

作业：第125页

11题奇数号

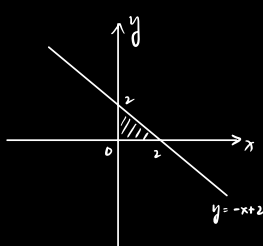
12题奇数号

13题奇数号

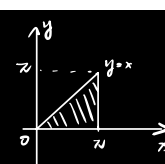
周一作业

11. 计算下列二重积分：

(1) $\iint_D (3x+2y) d\sigma$, D 是由直线 $x=0$, $y=0$ 及 $x+y=2$ 所围成的闭区域；

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} (3x+2y) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[3x(-x+2) + (-x+2)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (-2x^2 + 2x + 4) dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^2 + x^2 \Big|_0^2 + 4x \Big|_0^2 \\ &= -\frac{16}{3} + 4 + 8 \\ &= \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$


(3) $\iint_D x \cos(x+y) d\sigma$, D 是以点 $(0,0)$, $(\pi,0)$, (π,π) 为顶点的三角形闭区域；

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^x \pi \cos(x+y) dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi x (\sin 2x - \sin x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi x \sin 2x dx - \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt - \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\sin x - x \cos x) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - (\sin x - x \cos x) \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi + (-\pi) \\ &= -\frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$


(5) $\iint_D xy d\sigma$, D 是由 $x=1$, $y=1+x^2$, $x=\ominus$, $y=\ominus$ 及 $x=y^2$ 所围成的闭区域；

对于 D_1 : $-1 \leq y \leq 1$, $-1 \leq x \leq y^2$

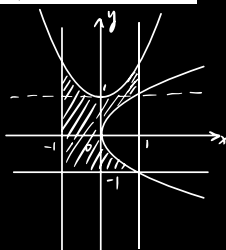
$\therefore D_1$ 关于 y 轴对称

$\because f(x,y) = xy$

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

即 $f(x,y)$ 关于 y 是奇函数

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-1}^{y^2} xy dx = 0$$



对于 D_2 : $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, $1 \leq y \leq x^2+1$

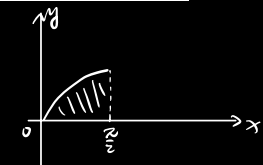
有 D_2 关于 y 轴对称

而 $f(x,y)$ 关于 x 是奇函数

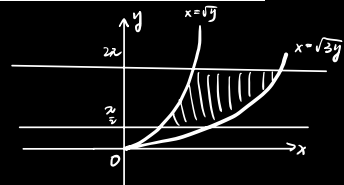
$$\therefore \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_1^{x^2+1} xy dy = 0$$

$$\therefore \iint_D xy d\sigma = 0$$

(7) $\iint_D \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} d\sigma$, D 是由 $y=0$, $y=\sin x$ 及 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的闭区域；

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sin x} \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} d \cos x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} d(\cos^2 x + 1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot (1-2^{\frac{3}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3} \end{aligned}$$


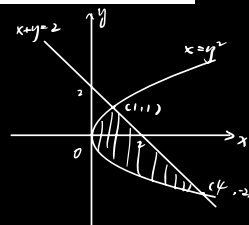
(9) $\iint_D \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} d\sigma$, D 是由 $x=\sqrt{y}$, $x=\sqrt{3y}$, $y=\frac{\pi}{2}$, $y=2\pi$ 所围成的闭区域；

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{3y}} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{|\cos y|}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2y dy \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\cos y| dy \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} -\cos y dy + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos y dy \\ &= -\sin y \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + \sin y \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \\ &= -(-1-1) + 1 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$


12. 把二重积分 $I = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$ 在直角坐标系中以两种不同的次序化为二次积分，其中 D 为

(1) $x=y^2$, $x+y=2$ 所围成的闭区域；

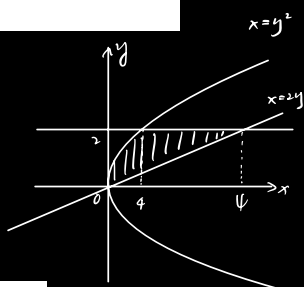
$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{-2}^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{2-y} f(x,y) dx \\ \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^4 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy \end{aligned}$$



13. 交换下列二次积分的积分顺序:

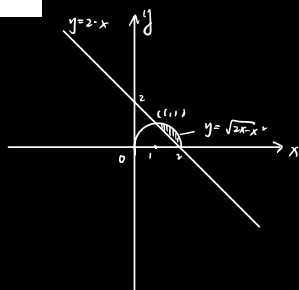
$$(1) \int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$I = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$$



$$(3) \int_1^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy;$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^{\sqrt{1-y}+1} f(x, y) dx$$



作业, P126

15.

16. (2) (4)

18. (1) (3)

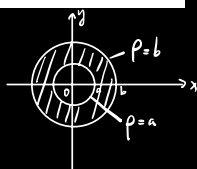
19. (1) (3)

20.

15. 利用极坐标计算下列二重积分:

$$(1) \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) \mid a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2\}, a > 0, b > 0;$$

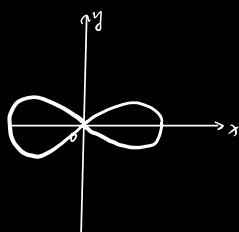
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b e^{r^2} r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b e^{r^2} dr^2 \\ &= \pi (e^b - e^a) \end{aligned}$$



$$(2) \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, D = \{(x, y) \mid (x^2+y^2)^2 \leq 2a(x^2-y^2)\}, a > 0;$$

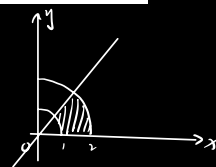
$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid r^2 \leq 2a \cos 2\theta\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2a \cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2a \cos 2\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \\ &= 2a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{2\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= a^2 \pi \end{aligned}$$



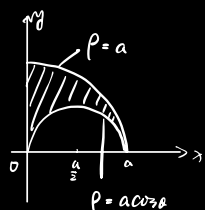
$$(3) \iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma, D \text{ 由圆周 } x^2+y^2=4, x^2+y^2=1, \text{ 及直线 } y=0, y=x \text{ 所围的在第一象限内的区域};$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \arctan \left(\frac{r \sin \theta}{r \cos \theta} \right) r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \theta r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$



$$(4) \iint_D \rho^2 d\rho d\theta, D \text{ 是由 } x^2+y^2=a^2, \left(x-\frac{a}{2}\right)^2+y^2=\frac{a^2}{4} \text{ 及 } y \text{ 轴所围的在第一象限的区域}.$$

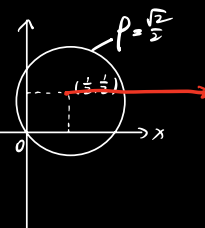
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{a \cos \theta}^a \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^3 - a^3 \cos^3 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\sin \theta \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{6} - \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{6} - \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{2a^3}{6} - \frac{2a^3}{9} \end{aligned}$$



$$16. (2) \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2+y^2 \leq x+y\};$$

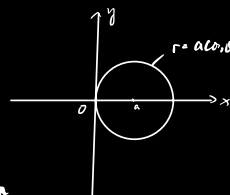
以圆心 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 为原点
建立极轴, 如图

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad x &= r \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}, y = r \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \\ I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} r (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + 1) dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\cos \theta + \sin \theta \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{12} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{4} \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$(4) \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D: x^2+y^2 \leq ax (0 < a < 1).$$

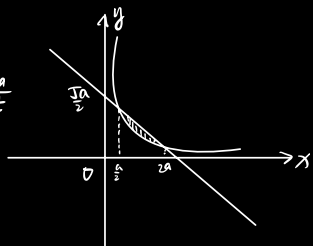
$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\arcsin r^2 \Big|_0^{a \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{d(1-r^2)}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\arcsin(a^2 \cos^2 \theta) + \sqrt{1-r^2} \Big|_0^{a \cos \theta} \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\arcsin(a^2 \cos^2 \theta) + \sqrt{1-a^2 \cos^2 \theta} \right) d\theta \end{aligned}$$



18. 求下列各组曲线所围成图形的面积:

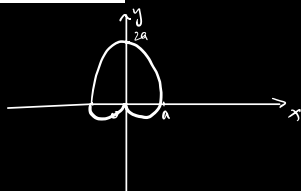
(1) $xy = a^2, x + y = \frac{5}{2}a \quad (a > 0);$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\frac{2a}{5}}^{2a} \left(\frac{5}{2}a - x - \frac{a^2}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{5}{2}a \cdot \frac{2a}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \left(4a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4} \right) - a^2 \ln \frac{2a}{5} \\ &= \frac{15a^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{15a^2}{4} - 2a^2 \ln 2 \\ &= a^2 \left(\frac{15}{8} - 2 \ln 2 \right) \end{aligned}$$



(3) $\rho = a(1 + \sin \theta) \quad (a \geq 0).$

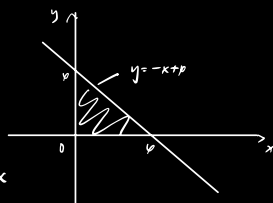
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 + \sin \theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 2\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(2\pi + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} (2\pi + \pi) = \frac{3a^2\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



19. 求下列各组曲面所围成立体的体积:

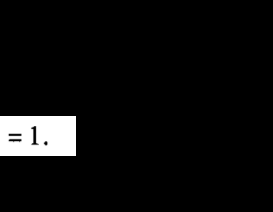
(1) $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = 4, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0;$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^4 dx \int_0^{4-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^4 \left[x^2(4-x) + \frac{1}{3}(4-x)^3 \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left(-\frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{16}{3}x^2 - 16x + \frac{64}{3} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{16}{3} + \frac{16 \times 64}{9} - 8 \times 16 + \frac{64 \times 4}{3} \\ &= \frac{128}{3} \end{aligned}$$



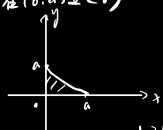
(3) $z = xy, z = 0, x + y = 1.$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (xy) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x(1-x)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^3 - 2x^2 + x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \end{aligned}$$



20. 证明: 曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} \quad (a > 0)$ 与三个坐标面所围成的立体的体积为一定值.

$$\begin{aligned} z = 0 \text{ 时 } \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} &= \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow y = x + a - 2\sqrt{ax} \quad (y \text{ 在 } (0, a) \pm \leq 1) \\ V &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{x+a-2\sqrt{ax}} (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}) dy \\ &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{x+a-2\sqrt{ax}} (a + x + y - 2\sqrt{ax} - 2\sqrt{xy} + 2\sqrt{xy}) dy \\ &= \int_0^a \left[(a+x-2\sqrt{ax})(x+a-2\sqrt{ax}) + \frac{1}{2}(x+a-2\sqrt{ax})^2 + (2\sqrt{x}-2\sqrt{a}) \frac{1}{2} \right] dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^a \left((\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{(\sqrt{a} + t)^2} \int_0^a t^2 \cdot 2(\sqrt{a} + t) dt + a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{a} \cdot \frac{1}{5} (-\sqrt{a}^5) + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{a}^6 \right) + a \\ &= a - \frac{a^2}{15} \end{aligned}$$

作业P42

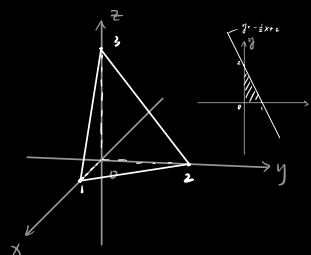
1, (1) (3)

3, (1) (3) (5)

1. 化三重积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 为三次积分, 其中积分区域分别是:

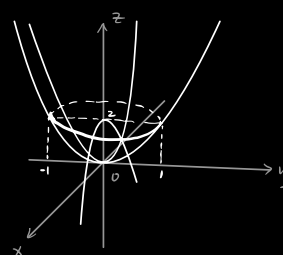
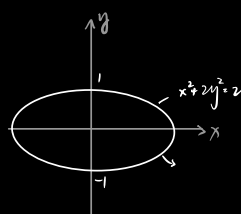
(1) 由平面 $x + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{3} = 1$ 与各坐标面围成的区域;

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^3 dz \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^3 dz \int_0^{1-\frac{z}{3}} dx \int_0^{2(1-\frac{z}{3}-x)} f(x, y, z) dy \end{aligned}$$



(3) 由曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2$ 及平面 $z = 2 - x^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

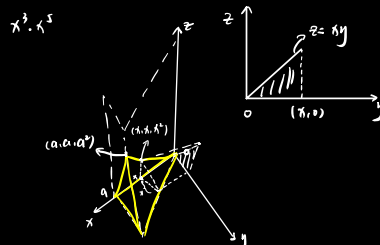
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D d\sigma \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} dx \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz \end{aligned}$$



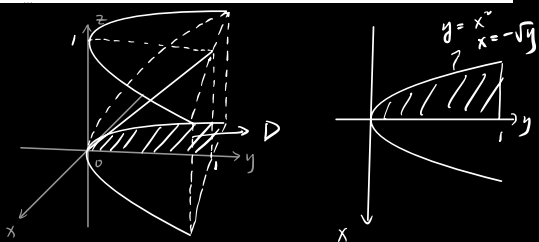
3. 计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} x^3 y^2 dv, \Omega$ 由 $z = 0, z = xy, y = x, x = a \quad (a > 0)$ 所围成;

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^x \int_0^y x^3 y^2 dz \\ &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} x^3 y^2 dz \\ &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^x x^4 y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^a x^6 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{7} a^7 = \frac{a^7}{42} \end{aligned}$$

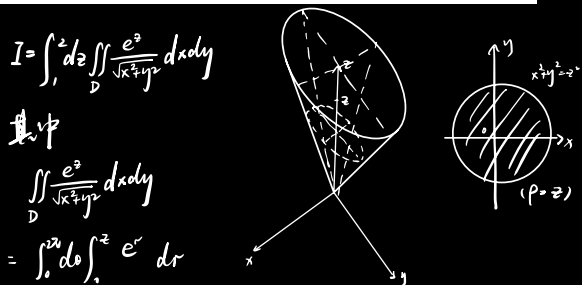


(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz$, Ω 是由 $z=0$, $z=y$, $y=1$ 及抛物柱面 $y=x^2$ 所围成的闭区域;



$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_D dz \int_0^y xz dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^0 dx \int_y^1 xz dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^0 \frac{1}{2} x(1-y^2) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y^2) \left(-\frac{1}{2} y \right) dy \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^1 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy dz$, Ω 由 $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, $z=1$, $z=2$ 所围成;



$$I = \int_1^2 dz \iint_D \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\iint_D \frac{e^z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^z e^r dr \\
 &= 2\pi(e^z-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I &= 2\pi \int_1^2 (e^z-1) dz = 2\pi(e^2-e-(2-1)) \\
 &= 2\pi(e^2-e-1)
 \end{aligned}$$