第76讲 直角坐标系下二重积分的计算

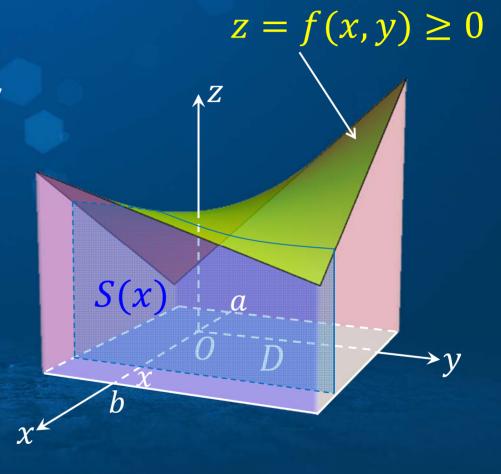
二重积分

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$$

几何意义 —— 曲顶柱体体积

方法:定积分计算立体体积

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} S(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$





X-型区域上的二重积分计算

Y-型区域上的二重积分计算

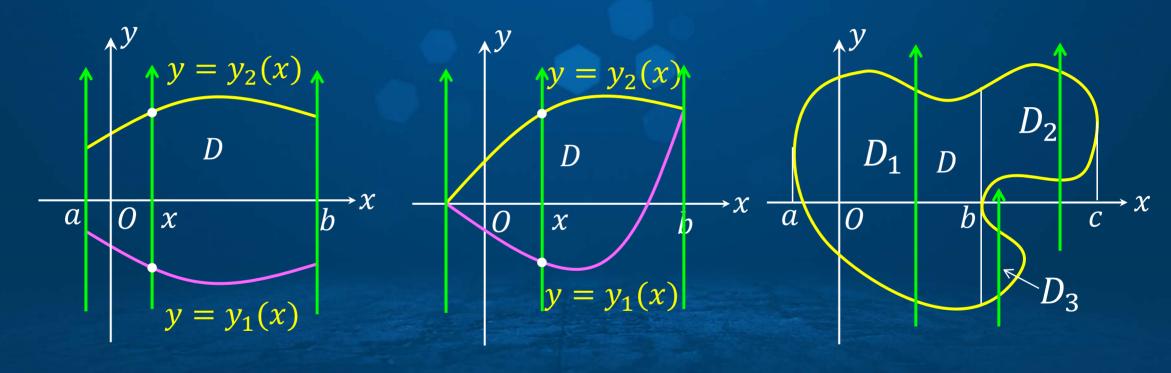
交换累次积分次序方法

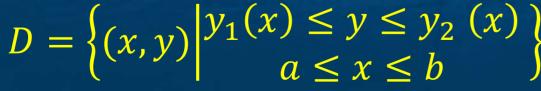
对称区域上的二重积分





● X-型积分区域





非X-型积分区域的分解



● X-型积分区域

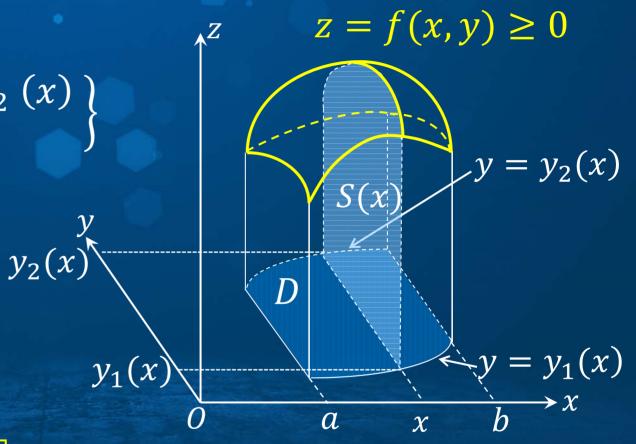
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \begin{array}{l} y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x) \\ a \le x \le b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S(x) = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

曲顶柱体的体积为:

$$V = \int_a^b S(x) \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy$$



累次积分法



● X-型积分区域上二重积分的累次积分法

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y \right] \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{b} \mathrm{d}x \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}y$$

思考: 若f(x,y)在区域D上不为非负,累次积分法是否适用?

$$f(x,y) = \frac{|f(x,y)| + f(x,y)}{2} - \frac{|f(x,y)| - f(x,y)}{2} = \underbrace{f_1(x,y) - f_2(x,y)}_{2}$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D} f_{1}(x,y) dx dy - \iint_{D} f_{2}(x,y) dx dy$$
 ‡5



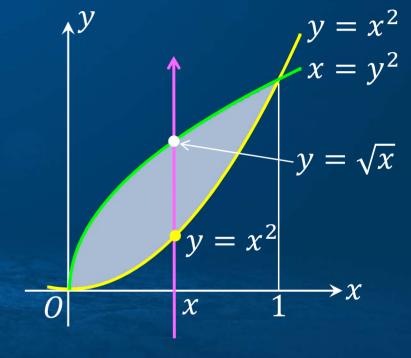
例1 计算二重积分 $\iint_D xy d\sigma$,其中 D 为抛物线 $y = x^2 \pi x = y^2$ 所围成的平面区域.

X-型平面区域上二重积分的累次积分法

第一步: 画积分区域草图, 确定类型, 投影区域到x轴,确定x积分限

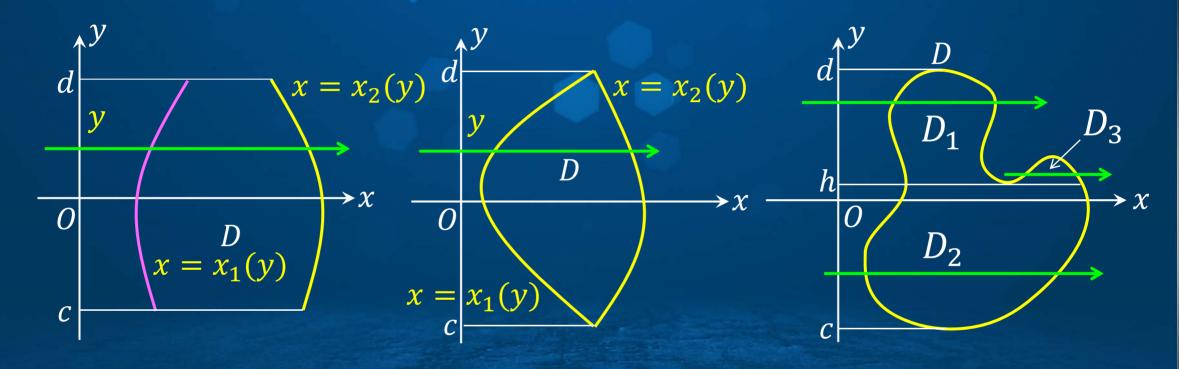
第二步: 在x范围内作与y轴同向的直线 穿过区域D, 确定y的积分限

第三步: 根据积分限, 计算累次积分





● Y-型积分区域



$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \begin{array}{c} x_1(y) \le x \le x_2(y) \\ c \le y \le d \end{array} \right\}$$

非Y-型积分区域的分解



● Y-型积分区域上二重积分的累次积分法

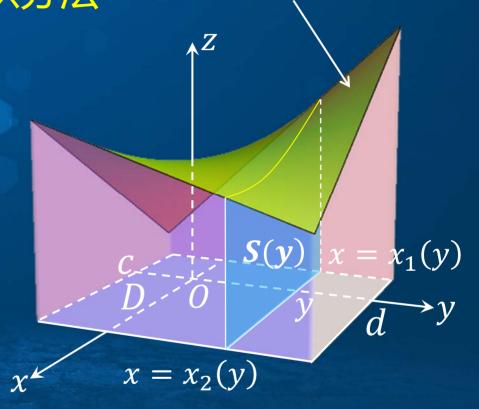
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \begin{array}{c} x_1(y) \le x \le x_2(y) \\ c \le y \le d \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S(y) = \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

曲顶柱体的体积为:

$$V = \int_{c}^{d} S(y) \, \mathrm{d} y$$

$$= \int_c^d \left[\int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$



 $z = f(x, y) \ge 0$



例2 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} d\sigma$, 其中区域 D 由直线 y = 2 ,y = x 和双曲

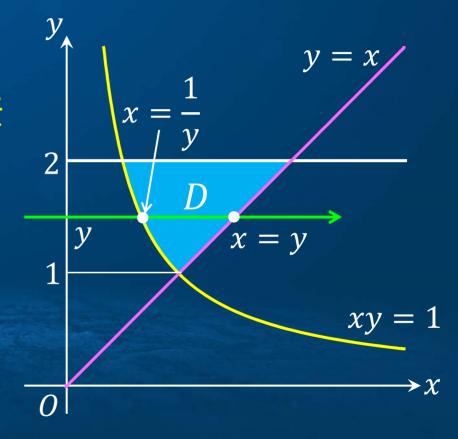
线xy = 1所围成.

Y-型平面区域上二重积分的累次积分法

第一步: 画积分区域草图,确定类型, 投影区域到y轴,确定y积分限

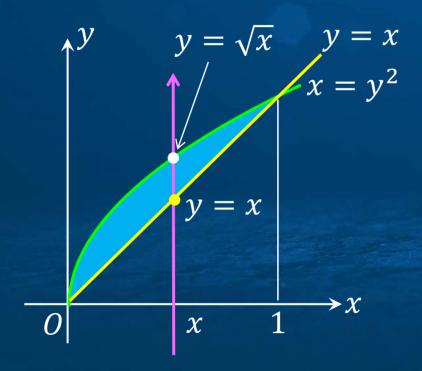
第二步: 在y范围内作与x轴同向的直线 穿过区域D, 确定x的积分限

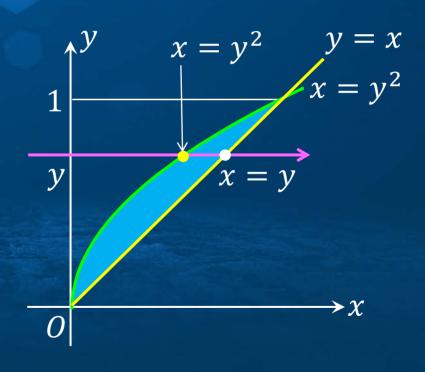
第三步: 根据积分限, 计算累次积分



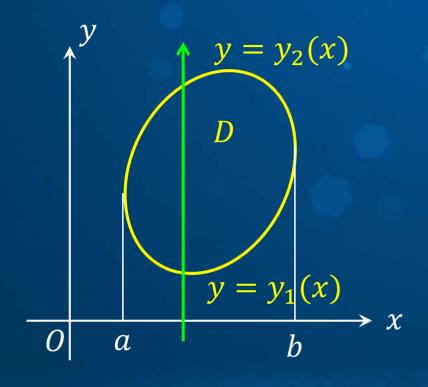


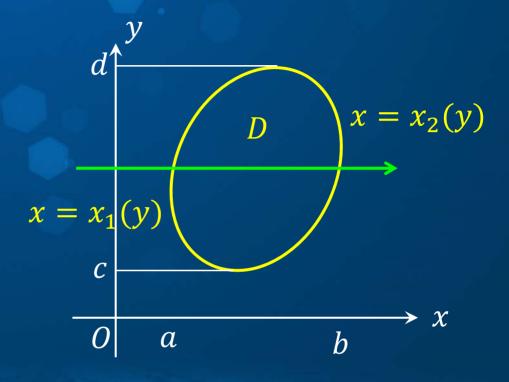
例3 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} d\sigma$,其中 D 由直线 y = x 及抛物线 $x = y^2$ 所围成.







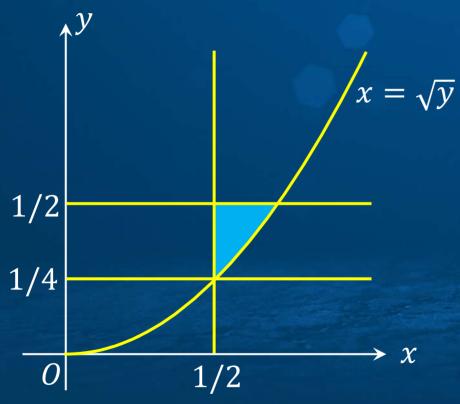


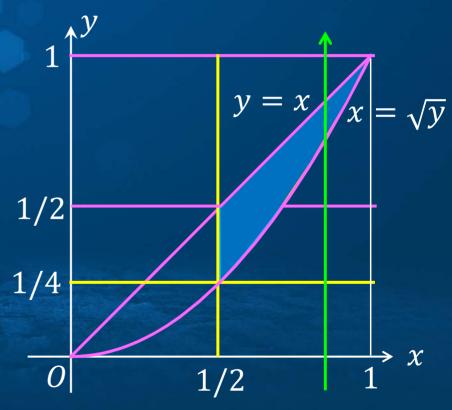


$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x, y) dx$$



例4 计算累次积分 $I = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx.$





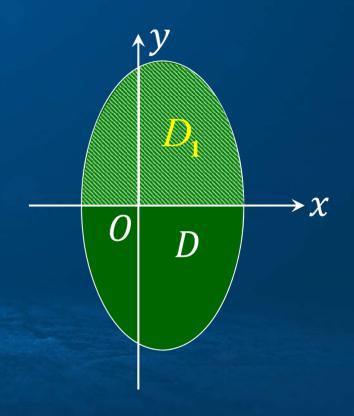


设函数f(x,y)在闭区域上连续,积分域D关于x轴对称,D位于x轴

上方的部分为 D_1 , 在 D 上

(1) 如果f(x,-y) = f(x,y),则 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 2\iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma.$

(2) 如果 f(x,-y) = -f(x,y), 则 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \mathbf{0}.$





偶倍奇零

例5 计算 $I = \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $y = 4 - x^2$,

$$y = -3x$$
, $x = 1$ 左侧所围成的区域.

被积函数关于x为奇函数

$$\iint_{D_1} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

被积函数关于y为奇函数

$$\iint_{D_2} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

