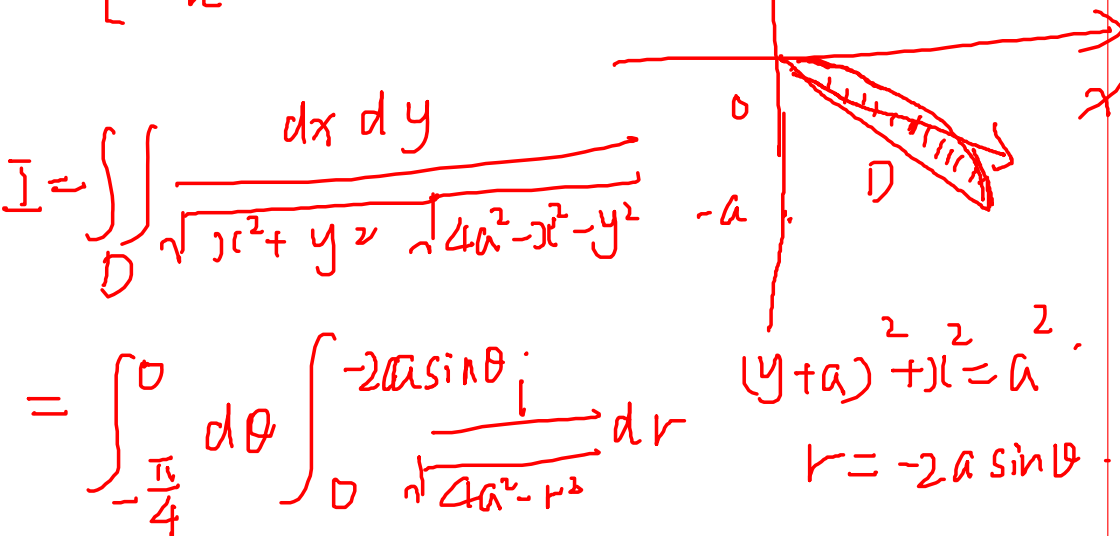


5 计算二次积分

$$I = \int_0^a dx \int_{-x}^{-a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sqrt{4a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy \quad (a > 0).$$

解:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq a \\ -x \leq y \leq -a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2} \end{cases}$$



$$I = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \sqrt{4a^2-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2a\sin\theta} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a^2-r^2}} dr$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \arcsin \frac{r}{2a} \Big|_0^{-2a\sin\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

6 设 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 且 $f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 其中

D 由曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 $y = 0, x = 1$ 围成的区域, 则 $f(x, y) =$ ().

- (A) $xy+1$ (B) $xy+\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $xy+\frac{1}{8}$ (D) $xy-\frac{1}{12}$

解: 设
$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy.$$

对各式两端同时取二重积分.

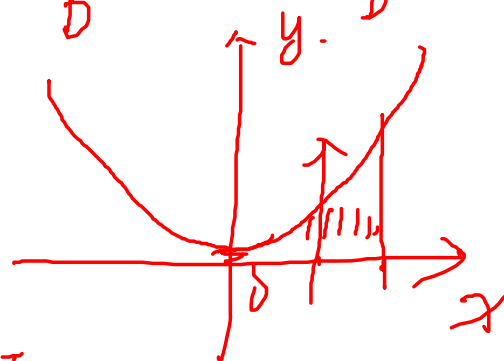
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = I = \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D I dx dy$$

$$\text{右} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} y dy$$

$$+ I \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy.$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} I \quad \text{左} = I.$$

$$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{3} I = I \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{8}$$



7. 设 $\sigma: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, x \geq 1$. $I = \iint_{\sigma} f(x, y) d\sigma$ 把 I 表示为极坐标系

下先对 θ 后对 r 的累次积分是 ()

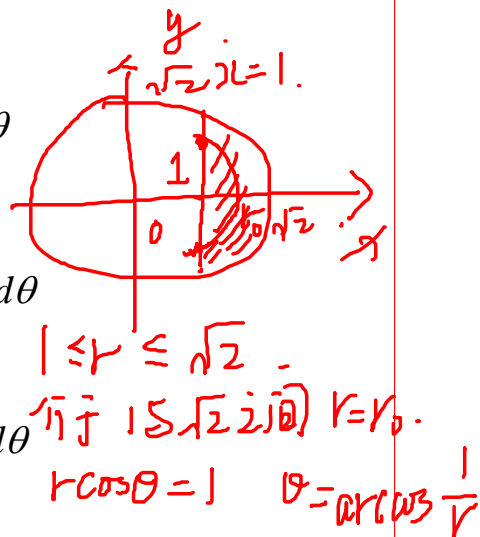
✓ (A) $I = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\arccos \frac{1}{r}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$

(B) $I = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{r}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$

(C) $I = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 r dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\arccos \frac{1}{r}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$

(D) $I = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 r dr \int_0^{\arccos \frac{1}{r}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$

解: 先找 θ 后找 r . $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$
 θ -型: $\{r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta)\}$
 r -型: $r_1 \leq r \leq r_2$.
 $\theta_1(r) \leq \theta \leq \theta_2(r)$
 介于 r_1 与 r_2 之间 $r=r_0$



8. σ 是由曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ 及 $y = 0$ 围成.

计算二重积分 $I = \iint_{\sigma} y^2 dx dy$.

解: $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$.

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} y^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^{y(x)} dx$$

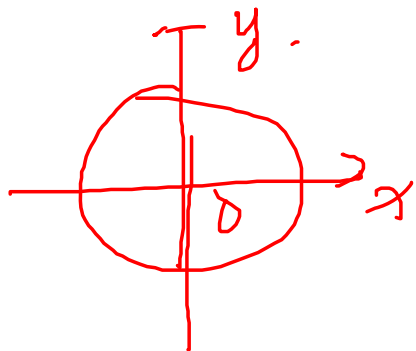
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^4 dt$$

$$= \frac{64}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin u)^8 du$$

$$= \frac{35}{12} \pi$$

9 设区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$, 则

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



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

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

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

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

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

10 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} a, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$, 且 D 为 $-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$,

$$\text{则 } \iint_D f(y)f(x-y) dx dy =$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x-y \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ y \leq x \leq y+1 \end{cases} D.$$

$$\iint_D f(y)f(x-y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{y+1} f(y)f(x-y) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_y^{y+1} f(x-y) dx \quad x-y=u$$

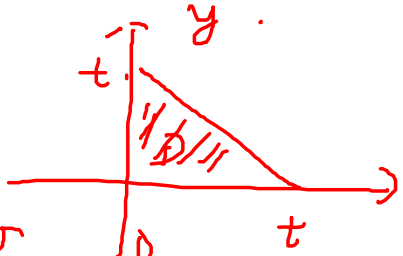
$$= \int_0^1 a dy \cdot \int_0^1 f(u) du = a^2$$

11 设 $f(u)$ 为连续函数, 且 $\int_0^1 f(r)dr = 1$,

则 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(x^2+y^2) dx dy =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} d\vartheta \int_0^1 f(r^2) \underline{r dr} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \int_0^1 f(r^2) dr^2 \\ &= \pi \underline{\int_0^1 f(u) du} \\ &= \pi \end{aligned}$$

12. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^2} \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} e^{x^2+y^2} dy =$ _____

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t-x \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$


$$\text{公式} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma}{t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2+y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

13. 设 D 是 xoy 平面上以 $(1,1)$, $(-1,1)$, $(-1,-1)$ 为顶点之三角形区域,

D_1 是 D 在第一象限部分, 则 $\iint_D (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy = (\quad)$.

- (A) $2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$;

(B) $2 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$;
- (C) $4 \iint_{D_1} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy$;

(D) 0 .

14 设 $D = \{(x, y) | \underline{x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, $[1 + x^2 + y^2]$

表示不超过 $1 + x^2 + y^2$ 的最大整数, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \underline{xy [1 + x^2 + y^2]} dx dy$.

解. 极式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r \cos\theta \sin\theta r [1+r^2] dr \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 [1+r^2] dr \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 r^3 dr + \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} 2r^3 dr \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} .
 \end{aligned}$$

15. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内连续, $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$, D_1 为 D 在第一象限部分且 $D_1 = \frac{1}{4} D$,

则使 $I = 4 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma$ 成立的条件是 ().

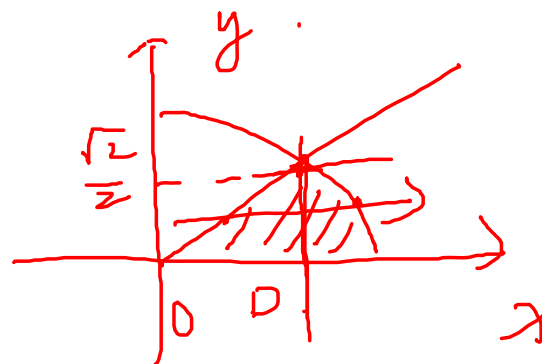
- (A) $f(x, y)$ 及 D 均关于原点对称;
- (B) D 关于 x, y 轴对称, $f(x, y)$ 关于原点对称;
- (C) D 关于原点对称, $f(x, y)$ 关于 x, y 轴对称;
- (D) D 和 $f(x, y)$ 均关于 x, y 轴对称.

16. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 则 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$ 等于 ().

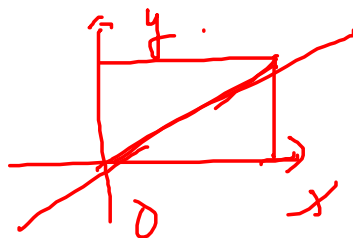
(A) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$; (B) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$;

(C) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$; (D) $\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$



17 计算 $\int_0^a dx \int_0^b e^{\max\{b^2 x^2, a^2 y^2\}} dy \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$



解: $\int_0^a dx \int_0^b e^{\max\{b^2 x^2, a^2 y^2\}} dy \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

$$\text{解: } I = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}x} e^{b^2 x^2} dy + \int_0^a dx \int_{\frac{b}{a}x}^b e^{a^2 y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{b}{a} e^{b^2 x^2} dx + \int_0^b dy \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}y} e^{a^2 y^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2ab} (e^{b^2 a^2} - 1) + \frac{1}{2ab} (e^{a^2 b^2} - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} (e^{a^2 b^2} - 1)$$

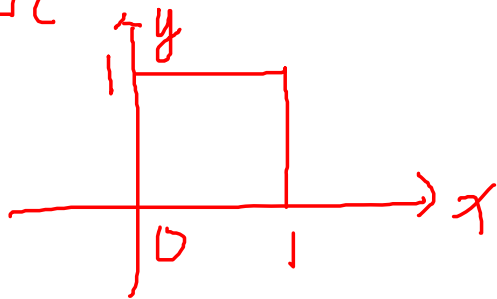
$$= \frac{1}{ab} (e^{a^2 b^2} - 1)$$

题型 与二重积分相关的不等式

1 估计 $\iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos y^2) d\sigma$ 的值, 其中 σ 为正方形 $0 \leq x, y \leq 1$.

$$m \leq \int_D f(p) d\sigma \leq M \cdot \Omega$$

$$m \leq f(p) \leq M$$



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

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

$$\iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos y^2) d\sigma = \iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos x^2) d\sigma$$

$$\sin x^2 + \cos x^2 = \sqrt{2} \sin(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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

$$1 \cdot 1 \leq I \leq \sqrt{2}$$

2. 记 $I_1 = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, $I_2 = \iint_{\frac{1}{2} \leq |x| + |y| \leq 1} \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$,

$I_3 = \iint_{x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1} xy(x+y) dx dy$, 则它们的大小顺序为 ().

(A) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$

(C) $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$

(B) $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$

$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$

$\ln(x^2 + y^2) > 0$

$I_1 > 0$

I_2

$\frac{1}{2} < |x| + |y| < 1$

$x^2 + y^2 \leq (|x| + |y|)^2 \leq 1$

$I_2 < 0$

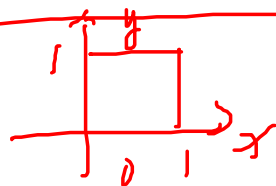
$I_3 = \iint_{x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 y + x y^2) dx dy = 0$

3、设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, $f(x) \geq 0$, 且 $f(x)$ 单调减少, 试证

$$\frac{\int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 x f(x) dx} \leq \frac{\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 x f(x) dx$$

$$\text{左} = \int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f(y) dy.$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(y) x f^2(x) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y f^2(y) dy \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x) y f^2(y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x) f(y) [x f(x) + y f(y)] dx dy \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [y f(x) + x f(y)] f(x) f(y) dx dy \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [x f(x) - y f(y)] f(x) f(y) dx dy \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{左} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x) f(y) [x f(x) + y f(y)] dx dy \right.$$

$$\text{右} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [y f(x) + x f(y)] f(x) f(y) dx dy.$$

4 (作业). 平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$, 并设 $M = \iint_D (x+y)^3 dx dy$,

$$N = \iint_D \cos^2 x \cos^2 y dx dy, \quad P = \iint_D [e^{-(x^2+y^2)} - 1] dx dy, \quad \text{则有 ()}.$$

(A) $M > N > P$;

(B) $N > M > P$;

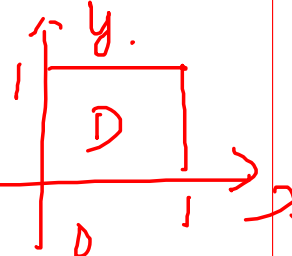
(C) $M > P > N$;

(D) $N > P > M$.

5、若 $f(x), g(x)$ 皆连续，且具有相同的单调性，

求证： $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx$ ，

$\mathcal{D} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.



$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} [f(x) - f(y)] \cdot [g(x) - g(y)] d\sigma \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\mathcal{D}} [f(x)g(x) + f(y)g(y)] d\sigma$$

$$\geq \iint_{\mathcal{D}} [f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x)] d\sigma$$

$$\text{左} = 2 \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x)g(x) d\sigma = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$$

$$\text{右} = 2 \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x)g(y) d\sigma = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)g(y) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(y) dy$$

不等式成立。

6 (作业) 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ ，且 $f(x) > 0$ ，证明

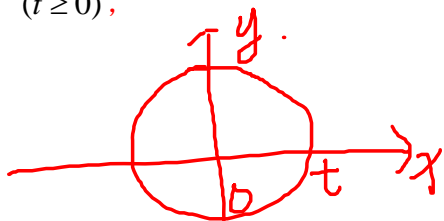
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$

题型 综合问题

1 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有连续导数, 且满足

$$f(t) = 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2} (x^2+y^2) f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy + t^4 \quad (t \geq 0),$$

求 $f(t)$ 。



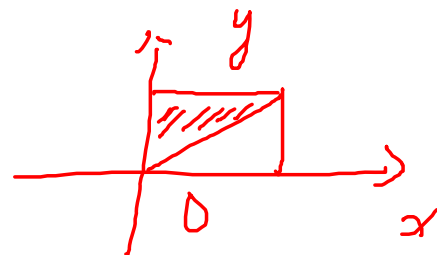
解: $f(t) = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t r^3 f(r) dr + t^4$

$$f(t) = 4\pi \int_0^t r^3 f(r) dr + t^4$$

$$f'(t) = 4\pi t^3 f(t) + 4t^3$$

2 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) = x + \int_x^1 f(y) f(y-x) dy$,

求 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 。



解: $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(y) f(y-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_0^y f(y-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^1 f(y) dy \left[\int_0^y f(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^1 \int_0^y f(t) dt f(y) dy$$

$$\int_0^1 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 f(t) dt \right]^2 \Rightarrow 1$$

3. 设 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 且 $f(x, y) = xy + \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$,

其中 D 由 $y = x^2, x = 1$ 及 $y = 0$ 围成,

则 $f(x, y) =$ _____

4. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在单位圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 内有连续偏导且在边界上取值为零,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\varepsilon^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{xf'_x + yf'_y}{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma =$$

解: $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$.

$f(x, y) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ 对 r 求导.

$f'_r = \cos \theta f'_x + \sin \theta f'_y$,

$r f'_r = r \cos \theta f'_x + r \sin \theta f'_y$

$(r f'_r) = x f'_x + y f'_y$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{\varepsilon^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \frac{xf'_x + yf'_y}{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\varepsilon}^1 f'_r dr}{2\pi}$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2\pi f r \Big|_{\varepsilon}^1}{2\pi} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) - f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) \right] = -f(0, 0).$$