

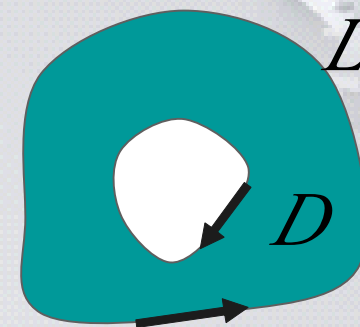
第三节

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
- *三、全微分方程

一、格林公式

区域 D 分类 $\begin{cases} \text{单连通区域 (无“洞”区域)} \\ \text{多连通区域 (有“洞”区域)} \end{cases}$



域 D 边界 L 的正向: 域的内部靠左

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

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

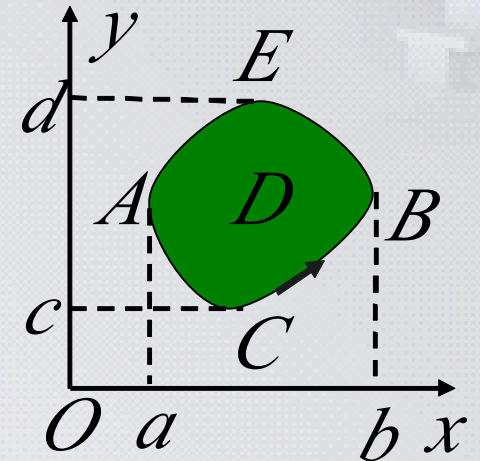
或

$$\iint_D \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy$$

证明: 1) 若 D 既是 X -型区域, 又是 Y -型区域, 且

$$D: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_2(x) \\ a \leq x \leq b \end{cases}$$

$$D: \begin{cases} \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y) \\ c \leq y \leq d \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy &= \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx \\ &= \int_c^d Q(\psi_2(y), y) dy - \int_c^d Q(\psi_1(y), y) dy \\ &= \int_{\widehat{CBE}} Q(x, y) dy - \int_{\widehat{CAE}} Q(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{\widehat{CBE}} Q(x, y) dy + \int_{\widehat{EAC}} Q(x, y) dy \end{aligned}$$

即
$$\iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_L Q(x, y) dy \quad (1)$$

同理可证

$$-\iint_D \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = \int_L P(x, y) dx \quad (2)$$

①、②两式相加得：

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

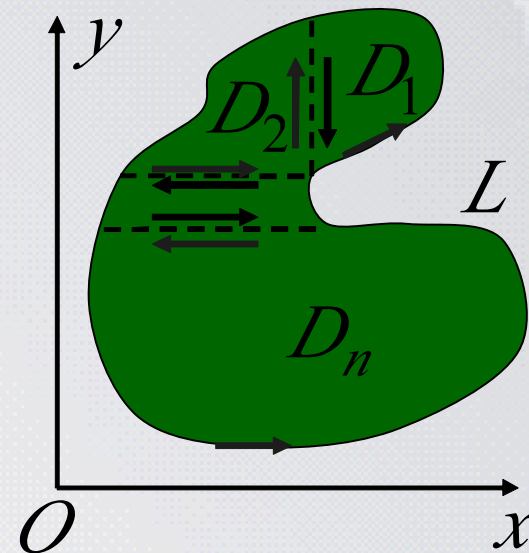
2) 若 D 不满足以上条件, 则可通过加辅助线将其分割为有限个上述形式的区域, 如图

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

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

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\partial D_k} P dx + Q dy \quad (\partial D_k \text{ 表示 } D_k \text{ 的正向边界})$$

$$= \oint_L P dx + Q dy \quad \text{证毕}$$



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

推论: 正向闭曲线 L 所围区域 D 的面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$$

例如, 椭圆 $L: \begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$ 所围面积

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (ab \cos^2 \theta + ab \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \pi ab \end{aligned}$$



例1. 设 L 是一条分段光滑的闭曲线, 证明

$$\oint_L 2xy dx + x^2 dy = 0$$

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

$$\oint_L 2xy dx + x^2 dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$

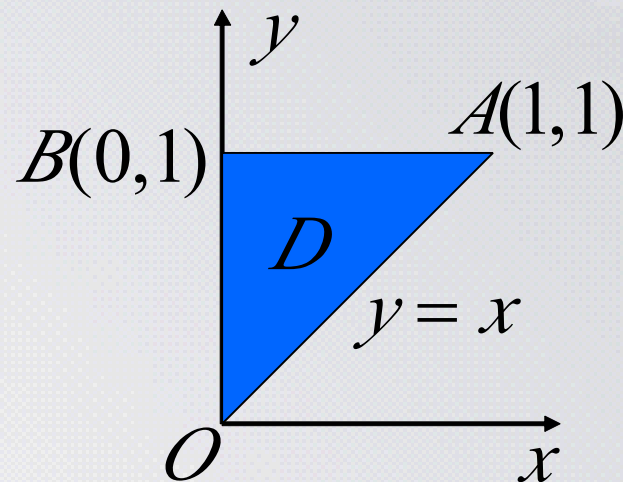
例2. 计算 $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是以 $O(0,0)$, $A(1,1)$, $B(0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形闭域.

解: 令 $P=0$, $Q=xe^{-y^2}$, 则

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

利用格林公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy &= \oint_{\partial D} xe^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \int_{\overline{OA}} xe^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^1 ye^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$



例3. 计算 $\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为一无重点且不过原点的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

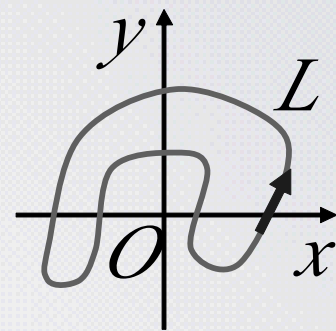
的分段光滑正向闭曲线.

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

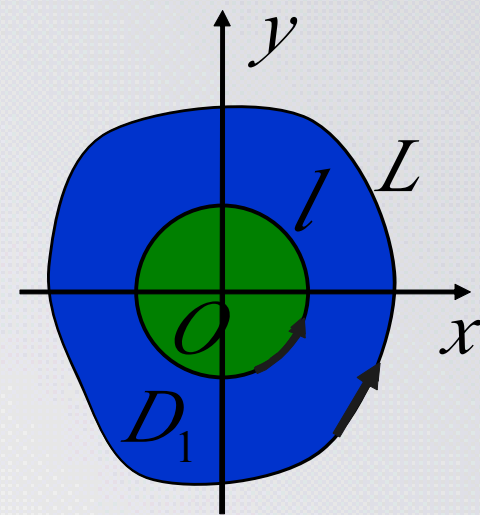
设 L 所围区域为 D , 当 $(0,0) \notin D$ 时, 由格林公式知

$$\oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \oint_{l^-} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \oint_{L \cup l^-} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \iint_{D_1} 0 dx dy = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} &= \oint_{l^-} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} d\theta = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

二、平面上曲线积分与路径无关的等价条件

定理2. 设 D 是单连通域, 函数 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在 D 内具有一阶连续偏导数, 则以下四个条件等价:

(1) 沿 D 中任意光滑闭曲线 L , 有 $\oint_L Pdx + Qdy = 0$.

(2) 对 D 中任一分段光滑曲线 L , 曲线积分 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 与路径无关, 只与起止点有关.

(3) $Pdx + Qdy$ 在 D 内是某一函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分,

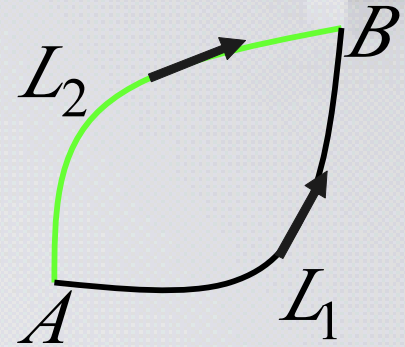
$$\text{即} \quad du(x, y) = Pdx + Qdy$$

(4) 在 D 内每一点都有 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

证明 (1) \Rightarrow (2)

设 L_1, L_2 为 D 内任意两条由 A 到 B 的有向分段光滑曲线, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy - \int_{L_2} Pdx + Qdy \\ &= \int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy + \int_{L_2^-} Pdx + Qdy \\ &= \int_{L_1 \cup L_2^-} Pdx + Qdy = 0 \quad (\text{根据条件(1)}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\therefore \int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{L_2} Pdx + Qdy$$

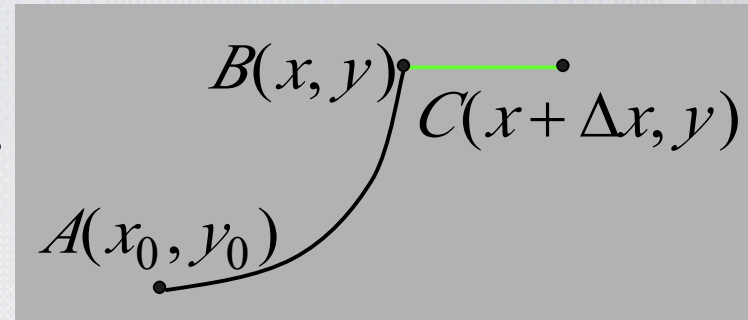
说明: 积分与路径无关时, 曲线积分可记为

$$\int_{\widehat{AB}} Pdx + Qdy = \int_A^B Pdx + Qdy$$

证明 (2) \Rightarrow (3)

在 D 内取定点 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 和任一点 $B(x, y)$, 因曲线积分与路径无关, 有函数

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



则 $\Delta_x u = u(x + \Delta x, y) - u(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{(x, y)}^{(x + \Delta x, y)} P dx + Q dy = \int_{(x, y)}^{(x + \Delta x, y)} P dx \\ &= P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) \Delta x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x u}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} P(x + \theta \Delta x, y) = P(x, y)$$

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

证明 (3) \Rightarrow (4)

设存在函数 $u(x, y)$ 使得

$$du = P dx + Q dy$$

则
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$$

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

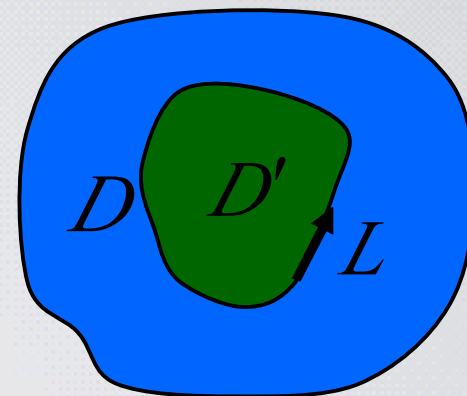
P, Q 在 D 内具有连续的偏导数, 所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

从而在 D 内每一点都有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

证明 (4) \Rightarrow (1)

设 L 为 D 中任一分段光滑闭曲线, 所围区域为 $D' \subset D$ (如图), 因此在 D' 上

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$



利用格林公式, 得

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D'} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

(4) 在 D 内每一点都有 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.

(1) 沿 D 中任意光滑闭曲线 L , 有 $\oint_L P dx + Q dy = 0$.

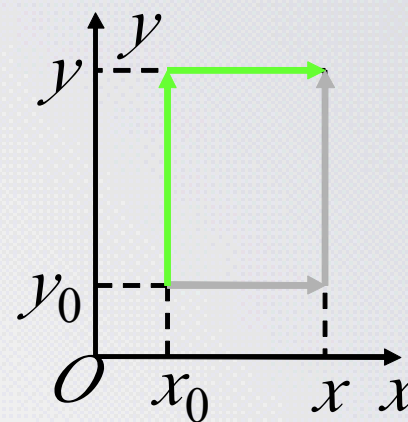
说明：根据定理2，若在某区域 D 内 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ，则

- 1) 计算曲线积分时，可选择方便的积分路径；
- 2) 求曲线积分时，可利用格林公式简化计算，
若积分路径不是闭曲线，可添加辅助线；
- 3) 可用积分法求 $d u = P dx + Q dy$ 在域 D 内的原函数：

取定点 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 及动点 $(x, y) \in D$ ，则原函数为

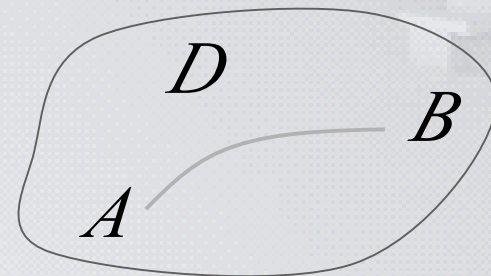
$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y) dy \end{aligned}$$

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



4) 若已知 $du = Pdx + Qdy$, 则对 D 内任一分段光滑曲线 \widehat{AB} , 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\widehat{AB}} P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_A^B P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_A^B du = u \Big|_A^B = u(B) - u(A) \end{aligned}$$



注: 此式称为曲线积分的基本公式.

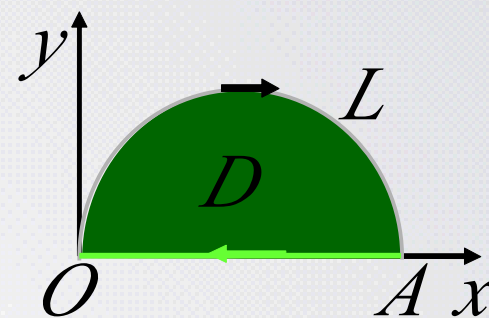
它类似于微积分基本公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)dx &= \int_a^b dF(x) && (\text{其中 } F'(x) = f(x)) \\ &= F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a) \end{aligned}$$

例4. 计算 $\int_L (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy$, 其中 L 为上半圆周 $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ 从 $O(0, 0)$ 到 $A(4, 0)$.

解: 为了使用格林公式, 添加辅助线段 \overline{AO} , 它与 L 所围区域为 D , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \oint_{L \cup \overline{AO}} (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy \\ &\quad + \int_{\overline{OA}} (x^2 + 3y) dx + (y^2 - x) dy \\ &= 4 \iint_D dx dy + \int_0^4 x^2 dx \end{aligned}$$



例5. 验证 $xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy$ 是某个函数的全微分, 并求出这个函数.

证: 设 $P = xy^2$, $Q = x^2 y$, 则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2xy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

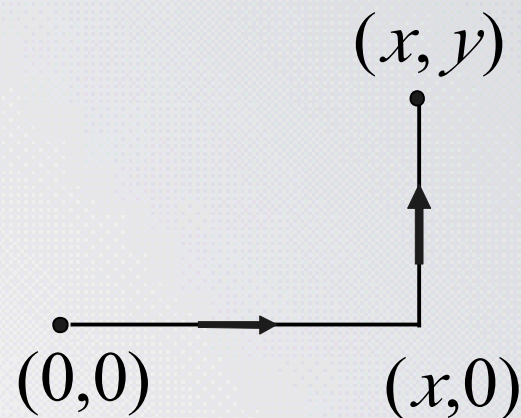
由定理2 可知, 存在函数 $u(x, y)$ 使

$$du = xy^2 dx + x^2 y dy$$

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

$$= 0 + \int_0^y x^2 y dy$$

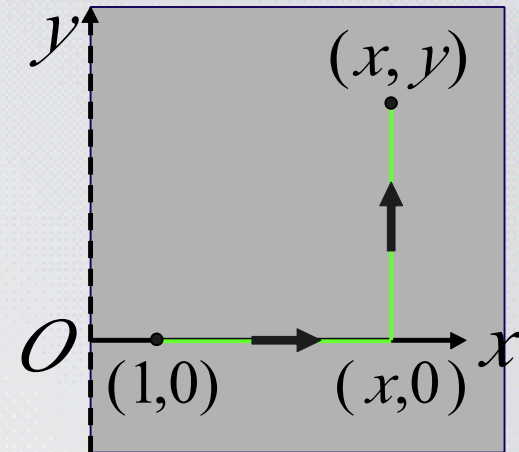
$$= \int_0^y x^2 y dy = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2$$



例6. 验证 $\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在右半平面 ($x > 0$) 内存在原函数, 并求出它.

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

则 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \quad (x > 0)$

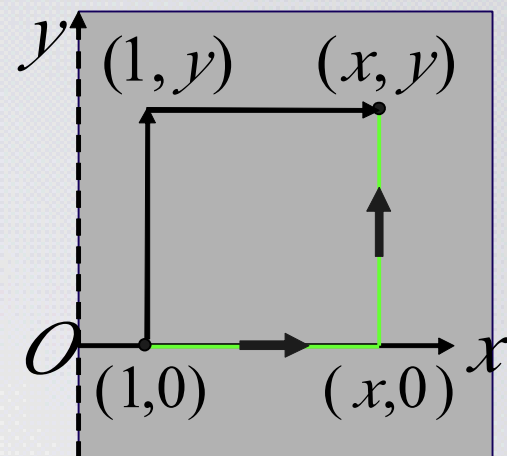


由定理 2 可知存在原函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(x, y) &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 &= 0 + x \int_0^y \frac{dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \quad (x > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\begin{aligned}u(x, y) &= \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} \\&= \int_0^y \frac{dy}{1+y^2} - y \int_1^x \frac{dx}{x^2 + y^2} \\&= \arctan y + \arctan \frac{1}{y} - \arctan \frac{x}{y} \\&= \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{x}{y} \\&= \arctan \frac{y}{x} \quad (x > 0)\end{aligned}$$



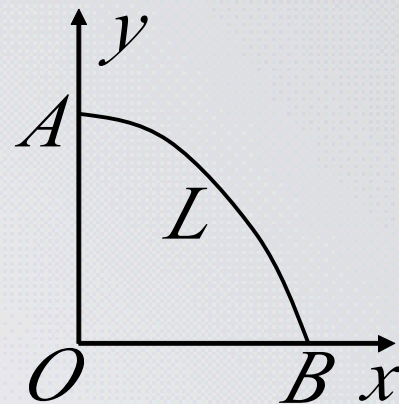
例7. 设质点在力场 $\vec{F} = \frac{k}{r^2}(y, -x)$ 作用下沿曲线 L :
 $y = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x$ 由 $A(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 移动到 $B(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$, 求力场所作的功 W
 (其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$).

解: $W = \int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_L \frac{k}{r^2}(y dx - x dy)$

令 $P = \frac{ky}{r^2}$, $Q = -\frac{kx}{r^2}$, 则有

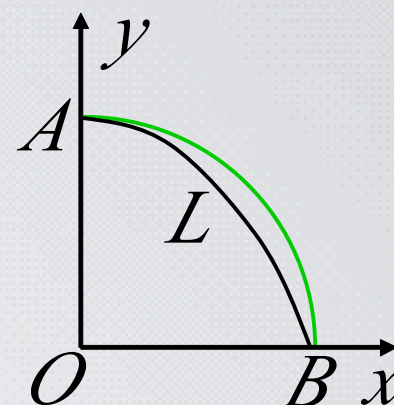
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{k(x^2 - y^2)}{r^4} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0)$$

可见, 在不含原点的单连通区域内积分与路径无关.



取圆弧 \widehat{AB} : $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta, y = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \theta$ ($\theta: \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{\widehat{AB}} \frac{k}{r^2} (y dx - x dy) \\ &= k \int_{\pi/2}^0 -(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} k \end{aligned}$$



思考: 积分路径是否可以取 $\overline{AO} \cup \overline{OB}$? 为什么?

注意, 本题只在不含原点的单连通区域内积分与路径无关!

*三、全微分方程

若存在 $u(x, y)$ 使 $du(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$
则称 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ ③

为全微分方程.

判别: P, Q 在某单连通域 D 内有连续一阶偏导数, 则

$$\text{③为全微分方程} \iff \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, (x, y) \in D$$

求解步骤:

1. 求原函数 $u(x, y)$

方法1 凑微分法;

方法2 利用积分与路径无关的条件.

2. 由 $du = 0$ 知通解为 $u(x, y) = C$.

例8. 求解

$$(5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3)dx + (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2)dy = 0$$

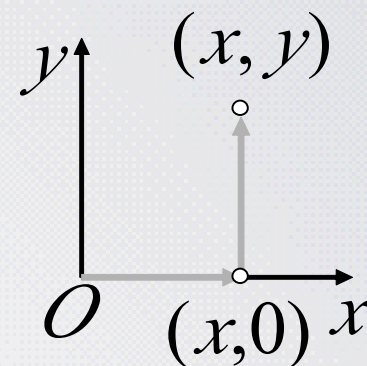
解: 因为 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy - 3y^2 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, 故这是全微分方程.

法1 取 $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x 5x^4 dx + \int_0^y (3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 \end{aligned}$$

因此方程的通解为

$$x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = C$$



法2 此全微分方程的通解为 $u(x, y) = C$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3 \quad \text{④}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^2 \quad \text{⑤}$$

由④得 $u(x, y) = \int (5x^4 + 3xy^2 - y^3) dx + \varphi(y)$
 $= x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \varphi(y)$, $\varphi(y)$ 待定

两边对 y 求导得 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + \varphi'(y)$

与⑤比较得 $\varphi'(y) = y^2$, 取 $\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{3}y^3$

因此方程的通解为 $x^5 + \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - xy^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = C$

例9. 求解 $(x + \frac{y}{x^2})dx - \frac{1}{x}dy = 0$

解: $\because \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, \therefore 这是一个全微分方程.

用凑微分法求通解. 将方程改写为

$$x dx - \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} = 0$$

即 $d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) - d(\frac{y}{x}) = 0$, 或 $d(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{y}{x}) = 0$

故原方程的通解为 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{y}{x} = C$