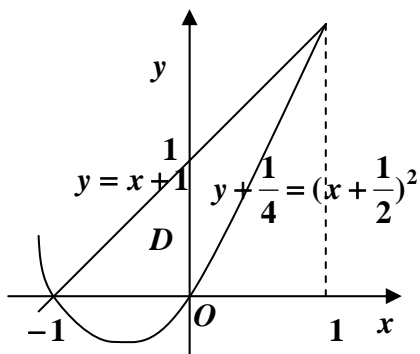


习题 8.2(P122)

1. 画出下列二次积分所对应的二重积分的积分区域 D ，并改变积分次序.

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2+x}^{x+1} f(x, y) dy$$

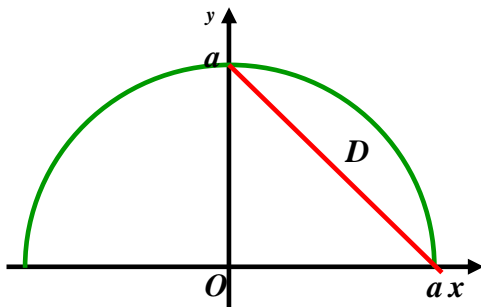
解:



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

$$(2) \int_0^a dx \int_{a-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

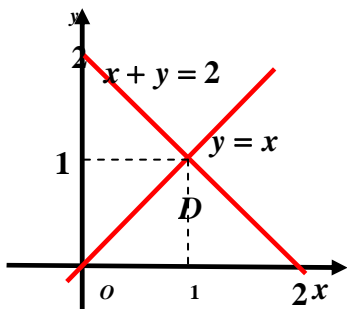
解:



$$\int_0^a dy \int_{a-y}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} f(x, y) dx$$

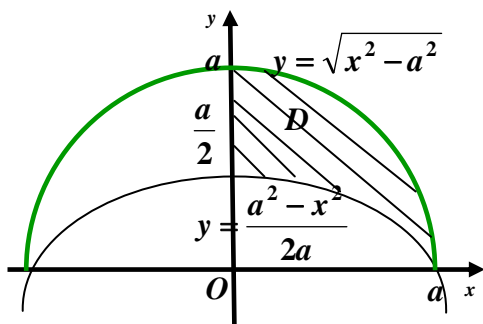
解:



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

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{a^2-2ay}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

解:



$$\int_0^a dx \int_{\frac{a^2-x^2}{2a}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

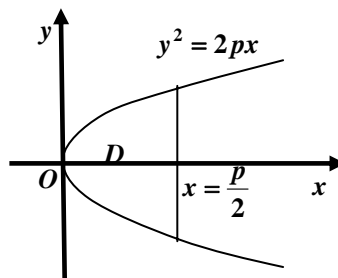
2. 计算下列二重积分.

(1) $\iint_D xy^2 dx dy$, 其中 D 由抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 和直线 $x = \frac{p}{2}$ ($p > 0$) 围成.

解: $\iint_D xy^2 dx dy = \int_{-p}^p y^2 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2p}}^{\frac{p}{2}} x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-p}^p \left(p^2 y^2 - \frac{y^6}{p^2} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} p^5$$

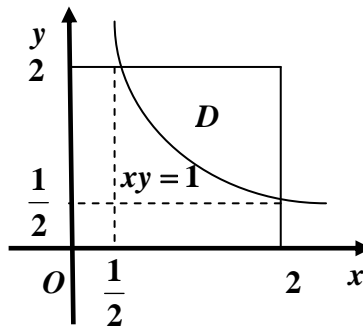


(2) $\iint_D ye^{xy} dx dy$, 其中 D 由直线 $x = 2$, $y = 2$ 和双曲线 $xy = 1$ 围成.

解: $\iint_D ye^{xy} dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 ye^{xy} dx$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (e^{2y} - e) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^4 - 2e$$

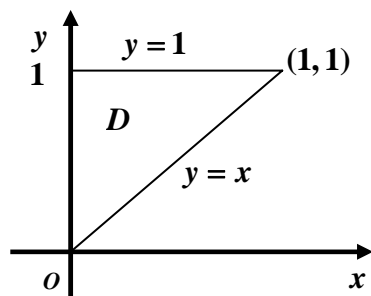


(3) $\iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy$ 其中 D 由直线 $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 围成.

解: $\iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y x^2 e^{-y^2} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } t = y^2}} \quad \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 - \frac{2}{e}\right)$$



(4) $\iint_D (x+2y) dx dy$, 其中 D 由抛物线 $y=2x^2$ 和 $y=1+x^2$ 围成.

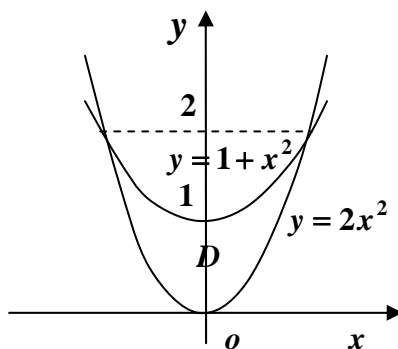
解: 因为积分区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, $f(x, y) = x$

关于 x 是奇函数, 所以 $\iint_D x dx dy = 0$.

积分区域 $D: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 2x^2 \leq y \leq 1+x^2$

$$\iint_D 2y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{2x^2}^{x^2+1} 2y dy$$

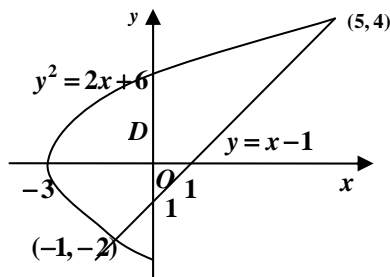
$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx [(x^2+1)^2 - 4x^4] dx = \frac{32}{15}$$



(5) $\iint_D xy dx dy$, 其中 D 由抛物线 $y^2 = 2x+6$ 和直线 $y = x-1$ 围成.

解: 积分区域 $D: -2 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{y^2-6}{2} \leq x \leq y+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy dx dy &= \int_{-2}^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2-6}{2}}^{y+1} xy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^4 y \left[(y+1)^2 - \left(\frac{y^2-6}{2} \right)^2 \right] dy \\ &= 36 \end{aligned}$$

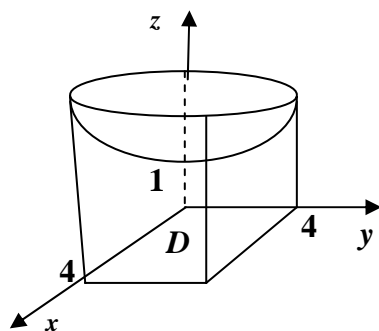


3. 计算由平面 $x=4$, $y=4$, 各坐标面以及旋转抛物面 $z=1+x^2+y^2$ 所围立体的体积.

解: 积分区域 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 4$

$$V = \iint_D (1+x^2+y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 dx \int_0^4 (1+x^2+y^2) dy$$



$$= \int_0^4 (4x^2 + \frac{76}{3}) dx = \frac{560}{3} = 186\frac{2}{3}$$

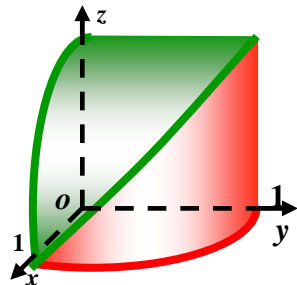
4. 计算由两个直交圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 和 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 围成的立体体积.

解: 图示部分是所围立体 V 在第一卦限的部分 V_1 , 对应的积分区

域 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, 由对称性,

$$V = 8V_1 = 8 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy$$

$$= 8 \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dy = 8 \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{16}{3} R^3$$



5. 在极坐标系下把二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 表示为二次积分, 其中 D 为下列区域:

$$(1) a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2 \quad (0 < a < b)$$

解: $D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, a \leq \rho \leq b$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$(2) x^2 + y^2 \leq ax \quad (a > 0)$$

解: $D_{\rho\theta}: -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq a \cos \theta$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} (x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \\ (x-a)^2 + y^2 \geq a^2 \quad (0 < a < 2) \end{cases}$$

解: $D_{\rho\theta}: -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 2a \cos \theta \leq \rho \leq 4 \cos \theta$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2a \cos \theta}^{4 \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} 4x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 8x \\ x \leq y \leq 2x \end{cases}$$

解: $D_{\rho\theta} : \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \arctan 2, \quad 4\cos\theta \leq \rho \leq 8\cos\theta$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan 2} d\theta \int_{4\cos\theta}^{8\cos\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho$$

6. 计算下列二重积分:

(1) $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$, 其中 $D : \begin{cases} 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$

解: $D_{\rho\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad 1 \leq \rho \leq 2$

$$\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_1^2 \rho d\rho \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{32} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{64} \pi^2$$

(2) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D : 2x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4x$

解: $D_{\rho\theta} : -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 2\cos\theta \leq \rho \leq 4\cos\theta$

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^{4\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho = 60 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = 120 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 120 I_4 = 120 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{45}{2} \pi$$

(3) $\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$

解: $D_{\rho\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 1 \leq \rho \leq 3$

$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^3 \ln(1 + \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \pi \int_1^3 \ln(1 + \rho^2) d(1 + \rho^2)$$

$$= \pi \left[(1 + \rho^2) \ln(1 + \rho^2) \Big|_1^3 - \int_1^3 d(1 + \rho^2) \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[10 \ln 10 - 2 \ln 2 - (1 + \rho^2) \Big|_1^3 \right] = \pi [10 \ln 10 - 2 \ln 2 - 8]$$

(4) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 $D : \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$

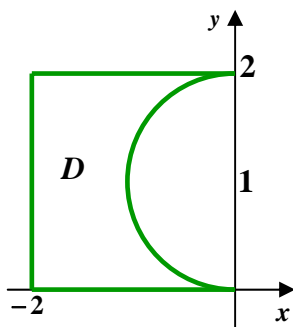
解: $D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d(\sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left(\sin \theta - \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right) \bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{10}{9} \sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

(5) $\iint_D y d\sigma$, 其中 D 由直线 $x = -2$, $y = 0$, $y = 2$ 及曲线 $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 围成.

解: 解法 1: 积分区域 $D: 0 \leq y \leq 2, -2 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D y d\sigma &= \int_0^2 y dy \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{2y-y^2}} dx = \int_0^2 y(2 - \sqrt{2y - y^2}) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 2y dy - \int_0^2 y \sqrt{2y - y^2} dy = 4 - \int_0^2 y \sqrt{1 - (y-1)^2} dy \\ &\quad \text{令 } t = y-1 \quad 4 - \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) \sqrt{1-t^2} dt \\ &= 4 - \int_{-1}^1 t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt\end{aligned}$$



因为 $\int_{-1}^1 t \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 0$ (被积函数为奇函数), $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (由几何意义即得)

$$\text{故 } \iint_D y d\sigma = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解法 2: 平移坐标轴 $Y = y - 1$, $X = x$, 则 $D_{XY}: -1 \leq Y \leq 1, -2 \leq X \leq -\sqrt{1-Y^2}$

$$\iint_D y d\sigma = \iint_{D_{XY}} (Y+1) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{XY}} Y d\sigma + \iint_{D_{XY}} d\sigma$$

由于积分区域关于 X 对称, 被积函数关于 Y 是奇函数, 故 $\iint_{D_{XY}} Y d\sigma = 0$

$$\text{而 } \iint_{D_{XY}} d\sigma = \text{区域 } D_{XY} \text{ 的面积} = \text{正方形面积} - \text{半圆面积} = 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot 1^2 = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解法 3: 将积分区域 D 视为密度均匀的平面薄板, 则其质心的纵坐标 $\bar{y} = 1$, 故

$$\iint_D y d\sigma = \bar{y} \times D \text{ 的面积} = \bar{y} \times (\text{正方形面积} - \text{半圆面积}) = 1 \times (2 \times 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}) = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(6) $\iint_D \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma$, 其中 D 由直线 $y = -x$ 及曲线 $y = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ ($a > 0$)

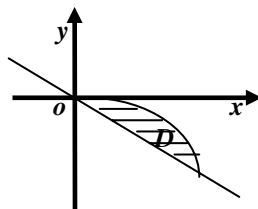
围成.

解: 令 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$, 则直线 $y = -x$ 的极坐标方程为 $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ (或 $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$)

曲线 $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 的极坐标

方程为 $\rho = -2a \sin \theta$

故积分区域 $D_{\rho\theta}$: $\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 0 \quad (\text{或 } \frac{7\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq -2a \sin \theta \end{cases}$



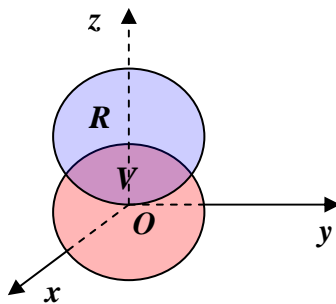
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2a \sin \theta} \frac{\rho^2 d\rho}{\sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2}} \\ &\stackrel{\substack{\text{令 } \rho = 2a \sin t \\ d\rho = 2a \cos t dt}}{=} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-\theta} 4a^2 \sin^2 t dt = 2a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-\theta} (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\ &= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 (\sin 2\theta - 2\theta) d\theta = a^2 \left(-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} - \theta^2 \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 = a^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

7. 试求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$ 的公共部分的体积.

解: 图示为两个球体的正视图,

两球体的交线为 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz \end{cases}$,

即 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{4}R^2 \\ z = \frac{R}{2} \end{cases}$



其公共部分在 xOy 平面的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}R^2$,

$$D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R$$

$$\text{故 } V = \iint_D \left[\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} - (R - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) \right] dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_D (2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} - R) dx dy = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - R \iint_D dx dy \\
&= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho - R \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{3}{4} R^2 = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho - \frac{3}{4} \pi R^3 \\
&= -2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} d(R^2 - \rho^2) - \frac{3}{4} \pi R^3 = -2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} - \frac{3}{4} \pi R^3 \\
&= -\frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{8} R^3\right) - \frac{3}{4} \pi R^3 = \frac{5}{12} \pi R^3
\end{aligned}$$

8. 立体 V 满足 $z \geq x^2 + y^2$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2z$, 求该立体的体积.

解: 联立 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \end{cases}$ 得交线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$

其公共部分在 xOy 平面的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$,

$$D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故 } V &= \iint_D [1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^1 (1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{7\pi}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

9. 求由心形线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ 和圆 $\rho = a$ 所围区域 (不含极点的那部分) 的面积.

解: 利用对称性得

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \iint_D d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_a^{a(1+\cos\theta)} \rho d\rho \\
&= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta + 2\cos \theta) d\theta \\
&= a^2 (I_2 + 2I_1) = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \times 1 \right) \\
&= a^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

