

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

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



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

$$x = y^{2} : L_{2}$$

$$t : 0 \to 1, (t^{2}, t)$$

$$(1, t), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$(t, t^{2}), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$0 \quad (t, 0), t : 0 \to 1$$

$$A(1, 0)$$

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

$$I_{2} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2t^{2} \cdot t \cdot (t^{2})' + (t^{2})^{2} \cdot t' \right] dt = 5 \int_{0}^{1} t^{4} dt = 1,$$

$$I_{3} = \int_{OA} (2xydx + x^{2}dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^{2}dy)$$



例1 计算 $I_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2xy dx + x^2 dy$ (i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示 A(1,0) $(t, 0), t: 0 \to 1$ $I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$ $I_2 = \int_0^1 \left[2t^2 \cdot t \cdot (t^2)' + (t^2)^2 \cdot t' \right] dt = 5 \int_0^1 t^4 dt = 1,$ $I_3 = \int_{OA} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy)$ $= \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot 0 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot 0' \right] dt +$

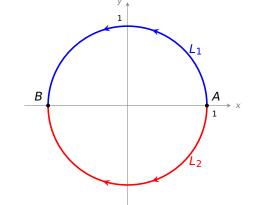
B(1, 1)

例1 计算 $I_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2xydx + x^2dy$ (i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示 A(1,0) $I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$ $I_2 = \int_0^1 \left[2t^2 \cdot t \cdot (t^2)' + (t^2)^2 \cdot t' \right] dt = 5 \int_0^1 t^4 dt = 1,$ $I_3 = \int_{OA} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy)$ $= \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot 0 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot 0' \right] dt + \int_0^1 \left[2 \cdot 1 \cdot t \cdot 1' + 1^2 \cdot t' \right] dt$

例1 计算 $I_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2xydx + x^2dy$ (i = 1, 2, 3),其中 L_i 如右图所示 A(1,0) $I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$ $I_2 = \int_0^1 \left[2t^2 \cdot t \cdot (t^2)' + (t^2)^2 \cdot t' \right] dt = 5 \int_0^1 t^4 dt = 1,$ $I_3 = \int_{OA} (2xydx + x^2dy) + \int_{AB} (2xydx + x^2dy)$ $= \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot 0 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot 0' \right] dt + \int_0^1 \left[2 \cdot 1 \cdot t \cdot 1' + 1^2 \cdot t' \right] dt = 1.$

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

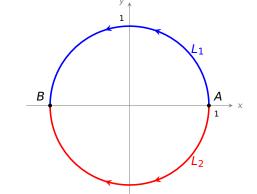
$$J_{L_i}$$
 $X^2 + y^2$ $(i = 1, 2)$,其中 L_i 如右图所示





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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示





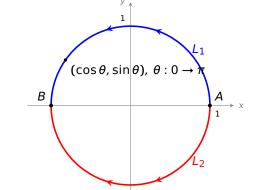
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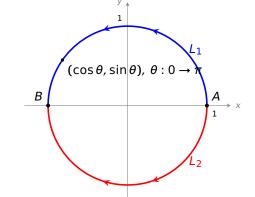




例2计算

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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

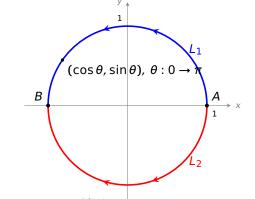


$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta$$



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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



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



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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

$$B \qquad (\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \to 1$$

$$A \rightarrow 1$$

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



例2计算

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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

$$(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \ \theta : 0 \to 1$$

$$(\cos \theta, -\sin \theta)$$

$$L_{2}$$

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



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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

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

$$L_1$$

$$A$$

$$1$$

$$L_2$$

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



<mark>例 2</mark> 计算

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

$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

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

$$L_{1}$$

$$L_{2}$$

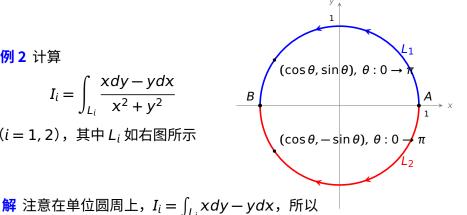
 $I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} 1 d\theta = \pi,$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)' - (-\sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta$$

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



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



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

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)' - (-\sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} -1d\theta$$



例2 计算 $I_i = \int_{1}^{1} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + v^2}$

$$(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \to \pi$$
 $(\cos \theta, -\sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \to \pi$
 L_2
 dx ,所以

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

(i = 1, 2),其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

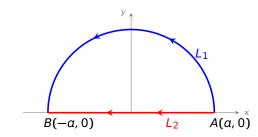
 $I_2 = \int_0^\pi \left[\cos \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)' - (-\sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta = \int_0^\pi -1 d\theta = -\pi.$



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



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

$$(a\cos\theta, a\sin\theta), \theta: 0 \rightarrow \pi$$

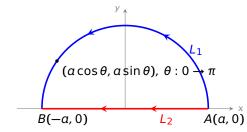
$$B(-a, 0) \qquad L_2 \qquad A(a, 0)$$



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



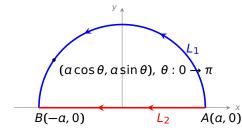
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta)' + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$



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



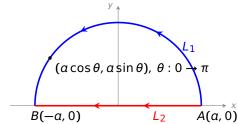
$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta)' + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta - a\sin\theta \right] d\theta$$



例3计算

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(i = 1, 2),其中 L_i 如右图所示



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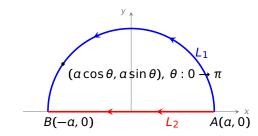
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta - a\sin\theta \right] d\theta$$

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



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

(i = 1, 2),其中 L_i 如右图所示



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



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

(i = 1, 2),其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

$$(t, 0)$$

$$B(-a, 0)$$

$$L_2$$

$$A(a, 0)$$

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

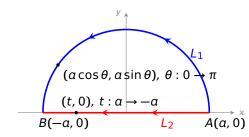
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$$(t, 0), t: a \to -a$$

$$B(-a, 0)$$

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

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

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



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($i = 1, 2$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

$$(t,0), t:a \to -a$$

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

解

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

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

Ja L J Ja



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

$$(t,0), t:a \to -a$$

$$B(-a,0)$$

$$L_2$$

$$A(a,0)$$

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos\theta)' + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$
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 $I_2 = \int_a^{-a} \left[(t+0+1) \cdot (t)' + 0 \cdot (0)' \right] dt = \int_a^{-a} (t+1) dt = -2a.$

We are here now...

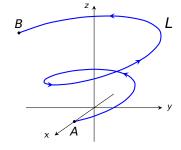
1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

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

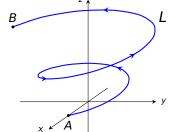
假设

- 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 B 的有向曲线



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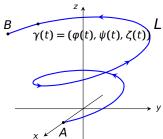


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

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

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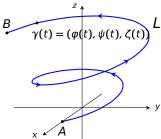
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计算方法: 设 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \xi(t))$ 是 L 参数方程, $t: \alpha \to \beta$,则

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 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:

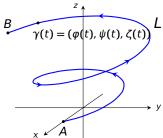
$$\int_{L} P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$$

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

$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz := \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\gamma(t)) d\varphi(t) + Q(\gamma(t)) d\psi(t) + R(\gamma(t)) d\xi(t) \right]$$

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 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:

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





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



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



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

= $\int_0^2 \left[e + e^{2t} \right] dt = et + \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \Big|_0^2$



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= $\int_0^2 \left[e + e^{2t} \right] dt = et + \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^4 + 2e - \frac{1}{2}$



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

- P(x,y), Q(x,y) 是定义在平面区域 D 上二元函数,
- F = (P, Q) 是 D 上向量场,
- 平面曲线 L 的参数方程为 γ(t) = (φ(t), ψ(t)), t : α → β,

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



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- F = (P, Q) 是 D 上向量场,
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$$\int_{L} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt$$



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- F = (P, Q) 是 D 上向量场,
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$$\int_{L} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t)dt$$
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \cdot |\gamma'(t)|dt$$



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$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \cdot |\gamma'(t)|dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \frac{\gamma'(t)}{|\gamma'(t)|} \cdot \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^{2} + \psi'(t)^{2}}dt$$

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$$= \int_{\alpha} F \cdot \overrightarrow{v} ds$$