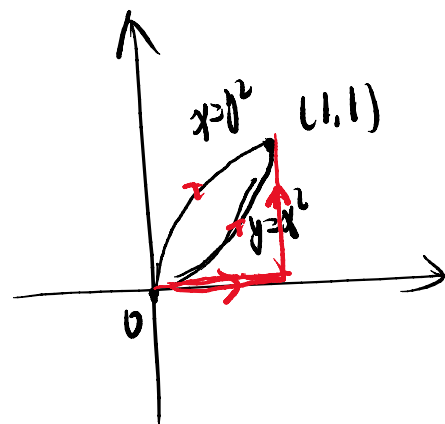


曲线积分与路径无关的条件

笔记下载: www.sudoedu.com/cn

例1. $\int_L 2xy dx + x^2 dy$, 沿三条不同路径积分一样
= 1



1. 曲线积分基本定理: $\int_L \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(B) - f(A)$

2. 积分与路径无关: $\int_{L_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{L_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ 对所有起点与终点相同的曲线 L_1 和 L_2 成立.

3. 积分与路径无关的条件:

定理: 在区域 D 内, 以下四个条件等价, D 单连通.

① $\int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ 与路径无关

② $\vec{F} = \nabla f$

③ $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ($2D, \vec{F} = P(x,y)\vec{i} + Q(x,y)\vec{j}$)

$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$ ($3D, \vec{F} = P(x,y,z)\vec{i} + Q(x,y,z)\vec{j} + R(x,y,z)\vec{k}$)

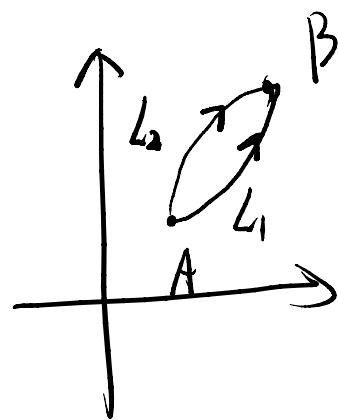
P, Q, R 一阶连续可导.

④ 沿任一闭曲线积分为 0. $\oint_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$

证明: ① \rightarrow ④

$$\int_{L_1} = \int_{L_2} \Rightarrow \int_{L_1} - \int_{L_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} = 0$$



$$\Rightarrow \oint_L = \int_{L_1-L_2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

格林公式 (平面上)

Stoke's 公式 (空间)