内容小结

1. 定义
$$\int_{L} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$
$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[P(\xi_{k}, \eta_{k}) \Delta x_{k} + Q(\xi_{k}, \eta_{k}) \Delta y_{k} \right]$$

- 2. 性质
- (1) L可分成 k 条有向光滑曲线弧 L_i $(i=1,\cdots,k)$

$$\int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \int_{L_{i}} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$$

(2) L^{-} 表示 L 的反向弧

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

对坐标的曲线积分必须注意积分弧段的方向!

3. 计算

• 对有向光滑弧
$$L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \ t: \alpha \to \beta$$

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

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

• 对有向光滑弧 $L: y = \psi(x), x: a \rightarrow b$

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

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \{ P[x, \psi(x)] + Q[x, \psi(x)] \psi'(x) \} dx$$

• 对空间有向光滑弧
$$\Gamma$$
:
$$\begin{cases} x = \phi(t) \\ y = \psi(t), \quad t : \alpha \to \beta \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$$

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

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

4. 两类曲线积分的联系

$$\int_{L} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y = \int_{L} \left\{ P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta \right\} \, \mathrm{d} s$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} P \, \mathrm{d} \, x + Q \, \mathrm{d} \, y + R \, \mathrm{d} \, z$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} \left\{ P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma \right\} \, \mathrm{d} s$$
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例8.将积分 $\int_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy$ 化为对弧长的积

分, 其中L 沿上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$ 从 O(0,0) 到B(2,0).

解:
$$y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$
, $dy = \frac{1 - x}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} dx$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}} dx$$

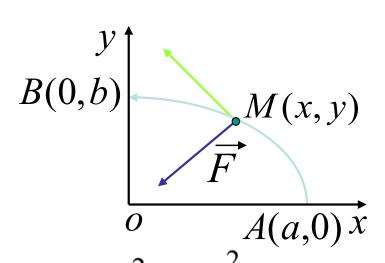
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}s} = \sqrt{2x - x^2}, \quad \cos \beta = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}s} = 1 - x$$

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

$$\int_{L} \left[P(x, y) \sqrt{2x - x^2} + Q(x, y) (1 - x) \right] \mathrm{d}s$$

思考与练习

1. 设一个质点在 M(x,y) 处受力 \vec{F} 的作用, \vec{F} 的大小与M 到原原点 O 的距离成正比, \vec{F} 的方向



恒指向原点,此质点由点 A(a,0)沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 沿逆时针移动到B(0,b),求力 \overrightarrow{F} 所作的功.

提示:
$$\overrightarrow{OM} = (x, y), \overrightarrow{F} = -k(x, y)$$

$$W = \int_{\widehat{AB}} -kx \, \mathrm{d}x - ky \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\widehat{AB}: \begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases} \quad t: 0 \to \frac{\pi}{2}$$

思考: 若题中 \vec{F} 的方向 改为与 \vec{OM} 垂直且与 y轴夹锐角,则 $\vec{F} = k(-y,x)$

$$W = \frac{k}{2} \left(a^2 - b^2 \right)$$
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思考2. 一质点在力场 \vec{F} 作用下由点 A(2,2,1) 沿直线移动到B(4,4,2),求 \vec{F} 所作的功 W. 已知 \vec{F} 的方向指向坐标原点,其大小与作用点到 xoy 面的距离成反比.

坐标原点,其大小与作用点到
$$xoy$$
 面的距离成反比.

解: $\vec{F} = \frac{k}{|z|}(-\vec{r}^{\,0}) = -\frac{k}{|z|} \frac{x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$
 $W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot \vec{ds} = -k \int_L \frac{x \, dx + y \, dy + z \, dz}{|z|\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$
 $L: \begin{cases} x = 2t + 2 \\ y = 2t + 2 \end{cases} (t: 0 \to 1)$
 $z = t + 1$
 $= -k \int_0^1 \frac{3 \, dt}{t+1} = -3k \ln 2$

第十章

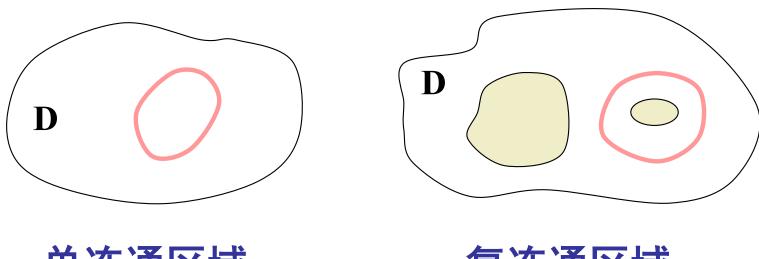
第三节

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

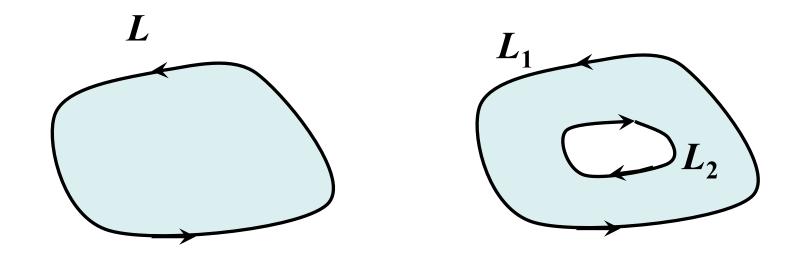
一、区域连通性的分类

设*D*为平面区域,如果*D*内任一闭曲线所围成的部分都属于*D*,则称*D*为平面单连通区域,否则称为复连通区域。



单连通区域

复连通区域



边界曲线L的正向: 当观察者沿边界行走时, 区域

D 总在他的左边.

一、格林公式

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

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

证明: 1) 若D 既是 X - 型区域, 又是 Y - 型区域, 且

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \int_{\widehat{CBE}} Q(x, y) dy + \int_{\widehat{EAC}} Q(x, y) dy$$

即 $\iint_{D} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \, dx dy = \int_{L} Q(x, y) dy$ 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:

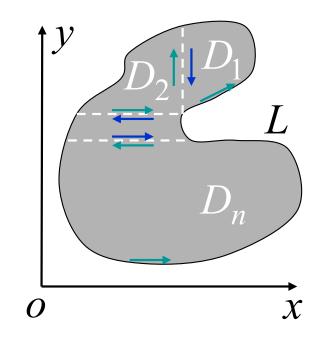
$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

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

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

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



$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{\partial D_k} P dx + Q dy \quad (\partial D_k \otimes \overline{X} + D_k)$$

证毕

$$= \oint_I P dx + Q dy$$

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

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

证: 令
$$P = 2xy$$
, $Q = x^2$, 则

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

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

B(0,1) = X O = X O = X

利用格林公式,有

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

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

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

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

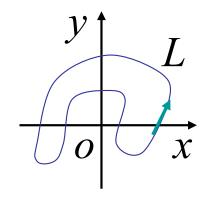
的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

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

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

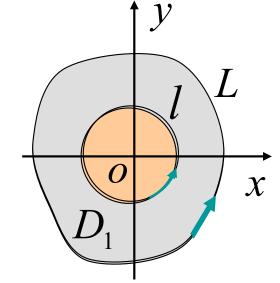
$$\oint_L \frac{x \mathrm{d} y - y \mathrm{d} x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$



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

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

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



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

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