

第 10 次习题课 第二型曲线积分、Green 公式

1. L 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, (x, y, z \geq 0)$ 与三个坐标平面的交线 (从点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 看过去, L

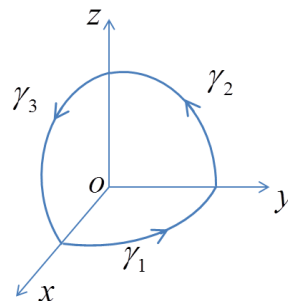
取逆时针方向), 计算 $I = \int_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz$ 。

解: 将 L 依所在平面分为 3 个弧段 $\gamma_i, i = 1, 2, 3$,

每个 γ_i 都是圆心在原点半径为 1 的圆周的 $1/4$ 。

$\gamma_1: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 0, t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 参数增

加与曲线正向一致, 因此



$$\int_{\gamma_1} (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 t + \cos^3 t)dt = -\frac{4}{3}.$$

同理, $\int_{\gamma_i} (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz = -\frac{4}{3}, i = 2, 3$.

于是 $I = \int_L (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz = -3$.

2. (1) 设 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 是从 A 到 B 的光滑弧段 AB 上的连续函数, AB 的长度为 l , 则

$$\left| \int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy \right| \leq lM, \quad \text{其中 } M = \max_{(x,y) \in AB} \sqrt{P^2(x, y) + Q^2(x, y)}.$$

(2) 设 $L: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, 逆时针方向, $I_R = \int_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}$, 则 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_R = 0$.

证明: (1) 记 $\vec{v} = (P, Q)$, 记 AB 的正单位切向量为 $\vec{\tau}$, 则 $|\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau}| \leq \|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$,

$$\left| \int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy \right| = \left| \int_{AB} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau} dl \right| \leq \int_{AB} |\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\tau}| dl \leq \int_{AB} \|\vec{v}\| dl \leq \int_{AB} M dl = Ml.$$

(2) 记 $P = \frac{y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}, Q = \frac{-x}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}$, 则

$$M = \max_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} \sqrt{P^2(x, y) + Q^2(x, y)} = \max_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2} = \frac{4}{R^3},$$

由 (1) 中结论得 $|I_R| \leq \frac{4}{R^3} \cdot 2\pi R \rightarrow 0, R \rightarrow +\infty$ 时.

3. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 是

(1) $(x-2)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 = 1$, 顺时针方向.

(2) $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$, 顺时针方向.

解: 令 $P = \frac{x-y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{x+y}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2 - 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

(1) $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在 $(x-2)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 \leq 1$ 内连续可微, 由 Green 公式得

$$\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy = - \iint_{(x-2)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 \leq 1} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

(2) 以 $M(0,0)$ 为中心、充分小的正数 δ 为半径作圆周 $L_\delta: x^2 + y^2 = \delta^2$, 逆时针方向. 使得该圆周被包含在 L 之内. 记以 L 和 L_δ 为边界的区域为 D , 由 Green 公式得

$$\oint_{L \cup L_\delta} \frac{(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \frac{(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx}{x^2 + y^2} &= - \oint_{L_\delta} \frac{(x+y)dy + (x-y)dx}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\delta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)\delta\cos\theta + \delta(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)\delta(-\sin\theta)}{\delta^2} d\theta = -2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

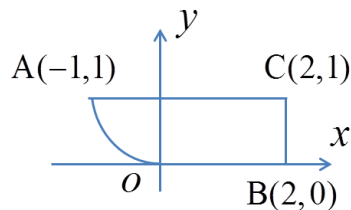
4. 计算 $I = \int_L (12xy + e^y)dx - (\cos y - xe^y)dy$, L 是从点 $A(-1,1)$ 沿曲线 $y = x^2$ 到达原点, 再沿直线 $y = 0$ 到达点 $B(2,0)$ 的有向曲线.

解: 取点 $C(2,1)$, 添加直线段 $\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{CA}$, 记 L 与

$\overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{CA}$ 所围区域为 D , 记 $P = 12xy + e^y$, $Q = xe^y - \cos y$,

由 Green 公式得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\int_L + \int_{\overrightarrow{BC}} + \int_{\overrightarrow{CA}} \right) (12xy + e^y)dx - (\cos y - xe^y)dy \\ &= \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xe^y - \cos y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (12xy + e^y) \right] dx dy = - \iint_D 12x dx dy \\ &= -12 \int_0^1 y dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^2 x dx = -12 \int_0^1 \left(2 - \frac{y}{2} \right) dy = -21. \end{aligned}$$



而 $\int_{\overline{BC}} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{\overline{BC}} (xe^y - \cos y)dy = \int_0^1 (2e^y - \cos y)dy = 2e - 2 - \sin 1,$

$$\int_{\overline{BC}} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{\overline{CA}} (12xy + e^y)dx = \int_2^{-1} (12xy + e^y)dx = -3e - 18,$$

所以 $I = -21 - (2e - 2 - \sin 1) - (-3e - 18) = \sin 1 + e - 1.$

5. 设 $f \in C^1[1, 4], f(1) = f(4)$, 闭曲线 L 是曲线 $y = x, y = 4x, xy = 1, xy = 4$ 所围区域 D

的正向边界 (逆时针方向), 计算 $\int_L \frac{f(xy)}{y} dy$ 。

解: 由 Green 公式得 $\int_L \frac{f(xy)}{y} dy = \iint_D f'(xy) dx dy$ 。

令 $u = \frac{y}{x}, v = xy$, 则 $(u, v) \in [1, 4] \times [1, 4], \det \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = -2u$. 又 $f(1) = f(4)$, 于是

$$\int_L \frac{f(xy)}{y} dy = \iint_E \frac{1}{2u} f'(v) du dv = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{2u} du \int_1^4 f'(v) dv = (f(4) - f(1)) \int_1^4 \frac{1}{2u} du = 0.$$

6. 设 $D_t = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2, t > 0\}$, $f(x, y)$ 在 D_t 上连续, 在 D_t 内存在连续偏导

数. $f(0, 0) = 1$. 若 $f(x, y)$ 在 D_t 上满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} f(x, y)$. \vec{n} 为有向曲线 ∂D_t

的外单位法向量, 求极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - \cos t} \oint_{\partial D_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} d\vec{l}$ 。

解: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} = \nabla f \cdot \vec{n}$. 利用格林公式第二种形式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\partial D_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} d\vec{l} &= \oint_{\partial D_t} \nabla f \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{l} = \oint_{\partial D_t} (f'_x \vec{i} + f'_y \vec{j}) \cdot \vec{n} d\vec{l} = \iint_{D_t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_t} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \pi t^2 f(x_t, y_t), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x_t^2 + y_t^2 < t^2$ (积分中值定理). 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1 - \cos t} \oint_{\partial D_t} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{n}} d\vec{l} &= \frac{1}{2} \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2 f(x_t, y_t)}{1 - \cos t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t^2}{1 - \cos t} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(x_t, y_t) = \pi f(0, 0) = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 C 为正向闭曲线: $|x|+|y|=2$, $\oint_C \frac{axdy-bydx}{|x|+|y|} = [A]$

(A) $4(a+b)$; (B) $8(a+b)$; (C) $4(a-b)$; (D) $8(a-b)$.

解: 由 $|x|+|y|=2$ 得到

$$\oint_C \frac{axdy-bydx}{|x|+|y|} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C axdy-bydx = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_C} (a+b) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{2})^2 (a+b) = 4(a+b).$$

8. 设在上半平面 $D = \{(x, y) | y > 0\}$ 内, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有连续偏导数, 且对任意的 $t > 0$ 都

有 $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2} f(x, y)$, 证明: 对 D 内的任意分段光滑的有向简单闭曲线 L , 都有

$$\oint_L yf(x, y)dx - xf(x, y)dy = 0.$$

解: 由 $f(tx, ty) = t^{-2} f(x, y)$ 两边对 t 求导得:

$$xf'_x(tx, ty) + yf'_y(tx, ty) = -2tf(x, y).$$

令 $t=1$, 则

$$xf'_x(x, y) + yf'_y(x, y) = -2f(x, y).$$

记 $P(x, y) = yf(x, y)$, $Q(x, y) = -xf(x, y)$, 则

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -f(x, y) - xf'_x(x, y) - [f(x, y) + yf'_y(x, y)]$$

$$= -2f(x, y) - [xf'_x(x, y) + yf'_y(x, y)] = 0.$$

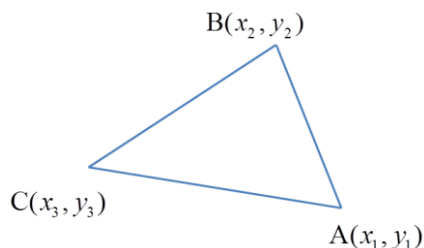
P, Q 在 L 上及 L 内部连续可微, 由 Green 公式得 $\oint_L yf(x, y)dx - xf(x, y)dy = 0$.

9. D 是以 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3)$ 为顶点的三角形区域, 由 $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{BC}, \overrightarrow{CA}$ 首尾连接

而成的闭曲线为逆时针方向. 求 $I = \iint_D x^2 dx dy$.

解: 令 $P=0, Q=\frac{1}{3}x^3$, 由 Green 公式得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_{\partial D} \frac{1}{3} x^3 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} x^3 dy + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\overrightarrow{BC}} x^3 dy + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\overrightarrow{CA}} x^3 dy \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_{\overline{AB}} x^3 dy = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} x^3 \cdot \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} dx = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)(x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{4}.$$

$$\text{同理, } \int_{\overline{BC}} x^3 dy = \frac{(y_3 - y_2)(x_2 + x_3)(x_2^2 + x_3^2)}{4},$$

$$\int_{\overline{CA}} x^3 dy = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)(x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{4}.$$

于是

$$I = \frac{1}{12} \left[(y_2 - y_1)(x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + (y_3 - y_2)(x_2 + x_3)(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + (y_2 - y_1)(x_1 + x_2)(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \right].$$

10. 设 $f(x)$ 是正值连续函数, D 为圆心在原点的单位圆, ∂D 为 D 的正向边界, 证明:

$$(1) \oint_{\partial D} xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx = \oint_{\partial D} -yf(x)dx + \frac{x}{f(y)} dy;$$

$$(2) \oint_{\partial D} xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx \geq 2\pi.$$

$$\text{证明: (1) 左} = \iint_D \left[f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dxdy = \iint_D \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(y)} \right] dxdy \quad \text{右} \quad \text{对称性}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \oint_{\partial D} xf(y)dy - \frac{y}{f(x)} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} + f(x) + \frac{1}{f(y)} \right] dxdy \\ &= \iint_D \left[f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dxdy \geq \iint_D 2dxdy = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$11. f(x, y) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}), f_{xx}''(x, y) + f_{yy}''(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}. \text{证明: } \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (xf'_x + yf'_y) dxdy = \frac{\pi}{2e}.$$

$$\text{证明: } \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (xf'_x + yf'_y) dxdy = \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{2\pi} (r \cos \theta f'_x + r \sin \theta f'_y) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^1 r \left[\oint_{x^2+y^2=r^2} \frac{xf'_x + yf'_y}{r} dl \right] dr = \int_0^1 r \left[\oint_{x^2+y^2=r^2} \text{grad} f \cdot \vec{n} dl \right] dr$$

$$= \int_0^1 r \left[\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} (f_{xx}''(x, y) + f_{yy}''(x, y)) dxdy \right] dr$$

$$= \int_0^1 r \left[\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy \right] dr = \int_0^1 \pi r (1 - e^{-r^2}) dr = \frac{\pi}{2e}. \square$$