

18 重积分的概念和性质、二重积分的计算

18.1 知识结构

第12章重积分

12.1 二重积分的概念和性质

12.1.1 引例(二重积分的几何意义)

- 曲顶柱体的体积
- 质量非均匀分布的平板质量

12.1.2 二重积分的概念

12.1.3 二重积分的性质

- 线性性质
- 区域可加性
- 保序性
- 绝对值函数的可积性
- 估值定理
- 积分中值定理
- 区域对称性

12.2 二重积分的计算

12.2.1 用直角坐标计算二重积分

12.2.2 用极坐标计算二重积分

12.3 二重积分的变量代换

18.2 习题12.1解答

1. 利用重积分的几何意义求下列积分值:

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

(2) $\iint_D 2d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x + y \leq 1, y - x \leq 1, y \geq 0\}.$

解: (1) $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$ 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

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

(2)区域 D 的图形如图 1所示,

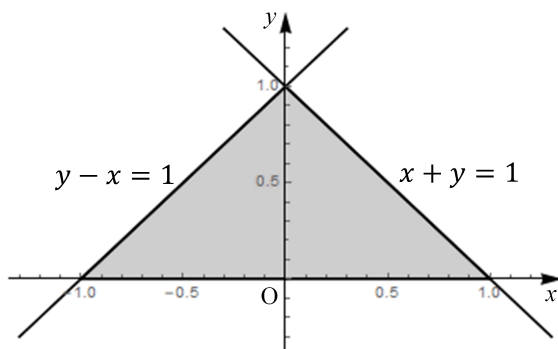


图 1: 习题12.1 1.(2)题图示

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

$$\iint_D 2d\sigma = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2\right) = 2.$$

2. 利用重积分的性质估计下列积分值:

(1) $\iint_D (1+y)x d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\};$

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

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

\therefore 当 $0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $0 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1, 0 \leq \sin 2\theta \leq 1,$

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

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

$\therefore 0 \leq \iint_D (1+y)x d\sigma \leq \frac{3}{2} \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3}{8}\pi, \text{ 即 } \iint_D (1+y)x d\sigma \in [0, \frac{3}{8}\pi].$

(2) 方法1: $\because 2x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \geq 2x, \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 4x, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + y^2 \geq 1, \\ (x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4, \end{cases}$

\therefore 区域 D 如图 2所示,

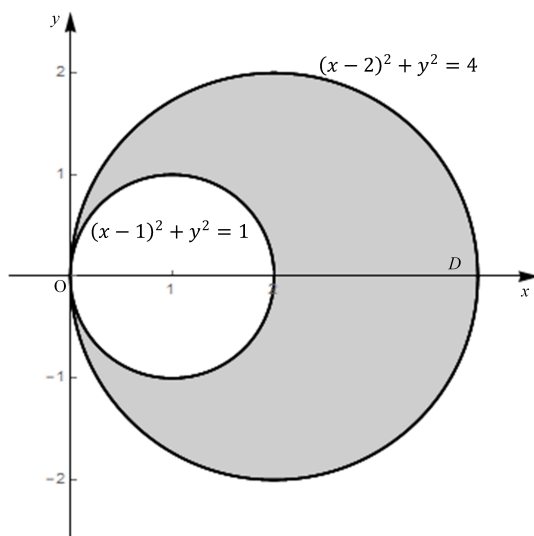


图 2: 习题12.1 2.(2)题图示

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

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

$$\therefore 0 \leq \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \leq 16 \iint_D d\sigma = 48\pi.$$

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

$$\therefore 0 \leq 2 \cos^2 \theta \leq r^2 \leq 16 \cos^2 \theta \leq 16, \text{ 即 } 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4^2 + 0^2 = 16,$$

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

$$\therefore 0 \leq \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \leq 16 \iint_D d\sigma = 48\pi.$$

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 $D = \{(x, y) \mid (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 2\}$;

(2) $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D xy d\sigma$, 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,

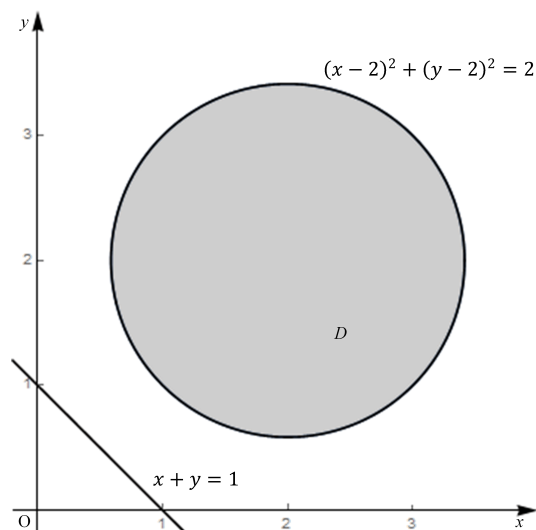


图 3: 习题12.1 3.(1)题图示

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,

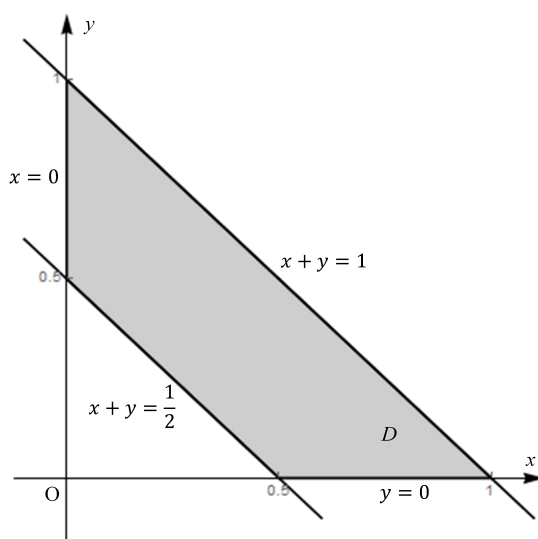


图 4: 习题12.1 3.(2)题图示

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

$$\therefore \iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma < 0 < \iint_D xy d\sigma.$$

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 $f(x, y) > \frac{1}{2}f(x_0, y_0) > 0$,

$\therefore \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{N(P, \delta)} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D \setminus N(P, \delta)} f(x, y) d\sigma \geq \iint_{N(P, \delta)} f(x, y) d\sigma + 0 > 0$, 这与 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ 矛盾,

\therefore 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

$$\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma.$$

证明: $\because f(x, y) \in C(D)$,

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

$\because g(x, y) \in R(D)$ 且不变号, 不妨设 $g(x, y) \geq 0$,

$\therefore mg(x, y) \leq f(x, y)g(x, y) \leq Mg(x, y)$,

$\therefore m \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma \leq M \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$,

\therefore

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 $\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma \neq 0$ 时 $m \leq \frac{\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma} \leq M$, 由连续函数的介值定理知 $\exists(\xi, \eta) \in D$ 满足

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

即

$$\iint_D f(x, y)g(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma.$$

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

$$(1) \iint_D y \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} d\sigma; \quad (2) \iint_D y^3 x^2 d\sigma;$$

$$(3) \iint_D x^5 \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} d\sigma; \quad (4) \iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma.$$

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 $\iint_D y \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} d\sigma = 0$.

(2) 因为区域 D 关于 x 轴对称, 被积函数 $f(x, y) = y^3 x^2 = -f(x, -y)$ 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 $\iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} x^m y^n d\sigma$, 其中 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$;

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, $\iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$;

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; 当 m, n 中至少有一个奇数时, $\iint_D x^m y^n d\sigma = 0$.

18.3 习题12.2解答

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) $\iint_D xy \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma$, 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) $\iint_D |x^2 - y| d\sigma$, $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x, y \leq 1\}$;

(5) $\iint_D \frac{x \sin y}{y} d\sigma$, 其中 D 由 $y=x, y=x^2$ 围成.

解: (1) 方法1: $\iint_D \cos(x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^\pi dx \int_x^\pi \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^\pi \sin(x+y) \Big|_x^\pi dx$
 $= \int_0^\pi [\sin(x+\pi) - \sin 2x] dx = \int_0^\pi (-\sin x - \sin 2x) dx = \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_0^\pi$
 $= -1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - 1) = -2.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法2: } \iint_D \cos(x+y) d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^y \cos(x+y) dx = \int_0^\pi \sin(x+y) \Big|_0^y dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi (\sin 2y - \sin x) dy = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2y \Big|_0^\pi + \cos x \Big|_0^\pi = -\frac{1}{2}(1-1) + (-1-1) = -2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 区域 D 如图 5 所示,

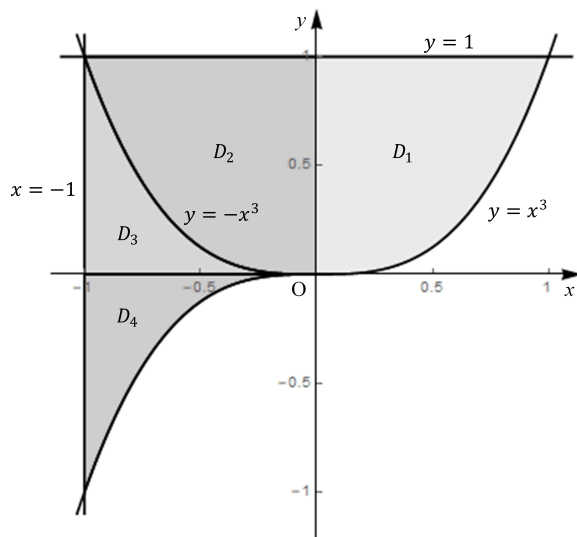


图 5: 习题12.2 1.(2)题图示

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,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_{D_1} x dy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} x dy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma &= 0, \\ \iint_{D_3} xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_4} xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma &= 0, \\ \therefore \iint_D xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \\ &+ \iint_{D_4} xy \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(3) 方法1: } \iint_D \sin(x+y) d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^y \sin(x+y) dx = \int_0^\pi -\cos(x+y) \Big|_0^y dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi (-\cos y + \cos 2y) dy = (-\sin y + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2y) \Big|_0^\pi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法2: } \iint_D \sin(x+y) d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_x^\pi \sin(x+y) dy = \int_0^\pi -\cos(x+y) \Big|_x^\pi dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi [-\cos(\pi+x) + \cos 2x] dx = \int_0^\pi (\cos x + \cos 2x) dx = (\sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) \Big|_0^\pi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 将积分域 D 划分为以下两个区域 $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$

和 $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则} \iint_D |x^2 - y| d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (y - x^2) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy \\
&= \int_0^1 (x^2 y - \frac{1}{2} y^2) \Big|_0^{x^2} dx + \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2} y^2 - x^2 y) \Big|_{x^2}^1 dx = \int_0^1 (x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^4) dx + \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2} - x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 + x^4) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (2x^4 - x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}) dx = \int_0^1 (x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}) dx = (\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{11}{30}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \iint_D \frac{x \sin y}{y} d\sigma &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} x dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_y^{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} \frac{1}{2} (y - y^2) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (\sin y - y \sin y) dy = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos y \Big|_0^1 + y \cos y \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos y dy) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1 + \cos 1 - \sin y \Big|_0^1) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin 1).
\end{aligned}$$

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：

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

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

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

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

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

$$(2) \iint_D \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r}{1+r^2} dr = \pi \ln(1+r^2) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \ln 2.$$

$$(3) \iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 r \arctan(\frac{r \sin \theta}{r \cos \theta}) dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r dr = (\frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}) (\frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_1^2) = \frac{3\pi^2}{16}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| d\sigma &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 |r^2 - 4| r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta [\int_0^2 (4r - r^3) dr + \int_2^4 (r^3 - 4r) dr] \\
&= 2\pi [(2r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4) \Big|_0^2 + (\frac{1}{4} r^4 - 2r^2) \Big|_2^4] = 2\pi (8 - 4 + 64 - 32 - 4 + 8) = 80\pi.
\end{aligned}$$

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：

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

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

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

$$\text{则} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x, y) dy.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \text{积分域} D &= \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq y \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}\} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\},
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \text{积分域} D &= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq a, a-x \leq y \leq \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq a, a-y \leq x \leq \sqrt{a^2-y^2}\} \\
&= \{(x, y) \mid \text{直线 } x+y=a \text{ 与圆 } x^2+y^2=a^2 \text{ 在第一象限围成的部分}\},
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

4. 将下列累次积分交换积分顺序:

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{则 } \int_{-6}^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{4}x^2-1}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^8 dy \int_{-2\sqrt{1+y}}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx + \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-2\sqrt{1+y}}^{2\sqrt{1+y}} f(x, y) dx.$$

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

解: \because 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

$$\frac{f(x')}{f(x')+f(y')} = \frac{f(y)}{f(y)+f(x)},$$

$$\therefore \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2,$$

$$\therefore \iint_D \frac{af(x)+bf(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = a \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy + b \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} dx dy = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi R^2.$$

18.4 习题12.3解答

1. 求由 $xy = a^2, xy = 2a^2, y = x, y = 2x$ 围成的第一象限区域的面积.

$$\text{解: 令 } \begin{cases} u = xy, \\ v = \frac{y}{x}, \end{cases} \quad \text{所求区域 } D = \{(u, v) \mid a^2 \leq u \leq 2a^2, 1 \leq v \leq 2\},$$

$$\frac{D(u, v)}{D(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} = 2v, \quad \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| = \frac{1}{2v},$$

$$\text{所求面积 } S = \iint_D d\sigma = \iint_D \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| du dv = \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} du \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2v} dv = a^2 \frac{1}{2} \ln v \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\ln 2}{2} a^2.$$

2. 计算 $I = \iint_D \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d\sigma$, D 由 $x + y = 1, x = 0, y = 0$ 围成.

解: 方法1: \because 区域 D 关于 $y = x$ 对称, 且在关于 $y = x$ 的对称点 (x, y) 和 (y, x) 处 $\cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right)$,

$$\therefore I = \iint_D \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d\sigma, \quad \text{其中区域 } D_1 \text{ 由 } x + y = 1, y = 0, y = x \text{ 围成.}$$

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} u = x + y, \\ v = \frac{y}{x}, \end{cases} \quad \text{则} \begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{1+v}, \\ y = \frac{uv}{1+v}, \end{cases} \quad \text{区域} D_1 = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq 1\},$$

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x+y}{x^2} = \frac{(1+v)^2}{u}, \quad \left| \frac{D(u, v)}{D(x, y)} \right| = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= 2 \iint_{D_1} \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \cos\left(\frac{1-v}{1+v}\right) \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} du dv = 2 \int_0^1 \cos\left(\frac{1-v}{1+v}\right) \frac{1}{(1+v)^2} dv \int_0^1 u du \\ &= \int_0^1 \cos\left(\frac{1-v}{1+v}\right) \frac{1}{(1+v)^2} dv = \int_0^1 \cos\left(-1 + \frac{2}{1+v}\right) \frac{1}{(1+v)^2} dv = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \cos\left(-1 + \frac{2}{1+v}\right) d\left(-1 + \frac{2}{1+v}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin\left(-1 + \frac{2}{1+v}\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1. \end{aligned}$$

注：如图6所示.¹

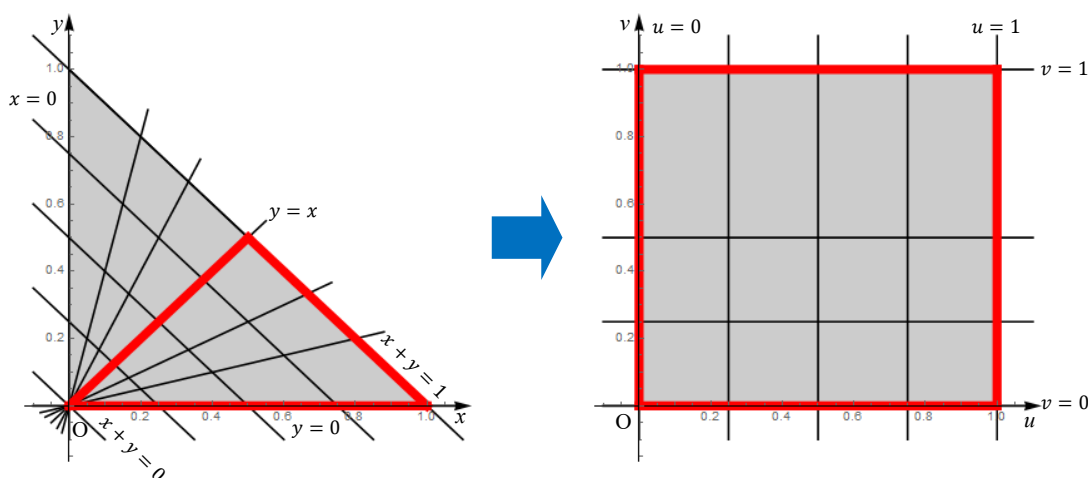


图 6: 习题12.3 2题方法1图示

$$\text{方法2: 令} \begin{cases} x = r \cos^2 \theta, \\ y = r \sin^2 \theta, \end{cases} \quad \text{则区域} D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\},$$

$$\frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & -2r \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ \sin^2 \theta & 2r \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 2r \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta + 2r \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta = 2r \sin \theta \cos \theta = r \sin 2\theta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_D \cos\left(\frac{r \cos^2 \theta - r \sin^2 \theta}{r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta}\right) \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| dr d\theta = \iint_D \cos(\cos 2\theta) r \sin 2\theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(\cos 2\theta) \sin 2\theta d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(\cos 2\theta) d \cos 2\theta \int_0^1 r dr = -\frac{1}{2} \sin(\cos 2\theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} [\sin(-1) - \sin 1] \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 1. \end{aligned}$$

注：如图7所示.²

¹这是修订版增加的内容.

²这是修订版增加的内容.

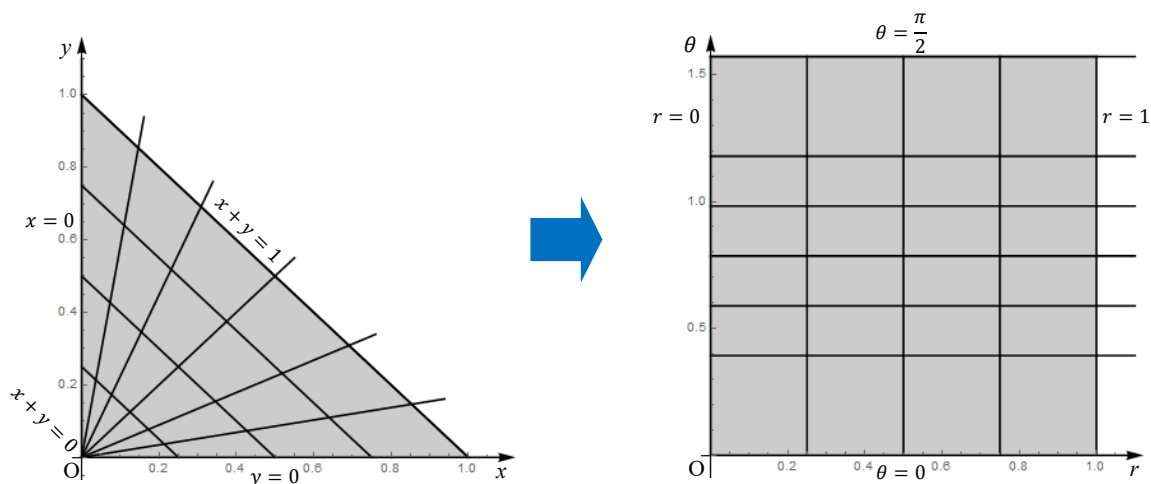


图 7: 习题12.3 2题方法2图示

方法3: 令 $\begin{cases} u = x - y, \\ v = x + y, \end{cases}$ 则令 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(v - u), \end{cases}$ 区域 $D = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq v \leq 1, -v \leq u \leq v\}$,

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_D \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| du dv = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_{-v}^v \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_{-v}^v v \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) d\frac{u}{v} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv [v \sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)]_{-v}^v = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [v \sin 1 - v \sin(-1)] dv = \sin 1 \int_0^1 v dv = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1. \end{aligned}$$

注意: 因为被积函数是 $\cos(\frac{u}{v})$, 该函数无关于 v 初等原函数, 故这种变量代换的方法应先积 u 后积 v .

注: 如图8所示.³

³这是修订版增加的内容.

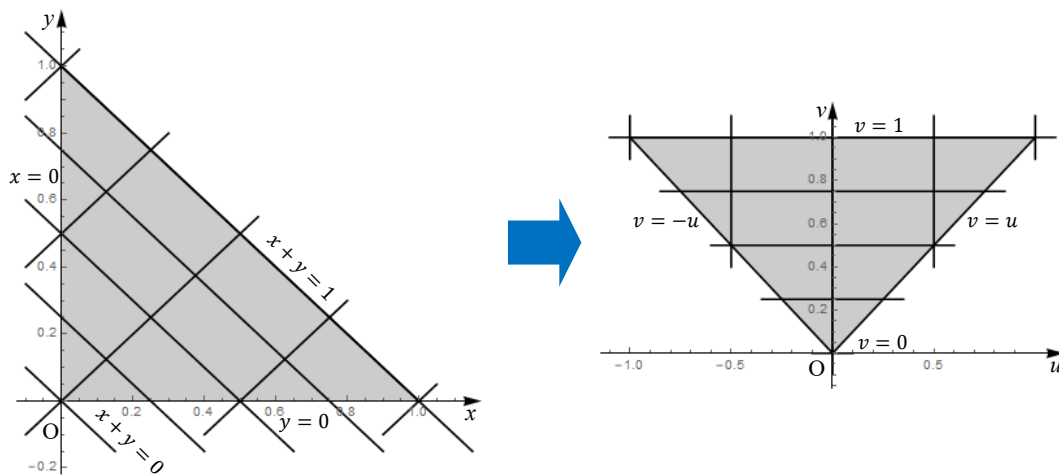


图 8: 习题12.3 2题方法3图示

3. 计算 $I = \iint_D (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) d\sigma$, $D = \{(x, y) \mid \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \leq 1\}$.

解: 方法1: 令 $\begin{cases} x = r^2 \cos^4 \theta, \\ y = r^2 \sin^4 \theta, \end{cases}$ 则区域 $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$,

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2r \cos^4 \theta & -4r^2 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta \\ 2r \sin^4 \theta & 4r^2 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 8r^3 \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_D (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) d\sigma = \iint_D r \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(r,\theta)} \right| du dv = \iint_D 8r^4 \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta du dv = \int_0^1 r^4 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2^3 \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2}{10} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

方法2⁴: 令 $\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{x}, \\ v = \sqrt{y}, \end{cases}$ 则 $\begin{cases} x = u^2, \\ y = v^2, \end{cases}$ 区域 $D = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq 1 - u\}$,

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2u & 0 \\ 0 & 2v \end{vmatrix} = 4uv,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_D (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) d\sigma = \iint_D (u + v) \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| du dv = \iint_D (u + v) 4uv du dv \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} (u^2 v + uv^2) dv = 4 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 v^2 + \frac{1}{3} uv^3 \right) \Big|_0^{1-u} du \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2 (1-u)^2 + \frac{1}{3} u (1-u)^3 \right] du = 4 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 - u^3 + \frac{1}{2} u^4 + \frac{1}{3} u - u^2 + u^3 - \frac{1}{3} u^4 \right) du \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} u^2 + \frac{1}{6} u^4 + \frac{1}{3} u \right) du = 4 \left(-\frac{1}{6} u^3 + \frac{1}{30} u^5 + \frac{1}{6} u^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

⁴这是修订版增加的内容.

4. 在第1象限中, 设 D 由 $xy = 1$, $xy = 2$, $\frac{y}{x} = 1$ 及 $\frac{y}{x} = 4$ 围成, 试证:

$$\iint_D f(xy) d\sigma = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(x) dx.$$

证明: 令 $\begin{cases} u = xy, \\ v = \frac{y}{x}, \end{cases}$ 则区域 $D = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}$,

$$\frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} = 2v, \quad \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = \frac{1}{2v},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D f(xy) d\sigma &= \iint_D f(u) \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| du dv = \int_1^2 f(u) du \int_1^4 \frac{1}{2v} dv = \frac{1}{2} \ln v \Big|_1^4 \int_1^2 f(u) du \\ &= 2 \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$