

第一类曲线积分(对弧长的曲线积分)的计算

设函数 f 在曲线 (C) 上连续.

① 若平面曲线 (C) 的方程为: $\begin{cases} x=x(t), \\ y=y(t), \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta, x(t), y(t)$ 存在连续导数, 且

$[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 \neq 0$. 则

$$\int_{(C)} f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[x(t), y(t)] \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt.$$

如果平面曲线 (C) 的方程为 $y=y(x), a \leq x \leq b$, 则

$$\int_{(C)} f(x, y) ds = \int_a^b f[x, y(x)] \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx.$$

如果平面曲线 (C) 的方程为 $x=x(y), c \leq y \leq d$, 则

$$\int_{(C)} f(x, y) ds = \int_c^d f[x(y), y] \sqrt{1 + [x'(y)]^2} dy.$$

② 若空间曲线(C)的方程为: $x=\varphi(t), y=\psi(t), z=\omega(t), t\in[\alpha, \beta], \varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)$ 有连续导数, 且 $[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2 + [\omega'(t)]^2 \neq 0$, 则有

$$\int_{(C)} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)] \sqrt{[\varphi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2 + [\omega'(t)]^2} dt.$$

注意 第一类曲线积分转化的定积分后, 定积分的上下限一定满足: 积分下限 $\leq$ 积分上限.

1. 计算下列对弧长的曲线积分：

(1) $\int_{(C)} (x+y) ds$, 其中曲线(C)是抛物线 $y=2x^2$ 在点(0,0)与(1,2)之间的一段;

解 计算第一曲线积分,关键是正确求出弧长微元. 同时注意,定积分上限必须大于下限.

$$(1) ds = \sqrt{[1 + [y'(x)]^2]} dx = \sqrt{1 + 16x^2} dx,$$

$$\int_{(C)} (x+y) ds = \int_0^1 (x+2x^2) \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx + \int_0^1 2x^2 \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{其中, } \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{32} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+16x^2} d(1+16x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{32} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) (1+16x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{48} (17\sqrt{17} - 1),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx &\stackrel{\substack{x = \frac{\tan t}{4} \\ dx = \frac{1}{4} \sec^2 t dt}}{=} \int_0^{\arctan 4} \frac{\tan^2 t}{8} \cdot \sec t \cdot \frac{\sec^2 t}{4} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{32} \int_0^{\arctan 4} (\sec^2 t - 1) \sec^3 t dt = \frac{1}{32} \left(\int_0^{\arctan 4} \sec^5 t dt - \int_0^{\arctan 4} \sec^3 t dt \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{因为 } \int_0^{\arctan 4} \sec^3 t dt &= \int_0^{\arctan 4} \sec t \tan t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\sec t \tan t + \ln |\sec t + \tan t|) \Big|_0^{\arctan 4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (4\sqrt{17} + \ln |4 + \sqrt{17}|),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\arctan 4} \sec^5 t \, dt &= \int_0^{\arctan 4} \sec^3 t \, d(\tan t) = \sec^3 t \tan t \Big|_0^{\arctan 4} - \int_0^{\arctan 4} \tan t \, d(\sec^3 t) \\
&= \frac{\sec^3 t \tan t}{4} + \frac{3 \sec t \tan t}{8} + \frac{3 \ln |\sec t + \tan t|}{8} \Big|_0^{\arctan 4} \\
&= \frac{4 \times 17 \sqrt{17}}{4} + \frac{3 \times \sqrt{17} \times 4}{8} + \frac{3 \ln(\sqrt{17} + 4)}{8} \\
&= \frac{37 \sqrt{17}}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \ln(4 + \sqrt{17}),
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}& \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx \\&= 2\sqrt{17} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |4 + \sqrt{17}| + \frac{37}{2} \sqrt{17} + \frac{3}{8} \ln |4 + \sqrt{17}| \\&= \frac{41}{2} \sqrt{17} + \frac{7}{8} \ln |4 + \sqrt{17}|,\end{aligned}$$

所以原积分

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(C)} (x+y) dS &= \frac{17}{48} - \frac{1}{48} + \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{2} + \frac{7}{8} \ln |4 + \sqrt{17}| \\&= \frac{113}{48} \sqrt{17} - \frac{1}{48} + \frac{7}{8} \ln |4 + \sqrt{17}|.\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\oint_{(C)} (x^2 + y^2) ds$, 其中曲线(C)是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, ($a > 0$);

(3) $\int_{(C)} xyz ds$, 其中曲线(C)是在(0,0,0)与(1,1,1)之间的直线段;

(2) 由于曲线(C) 的弧长为 $2\pi a$, 即 $\oint_{(C)} ds = 2\pi a$, 所以

$$\oint_{(C)} (x^2 + y^2) ds = \oint_{(C)} a^2 ds = 2\pi a^3.$$

(3) 令 $x=t, y=t, z=t$, 则 $ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt = \sqrt{3} dt$, 可得

$$\int_{(C)} xyz ds = \int_0^1 t^3 \sqrt{3} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} t^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

(4) $\int_{(C)} \sqrt{x} ds$, 其中曲线(C)是抛物线 $y=\sqrt{x}$ 在点(0,0)与点(1,1)之间的一段;

(4) $ds = \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4x}} dx$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(C)} \sqrt{x} dS &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4x}} dx = \int_0^1 \left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{12} (5\sqrt{5} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_{(C)} (x + 2y + 3z) ds, \text{ 其中曲线}(C)\text{是圆} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2, \\ z = 1; \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = 1, \text{ 则 } ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = dt,$$

$$\int_{(C)} (x + 2y + 3z) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos t + 2\sin t + 3) dt = (\sin t - 2\cos t + 3t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 6\pi.$$

$$(6) \oint_{(C)} (x + y) ds, \text{ 其中曲线}(C)\text{是以}(0,0), (1,0)\text{和}(0,1)\text{为顶点的三角形的边界};$$

$$(6) \text{ 令 } O(0,0), A(1,0), B(0,1), \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{(C)} (x + y) ds &= \int_{\widehat{OA}} (x + y) ds + \int_{\widehat{AB}} (x + y) ds + \int_{\widehat{BO}} (x + y) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} dx + \int_0^1 y dy = 1 + \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\int_{(C)} z ds$, 其中曲线(C)是锥形螺旋线 $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t$ ($0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$) 上的一段;

(8) $\oint_{(C)} y^2 ds$, 其中曲线(C)是圆 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \\ x + y + z = 0. \end{cases}$

(7) $ds = \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt = \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt$, 则

$$\int_{(C)} z ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 + t^2} d(2 + t^2) = \frac{1}{3} (2 + t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{2} \right].$$

(8) 由对称性得

$$\oint_{(C)} x^2 ds = \oint_{(C)} y^2 ds = \oint_{(C)} z^2 ds,$$

所以

$$\oint_{(C)} y^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \oint_{(C)} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{4}{3} \oint_{(C)} ds = \frac{4}{3} \times 4\pi = \frac{16}{3}\pi.$$

2. 推导如下的极坐标下对弧长的曲线积分的计算公式：

$$\int_{(C)} f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\rho(\theta) \cos \theta, \rho(\theta) \sin \theta] \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + [\rho'(\theta)]^2} d\theta,$$

其中积分曲线(C)的方程由极坐标方程 $\rho = \rho(\theta) (\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta)$ 给出.

解 由直角坐标与极坐标的关系,可令 $x=\rho(\theta)\cos\theta, y=\rho(\theta)\sin\theta$, 其中 $\alpha\leq\theta\leq\beta$, 则

$$x'(\theta)=\rho'(\theta)\cos\theta-\rho(\theta)\sin\theta, \quad y'(\theta)=\rho'(\theta)\sin\theta+\rho(\theta)\cos\theta.$$

故而,

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2+[y'(\theta)]^2} &= \sqrt{[\rho'(\theta)]^2\cos^2\theta+\rho^2(\theta)\sin^2\theta+[\rho'(\theta)]^2\sin^2\theta+\rho^2(\theta)\cos^2\theta} \\ &= \sqrt{[\rho'(\theta)]^2+\rho^2(\theta)},\end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{(C)} f(x,y)ds &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\rho(\theta)\cos\theta, \rho(\theta)\sin\theta) \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2+[y'(\theta)]^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\rho(\theta)\cos\theta, \rho(\theta)\sin\theta) \sqrt{[\rho^2(\theta)] + [\rho'(\theta)]^2} d\theta.\end{aligned}$$