三重积分例题

例 1 (书中例 13) 将三次积分

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y-y^2}}^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dz$$

化为在柱坐标系下的三次积分。

解: 把三次积分视为"先一后二"法得来:

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3(x^{2}+y^{2})}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}) dz$$

$$D_{xy} : x^{2}+y^{2} \le y$$

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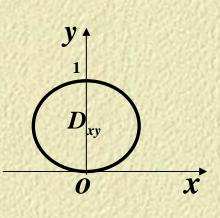
即积分区域V是由平面z=0,维面 $z=\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}$ 与圆柱面 $x^2+y^2=y$ 围成.

$$D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \le \theta \le \pi, \quad \rho \le \sin \theta$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3(x^{2}+y^{2})}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}) dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{\rho\theta}} \rho d\rho d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}\rho} f(\rho^2 + z^2) dz$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta} \rho d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{3}\rho} f(\sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}) dz$$









例 2 (书中例 11) 计算 $\int_{V}^{\int \int (mx^2 + ny^2 + pz^2)dV}$ 其

例3 (97,5).计算 $I = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dv$,其中V为

平面曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕z轴旋转一周形成的

曲面与平面 z=8所围成的区域.

分析: 平面曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕z轴旋转一周形成的曲

面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$, 积分区域V在 xoy平面上的投影区域为 $x^2 + y^2 \le 16$,

故解法1: 利用柱坐标;

解法2: 先二(利用极坐标)后一

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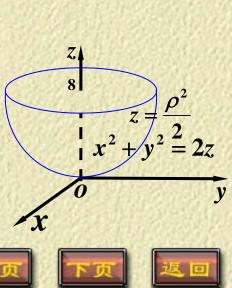
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$$I = \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^{2}}{2}}^{8} \rho^{2} dz$$

$$=2\pi\int_0^4 \rho^3 (8-\frac{\rho^2}{2})d\rho = \frac{1024}{3}\pi$$

解2
$$I = \int_0^8 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 2z} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^8 dz \iint_{\rho \le \sqrt{2z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^8 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1024}{3} \pi$$



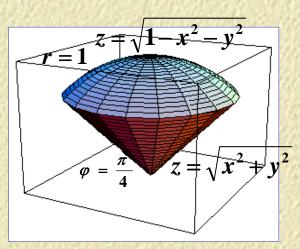
例4 (89,5)计算三重积分
$$I = \iint\limits_{\Omega} (x+z)dv$$
,其中 Ω

是由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 所围成的区域.

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+z)dV = \iiint_{\Omega} zdV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

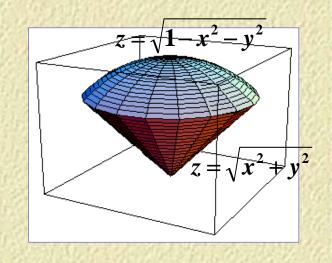
$$=\frac{\pi}{8}$$







 $\mathbf{m2}$ 由对称性得 $I = \iiint z dV$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le z^{2}} z dx dy + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{1} dz \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1 - z^{2}} z dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \pi z^3 dz + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \pi z (1-z^2) dz$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}$$







例5 计算 $\iint e^{|z|} dv$, $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$.

解:被积函数仅为 z 的函数, D_z 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - z^2$,故采用"先二后一"法.

因为积分区域关于 xoy 面对称,

被积函数关于变量z是偶函数,

$$:: \iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_{\perp}} e^{z} dv = 2 \int_{0}^{1} e^{z} dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy$$

$$=2\int_0^1 \pi (1-z^2)e^z dz = 2\pi.$$



例6 (书中例 14) 设
$$f$$
 为连续函数,证明
$$\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{y} f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a} (a-z)^{2} f(z) dz$$
证 $\int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{y} f(z) dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} f(z) dy dz$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} dz \int_{z}^{x} f(z) dy = \int_{0}^{x} (x-z) f(z) dz$$

$$\therefore \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{x} dy \int_{0}^{y} f(z) dz = \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{x} (x-z) f(z) dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xz}} (x-z) f(z) dx dz = \int_{0}^{a} dz \int_{z}^{a} (x-z) f(z) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a} (a-z)^{2} f(z) dz$$