

习题 9

1. 解:

(1) 几何意义: 高为 h , 底面为半径为 1 的圆 ($x^2 + y^2 = 1$) 的圆柱体积。 \therefore 原式 $= \pi \times 1^2 \times h = \pi h$

(2) 几何意义: 令 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \geq 0)$, 所以表示的为半径为 1 的球的体积的二分之一。 \therefore 原式 $= \frac{4}{3} \pi \times 1^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \pi$

(3) 几何意义: 令 $z = \sqrt{9 - y^2} \Rightarrow y^2 + z^2 = 9 (z \geq 0)$, 画图容易知道, 其几何意义为: 底面 (四分之一圆) 与 yOz 平面平行, 高为 4 的柱体体积。

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 3^2 \times 4 = 9\pi$$

2. 解:

$$(1) dQ = \mu(x, y) d\sigma \Rightarrow \iint_D \mu(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$(2) x \text{ 处压强 } p = \rho g x, \text{ 该处面积微元 } d\sigma \text{ 所受压力大小为: } dF = p d\sigma \Rightarrow F = \rho g \iint_D x d\sigma$$

$$(3) \text{ 设密度 } \rho = k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \text{ 则 } dm = \rho dV \Rightarrow m = k \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV$$

3. 解:

(1) (a)

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 1$ 时, $(x + y)^2 \geq (x + y)^3$, 当且仅当 $x + y = 1$ 时取等号

$$\therefore I_1 > I_2$$

(b)

在 ∂D 上任取一点 $P(2 + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta, 1 + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta)$ 分析

$$x + y = (2 + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta) + (1 + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta) = 3 + 2 \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \geq 1$$

$$\therefore (x + y)^2 \leq (x + y)^3 \Rightarrow I_1 < I_2$$

(2) (a) $0 \leq x, y \leq 1$ 时, $e^{xy} \leq e^{2xy} \Rightarrow I_1 < I_2$

(b) $-1 \leq x \leq 0, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ 时, $xy \leq 0 \Rightarrow e^{xy} \geq e^{2xy} \Rightarrow I_1 > I_2$

$$(3) \because |\sin x| \leq |x| \Rightarrow |\sin(x+y)| \leq |x+y| \Rightarrow \sin^2(x+y) \leq (x+y)^2 \Rightarrow I_1 < I_2$$

4.解: 利用课本 P_{125} 平均值定理 (积分中值定理的推论) $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = f(\xi,\eta)A_D$

$$(1) A_D = 1 \times 1 = 1, I = \xi\eta(\xi+\eta) \in (0,2)$$

$$(2) A_D = \pi \times \frac{3\pi}{4} - \pi \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}, I = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \sin(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi^2}{4}, \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right)$$

$$(3) A_D = 4 \times 8 = 32, I = \frac{32}{\ln(4+\xi+\eta)} \in \left(\frac{8}{\ln 2}, \frac{16}{\ln 2} \right)$$

$$(4) A_D = \frac{\pi}{4}, I = \frac{\pi}{4} e^{\xi^2 + \eta^2} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi e^{1/4}}{4} \right)$$

5.解:

利用积分中值定理

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \xi \rightarrow x_0 \\ \eta \rightarrow y_0}} \frac{\pi r^2 f(\xi, \eta)}{\pi r^2} = f(x_0, y_0)$$

6. 证明:

(1)

\because 函数连续且非负, 存在一个小的区域 D_1 , 使 $\forall (x,y) \in D_1$, 有 $f(x,y) > 0$

\therefore 令 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$, 且区域 D_1 与 D_2 无公共内点

则根据重积分积分区域的可加性知:

$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x,y)d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x,y)d\sigma$$

$$\because \iint_{D_1} f(x,y)d\sigma > 0, \iint_{D_2} f(x,y)d\sigma \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma > 0$$

(2)

假设 $f(x,y)$ 不恒为零, 那么由第一问知道:

$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma > 0, \text{与题设} \iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = 0 \text{矛盾}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{假设不成立} \Rightarrow f(x,y) \equiv 0$$

7. 解: 参考课本 P_{127} 的公式

(1)

画图后容易得到三个交点 $(1,0), (2,0), (2, \ln 2)$, 区域 $D = \{1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \ln 2\}$

考虑先对 y 后对 x 积分, 原二重积分化为: $\int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy$

考虑先对 x 后对 y 积分, 原二重积分化为: $\int_0^{\ln 2} dy \int_{e^y}^2 f(x, y) dx$

$$\int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\ln 2} dy \int_{e^y}^2 f(x, y) dx$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{-3}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{3-2x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^9 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{(3-y)/2} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(4) \quad \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^3}^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-1}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} f(x, y) dy$$

8. 解:

$$(1) \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_{-1}^1 (2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^1 (xy^2 + e^{x+2y}) dx = \int_0^1 (e^{2y+1} - e^{2y-1}) dy = \frac{(e^2 - 1)^2}{2e}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy e^{xy^2} dy = \int_0^1 dx (\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{xy^2} dxy^2) = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x - 1}{2} dx = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

$$(4) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^2 x^2 y \sin(xy^2) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \left[\frac{x}{2} \int_0^{4x} \sin(xy^2) dxy^2 \right] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x(1 - \cos 4x)}{2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$(5) \quad \text{原式} = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy = \int_1^2 (-x + x^3) dx = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(6) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^x x \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\pi} x(\sin 2x - \sin x) dx = -\frac{3}{2} \pi$$

$$(7) \quad (\text{课本 } P_{129}, \text{ 例9.3}) \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{4y + 4y^2 + y^3 - y^5}{2} dy = 5\frac{5}{8} = \frac{45}{8}$$

$$(8) \quad \text{原式} = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^3} \sin(\frac{x}{y}) dx = \int_1^2 y \cos 1 - y \cos y^2 dy = \frac{3 \cos 1 + \sin 1 - \sin 4}{2}$$

9. 证明: 左边 $= \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x) g(y) dy = \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_c^d g(y) dy \right) =$ 右边

10.解:

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^4 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

11.解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^3} \sqrt{1-x^4} dy &= \int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1-x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^4} dx^4 \quad \underline{\text{用 } x \text{ 替换 } x^4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} dx \quad \underline{\text{令 } t = \sqrt{1-x}} \\ \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 t dt (1-t^2) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^\pi \sin y dy = 2$$

$$(3) \int_0^3 dx \int_0^{x^{1/3}} e^{x^2} dy = \int_0^3 \frac{x e^{x^2}}{3} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^9 e^{x^2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^9 e^x dx = \frac{e^9 - 1}{6}$$

$$(4) \int_0^2 dy \int_0^y 2y^2 \sin(xy) dx = \int_0^2 (-2y \cos y^2 + 2y) dy = \int_0^4 (1 - \cos y) dy = 4 - \sin 4$$

(5)

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sin x} \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2 - \sin^2 x} d \sin^2 x$$

$$\underline{\text{用 } x \text{ 代换掉 } \sin^2 x} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2-x} dx \quad \underline{\text{令 } t = \sqrt{2-x}} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^1 t d(2-t^2) = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} t^2 dt = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3}$$

(6)

$$\int_0^\pi dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{\pi}}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^\pi (\sin y - \frac{y \sin y}{\pi}) dy = 2 + \int_0^\pi \frac{y}{\pi} d \cos y = 2 + \frac{y \cos y}{\pi} \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos y dy = 1$$

12. 解:

(1)

$\because f(x, y) = |xy|$, 满足 $f(x, y) = f(-x, y) = f(x, -y) = f(-x, -y)$

且 D 也关于 x 轴, y 轴对称。

$$\therefore \iint_D |xy| dx dy = 4 \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} xy dx dy = 4 \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} xy dy = 2 \int_0^R x(R^2-x^2) dx = \frac{R^4}{2}$$

(2)

$$\iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3 + 4) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3) dx dy + 4 \iint_D dx dy$$

$$\text{其中: } 4 \iint_D dx dy = 4 \times \pi \times 4 = 16\pi$$

$\because f(x, y) = x^2 \tan x + y^3, f(x, y) = -f(-x, -y)$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3) dx dy = 0$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3 + 4) dx dy = 16\pi + 0 = 16\pi$$

(3)

D 关于 x 轴对称, $f(x, y) = (1+x+x^2) \arcsin \frac{y}{R}$, 满足 $f(x, y) = -f(x, -y)$

$$\therefore \iint_D (1+x+x^2) \arcsin \frac{y}{R} dx dy = 0$$

(4)

D 关于 x 轴, y 轴对称, 且 $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$, 满足 $f(x, y) = f(-x, y) = f(x, -y)$

$$\therefore \iint_D (|x| + |y|) dx dy = 4 \iint_{\substack{x+y \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (x+y) dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x+y) dy = 4 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1-x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

13. 解: $d\sigma = r dr d\theta$

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

14. 解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R\cos\theta} \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{(R\cos\theta)^2} \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} dr^2 \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{3} R^3 (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} R^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{R^3}{3} \left(\pi - \frac{4}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 r \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{3}{2} \theta d\theta = \frac{3\pi^2}{64}$$

$$(3) \text{ } D \text{ 为双纽线, 原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^4 \cos^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi a^4}{8}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}{=} \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 t d \frac{t^2-1}{t^2+1} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{t(t^2-1)}{t^2+1} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{2}{t^2+1} \right) dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (2 \arctan t - t) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi(\pi-2)}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_1^{2\cos\theta} r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{16 \sin \theta \cos^5 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta}{4} d\theta = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{16 \cos^5 \theta - \cos \theta}{4} d \cos \theta = \frac{9}{16}$$

(6)

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^3 dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 60 \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 60 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = 60 \left(\frac{3}{8} \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{15}{8} (2\pi - \sqrt{3})$$

15.解:

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{2a} dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{2a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{2a}} f(r, \theta) d\theta$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^a dr \int_{\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{r^2}{a^2}} f(r, \theta) d\theta$$

$$(3) \text{ 由已知: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq a \\ 0 \leq r \leq \theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq \theta \leq a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a \\ r \leq \theta \leq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{原式} = \int_0^a dr \int_r^a f(r, \theta) d\theta$$

16.解:

(1)

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{r^2} r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e-1}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi(e-1)}{4}$$

(2)

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 r \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi^2}{64}$$

(3)

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^5 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta dr = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{8}{3} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{4(1-\cos 2\theta)}{3} d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

(4)

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^2 dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8 \cos^3 \theta}{3} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2(3 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta)}{3} d\theta = \frac{16}{9}$$

(5)

由已知:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \end{cases}; \quad \begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos \theta} \end{cases};$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cos \theta} \leq r \leq 2 \end{cases};$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 \leq r \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{15}{4} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{15}{8} d(\sin^2 \theta) = \frac{15}{16}$$

(6)

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{2y-y^2} \leq x \leq 1+\sqrt{1-y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ x^2+(y-1)^2 \geq 1 \\ x \geq 0 \\ (x-1)^2+y^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 2 \sin \theta \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{2 \sin \theta}^{2 \cos \theta} e^{\sin \theta \cos \theta} r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \cos 2\theta e^{\sin \theta \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} 2 de^{\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}} = 2(\sqrt{e}-1)$$

17. 解:

(1)

$$\text{令 } 3x = r \cos \theta, 2y = r \sin \theta, J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \frac{1}{6}r, \text{ 则 } d\sigma = \frac{1}{6}r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sin r^2 r dr = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \sin r^2 dr^2 = \frac{\pi(1-\cos 1)}{24}$$

(2)

$$\text{令 } u = xy, v = \frac{y}{x}, J = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x}{2y} = \frac{1}{2v},$$

$$D' = \{(u, v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_{D'} \frac{u^2}{2v} du dv = \int_1^4 dv \int_1^2 \frac{u^2}{2v} du = \int_1^4 \frac{7}{6v} dv = \frac{7}{3} \ln 2$$

(3)

$$\text{令 } x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta, J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = abr, \text{ 则 } d\sigma = abrd r d\theta$$

$$\text{原式} = 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 4ab \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi ab}{2}$$

(4)

$$\text{令 } u = x + y, v = x - y, J = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{1}{2}, d\sigma = \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| du dv = \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

$$D' = \{(u, v) | -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dv \int_{-1}^1 e^u du = e - e^{-1}$$

(5)

$$\text{令 } u = x + y, v = x - y, J = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

$$D' = \{(u, v) | \pi \leq u \leq 5\pi, -\pi \leq v \leq \pi\}$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{5\pi} u^3 du \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 v dv = 78\pi^5$$

18. 解:

(1)

$T_1: D \mapsto D^*$, 其中 D^* 是由曲线 $u^2 + v^2 = 2$, $u = v$ 以及 $v = 0$ 围成的闭区域.

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 - y^2) e^{(x+y)^2} dx dy &= \iint_{D^*} e^{u^2} uv \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{r^2} - e^{\frac{r^2}{2}} \right) r dr = \frac{(e-1)^2}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$T_2: D \mapsto D'$, 其中 D' 是由直线 $u = 2v$, $u = 1$ 以及 $v = 0$ 围成的闭区域.

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 4v^2}}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 - y^2) e^{(x+y)^2} dx dy &= \iint_{D'} e^{u+2v} \sqrt{u^2 - 4v^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u^2 - 4v^2}} du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^u du \int_0^{\frac{u}{2}} e^{2v} dv = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 e^u (e^u - 1) du \\ &= \frac{(e-1)^2}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

19. 解:

$$(1) \quad S = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = e + e^{-1} - 2 \quad S = \int_0^1 dx \int_{e^{-x}}^{e^x} dy = e + e^{-1} - 2$$

$$(2) \quad \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{y-1}^{-y^2-1} dx = \int_{-1}^0 (-y^2 - y) dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

(3)

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta,$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow r^4 = 4r^2 \cos 2\theta \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \cos 2\theta$$

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{4 \cos 2\theta}} r dr = 4 \quad S = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \cos 2\theta d\theta = 4$$

$$(4) \quad S = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_2^{4\sin\theta} r dr = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8\sin^2\theta - 2) d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(5) \quad S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1+\cos\theta} r dr = 2 \int_0^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \frac{(1+\cos\theta)^2 - 1/4}{2} d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

(6)

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2ax^3 \Rightarrow r^4 = 2ar^3 \cos^3 \theta \Rightarrow r = 2a \cos^3 \theta$$

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos^3\theta} r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a^2 \cos^6 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4a^2 \sin^6 \theta d\theta = 4a^2 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{8} \pi a^2$$

(7)

$$\text{令 } u = 2x + 3y + 4, v = 5x + 6y + 7, J = \left(\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \right)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow d\sigma = \frac{1}{3} du dv$$

$$S = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 9 = 3\pi$$

(8)

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{x^3}{y}, v = \frac{y^3}{x}, J = \left(\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{3x^2}{y} & -\frac{x^3}{y^2} \\ -\frac{y^3}{x^2} & \frac{3y^2}{x} \end{vmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{8xy} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{uv}}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{8} \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} dv = \frac{1}{8}$$

20. 解:

$$(1) \quad V = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{2y} \sqrt{4-y^2} dx = \int_0^2 2y \sqrt{4-y^2} dy = \int_0^4 \sqrt{4-y^2} dy^2 = \frac{16}{3}$$

(2)

$$\textcircled{1} V = \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} dy \int_y^{1-\frac{1}{3}y} (2-2x-\frac{2}{3}y) dx = \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} (\frac{16}{9}y^2 - \frac{8}{3}y + 1) dy = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{围成的几何体为三棱锥: } V = \frac{1}{3} \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{3}{4}) \times 2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

(3)

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 原不等式化为: $r^2 \leq z \leq 1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2}$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2} - r^2) r dr = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{12} = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

(4)

①切片法 (体积 = 面积在高上的积累)

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 S dz = \int_{-1}^1 \pi(1 + z^2) dz = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

②强制写成二重积分:

令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + z^2}{2} d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

③真·二重积分(补成圆柱)

$$V = 2 \left(\pi \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r^2 - 1} r dr \right) = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$$(5) \quad V = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (6 - x^2 - y^2) dy = \int_0^1 \left[(1-x)(6 - x^2) - \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right] dx = \frac{17}{6}$$

$$21. \text{ 解: } m = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

22. 解:

以球心为原点, 圆柱的中心轴为 Oz 建立坐标系, 则球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$,

圆柱面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$. 注意到圆柱体关于 xOy 面对称, 所以剩余部分立体的体积

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^r \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - 4\pi \left[-\frac{1}{3} (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{\rho=0}^{\rho=r} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 - \left[\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 - \frac{4\pi}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = \frac{4\pi}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

圆柱形孔侧面高 $h = 2\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$, 故 $V = \frac{\pi}{6} h^3$, 即只与 h 有关, 而与 r 和 R 无关.

23. 解:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{原式} = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-3}^0 dy \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + yz) dz = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-3}^0 2x^2 dy = \int_0^2 6x^2 dx = 16$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{原式} = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_{-3}^0 (x^2 + yz) dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-1}^1 (3x^2 - \frac{9z}{2}) dz = \int_0^2 6x^2 dx = 16$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{原式} = \int_{-3}^0 dy \int_0^2 dx \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + yz) dz = \int_{-3}^0 dy \int_0^2 2x^2 dx = \int_{-3}^0 \frac{16}{3} dy = 16$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{原式} = \int_{-3}^0 dy \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_0^2 (x^2 + yz) dx = \int_{-3}^0 dy \int_{-1}^1 (\frac{8}{3} + 2yz) dz = \int_{-3}^0 \frac{32}{3} dy = 16$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_0^2 dx \int_{-3}^0 (x^2 + yz) dy = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_0^2 3x^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 8 dz = 16$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_{-3}^0 dy \int_0^2 (x^2 + yz) dx = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_{-3}^0 (\frac{8}{3} + 2yz) dy = \int_{-1}^1 (8 - 9z) dz = 16$$

24. 解:

$$(1) \text{原式} = \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \int_0^{x+y+10} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$(3) \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz$$

25. 解:

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy \int_0^{x+2y} y dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} y(x+2y) dy = \int_0^1 (\frac{x^5}{2} + \frac{2x^6}{3}) dx = \frac{5}{28}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} e^{x+y+z} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (e - e^{x+y}) dy = \int_0^1 [(1-x)e - (e - e^x)] dx = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

(3) 根据积分的对称性, 原式 = 0

(4) 积分区域关于 xOz 平面对称, 而原积分为关于 y 的奇函数, 所以原式 = 0

$$(5) \int_0^\pi dz \iint_{D_z} \sin z dx dy = \int_0^\pi z^2 \pi \sin z dz = \pi^3 - 4\pi$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} dx \int_{x^2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-y} x \sin(y+z) dz = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} dx \int_{x^2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos y dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x - x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(7) \int_0^3 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} dz \int_0^{\frac{y}{3}} z dx = \int_0^3 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} \frac{yz}{3} dz = \int_0^3 \frac{y(9-y^2)}{6} dy = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$(8) \int_0^4 dx \iint_{D_{yz}} x dx dy = \int_0^4 \frac{\pi x^2}{4} dx = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

26. 解:

(1)

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-1}^2 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 24\pi$$

(2)

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^2 dz \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^4 (\cos^3 \theta + \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta) dr = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2^5 \sin^5 \theta \cos \theta}{5} d\theta = 0$$

(3)

$$\text{令 } y = r \cos \theta, z = r \sin \theta,$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 dr \int_0^{r\sin\theta+2} r^2 \cos \theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 (r \sin \theta + 2)(r^2 \cos \theta) dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{15}{8} \sin 2\theta + \frac{14}{3} \cos \theta \right) d\theta = 0$$

(4)

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 dr \int_0^{9-r^2} r^2 dz = 2\pi \int_0^3 (9r^2 - r^4) dr = \frac{324\pi}{5}$$

27. 解:

(1)

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{ 则 } dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a \rho^2 e^\rho d\rho = 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot [e^a (a^2 - 2a + 2) - 2] = 4\pi e^a (a^2 - 2a + 2) - 8\pi$$

(2)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{则} dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 \rho^3 e^{\rho^4} d\rho = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2^4} - e^{1^4}}{4} = \frac{e^{16} - e}{16} \pi$$

(3)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{则} dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\pi}{30}$$

(4)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{则} dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega'} \frac{\rho^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \ln(1 + \rho^2)}{1 + \rho^2} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{\rho^3 \ln(1 + \rho^2)}{1 + \rho^2} d\rho$$

其中:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \stackrel{\text{令} t = \sin \varphi}{=} \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 \ln(1 + x^2)}{1 + x^2} dx &= \int \frac{x^2 \ln(1 + x^2)}{1 + x^2} dx^2 \\ &\stackrel{\text{令} t = x^2}{=} \int \frac{t \ln(1 + t)}{2(1 + t)} dt \\ &= \int \frac{\ln(1 + t)}{2} dt - \int \frac{\ln(1 + t)}{2(1 + t)} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(t + 1) \ln(1 + t) - (t + 1)] - \int \frac{\ln(1 + t)}{2} d \ln(1 + t) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [-2x^2 - \ln^2(x^2 + 1) + 2(x^2 + 1) \ln(x^2 + 1)] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} [-2 - \ln^2 2 + 4 \ln 2] = \frac{\pi}{4} (4 \ln 2 - 2 - \ln^2 2)$$

(5)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{则} dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho = 4 \times 2\pi \times (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 4(2 - \sqrt{3})\pi$$

(6)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{则} dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^4 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2R \cos \varphi} \rho^4 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{R^5 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi}{5} d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{32R^5 \cos^7 \varphi \sin \varphi}{5} d\varphi \right] \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\int \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = -\int \cos^2 \varphi d \cos \varphi = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi + C$$

$$\int \cos^7 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = -\int \cos^6 \varphi d \cos \varphi = -\frac{1}{8} \cos^8 \varphi + C$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{7}{60} \pi R^5 + \frac{1}{160} \pi R^5 = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$$

28. 解:

(1)

$$\text{令} x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} = r$$

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{8}} dr \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2(1+\sin^2 \theta)}} 2z r dz = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{8}} r^2 (1 + \sin^2 \theta) r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 64(1 + \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 48\pi$$

(2)

$$\text{令} x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, J = r$$

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_1^{1+\sqrt{1-r^2}} r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dz = A \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta = 0$$

$$\text{其中} A = \int_0^1 dr \int_1^{1+\sqrt{1-r^2}} r^2 dz$$

(3)

$$\text{令 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, \quad J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, z)} = r$$

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} dr \int_0^{\frac{r^2}{2}} z r dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \frac{r^5}{2} dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^3 2\theta}{12} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{24} d\theta = \frac{1}{24} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{36}$$

(4)

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} \rho^2 \sin \varphi \left(\rho + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right) d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi \left(\frac{1}{4 \cos^4 \varphi} + \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \right) d\varphi \\ &= \left(\frac{9\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{3}}{27} + \ln \frac{3}{2} \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{x}{a}, v = \frac{y}{b}, w = \frac{z}{c}, \quad J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = abc$$

$$\text{则原式} = abc \iiint_{\Omega'} \sqrt{1 - (u^2 + v^2 + w^2)^{3/2}} dV$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} u = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ v = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ w = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$\text{原式} = abc \iiint_{\Omega'} \sqrt{1 - \rho^3} \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta = 8abc \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \rho^3} \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta = \frac{8\pi abc}{9}$$

(6)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = a + \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = b + \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \quad J = \rho^2 \sin \varphi \\ z = c + \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 8 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + \rho^2) \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \right] \\ &= 8 \left[(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^2 d\rho + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^4 d\rho \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 (a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + \frac{4}{5} \pi R^5 \end{aligned}$$

29. 解:

(1)

$$\text{令} x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, J = r$$

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^{2-r^2} r^4 dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 r^4 (2 - 2r^2) dr = \frac{8\pi}{35}$$

(2)

$$\text{令} x = r \sin \theta, y = \cos \theta, z = z, J = r$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^r r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot z dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \cdot \frac{r^2 - r^4}{2} dr = \frac{1}{96}$$

(3)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{ 则 } dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^3 \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^3 \rho^4 d\rho = \frac{243\pi}{5}$$

(4)

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \text{ 则 } dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{18}} \rho^4 \sin \varphi d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{18}} \rho^4 d\rho = \frac{486(\sqrt{2}-1)}{5} \pi$$

30. 解:

$$(1) \quad V = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dz = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 (1-x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{利用切片法: } V = \int_0^{3\sqrt{2}} dz \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^9 \pi z dz + \int_9^{18} \pi(18-z) dz = 81\pi$$

(3)

$$V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = 4 \iint_{D_{x-y}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$\text{采用极坐标: } V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} r dr = \frac{4}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{4}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{9} a^3 (3\pi - 4)$$

$$(4) \quad \text{利用切片法: } V = \int_0^H dz \iint_{D_{x-y}} dx dy = \int_0^H \pi(R^2 + z^2) dz = \pi R^2 H + \frac{1}{3} \pi H^3$$

$$(5) \quad J = \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 20 \Rightarrow V = 5|J| = 100$$

$$31. \text{ 解: } m = \iiint_D \left(1 + \frac{x}{R}\right) dx dy dz = \int_{-R}^R dx \iint_{D_{y-z}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{R}\right) dy dz = \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{3}(R^2 - x^2) \left(1 + \frac{x}{R}\right) dx = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi R^3$$

32. 解:

(1)

$$z = -3x - \frac{3}{2}y + 2 \Rightarrow z_x = -3, z_y = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$S = \iint_D \frac{7}{2} dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{-2x+4} \frac{7}{2} dy = 7 \int_0^2 (2-x) dx = 14$$

(2)

由对称性, 仅考虑 $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 的第一象限部分, $y = \sin x \xrightarrow{\text{立体化}} \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} = \sin x$

$$\Rightarrow x = \arcsin \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow x_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{(y^2 + z^2)(1 - y^2 - z^2)}}, x_z = \frac{z}{\sqrt{(y^2 + z^2)(1 - y^2 - z^2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1 - y^2 - z^2}}$$

$$S = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1 - y^2 - z^2}} dy dz$$

令 $y = r \cos \theta, z = r \sin \theta$, 则 $J = r$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1 - r^2}} r dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1 - x}} dx \cdots \text{令 } t = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{1 - x}} \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} t d\left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}\right) \\ &= 2\pi \left[-\frac{t}{t^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t - 1}{t + 1} \right| \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{+\infty} \\ &= 2\pi [\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)] \end{aligned}$$

(3)

考虑 xOy 上方部分: $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$\Rightarrow z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$S = 2 \iint_D \frac{a dx dy}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$, 采取极坐标进行计算: $r = a \cos \theta$, 由对称性可以得到

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{ar}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr = 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a^2 \cos^2 \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x}} dx = 2a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a(1 - \sin \theta) d\theta = 2a^2(\pi - 2)$$

(4)

$$z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \Rightarrow z_x = x, z_y = y \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$$

Tip: $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$ 为双纽线, 所以根据对称性, 只需要考虑第一象限

$S = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 采取极坐标进行计算

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}$$

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (2\sqrt{2} \cos^3 \theta - 1) d\theta = \frac{20}{9} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(5)

$$z_x = -2x, z_y = 2y \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}$$

$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$, 采取极坐标, 由对称性, 仅考虑第一象限

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr = \frac{\pi}{6} (17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5})$$

(6)

上曲面表达式为: $z = \sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, 下曲面表达式为: $z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2a}$

$$\text{其在 } xOy \text{ 上投影: } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3a^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2az \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = a \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2$$

先计算上平面:

$$z = \sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

再计算下平面:

$$z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2a} \Rightarrow z_x = \frac{x}{a}, z_y = \frac{y}{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}}{a}$$

$S = \iint_D \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}}{a} \right) dx dy$, 采取极坐标, 根据对称性, 只需要考虑第一象限

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{1 + r^2}}{a} \right) r dr = \frac{16}{3} \pi a^2$$

(7)

由对称性，只需要计算 xOy 上方立体的表面积

①先考虑上下表面面积：

$$z = 4 - \frac{4}{3}y \Rightarrow z_x = 0, z_y = -\frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$S_1 = 2 \iint_D \frac{5}{3} dx dy = 2 \times \frac{5}{3} \times \pi \times 3^2 = 30\pi$$

②在考虑侧面圆柱的表面积

由对称性，上下两半圆柱可以拼接成一个完整的圆柱。

容易求得，其解析式为： $x^2 + y^2 = 9 (0 \leq z \leq 8)$

$$S_2 = 2\pi rh = 48\pi$$

$$\text{综上, } S = S_1 + S_2 = 30\pi + 48\pi = 78\pi$$

(8)

$$\text{不妨设 } x^2 + y^2 = R^2, y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

由对称性，只需要考虑第一卦限上 $y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 的部分：

$$\text{此时曲面方程: } y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$\text{于 } xOy \text{ 平面的投影: } x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}$$

从而得到：

$$S = 16 \iint_D \frac{R dx dy}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} = 16R \int_0^R dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dx = 16R^2$$

33.解:

(1)

$$m = \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{3-x} (x+y) dy = \int_0^2 \left[x(3 - \frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{(3-x)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}x)^2}{2} \right] dx = 6$$

$$\iint_D x(x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{3-x} x(x+y) dy = \int_0^2 x \left[x(3 - \frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{(3-x)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}x)^2}{2} \right] dx = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\text{同理} \iint_D y(x+y) d\sigma = 9$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x(x+y) d\sigma}{\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{6} = \frac{3}{4} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y(x+y) d\sigma}{\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2})$$

(2)

$$m = \iint_D xy d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 xy dy = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1-x^4}{2} dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\iint_D x(xy) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{1-x^4}{2} dx = \frac{2}{21}$$

$$\text{同理} \iint_D y(xy) d\sigma = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x(xy) d\sigma}{\iint_D xy d\sigma} = \frac{\frac{2}{21}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{4}{7} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y(xy) d\sigma}{\iint_D xy d\sigma} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(\frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{4})$$

(3)

$$m = \iint_D 2d\sigma = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{1+\sin\theta} 2rdr = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\sin\theta)^2 d\theta = 3\pi$$

由对称性知: $\iint_D 2xd\sigma = 0$

$$\iint_D 2yd\sigma = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{1+\sin\theta} 2r^2 \sin\theta dr = \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\sin\theta)^3 \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D 2xd\sigma}{\iint_D 2d\sigma} = \frac{0}{3\pi} = 0 \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D 2yd\sigma}{\iint_D 2d\sigma} = \frac{\frac{5\pi}{2}}{3\pi} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(0, \frac{5}{6})$$

(4)

$$m = \iint_D \mu(x, y)d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^1 dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_1^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} (2y-1)dy = \pi + \frac{4}{3}$$

由对称性知: $\iint_D x\mu(x, y)d\sigma = 0$

$$\iint_D y\mu(x, y)d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^1 ydy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_1^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} (2y-1)ydy = \frac{15\pi+16}{12}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x\mu(x, y)d\sigma}{\iint_D \mu(x, y)d\sigma} = \frac{0}{\pi + \frac{4}{3}} = 0 \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y\mu(x, y)d\sigma}{\iint_D \mu(x, y)d\sigma} = \frac{\frac{15\pi+16}{12}}{\pi + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{15\pi+16}{12\pi+16}$$

$$(0, \frac{15\pi+16}{12\pi+16})$$

34.解:

(1)

采取截面法: $V = \int_0^9 \pi z dz + \int_9^{36} \pi(12 - \frac{z}{3})dz = 162\pi$

根据对称性: $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \frac{1}{V} \left[\int_0^9 \pi z^2 dz + \int_9^{36} \pi(12 - \frac{z}{3})z dz \right] = 15$$

$$(0, 0, 15)$$

(2)

采取截面法: $V = \int_0^1 \pi abz dz = \frac{\pi ab}{2}$

根据对称性: $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^1 \pi ab z^2 dz = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(0, 0, \frac{2}{3})$$

(3)

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$\rho = 4 \cos \varphi \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 4$$

立体 Ω 在 xOy 的投影为: $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 3$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_0^{4 \cos \varphi} \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 10\pi$$

由对称性知: $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \frac{1}{V} \times 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_0^{4 \cos \varphi} \rho^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\rho = \frac{21}{10}$$

$$(0, 0, \frac{21}{10})$$

35. 解:

由已知: $\mu(x, y, z) = kz$

$$m = \iiint_{\Omega} kz dV = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R k\rho^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} kR^4$$

由对称性: $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_{\Omega} kz^2 dV = \frac{4}{m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R k\rho^4 \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\rho = \frac{8}{15} R$$

$$(0, 0, \frac{8}{15} R)$$

36. 解:

(1)

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2 \sin \theta}^{4 \sin \theta} r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 60 \sin^6 \theta d\theta = 120 \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{75}{4} \pi$$

(2)

以底边中点为原点，指向顶点的方向为y轴正方向，建立xOy平面直角坐标系

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 d\sigma = \int_0^h dy \int_{\frac{a}{2}(\frac{y}{h}-1)}^{\frac{a}{2}(1-\frac{y}{h})} x^2 dx = \int_0^h \frac{a^3}{12} (1-\frac{y}{h})^3 dy = \frac{a^3 h}{48}$$

(3)

由已知: $\mu(x, y, z) = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = k\rho$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} k\rho dV = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R k\rho^3 \sin\varphi d\rho = k\pi R^4 = M \Rightarrow k = \frac{M}{\pi R^4}$$

由对称性: $I = I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{3} I_O$

$$I = \frac{2}{3} I_O = \frac{2}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mu(x, y, z) dV = \frac{2}{3} \times 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R k\rho^5 \sin\varphi d\rho = \frac{4}{9} MR^2$$

(4)

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^4 \sin^3\varphi d\rho = \frac{8}{3} \pi$$

37. 解:

不妨设密度为1.采取柱坐标进行计算

$$I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dV = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R dr \int_0^H (r^2 \sin^2\theta + z^2) r dz = 2\pi \left(\frac{HR^4}{4} + \frac{H^3 R^2}{3} \right)$$

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R dr \int_0^H r^3 dz = \pi HR^4$$

$$\text{令 } I_x = I_z \Rightarrow H : R = \sqrt{3} : 2$$

38. 解:

(1)

以底面圆心为坐标原点 O , 指向顶点为 z 轴正方向, 建立空间直角坐标系

则顶点坐标为 $(0,0,h)$, 圆锥体解析式: $z = h - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\tan \alpha}$

由对称性知: $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_z = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{k(z-h)}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-h)^2]^{3/2}} dV = \int_0^h dz \iint_{D_z} \frac{k(z-h)dxdy}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-h)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq (h-z)^2 \tan^2 \alpha\}$, 采取柱坐标进行计算

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= \int_0^h dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{(h-z)\tan \alpha} \frac{(z-h)krdr}{[r^2 + (z-h)^2]^{3/2}} \\ &= -2\pi k(1 - \cos \alpha) \int_0^h dz \\ &= -2\pi kh(1 - \cos \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

由对称性知: $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_z = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{k(z-a)}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-a)^2]^{3/2}} dV = \int_0^h dz \iint_{D_z} \frac{k(z-a)dxdy}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-a)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$, 采取柱坐标进行计算

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= \int_0^h dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{k(z-a)rdr}{[r^2 + (z-a)^2]^{3/2}} \\ &= 2k\pi \int_0^h \left(-1 - \frac{z-a}{\sqrt{R^2 + (z-a)^2}} \right) dz \\ &= -2k\pi \left[\sqrt{R^2 + (h-a)^2} - \sqrt{R^2 + a^2} + h \right] \end{aligned}$$

(3)

以球心为坐标原点，建立空间直角坐标系

设 P 点到球心距离为 d ，不妨设 $P(0,0,d)$

由对称性： $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_z = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{k(z-d)}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2]^{3/2}} dV = \int_{-R}^R dz \iint_{D_z} \frac{k(z-d) dx dy}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 - z^2\}$, 采取柱坐标进行计算

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= \int_{-R}^R dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} \frac{k(z-d)r dr}{[r^2 + (z-d)^2]^{3/2}} \\ &= 2k\pi \int_{-R}^R \left[\frac{z-d}{|z-d|} - \frac{z-d}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2dz + d^2}} \right] dz \\ &= 2k\pi \left[-\int_{-R}^d dz + \int_d^R dz - \int_{-R}^R \frac{z-d}{\sqrt{R^2 - 2dz + d^2}} dz \right] \\ &= 2k\pi \left[-2d + \frac{1}{d} \int_{-R}^R (z-d)d\sqrt{R^2 - 2dz + d^2} \right] \\ &= 2k\pi \left[-2d + \frac{1}{d} (z-d)\sqrt{R^2 - 2dz + d^2} \Big|_{-R}^R - \frac{1}{d} \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2 - 2dz + d^2} dz \right] \\ &= 2k\pi \left[-2d + \frac{2(R^2 + d^2)}{d} + \frac{1}{3d^2} (R^2 - 2dz + d^2)^{3/2} \Big|_{-R}^R \right] \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} k\pi d \end{aligned}$$

与课本例9.40联系可知：均质球壳对球壳内质点的万有引力为0

补充题:

1.证明:

(1) 记 D 是由 $x=b, y=a, y=x (0 < a < b)$ 围成的闭区域, 则

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx.$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知:

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(y) dx = \int_a^b (b-y) f(y) dy.$$

2. 解:

(1)

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin(x+y) dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) dx = \sqrt{2} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cosh \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{其中: } \int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) dx = e^x \sin x + C$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x^3}}^x xy dy = \int_0^1 \frac{x(x^2 - x^3)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{40}$$

(3)

$$\text{采取极坐标: 原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^1 (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1) d\theta = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^4 dx \int_0^1 \sqrt{|x-y^2|} y dy = \int_0^4 dx \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{|x-y|}}{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 dx \int_0^1 \sqrt{|x-y|} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 \sqrt{y-x} dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 dx \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-y} dy \cdots \text{利用了 } [0,1] \times [0,1] \text{ 关于 } y=x \text{ 的对称性} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 \left[x^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5} (11 - 3\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

(5)

为了去掉绝对值, 添加辅助线 $y = x + \pi, x = \pi$ 从而把 D 分为三个区域

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_x^{x+\pi} \sin(y-x) dy + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} dx \int_x^{2\pi} \sin(y-x) dy - \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_{x+\pi}^{2\pi} \sin(y-x) dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} 2dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos x) dx \\ &= 2\pi + \pi + \pi \\ &= 4\pi\end{aligned}$$

(6)

在极坐标下进行计算:

$$\text{原式} = 4 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^e r \ln r^2 dr \right) = \pi \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x} dx + \int_1^{e^2} \ln x dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} (5 + 3e^2)$$

(7) 引入区域 D_1, D_2 , 其中 D_1 是由曲线 $y = x^3, y = -x^3$ 和直线 $y = 1$ 围成的闭区

域, D_2 是由曲线 $y = x^3, y = -x^3$ 和直线 $x = -1$ 围成的闭区域, 则有

$$\iint_D x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy = \left(\iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} \right) x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy,$$

由对称性知 $\iint_{D_1} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy, \iint_{D_2} xyf(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0,$

于是 $\iint_D x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy = \iint_{D_2} x dx dy = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{x^3}^{-x^3} x dy = -\frac{2}{5}.$

3. 解:

曲线族在 $(-1, 0)$ 及 $(1, 0)$ 两点处的法线分别为 $y = -\frac{1}{2c}(x+1), y = \frac{1}{2c}(x-1)$, 于是

曲线与这两条法线所围成的图形面积为

$$2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2c}(x-1)}^{c(1-x^2)} dy = \frac{1}{2c} + \frac{4c}{3} \geq \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$

故当 $\frac{1}{2c} = \frac{4c}{3}, c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ 时, 曲线与两条法线围成的图形面积最小。

4. 解:

作变换 $T: u = x + y, v = x - y$, 则相应的区域换为

$$D' = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, u + v \geq 0, u - v \geq 0\}.$$

此时 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$\iint_D \cos \frac{y-x}{y+x} dx dy = \int_1^2 du \int_{-u}^u \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{v}{u} dv = \frac{3}{2} \sin 1.$$

5. 解:

作变换 $T: u = x + y, v = y$, 则相应的积分区域化为

$$D' = \{(u, v) \mid u \leq 1, u - v \geq 0, v \geq 0\}.$$

此时 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 1$, 于是 $\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 du \int_0^u f(u) dv = \int_0^1 u f(u) du.$

6. 解:

(1) 作变换 $T: u = x + y, v = x - y$, 则相应的区域换为

$$D' = \{(u, v) \mid u^2 + v^2 \leq 2\}.$$

此时 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} du \int_{-\sqrt{2-u^2}}^{\sqrt{2-u^2}} f(u) \frac{1}{2} dv = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} f(u) \sqrt{2-u^2} du.$$

(2) 作变换 $T: u = x + y, t = x - y$, 则相应的区域换为

$$D' = \{(u, t) \mid |u+t| \leq A, |u-t| \leq A\}.$$

此时 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, t)} = -\frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{|x|, |y| \leq A/2} f(x-y) dx dy &= \int_{-A}^0 dt \int_{-A-t}^{A+t} f(t) \frac{1}{2} du + \int_0^A dt \int_{-A+t}^{A-t} f(t) \frac{1}{2} du \\ &= \int_{-A}^0 f(t)(A+t) dt + \int_0^A f(t)(A-t) dt = \int_{-A}^A f(t)(A-|t|) dt. \end{aligned}$$

7. 证明:

(1)

由Cauchy-Schwarz不等式的积分形式知:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b g^2(x)dx, \text{ 即所证不等式}$$

$$\text{另解: } \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 = \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x)f(y)dxdy \leq \int_a^b \int_a^b \frac{f^2(x)+f^2(y)}{2} dxdy$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{2} \left(\int_a^b f^2(x)dx + \int_a^b f^2(y)dy \right) = (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x)dx$$

$$\text{Tip: } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(y)dy \Rightarrow \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)^2 = \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b f(y)dy = \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x)f(y)dxdy$$

(2)

由Cauchy-Schwarz不等式的积分形式知:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)g(x)}dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \geq \left(\int_a^b dx\right)^2 = (b-a)^2, \text{ 即所证不等式}$$

$$\text{另解: } \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_a^b \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dxdy + \int_a^b \int_a^b \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dxdy \right)$$

$$\geq \int_a^b \int_a^b dxdy = (b-a)^2.$$

$$\text{Tip: } \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(y)dy \quad \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)}dy$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)}dy = \int_a^b \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dxdy$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \int_a^b f(y)dy \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \int_a^b \int_a^b \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dxdy$$

8. 证明:

(1)

由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且单调增加, 则

$$(f(x) - f(y))(x - y) \geq 0, \text{ 即 } xf(x) + yf(y) \geq yf(x) + xf(y).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是有 } \int_0^1 xf^2(x)dx \int_0^1 f^3(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (xf^2(x)f^3(y) + yf^2(y)f^3(x))dxdy \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (xf^2(y)f^3(x) + yf^2(x)f^3(y))dxdy \\ &= \int_0^1 f^2(x)dx \int_0^1 xf^3(x)dx. \end{aligned}$$

整理即得所证的不等式。

(2)

由条件有 $(f(x) - f(y))(g(x) - g(y)) \geq 0$, 即

$$f(x)g(x) + f(y)g(y) \geq g(y)f(x) + g(x)f(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \left(\int_0^1 f(x)dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 g(x)dx \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x))dxdy \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (f(x)g(x) + f(y)g(y))dxdy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx. \end{aligned}$$

9. 解:

(1)

由于 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(y)f(x)dx$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy + \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(y)f(x)dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)f(y)dy = \frac{A^2}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $F(0) = 0$, $F(1) = A$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 f(y)[F(y) - F(x)]dy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 [F(y) - F(x)]d[F(y) - F(x)] \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) \frac{[F(x) - F(1)]^2}{2} dx = \frac{A^3}{3!}.\end{aligned}$$

Tip: 事实上, 第一小问也可以采用变上限积分:

令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $F(0) = 0$, $F(1) = A$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_0^1 f(x)[F(1) - F(x)]dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [F(1) - F(x)]dF(x) \\ &= \frac{A^2}{2}\end{aligned}$$

10. 解:

记 $D = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 \leq 1\}$, 由重积分的性质有: 对 $\forall \Omega \in \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} (1 - x^2 - 4y^2 - 9z^2) dx dy dz &= \left(\iiint_{\Omega \cap D} + \iiint_{\Omega \setminus D} \right) (1 - x^2 - 4y^2 - 9z^2) dx dy dz \\ &\leq \iiint_{\Omega \cap D} (1 - x^2 - 4y^2 - 9z^2) dx dy dz \\ &\leq \left(\iiint_{\Omega \cap D} + \iiint_{D \setminus \Omega} \right) (1 - x^2 - 4y^2 - 9z^2) dx dy dz \\ &= \iiint_D (1 - x^2 - 4y^2 - 9z^2) dx dy dz,\end{aligned}$$

于是 $\Omega = D$ 即为所求。

11. 证明:

抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 上任意一点 (a, b, c) 处的切平面为

$$2a(x-a) + 2b(y-b) - (z-c) = 0, \quad \text{即} \quad z = 2ax + 2by - a^2 - b^2 + 1.$$

该平面与抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z \leq 2ax+2by-a^2-b^2+1} dx dy dz &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax+2by-a^2-b^2+1} dx dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2ax+2by-a^2-b^2+1} dz \\ &= \iint_{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2 \leq 1} (1 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

12. 解:

作变换 $T: u = \sqrt{x}, v = \sqrt{y}, w = \sqrt{z}$, 则对应的区域是

$$\Omega = \{(u, v, w) \mid u + v + w \leq 1, u, v, w \geq 0\},$$

且 $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = 8uvw$, 于是所求的体积

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} 8uvw \, du \, dv \, dw = \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} dv \int_0^{1-u-v} 8uvw \, dw = \frac{1}{90}.$$

13. 解:

利用球面坐标变换

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dV}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{n/2}} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_r^R \rho^{2-n} \sin \varphi \, d\rho \\ &= 4\pi \int_r^R \rho^{2-n} \, d\rho = \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi}{3-n} (R^{3-n} - r^{3-n}), & n \neq 3 \\ 4\pi(\ln R - \ln r), & n = 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知, 当 $3-n > 0, n < 3$ 时积分值当 $r \rightarrow 0^+$ 时极限存在。

14. 解:

(1)

由球坐标变换有

$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho = 4\pi \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho^2 \, d\rho,$$

于是 $F'(t) = 4\pi f(t^2)t^2$.

(2)

利用柱面坐标变换有

$$F(t) = \frac{h^3}{3} \pi t^2 + 2\pi h \int_0^t f(r^2) r \, dr,$$

$$\text{故 } F'(t) = 2\pi h t \left(\frac{h^2}{3} + f(t^2) \right).$$

15. 解:

利用球坐标变换有

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^t \rho^3 \sin \varphi d\rho = \pi t^4.$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t^4} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz = \pi.$$

16. 解:

由对称性, 不妨设球面 Σ 的球心在点 $(0,0,a)$, 则球面 Σ 位于定球面内的那部分的

方程为 $z = a - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, 它在 xOy 坐标面上的投影域为

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{R^2}{2a} \left(2a - \frac{R^2}{2a} \right) \right\},$$

于是所求的曲面面积为

$$S = \iint_D \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = R \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{2a} \left(2a - \frac{R^2}{2a} \right)}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{R^2 - r^2}} dr = 2\pi R^2 \left(1 - \frac{R}{2a} \right).$$

从而当 $\frac{R}{4a} = 1 - \frac{R}{2a}$, $R = \frac{4}{3}a$ 时所求的面积最大.

17. 解:

科普: 如果一个锥体的底面为圆形, 顶点位于过底面中心的底面的垂线上, 则这个锥体称为直圆锥(right circular cone)。

直角三角形以其一直角边为轴旋转而成的旋转体是直圆锥。也可以说在初等几何中, 一个锥体若底面为圆, 而圆心恰为其顶点在底面上的射影, 则称其为直圆锥。通常说圆锥多是指直圆锥

(1)

记山脉直圆锥体为 Ω , 形成山脉作的功即为增加的势能. 点 P 处体积微元 dV 的势能 $dW = h(P)f(P)gdV$, 其中 g 为重力加速度, 故总势能, 即山脉形成过程中作的总功为

$$W = g \iiint_{\Omega} h(P)f(P)dV.$$

(2)

圆锥面的方程为 $z = 4000 - \frac{4}{19}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 由于 $h(P) = z$, $f(P) = 3200$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \iiint_{\Omega} 3200gz dV = 3200g \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{19000} dr \int_0^{4000 - \frac{4}{19}r} z r dz \\ &= 3200\pi g \int_0^{19000} r \left(4000 - \frac{4}{19}r \right)^2 dr \\ &= \frac{46208}{3} \pi g \times 10^{14} (J) \approx 4.839 \times 10^{18} g(J). \end{aligned}$$

18. 解:

取薄片的圆心为原点, 直径为 x 轴, 建立平面直角坐标系 (薄片落在坐标面的上半平面)。设矩形薄片的另一边长度为 a , 不妨设材料的密度为 1, 则矩形薄片的质心落在点 $(0, -\frac{a}{2})$. 记半圆形区域为 D , 因为 $\frac{\iint_D y dx dy}{\iint_D dx dy} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}R^3}{\frac{\pi}{2}R^2} = \frac{4R}{3\pi}$, 所以

半圆形的质心在点 $(0, \frac{4R}{3\pi})$ 处. 要使整个均匀薄片的质心恰好落在圆心上, 则有

$$\frac{\pi}{2}R^2 \frac{4R}{3\pi} + 2Ra(-\frac{a}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R.$$

19.解:

取圆锥 Ω 底面圆心为原点, 高为 z 轴, 底面为 xOy 平面建立坐标系. 由于

$$\frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dV}{\iiint_{\Omega} dV} = \frac{\frac{1}{12}\pi a^2 h^2}{\frac{1}{3}\pi a^2 h} = \frac{1}{4}h,$$

故形心落在点 $\left(0, 0, \frac{1}{4}h\right)$ 处。圆锥关于其对称轴也即是 z 轴的转动惯量为

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^h dz \iint_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{a}{h}(h-z)} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{10} a^4 h.$$