内容回顾

(1) 二重积分化为二次积分的方法

直角坐标系情形:

• 若积分区域为

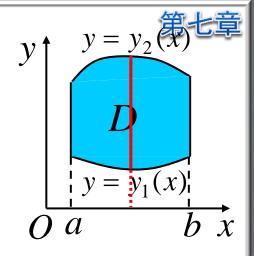
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid a \le x \le b, y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x) \}$$

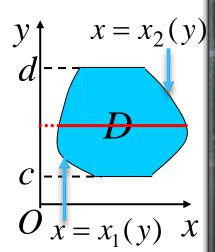
$$\iiint_D f(x,y) \, d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) \, dy \quad d -\frac{y}{d} -$$

• 若积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | c \le y \le d, x_1(y) \le x \le x_2(y) \}$$

则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$





(2) 计算步骤及注意事项

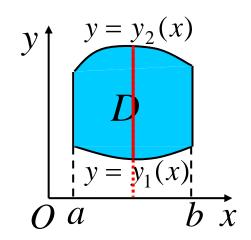
结合积分域和被积函数的特征,选择坐标系

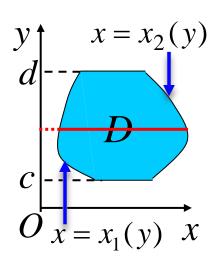
确定积分序及积分限:

域内一线穿, 两点定内限.

域边两线夹, 外限依靠它.

注意利用对称性.







例6. 交换下列积分顺序



$$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{8-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

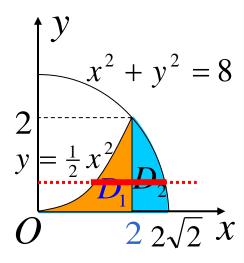
解: 积分域由两部分组成:

解: 积分域由两部分组成:
$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ 0 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}, \quad D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le \sqrt{8-x^2} \\ 2 \le x \le 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

将 $D = D_1 + D_2$ 视为Y - 型区域,则

$$D: \begin{cases} \sqrt{2y} \le x \le \sqrt{8 - y^2} \\ 0 \le y \le 2 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{2y}}^{\sqrt{8-y^2}} f(x, y) \, dx$$



例7. 计算 $I = \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy$, 其中**D** 由

$$y = 4 - x^2$$
, $y = -3x$, $x = 1$ 所围成.

解: 今
$$f(x, y) = x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2})$$

 $D = D_1 + D_2$ (如图所示)

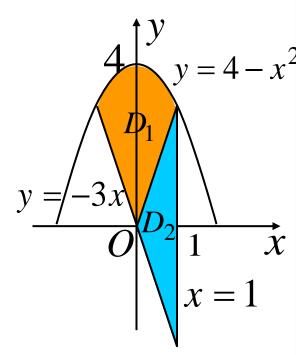
分析: D₁关于y 轴对称

显然, 在
$$D_1$$
上, $f(-x,y) = -f(x,y)$

故
$$\iint_{D_1} f(x,y) dxdy = 0$$
;

另外, D_2 关于x 轴对称

在
$$D_2$$
上, $f(x,-y) = -f(x,y)$ 故 $\iint_{D_2} f(x,y) dxdy = 0$;



例7. 计算 $I = \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy$, 其中**D** 由

$$y = 4 - x^2$$
, $y = -3x$, $x = 1$ 所围成.

**$$\mathbf{\tilde{H}}$$
:** \diamondsuit $f(x, y) = x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2})$

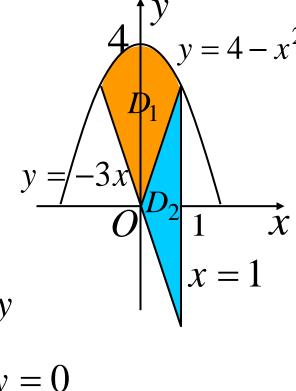
$$D = D_1 \cup D_2$$
 (如图所示)

在
$$D_1$$
上, $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$

在
$$D_2$$
上, $f(x,-y) = -f(x,y)$

依据积分区域可加性及对称性

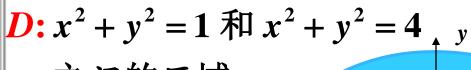
$$I = \iint_{D_1} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dxdy$$
$$+ \iint_{D_2} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dxdy = 0$$





三、利用极坐标计算二重积分

为什么弹声



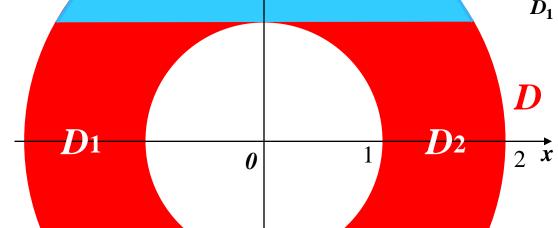
 $I = \iint f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$

之间的区域

 $I = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} + \iint_{D_3} + \iint_{D_4}$

怎么计算?

必须把 D分块儿!



此题用直角系算麻烦 考虑使用极坐标系!







将
$$I = \iint f(x,y) d\sigma$$
 变换到极坐标系

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$
, $y = \rho \sin \theta$, $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\bar{\rho}_{i} \cos \bar{\theta}_{i}, \bar{\rho}_{i} \sin \bar{\theta}_{i}) \bar{\rho}_{i} \Delta \rho_{i} \Delta \theta_{i}$$

$$= \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

 $d\sigma$

极坐标系下的面积元素

$$\rho_i$$
 ρ

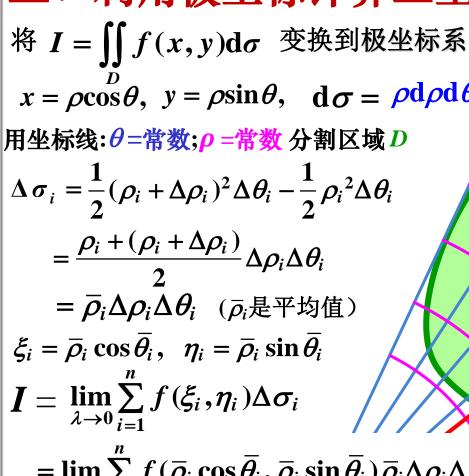
 (ξ_i, η_i)

$$oldsymbol{
ho}_{i+1}$$

 $\theta_i + \Delta \theta_i$

 θ_i





山东农业大学高等数学 A2

三、利用极坐标计算二重积分

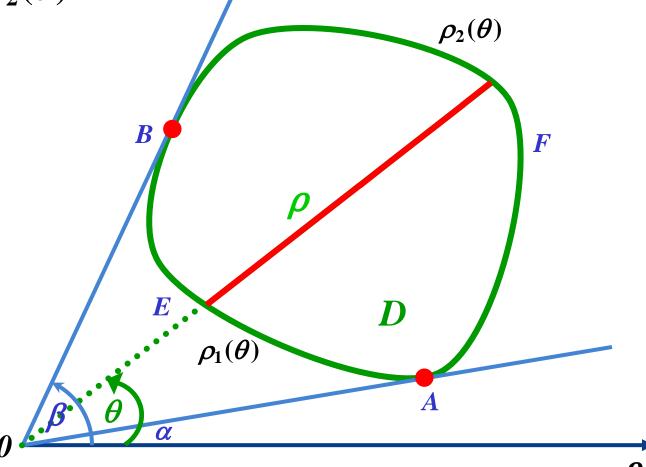
 $I = \iint_D f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$

极点不在区域 D 的内部

 $D: \rho_1(\theta) \le \rho \le \rho_2(\theta)$

 $\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$

 $= \int_{\rho_1(\theta)}^{\rho_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$



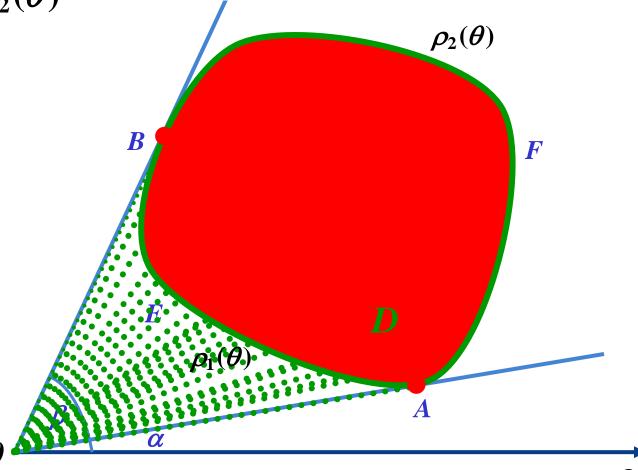
三、利用极坐标计算二重积分 $I = \iint f(x,y) dx d^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$

极点不在区域D的内部

$$D: \rho_1(\theta) \le \rho \le \rho_2(\theta)$$

$$\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\rho_{1}(\theta)}^{\rho_{2}(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$



三、利用极坐标计算二重积分 $I = \iint f(x,y) dx d^{3/2}$

极点不在区域D的内部

$$D: \rho_1(\theta) \le \rho \le \rho_2(\theta)$$

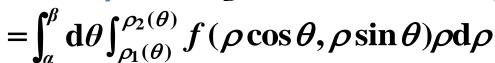
$$\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$$

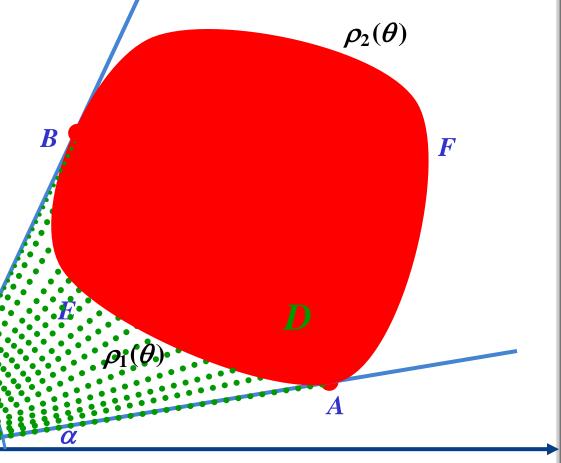
步骤:

MD的图形找出 ρ , θ 上、下限;

化被积函数为极坐标形式;

面积元素dxdy化为ρdρdθ





三、利用极坐标计算二重积分 $I = \iint f(x,y) dx d^{3/2}$

 $\varphi(\theta)$

极点位于区域D的内部

$$D: \quad 0 \le \rho \le \varphi(\theta)$$
$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$I = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$



三、利用极坐标计算二重积分 $I = \iint f(x,y) dx d^{3/2}$

极点位于区域 D 的内部

$$D: \quad 0 \le \rho \le \varphi(\theta)$$
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 $\varphi(\theta)$

三、利用极坐标计算二重积分 $I = \iint f(x,y) dx d^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$

极点位于区域D的内部

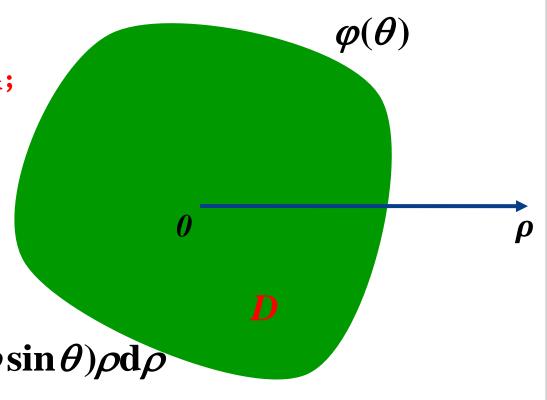
$$D: \quad 0 \le \rho \le \varphi(\theta)$$
$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

步骤:

- 1 从D的图形找出 ρ , θ 上、下限;
- 2 化被积函数为极坐标形式;
- 3 面积元素dxdy化为 $\rho d\rho d\theta$

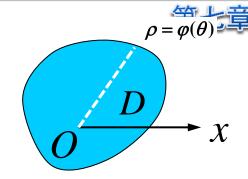
$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

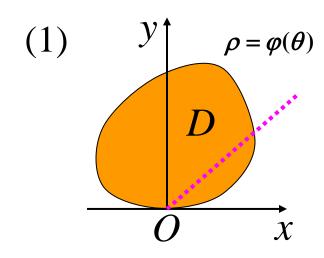


此时若 $f \equiv 1$ 则可求得D的面积

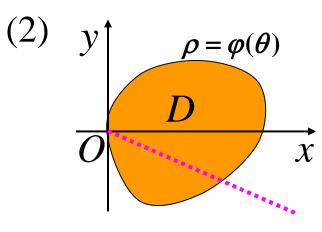
$$\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi^2(\theta) d\theta$$



思考: 下列各图中域 D 分别与 x, y 轴相切于原点, 试问 θ 的变化范围是什么?



答: (1) $0 \le \theta \le \pi$;



$$(2) -\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$



例 8 写出积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ 的极坐标二次积分形式,其中

积分区域 $D = \{(x,y) | 1-x \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1\}.$

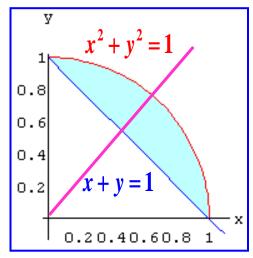
 \mathbf{f} 在极坐标系下 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$

所以圆方程为 $\rho=1$,

直线方程为 $\rho = \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$

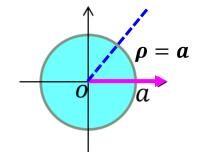
故 $\iint f(x,y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^1 f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) \rho d\rho.$$



例9. 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$.

解: 在极坐标系下 $D: \begin{cases} 0 \le \rho \le a \\ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases}$ 故



原式 =
$$\iint_D \mathbf{e}^{-\rho^2} \rho \, \mathrm{d}\rho \, \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a \mathbf{e}^{-\rho^2} \rho \, \mathrm{d}\rho$$
$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{e}^{-\rho^2} \right]_0^a = \pi \left(1 - \mathbf{e}^{-a^2} \right)$$

由于 e^{-x^2} 的原函数不是初等函数,故本题无法用直角坐标计算.



注: 利用上题可得一个在概率论与数理统计及工程上

非常有用的反常积分公式

事实上,
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
 ①

事实上, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^{2}} dy$

$$= 4 \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx \right)^{2}$$

$$X \qquad \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy = \lim_{a \to +\infty} \iint_{x^{2}+y^{2} \le a^{2}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \lim_{a \to +\infty} \pi (1 - e^{-a^{2}}) = \pi$$

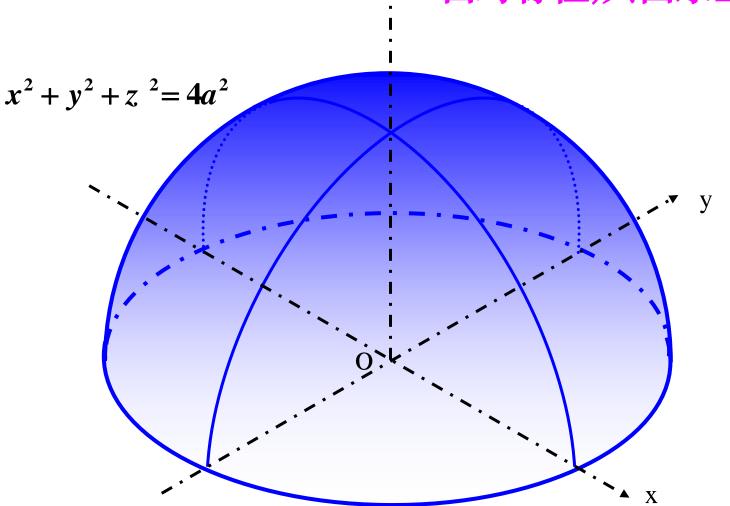
故①式成立.



例10. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$

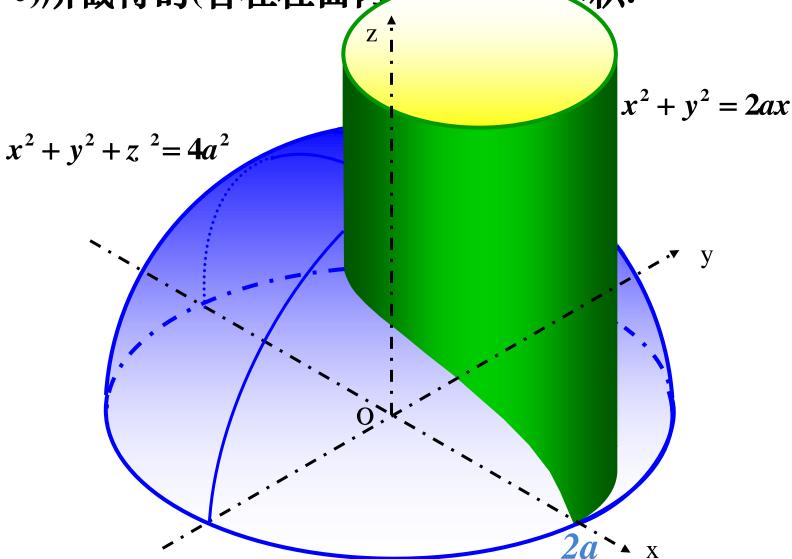
(a>0)所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.

由对称性,只图示上半部分



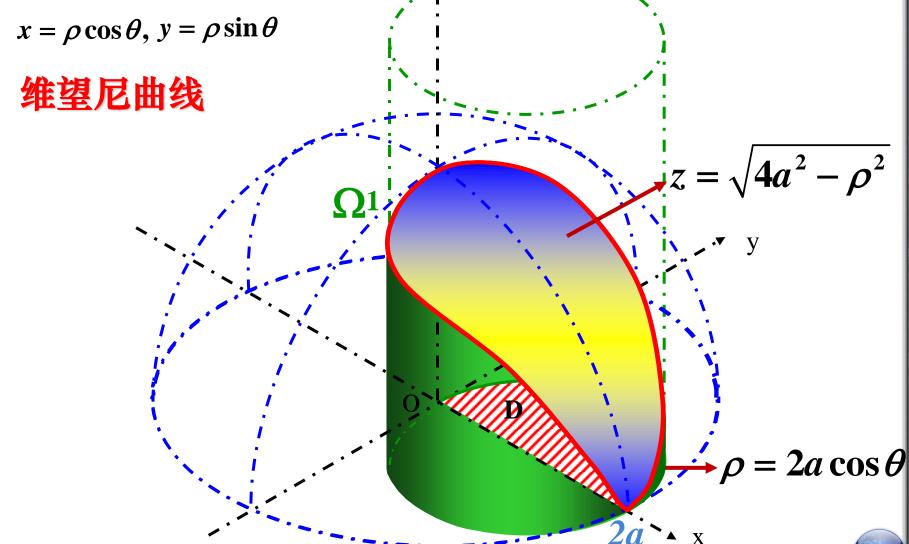
例10. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$

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例10. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$

(a>0)所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.



例10. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ (a > 0)所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.

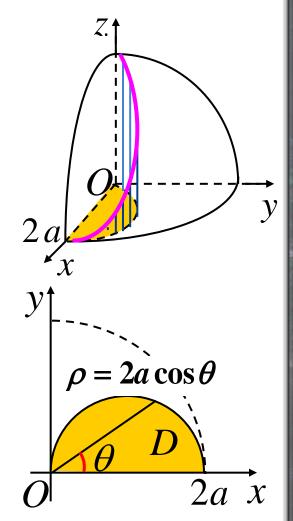
解: 设 $D: 0 \le \rho \le 2a \cos \theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 由对称性可知

$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^{3} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^{3}\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^{3} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3})$$



*四、二重积分换元法

定理. 设 f(x,y) 在闭域 D上连续, 变换:

$$T: \begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases} (u,v) \in D' \to D$$
 O' 满足 (1) $x(u,v)$, $y(u,v)$ 在 D' 上 一阶偏导数连续;

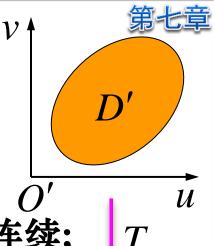


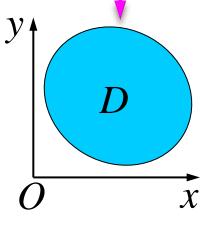
(2) 在 D'上 雅可比行列式

$$J(u,v) = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0;$$

(3) 变换 $T:D'\to D$ 是一一对应的,

则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$







面积元素的关系为 $d\sigma = dxdy = |J(u,v)| dudv$

二重积分的换元公式:

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$

例如,直角坐标转化为极坐标时, $x = \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \rho \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \rho$$

$$\therefore \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D'} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$



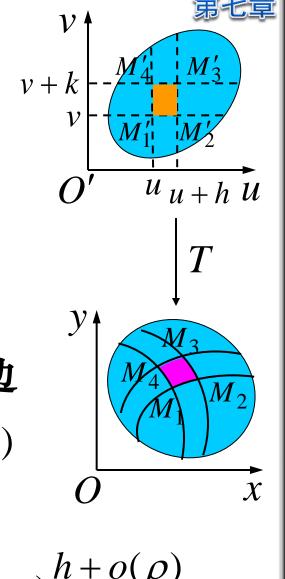
证:根据定理条件可知变换 T 可逆.

在uO'v坐标面上,用平行于坐标轴的直线分割区域D',任取其中一个小矩形,其顶点为

$$M'_{1}(u,v),$$
 $M'_{2}(u+h,v),$ $M'_{3}(u+h,v+k),$ $M'_{4}(u,v+k).$

通过变换T,在xOy 面上得到一个四边

形,其对应顶点为 $M_i(x_i, y_i)$ (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)



$$x_4 - x_1 = x(u, v + k) - x(u, v) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$
同理得 $y_2 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Big|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho)$

$$y_4 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u,v)} k + o(\rho)$$

当h,k 充分小时,曲边四边形 $M_1M_2M_3M_4$ 近似于平行四边形,故其面积近似为

$$\Delta \sigma \approx |\overrightarrow{M_1 M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1 M_4}| = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 \end{vmatrix}$$



因此面积元素的关系为 $d\sigma = J(u,v) | du dv$ 从而得二重积分的换元公式:

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| \, du \, dv$$

例如,直角坐标转化为极坐标时, $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$\therefore \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$



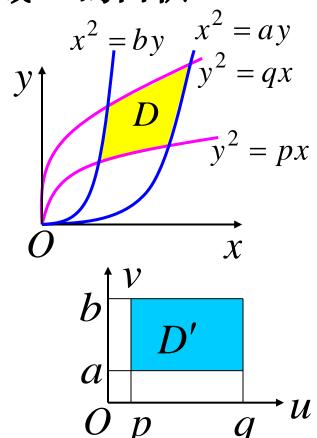
例11. 计算由 $y^2 = px$, $y^2 = qx$, $x^2 = ay$, $x^2 = by$

(0 所围成的闭区域 D 的面积 S.

解: �
$$u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{y}, 则$$

$$D': \begin{cases} p \le u \le q \\ a \le v \le b \end{cases} \longrightarrow D$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}}$$





第七章

$$u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial u/\partial x & \partial u/\partial y \\ \partial v/\partial x & \partial v/\partial y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & \frac{2y}{x} \\ \frac{2x}{y} & \frac{x^2}{y^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

例11. 计算由 $y^2 = px$, $y^2 = qx$, $x^2 = ay$, $x^2 = by$

(0 所围成的闭区域 <math>D 的面积 S.

解:
$$\diamondsuit u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{y},$$
则

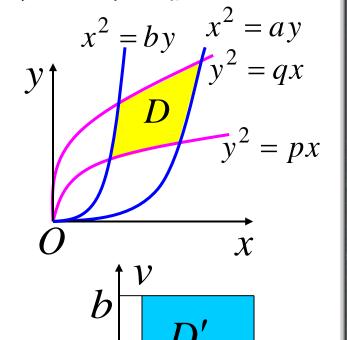
$$D': \begin{cases} p \le u \le q \\ a \le v \le b \end{cases} \longrightarrow D$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\underline{\partial(u, v)}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore S = \iint_D dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} |J| \, \mathrm{d} u \, \mathrm{d} v = \frac{1}{3} \int_{p}^{q} \, \mathrm{d} u \int_{a}^{b} \, \mathrm{d} v = \frac{1}{3} (q - p)(b - a)$$

 $\partial(x,y)$





例12. 试计算椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 的体积V.

解: 取
$$D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$$
, 由对称性

$$V = 2 \iint_D z \, dx \, dy = 2 c \iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx \, dy$$

令 $x = a \rho \cos \theta$, $y = b \rho \sin \theta$, 则D 的原象为

$$D': \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a\cos\theta & -a\rho\sin\theta \\ b\sin\theta & b\rho\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = ab\rho$$

$$\therefore V = 2c \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} ab\rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2abc \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$$



内容小结

(1) 二重积分化为二次积分的方法

直角坐标系情形:

• 若积分区域为

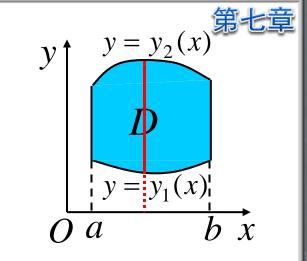
$$D = \{(x, y) | a \le x \le b, y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x) \}$$

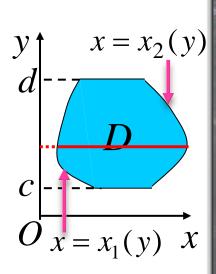
$$\iiint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

• 若积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | c \le y \le d, x_1(y) \le x \le x_2(y) \}$$

则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$





极坐标系情形: 若积分区域为

$$D = \{ (r, \theta) | \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, \varphi_1(\theta) \leq \rho \leq \varphi_2(\theta) \}$$

则 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$

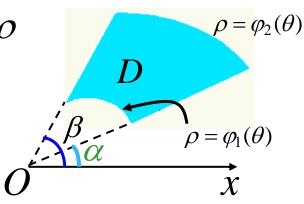
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \varphi \int_{\phi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

*(2)一般换元公式

在变换
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$$
 下

$$(x, y) \in D \longrightarrow (u, v) \in D', \mathbf{\underline{H}} J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$$

则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D'} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] | \boldsymbol{J} | du dv$$



(3) 计算步骤及注意事项

- 画出积分域
- 选择坐标系

域边界应尽量多为坐标线

被积函数关于坐标变量易分离

积分域分块要少累次积分好算为妙

写出积分限 图示法 (先写类型积分限,类型积分后计算)

充分利用对称性

计算要简便 应用换元公式

