

例 $x^2 + y^2 = az$ 和 $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围的体积 ($a > 0$)

解: $V = V_{上曲} - V_{下曲}$

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

$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$

$$P: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = az \\ z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

消去 z 得 xy 面上的投影区域

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a} = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \left[(2a - \rho) - \frac{\rho^2}{a} \right] \rho d\rho = \dots$$

例 由 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = xy$ 所围成图形面积

解: $S = \iint_D 1 d\sigma$

$(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y) \Rightarrow$ 曲线关于原点对称, 关于 x 对称

$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$

极坐标, $(\rho^2)^2 = \rho \cos\theta \cdot \rho \sin\theta$



极坐标: $(\rho^2)^2 = \rho \cos \theta \cdot \rho \sin \theta$

$\rho^2 = \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$

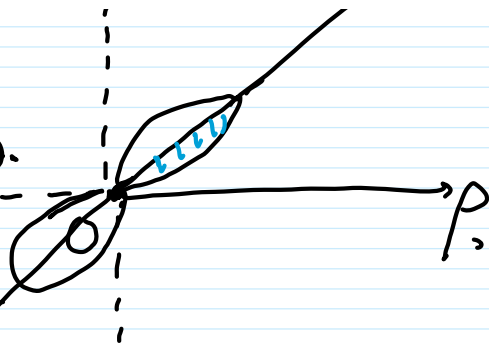
$\theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \rho: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\theta: \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \rho: \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow 0$

$\theta: \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \pi \quad 2\theta: \pi \rightarrow 2\pi \quad \sin 2\theta < 0$

$\theta: \pi \rightarrow \frac{5\pi}{4}$

$\theta: \frac{5\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}$



$S = 4S_1 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos \theta \sin \theta}} \rho d\rho$

$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2} d\theta = \dots$

* 换元式.

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

$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$

面积元素

绝对值

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

$ds = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} \right| \cdot d\rho d\theta = \rho d\rho d\theta$

例 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所围成的面积 ($a > 0, b > 0$)

解: $S = \pi ab$

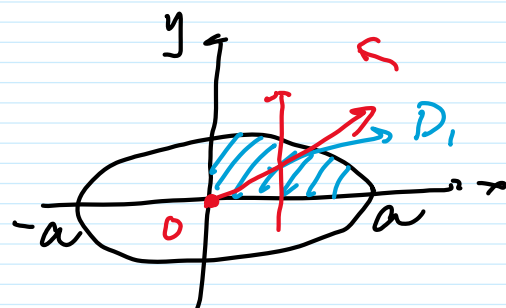
$$S = 4S_1$$

①法: 定积分

$$S_1 = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \cdot b^2 dx$$

$$\underline{x = a \cos t} \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{\sin^2 t} \cdot b^2 \cdot -a \sin t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} b \cdot \sin t \cdot a dt = \frac{\pi ab}{4}$$



②法:

$$S_1 = \iint_{D_1} 1 d\sigma = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}} b dy = \dots$$

③法: 极坐标

$$S_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{a}{\cos \theta}} \frac{1}{2} \rho d\rho$$

计算复杂

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{极}} \frac{\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}{b^2} = 1$$

④法: 换元公式

$$\text{广义极坐标} \begin{cases} x = \rho a \cos \theta \\ y = \rho b \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = ab\rho$$

$$d\sigma = ab \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{换元法}} \rho = 1$$

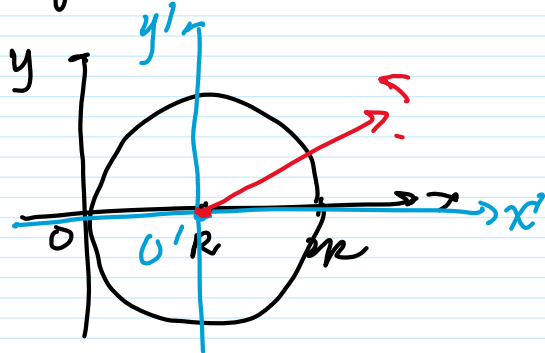
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{极坐标}} \rho = 1.$$

$$S_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi ab}{4}$$

例. $I = \iint_D 1 d\sigma$ $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2R^2$

①法: 极坐标

解: $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} \rho d\rho$
 $= \dots$



②法: 换元公式

$$(x-R)^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = R + \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \rho$$

$$d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$$

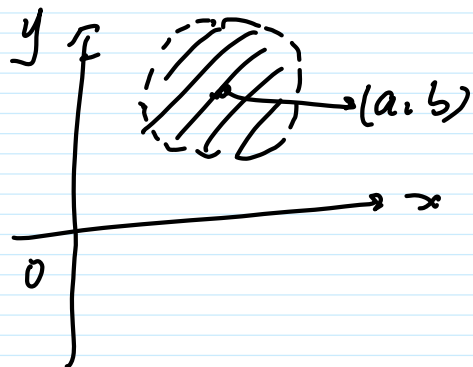
$$\rho = R$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho$$

$$I = \dots$$

例: $D: (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \leq R^2$

解: ①法 $I = \int_{a-R}^{a+R} dx \int_{b-\sqrt{R^2-(x-a)^2}}^{b+\sqrt{R^2-(x-a)^2}} f(x,y) dy$



②法:

$$\begin{cases} x = a + \rho \cos \theta \\ y = b + \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \rho$$

② 极坐标:
$$\begin{cases} x = a + \rho \cos \theta \\ y = b + \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \rho.$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R f(a + \rho \cos \theta, b + \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

第3节 三重积分.

定义: $f(x, y, z)$ 有界闭区域 Ω 上有界

(1) 任意分割 ΔV_i .

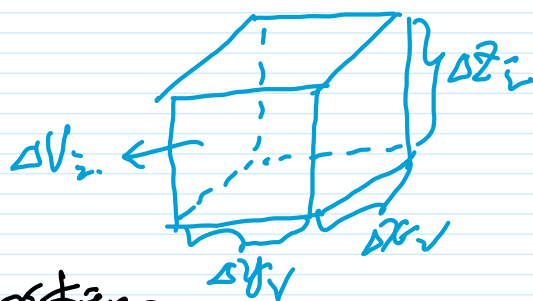
(2) 任意取点 $(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \in \Delta V_i$.

若 $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta V_i$ 存在, 则称为 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 上的三重积分. 记为 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$.

记为 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$. 体积元素

$$\Delta V_i = \Delta x_i \cdot \Delta y_i \cdot \Delta z_i$$

$$dv = dx dy dz$$



当 $f(x, y, z) \equiv 1$ 时 $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = V$ (Ω 的体积)

性质: 中值定理. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) \cdot V$.

对称性:

(i) Ω 关于 xoy 面对称. 且 Ω_1 : Ω 的上半部分

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \begin{cases} 2 \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dv & f(x, y, z) = f(x, y, -z) \\ 0 & f(x, y, z) = -f(x, y, -z) \end{cases}$$

(ii) Ω 具有轮换对称性.

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} f(y, z, x) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} f(z, x, y) dv.$$

例: $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ 具有轮换对称性.

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv.$$

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y - 3z^2) dv$, $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R$.

解: $I \xrightarrow{\text{对称性}} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv.$

$\xrightarrow{\text{轮换对称性}} \frac{14}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv.$

$\iiint_{\Omega} xy dv = 0$ $\iiint_{\Omega} xz dv = 0$ $\iiint_{\Omega} yz dv = 0$

Ω 关于 xoy 面对称 \rightarrow $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x, y, -z)$

$\xrightarrow{\text{轮换对称性}} \begin{cases} xz \\ yz \\ -xz \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \text{关于 } yz \text{ 面} \\ (x, y, -z) \rightarrow \begin{cases} -xz \\ -yz \end{cases} \end{array}$$

关于 yz 面对称:

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow xy$$

\downarrow yz 面

$$(-x, y, z) \rightarrow -xy$$

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega'} (x+y-z)^2 dv$, $\Omega': x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2$ 且 $z \geq 0$

解: Ω' 关于 yz 面, 关于 x 面不对称, 不具有轮换对称性

对称性

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega'} (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2) dv$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x, y, z) \rightarrow \begin{cases} xy \\ xz \end{cases} \\ \downarrow yz \text{ 面} \\ (-x, y, z) \rightarrow \begin{cases} -xy \\ -xz \end{cases} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \iiint_{\Omega'} xy dv = 0 \\ \iiint_{\Omega'} xz dv = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (x, y, z) \rightarrow yz \\ \downarrow xz \text{ 面} \\ (x, -y, z) \rightarrow -yz \end{array} \Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega'} yz dv = 0$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega'} (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2) dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{14}{2} \iiint_{\Omega'} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{14}{3} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \dots$$

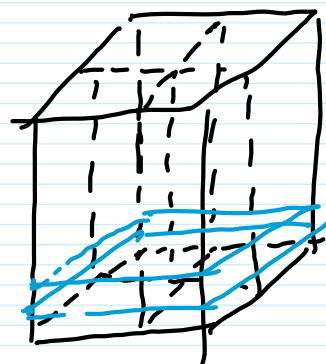
1. 直角坐标系下的计算

引例: 空间物体的质量. $\rho = f(x, y, z)$

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dV$$

投影法 = 定积分
细棒质量之和 Δ 二重积分

截面法 = 二重积分
平面薄片质量之和 Δ 定积分

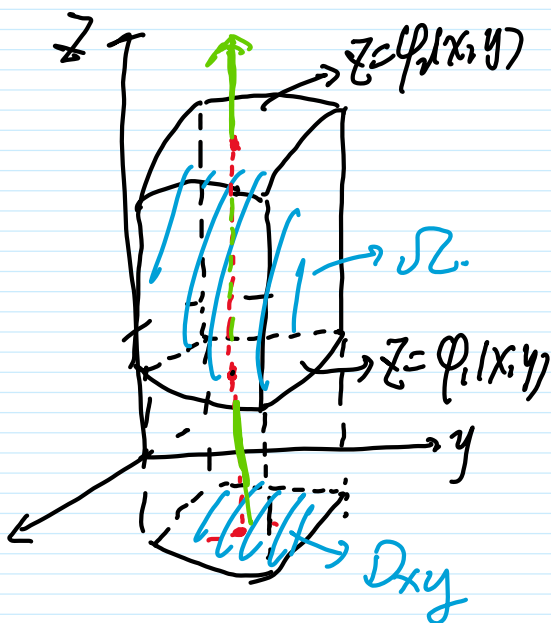


★ (1) 投影法: 1 先-后-二. — 穿线法.

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x,y)}^{\varphi_2(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\varphi_1(x,y)}^{\varphi_2(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

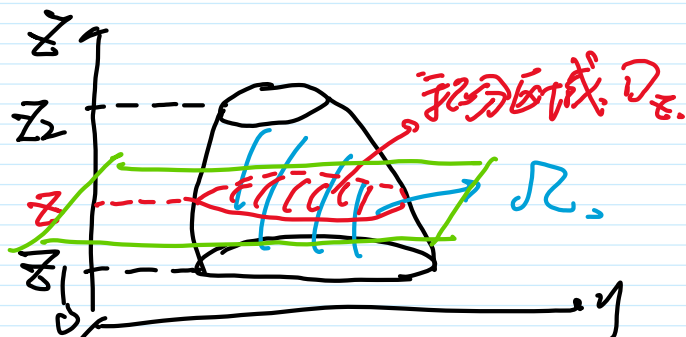
其中: D_{xy} 是 Ω 在 xy 面上的投影区域.



(2) 截面法: 1 后-先-二. — 穿线法

$$I = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \left[\iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \left[\iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy$$

其中: D_z 是截面区域

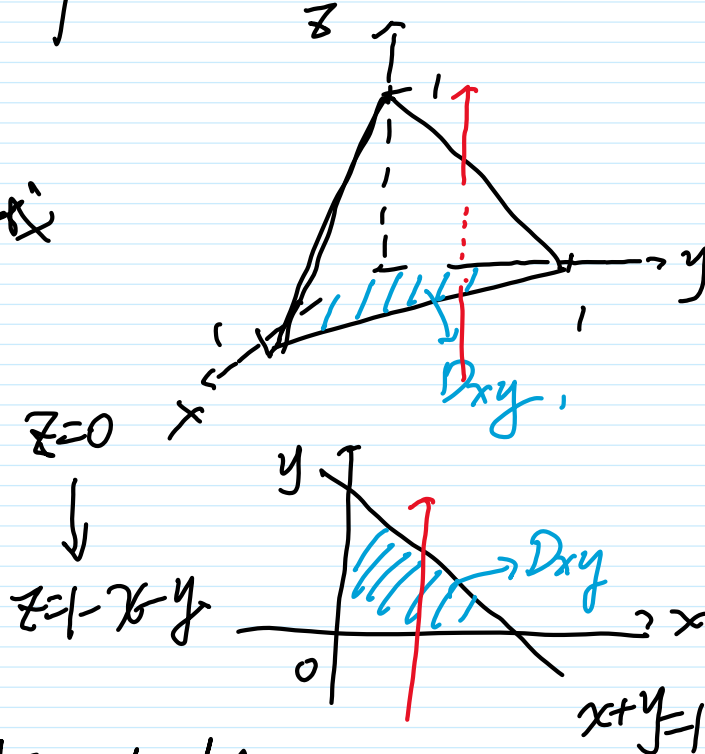
例: $I = \iiint_V x dv$, V : $x+y+z=1$ 与坐标面所围成的

解: ① 投影法:

V 在 xoy 面上的投影区域

D_{xy} .

同平行于 z 轴射线穿过 V :



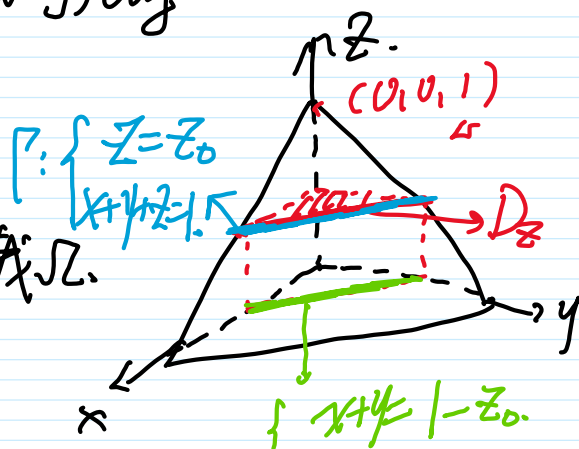
$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\int_0^{1-x-y} x dz \right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{1-x-y} x dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x(1-x-y) dy = \dots$$

② 截面法:

(a) 同平行于 xoy 面的平面去截 V .

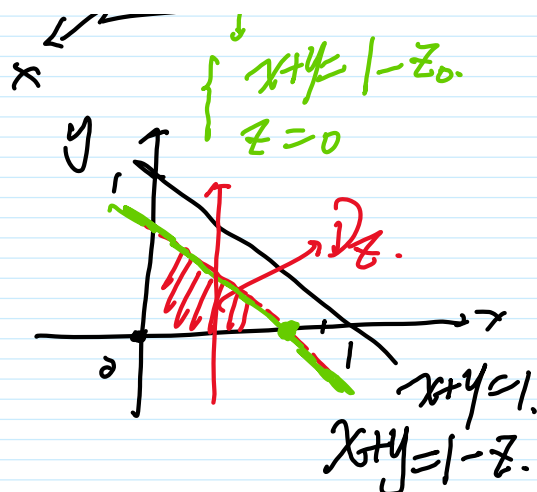


$$I = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \iint_{D_z} x dx dy dz$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\iint_{D_z} x \, dx \, dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-z} dx \int_0^{1-x-z} x \, dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dx \int_0^{1-x-z} x \, dy$$



三次积分 (y → x → z)

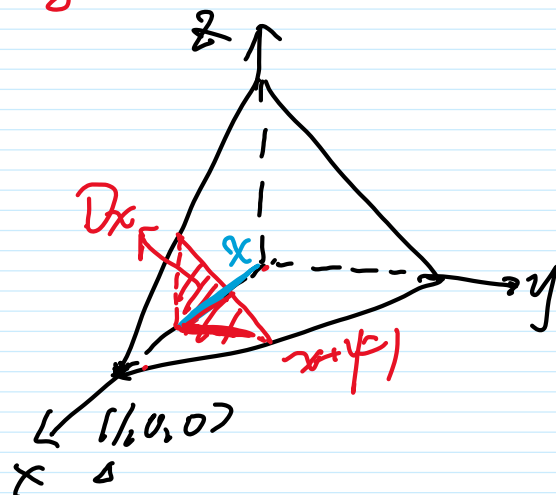
(67). 用平行于yz面去截R.

$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\iint_{D_x} \underbrace{x}_{\text{常数}} \, dy \, dz \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-z} dy \, dz \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \cdot \sigma(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^2 \, dx$$



常用截面法的情况:

$$\iiint_R g(z) \, dv \xrightarrow{\text{用 } z=\text{常数去截}} \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \left(\iint_{D_z} g(z) \, dx \, dy \right) dz$$

$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} g(z) \cdot \underbrace{\sigma(z)}_{\text{截面面积}} \, dz$$

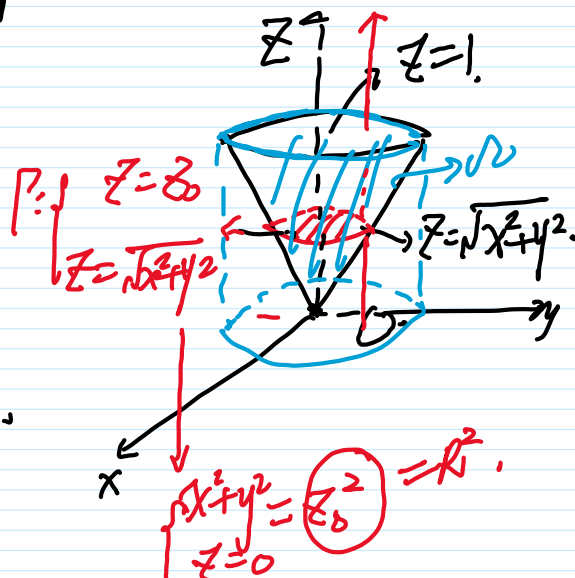
截面面积 (易计算)

$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} g(z) \underbrace{G(z)}_{\text{截面面积. (易于计算)}} dz.$$

例. $I = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv.$ Ω : $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z=1$ 所围成.

解. ① 截面法:

用平行于 xy 面的平面截 Ω .



$$I = \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot G(z) dz.$$

$$= \int_0^1 z^2 \cdot \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

② 投影法:

Ω 在 xy 面上投影区域 D_{xy} : $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$.

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 z^2 dz \right) dx dy \quad \text{极坐标}$$