

8.5 重积分的换元法

1. 二重积分的换元法

定理1 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 xoy 平面上的闭区域 D_{xy} 上连续, 变换 $x = x(u, v)$, $y = y(u, v)$ 将 uov 平面上的闭区域 D_{uv} 变为 xoy 平面上的 D_{xy} , 且满足

(1) $x(u, v), y(u, v)$ 在 D_{uv} 上具有一阶连续偏导数 ;

(2) 在 D_{uv} 上雅可比行列式 $J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$;

(3) 变换 $D_{uv} \rightarrow D_{xy}$ 是一一对应的, 则有

$$\iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_{uv}} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] |J(u, v)| du dv$$

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = \frac{1}{J(x, y)}$$

极坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 的雅可比行列式为

$$J(\rho, \theta) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \rho \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \rho$$

变换 $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \rho \cos \theta \\ y = y_0 + \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 的雅可比行列式为

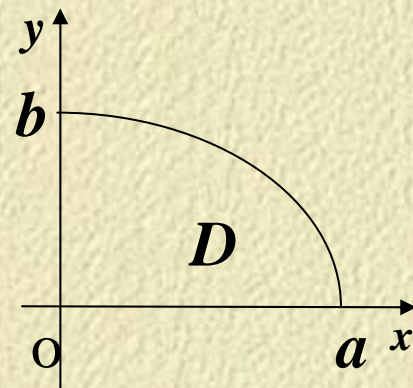
$$J(\rho, \theta) = \rho$$

例1 (书中例1) 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} d\sigma$

其中 D 是 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 (a > 0, b > 0)$

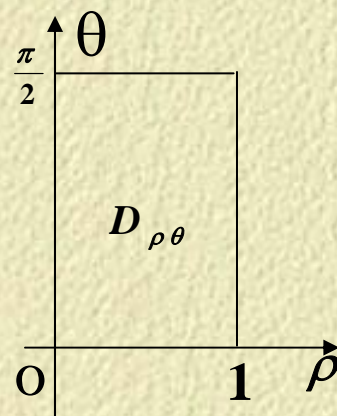
解: 作广义极坐标变换

$$x = a\rho \cos \theta, \quad y = b\rho \sin \theta$$



将积分区域 D 变为积分区域 $D_{\rho\theta}$

$$D_{\rho\theta} : \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



上页

下页

返回

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore J(\rho, \theta) &= \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta & -a \rho \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & b \rho \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \\ &= ab\rho\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}& \iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_{\rho\theta}} \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} ab\rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6} ab\end{aligned}$$

例2 (书中例3) 计算 $\iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy$, 其中 D 由 x 轴、 y 轴和直线 $x + y = 2$ 所围成的闭区域.

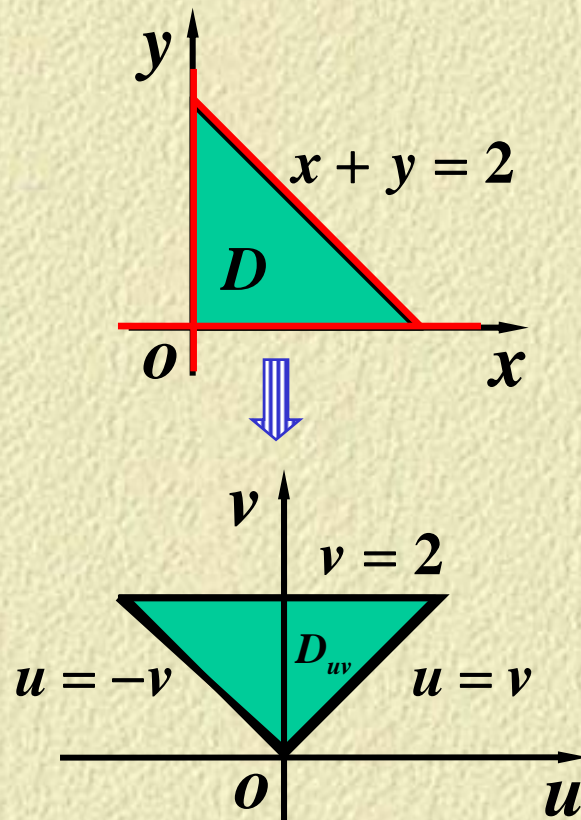
解 令 $u = y - x$, $v = y + x$,

$$\text{则 } x = \frac{v - u}{2}, \quad y = \frac{v + u}{2}.$$

$$D \rightarrow D_{uv} : \quad x = 0 \rightarrow u = v;$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow u = -v;$$

$$x + y = 2 \rightarrow v = 2.$$



上页

下页

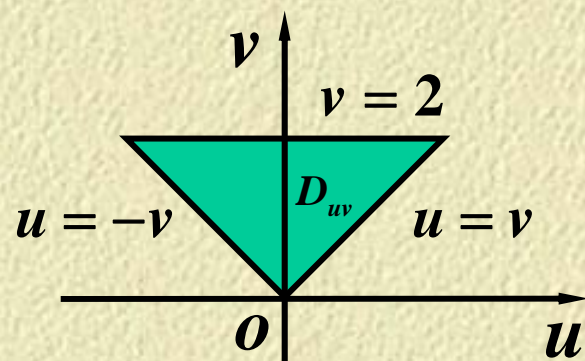
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$$\text{令 } u = y - x, \quad v = y + x, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{v - u}{2}, \quad y = \frac{v + u}{2}.$$

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$\text{或 } J(x, y) = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \Rightarrow J(u, v) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

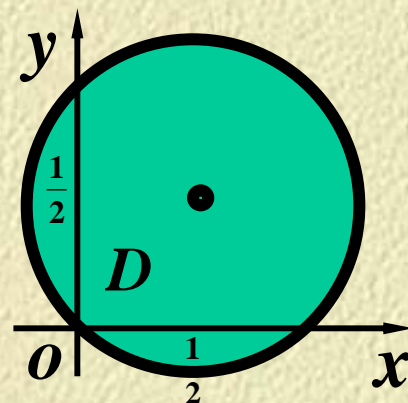
$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy &= \iint_{D_{uv}} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dv \int_{-v}^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (e - e^{-1}) v dv \\ &= e - e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



例3 (书中例2) 计算 $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$, 其中 D 由曲线

$$x^2 + y^2 = x + y \text{ 围成.}$$

解1: $D: (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$



$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{2} + \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} + \rho \sin \theta$$

$$D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \text{此时 } dx dy = \rho d\rho d\theta$$

详解见教材 P144

问题: 若令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \theta$

$$\text{答案 } \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq \cos \theta + \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$D_{\rho\theta}: ? \leq \theta \leq ?, \quad ? \leq \rho \leq ?$$

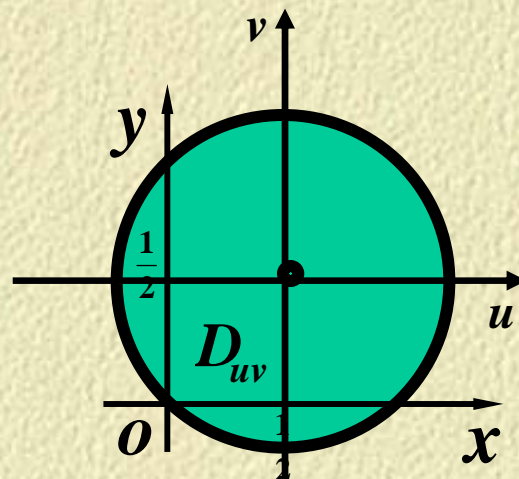
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解2: $D : (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$

令 $x = \frac{1}{2} + u, \quad y = \frac{1}{2} + v$

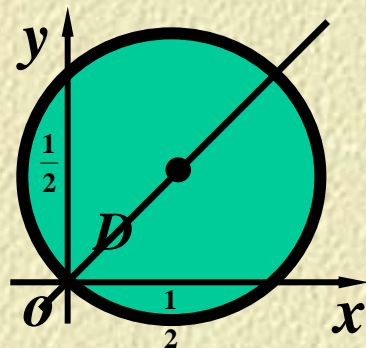


$D_{uv} : u^2 + v^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 此时 $dxdy = dudv$

$$\iint_D (x + y) dxdy = \iint_{D_{uv}} (u + v + 1) dudv$$

由对称性 $\iint_{D_{uv}} dudv = D_{uv} \text{的面积} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

解3: $D : (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$



$$\iint_D (x + y) dx dy \xrightarrow[\text{的对称性}]{\text{由变量轮换}} 2 \iint_D x dx dy$$

由均匀薄板求质心
坐标的公式

$$2 \bar{x} \iint_D dx dy = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

非均匀薄板
质心坐标:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}.$$

当 $\rho(x, y) = k$ 时, $\Rightarrow \iint_D x d\sigma = \bar{x} \iint_D d\sigma, \quad \iint_D y d\sigma = \bar{y} \iint_D d\sigma$

例 4 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D dx dy$

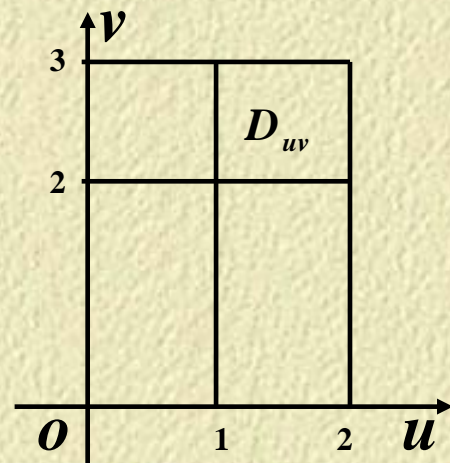
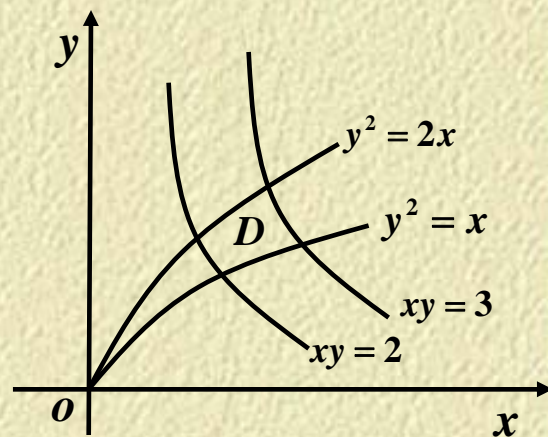
其中 D 是由 $y^2 = x, y^2 = 2x$ 及 $xy = 2, xy = 3$ 围成的区域。

解: 作变换 $\begin{cases} y^2 = ux \\ xy = v \end{cases}$

$$y^2 = x \rightarrow u = 1, \quad y^2 = 2x \rightarrow u = 2,$$

$$xy = 2 \rightarrow v = 2, \quad xy = 3 \rightarrow v = 3$$

$$D_{uv} : \begin{cases} 1 \leq u \leq 2, \\ 2 \leq v \leq 3 \end{cases}$$



上页

下页

返回

作变换 $y^2 = ux, xy = v$ 即 $x = u^{-\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}}, y = u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{4}{3}}v^{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{2}{3}u^{-\frac{1}{3}}v^{-\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{2}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{-\frac{2}{3}} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3u}$$

或由变换得 $u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = xy$

$$J(x, y) = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & \frac{2y}{x} \\ \frac{y}{x} & y \end{vmatrix} = -3\frac{y^2}{x} = -3u \Rightarrow J(u, v) = -\frac{1}{3u}$$

$$I = \iint_D dx dy = \iint_{D_{uv}} \frac{1}{3u} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_2^3 dv \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$$

2. 三重积分的换元法

定理 2 设函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 在直角坐标系 $oxyz$ 空间的有界闭区域 V_{xyz} 上连续, 变换

$$x = x(u, v, w), y = y(u, v, w), z = z(u, v, w)$$

将直角坐标系 $ouvw$ 空间中的有界闭区域 V_{uvw} 变换成闭区域 V_{xyz}

且满足

(1) $x = x(u, v, w), y = y(u, v, w), z = z(u, v, w)$

在区域 V_{uvw} 中有一阶连续偏导数;

(2) 在 V_{uvw} 上, 雅可比行列式 $\left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| \neq 0$

(3) 变换: $V_{uvw} \rightarrow V_{xyz}$ 是一对一的

则有 $\iiint_{V_{xyz}} f(x, y, z) dv =$

$$\iiint_{V_{uvw}} f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw$$

球坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$ 的雅可比行列式为

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \varphi \cos \theta & r \cos \varphi \cos \theta & -r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ \sin \varphi \sin \theta & r \cos \varphi \sin \theta & r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -r^2 \sin \varphi$$

故球坐标系下的体积元 素

$$dV = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} \right| dr d\varphi d\theta = r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

例 5 (书中例 4) 求椭球体 $V: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ 的体积。

解: 作广义球坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = ar \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y = br \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = cr \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad V_{r\varphi\theta}: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = abc r^2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_V dv = \iiint_{V_{r\varphi\theta}} abc r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 dr = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc \end{aligned}$$

小结

1. 作什么变换主要取决于积分区域 D 的形状, 同时也兼顾被积函数 $f(x, y)$ 的形式.

基本要求: 变换后定限简便, 求积分容易.

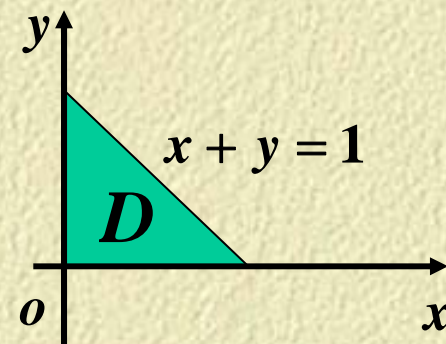
$$2. J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = \frac{1}{J(x, y)}.$$

思考题

计算 $\iint_D \frac{y}{x+y} e^{(x+y)^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D : $x+y=1$,
 $x=0$ 和 $y=0$ 所围成.

思考题解答

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u - v \\ y = v \end{cases},$$



$$\text{雅可比行列式 } J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1,$$

变换后区域为

上页

下页

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$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{uv}: \quad x+y=1 &\Rightarrow u=1 \\
 x=0 &\Rightarrow u=v \\
 y=0 &\Rightarrow v=0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = y \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_D \frac{y}{x+y} e^{(x+y)^2} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_{uv}} f(u,v) |J| du dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 du \int_0^u \frac{v}{u} \cdot e^{u^2} dv = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{2} \cdot e^{u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(e-1).$$

