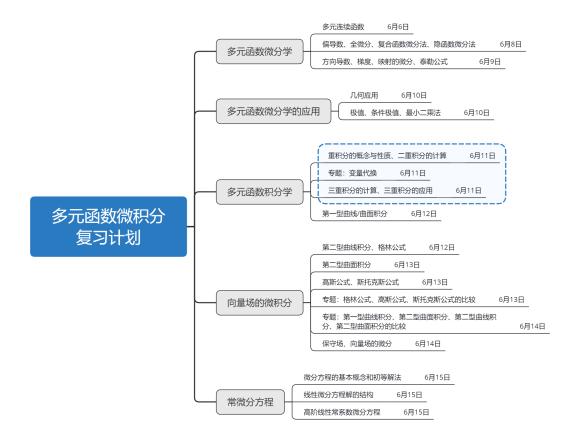
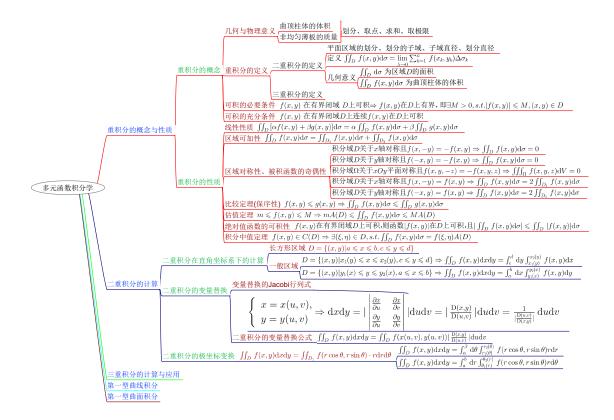
# 6 重积分的概念与性质、二重积分的计算

#### 6.1 复习计划



### 6.2 知识结构



#### 6.3 重要知识

#### 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.】

## 6.5 习题12.1解答

1. 利用重积分的几何意义求下列积分值:

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

(2) 
$$\iint_{D} 2d\sigma$$
,  $D = \{(x,y) \mid x+y \le 1, y-x \le 1, y \ge 0\}$ .

解: (1)  $\iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} \mathrm{d}\sigma$ 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

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

(2)区域D的图形如图 1所示,

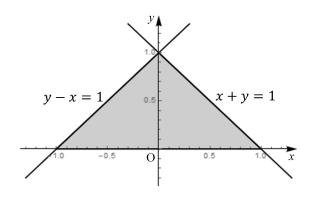


图 1: 习题12.1 1.(2)题图示

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:

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

$$(1) \iint_{D} (1+y)x d\sigma, D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0\};$$
$$(2) \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma, D = \{(x,y) \mid 2x \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4x\}.$$

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

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

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

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

(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 2所示,

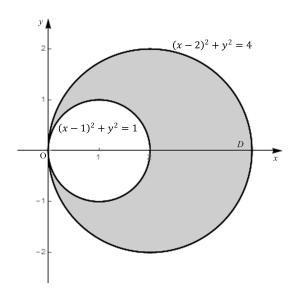


图 2: 习题12.1 2.(2)题图示

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

$$\therefore \iint_D d\sigma = 2^2 \pi - 1^2 \pi = 3\pi,$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \iint_D d\sigma = 2^2 \pi - 1^2 \pi = 3\pi,$$

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

3. 比较下列各组积分值的大小:

$$(1)$$
  $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$ , 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 3所示,

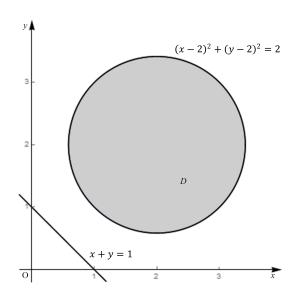


图 3: 习题12.1 3.(1)题图示

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

$$\therefore \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma < \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma.$$

(2)区域D的图形如图 4所示,

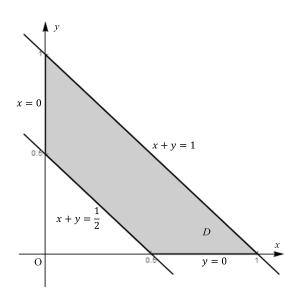


图 4: 习题12.1 3.(2)题图示

由图 3可知在区域D上 $0 < x + y \leqslant 1$ ,则 $\ln(x + y) \leqslant 0 \leqslant xy$ ,

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

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

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

证明:  $:: f(x,y) \in C(D),$ 

- $\therefore \exists P, Q \in D, s.t. \ f(P) = m, f(Q) = M, \exists m \leqslant f(x, y) \leqslant M, \forall (x, y) \in D,$
- $g(x,y) \in R(D)$ 且不变号,不妨设 $g(x,y) \ge 0$ ,
- $\therefore mg(x,y) \leqslant f(x,y)g(x,y) \leqslant Mg(x,y),$
- $\therefore m \iint\limits_{D} g(x,y) d\sigma \leqslant \iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) g(x,y) d\sigma \leqslant M \iint\limits_{D} g(x,y) d\sigma,$

٠.

- i) 当  $\iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma = 0$  时  $\iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y) d\sigma = 0$  ,故  $\iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y) d\sigma = f(\xi,\eta) \iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma$  成 立;
- ii) 当  $\iint_D g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma \neq 0$ 时  $m \leqslant \frac{\iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma}{\iint_D g(x,y) \mathrm{d}\sigma} \leqslant M$ ,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

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

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

  - $(1) \iint\limits_{D} y \sqrt{R^2 x^2} d\sigma; \qquad (2) \iint\limits_{D} y^3 x^2 d\sigma;$  $(3) \iint\limits_{D} x^5 \sqrt{R^2 y^2} d\sigma; \quad (4) \iint\limits_{D} x^m y^n d\sigma.$

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 $\iint y^3 x^2 d\sigma = 0.$
- (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  $\iint\limits_{D} x^{m} y^{n} d\sigma = 4 \iint\limits_{D_{1}} x^{m} y^{n} d\sigma, \not\exists \, \dot{\mathbf{P}} D_{1} = \{(x, y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant R^{2}, x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0\};$
- ii) 当m与n都是奇数时,  $f(x,y)=x^my^n=-f(-x,y)$ 关于x是奇函数,  $\iint\limits_D x^my^n\mathrm{d}\sigma=0$ ;
- 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,  $\iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$ ;
- 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,  $\iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$ .

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

#### 习题12.2解答 6.6

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

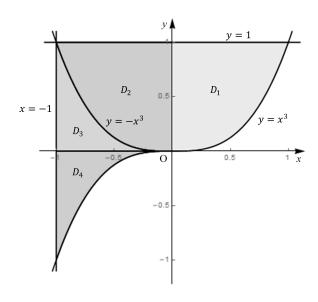


图 5: 习题12.2 1.(2)题图示

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,

$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} - y| d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} - y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} (y - x^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}} (x^{2} - y) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} (y - x^{2}) dy 
= \int_{1}^{0} (x^{2}y - \frac{1}{2}y^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{1}{2}y^{2} - x^{2}y) \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} dx = \int_{1}^{0} (x^{4} - \frac{1}{2}x^{4}) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{1}{2} - x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x^{4} + x^{4}) dx 
= \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{4} - x^{4} - x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{4} - x^{2} + \frac{1}{2}) dx = (\frac{1}{5}x^{5} - \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \frac{1}{2}x) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{30}. 
(5) \iint_{D} \frac{x \sin y}{y} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin y}{y} \frac{1}{2}x^{2} \Big|_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin y}{y} \frac{1}{2}(y - y^{2}) dy 
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (\sin y - y \sin y) dy = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos y) \Big|_{0}^{1} + y \cos y \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \cos y dy 
= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1 + \cos 1 - \sin y) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 1).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:  $(1)\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^y f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x;$   $(2)\int_{-1}^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y;$   $(3)\int_0^a \mathrm{d}x \int_{a-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y;$   $(4)\int_1^e \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\ln x} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y.$ 

$$(1) \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \underline{f(x,y)} dx; \qquad (2) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

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

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

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

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

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

(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},

則 
$$\int_0^a dx \int_{a-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_{a-y}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$$
(4) 积分域 $D = \{(x,y) \mid 1 \leqslant x \leqslant e, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \ln x\} = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1, e^y \leqslant x \leqslant e\},$ 
則  $\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x,y) dx.$ 

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

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

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

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

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

5. 已知函数f连续且f>0,试求 $\iint\limits_{D} rac{af(x)+bf(y)}{f(x)+f(y)}\mathrm{d}\sigma$ 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  $\frac{f(x')}{f(x')+f(y')}=\frac{f(y)}{f(y)+f(x)},$ 

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

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