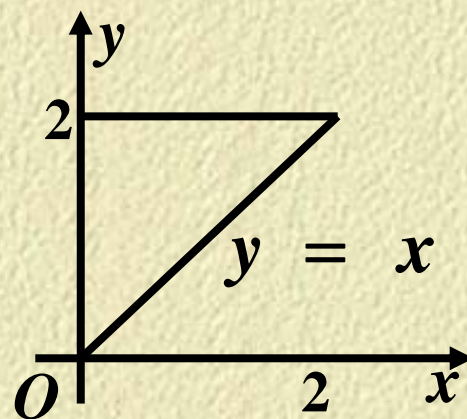


例1. (90,3)积分 $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$ 的值等于 ____.

分析：因为 $\int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$ 积不出，故应交换积分次序。

解：交换累次积分次序 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^2 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 ye^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4}). \end{aligned}$$



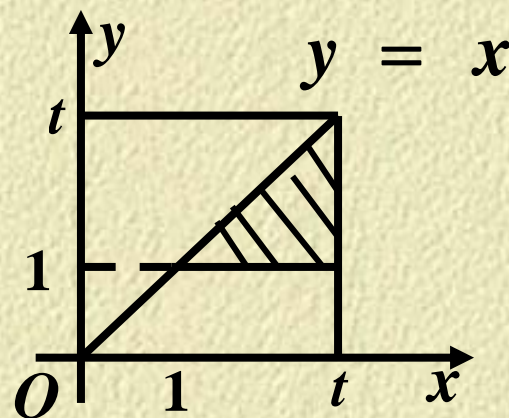
例2.(04,4) $f(x)$ 为连续函数, $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx$,

则 $F'(2)$ 等于

(A) $2f(2)$ (B) $f(2)$ (C) $-f(2)$ (D) 0.

解 交换累次积分的次序得

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx \\ &= \int_1^t dx \int_1^x f(x) dy \\ &= \int_1^t (x-1) f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$



$F'(t) = (t-1)f(t)$, $F'(2) = f(2)$, 故应选(B).

例 3. (P148 例 1) 设

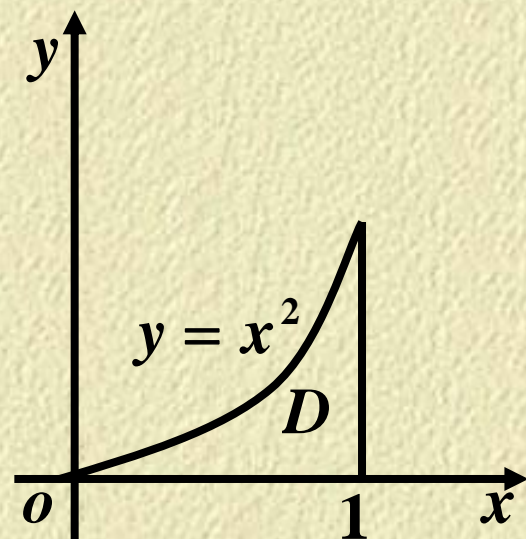
$f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 其中 D 由 $y = 0$, $y = x^2$ 和 $x = 1$ 围成, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 求函数 $f(x, y)$.

解: 记 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = A$,

则 $f(x, y) = xy + A$

等式两端求积分, 得

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D xy d\sigma + \iint_D A d\sigma$$



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$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D xy d\sigma + \iint_D A d\sigma \quad \text{即}$$

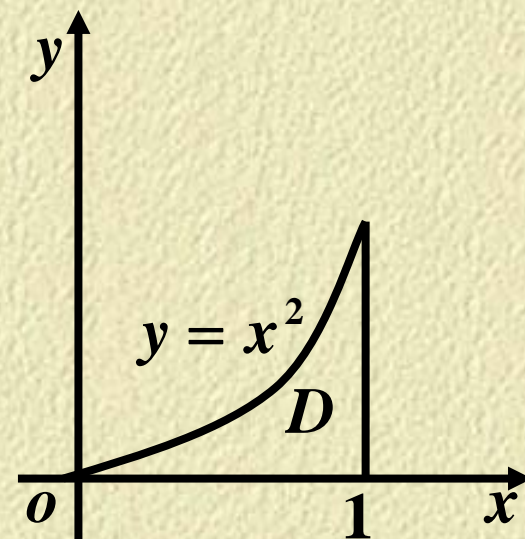
$$A = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{x^2} y dy + A \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^5 dx + A \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{A}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = xy + \frac{1}{8}$$



例 4. (P149 例 3) 证明不等式

$$1 \leq \iint_D (\cos y^2 + \sin x^2) d\sigma \leq \sqrt{2}$$

其中 D 是正方形区域: $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

解: 利用变量轮换的对称性 (D 不变)

$$\iint_D \cos y^2 d\sigma = \iint_D \cos x^2 d\sigma$$

$$\text{得 } \iint_D (\cos y^2 + \sin x^2) d\sigma = \iint_D (\cos x^2 + \sin x^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \iint_D \sin\left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\sigma$$

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显然 $\sin(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1,$

又 $\because 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad \therefore \sin(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

得 $1 \leq \sqrt{2} \sin(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \sqrt{2}$

由估值定理 (区域 D 的面积为 1), 得

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq \iint_D (\cos y^2 + \sin x^2) d\sigma \leq \sqrt{2} \iint_D d\sigma \leq \sqrt{2}$$

例 5. (P149 例 4) 计算

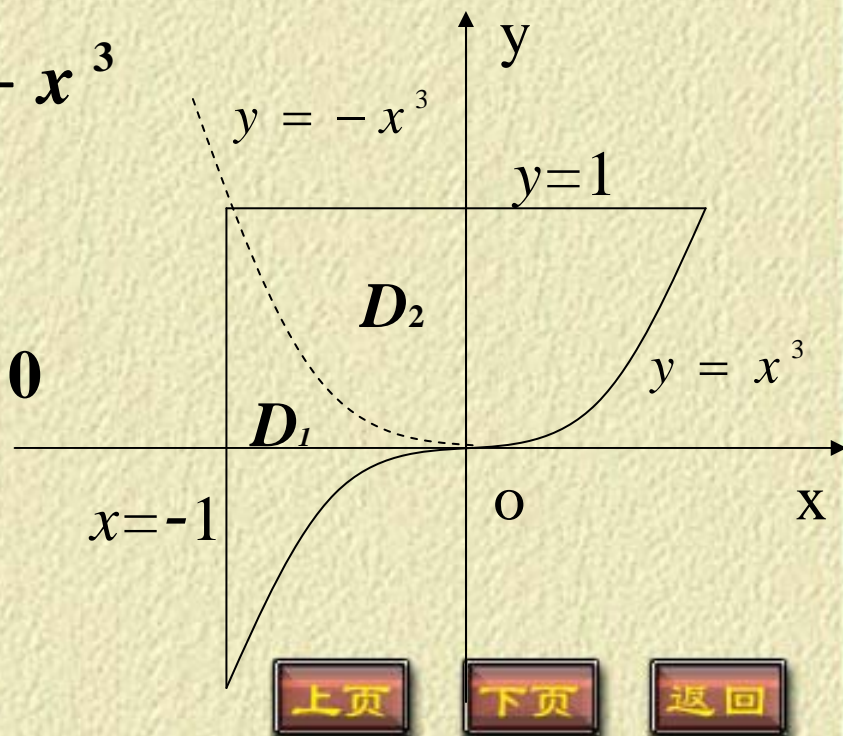
$$\iint_D x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)]dxdy$$

其中 D 是由 $y = x^3$, $y = 1$ 和 $x = -1$ 围成。

解: 添加辅助曲线 $y = -x^3$

则 $D = D_1 + D_2$ 且

$$\iint_{D_2} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)]dxdy = 0$$



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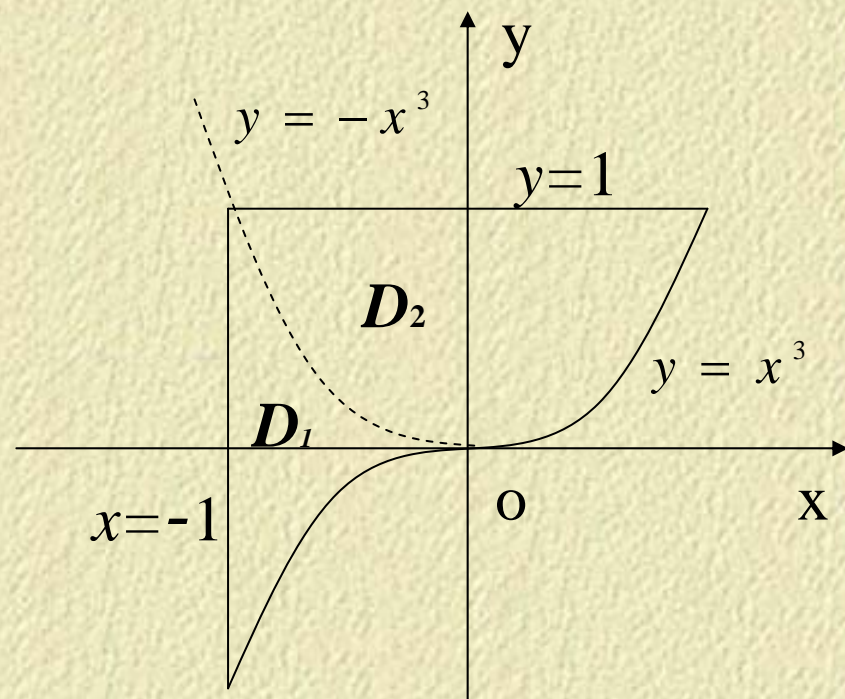
$$\iint_{D_1} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)]dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} x dx dy + 0$$

$$= 2 \int_{-1}^0 x dx \int_0^{-x^3} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{-1}^0 -x^4 dx = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)]dx dy = -\frac{2}{5}$$



例 6. (94,3) 设区域 D 为 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$, 则

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解 1. 利用极坐标进行计算

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \left(\frac{\rho^2}{a^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\rho^2}{b^2} \sin^2 \theta \right) \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{b^2} \sin^2 \theta \right) d\theta = \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \end{aligned}$$

解2.由变量轮换的对称性: $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$

$$\therefore \iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \iint_D x^2 dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

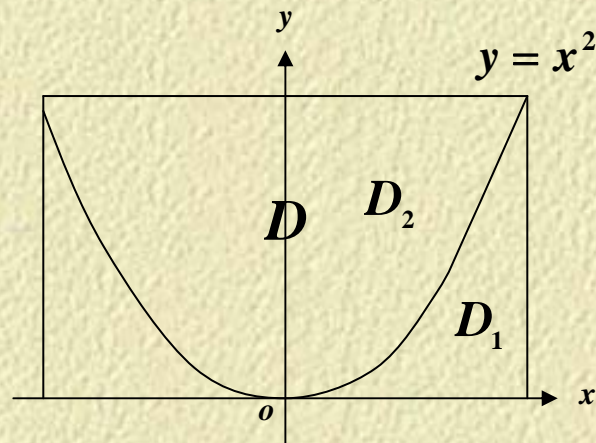
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho^3 d\rho = \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$$

例7. (P150例5) 计算 $\iint_D |y - x^2| d\sigma$. 其中

$$D: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1.$$

解 利用对称性可得

$$\iint_D |y - x^2| d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1 + D_2} |y - x^2| d\sigma$$



$$= 2 \left[\iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (y - x^2) d\sigma \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{11}{15}.$$

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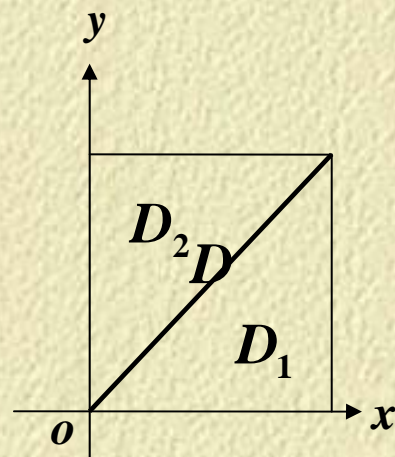
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例 8.(02,7) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy$,

其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

解
$$e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} = \begin{cases} e^{x^2} & y \leq x \\ e^{y^2} & y > x \end{cases}$$



令 $D_1 = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

$D_2 = \{0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\}$ 或 $D_2 = \{0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$

则 $\iint_D e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy$

$$= \iint_{D_1} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy$$

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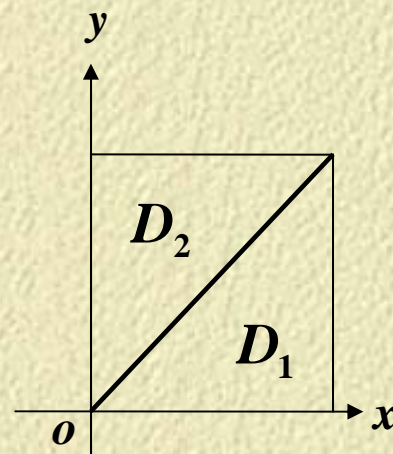
$$= \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} dx dy \quad (\text{变量轮换的对称性})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= e - 1$$



例 9 .(P 153 例 10) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 并设 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = A$, 求 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy$.

解 1 设
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy = \iint_{D_1} f(x)f(y)dx dy$$

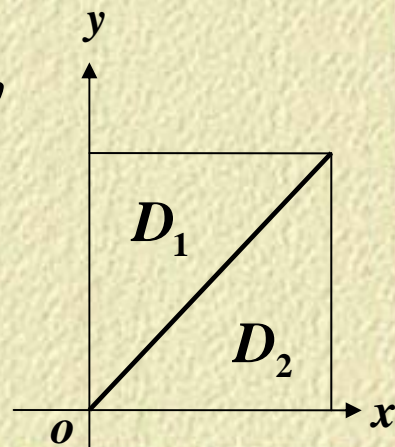
由变量轮换的对称性得
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x)f(y)dx$$

$$= \iint_{D_2} f(x)f(y)dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y)dy$$

$$2I = \iint_{D_1+D_2} f(x)f(y)dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)f(y)dy$$

$$= \left[\int_0^1 f(x)dx \right] \cdot \left[\int_0^1 f(y)dy \right] = A^2$$

$$I = \frac{A^2}{2}$$



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解 2 由 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x f(y)dy = f(x)$ 知

$$\therefore \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy = -\int_0^1 dx \int_1^x f(x)f(y)dy$$

$$= -\int_0^1 [f(x) \cdot \int_1^x f(y)dy] dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 [\int_1^x f(y)dy] d(\int_1^x f(y)dy)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_1^x f(y)dy \right)^2 \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{A^2}{2}$$

解 3 设 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = F(1) - F(0) = A$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy = \int_0^1 f(x)[F(1) - F(x)]dx$$

$$= AF(1) - \int_0^1 F(x)dF(x)$$

$$= AF(1) - \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= AF(1) - \frac{1}{2}[F(1) - F(0)][F(1) + F(0)]$$

$$= \frac{A}{2}[F(1) - F(0)] = \frac{A^2}{2}$$