第十章

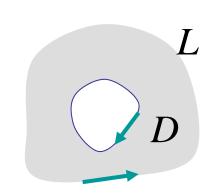
# 第三爷

# 格林公式及其应用

- 一、格林公式
- 二、平面上曲线积分与路径无关的 等价条件

#### 一、格林公式

区域D分类 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l}$  单连通区域(无"洞"区  $\end{array} \right.$  数连通区域(有"洞"区



域 D 边界 L 的 控 向: 域的内部靠左

定理1. 设区域 D 是由分段光滑正向曲线 L 围成,函数 P(x,y), Q(x,y)在 D 上具有连续一阶偏导数,则有

$$\iint_{D} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy \quad ( \text{ 格林公式} )$$

$$\iint_{D} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} dxdy = \oint_{L} Pdx + Qdy$$

证明: 1) 若D 既是X-型区域,又是Y-型区域,且

$$D: \begin{cases} \varphi_{1}(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_{2}(x) \\ a \leq x \leq b \end{cases} \qquad d \qquad D$$

$$D: \begin{cases} \psi_{1}(y) \leq x \leq \psi_{2}(y) \\ c \leq y \leq d \end{cases} \qquad c \qquad D$$

$$\iiint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{\psi_{1}(y)}^{\psi_{2}(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} Q(\psi_{2}(y), y) \, dy - \int_{c}^{d} Q(\psi_{1}(y), y) \, dy$$

$$= \int_{\widehat{CBE}} Q(x, y) dy - \int_{\widehat{CAE}} Q(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_{\widehat{CBE}} Q(x, y) dy + \int_{\widehat{EAC}} Q(x, y) dy$$
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即  $\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \int_{L} Q(x, y) dy \qquad ①$ 

同理可证

$$-\iint_{D} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dxdy = \int_{L} P(x, y) dx \qquad 2$$

①、②两式相加得:

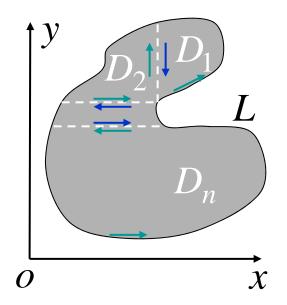
$$\iint_{D} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

2) 若D不满足以上条件,则可通过加辅助线将其分割

为有限个上述形式的区域,如图

$$\iint_{D} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \iint_{D_{k}} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$



$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\int_{\partial D_{k}}P\mathrm{d}x+Q\mathrm{d}y \quad (\partial D_{k}表示 D_{k}的正向边界)$$

$$= \oint_{I} P dx + Q dy \qquad \qquad \text{if }$$

格林公式 
$$\iint\limits_{D} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \oint\limits_{L} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y$$

推论: 正向闭曲线 L 所围区域 D 的面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x \, \mathrm{d}y - y \, \mathrm{d}x$$

例如, 椭圆 L:  $\begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta \\ y = b\sin\theta \end{cases}, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$  所围面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} x \, dy - y \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (ab \cos^{2} \theta + ab \sin^{2} \theta) \, d\theta = \pi \, ab$$

例1. 设 L 是一条分段光滑的闭曲线, 证明

$$\oint_L 2xy \, dx + x^2 \, dy = 0$$
i.E:  $\Rightarrow P = 2xy, \ Q = x^2, \ \text{M}$ 

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 2x = 0$$

利用格林公式,得

$$\oint_L 2xy \, \mathrm{d}x + x^2 \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_D 0 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

例2. 计算 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dxdy$ , 其中D 是以 O(0,0), A(1,1),

B(0,1) 为顶点的三角形闭域.

解: 
$$\Rightarrow P = 0$$
,  $Q = xe^{-y^2}$ , 则
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{-y^2}$$

利用格林公式,有

$$\iint_{D} e^{-y^{2}} dxdy = \oint_{\partial D} x e^{-y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \oint_{\overline{OA}} x e^{-y^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} y e^{-y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$$

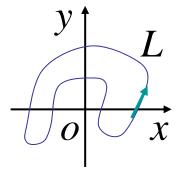
例3. 计算  $\int_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 其中L为一无重点且不过原点

的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

则当
$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$
时, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 

设 L 所围区域为D, 当(0,0) ∉ D时, 由格林公式知

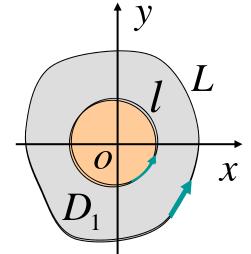
$$\oint_L \frac{x \mathrm{d} y - y \mathrm{d} x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$



当 $(0,0) \in D$ 时, 在D 内作圆周  $l: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ , 取逆时针方向, 记L 和l 所围的区域为  $D_1$ , 对区域 $D_1$  应用格林公式, 得

$$\oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \oint_{l} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \oint_{L+l^{-}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \iint_{D_{1}} 0 dx dy = 0$$



$$\therefore \oint_{L} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \oint_{l} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{r^{2} \cos^{2} \theta + r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta}{r^{2}} d\theta = 2\pi$$

- 二、平面上曲线积分与路径无关的等价条件 定理2. 设D 是单连通域,函数 P(x,y), Q(x,y)在D 内 具有一阶连续偏导数,则以下四个条件等价:
  - (1) 沿D 中任意光滑闭曲线L, 有  $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy = 0$ .
  - (2) 对D 中任一分段光滑曲线 L, 曲线积分  $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy$  与路径无关, 只与起止点有关.
  - (3) P dx + Q dy在 D 内是某一函数 u(x, y)的全微分, 即 du(x, y) = P dx + Q dy
  - (4) 在 D 内每一点都有  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ .

证明 (1) ===> (2)

设 $L_1, L_2$ 为D内任意两条由A到B的有向分段光滑曲

线,则

$$\int_{L_{1}} P dx + Q dy - \int_{L_{2}} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \int_{L_{1}} P dx + Q dy + \int_{L_{2}} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \int_{L_{1}+L_{2}} P dx + Q dy = 0 \qquad (根据条件(1))$$

$$\therefore \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_2} P dx + Q dy$$

说明:积分与路径无关时,曲线积分可记为

$$\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy = \int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy$$

证明 (2) ===> (3)

在D内取定点 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 和任一点B(x, y),因曲线积分

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy$$

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy$$

$$A(x_0,y_0)$$

$$A(x_0,y_0)$$

$$A(x_0,y_0)$$

$$A(x_0,y_0)$$

则  $\Delta_x u = u(x + \Delta x, y) - u(x, y)$ 

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

$$= P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) \Delta x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) = P(x, y)$$

同理可证 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$
, 因此有  $du = P dx + Q dy$ 

设存在函数u(x,y)使得

$$du = P dx + Q dy$$

则 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

P, Q在D内具有连续的偏导数,所以 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$ 从而在D内每一点都有

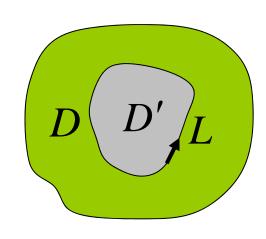
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

### 证明 (4) ===> (1)

设L为D中任一分段光滑闭曲线,所围区域为 $D' \subset D$ 

(如图),因此在D'上

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$



利用格林公式,得

$$\iint_{L} P \, dx + Q \, dy = \iint_{D'} \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= 0$$

证毕

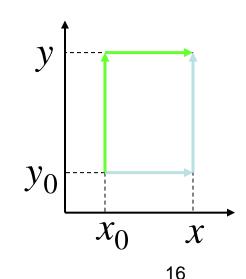
说明: 根据定理2, 若在某区域内  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 则

- 1) 计算曲线积分时, 可选择方便的积分路径;
- 2) 求曲线积分时,可利用格林公式简化计算,若积分路径不是闭曲线,可添加辅助线;
- 3) 可用积分法求d u = P dx + Q dy在域 D 内的原函数: 取定点 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 及动点 $(x, y) \in D$ ,则原函数为

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy \qquad y$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x,y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x,y) dy$$

$$\stackrel{\bigcirc}{=} U(x,y) = \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x_0,y) dy + \int_{x_0}^{x} P(x,y) dx$$



例4. 计算  $\int_L (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$ , 其中 L 为上半 圆周  $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$  从 O(0, 0) 到 A(4, 0).

解:为了使用格林公式,添加辅助线段 $\overline{AO}$ ,它与L所围区域为D,则

原式 = 
$$\oint_{L+\overline{AO}} (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$$
  
 $+ \int_{\overline{OA}} (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$   
 $= 4 \iint_D dx dy + \int_0^4 x^2 dx$   $y$   
 $= 8\pi + \frac{64}{3}$ 

**例5.** 验证  $xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy$  是某个函数的全微分, 并求出这个函数.

证: 设
$$P = xy^2$$
,  $Q = x^2y$ , 则  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 

由定理2可知,存在函数u(x,y)使

$$du = xy^{2} dx + x^{2}ydy$$

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} xy^{2} dx + x^{2}y dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} x \cdot 0 dx + \int_{0}^{y} x^{2}y dy \qquad (0,0)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{y} x^{2}y dy = \frac{1}{2}x^{2}y^{2}$$

**例6.** 验证  $\frac{x \cdot a \cdot y - y \cdot d \cdot x}{x^2 + v^2}$  在右半平面 (x > 0) 内存在原函

数,并求出它.

女,并求出它.

**证:** 令 
$$P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,  $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 

证: 令 
$$P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,  $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 

则  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$   $(x > 0)$ 
由定理 2 可知存在原函数

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{x} 0 \cdot dx + x \int_{0}^{y} \frac{dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

或

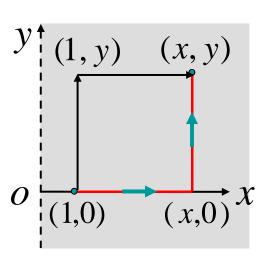
$$u(x,y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \int_0^y \frac{dy}{1 + y^2} - y \int_1^x \frac{dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \arctan y + \arctan \frac{1}{y} - \arctan \frac{x}{y}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{x}{y}$$

$$= \arctan \frac{y}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$



**例7.** 设质点在力场  $\vec{F} = \frac{k}{r^2}(y, -x)$  作用下沿曲线 L:  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}\cos x$  由  $A(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  移动到 $B(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ ,求力场所作的功W

(其中
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
).  
解:  $W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = \int_L \frac{k}{r^2} (y dx - x dy)$ 

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{ky}{r^2}, \ Q = -\frac{kx}{r^2}, \ \text{则有}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{k(x^2 - y^2)}{r^4} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

可见, 在不含原点的单连通区域内积分与路径无关.

取圆弧 
$$\widehat{AB}$$
:  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}\cos\theta$ ,  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}\sin\theta$   $(\theta: \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0)$ 

$$W = \int_{\widehat{AB}} \frac{k}{r^2} (y \, dx - x \, dy)$$

$$= k \int_{\pi/2}^{0} -(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} k$$

思考: 积分路径是否可以取  $\overline{AO} \cup \overline{OB}$ ? 为什么?

注意,本题只在不含原点的单连通区域内积分与路径无关!

#### 内容小结

- 1. 格林公式  $\oint_L P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \, \mathrm{d} \, x \, \mathrm{d} \, y$
- 2. 等价条件

设P,Q在D内具有一阶连续偏导数,则有

$$\int_{I} P dx + Q dy$$
 在  $D$  内与路径无关.

→ 对 
$$D$$
 内任意闭曲线  $L$  有  $\int_L P dx + Q dy = 0$ 

$$\rightarrow$$
 在  $D$  内有  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 

$$\leftarrow$$
 在  $D$  内有  $du = Pdx + Qdy$ 

## 思考与练习

1.  $\mathfrak{L}: x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 = 1$ ,  $l: x^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,

且都取正向, 问下列计算是否正确?

(1) 
$$\oint_L \frac{x \, dy - 4y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2} \times \oint_l \frac{x \, dy - 4y \, dx}{x^2 + y^2}$$

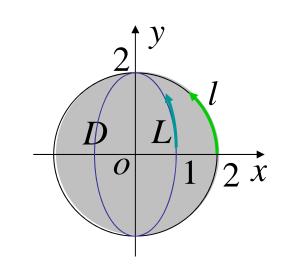
$$= \frac{1}{4} \oint_{l} x \, \mathrm{d} y - 4y \, \mathrm{d} x = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D} 5 \, \mathrm{d} \sigma = 5\pi$$

(2) 
$$\int_{L} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \int_{l} \frac{x \, dy - y \, dx}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \quad \text{提示: } x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0 \text{ B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \oint_{l} x \, dy - y \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D} 2 \, d\sigma$$

$$= 2\pi$$
(2) 
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \oint_{l} x \, \mathrm{d} y - y \, \mathrm{d} x = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D} 2 \, \mathrm{d} \sigma$$



$$(1) \ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \neq \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$(2) \ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

2. 设 grad 
$$u(x, y) = (x^4 + 4xy^3, 6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)$$
, 求  $u(x, y)$ . 提示:  $du(x, y) = (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy$ 

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy + C$$

$$= \int_0^x x^4 dx + \int_0^y (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}x^5 + 2x^2y^3 - y^5 + C$$

$$y \downarrow (x, y)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^{(x,y)} (x^4 + 4xy^3) dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy + C$$

**3.** 设 C 为沿  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  从点 (0,a) 依逆时针 到点 (0,-a) 的半圆, 计算

$$\int_C \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx + \left[ \underbrace{ax + 2y \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})} \right] dy$$

解:添加辅助线如图,利用格林公式.

原式 = 
$$\int_{C+C'} -\int_{C'}$$

$$= \iint_D \left[ a + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} - \frac{2y}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$- \int_{-a}^{a} (2y \ln a) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^3$$

**4.** 质点M沿着以AB为直径的半圆,从 A(1,2)运动到点B(3,4),在此过程中受力 $\vec{F}$ 作用, $\vec{F}$ 的大小等于点M到原点的距离,其方向垂直于OM,且与y轴正向夹角为锐角,求变力 $\vec{F}$ 对质点M所作的功.(90考研)

解: 由图知 $\vec{F} = (-y, x)$ , 故所求功为  $W = \int_{\widehat{AB}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_{\widehat{AB}} -y \, dx + x \, dy$   $= \left(\int_{\widehat{AB} + \overline{BA}} + \int_{\overline{AB}}\right) (-y \, dx + x \, dy)$   $= 2 \iint_D dx \, dy + \int_1^3 [-(x+1) + x] \, dx$   $= 2\pi - 2$ 

