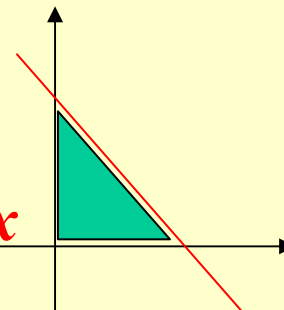


## 提高练习九参考答案

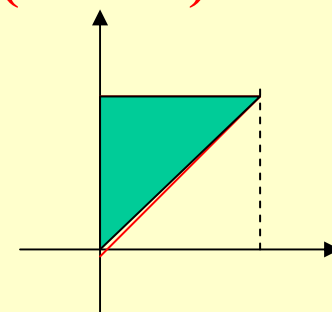
### 一、填空题

1. 交换  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$  的次序为  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y) dx$



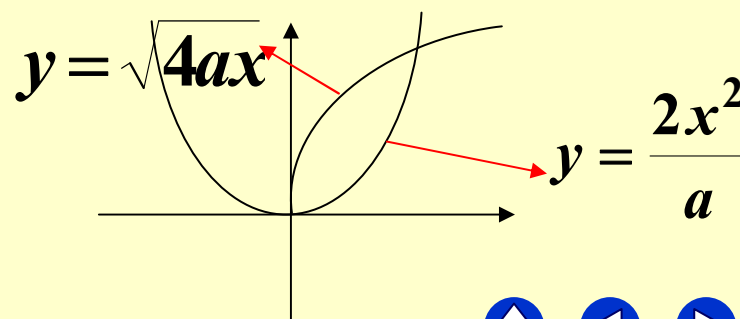
2. 设  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, x \leq y \leq 2\}$ ,  $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4})$

$$\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$$



3. 求曲线  $y^2 = 4ax$ ,  $x^2 = \frac{ay}{2}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围成图形的面积为  $\frac{2}{3}a^2$

$$A = \int_0^a dx \int_{\frac{2x^2}{a}}^{\sqrt{4ax}} dy$$



$$4. \text{ 设 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \quad \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho \sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2} d\rho = 2\pi \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) (a^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

5. 设  $\Omega$  由  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与平面  $z=1$  围成闭区域, 把  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$  化为柱面坐标系下的三次积分为

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^1 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz$$



## 二、选择题

1. 设积分区域D:  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ , 则二重积分

$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = ( \text{C} )$$

$$(A) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 d\rho \quad (B) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_\rho^4 d\rho$$

$$(C) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho^2 d\rho \quad (D) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho d\rho$$

2. 下列结果中正确的是 ( A )

(A) 若  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x, y \geq 0$  则

$$\iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

(B) 若  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ,  $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x, y \geq 0$  则

$$\iint_D xy dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$$



(C)  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$  的几何意义是以  $z = f(x, y)$  为曲顶, 以  $D$

为底的曲顶柱体的体积 **的代数和**

(D)  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0, \Omega_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, x, y, z \geq 0,$

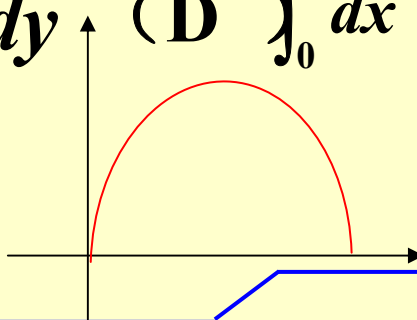
则  $\iint_{\Omega} x dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_1} x dv$   **$B, D$  中, 被积函数关于  $x$  不是偶函数**

3.  $I = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$  化为在直角坐标系下的二次积分的结果为 **(D)**

$$\rho = \cos \theta \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = x$$

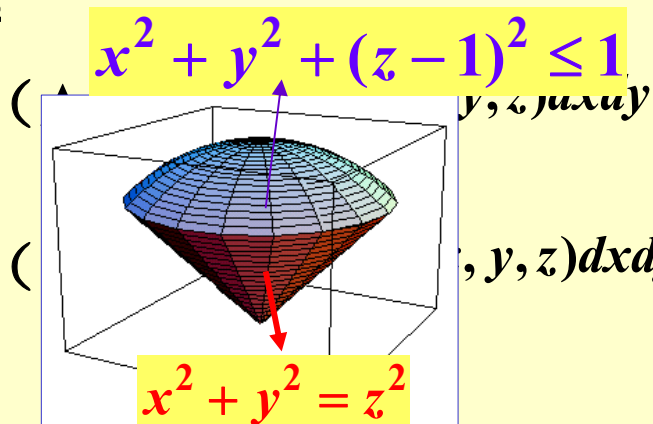
$$(A) \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \quad (B) \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(C) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy \quad (D) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$



4.  $\Omega$  由不等式  $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \leq 1$  确定, 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = (\text{D})$$



(A)  $\int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy$  (B)  $\int_0^2 dx \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy$

(C)  $\int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2z-z^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy$  (D)  $\int_1^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2z-z^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy + \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy$

5.  $\Omega$  为球体:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ , 则  $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv = (\text{B})$

(A)  $\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$

(B)  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \varphi dr$

(C)  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \theta dr$

(D)  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \varphi dr$



三、设  $f(u)$  具有连续导数,  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2 (t > 0)$ , 求

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{\Omega} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dv$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr}{\pi t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t)}{t}$$

$$= \begin{cases} f'(0) & \text{若 } f(0) = 0; \\ \infty & \text{若 } f(0) \neq 0. \end{cases}$$



四、设  $f(x, y)$  在  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  上连续, 证:

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} f(x, y) d\sigma = \pi f(0, 0)$$

解: 由积分中值定理,  $\exists(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使得

$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot S_D = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi R^2$$

当  $R \rightarrow 0$  时,  $f(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow f(0, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} f(x, y) d\sigma &= \lim_{(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi R^2}{R^2} \\ &= \pi f(0, 0) \end{aligned}$$



五.  $f(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ , 求证:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \geq (b-a)^2.$$

证:

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

$$\therefore \frac{\int_a^b \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(y)} dy dx + \int_a^b \int_a^b f(y) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} dx dy}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \left[ f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(y)} + f(y) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} \right] dx dy$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \int_a^b 2 dx dy = (b-a)^2$$





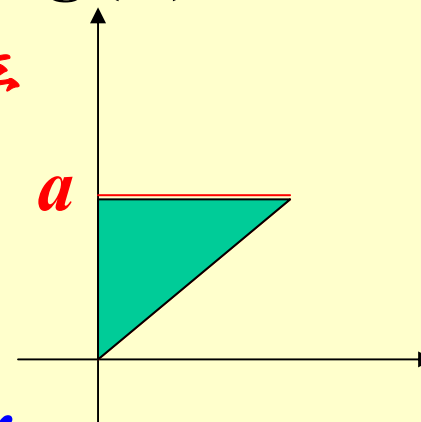
六.求证  $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x)g'(y)dx = \int_0^a f(x)[g(a) - g(x)]dx$

证:

提示: 交换积分顺序

$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x)g'(y)dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)g'(y)dy$$

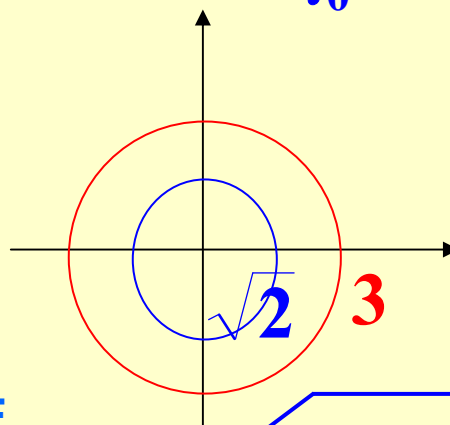
$$= \int_0^a f(x)[g(a) - g(x)]dx$$



七、计算  $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2| dx dy$  , 其中  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (\rho^2 - 2) \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} (2 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \pi$$



八. 求锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被柱面  $z^2 = 2x$  所截下部分的面积.

解: 所截部分在  $xoy$  平面的投影:  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$A = \iint_{D_{xy}} dS = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \sqrt{2} \rho d\rho = \sqrt{2}\pi$$



九. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv$ ,  $\Omega$  由球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  与

$x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1$  所围区域的公共部分。

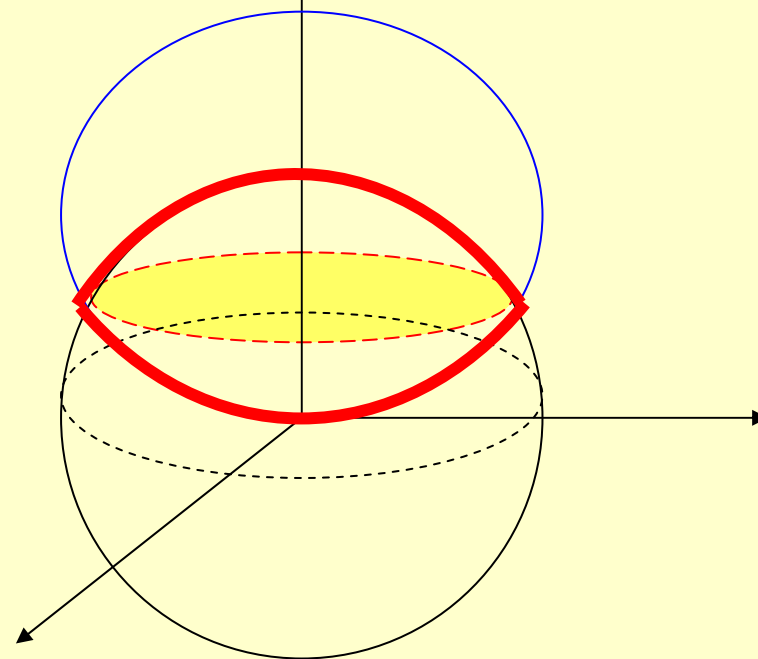
解：先二后一法

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 z^2 dz \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

$$D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 - (z-1)^2$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z^2 dz \iint_{D_2} dx dy$$

$$D_2: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 - z^2$$



$$= \int_0^1 z^2 \pi [1 - (z-1)^2] dz + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z^2 \pi (1 - z^2) dz = \frac{59}{480} \pi$$

