

第三节

格林公式及其应用



内容

一 格林公式

二 平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件

一、格林公式

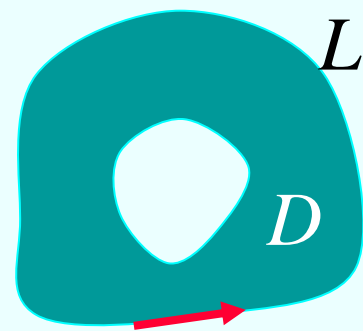
格林公式 I. 设闭区域 D 由分段光滑的正向曲线 L 围成, 函数 $P(x,y), Q(x,y)$ 在 D 上具有一阶连续的偏导数, 则有

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy$$

注 i) D 内任一闭曲线所围部分都属于 D , 称单连通区域
否则称复连通, 通俗讲, 单连通区域就是不含洞的区域

ii) $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 D 内连续 (**注意区分 P, Q**)

iii) L 封闭正向: 当观察者沿正向走时
区域 D 总在它的左边



一、格林公式

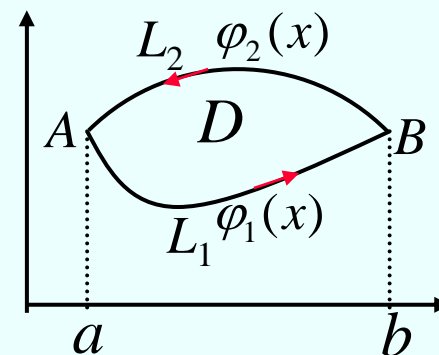
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证明 D 为 X -型

$$\text{往证 } \oint_L P dx = \iint_D -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy \quad \oint_L Q dy = \iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边 } \oint_L P dx &= \oint_{L_1} P dx + \oint_{L_2} P dx \\ &= \int_a^b P[x, \varphi_1(x)] dx + \int_b^a P[x, \varphi_2(x)] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \{P[x, \varphi_1(x)] - P[x, \varphi_2(x)]\} dx \end{aligned}$$



一、格林公式

证明 D 为 X -型

$$\text{往证 } \oint_L Pdx = \iint_D -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy \quad \oint_L Qdy = \iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy$$

$$\text{左边 } \oint_L Pdx = \oint_{L_1} Pdx + \oint_{L_2} Pdx$$

类似可证

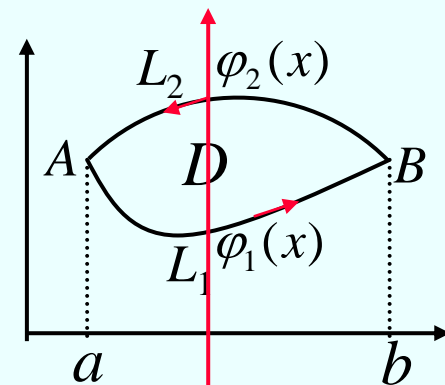
$$= \int_a^b P[x, \varphi_1(x)] dx + \int_b^a P[x, \varphi_2(x)] dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \{P[x, \varphi_1(x)] - P[x, \varphi_2(x)]\} dx$$

$$\text{右边 } \iint_D -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = -\int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dy$$

$$= -\int_a^b \{P[x, \varphi_2(x)] - P[x, \varphi_1(x)]\} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \{P[x, \varphi_1(x)] - P[x, \varphi_2(x)]\} dx$$



一、格林公式

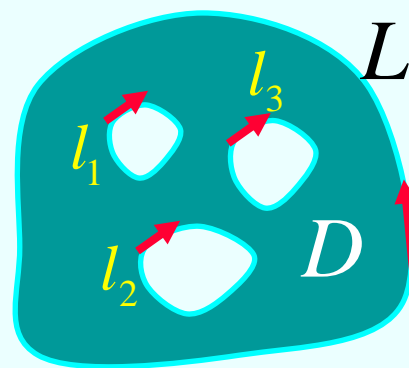
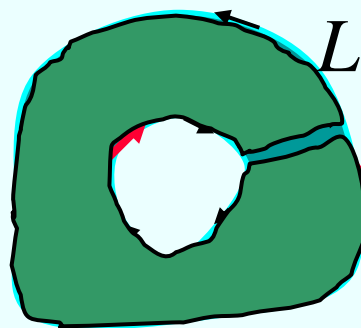
格林公式II. 设 $P(x,y), Q(x,y)$ 在复连通区域 D 内具有一阶偏导连续, $L+l$ 封闭,正向

$$\oint_L Pdx + Qdy + \oint_l Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

注 i) D 复连通区域

ii) $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 D 内连续

iii) L 逆时针, l 顺时针



$$\oint_L Pdx + Qdy + \oint_{l_1} Pdx + Qdy + \oint_{l_2} Pdx + Qdy + \oint_{l_3} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

怎样用格林公式

题型 (要注意三个条件)

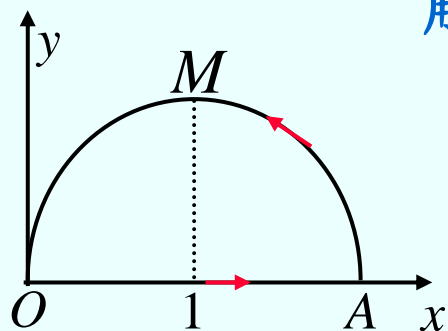
① 三条件满足 $\oint_L Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma$

例1 $\oint_L e^x \cos y dx - (e^x \sin y + x) dy$

其中 $L: (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及 x 轴, 方向正向, $y \geq 0$

解法一 利用曲线方程代入化定积分

法二 利用格林公式



$$P(x, y) = e^x \cos y \quad Q(x, y) = -e^x \sin y - x$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -e^x \sin y - 1 \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y$$

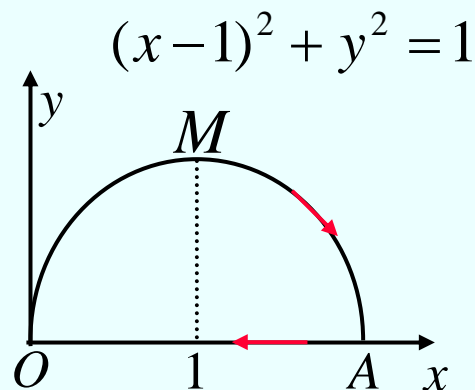
$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D -1 d\sigma = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

题型 (要注意三个条件)

② L 不封闭: 引入辅助曲线, 一般可取平行于 x, y 轴的折线

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L Pdx + Qdy + \int_l Pdx + Qdy - \int_l Pdx + Qdy &= \oint_{L+l} Pdx + Qdy - \int_l Pdx + Qdy \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma - \int_l Pdx + Qdy\end{aligned}$$

上例 $L = \widehat{OMA}$



$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\widehat{OMA}} e^x \cos y dx - (e^x \sin y + x) dy \\ &= \oint_{\widehat{OMA} + \overline{AO}} - \int_{\overline{AO}} \\ &= - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma - \int_2^0 e^x dx \\ &= \iint_D d\sigma + \int_0^2 e^x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + e^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

题型 (要注意三个条件)

③ $P(x,y), Q(x,y)$ 一阶偏导不连续 ($\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 D 内不连续)

I (代入法) 将积分曲线方程代入被积函数中, 消去导致偏导数不连续的项

特点: 积分域方程的形式与分母一样

例2 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + y^2}, L: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 正向

解 原式 $= \oint_L ydx - xdy = \iint_D -2d\sigma = -2\pi$

II (直接法)
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

解 原式 $= \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin t \cdot (-\sin t) - \cos t \cdot \cos t] dt = -2\pi$

③ $P(x,y), Q(x,y)$ 一阶偏导不连续 ($\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在D内不连续)

III (挖洞法) 积分曲线方程与被积函数的分母形式不一样
将不连续点 (x_0, y_0) 挖去

例3 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{4x^2 + y^2}, L: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 正向

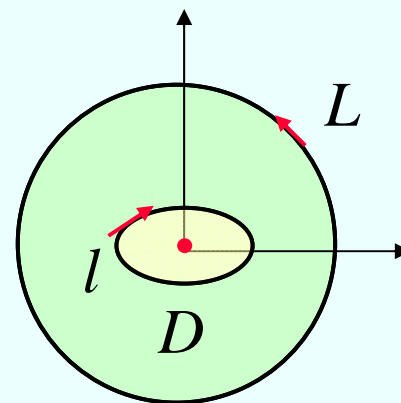
解 $\boxed{\oint_L} = \oint_{L+l} \boxed{-\oint_l} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{4x^2 + y^2 - y \cdot 2y}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{4x^2 - y^2}{(4x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

$$= \iint_D \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)}_{=0} d\sigma - \int_{2\pi}^0 \frac{\delta \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\delta}{2} (-\sin \theta) - \frac{\delta}{2} \cos \theta \cdot \delta \cos \theta}{\delta^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{2} d\theta = -\pi$$

$$l: 4x^2 + y^2 = \delta^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\delta}{2} \cos \theta \\ y = \delta \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



说明： 如果曲线是封闭的,则可找另一条更简单的封闭曲线,只要两条封闭曲线不相交,且在它们之间区域内满足 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 则两条曲线上的积分值相等

例3 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{4x^2 + y^2}, L: x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 正向

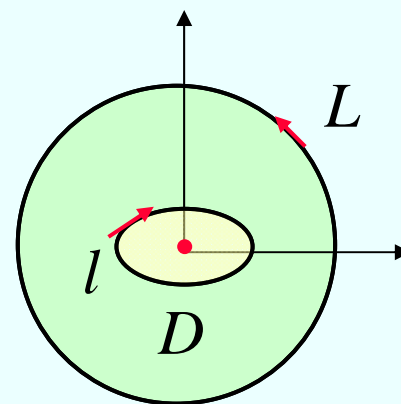
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$$= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma \underset{=0}{=} - \int_{2\pi}^0 \frac{\delta \sin \theta \cdot \frac{\delta}{2} (-\sin \theta) - \frac{\delta}{2} \cos \theta \cdot \delta \cos \theta}{\delta^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{2} d\theta = -\pi$$

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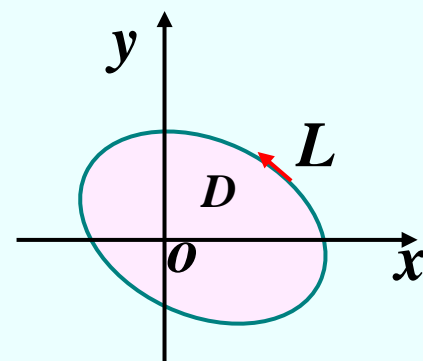
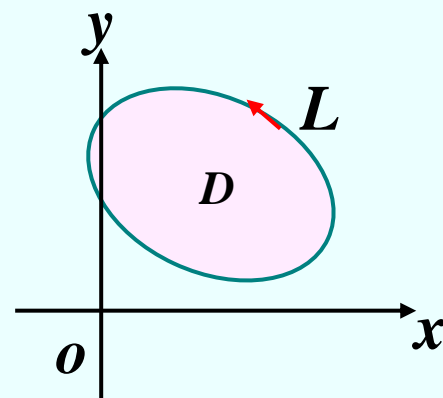
例4. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为一条无重点,分段光滑且不经过原点的连续闭曲线, L 的方向为逆时针

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

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 $(0,0) \notin D$ 时,

由格林公式知 $\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) = 0$



说明： 如果曲线是封闭的,则可找另一条更简单的封闭曲线,只要两条封闭曲线不相交,且在它们之间区域内满足 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 则两条曲线上的积分值相等

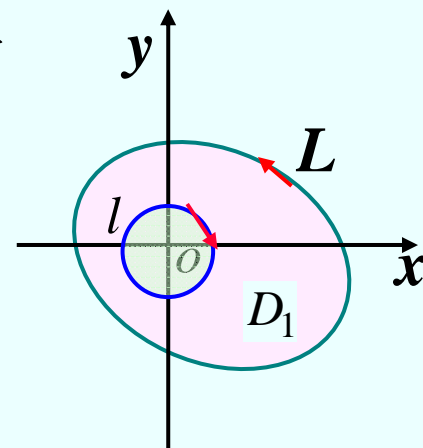
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解： 当 $(0,0) \in D$ 时, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 在 D 上不连续

在 D 内作圆周 $l: x^2 + y^2 = \delta^2$, 取顺时针方向

记 L 和 l 所围的区域为 D_1

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_L &= \oint_{L+l} - \oint_l = \iint_{D_1} 0 d\sigma - \int_{2\pi}^0 \frac{\delta \cos \theta \cdot \delta \cos \theta - \delta \sin \theta \cdot (-\delta \sin \theta)}{\delta^2} d\theta \\ &= 2\pi\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \delta \cos \theta \\ y = \delta \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

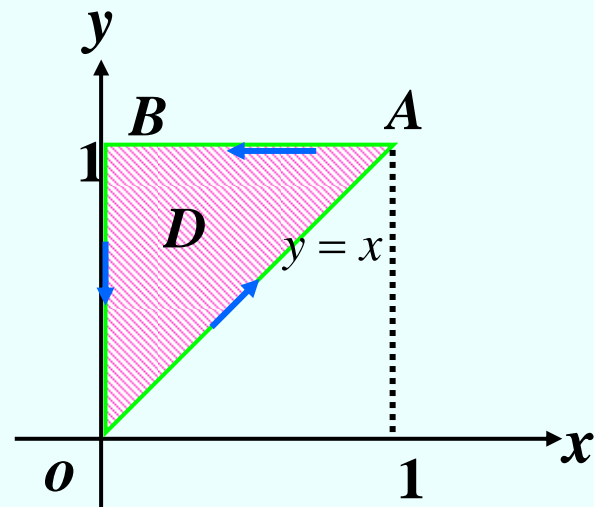
④ 利用线积分二重积分

例5 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$

D 是以 $O(0,0)$, $A(1,1)$, $B(0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形闭区域

解 $\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} d\sigma$
 $= \iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^{-y^2} \Rightarrow P = 0, \quad Q = x e^{-y^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BO}} x e^{-y^2} dy &= \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} x e^{-y^2} dy + \int_{\overrightarrow{BO}} x e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

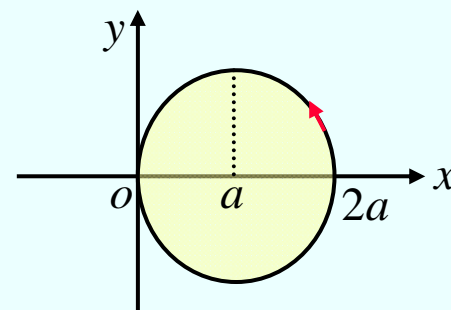
⑤ 利用曲线积分求平面图形面积的公式

设闭区域 D 由分段光滑的正向曲线 L 围成,则 D 的面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L xdy - ydx = \oint_L xdy = -\oint_L ydx$$

例6 求圆 $x^2+y^2=2ax$ 的面积

解
$$\begin{cases} x = a(1 + \cos \theta) \\ y = a \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_L xdy - ydx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a(1 + \cos \theta) \cdot a \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta)] d\theta \\ &= \pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

⑥ 曲线积分证明题

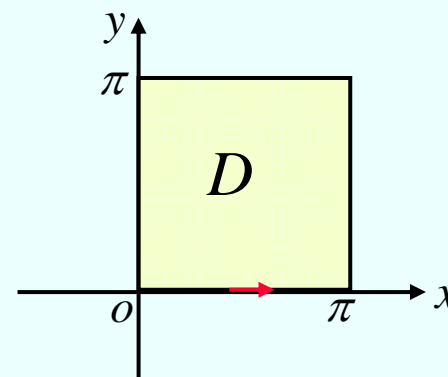
例7 证明: 已知平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$
 L 为 D 的边界, 求证

$$\oint_L x e^{\sin y} dy - y e^{-\sin x} dx \geq 2\pi^2$$

解 $P = -y e^{-\sin x}, Q = x e^{\sin y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_D e^{\sin y} d\sigma + \iint_D e^{-\sin x} d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{轮换性}}{=} \iint_D (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x}) d\sigma \geq \iint_D 2 d\sigma = 2\pi^2$$



二、平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件

分析 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{L_2} Pdx + Qdy$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \oint_{L_2+L_1^-} Pdx + Qdy = 0 \text{ 沿任闭曲线积分为0}$$

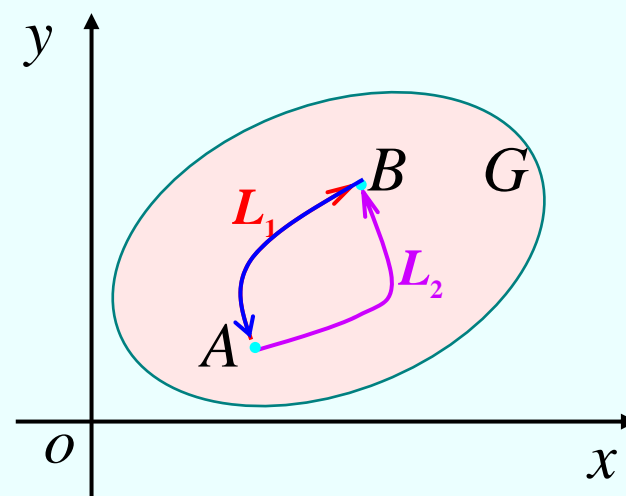
$$(3) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$(4) \Leftrightarrow \text{存在 } u(x, y), \text{ 使 } du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$(3) \Leftrightarrow (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

P, Q 在 D 内一阶偏导连续



二、平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件

分析 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关

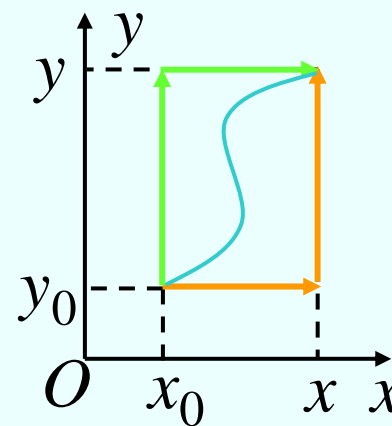
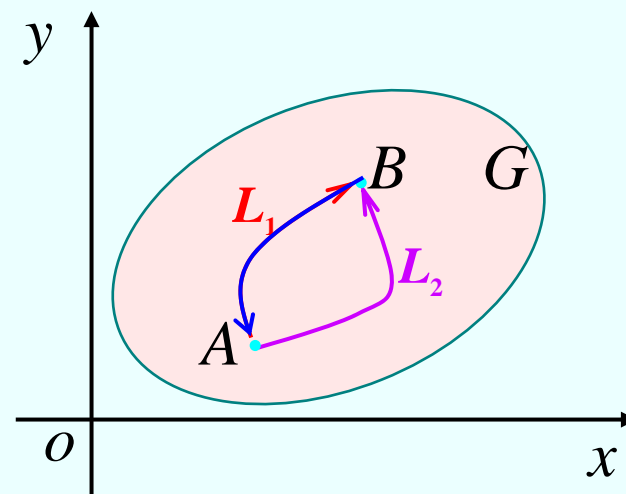
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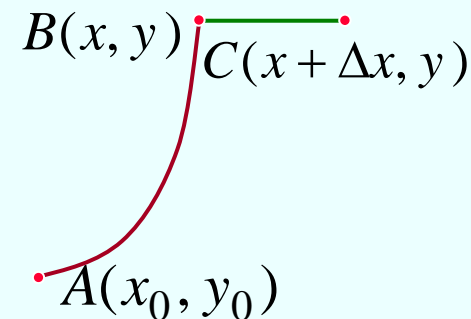
$$(3) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$(4) \Leftrightarrow \text{存在 } u(x, y), \text{ 使 } du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \Rightarrow (4) \quad u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y) dy \\ \text{或} &= \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0, y) dy + \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x + \Delta x, y) - u(x, y)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x + \Delta x, y)} P dx + Q dy - \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P dx + Q dy}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{(x, y)}^{(x + \Delta x, y)} P(x, y) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) \cancel{\Delta x}}{\cancel{\Delta x}} = P(x, y)
 \end{aligned}$$



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

注: 起点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可换, 通常取 $(0, 0)$, 故 $u(x, y)$ 不是唯一的

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x, y)} = \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_0, y_0)} + \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} - \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x_1, y_1)} = u(x, y) - u(x_1, y_1)$$

$$\boxed{\int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} P dx + Q dy} = u(x_2, y_2) - u(x_1, y_1) = \boxed{u(x, y) \Big|_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)}}$$

	与路径无关的四个等价命题
条件	在单连通开区域 D 上, $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 则以下四个命题等价.
等价命题	<p>(1) $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在D内与路径无关</p> <p>(2) $\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = 0$, L是D任意闭回路</p> <p>(3) 在D内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$</p> <p>(4) 在$D$内存在$u(x, y)$, 使$du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$</p> $u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$

与路径无关的四个等价命题

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条件	在单连通开区域 D 上, $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 则以下四个命题成立.	
等价命题	<p>(1) $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在D内与路径无关</p> <p>(2) $\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = 0$, L是D任意闭回路</p> <p>(3) 在D内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$</p> <p>(4) 在$D$内存在$u(x, y)$, 使$du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$</p> $u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$	<p>对坐标曲线积分</p> <p>① 化定积分</p> <p>② 补线, 格林公式</p> <p>③ 若 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 可取折线</p>

与路径无关的四个等价命题

条件	在单连通开区域 D 上, $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 则以下四个命题成立.
等价命题	<p>(1) $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在D内与路径无关</p> <p>(2) $\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = 0$, L 是D任意闭回路</p> <p>(3) 在D内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$</p> <p>(4) 在$D$内存在$u(x, y)$, 使$du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> $u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$ </p>

封闭曲线积分

①化定积分

②格林公式

③若 D 内有不可导点

挖洞法 若 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

$$\oint_L = \oint_l \quad L \text{ 和 } l \text{ 同向}$$

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条件	在单连通开区域 D 上, $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 则以下四个命题成立.	
等价命题	(1) $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在 D 内与路径无关 (2) $\oint_C Pdx + Qdy = 0$, L 是 D 任意闭回路 (3) 在 D 内, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$	① 由 $Pdx + Qdy$ 求原函数 $u(x, y)$ ② $\int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} Pdx + Qdy = u(x, y) \Big _{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)}$
	(4) 在 D 内存在 $u(x, y)$, 使 $du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$	
	$u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$	

题型 ① 与路径无关

例1 计算 $\int_L (2xy - y^4 + 3)dx + (x^2 - 4xy^3)dy$ 其中 L 是曲线

$y = \frac{8x^3}{\pi} e^{\sin \pi x} \arctan x$ 上从 $(0,0)$ 到点 $(1,2)$ 的一段弧

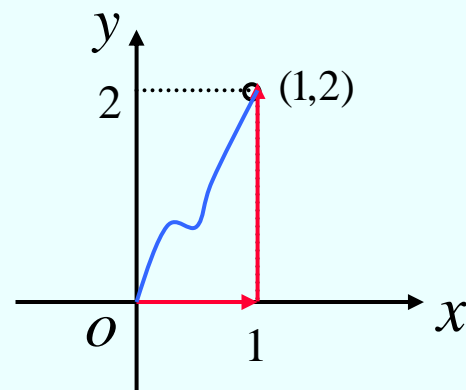
解 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x - 4y^3 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

曲线积分与积分路径无关

取路径 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,2)$ 的折线段

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 3dx + \int_0^2 (1 - 4y^3)dy$$

$$= -11$$



题型 ① 与路径无关

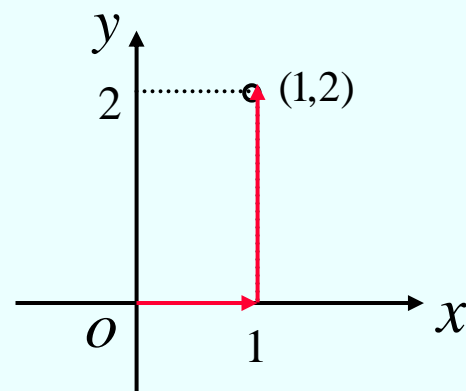
例2 若 f 可微, 则 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} f(x+y)dx + f(x+y)dy$

解 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f'(x+y) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

曲线积分与积分路径无关

取路径 $(0,0)$ 到 $(1,2)$ 的折线段

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx + \int_0^2 f(1+y)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^3 f(\overset{x}{u}) \overset{x}{du} \\ &= \int_0^3 f(x)dx\end{aligned}$$



题型

② 与参数有关 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关, 求参数

例 已知 $\frac{(x+ay)dx + ydy}{(x+y)^2}$ 为某函数的全微分, 则 $a=?$

或 $\int_L \frac{(x+ay)dx + ydy}{(x+y)^2}$ 与积分路径无关, 则 $a=?$

分析 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{a \cdot (x+y)^2 - (x+ay) \cdot 2(x+y)}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{(a-2)x - ay}{(x+y)^3}$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{y \cdot 2(x+y)}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{-2y}{(x+y)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

题型

③ 求原函数 $u(x, y) = \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} Pdx + Qdy$

例 验证在整个 xoy 面内, $(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$ 是某个函数的全微分, 并求原函数

证: $P = x^2 + 2xy - y^2, Q = x^2 - 2xy - y^2$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x - 2y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \quad \text{在整个 } xoy \text{ 平面内恒成立}$$

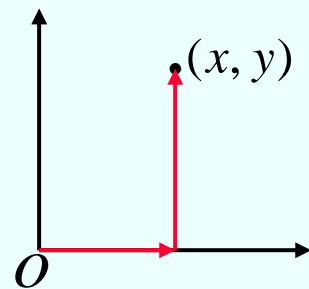
$(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$ 是某个函数的全微分

i) 线积分法 可换, 如 $\int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$

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

$$= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y (x^2 - 2xy - y^2) dy$$

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



例 验证在整个 xoy 面内, $(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$
是某个函数的全微分, 并求原函数

ii) 偏积分法

$$\text{由于 } du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\text{而 } du = (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 + 2xy - y^2 \Rightarrow u(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 + \varphi(y)$$

$\varphi(y)$ 里无 x

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 - 2xy - y^2 = x^2 - 2xy + \varphi'(y) \Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = -y^2$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi(y) = -\frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$$

例 验证在整个 xoy 面内, $(x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$ 是某个函数的全微分, 并求原函数

iii) 凑全微分法

$$\underline{(x^2)} + \underline{2xy} - \underline{y^2})dx + (\underline{x^2} - \underline{2xy} - \underline{y^2})dy$$

$$= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}y^3\right) + (2xydx + x^2dy) - (y^2dx + 2xydy)$$

$$= d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + x^2y - xy^2\right)$$

$$\text{所以 } u(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + x^2y - xy^2 + C$$

例 计算 $I = \int_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3)dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy$

解 凑全微分法

$$\begin{aligned} & (\underline{x^4} + \underline{4xy^3})dx + (\underline{6x^2y^2} - \underline{5y^4})dy \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - y^5\right) + (4xy^3dx + 6x^2y^2dy) \\ &= d\left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - y^5 + 2x^2y^3\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \int_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} (x^4 + 4xy^3)dx + (6x^2y^2 - 5y^4)dy \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 - y^5 + 2x^2y^3\right) \Big|_{(-2,-1)}^{(3,0)} = 62 \end{aligned}$$