习题 11.2 二重积分的计算

1. 计算下列二重积分.

$$(1)$$
 $\iint_D (3x+2y)d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由 $x=0,y=0$ 及直线 $x+y=2$ 所围成的区域.

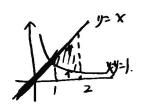
【解析】原式=
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} (3x+2y) dy = \frac{20}{3}$$



(2)
$$\iint_{D} \frac{y^2}{x^2} dxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $x = 2$, $y = x$ 及双曲线 $xy = 1$ 所围成的区域.

【解析】原式=
$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} \frac{y^{2}}{x^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3} y^{3} \right]_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(x^{3} - \frac{1}{x^{3}} \right) dx = \frac{27}{64}$$



(3) $\iint_{D} |\cos(x+y)| dxdy$, 其中 D 是由 $0 \le x \le \pi, 0 \le y \le \pi - x$ 确定的区域.

【解析】
$$D$$
 被 $x+y=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 划分为 D_1,D_2 ,如图所示

原式=
$$\iint_{D_1} \cos(x+y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \left[-\cos(x+y) \right] dx dy$$



$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \cos(x + y) \, dy + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}^{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} \left[-\cos(x + y) \right] dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\pi - x} \left[-\cos(x + y) \right] dy = \pi$$

2. 画出下列二次积分所表示的二重积分的积分区域,并交换积分次序.

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

【解析】原式=
$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-x}^{e} f(x,y) dx$$

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

【解析】 $\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} e^{y^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{0}^{y} e^{y^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{a} y e^{y^{2}} dy$

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

3. 计算下列二重积分,必要时交换积分次序.

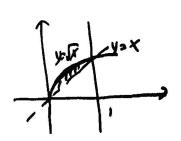
$$(1) \int_0^a dx \int_x^a e^{y^2} dy ;$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a e^{y^2} dy^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{a^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$(2)\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy.$$

【解析】
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y^{2}}^{y} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} (y - y^2) dy = \int_0^1 (\sin y - y \sin y) dy$$



$$= \int_0^1 \sin y \, dy - \int_0^1 y \sin y \, dy = \sin 1 - 1$$

4. 选择适当的坐标系计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\iint\limits_D e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2+y^2=4$ 所围成的区域.

【解析】
$$\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^{r^2} \cdot r dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \Big|_0^2 = \pi \left(e^4 - 1 \right)$$

(2)
$$\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$$
, $\sharp + D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le x + y\}$.

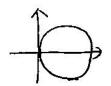
【解析】
$$\iint_{D} (x+y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} (r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta) \cdot r dr$$

$$=\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)d\theta\int_{0}^{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}r^2dr=\frac{1}{3}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)^4d\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(3) \iint_{D} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy, \quad \sharp + D = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le x\}.$$

【解析】
$$\iint_{D} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos \theta} r dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

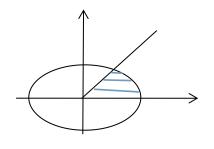


$$(4) \iint_{D} \sqrt{\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} dx dy, 其中 D 是由椭圆 \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 4 和直线 y = 0, y = x 所围成的第一象限部分.$$

【解析】利用广义极坐标: $x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta$, 其中 $0 \le \theta \le \arctan \frac{a}{b}, 0 \le r \le 2$;

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = abr$$
, $dxdy = rdrd\theta$;

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\arctan \frac{a}{b}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{(ar\cos\theta)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(br\sin\theta)^2}{b^2}} \cdot abr dr$$
$$= \arctan \frac{a}{b} \int_{0}^{2} abr^2 dr = \frac{8}{3} ab \cdot \arctan \frac{a}{b}$$



$$(5)$$
 $\iint_D xydxdy$, 其中 $D \oplus xy = a, xy = b, y^2 = cx, y^2 = dx$ 所围成的第一象限部分 $(0 < a < b, 0 < c < d)$.

【解析】利用任意坐标变换: 令
$$xy = u$$
, $\frac{y^2}{x} = v \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{u^2}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $y = (uv)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, 则

$$D_1: a \le u \le b, c \le v \le d \ \mathbb{E}\left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \frac{1}{3v},$$

$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \iint_{D} u \cdot \frac{1}{3v} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_{a}^{b} u du \int_{c}^{d} \frac{1}{v} dv = \frac{1}{6} (b^{2} - a^{2}) \ln \frac{d}{c}$$

5. 求由柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 围成的柱体被球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2$ 所截得部的体积.

【解析】所求体积以 $D:(x-a)^2+y^2\leq a^2$ 为底,以 $z=\sqrt{4a^2-x^2-y^2}$ 围成体积的 2 倍,则

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy = 4 \iint_{D_{1}} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2-r^2} \cdot rdr = -\frac{8a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3\theta - 1)d\theta = \frac{32a^3}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

