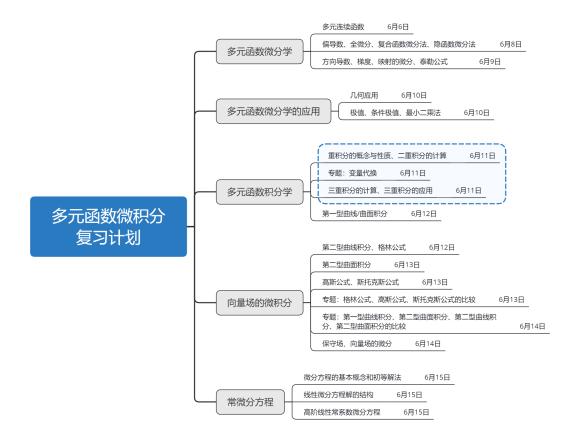
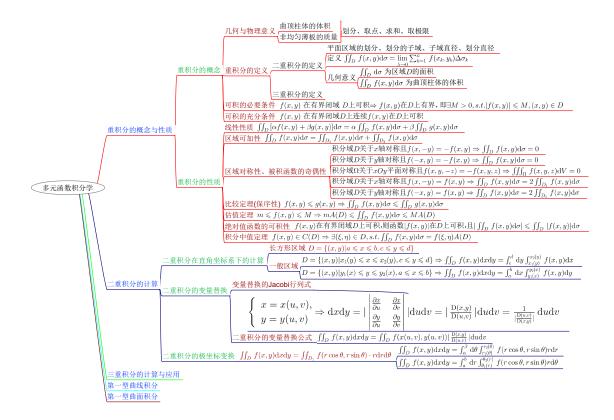
6 重积分的概念与性质、二重积分的计算

6.1 复习计划



6.2 知识结构



6.3 重要图示

1. 直角坐标系下的二重积分化为先x后y的二次积分

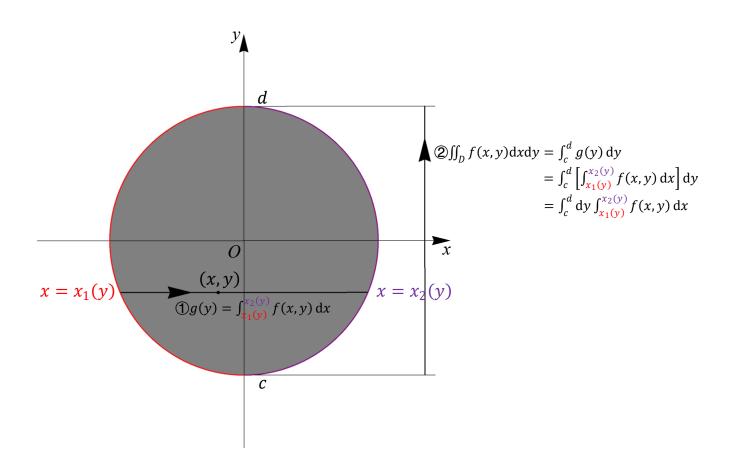


图 1: 直角坐标系下的二重积分化为先x后y的二次积分

2. 直角坐标系下的二重积分化为先y后x的二次积分

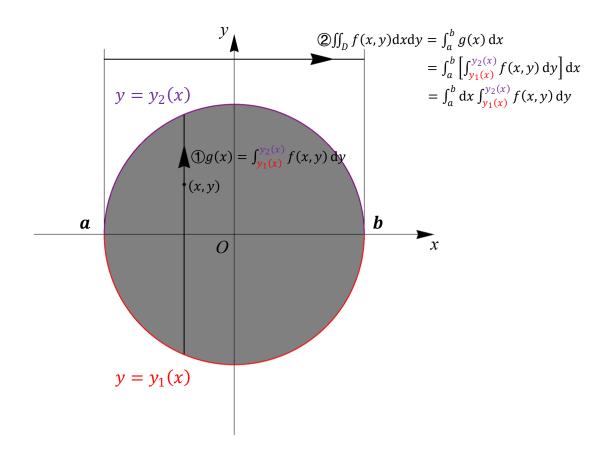


图 2: 直角坐标系下的二重积分化为先y后x的二次积分

3. 极坐标系下的二重积分化为先r后 θ 的二次积分

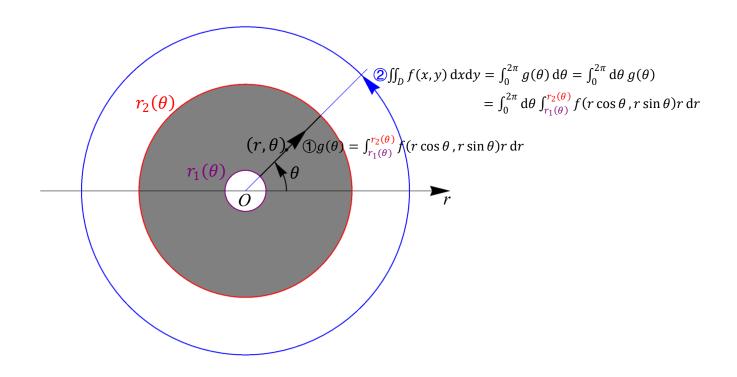


图 3: 极坐标系下的二重积分化为先r后θ的二次积分

4. 极坐标系下的二重积分化为先 θ 后r的二次积分

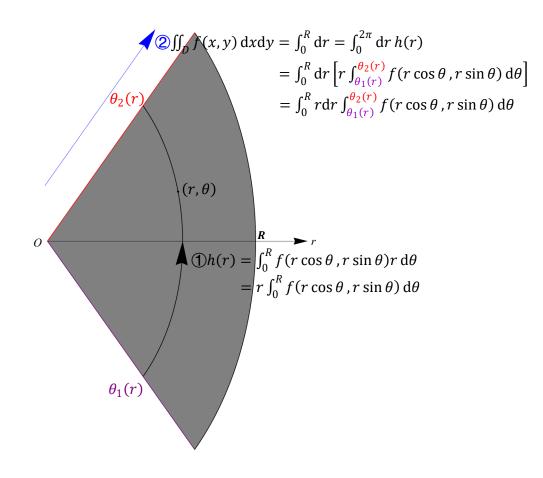


图 4: 极坐标系下的二重积分化为先θ后r的二次积分

6.4 习题分类与解题思路

- 1. 重积分的概念和性质
 - (a) 考查重积分的几何意义. 【如习题12.1中的1.(1)/(2).】
 - (b) 考查重积分的估值定理.

【如习题12.1中的2.(1)/(2).】

(c) 考查重积分的比较定理.

【如习题12.1中的3.(1)/(2).】

(d) 考查积分域的可加性.

【如习题12.1中的4.】

(e) 考查积分值中值定理.

【如习题12.1中的5.】

(f) 考查对称性和奇偶性.

【如习题12.1中的6.】

- 2. 二重积分的计算.
 - (a) 利用直角坐标系下的计算公式计算.

【如习题12.2中的1.(1)/(2)/(3)/(4)/(5).】

(b) 利用极坐标系下的计算公式计算.

【如习题12.2中的2.(1)/(2)/(3)/(4).】

(c) 交换积分顺序. 关键是写出不同积分顺序下积分域的集合表示.

【如习题12.2中的3., 4.】

(d) 利用对称性计算二重积分的值.

【如习题12.2中的5. 该题的技巧大家可以做一个积累.】

习题12.1解答 6.5

1. 利用重积分的几何意义求下列积分值:

$$(1) \iint \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^2\};$$

$$(1) \iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant R^2\};$$

$$(2) \iint\limits_{D} 2d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x + y \leqslant 1, y - x \leqslant 1, y \geqslant 0\}.$$

解: (1) $\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$ 的大小是曲面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 与平面z = 0围成区域的 体积,即等于半径为a的半球的体积,故

$$\iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \mathrm{d}\sigma = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3.$$

(2)区域D的图形如图 5所示,

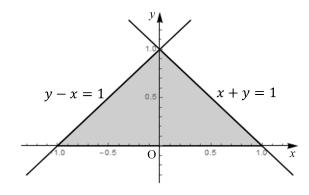


图 5: 习题12.1 1.(2)题图示

积分 $\iint_{D} 2d\sigma$ 表示以区域D为底, 高为2的棱柱体的体积, 故

$$\iint\limits_{D} 2d\sigma = 2 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2) = 2.$$

2. 利用重积分的性质估计下列积分值:

(1)
$$\iint (1+y)x d\sigma$$
, $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$;

$$(2) \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid 2x \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4x\}.$$

解: (1)令 $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$, 则 $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0\}$ $= \{(r,\theta) \mid 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\},$

 $\therefore (1+y)x = (1+r\sin\theta)r\cos\theta = r\cos\theta + r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta = r\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}r^2\sin2\theta \in [0,\frac{3}{2}],$

$$:: \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\therefore 0 \leqslant \iint\limits_{D} (1+y)x \mathrm{d}\sigma \leqslant \tfrac{3}{2} \iint\limits_{D} \mathrm{d}\sigma = \tfrac{3}{2} \cdot \tfrac{\pi}{4} = \tfrac{3}{8}\pi, \quad \text{FP} \iint\limits_{D} (1+y)x \mathrm{d}\sigma \in [0,\tfrac{3}{8}\pi].$$

(2) 方法1:
$$\therefore 2x \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \geqslant 2x, \\ x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4x, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + y^2 \geqslant 1, \\ (x-2)^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4, \end{cases}$$

:区域D如图 6所示,

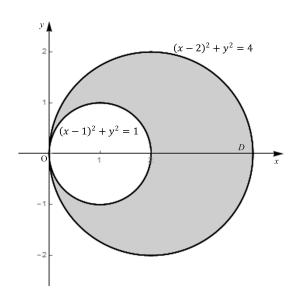


图 6: 习题12.1 2.(2)题图示

由图 6可知 $0 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4^2 + 0^2 = 16$,

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{D} d\sigma = 2^{2}\pi - 1^{2}\pi = 3\pi,$$

$$\therefore 0 \leqslant \iint\limits_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \leqslant 16 \iint\limits_{D} d\sigma = 48\pi.$$

方法2: 令 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, 则 $D = \{(x,y) \mid 2x \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4x\}$ = $\{(r,\theta) \mid 2r\cos\theta \leqslant r^2 \leqslant 4r\cos\theta\} = \{(r,\theta) \mid 2\cos\theta \leqslant r \leqslant 4\cos\theta, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi\}$,

∴
$$0 \le 2\cos^2\theta \le r^2 \le 16\cos^2\theta \le 16$$
, $\mathbb{H}0 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4^2 + 0^2 = 16$,

$$:: \iint\limits_{D} \mathrm{d}\sigma = 2^2\pi - 1^2\pi = 3\pi,$$

$$\therefore 0 \leqslant \iint\limits_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \leqslant 16 \iint\limits_{D} d\sigma = 48\pi.$$

- 3. 比较下列各组积分值的大小:
 - (1) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y)^3 d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) \mid (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leqslant 2\};$
 - (2) $\int_{D}^{D} \ln(x+y) d\sigma$ 与 $\int_{D}^{D} xy d\sigma$,其中D由直线 $x = 0, y = 0, x + y = \frac{1}{2}$ 及x + y = 1围成.

解: (1)区域D的图形如图 7所示,

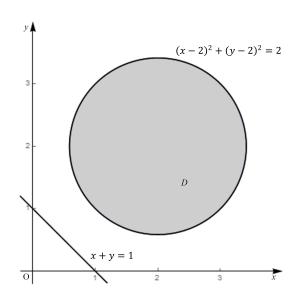


图 7: 习题12.1 3.(1)题图示

由图 7可知在区域D上x + y > 1,则 $(x + y)^2 < (x + y)^3$,

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{D} (x+y)^2 \mathrm{d}\sigma < \iint\limits_{D} (x+y)^3 \mathrm{d}\sigma.$$

(2)区域D的图形如图 8所示,

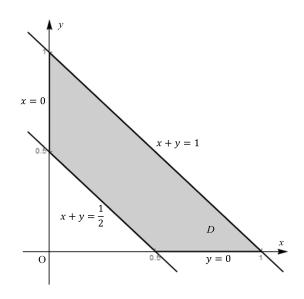


图 8: 习题12.1 3.(2)题图示

由图 7可知在区域D上 $0 < x + y \le 1$,则 $\ln(x + y) \le 0 \le xy$,

$$\therefore \iint_{D} \ln(x+y) d\sigma < 0 < \iint_{D} xy d\sigma.$$

4. 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是一有界闭域, $f(x,y) \in C(D)$ 且非负,试证:若 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 0$,则 $f(x,y) \equiv 0, \forall (x,y) \in D$.

证明: 假设f(x,y)不恒为0,

 $\therefore f(x,y) \in C(D)$ 且非负,

 $\therefore \exists P(x_0, y_0) \in D$ 满足 $f(x_0, y_0) > 0$,且存在 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的一个邻域 $N(P, \delta)$ 使得 $f(x, y) > \frac{1}{2}f(x_0, y_0) > 0$,

::假设不成立,

 $\therefore f(x,y) \equiv 0, \forall (x,y) \in D.$

5. 证明: 若 $f(x,y) \in C(D), g(x,y) \in R(D)$ 且不变号,则 $\exists (\xi,\eta) \in D$ 使得

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)g(x,y)\mathrm{d}\sigma = f(\xi,\eta)\iint\limits_{D} g(x,y)\mathrm{d}\sigma.$$

证明: $:: f(x,y) \in C(D),$

 $\therefore \exists P,Q \in D, s.t. \ f(P) = m, f(Q) = M, \exists Lm \leqslant f(x,y) \leqslant M, \forall (x,y) \in D,$

- $g(x,y) \in R(D)$ 且不变号,不妨设 $g(x,y) \ge 0$
- $\therefore mg(x,y) \leqslant f(x,y)g(x,y) \leqslant Mg(x,y),$
- $\therefore m \iint_{\mathcal{D}} g(x, y) d\sigma \leqslant \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x, y) g(x, y) d\sigma \leqslant M \iint_{\mathcal{D}} g(x, y) d\sigma,$

- $\mathbf{i}) \\ \stackrel{\textstyle \coprod}{=} \\ \int\limits_{D} g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma = 0 \\ \mathop{\textstyle \coprod} \int\limits_{D} f(x,y) g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma = 0, \\ \mathop{\textstyle \coprod} \int\limits_{D} f(x,y) g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma = f(\xi,\eta) \\ \int\limits_{D} g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma \\ \mathop{\textstyle \coprod} \int\limits_{D} g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma = 0.$
- ii) 当 $\iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma \neq 0$ 时 $m \leqslant \frac{\iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y)d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x,y)d\sigma} \leqslant M$,由连续函数的介值定理知 $\exists (\xi,\eta) \in$ D满足

$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} f(x, y)g(x, y)d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{D} g(x, y)d\sigma},$$

即

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)g(x,y)d\sigma = f(\xi,\eta)\iint\limits_{D} g(x,y)d\sigma.$$

- 6. 利用性质7的结论计算下列积分(其中区域D为圆盘 $x^2+y^2\leqslant R^2$):

 - $(1) \iint_{D} y\sqrt{R^{2} x^{2}} d\sigma; \qquad (2) \iint_{D} y^{3}x^{2} d\sigma;$ $(3) \iint_{D} x^{5}\sqrt{R^{2} y^{2}} d\sigma; \qquad (4) \iint_{D} x^{m}y^{n} d\sigma.$
 - 解: (1)因为区域D关于x轴对称,被积函数 $f(x,y)=y\sqrt{R^2-x^2}=-f(x,-y)$ 关于y是 奇函数,故 $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} y\sqrt{R^2-x^2}d\sigma=0.$
 - (2)因为区域D关于x轴对称,被积函数 $f(x,y) = y^3x^2 = -f(x,-y)$ 关于y是奇函数, 故 $\iint_D y^3 x^2 d\sigma = 0.$
 - (3)因为区域D关于y轴对称,被积函数 $f(x,y)=x^5\sqrt{R^2-y^2}=-f(-x,y)$ 关于x是奇函 数,故 $\iint_{D} x^5 \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} d\sigma = 0.$
 - (4)区域D关于x轴和y轴均对称,
 - i) 当m与n都是偶数时, $f(x,y) = x^m y^n = f(-x,y) = f(x,-y)$ 关于x和y均是偶函数, 故 $\iint_{D} x^{m} y^{n} d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{1}} x^{m} y^{n} d\sigma, \not\exists \Phi D_{1} = \{(x, y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant R^{2}, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0\};$
 - ii) 当m与n都是奇数时, $f(x,y) = x^m y^n = -f(-x,y)$ 关于x是奇函数, $\iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$;
 - iii) 当m是奇数n是偶数时, $f(x,y) = x^m y^n = -f(-x,y)$ 关于x是奇函数, $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$;
 - iv) 当m是偶数n是奇数时, $f(x,y) = x^m y^n = -f(x,-y)$ 关于y是奇函数, $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$.

综上所述,当m,n均为偶数时, $\iint\limits_D x^m y^n \mathrm{d}\sigma = 4 \iint\limits_{D_1} x^m y^n \mathrm{d}\sigma$,其中 D_1 为区域D落在第一象限的部分;当m,n中至少有一个奇数时, $\iint\limits_D x^m y^n \mathrm{d}\sigma = 0$.

6.6 习题12.2解答

- 1. 计算下列二重积分:
 - (1)∬ $\cos(x+y)$ d σ , D是由 $x=0,y=\pi$ 和y=x围成的区域;
 - (2) $\iint_{\Gamma} xy \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma$, D是由 $y = x^3$, y = 1和x = -1围成的区域;
 - (3) $\iint_{\Omega} \sin(x+y) d\sigma$,其中D由直线 $x=0, y=x, y=\pi$ 围成;
 - (4) $\iint |x^2 y| d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x, y \le 1\};$
 - (5) $\int_{D}^{L} \frac{x \sin y}{y} d\sigma$,其中D由 $y = x, y = x^2$ 围成.

解: (1)方法1: $\iint_{D} \cos(x+y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \int_{x}^{\pi} \cos(x+y) dy = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x+y) \Big|_{x}^{\pi} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\pi} [\sin(x+\pi) - \sin 2x] dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} (-\sin x - \sin 2x) dx = \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$ $= -1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} (1 - 1) = -2.$

方法2: $\iint_{D} \cos(x+y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\pi} dy \int_{0}^{y} \cos(x+y) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x+y) \Big|_{0}^{y} dy$ $= \int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin 2y - \sin x) dy = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2y \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} (1-1) + (-1-1) = -2.$

(2)区域D如图 9所示,

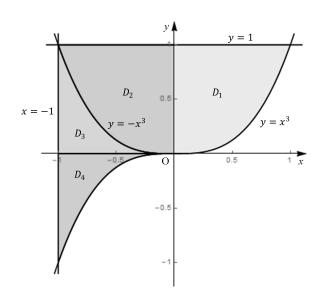


图 9: 习题12.2 1.(2)题图示

可将区域D划分为图中的四个区域,其中 D_1 与 D_2 关于y轴对称, D_3 与 D_4 关于x轴对称,被积函数 $f(x,y)=xy\ln(1+x^2+y^2)$ 关于x和y均为奇函数,

注意: 该题应先对x积分后对y积分,因 $\frac{\sin y}{y}$ 无初等原函数,故不能先对y积分.

2. 计算下列二重积分:

$$(1) \iint_{D} \sin \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid \pi^{2} \leqslant x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant 4\pi^{2}\};$$

$$(2) \iint_{D} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant 1\};$$

$$(3) \iint_{D} \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leqslant x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant 4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\};$$

$$(4) \iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 4| d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant 16\}.$$

解:
$$(1)$$
 $\iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = 2\pi (-r \cos r \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos r dr)$
= $2\pi (-2\pi - \pi + \sin r \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi}) = -6\pi^2$.

$$(2) \iint\limits_{D} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{1+r^2} dr = \pi \ln(1+r^2) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \pi \ln 2.$$

(3)
$$\iint_{D} \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} r \arctan(\frac{r \sin \theta}{r \cos \theta}) dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta d\theta \int_{1}^{2} r dr = (\frac{1}{2} \theta^{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) (\frac{1}{2} r^{2} \Big|_{1}^{2}) = \frac{3\pi^{2}}{16}.$$

$$(4) \iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 4| d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} |r^{2} - 4| r dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \left[\int_{0}^{2} (4r - r^{3}) dr + \int_{2}^{4} (r^{3} - 4r) dr \right]$$
$$= 2\pi \left[\left(2r^{2} - \frac{1}{4}r^{4} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4}r^{4} - 2r^{2} \right) \Big|_{2}^{4} \right] = 2\pi (8 - 4 + 64 - 32 - 4 + 8) = 80\pi.$$

- 3. 改变下列累次积分中的积分顺序,并给出相应重积分的积分域的集合表示: $(1)\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^y f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x;$ $(2)\int_{-1}^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y;$

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

$$(3) \int_0^a dx \int_{a-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x,y) dy; \quad (4) \int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy.$$

$$(4) \int_1^e \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) \mathrm{d}y.$$

解:
$$(1)$$
积分域 $D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le x \le y\} = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, x \le y \le 1\},$

 $\iiint_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x,y) dy.$

$$\begin{split} &(2) 积 分域 D = \left\{ (x,y) \mid -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1-x^2} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (x,y) \mid -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{1-y^2} \right\} = \left\{ (x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\}, \end{split}$$

$$\text{III} \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$$

(3)积分域
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a, a-x \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant a, a - y \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \right\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) \mid$$
 直线 $x + y = a$ 与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 在第一象限围成的部分},

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

(4) 积分域
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leqslant x \leqslant e, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \ln x\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1, e^y \leqslant x \leqslant e\},$$

$$\mathbb{M} \int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx.$$

4. 将下列累次积分交换积分顺序:

$$(1) \int_0^a dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} f(x,y) dy; \quad (2) \int_{-6}^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{4}x^2-1}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy.$$

解: (1)积分域
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a, x \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2ax - x^2}\}$$

= $\{(x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant a, a - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \leqslant x \leqslant y\},$

$$\text{III} \int_0^a dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^y f(x,y) dx.$$

(2)积分域
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid -6 \leqslant x \leqslant 2, \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 1 \leqslant y \leqslant 2 - x\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 8, -2\sqrt{1+y} \leqslant x \leqslant 2-y\} \cup \{(x,y) \mid -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 0, -2\sqrt{1+y} \leqslant x \leqslant 2\sqrt{1+y}\},$$

$$\text{II} \int_{-6}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{4}x^{2}-1}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{8} dy \int_{-2\sqrt{1+y}}^{2-y} f(x,y) dx + \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-2\sqrt{1+y}}^{2\sqrt{1+y}} f(x,y) dx.$$

5. 已知函数f连续且f>0,试求 $\iint \frac{af(x)+bf(y)}{f(x)+f(y)}\mathrm{d}\sigma$ 的值,其中 $D=\{(x,y)\mid x^2+y^2\leqslant R^2\}.$

解: : 积分域
$$D$$
关于 $y=x$ 对称,且在关于 $y=x$ 的对称点 (x,y) 和 $(x',y')=(y,x)$ 处
$$\frac{f(x')}{f(x')+f(y')}=\frac{f(y)}{f(y)+f(x)},$$

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{D} \frac{f(x)}{f(x) + f(y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint\limits_{D} \frac{f(y)}{f(x) + f(y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \tfrac{1}{2} \iint\limits_{D} \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{f(x) + f(y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \tfrac{1}{2} \iint\limits_{D} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \tfrac{1}{2} \pi a^2,$$

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{D} \frac{af(x)+bf(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = a \iint\limits_{D} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + b \iint\limits_{D} \frac{f(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi a^{2}.$$