8.2 平面线积分与路径无关的条件

- 曲线积分与路径无关的定义
- 三个等价命题
- 平面曲线积分与路径无关的条件
- 物理意义
- 势函数的求法

作业 P2602,3,5,7,8,9

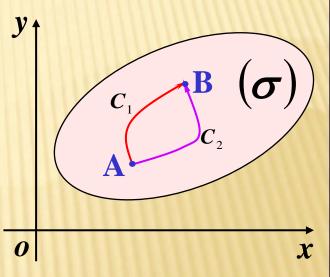


一、曲线积分与路径无关的定义

 $\forall A$ 、 $B \in (\sigma)$, 沿路径(C)从A 到B 作线积分

如果在区域 (σ) 内沿任意不同路径有:

$$\int_{(C_1)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{(C_2)} P dx + Q dy$$



则称曲线积分 $\int_{(c)} P dx + Q dy$ 在 (σ) 内与路径无关,

$$\int_{(C)} P dx + Q dy \implies \int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy$$

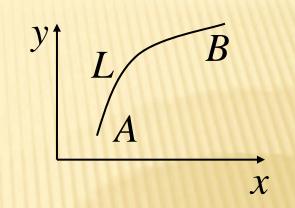
否则与路径有关.

第二型曲线积分

引例: 变力沿曲线所作的功.

设一质点受力场中变力F作用

$$F(x, y) = (P(x, y), Q(x, y))$$



在 xoy 平面内从点 A 沿光滑曲线弧 L 移动到点 B, 求移动过程中场力 F 所作的功W.

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

保守场: 当第二型线积分 $\int_{(c)} \vec{A}(M) \cdot d\vec{s}$ 的值与积分路径无关时, 称向量场 $\vec{A}(M)$ 为一保守场。

二、三个等价命题

定理8.2 设区域 $(\sigma) \subseteq R^2, P, Q \in C(\sigma)$,那么下列命题等价:

1. $\mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ 内任一分段光滑的简单闭曲线($\mathcal{L}(C)$),线积分

$$\oint_{(C)} P \mathbf{d}x + Q \mathbf{d}y = \mathbf{0};$$

- 2. 线积分 $\int_A^B P dx + Q dy \Phi(\sigma)$ 域中与路径无关.
- 3. 表达式Pdx + Qdy在 (σ) 域中是某二元函数 $\Phi(x, y)$ 的全微分.

定理8.2





1. $\mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ 内任一分段光滑的简单闭曲线($\mathcal{L}(C)$),线积分

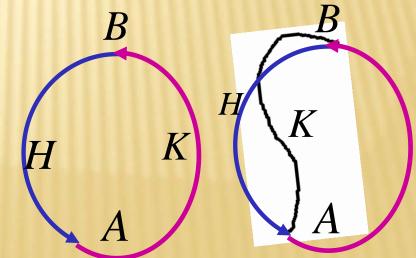
$$\oint_{(C)} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = 0;$$

- 2. 线积分 $\int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy \Phi(\sigma)$ 域中与路径无关.
- 3. 表达式Pdx + Qdy在 (σ) 域中是某二元函数 $\Phi(x, y)$ 的全微分.

证明:
$$1^0 \Rightarrow 2^0$$

$$\oint_{C} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{AKB} + \int_{BHA} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{AKB} = -\int_{BHA} = \int_{AHB}$$



$$2^0 \Longrightarrow 3^0$$

欲证
$$Pdx + Qdy = d\Phi(x, y) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}dy$$

需
$$\frac{\partial \Phi(x,y)}{\partial x} = P(x,y), \frac{\partial \Phi(x,y)}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$
且 P,Q 连续

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

只需证:
$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Phi(x + \Delta x, y) - \Phi(x, y)}{\Delta x} = P(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{\Phi(x, y + \Delta y) - \Phi(x, y)}{\Delta y} = Q(x, y)$$

$$2^0 \Rightarrow 3^0$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Phi(x+\Delta x,y)-\Phi(x,y)=P(\xi,y)\Delta x$$

$$\frac{\Phi(x+\Delta x,y)-\Phi(x,y)}{\Delta x} = P(\xi,y)$$

同理知
$$\frac{\partial \Phi(x,y)}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + Q \dim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\partial \Phi(x + \Delta \phi, y) - \Phi(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \Phi(x, y)}{\partial x} = P(x, y)$$

1. $\mathcal{L}(\sigma)$ 内任一分段光滑的简单闭曲线(C),线积分

$$\oint_{(C)} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y = 0;$$

- 2. 线积分 $\int_{\Lambda}^{B} P dx + Q dy \Phi(\sigma)$ 域中与路径无关.
- 3. 表达式Pdx + Qdy在 (σ) 域中是某二元函数 $\Phi(x,y)$ 的全微分.

$$3^0 \Rightarrow 1^0 \rightarrow d\Phi(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$$

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

$$I = \oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

任取 (σ) 域中一分段光滑

简单闭曲线C,

$$C: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \le t \le \beta$$

$$x(\alpha) = x(\beta), y(\alpha) = y(\beta)$$

$$3^0 \Rightarrow 1^0 \rightarrow$$

$$3^0 \Rightarrow 1^0 \rightarrow Pdx + Qdy = d\Phi(x, y)$$

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

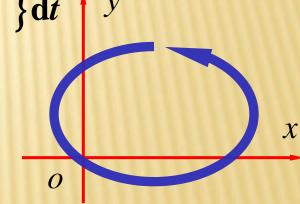
$$Q(x, y) = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}$$

$$C: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad \alpha \le t \le \beta$$

$$I = \oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

$$x(\alpha) = x(\beta), y(\alpha) = y(\beta)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left\{ P(x(t), y(t)) \dot{x}(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) \dot{y}(t) \right\} dt \qquad y$$



$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left\{ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \dot{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \dot{y}(t) \right\} dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{d\Phi(x(t), y(t))}{dt} dt = \Phi(x(t), y(t)) \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

$$= \Phi(x(\beta), y(\beta)) - \Phi(x(\alpha), y(\alpha)) = 0$$

三、物理意义

1. $\oint P dx + Q dy = \oint \vec{v}(M) \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint \vec{v}(M) \cdot \vec{e}_{\tau} ds$ (C) (C) (C) (C) 表示在单位时间内,流速场 $\vec{v}(M)$ 沿闭曲线(C)流动流体的流量,力学上称其为沿曲线(C)的环流量。

$$\oint P dx + Q dy = 0$$
 表明向量场 $\vec{A}(M)$ 在 (σ) 内围绕任一
(c) 点均无旋转趋势,称为无旋场。

- 2 线积分 $\int_{(A)}^{(B)} P dx + Q dy$ 的值在 (σ) 内与积分路径无关表明: 向量场 $\vec{A}(M) = (P,Q)$ 为保守场。
- 3. P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = du(x,y)表明 $(P,Q) = \nabla u(x,y)$, (σ) 内的向量场 $\vec{A}(M) = (P,Q)$ 由梯度确定,称为梯度场。

这时称向量场 $\vec{A}(M) = (P(x,y),Q(x,y))$ 为有势场。

u(x,y)称为势函数。 Potential field, Potential function

三个等价命题

定理8.2 设区域 $(\sigma) \subseteq R^2, P, Q \in C(\sigma)$,那么下列命题等价:

1. $\Omega(\sigma)$ 内任一分段光滑的简单闭曲线(C),线积分

$$\oint_{(C)} P dx + Q dy = 0;$$

- 2. 线积分 $\int_A^B P dx + Q dy \Phi(\sigma)$ 域中与路径无关.
- 3. 表达式Pdx + Qdy在 (σ) 域中是某二元函数 $\Phi(x, y)$ 的全微分.

说明:无旋场,保守场,有势场等价

单连通、复连通区域均可

四、平面曲线积分与路径无关的条件

定理8.3

设区域 (σ) 是一个平面单连通域,函数

$$P(x,y), Q(x,y) \in C^{(1)}((\sigma)),$$
则定理 8. 2 中三个命题成立的

充要条件是
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$
在 (σ) 内恒成立.

- 说明: (1) 区域(σ)是一个单连通域.
 - (2) 函数P(x,y), Q(x,y)在 (σ) 内且具有一阶连续偏导数 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

$$f(x,y) \in C^{(1)}((\sigma))$$
: f 在 (σ) 上具有连续的一阶偏导数

定理 8.3

设 (σ) 为平面单连通域,P(x,y), $Q(x,y) \in C^{(1)}((\sigma))$,

则沿 (σ) 中任一分段光滑的简单闭曲线C,线积分

$$\oint_{C} P dx + Q dy = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} 在(\sigma)$$
中所有点成立

证明 $\leftarrow \oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = 0$

$$\Longrightarrow$$
(反证)假设 $\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)_{p} > 0$,则在点 p 某邻域内有:

$$\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)_{p} \ge q > 0, \text{ 任取}(\Sigma) \subset 该邻域,(\Sigma)边界为C'$$

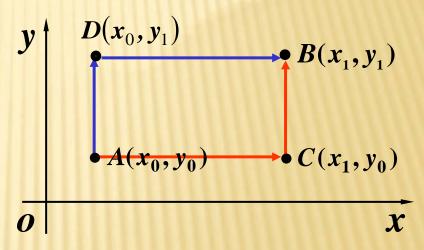
則 $\oint_{(C')} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{(\Sigma)} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma \ge q\Sigma > 0$.

$$\therefore \oint_{(C')} P dx + Q dy > 0$$
 矛盾,故假设错误!
$$\therefore \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \equiv \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

注意:设区域 (σ) 是一个单连通域,函数

$$P(x,y), Q(x,y) \in C^{(1)}(\sigma),$$
等式 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 在 σ)内恒

成立时,线积分与路径无关,但与起点,终点有关.



此时
$$\int_{A(x_0,y_0)}^{B(x_1,y_1)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} P(x,y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y_1} Q(x_1,y) dy$$

或 =
$$\int_{y_0}^{y_1} Q(x_0, y) dy + \int_{x_0}^{x_1} P(x, y_1) dx$$

例3 计算
$$\int_{I} (x^2 + 2xy) dx + (x^2 + y^4) dy$$
. 其中

L 为由点O(0,0)到点B(1,1)的曲线弧 $y = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$.

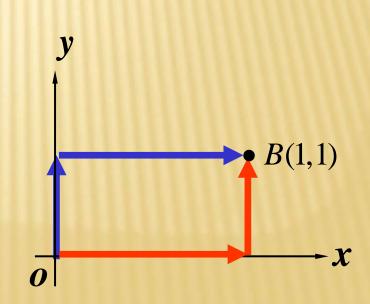
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 + 2xy) = 2x \\
\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 + y^4) = 2x$$

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

二. 原积分与路径无关

故原式=
$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 (1+y^4) dy$$

= $\frac{23}{15}$.



沿其它路径如 y=x 也可

往年试题: 求曲线积分 $\int_{L}^{-y dx + x dy}$,其中L为摆线

$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t - \pi \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$$
上由 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 2\pi$ 的一段.

解: t = 0对应的点是 $(-\pi, 0)$, $t = 2\pi$ 对应的点是 $(\pi, 0)$.

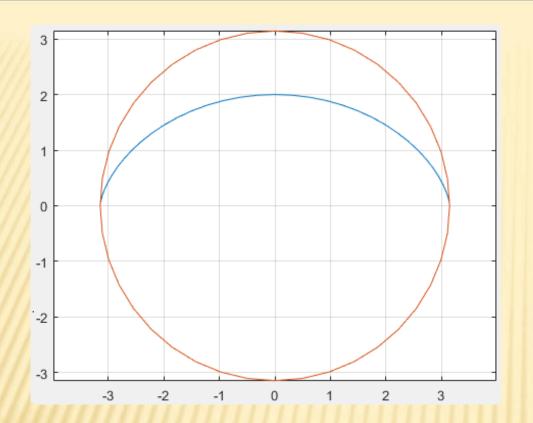
$$i \Box P(x, y) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, Q(x, y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 故曲线积分与路径无关.

可选积分路径 $C: x = \pi \cos t, y = \pi \sin t, t \iint \pi \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{I} \mathfrak{I}$

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{\pi}^{0} \left[-\pi \sin t (-\pi \sin t) + \pi \cos t (\pi \sin t) \right] dt$$

$$=-\pi$$



t=0:0.05*pi:2*pi;
x = t-sin(t)-pi;
y = 1-cos(t);
plot(x,y);
axis equal;
grid on;

如作连接左右端点的圆周,则<mark>发现:</mark> 沿y>0上半圆周计算正确,沿y<0下半圆周计算则错误,

原因:

下半圆周和摆线构成的平面区域包含了原点(坏点), P,Q在原点均不连续, 不符合定理8.3的前提条件.

二线形成封闭曲线,转成sigma区域(σ), P,Q在(σ)中要连续方可

例4 设曲线积分 $\int xy^2dx + y\varphi(x)dy$ 与路径无关,其 中φ具有连续的导数,且 $\varphi(0) = 0$, 计算 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$.

解
$$P(x, y) = xy^2$$
, $Q(x, y) = y\varphi(x)$,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy^2) = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}[y\varphi(x)] = y\varphi'(x),$$

因积分与路径无关, 所以 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 由 $y\varphi'(x) = 2xy$ $\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x^2 + c$

$$由 \varphi(0) = 0$$
,知 $c = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x^2$.

故
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy = \int_0^1 0 dx + \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

例4 设曲线积分 $\int xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x)dy$ 与路径无关,其

中φ具有连续的导数,且
$$\varphi$$
(0) = 0,
计算 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^2 dx + y\varphi(x) dy$.

Phi(0)=k也可, 先竖后横, 避开求phi(x)

解
$$P(x, y) = xy^2$$
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例4 设曲线积分 $\int_{L} xy^{2}dx + y\varphi(x)dy$ 与路径无关,其中 φ 具有连续的导数,且 $\varphi(0) = 0$,计算 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} xy^{2}dx + y\varphi(x)dy$.

解

Phi(0)=k也可, 先竖后横,避开求phi(x)

五、求势函数的三种方法

求势函数u(x,y),使du = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy

称为全微分求积问题

势函数u(x,y)也称为全微分Pdx + Qdy的一个原函数 u(x,y)+C也是原函数

例5 验证向量场 $A = (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x)\vec{i} + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y)\vec{j}$ 为有势场,并求其势函数.

解
$$P(x,y) = 2x\cos y - y^2\sin x$$
, $Q(x,y) = 2y\cos x - x^2\sin y$ 则 $\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} = -2x\sin y - 2y\sin x$, $\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = -2y\sin x - 2x\sin y$, 所以 $\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y}$. 即向量场为一有势场.

例5 验证向量场 $A = (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x)\vec{i} + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y)\vec{j}$ 为有势场,并求其势函数.

解
$$P(x,y) = 2x\cos y - y^2\sin x$$
, $Q(x,y) = 2y\cos x - x^2\sin y$ 所以 $\frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y}$. 即向量场为一有势场.

A.用线积分法求势函数: $\Phi(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy$

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

$$= \int_0^x 2x dx + \int_0^y \left(2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y\right) dy + C$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 \cos x + x^2 (\cos y - 1) + C$$

$$= y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y + C$$

$$(x,y)$$

$$(0,0)$$

$$(x,0)$$

例5 验证向量场 $A = (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x)\vec{i} + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y)\vec{j}$ 为有势场,并求其势函数.

B.用偏积分求: $P(x,y) = 2x\cos y - y^2\sin x$, $Q(x,y) = 2y\cos x - x^2\sin y$

因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x,y) = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x$$
,

所以
$$u(x,y) = \int P(x,y) dx = \int (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x) dx$$

= $x^2\cos y + y^2\cos x + \varphi(y)$

又因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x^2 \sin y + 2y \cos x + \varphi'(y)$$

= $Q(x, y) = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$

所以
$$\varphi'(y) = 0$$
 即 $\varphi(y) = C$

即势函数为: $u(x,y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x + C$

例5 验证向量场 $A = (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x)\vec{i} + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y)\vec{j}$ 为有势场,并求其势函数.

C.用凑全微分法求:
$$P(x,y) = 2x\cos y - y^2 \sin x$$
,
 $Q(x,y) = 2y\cos x - x^2 \sin y$
 $du = Pdx + Qdy = (2x\cos y - y^2\sin x)dx + (2y\cos x - x^2\sin y)dy$
 $= \cos yd(x^2) + y^2d(\cos x) + \cos xd(y^2) + x^2d(\cos y)$
 $= \cos yd(x^2) + x^2d(\cos y) + y^2d(\cos x) + \cos xd(y^2)$
 $= d(x^2 \cdot \cos y) + d(\cos x \cdot y^2)$
 $= d(x^2 \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot y^2)$

即势函数为: $u(x,y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x + C$

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

为一势函数.

$$Pdx + Qdy$$
 的全体势函数为:
$$\int_{x_0}^{x} P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Q(x, y) dy + C$$

若
$$(0,0) \in \sigma$$
, 常取 (x_0, y_0) 为 $(0,0)$, 则

势函数可取为:

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

$$= \int_0^x \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x},0) d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^y \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$$

- 1. 沿 (σ) 内任一分段光滑的简单闭曲线(C), $\oint_{(C)} Pdx + Qdy = 0$;
- 2. 线积分 $\int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy$ 在 (σ) 域中与路径无关.
- 3. 表达式Pdx + Qdy在 (σ) 域中是某二元函数 $\Phi(x,y)$ 的全微分.

$$\int_{A}^{B} P dx + Q dy$$
与路径无关 \Rightarrow $dF(x,y) = P dx + Q dy$ F是一个原函数

而
$$\Phi(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P dx + Q dy$$
 也是一个原函数

$$: \Phi(x,y) = F(x,y) + C \ \square \Phi(x_0,y_0) = 0 \ : C = -F(x_0,y_0)$$

$$\therefore \Phi(x,y) = F(x,y) - F(x_0,y_0)$$

设 (x_1, y_1) 、 (x_2, y_2) 为 σ 内两个点,则:

$$\int_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)} P dx + Q dy = F(x,y) \Big|_{(x_1,y_1)}^{(x_2,y_2)}$$
 曲线积分的 Newton-Leibniz公式.

例6 计算
$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(0,1)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
和 $\oint_{x^2 + y^2 = 1} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$.

$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(0,1)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_{(1,0)}^{(0,1)} d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(0,1)} = 0.$$

(除原点外,能找到被积函数的原函数,积分仅与起、 终点有关,与路径无关,Th8.2,单、复连通域均可)

$$\oint_{x^2+y^2=1} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \oint_{x^2+y^2=1} d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

(含原点, Th8.2要求C(sigma),单、复连通域均可 -----用挖洞法化为小圆,半径为r,分母提出去

但该题结果不能从定理8.3得出.因被积函数不满足在单位圆域内(单连通域内)具有一阶连续偏导数及 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.