

第八章 重积分

作业 9 二重积分的概念与性质

1. 利用二重积分的性质,比较下列积分的大小:

$$(1) \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \text{ 与 } \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

(a) D 是由直线 $x=0, y=0$ 及 $x+y=1$ 所围成的闭区域;

(b) D 是由圆周 $(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$ 所围成的闭区域.

解: (a) 因为在区域内部有 $x+y < 1, (x+y)^2 > (x+y)^3$, 从而 $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 大

(b) 因为在区域内部有 $x+y > 1, (x+y)^2 < (x+y)^3$, 从而 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$ 大

$$(2) \iint_D e^{xy} d\sigma \text{ 与 } \iint_D e^{2xy} d\sigma$$

(a) D 是矩形闭区域: $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$;

(b) D 是矩形闭区域: $-1 \leq x \leq 0, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.

解: (a) 因为在区域内部有 $0 < xy < 2xy, 1 < e^{xy} < e^{2xy}$, 从而 $\iint_D e^{2xy} d\sigma$ 大

(b) 因为在区域内部有 $0 > xy > 2xy, 1 > e^{xy} > e^{2xy} > 0$, 从而 $\iint_D e^{xy} d\sigma$ 大

$$(3) \iiint_{\Omega} \ln(1+x+y+z) dv \text{ 与 } \iiint_{\Omega} \ln^2(1+x+y+z) dv, \text{ 其中 } \Omega \text{ 是由三个坐标面与}$$

平面 $x+y+z=1$ 所围成的闭区域.

解: 因为在区域内部有 $1 < 1+x+y+z < 2 < e, 0 < \ln(1+x+y+z) < 1$, 从而

$0 < \ln(1+x+y+z) < \ln^2(1+x+y+z)$, 因此 $\iiint_{\Omega} \ln(1+x+y+z) dv$ 大

2. 利用积分的性质, 估计下列各积分的值:

(1) $I = \iint_D xy(x+y)d\sigma$, 其中 D 是矩形闭区域: $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$;

解: 因为在区域内部有 $1 < xy(x+y) < 2, \sigma(D) = 1$, 因此 $0 < I < 2$

(2) $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \ln(1+x^2+y^2+z^2)dv$, 其中 Ω 为球体 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$;

解: 因为在区域内部有 $1 < \ln(1+x^2+y^2+z^2) < \ln 2, V(\Omega) = \frac{4\pi}{3}$,

因此 $0 < I < \frac{4\pi}{3} \ln 2$

(3) $I = \int_L (x+y)ds$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 位于第一象限的部分;

解: 因为在曲线上积分,

不妨设 $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, -\sqrt{2} \leq x+y = \cos t + \sin t = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \sqrt{2}$,

$s(L) = 2\pi$,

因此 $-2\sqrt{2}\pi < I < 2\sqrt{2}\pi$

(4) $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dS$, 其中 Σ 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 被平面 $z=0, z=1$ 所截下

的部分.

解: 因为在曲面上积分, 从而 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \leq 1, S(\Sigma) = 2\pi$,

因此 $\pi < I < 2\pi$

作业 10 二重积分的计算

1. 试将二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 化为两种不同的二次积分, 其中区域 D 分别为:

(1) 由直线 $y = x, x = 3$ 及双曲线 $xy = 1$ 所围成的闭区域;

解: 作图得知区域 D 可以表示为: $1 \leq x \leq 3, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq x$,

$$\text{得 } \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_1^3 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x f(x, y) dy$$

区域 D 也可以分块表示为: $\frac{1}{3} \leq y \leq 1, \frac{1}{y} \leq x \leq 3; 1 \leq y \leq 3, y \leq x \leq 3$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^3 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_y^3 f(x, y) dx$$

(2) 环形闭区域: $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$.

解: 在极坐标下环形闭区域 $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 为 $1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

在直角坐标下环形闭区域 $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 需分块表达, 分块积分变为

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

2. 改换下列二次积分的积分次序 (填空):

$$(1) \int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy;$$

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

$$(3) \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{3-x} f(x, y) dy.$$

3. 画出积分区域, 并计算下列二重积分:

(1) $\iint_D x\sqrt{y} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由两条抛物线 $y = \sqrt{x}, y = x^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

解: 作图, 原式 $= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} x\sqrt{y} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{3} \left(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^3 \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{4}{11} x^{\frac{11}{4}} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \bigg|_0^1 = \frac{6}{55}$

(2) $\iint_D e^{x+y} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由 $|x| + |y| \leq 1$ 所确定的闭区域;

解: 作图, 原式 $= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{1+x} e^{x+y} dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} e^{x+y} dy = e - \frac{1}{e}$

(3) $\iint_D (x^2 - y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由不等式 $0 \leq y \leq \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$ 所围成的闭区域;

解: 作图, 原式 $= \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} (x^2 - y^2) dy = \int_0^{\pi} \left(x^2 \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right) dx = \pi^2 - 4\frac{9}{4}$

(4) $\iint_D x \cos(x+y) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是顶点分别为 $(0,0), (\pi,0), (\pi,\pi)$ 的三角形闭区域.

解: 作图, 原式 $= \int_0^{\pi} x dx \int_0^x \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\pi} x(\sin 2x - \sin x) dx = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$

4. 求由 $y^2 = 2px + p^2, y^2 = -2qx + q^2 (p, q > 0)$ 曲线所围成的闭区域的面积.

解: 曲线方程联立, 得 $2px + p^2 = -2qx + q^2, x = \frac{q-p}{2}, y = \pm\sqrt{pq}$

作图知, 原式 $= \int_{-\sqrt{pq}}^{\sqrt{pq}} dy \int_{\frac{y^2-p^2}{2p}}^{\frac{q^2-y^2}{2q}} dx = \int_{-\sqrt{pq}}^{\sqrt{pq}} \left(\frac{q^2-y^2}{2q} - \frac{y^2-p^2}{2p} \right) dy = \frac{2(p+q)}{3} \sqrt{pq}$

5. 求由四个平面 $x=0, y=0, x=1, y=1$ 所围柱体被平面 $z=0$ 及 $2x+3y+z=6$ 所截得的立体的体积.

解: 四个平面 $x=0, y=0, x=1, y=1$ 决定的区域 D 为: $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

在区域 D 内部 $z = 6 - (2x + 3y) > 6 - (2 + 3) > 0$

从而所截得的立体的体积

$$V = \iiint_D (6 - 2x - 3y) dv = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (6 - 2x - 3y) dx = \int_0^1 (5 - 3y) dy = \frac{7}{2}$$

6. 化下列二次积分为极坐标系下的二次积分:

(1)

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx =$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr + \int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 dy \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dy = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr ;$$

7. 利用极坐标计算下列积分:

$$(1) \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是由圆周 } x^2 + y^2 = 4 \text{ 所围成的闭区域};$$

解: D 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 即 $0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^{r^2} r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \Big|_0^2 = \pi(e^4 - 1)$$

$$(2) \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是由圆 } x^2 + y^2 = x+y \text{ 所围成的闭区域};$$

解: D 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = x+y$ 围成,

$$\text{知其为 } 0 \leq r \leq \cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right), -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而原式} &= \iint_D r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_{-\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta)} r^2 dr \\ &= \int_{-\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{1}{3} \left[\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta\right) \right]^3 d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t dt = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \iint_D y d\sigma, \text{ } D \text{ 是 } \alpha x \leq y \leq \beta x \text{ 与 } a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2 (\beta > \alpha > 0, a > b > 0) \text{ 所确定的闭区域};$$

解: D 是圆环的关于原点对称的两部分, $a \leq r \leq b$, $\arctan \alpha \leq \theta \leq \arctan \beta$ 与

$$\pi + \arctan \alpha \leq \theta \leq \pi + \arctan \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而原式} &= \iint_D r \sin \theta \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_{\arctan \alpha}^{\arctan \beta} \sin \theta d\theta \int_a^b r^2 dr + \int_{\pi + \arctan \alpha}^{\pi + \arctan \beta} \sin \theta d\theta \int_a^b r^2 dr \\ &= -\cos \theta \Big|_{\arctan \alpha}^{\arctan \beta} \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_a^b + -\cos \theta \Big|_{\pi + \arctan \alpha}^{\pi + \arctan \beta} \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_a^b = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(由对称性更简单: 因为 $(x, y) \in D \Rightarrow (-x, -y) \in D$, 对称点的积分微元反号)

$$(4) \iint_D x d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是介于两圆 } x^2 + y^2 = 2x \text{ 和 } x^2 + y^2 = 4x \text{ 之间的闭区域}.$$

$$\text{解: } D \text{ 介于两圆之间, 可知 } 2 \cos \theta \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{从而原式} &= \iint_D r \cos \theta \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta \int_{2 \cos \theta}^{4 \cos \theta} r^2 dr = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (64 - 8) \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{112}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{112}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 7\pi\end{aligned}$$

8. 用适当的坐标计算下列积分:

(1) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = x$, $y = x + a$, $y = a$, $y = 3a$ ($a > 0$)

所围成的闭区域;

解: 作图知 D 由直角坐标表达方便, $a \leq y \leq 3a, y - a \leq x \leq y$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma &= \int_a^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^y (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_a^{3a} \left(\frac{y^3 - (y-a)^3}{3} + ay^2 \right) dy \\ &= \left(\frac{y^4 - (y-a)^4}{12} + \frac{1}{3} ay^3 \right) \Big|_a^{3a} = \frac{3^4 - 2^4}{12} a^4 + 9a^4 - \left(\frac{2^4 - 1^4}{12} a^4 + \frac{8}{3} a^4 \right) = \frac{21}{2} a^4\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$ 所围成的闭区域;

解: 由表达式 D 由极坐标表达方便, $0 \leq r \leq R \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{R \cos \theta} \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r dr = -\frac{2}{3} R^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^3 \theta - 1) d\theta \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} R^3 \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \theta d\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = -\frac{2}{3} R^3 \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{4}{9} \right) R^3\end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D xy d\sigma$, $D: (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1$;

解: 先作坐标轴平移, 再用极坐标

$$u = x - 1 = r \cos \theta, v = y - 1 = r \sin \theta, \Rightarrow d\sigma = du dv = r dr d\theta, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iint_D (uv + u + v + 1) du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 [r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + 1] r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta = \left(\frac{1}{8} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{3} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \pi\end{aligned}$$

(4) $\iint_D \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} d\sigma$, $D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$.

解：用广义极坐标 $x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta \Rightarrow d\sigma = abrd\theta dr, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \bigg|_0^1 = \pi$$

作业 11 三重积分的概念与计算

1. 试将三重积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$ 化为三次积分, 其中积分区域 Ω 分别为:

(1) 由双曲抛物面 $xy = z$ 及平面 $x + y - 1 = 0, z = 0$ 所围的闭区域

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz ;$$

(2) 由曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 及 $z = 2 - x^2$ 所围的闭区域

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2(1+\sin^2\theta)}^{2-r^2\cos^2\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta, z) dz .$$

2. 计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dv$, 其中 Ω 为平面 $x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=1$ 所围

成的四面体;

解: 分析边界作图知 Ω 为 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz = \frac{-1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{-1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1-x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \frac{\ln 2}{2} - \frac{5}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $xy = z$ 与平面 $x = y, x = 1, z = 0$ 所围的闭区域;

解: 分析边界作图知 Ω 为 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq z \leq xy$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} xy^2 z^3 dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x x^5 y^6 dy = \frac{1}{28} \int_0^1 x^{12} dx = \frac{1}{264}$$

(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由平面 $x = y, y = 1, z = 0$ 及抛物柱面 $z = x^2$ 所围的闭区域.

解: 分析边界作图知 Ω 为 $0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq z \leq x^2$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dx \int_0^{x^2} xz dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y x^5 dx = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 y^6 dy = \frac{1}{84}$$

3. 利用柱面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} e^{-x^2-y^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 是曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和平面 $z=0, z=1$ 所围成的闭区域;

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} r dr = 2\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$, 其中 Ω 是曲面 $z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$ 及 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{r^2}^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} z dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r}{2} (2 - r^2 - r^4) dr = 2\pi \cdot \left(r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 - \frac{1}{6} r^6 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{7}{12} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是曲面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 和平面 $z=2$ 所围成的闭区域;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \int_{\frac{1}{2}r^2}^2 r^2 dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) dr = 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} r^4 - \frac{1}{12} r^6 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{16}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^3 + xy^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是曲面 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ 和平面 $z=0, z=2$ 所围成的闭区域.

解: 先作坐标轴平移, 再用柱坐标

$$u = x = r \cos \theta, v = y - 1 = r \sin \theta, \Rightarrow dv = du dv dz = r dr d\theta dz, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 2$$

原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iiint_{\Omega_1} [u^3 + u(v+1)^2] du dv dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \left[r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r \cos \theta (r \sin \theta + 1)^2 \right] r dr \int_0^2 dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^4 \cos^3 \theta + r^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + 2r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \cos \theta) dr \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{5} r^5 \cos^3 \theta + \frac{1}{5} r^5 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} r^4 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{3} r^3 \cos \theta \right) \Big|_0^1 d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d \sin \theta = \frac{4}{5} \pi \end{aligned}$$

4. 利用球面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

解: $x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$dv = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi, 0 \leq \rho \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \sin \varphi \Big|_0^R d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2} R^4 \cos \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi R^4$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$, 其中 Ω 是由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$ ($R > 0$), $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所

确定的闭区域;

解: $x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$dv = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2R \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^{2R \cos \varphi} \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{4} \rho^4 \Big|_0^{2R \cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= -8\pi R^4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^5 \varphi d \cos \varphi = -\frac{8\pi}{6} R^4 \cos^6 \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{7}{6} \pi R^4$$

(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 是不等式 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$, $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所

确定的闭区域.

解: $x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$dv = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 2\pi \cdot (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= \pi (2 - \sqrt{2}) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{8} dt = \pi (2 - \sqrt{2}) \left(\frac{t}{8} - \frac{\sin 4t}{32} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{16} \pi^2$$

5. 选取适当的坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} xy dv$, 其中 Ω 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及平面 $z = 0, z = 1, x = 0, y = 0$ 所围成

的在第一卦限内的闭区域;

解: 用柱坐标

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, \Rightarrow dv = r dr d\theta dz, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq 1$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^1 r \sin \theta \cdot r \cos \theta dz = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{8} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z$ 所围的闭区域;

解: 用球坐标 $x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$dv = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{10} \cos^5 \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{10}$$

(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $4z^2 = 25(x^2 + y^2)$ 及平面 $z = 5$ 所围的闭区域;

解: 用柱坐标

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, \Rightarrow dv = r dr d\theta dz, 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{5}{2} r \leq z \leq 5$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \int_{5r/2}^5 r^2 dz = 2\pi \int_0^2 \left(5r^3 - \frac{5}{2} r^4 \right) dr = 2\pi \left(\frac{5}{4} r^4 - \frac{1}{2} r^5 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 8\pi$$

(4) $\iiint_{\Omega} x e^{\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{a^2}} dv$, 其中 Ω 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 所围的在第一卦限内的闭区域;

解: 用球坐标 $x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$dv = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi, 0 \leq \rho \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^a \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi \cdot e^{\frac{\rho^2}{a^2}} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a t e^{\frac{t}{a^2}} dt = \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \cdot \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \cdot a^2 \int_0^a t d e^{\frac{t}{a^2}} \\ &= \frac{\pi a^2}{8} \left[t e^{\frac{t}{a^2}} \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a e^{\frac{t}{a^2}} dt \right] = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\iiint_{\Omega} e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} dv$, 其中 Ω 是椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围成的闭区域.

解: 用广义球坐标 $x = a\rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = b\rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = c\rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$dv = abc \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$$

原式

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 e^{\rho} \cdot abc \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho = 2\pi abc (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 \rho^2 d e^{\rho} = 4(e-2)\pi abc$$

作业 12 重积分的应用

1. 球心在 origin, 半径为 R 的球体, 在其上任意一点的体密度与该点到球心的距离成正比, 求这球体的质量.

解: 设球面的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, 球的密度为 $\mu = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则球体的质量为 } \iiint_{\Omega} \mu dv &= \iiint_{\Omega} k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R k\rho^3 \sin\varphi d\rho \\ &= 2k\pi(-\cos\varphi)\Big|_0^{\pi} \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho = k\pi R^4 \end{aligned}$$

2. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2az$ 的质心, 这里假设球体内各点处的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离的平方.

解: 由对称性, 质心应该在 z 轴上, 可设为 $(0, 0, z_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} M_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{2a\cos\varphi} \rho^4 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi \cdot \frac{(2a\cos\varphi)^5}{5} d\varphi = \frac{2^6 a^5 \pi}{5} \left(-\frac{\cos^7\varphi}{7} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2^6 a^5 \pi}{35} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{2a\cos\varphi} \rho^3 \sin\varphi d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{(2a\cos\varphi)^4}{5} d\varphi = \frac{2^5 a^4 \pi}{4} \left(-\frac{\cos^5\varphi}{5} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2^5 a^4 \pi}{20}, \quad z_0 = M_z / M = \frac{8a}{7} \end{aligned}$$

3. 设均匀平面薄片为椭圆形闭区域: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$, 求转动惯量.

解: 用广义极坐标

$$I_x = \iint_D \mu y^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \mu b^2 r^2 \sin^2\theta \cdot ab r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \mu ab^3 \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \mu ab^3$$

$$I_y = \iint_D \mu x^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \mu a^2 r^2 \cos^2\theta \cdot ab r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \mu a^3 b \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \mu a^3 b$$

$$I_O = \iint_D \mu(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = I_x + I_y = \frac{\pi}{4} \mu(a^2 + b^2) ab$$

4. 设半径为 R 的球体内每一点密度的大小与该点到球心的距离成正比, 求质量为 M 非均匀球体对其直径的转动惯量.

解: 设球面的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, 球的密度为 $\mu = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则球体对其直径的转动惯量为} & \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R k\rho^5 \sin^3 \varphi d\rho = 2k\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi - \cos \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \cdot \frac{k\rho^6}{6} \Big|_0^R = \frac{4}{9} k\pi R^6 \end{aligned}$$

5. 求面密度为常数 μ 的均匀圆环形薄片: $r^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, z = 0$ 对位于 z 轴上的点 $P(0, 0, a)$ ($a > 0$) 处的单位质量的质点的引力.

解: 设环域上点 $(x, y, 0)$ 处的单位面积产生的引力微元为

$$d\vec{F} = \frac{G\mu d\sigma}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = G\mu \frac{\{x, y, -a\}}{r^3} d\sigma, \text{ 由对称性 } F_x = F_y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= \iint_D dF_z = \iint_D \frac{-aG\mu d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_r^R \frac{-aG\mu}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} r dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{aG\mu}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \Big|_r^R = \pi\mu aG \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

6. 一均匀物体 (密度 ρ 为常量) 占有的闭区域 Ω 由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和平面 $z = 0$,

$|x| = a, |y| = a$ 所围成, (1) 求物体的体积; (2) 求物体的质心; (3) 求物体关于 z 轴的转动惯量.

$$\text{解: } V = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-a}^a dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} 1 dz = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-a}^a (x^2 + y^2) dy = 4 \int_0^a \left(ax^2 + \frac{a^3}{3} \right) dx = \frac{8}{3} a^4$$

由对称性, 质心应该在 z 轴上, 可设为 $(0, 0, z_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} M_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho dv = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-a}^a dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} \rho z dz = 2\rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2 y^2) dy \\ &= 2\rho \int_0^a \left(ax^4 + \frac{2a^3}{3} x^2 + \frac{a^5}{5} \right) dx = \frac{56}{45} \rho a^6, \quad z_0 = \frac{M_z}{\rho V} = \frac{7a^2}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_z = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-a}^a dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} \rho (x^2 + y^2) dz = \rho \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-a}^a (x^2 + y^2)^2 dy = \frac{112}{45} \rho a^6$$

第八章《重积分》测试题

1. 选择以下各题中给出的四个结论中一个正确的结论:

(1) 设有空间闭区域 $\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0\}$,

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\},$$

则有 (D)

(A) $\iiint_{\Omega_1} x dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} x dv$;

(B) $\iiint_{\Omega_1} y dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} y dv$;

(C) $\iiint_{\Omega_1} z dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} z dv$;

(D) $\iiint_{\Omega_1} xyz dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} xyz dv$.

(2) 设平面闭区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | -a \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}, \quad D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\},$$

则 $\iint_D (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy =$ (A)

(A) $2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$;

(B) $2 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$;

(C) $4 \iint_{D_1} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy$;

(D) 0.

(3) 设 $f(x, y)$ 是有界闭区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ 上的连续函数, 则当 $a \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$\frac{1}{\pi a^2} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 得极限为 (B).

A. 不存在;

B. 等于 $f(0, 0)$

C. 等于 $f(1, 1)$

D. 等于 $f(1, 0)$.

2. 选择适当的坐标系计算下列二重积分:

(1) $\iint_D |\cos(x+y)| d\sigma$, D 是由直线 $y = x, y = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的区域;

解: 作图, 分块积分。

原式

$$= \iint_{D_1} \cos(x+y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \cos(x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^{\pi/4} dy \int_y^{\pi/2-y} \cos(x+y) dx - \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} dx \int_{\pi/2-x}^x \cos(x+y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 - \sin 2y) dy - \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\sin 2x - 1) dx = \left(y + \frac{\cos 2y}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} + \left(x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \\
&= \left(y + \frac{\cos 2y}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_D y^2 d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $x = \pi$, $y = 0$ 和 $y = \cos x$ 所围成;

解: 作图, 分块积分。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{\cos x} y^2 dy + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} dx \int_{\cos x}^0 y^2 dy = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} dx - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left(\sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} \right) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} \right) \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{5}{12} \sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$;

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_1^x e^{x^2} dy + \int_0^1 dy \int_1^y e^{y^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_1^x e^{x^2} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = e - 1$$

(4) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $y^2 = x$, $y = 2$ 和 $y = \cos x$ 所围成的平面

区域, 且 $y \geq 1$;

解: 作图知 $y = \cos x$ 没有用上

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{y^6}{3} + y^4 - \frac{4y^3}{3} \right) dy \\
&= \left(\frac{y^7}{21} + \frac{y^5}{5} - \frac{4y^4}{3} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{761}{105}
\end{aligned}$$

(5) $\iint_D (y - x)^2 d\sigma$, $D: y \leq R + x, x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, y \geq 0 (R > 0)$;

解: 作图知 $D: 0 \leq y \leq R, y - R \leq x \leq \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$, 分块积分区别处理较方便

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \int_0^R dy \int_{y-R}^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} (x^2 + y^2 - 2xy) dx \\
&= \int_0^R dy \int_{y-R}^0 (x - y)^2 dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^R (r^2 - 2r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) r dr
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^R \frac{R^3 - y^3}{3} dy + \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} R^4$$

3. 交换下列二次积分的次序:

$$(1) \int_0^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\frac{1}{2}(y-4)} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_{2x+4}^{4-x^2} f(x, y) dy;$$

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

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

4. 将 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 变为极坐标形式的二次积分, 其中 D 由不等式 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 和

$$(x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq 4a^2 x^2 y^2 \text{ 所规定.}$$

解: 由 $x = r \cos \theta \geq 0, y = r \sin \theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$(x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq 4a^2 x^2 y^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq a \sin 2\theta$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{a \sin 2\theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

5. 计算 $\iint_D |y - x^2| d\sigma$, 其中 D 是矩形域: $|x| \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$.

解: 作图, 需要分块积分

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 + x^4 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - 2x^2 + 2x^4) dx = \left(x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{11}{15}$$

6. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{y \sin x}{x} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 由 $y = \sqrt{x}, y = 0, z = 0, x + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围.

解: 作图或分析推理, 得 $\Omega: 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} dy \int_0^{\pi/2-x} \frac{y \sin x}{x} dz = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y \sin x}{x} (\pi/2 - x) dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi \cos x}{4} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} x d \cos x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x \cos x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

7. 将三次积分 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y-y^2}}^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}} f(x^2+y^2+z^2) dz$ 变为柱坐标及球坐标的形式.

解: 由上下限知 $\Omega: 0 \leq y \leq 1, -\sqrt{y-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{y-y^2}, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}$

从而由坐标转化公式可推出区域表达式, 因此得出

在柱坐标下 $I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta} r dr \int_0^{\sqrt{3}r} f(r^2+z^2) dz$

在球坐标下 $I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\varphi}} f(\rho^2) \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho$

8. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+z)e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dv$, 其中 $\Omega: 1 \leq x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$.

解: 由知 $\Omega: 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

从而, 原式 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_1^2 (\rho \cos\theta \sin\varphi + \rho \cos\varphi) e^{-\rho^2} \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos\theta \sin\varphi + \cos\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 \frac{t}{2} e^{-t} dt$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\cos\theta \cdot \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \left(te^{-t} \Big|_1^4 - \int_1^4 e^{-t} dt \right)$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \left(4e^{-4} - e^{-1} + e^{-t} \Big|_1^4 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} (2e^{-1} - 5e^{-4})$

9. 计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2+1)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dv$, Ω 是由球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 所围成的闭区域.

解: 由于当 $(x, y, z) \in \Omega$ 时就有 $(x, y, -z) \in \Omega$, 而积分微元 $\frac{z \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2+1)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dv$

在对称点刚好反号, 从而 $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2+1)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dv = 0$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2+z^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由 xOy 平面上曲线 $y^2=2x$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的曲面与平面 $x=5$ 所围成的闭区域.

解: 曲线 $y^2=2x$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的曲面为 $y^2+z^2=2x$, 与平面 $x=5$ 的交线为

$y^2+z^2=10, x=5$, 所围成的闭区域为 $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{10}, r^2/2 \leq x \leq 5$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{10}} r dr \int_{r^2/2}^5 r^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{10}} \left(5r^3 - \frac{r^5}{2}\right) dr \\ &= \pi \left(10 \frac{r^4}{4} - \frac{r^6}{6}\right) \bigg|_0^{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{250}{3} \pi\end{aligned}$$

10. 求平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 被三坐标面所割出的有限部分的面积.

解: 平面为 $z = c \left(1 - \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right)$, $z_x = -\frac{c}{a}$, $z_y = -\frac{c}{b}$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{c}{b}\right)^2} dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b\left(1-\frac{x}{a}\right)} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2} dy \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2} \int_0^a b \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) dx = \frac{ab}{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2} = \frac{abc}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}}\end{aligned}$$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 试证:

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

其中 n 为正整数.

$$\text{证: 左边} = \iint_D (y-x)^{n-1} f(x) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_x^b (y-x)^{n-1} f(x) dy$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{n} (y-x)^n f(x) \bigg|_x^b dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_a^b (b-x)^n f(x) dx = \text{右边}$$

12. 求曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 上点 $M_0(1, -1, 3)$ 处的切平面与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围成的空间立体的体积.

解: 切平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, -1\}|_{M_0} = \{2, -2, -1\}$

从而切平面为 $2(x-1) - 2(y+1) - (z-3) = 0$, $z = 2x - 2y - 1$

切平面与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线为投影柱面 $(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$ 交切平面,

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \iint_D (2x - 2y - 1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \iint_D (1 - x^2 - y^2 - y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4}\right) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

13. 一平面薄片所占的闭区域由不等式: $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2Rx$ 所确定, 其上

每一点的面密度为 $\rho(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 试求该薄片的质量.

解: $m = \iint_D \rho(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 用极坐标做方便些

求交点 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, x^2 + y^2 = 2Rx \Rightarrow r = R, r = 2R \cos \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$,

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \iint_D r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/3} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr + 2 \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} r^3 dr = \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} + 2 \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{2^4 R^4 \cos^4 \theta}{4} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} R^4 + R^4 \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} (3 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) R^4 \end{aligned}$$

14. 求由抛物线 $y = x^2$ 及直线 $y = 1$ 所围成的均匀薄片 (面密度为常数 μ) 对于直

线 $y = -1$ 的转动惯量.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \iint_D (y+1)^2 \mu dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \mu (y+1)^2 dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\mu}{3} \left[8 - (x^2+1)^3 \right] dx \\ &= \frac{2\mu}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (7 - x^6 - 3x^4 - 3x^2) dx = \frac{2\mu}{3} \left(7 - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{3}{5} - 1 \right) = \frac{368}{105} \mu \end{aligned}$$

15. 设在 xOy 面上有一质量为 M 的匀质半圆形薄片, 占有平面闭区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, y \geq 0\},$$

过圆心 O 垂直于薄片的直线上有一质量为 m

的质点 P , $OP = a$, 求半圆形薄片质点 P 的引力.

$$\text{解: } \vec{F}^\circ = \{x, y, -a\} / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + a^2}, \quad dF = \frac{m\mu d\sigma}{x^2 + y^2 + a^2} = \frac{2mMd\sigma}{\pi R^2 (x^2 + y^2 + a^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由对称性 } F_x &= 0, \quad F_y = \iint_D \frac{2mMyd\sigma}{\pi R^2 (x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \int_{-R}^R dx \int_0^R \frac{2mMydy}{\pi R^2 (x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{4mM}{\pi R^2} \int_0^R \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + R^2 + a^2}} \right) dx = \frac{4mM}{\pi R^2} \ln \frac{R\sqrt{R^2 + a^2} + R^2 + a^2}{a(R + \sqrt{2R^2 + a^2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_z = \iint_D \frac{-2amMd\sigma}{\pi R^2 (x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^R \frac{-2amMrdr}{\pi R^2 (r^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2amM}{R^2 \sqrt{R^2 + a^2}} - \frac{2mM}{R^2}$$