

18.4 曲线积分与路径无关性

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课本例题

例 1 设 $w = (4x^3y^3 - 3y^2 + 5)dx + (3^4y^2 - 6xy - 4)dy$. 验证 w 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上有原函数, 并利用原函数求曲线积分

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

解: 令 $P(x, y) = 4x^3y^3 - 3y^2 + 5, Q(x, y) = 3x^4y^2 - 6xy - 4$, 则

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 12x^3y^2 - 6y = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

因此 w 有原函数, 且原函数

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} Pdx + Qdy + C \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}) \\ &= \int_0^x P(x, 0)dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y)dy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 5dx + \int_0^y (3x^4y^2 - 6xy - 4)dy + C \\ &= 5x + x^4y^3 - 3xy^2 - 4y + C. \end{aligned}$$

此外

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,2)} Pdx + Qdy = u(1, 2) - u(0, 0) = -7.$$

□

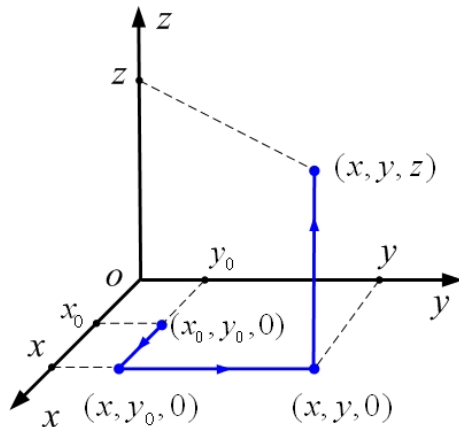
例 2 对于微分式

$$z\left(\frac{1}{x^2y} - \frac{1}{x^2 + z^2}\right)dx + \frac{z}{xy^2}dy + \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + z^2} - \frac{1}{xy}\right)dz,$$

判断原函数的存在性并求出之.

解法 1 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= z\left(\frac{1}{x^2y} - \frac{1}{x^2 + z^2}\right), \\ Q &= \frac{z}{xy^2}, \\ R &= \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + z^2} - \frac{1}{xy}\right). \end{aligned}$$



容易验证

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{z}{x^2 y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x^2 y} + \frac{z^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + z^2)^2},\end{aligned}$$

由定理 (18.4.2), 该微分式有原函数. 根据微分式的特点, 为计算简单起见取 $z_0 = 0, x_0, y_0 > 0$, 积分路径为 $(x_0, y_0, 0) \rightarrow (x, y_0, 0) \rightarrow (x, y, 0) \rightarrow (x, y, z)$ (见图 18.12), 则原函数

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x, y, z) &= \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0, z_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y, z_0) dy + \int_{z_0}^z Q(x, y, z) dz + C \\ &= \int_0^z \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + z^2} - \frac{1}{xy} \right) dz + C = \arctan \frac{z}{x} - \frac{z}{xy} + C.\end{aligned}$$

□

解法 2 求原函数时也可用下面求不定积分的方法: 由于

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{x}{x^2 + z^2} - \frac{1}{xy},$$

则

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \int \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + z^2} - \frac{1}{xy} \right) dz = \arctan \frac{z}{x} - \frac{z}{xy} + \psi(x, y).$$

其中 $\psi(x, y)$ 为待定的 x, y 的函数. 由此得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} &= -\frac{z}{x^2 + z^2} + \frac{z}{x^2 y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} &= \frac{z}{x y^2} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}.\end{aligned}$$

由 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = P, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = Q$, 得

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0.$$

即 $\psi(x, y)$ 为常数, 所以

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \arctan \frac{z}{x} - \frac{z}{xy} + C.$$

□

思考题

1. 什么是单连通域? 定理 18.4.1 的证明中那个地方用到了区域是单连通的?

解: 设 D 是平面区域, 如果 D 是道路连通的, 且 D 内任一闭曲线所围的部分都属于 D , 则称 D 为平面单连通区域. 在证明 $(2) \Rightarrow (3), (3) \Rightarrow (4)$ 用到了区域是单连通的. \square

2. 怎样求全微分 $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 的原函数?

解: 设全微分 $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 的原函数为 $u(x, y, z)$, 则

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0, z_0)dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y, z_0)dy + \int_{z_0}^z R(x, y, z)dz.$$

\square

习题

1. 先证明下列曲线积分与路径无关, 再计算积分值.

(1) 在 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(2,3)} (2x - y)(dy - 2dx)$;

(2) 在 $\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy$, 其中 $\varphi(x), \psi(y)$ 是连续函数;

(3) 在 $\int_{(0,1)}^{(4,6)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 沿不通过原点的路径;

(4) 在 $\int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yz dx + zx dy + xy dz$.

解: (1) 因为

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

于是, 令 $P = 2y - 4x$, $Q = 2x - y$, 则有

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

由定理 18.4.1 可知上述积分与路径无关, 于是取路径 $(0, 0) \rightarrow (2, 0) \rightarrow (2, 3)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0,0)}^{(2,3)} (2x - y)(dy - 2dx) &= \int_0^2 -4x dx + \int_0^3 (4 - y) dy \\ &= -2x^2 \Big|_0^2 + \left(4y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi(y)}{\partial x} = 0,$$

由定理 18.4.1 可知上述积分与路径无关, 于是取路径 $(2, 1) \rightarrow (1, 1) \rightarrow (1, 2)$, 于是

$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x)dx + \psi(y)dy = \int_2^1 \phi(x)dx + \int_1^2 \psi(y)dy.$$

(3) 令 $P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, $Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 容易验证

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{x^2 + y^2},$$

由定理 18.4.1 可知上述积分与路径无关, 于是取路径 $(0, 1) \rightarrow (0, 6) \rightarrow (4, 6)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(0,1)}^{(4,6)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} &= \int_1^6 dy + \int_0^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}} dx \\ &= y|_1^6 + (x^2 + 36)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^4 \\ &= 2\sqrt{13} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令 $P = yx$, $Q = zx$, $R = xy$, 则有

容易验证

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = z, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = x, \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = y, \end{aligned}$$

由定理 18.4.2 可知上述积分与路径无关, 于是取路径 $(1, 2, 3) \rightarrow (6, 2, 3) \rightarrow (6, 1, 3) \rightarrow (6, 1, 1)$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(1,2,3)}^{(6,1,1)} yz dx + zx dy + xy dz &= \int_1^6 6 dx + \int_1^2 18 dy + \int_1^3 6 dz \\ &= 6x|_1^6 + 18y|_1^2 + 6z|_1^3 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

2. 函数 $f(u)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 证明对任何光滑封闭曲线 L , 有

$$\oint_L f(xy)(x dy + y dx) = 0.$$

证明. 令 $P = f(xy)x$, $Q = f(xy)y$, 容易验证

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = xy f_u + f(xy),$$

由定理 18.4.1 可知上述积分与路径无关, 且对任何光滑封闭曲线 L , 有

$$\oint_L f(xy)(x dy + y dx) = 0.$$

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