

习题 8.3(P133)

1. 把三重积分 $I = \iiint_V f(x, y, z) dV$ 化为直角坐标系下的累次积分, 其中积分区域 V 为如下区域:

(1) 由抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$, 平面 $x + y = 1$ 及三个坐标面围成的区域.

解: V 在 xOy 平面上的投影 $D_{xy} : x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, 又 $0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2$,

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

(2) 由曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 及 $z = 2 - x^2$ 围成的区域

解: 两个曲面的交线为 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 2 - x^2 \end{cases}$

V 在 xOy 平面上的投影 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

(3) 由曲面 $z = xy$, $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 和平面 $z = 0$ 围成的区域在第一卦限的部分.

解: V 在 xOy 平面上的投影 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz$$

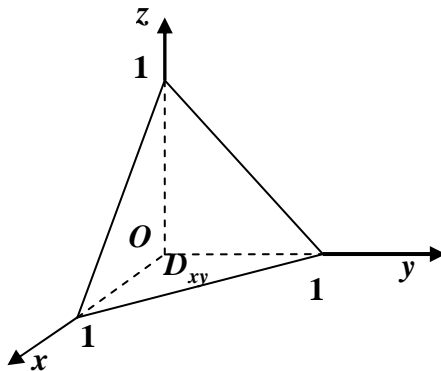
2. 在直角坐标系下计算下列积分.

(1) $\iiint_V \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dV$, 其中 V 是由平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 及三个坐标面围成的区域.

解: V 在 xOy 平面上的投影

$$D_{xy} : x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_V \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dV \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz \end{aligned}$$



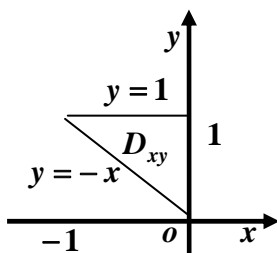
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right] dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(1-x) \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iiint_V e^{x+y+z} dV$, 其中 V 是由平面 $x=0, y=-x, y=1$ 和 $z=0, z=-x$ 围成的区域.

解: V 在 xoy 平面上的投影区域 D_{xy} 的边界方程为 $x=0, y=-x, y=1$,

$$\text{所以 } V: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ -y \leq x \leq 0 \\ 0 \leq z \leq -x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{或 } V: \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -x \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq z \leq -x \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故 } \iiint_V e^{x+y+z} dV &= \int_0^1 e^y dy \int_{-y}^0 e^x dx \int_0^{-x} e^z dz = \int_0^1 e^y dy \int_{-y}^0 e^x (e^{-x} - 1) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 e^y (y - 1 + e^{-y}) dy = 3 - e
\end{aligned}$$

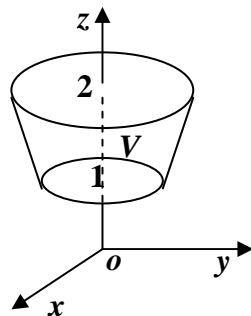
$$\text{或 } \iiint_V e^{x+y+z} dV = \int_{-1}^0 e^x dx \int_{-x}^1 e^y dy \int_0^{-x} e^z dz$$

$$(3) \iiint_V z dV, \text{ 其中 } V: \begin{cases} z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ 1 \leq z \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

解: 轴截面法: V 往 z 轴上投影,

$$\text{则 } D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\iiint_V z dV &= \int_1^2 dz \iint_{D_z} z dx dy = \int_1^2 z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy \\
&= \int_1^2 z \cdot \pi z^2 dz = \frac{15\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$



3. 在柱坐标系或球坐标系下计算下列三重积分.

(1) $\iiint_V z dV$, V 是由上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ ($z \geq 0$) 及抛物面 $z = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + y^2)$ 围成的

区域.

解: 两个曲面的交线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \\ z = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + y^2) \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$

V 在 xOy 平面上的投影 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$, 由柱坐标变换,

$$\iiint_V z dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{3}\rho^2}^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} z dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2} (4 - \rho^2 - \frac{1}{9}\rho^4) \rho d\rho = \frac{13}{4}\pi$$

$$(2) \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV, \text{ 其中 } V: \begin{cases} a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq b^2 \\ z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, a \leq r \leq b$

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_a^b r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \right) \cdot \left(\int_a^b r^4 dr \right)$$

$$= 2\pi I_3 \cdot \frac{b^5 - a^5}{5} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{b^5 - a^5}{5} = \frac{4}{15} \pi (b^5 - a^5)$$

$$(3) \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV, \text{ 其中 } V: \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq R$

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = 2\pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^R r^4 dr \right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{5} \pi R^5$$

$$(4) \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV, \text{ 其中 } V: \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \leq z \leq 2$$

解: V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{z\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{1}{2}\rho^2 \leq z \leq 2$

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{2}\rho^2}^2 \rho^3 dz = 2\pi \int_0^2 \rho^3 (2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^2) d\rho = \frac{16}{3} \pi$$

(5) $\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV$, 其中 V 是由抛物面 $z = 3(x^2 + y^2)$ 与锥面 $z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 围成.

解: 两个曲面的交线为 $\begin{cases} z = 3(x^2 + y^2) \\ z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 3 \end{cases}$

V 在 xOy 平面上的投影 $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{z\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 3\rho^2 \leq z \leq 4 - \rho$,

$$\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{3\rho^2}^{4-\rho} \rho \cdot \rho dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho^2 (4 - \rho - 3\rho^2) d\rho = \frac{29}{30} \pi$$

(6) $\iiint_V z dV$, 其中 $V: \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \end{cases}$

解: V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{z\rho\theta}: -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos\theta, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - \rho^2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V z dV &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} z \cdot \rho dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} (4\rho - \rho^3) d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8\cos^2\theta - 4\cos^4\theta) d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta d\theta - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\theta d\theta \\ &= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} dV, V: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \\ z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot r^2 dr = 2\pi \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{\pi^2(2 - \sqrt{2})}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\iiint_V z dV, V: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z \\ z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 2\cos\varphi$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V z dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4\cos^5\varphi \sin\varphi d\varphi = -8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^5\varphi d(\cos\varphi) = \frac{7\pi}{6}\end{aligned}$$

4. 选取适宜的坐标计算下列三重积分.

(1) $\iiint_V xyz dV$, V 是球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ 在第一卦限的部分.

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq R$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V xyz dV &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R r \sin\varphi \cos\theta \cdot r \sin\varphi \sin\theta \cdot r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^R r^5 dr \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} R^6 = \frac{1}{48} R^6\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iiint_V z dV$, V 由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 8$, $z = \sqrt{x^2 + 2y^2}$ 及平面 $z = 0$ 围成.

解: V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{z\rho\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\sqrt{2}, 0 \leq z \leq \rho\sqrt{1+\sin^2\theta}$

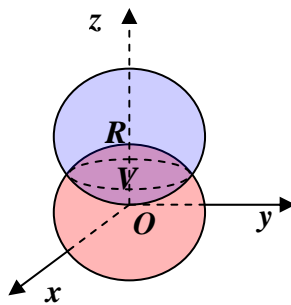
$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V z dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho \int_0^{\rho\sqrt{1+\sin^2\theta}} z dz = \left(\int_0^{2\pi} (1+\sin^2\theta) d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^3 d\rho \right) \\ &= \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \right) \cdot 8 = 3\pi \cdot 8 = 24\pi\end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iiint_V z^2 dV$, V 是球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$ 的公共部分.

解: 轴截面法: 两个球面的交线为
$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{R}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{4} R^2 \end{cases}$$

V 在 z 轴上投影为 $0 \leq z \leq R$,

当 $0 \leq z \leq \frac{R}{2}$ 时, $D_{z1} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2Rz - z^2$



当 $\frac{R}{2} \leq z \leq R$ 时, $D_{z2} : x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2 - z^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \iiint_V z^2 dV &= \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 dz \iint_{D_{z1}} dxdy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 dz \iint_{D_{z2}} dxdy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} \pi(2Rz - z^2) z^2 dz + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R \pi(R^2 - z^2) z^2 dz = \frac{1}{40} \pi R^5 + \frac{47}{480} \pi R^5 = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV$, V 由曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和 $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ 围成.

解: 两曲面交线 $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

所围立体在 xoy 平面上的投影区域 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{\rho\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \rho \leq z \leq 2 - \rho^2$

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{\rho}^{2-\rho^2} \rho^3 dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho^3 (2 - \rho^2 - \rho) d\rho = \frac{4}{15} \pi$$

5. 计算由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, $z = x^2 + y^2$ 及平面 $z = 0$ 所围成立体的体积.

解: 法 1 (利用二重积分极坐标变换)

所围立体在 xoy 平面上的投影区域 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$, $\therefore D_{\rho\theta} : \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos\theta \end{cases}$

$$\text{故 } V = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = 8I_4 = 8 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

法 2 (利用三重积分柱坐标变换)

在柱坐标变换下, $V_{\rho\theta z} : \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos\theta \\ 0 \leq z \leq \rho^2 \end{cases}$

$$V = \iiint_V dV = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} \rho dz = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

法 2 (利用三重积分柱坐标变换): 下面两个式子中 z 的变化范围有变化

$$\text{在柱坐标变换下, } V_{\rho\theta z} : \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos\theta \\ 0 \leq z \leq \rho^2 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_V dV = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} \rho dz = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

6. 设立体 $V = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 5, x^2 + y^2 \leq 4z\}$, 求 V 的体积.

解: 曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$ 与曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 4z$ 的交线为

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4z \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{在柱坐标系下, } V_{\rho\theta z} : \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq z \leq \sqrt{5 - \rho^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } V = \iiint_V dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^{\sqrt{5-\rho^2}} \rho dz = 2\pi \int_0^2 \rho (\sqrt{5-\rho^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{4}) d\rho = \frac{2}{3}\pi(5\sqrt{5} - 4)$$

7. 球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4z$ 被曲面 $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ 分成两部分, 求两部分体积的比值.

解: 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$ 与曲面 $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ 的交线为

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z \\ z = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

设曲面 $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ 上方的体积为 V_1 , 下方的体积为 V_2 , 则 V_2 在 xoy 平面上的投影区

域 $D_{xy} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$,

$$V_2 = \iiint_{V_2} dV = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{2-\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}^{4-x^2-y^2} dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} (4 - x^2 - y^2 - 2 + \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (4 - \rho^2 - 2 + \sqrt{4 - \rho^2}) \rho d\rho = \frac{37}{6} \pi$$

$$V_1 = \text{球体的体积} - V_2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 2^3 - \frac{37}{6} \pi = \frac{27}{6} \pi$$

因而 $V_1 : V_2 = 27 : 37$