

§ 14 二重积分 - 概念

一. 和式极限

一维: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a + \frac{b-a}{n}i) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

二维: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(a + \frac{b-a}{n}i, c + \frac{d-c}{n}j) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot \frac{d-c}{n} = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$

例 14.1

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^2+j^2)} \quad \text{提 } \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1/n}{(1+\frac{i}{n})(1+\frac{j^2}{n^2})} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \iint_D \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 \arctan y \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

练习

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{ij}{n^4} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{j}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

二. 普通对称性

① 关于 y 轴对称

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(-x,y) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(-x,y) \end{cases}$$

② 关于 x 轴对称

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(x,-y) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(x,-y) \end{cases}$$

③ 关于原点对称

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(-x,-y) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(-x,-y) \end{cases}$$

④ 关于 y=x 对称

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(y,x) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(y,x) \end{cases}$$

与轮换对称性区分!

→ 三. 轮换对称性 \Leftarrow 主动换 x, y

\Rightarrow 积分与字母无关
积分区域不变 \rightarrow 轮换对称性

$\rightarrow D$ 关于 $y=x$ 对称.

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

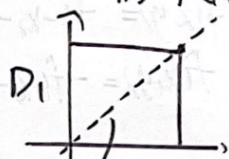
例 14.2 ~~★★★~~

设 $J_i = \iint_{D_i} \sqrt{x-y} dx dy \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$

其中 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$D_2 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

$D_3 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\}$



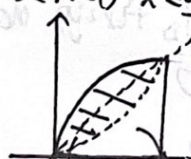
关于 $y=x$ 对称

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x-y}$$

$$f(y, x) = \sqrt{y-x}$$

$$f(x, y) = -f(y, x)$$

\rightarrow 普通对称性 $\rightarrow J_1 = 0$



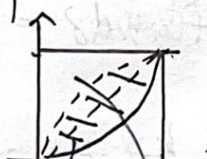
积分为 0

$x > y$

$\rightarrow x-y > 0$

$\sqrt{x-y} > 0$

$J_2 > 0$



积分为 0

$x < y$

$\rightarrow J_3 < 0$

例 14.3

设 D_k 是圆域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 位于第 k 象限的部分. 记 $I_k = \iint_{D_k} (y-x) dx dy \quad (k=1, 2, 3, 4)$ 则

$I_2 > 0?$



作 $y=x \quad y-x > 0: y > x$

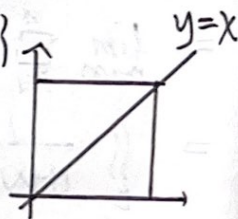
$I_2 > 0$

例 14.4

证明 $\iint_D (e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin x}) dx dy \geq 2\pi^2$

其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$

$$I = \iint_D e^{\sin y} dx dy + \iint_D e^{-\sin x} dx dy$$



主动换 x, y

$$I = \iint_D e^{\sin x} dx dy + \iint_D e^{-\sin y} dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \iint_D (e^{\sin x} + e^{-\sin x} + e^{\sin y} + e^{-\sin y}) dx dy$$

$$\geq \iint_D (2+2) dx dy = 4 S.D. = 4\pi^2$$

$I \geq 2\pi^2$

[二,续].

⑤ D 关于 $y=a$ 对称.

$$\oint_{\partial D} f(x,y) ds = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(x, 2a-y) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(x, 2a-y) \end{cases}$$

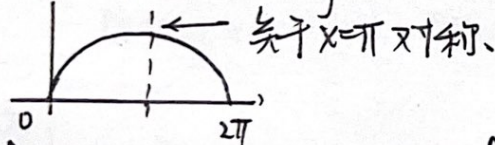
⑥ D 关于 $x=a$ 对称

$$\oint_{\partial D} f(x,y) ds = \begin{cases} 2 \int_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma, & f(x,y) = f(2a-x, y) \\ 0, & f(x,y) = -f(2a-x, y) \end{cases}$$

例 14.13.

曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴围成,

计算 $\iint_D (x+2y) dx dy$



$f(x,y) = x+2y \rightarrow$ 构造 $f(2\pi-x, y) = 2\pi-x+2y$

$$I = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_D f(2\pi-x, y) dx dy$$

$$\rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (2\pi + 4y) dx dy = \iint_D (\pi + 2y) d\sigma.$$

例 14.5

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$.

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)}$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dy}{f(y)}$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy = I$$

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

例 14.6.

5. 周期性. ~~XXXX~~

例 14.6.

设 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$,

计算 $I = \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| d\sigma$.

$$I = \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| d\sigma$$

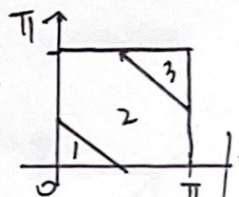
$$= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^\pi |\cos(x+y)| dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi 2 dx \quad |\cos(a+y)| \text{ 是 } |\cos y| \text{ 的平移}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^\pi |\cos(a+y)| dy = \int_0^\pi |\cos x| dx = 2$$

$$\text{故: } I = \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| d\sigma$$

$$\rightarrow I = 2\pi^2$$



$$0 \leq u = x+y \leq 2\pi$$

