第 11 章 b: 对坐标的曲线积分

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2017.07 暑期班



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

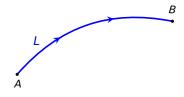
We are here now...

1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

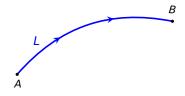
2. 对坐标的曲线积分:空间有向曲线

3. 两类曲线积分的联系

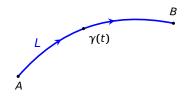
• 有向曲线 是指定起点、终点的曲线



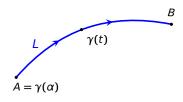
- 有向曲线 是指定起点、终点的曲线
- 有向曲线可理解成粒子运动轨迹



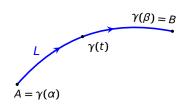
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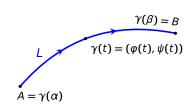
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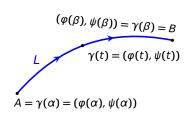
$$(\varphi(\beta), \psi(\beta)) = \gamma(\beta) = B$$

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

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

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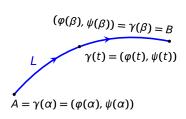


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或者写作

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

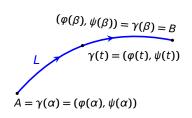


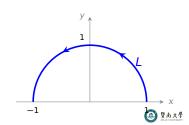
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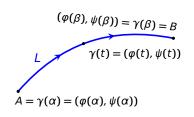


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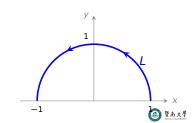
或者写作

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



例 如图有向曲线 L 的参数方程是:

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

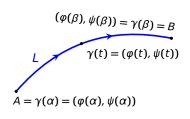


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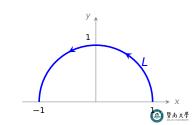
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或者写作

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



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

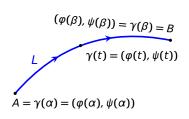


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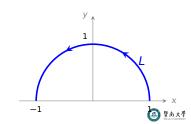
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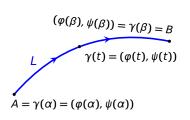


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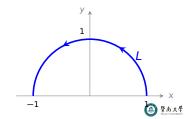
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- $\gamma(t) = (t, \sqrt{1-t^2}),$

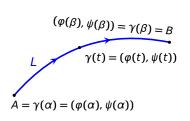


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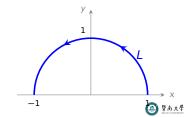
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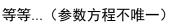
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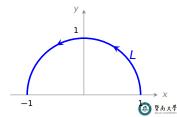
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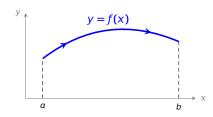
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$$\lambda = \gamma(\alpha) = (\varphi(\alpha), \psi(\alpha))$$

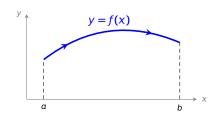
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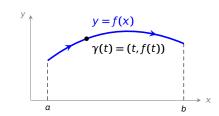
$$x = t, y = f(t), t: a \rightarrow b$$



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

或者写作:

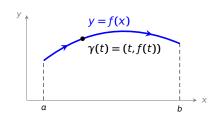
$$\gamma(t) = (t, f(t)), \quad t: a \to b$$

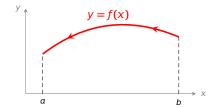


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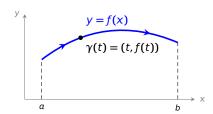


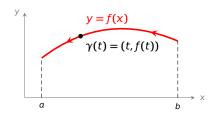
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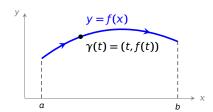


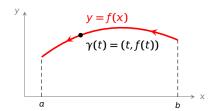
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或者写作:

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

或者写作:

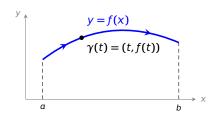
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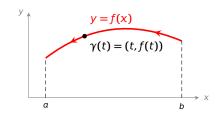
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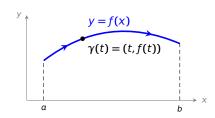


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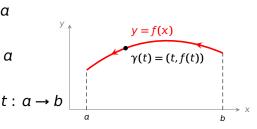
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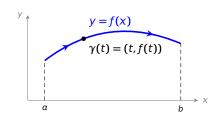
参数方程也可以取为:



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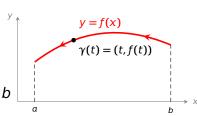
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或者写作:

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

参数方程也可以取为:

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



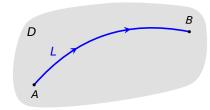
假设

P(x,y), Q(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上

D

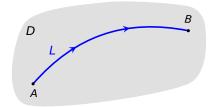
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- L 是 D 中从点 A 到 B 的有向曲线



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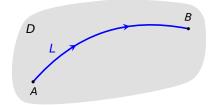


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

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

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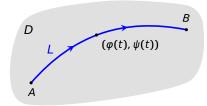


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分") 指:

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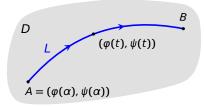


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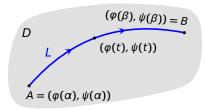


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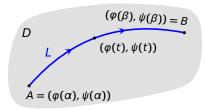


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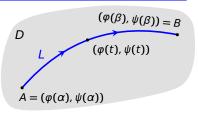
$$\int_{I} Pdx + Qdy := \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) d\varphi(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) d\psi(t) \right]$$



曲线积分

假设

- P(x,y), Q(x,y) 定义在区域 D 上
- 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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计算方法:设 $x = \varphi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$ 是 L 的参数方程, t 从 α 到 β , 则

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

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

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

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

不依赖于参数方程的选取。



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

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,

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

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

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

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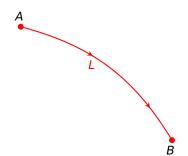
$$= \int_{\widetilde{\alpha}}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \, \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \, \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$



- L 是有向曲线,
- L⁻ 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

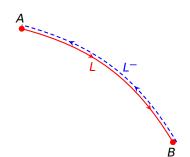
$$\int_{L^{-}} Pdx + Qdy = -\int_{L} Pdx + Qdy$$



- 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,
- L⁻ 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

 $A = \frac{L}{(\varphi(t), \psi(t))} = \gamma(t)$

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,
- L⁻ 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

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

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

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



- L 是有向曲线,
- L⁻ 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- L 是有向曲线。
- L⁻ 是 L 的反向曲线,

则

则
$$\int_{1^{-}} Pdx + Qdy = -\int_{1^{-}} Pdx + Qdy$$

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

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

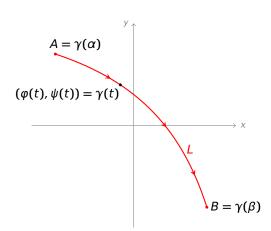
证明 设
$$L$$
 的参数方程是 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \alpha \to \beta$,则 L^- 的参数 方程是 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \beta \to \alpha$ 。所以

万柱是
$$\gamma(t) = (\phi(t), \psi(t)), t: \beta \to \alpha$$
。所以
$$\int_{L^{-}} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} \left[P(\phi(t), \psi(t))\phi'(t) + Q(\phi(t), \psi(t))\psi'(t) \right] dt$$

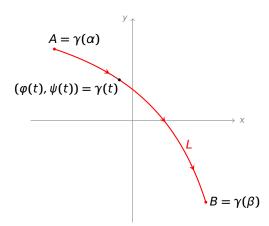
$$= -\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t) \right] dt$$

 $=-\int Pdx + Qdy$

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



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





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

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

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

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

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

$$F = (P, Q)$$



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

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

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

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

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

$$F = (P, Q)$$

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



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

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

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

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

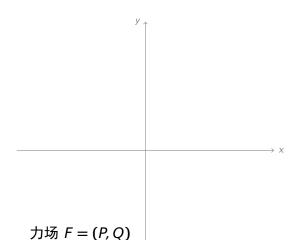
$$F(\gamma(t))$$

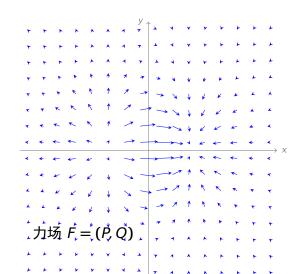
$$\gamma'(t) = (\varphi'(t), \psi'(t))$$

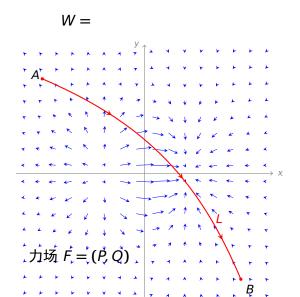
$$F = (P, Q)$$

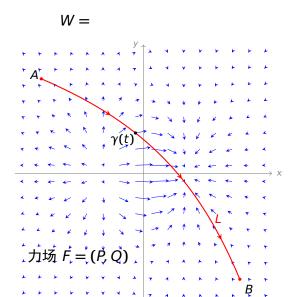
$$B = \gamma(\beta)$$



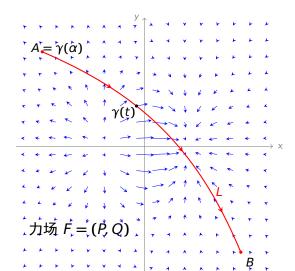


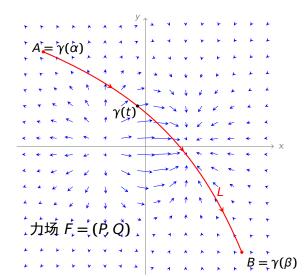




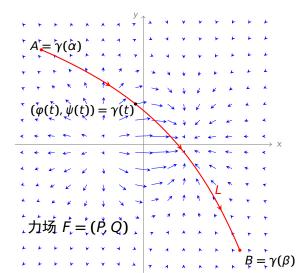




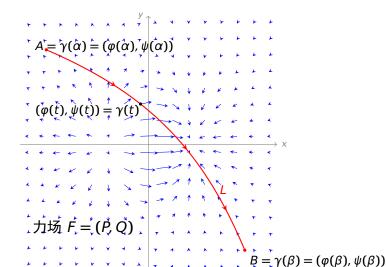




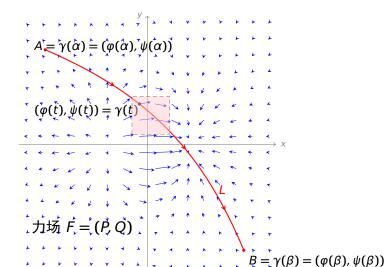
$$W =$$

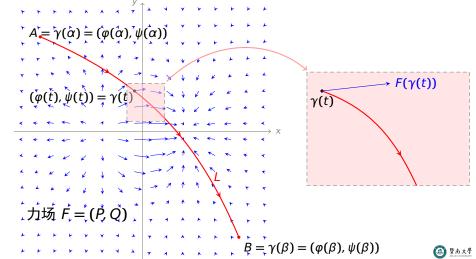


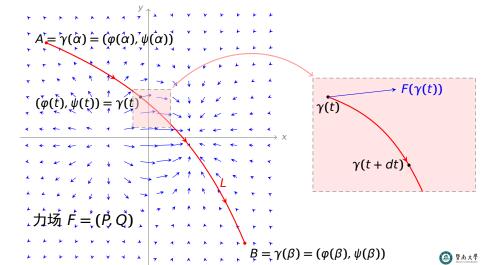
$$W =$$

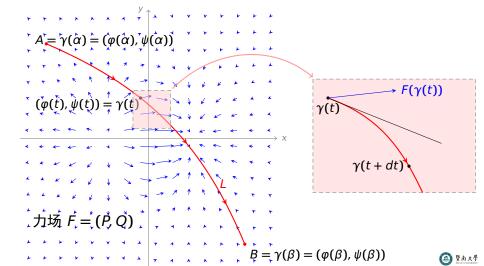


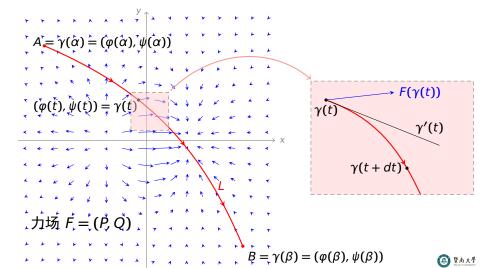
$$W =$$

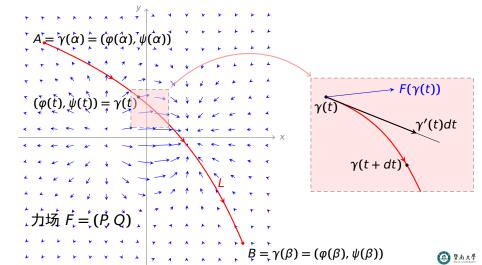


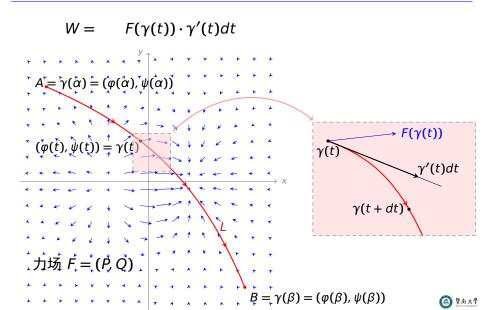












$$W = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} F(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) dt$$

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

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

$$\gamma(t) = \gamma'(t) + \beta(t)$$

$$\gamma'(t) = \gamma'(t)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\gamma(t) = \gamma(t)$$

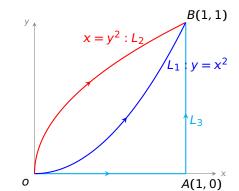
$$\gamma'(t) dt$$

$$\gamma'(t) dt$$

$$\gamma'(t) dt$$

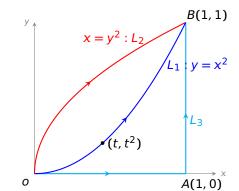
例 计算

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



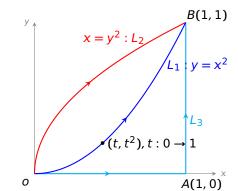


$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xydx + x^2dy$$
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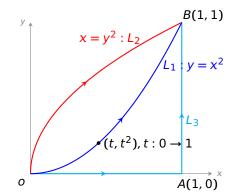


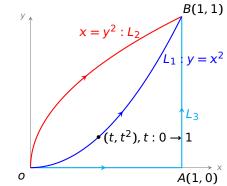


$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xydx + x^2dy$$

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

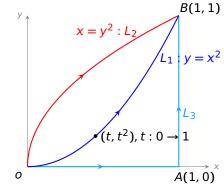
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt$$





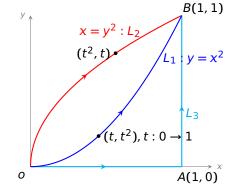
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt$$





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

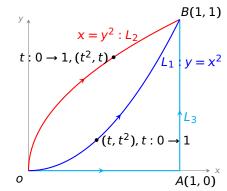




$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

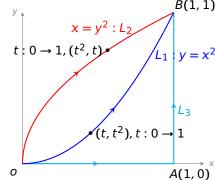


$$I_i = \int_{L_i} 2xydx + x^2dy$$
 ($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示



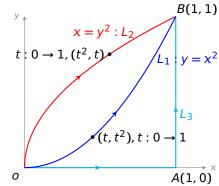
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$





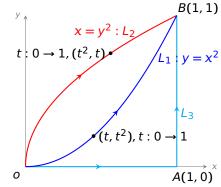
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

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



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

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



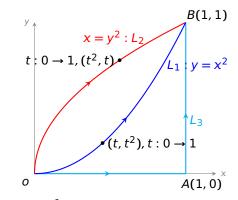
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

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



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

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示



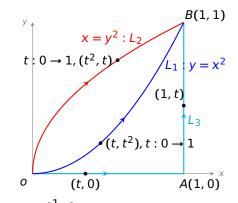
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot t^2 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot (t^2)' \right] dt = 4 \int_0^1 t^3 dt = 1,$$

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

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

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

($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示



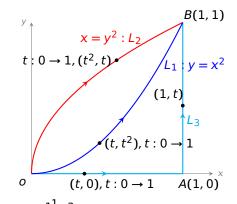
$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2t \cdot t^{2} \cdot t' + t^{2} \cdot (t^{2})' \right] dt = 4 \int_{0}^{1} t^{3} dt = 1,$$

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

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

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

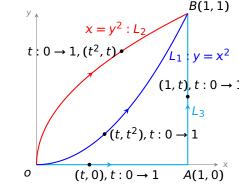
($i = 1, 2, 3$),其中 L_i 如右图所示



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

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

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



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

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

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



11 章 b: 对坐标的曲线积分

 $= \int_0^1 \left[2t \cdot 0 \cdot t' + t^2 \cdot 0' \right] dt +$

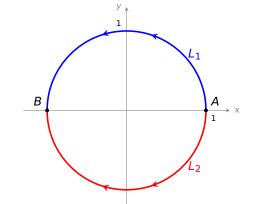
● 整点。 ■ 整点。

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

第 11 章 *b*: 对坐标的曲线积分

第 11 章 *b*: 对坐标的曲线积分 11/18 **< ▷**

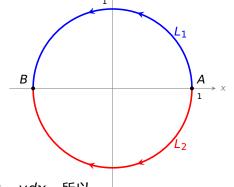
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 ($i = 1, 2$),其中 L_i 如右图所示





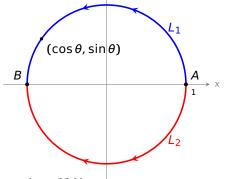
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(i=1,2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



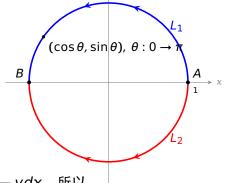
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(i=1,2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



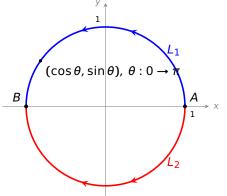
$$I_i = \int_{L_i} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(i=1,2)$$
,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

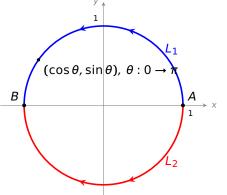


解 注意在单位圆周上,
$$I_i = \int_{I_i} x dy - y dx$$
,所以

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

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

$$(i=1,2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



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



例 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

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



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

(i = 1, 2), 其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

$$B$$

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

$$L_{2}$$

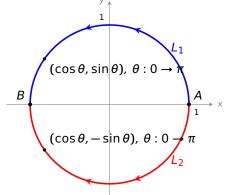
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$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (\sin \theta)' - \sin \theta \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} 1 d\theta = \pi,$$



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

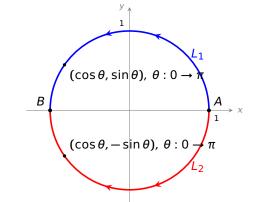
$$(i = 1, 2)$$
,其中 L_i 如右图所示



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

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



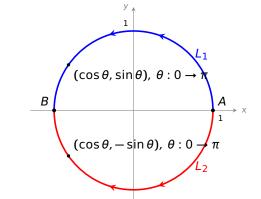


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$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\cos \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta)' - (-\sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta)' \right] d\theta$$



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第 11 草 *D*: 对坐标的曲线积分

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

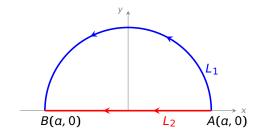
(i = 1, 2), 其中 L_i 如右图所示

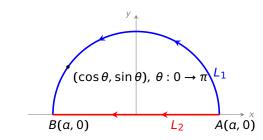
 $(\cos\theta,\sin\theta),\ \theta:0\to\eta$ $(\cos \theta, -\sin \theta), \ \theta: 0 \rightarrow \pi$ 解 注意在单位圆周上, $I_i = \int_{I_i} x dy - y dx$,所以

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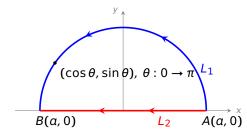






$$I_i = \int_{L_i} (x + y + 1) dx + y dy$$

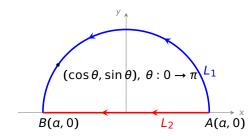
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$$I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \left[(a\cos\theta + a\sin\theta + 1) \cdot (a\cos t)' + a\sin\theta \cdot (a\sin\theta)' \right] d\theta$$

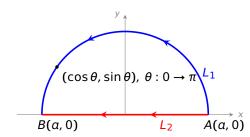


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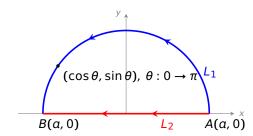


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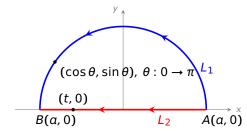
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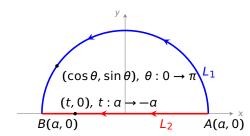


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($i = 1, 2$),其中 L_i 如右图所示

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

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

$$B(a, 0)$$

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

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We are here now...

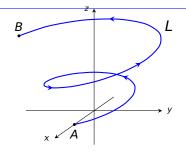
1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

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

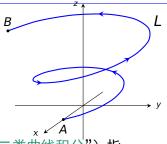


- D 是空间中三维有界闭区域
- *P*(*x*, *y*, *z*), *Q*(*x*, *y*, *z*), *R*(*x*, *y*, *z*) 定义在 *D* 上
- L 是 D 中从点 A 到 B 的有向曲线



假设

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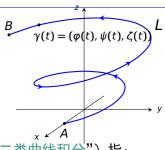


所谓有向曲线 L 上的曲线积分(或者"第二类曲线积分")指:

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

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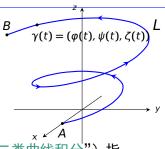
$$\int_{L} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz$$

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



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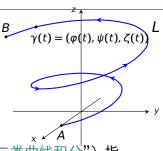
$$\int_{L} P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$$

计算方法:设 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t), \xi(t))$ 是 L 参数方程, $t: \alpha \to \beta$, 则 $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz := \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\gamma(t)) d\varphi(t) + Q(\gamma(t)) d\psi(t) + R(\gamma(t)) d\zeta(t) \right]$



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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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We are here now...

1. 对坐标的曲线积分: 平面有向曲线

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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,
- X = (P, Q) 是 D 上向量场,
- 平面曲线 L 的参数方程为 $\gamma(t) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t)), t : \alpha \rightarrow \beta$,

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

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