

第 12 章 (之 1) (总第 65 次)

教学内容: §12. 1 多元函数积分的概念与性质

**1. 选择题:

(1). 设 $I = \iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} \frac{dx dy}{1 + \cos^2 x + \sin^2 y}$ 则 I 满足 ()

(A) $\frac{2}{3} \leq I \leq 2$ (B) $2 \leq I \leq 3$

(C) $D \leq I \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (D) $-1 \leq I \leq 0$

答: (A).

(2). 设 $I_1 = \iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$, $I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 及 $I_3 = \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma$,

其中 D 是由直线 $x=0$, $y=0$, $x+y=\frac{1}{2}$ 及 $x+y=1$ 所围成的区域,

则 I_1, I_2, I_3 的大小顺序为 ()

(A) $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$; (B) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$; (C) $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$; (D) $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$.

答: (B).

(3). 设 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 (a > 0)$, 且有 $\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \pi$, 则 $a =$ ().

(A) 1; (B) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}}$; (C) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4}}$; (D) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}$.

答: (B).

**2. 填空题:

(1). 若 D 是以 $O = (0,0)$, $A = (1,0)$, $B = (0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形区域,

则利用二重积分的几何意义可得到 $\iint_D (1-x-y) dx dy =$ _____.

答: $\frac{1}{6}$

(2). 设 $f(t)$ 为连续函数, 则由平面 $z=0$, 柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和曲面 $z = f^2(xy)$

所围立体的体积可用二重积分表示为 _____.

答: $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f^2(xy) dx dy$.

**3. 解下列问题:

(1). 利用二重积分性质, 比较二重积分 $\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma$ 的大小,

其中 D 为任一有界闭区域.

解: 在 D 上, 有 $e^{x^2+y^2} \geq 1+x^2+y^2$, 因此 $\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma \geq \iint_D (1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma$.

(2). 利用二重积分的性质,

估计二重积分 $\iint_D (1+\frac{x^2+y^2}{16}) d\sigma$ 的值, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 9x^2+16y^2 \leq 144\}$.

解: 在 D 上, 有 $1 \leq 1+\frac{x^2+y^2}{16} \leq 2$, $\therefore 12\pi \leq \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \leq 17 \times 12\pi = 24\pi$.

***4. 试利用积分值与积分变量名称无关, 解下列问题:

(1). $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{\sin(x-y)} dx dy$.

解: 因为 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{\sin(x-y)} dx dy = \iint_{y^2+x^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{\sin(y-x)} dy dx = -I$, 所以 $I = 0$.

(2). $\iint_{x^2 \leq 1, y^2 \leq 1} \frac{ae^x + be^y}{e^x + e^y} dx dy$.

解: $I = \iint_{x^2 \leq 1, y^2 \leq 1} \frac{ae^x + be^y}{e^x + e^y} dx dy = \iint_{y^2 \leq 1, x^2 \leq 1} \frac{ae^y + be^x}{e^y + e^x} dy dx$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\iint_{x^2 \leq 1, y^2 \leq 1} \frac{ae^x + be^y}{e^x + e^y} dx dy + \iint_{y^2 \leq 1, x^2 \leq 1} \frac{ae^y + be^x}{e^y + e^x} dy dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{x^2 \leq 1, y^2 \leq 1} \frac{(a+b)e^x + (a+b)e^y}{e^x + e^y} dx dy = \frac{a+b}{2} \iint_{x^2 \leq 1, y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = 2(a+b). \end{aligned}$$

***5. 设 $f(x,y)$ 是连续函数, 试利用积分中值定理求极限 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x,y) d\sigma$.

解: 积分区域 $D: x^2+y^2 \leq r^2$ 为有界区域, 且 $f(x,y)$ 连续,

\therefore 由积分中值定理可知: 存在点 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使得 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) S_D$,

即: $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x,y) d\sigma = \pi r^2 f(\xi, \eta)$,

又 \because 当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, $(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (0,0)$, 且 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 连续.

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

第 12 章 (之 2) (总第 66 次)

教学内容： §12. 2. 1 二重积分在直角坐标系下的计算方法

**1. 选择题:

(1). 设 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数, 则二次积分 $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{x+1}^{\sqrt{1+x^2}} f(x, y) dy =$ ()

(A). $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^{y-1} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{y^2-1}} f(x, y) dx$; (B). $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^{y-1} f(x, y) dx$;

(C). $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^{y-1} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dy \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{y^2-1}} f(x, y) dx$; (D). $\int_0^2 dy \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{y^2-1}} f(x, y) dx$.

答: (C)

(2). 设 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数, 则二次积分 $\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy =$ ()

(A). $\int_1^e dy \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx$; (B). $\int_1^e dy \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx$;

(C). $\int_1^e dy \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx$; (D). $\int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx$.

答: (D)

(3). 设 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数, 则交换积分次序后,

二次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy =$ ()

(A). $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$;

(B). $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dx$;

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

答: (C)

(4). 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 上连续, 使 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$

成立的充分条件是 ()

(A). $f(-x, y) = f(x, y)$, $f(x, -y) = -f(x, y)$;

(B). $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$, $f(x, -y) = f(x, y)$;

(C). $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$, $f(x, -y) = -f(x, y)$;

(D). $f(-x, y) = f(x, y)$, $f(x, -y) = f(x, y)$.

答: (D).

2. 画出下列各题中给出的区域 D , 并将二重积分化成两种不同次序的二次积分
(假定被积函数 $f(x,y)$ 在积分区域 D 上连续).

** (1) D 由曲线 $xy=1, y=x, x=2$ 围成;

$$\text{解: } I = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x f(x,y) dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 f(x,y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 f(x,y) dx$$

** (2) $D = \{(x,y) | \max(1-x, x-1) \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$\text{解: } I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{x-1}^1 f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{1+y} f(x,y) dx$$

** (3) $D: x+y \leq 1, x-y \leq 1, x \geq 0$.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{1-x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_0^{y+1} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x,y) dx.$$

3. 计算二重积分:

** (1). $\iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{2-y}}$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y\}$;

$$\text{解: 原式} = 2 \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{2y-y^2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-y}} = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2}.$$

** (2). 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是第一象限中由 $y=x$ 和 $y=x^3$ 所围成的区域.

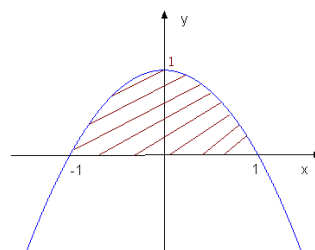
$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \int_{x^3}^x dy = \int_0^1 (xe^{x^2} - x^3 e^{x^2}) dx = \frac{1}{2} e - 1.$$

** (3). 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x^2 \sqrt{1-y} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1-x^2\}$.

解: $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1-x^2\} \Rightarrow D: 0 \leq y \leq 1,$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y} dy \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-y} [(1-y)\sqrt{1-y} + (1-y)\sqrt{1-y}] dy \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1-y)^2 dy = -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1-y)^2 d(1-y) \\ &= -\frac{2}{9} (1-y)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$



** (4). 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |x-y| d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$.

解：直线 $y = x$ 把区域 D 分成 D_1 （上）、 D_2 （下）两个部分，

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |x-y| d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} (y-x) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x-y) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^2 (y-x) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x-y) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (y-x)^2 \Big|_x^2 dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x-y)^2 \Big|_0^x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^2 - 2x + 2) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 + 2x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

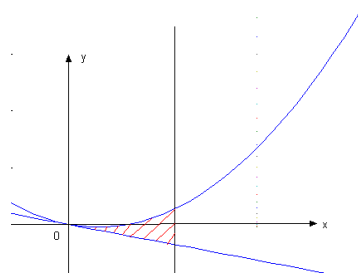
** (5). 计算二重积分 $\iint_D x \sin(x+y) d\sigma$,

其中 D 由直线 $x = \sqrt{\pi}$ 、抛物线 $y = x^2 - x$ 及其在 $(0, 0)$ 点的切线围成。

解：抛物线 $y = x^2 - x$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处切线斜率 $y'(0) = -1$ ，此切线方程为 $y = -x$ ，

区域 $D: 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\pi}$, $-x \leq y \leq x^2 - x$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_D x \sin(x+y) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} dx \int_{-x}^{x^2-x} x \sin(x+y) dy \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} dx \int_{-x}^{x^2-x} x \sin(x+y) d(x+y) \\ &= - \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} dx [x \cos(x+y)] \Big|_{y=-x}^{y=x^2-x} \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x (\cos 0 - \cos x^2) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x (1 - \cos x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

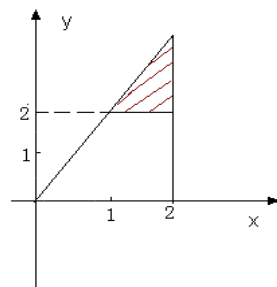


4. 计算下列二次积分：

** (1). $\int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 e^{x^2-2x} dx$.

解： $D: 2 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{y}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ ，变换积分次序得 $D^*: 1 \leq x \leq 2, 2 \leq y \leq 2x$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 e^{x^2-2x} dx \int_2^{2x} dy = \int_1^2 e^{x^2-2x} (2x-2) dx \\ &= \int_1^2 e^{x^2-2x} d(x^2-2x) = e^{x^2-2x} \Big|_1^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{e}. \end{aligned}$$



** (2). $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^x x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dy$.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_y^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{3} (1-|y|)^3 dy = \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 试利用积分区域的对称性和被积函数(关于某个单变量)的奇偶性, 计算二重积分:

$$**(1). \iint_D (ax+by+c) d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq R^2\}, a, b, c \text{ 为常数.}$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D (ax+by+c) d\sigma = \iint_D ax d\sigma + \iint_D by d\sigma + \iint_D c d\sigma,$$

$$\because D = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq R^2\}, \text{ 既关于 } y \text{ 轴对称, 又关于 } x \text{ 轴对称.}$$

$$\text{又 } \because f(x)=ax \text{ 为奇函数, } g(y)=by \text{ 也为奇函数.}$$

$$\therefore \text{由积分区域对称性及被积函数的奇偶性可知: } \iint_D ax d\sigma = 0, \iint_D by d\sigma = 0.$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D c d\sigma = c\pi R^2.$$

$$**(2). \iint_D \frac{x^2(1+x^5\sqrt{1+y})}{1+x^6} dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x,y) | |x| \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}.$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D \frac{x^2(1+x^5\sqrt{1+y})}{1+x^6} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx dy + \iint_D \frac{x^7\sqrt{1+y}}{1+x^6} dx dy,$$

$$\because D = \{(x,y) | |x| \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}, \text{ 关于 } y \text{ 轴对称,}$$

$$\text{又 } u(x,y) = \frac{x^7\sqrt{1+y}}{1+x^6}, \text{ 关于 } x \text{ 为奇函数, } \therefore \iint_D \frac{x^7\sqrt{1+y}}{1+x^6} dx dy = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D \frac{x^2(1+x^5\sqrt{1+y})}{1+x^6} dx dy &= \iint_D \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2}{1+x^6} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+(x^3)^2} dx^3 = \frac{4}{3} \arctan x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

**6. 计算由抛物线 $y=x^2$ 及直线 $y=x+2$ 围成区域的面积.

$$\text{解: } \because x^2 = x+2 \text{ 即 } x=-1, x=2. \therefore \text{交点为 } (-1,1) \text{ 与 } (2,4)$$

$$A = \iint_D d\sigma = \int_{-1}^2 dx \int_{x^2}^{x+2} dy = \int_{-1}^2 (x+2-x^2) dx = 4\frac{1}{2}.$$

**7. 计算由曲面 $z=x^2+y^2, y=1, z=0, y=x^2$ 所围成的曲顶柱体的体积.

$$\text{解: } V = \iint_D (x^2+y^2) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (x^2+y^2) dy = 2 \int_0^1 (x^2(1-x^2) + \frac{1}{3}(1-x^6)) dx = \frac{88}{105}.$$

第 12 章 (之 3) (总第 67 次)

教学内容: §12. 2. 2 二重积分在极坐标系下的计算方法

1. 选择题:

** (1). 若区域 D 为 $(x-1)^2+y^2 \leq 1$, 设 $F(\rho, \theta) = f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho$,

则二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 化成二次积分为 ()

- (A). $\int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} F(\rho, \theta) d\rho$; (B). $\int_{-\pi}^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} F(\rho, \theta) d\rho$;
(C). $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} F(\rho, \theta) d\rho$; (D). $2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} F(\rho, \theta) d\rho$.

答: (C).

** (2). 若区域 D 为 $x^2+y^2 \leq 2x$, 则二重积分 $\iint_D (x+y)\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ 化成二次积分为 ()

- (A). $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \sqrt{2\rho \cos\theta} \rho d\rho$;
(B). $\int_0^\pi (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho$;
(C). $2 \int_0^\pi (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho$; (D). $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho$.

答: (D).

2. 填空题:

** (1). 设 $D: 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 根据二重积分的几何意义,

则 $\iint_D \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \rho d\rho d\theta =$ _____.

答: $\frac{1}{6}\pi$.

** (2). 设区域 D 是 $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ 与 $x^2+y^2 \leq 2x$ 的公共部分, 试写出 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$

在极坐标系下先对 ρ 积分的二次积分 _____.

解: 记 $F(\rho, \theta) = f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho$, 则

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} F(\rho, \theta) d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 F(\rho, \theta) d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} F(\rho, \theta) d\rho.$$

3. 化下列二重积分为极坐标系下的二次积分:

** (1) $\iint_D f(xy) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

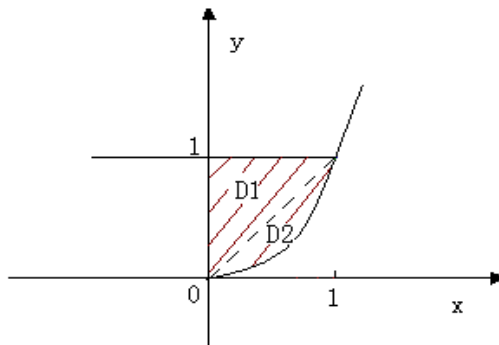
解: 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$

在区域 D1 上 $\rho \sin \theta = (\rho \cos \theta)^2$ 即

$$\rho = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

在区域 D2 上 $\rho \sin \theta = 1$ 即

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}),$$



$$\iint_D f(xy) d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} f(\rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} f(\rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

** (2). $\iint_D f(x+y) d\sigma$, 其中

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

解: 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$, 由

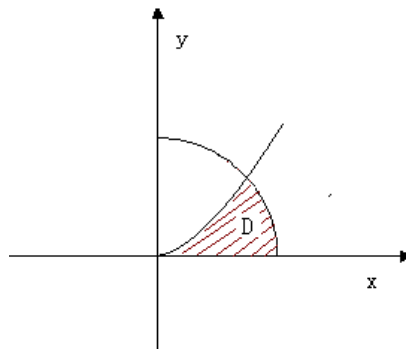
$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow \rho \sin \theta = (\rho \cos \theta)^2 \Rightarrow \rho = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta},$$

$$\text{由 } x^2 + y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \theta = 2 \cos^4 \theta, \text{ 解得: } \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\iint_D f(x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}^{\sqrt{2}} f(\rho \cos \theta + \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$



**4. 设 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数, 将二次积分

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^a f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho, \quad (a > 0)$$

化为在直角坐标系下先对 y 后对 x 的二次积分.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}^0 dx \int_{-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$$

5. 用极坐标计算下列积分:

$$**(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy;$$

解: 将二次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy$ 看作二重

积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$ 化来,

$$D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{4x-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2},$$

令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则: $4 \cos \theta \leq \rho \leq 2$,

如图, 两圆交点 $(x, y) = (1, \sqrt{3})$, 即 $(\rho, \theta) = (2, \frac{\pi}{3})$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{4x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{4 \cos \theta}^2 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \rho^3 \right) \Big|_{4 \cos \theta}^2 d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{64}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{64}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \pi - \frac{64}{3} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{64}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 - \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^3 \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \pi - \frac{128}{9} + 8\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$**(2) \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{解: } D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid y \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\} = \left\{ (\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right\},$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \frac{\pi^2}{64}.$$

6. 计算下列二重积分

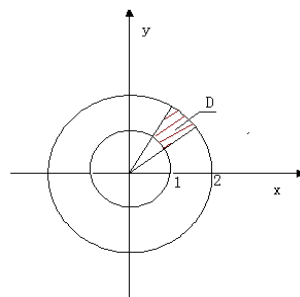
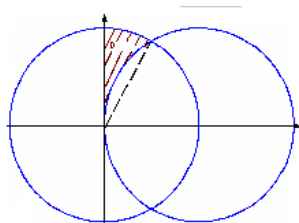
$$*** (1) \iint_D \frac{e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma, \text{ 其中}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x\}.$$

解: 在极坐标变换 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$ 下,

$$x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x, \text{ 有 } 1 \leq \tan \theta \leq \sqrt{3}, \text{ 即 } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3},$$

又 $\because 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, 则 $1 \leq \rho^2 \leq 4$, 即 $1 \leq \rho \leq 2$, 所以



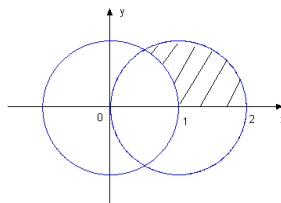
$$\iint_D \frac{e^{\arctan \frac{y}{x}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{e^{\arctan(\tan\theta)}}{\rho} \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} e^\theta d\theta = e^\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}.$$

*** (2). $\iint_D e^{xy} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq xy \leq 2, x \leq y \leq 2x\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta \sin\theta}}^{\frac{2}{\cos\theta \sin\theta}} e^{\rho^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta} \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} \left[\frac{1}{2 \cos\theta \sin\theta} e^{\rho^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta \sin\theta}}^{\frac{2}{\cos\theta \sin\theta}} \right] d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} \frac{1}{2 \cos\theta \sin\theta} (e^2 - e) d\theta = \frac{e^2 - e}{2} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

*** (3). $\iint_D xy d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, x^2 + y^2 - 2x \leq 0\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}\pi} d\theta \int_1^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}\pi} \sin\theta \cos\theta \cdot [16(\cos\theta)^4 - 1] d\theta \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \cos^6 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{1}{8} \sin^2 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{9}{16}. \end{aligned}$$



*** (4). 计算二重积分 $\iint_{\substack{1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} |y - x| dx dy$.

解: 因为 $|y - x| = \begin{cases} y - x, & \text{当 } 1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2, y \geq x \text{ 确定的区域} \\ x - y, & \text{当 } 1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x \text{ 确定的区域} \end{cases}$.

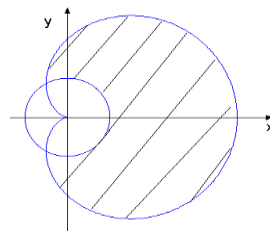
$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) d\theta \int_1^2 r^2 dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta \int_1^2 r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{7}{3} \{ [-\cos\theta - \sin\theta]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + [\sin\theta + \cos\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \} = \frac{7}{3} (-1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} - 1) = \frac{14}{3} (\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

**7. 计算平面区域 $D = \{(\rho, \varphi) | \frac{1}{2} \leq \rho \leq 1 + \cos\varphi\}$ 的面积.

解: $A = \iint_D d\sigma$

$$= 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} \rho d\rho - \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho d\rho \right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{6}\pi + \frac{7}{8}\sqrt{3}。$$



**8. 计 算 立 体

$\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \right\}$ 的体积.

解: $V = \iint_D \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \right) d\sigma - \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \right) \rho d\rho - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\int_0^1 \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \right) \rho d\rho - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{7}{6}\pi。$$

****9. 设 $f(t)$ 是连续函数, 证明 $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du$.

证明: $\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-1-x}^{1+x} f(x+y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} f(x+y) dy.$

令 $x+y=u$, 则

$$\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-1}^{1+2x} f(u) du + \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x-1}^1 f(u) du$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du \int_{\frac{u-1}{2}}^{\frac{u+1}{2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du$$