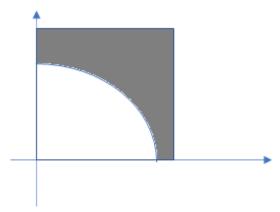
20220411-课堂练习 答案

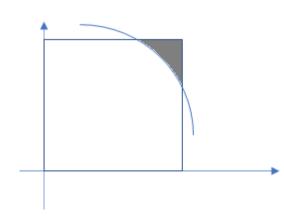
- 分析这个积分,可以知道是由平面x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 1, z = 0和抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 在第一掛限内所围成的一个有界闭区域
- 用平行于XOY的平面去截此积分区域,可得以下两种类型的截面:



$$0 \le z \le 1$$

$$\left\{0 \le y \le \sqrt{z}, \sqrt{z - y^2} \le x \le 1\right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{\sqrt{z} \le y \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1\right\}$$



$$1 \le z \le 2$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt{z - 1} \le y \le 1, \sqrt{z - y^2} \le x \le 1 \right\}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{x^{2}+y^{2}} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^{2}}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^{1} dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^{2}}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dz$$

- 三次积分交换积分顺序, 还可以采用如下的方法:
 - 将积分顺序交换分解为若干个二次积分积分顺序的交换
- 以本题为例 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$
 - 1. 交换x, y的积分顺序(注意本次交换和z无关),得
 - $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz$
 - · 2. 交换x,z的积分顺序(注意本次交换与y无关,出现的y应当看成常数)
 - $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x,y,z) dz = \int_0^{y^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x,y,z) dx + \int_{y^2}^{1+y^2} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x,y,z) dx$
 - 那么三次积分变为
 - $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{1+y^2} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx$

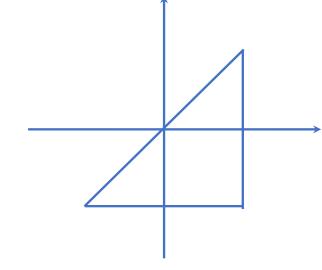
- · 3.交换y,z的积分顺序(注意本次交换和x无关)
 - $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} g(y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 g(y, z) dy$
 - $\int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{1+y^2} h(y,z) dz = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} h(y,z) dy + \int_1^2 dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^1 h(y,z) dy$
- 4.最终交换顺序之后的三次积分为
 - $\int_0^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_1^2 dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx$

2. 求二重积分
$$\iint_D y \left(1 + xe^{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}\right) dxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = x, y = -1, x = 1$ 所围成的一个三角形区域

- 画出积分区域, 如右图
- $D = \{(x, y) | -1 \le y \le 1, y \le x \le 1\}$

$$\iint\limits_{D} y \left(1 + xe^{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} \right) dxdy = \iint\limits_{D} y dxdy + \iint\limits_{D} yxe^{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} dxdy$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} y dx = \int_{-1}^{1} y (1 - y) dy = -\frac{2}{3}$$



2. 求二重积分
$$\iint_D y \left(1 + xe^{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}}\right) dxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = x, y = -1, x = 1$ 所围成的一个三角形区域

$$\iint_{D} yxe^{\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{2}} dxdy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} yxe^{\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{2}} dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} ye^{\frac{y^{2}}{2}} xe^{\frac{x^{2}}{2}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} ye^{\frac{y^{2}}{2}} \left(e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e^{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}\right) dy$$



$$\therefore \iint\limits_{D} y \left(1 + xe^{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}} \right) dxdy = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$3. \text{$\not x$} \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} (2x + y^2) dx dy, (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$$

• 由对称性知

$$\iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} (2x + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} y^2 dx dy$$

• 换元
$$\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = v + c \end{cases} \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = 1, \quad 则$$

$$\iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} y^2 dx dy = \iint_{\frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2} \le 1} (v+c)^2 du dv$$

3.
$$\# \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} (2x + y^2) dx dy$$
, $(a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$

$$= \iint_{\frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{h^2} \le 1} (v^2 + 2cv + c^2) du dv$$
 (再次运用对称性)

$$= \iint_{\frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{h^2} \le 1} (v^2 + c^2) du dv$$

$$= \iint\limits_{\frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{h^2} \le 1} v^2 du dv + \pi abc^2$$

$$3. \text{$\not x$} \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} (2x + y^2) dx dy, (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$$

再次换元:
$$\begin{cases} u = arcos\theta \\ v = brsin\theta \end{cases}, \left| \frac{D(u,v)}{D(r,\theta)} \right| = abr$$

$$\int \int v^2 du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 b^2 r^2 \sin^2\theta \cdot abr dr$$

$$\frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2} \le 1$$

$$=ab^3\int_0^{2\pi}\sin^2\theta d\theta\int_0^1r^3dr$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\pi ab^3$$

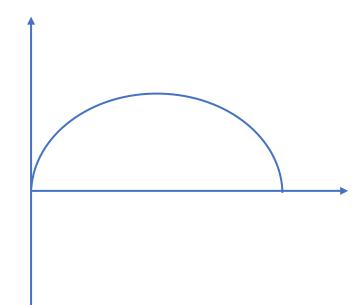
3.
$$\# \iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} (2x + y^2) dx dy$$
, $(a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$

所以:

$$\iint_{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-c)^2}{b^2} \le 1} (2x + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \pi a b^3 + \pi a b c^2$$

4.求 $\iint_D y dx dy$, 其中D是由x轴和摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t-sint) \\ y = a(1-cost) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0)$ 所包围的区域

- · 本题没有直接给出区域得边界上y和x的函数关系
- 实际上 $\begin{cases} x = a(t sint) \\ y = a(1 cost) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$
- 可以将y表示成x的函数 $y = \varphi(x)$
- 此处我们没有必要写出φ(x)的具体表达式
- 所以积分区域可以表示成
- $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 2\pi a, 0 \le y \le \varphi(x) \}$
- 那么



4.求 $\iint_D y dx dy$, 其中D是由x轴和摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t-sint) \\ y = a(1-cost) \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0)$ 所 包围的区域

$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi a} dx \int_{0}^{\varphi(x)} y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi a} \varphi^{2}(x) dx$$

- 引入变量代换 $x = a(t sint), 0 \le t \le 2\pi$
- 则根据 $\varphi(x)$ 的定义可知 $\varphi(x) = a(1 cost)$:

$$\int_0^{2\pi a} \varphi^2(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 da (t - \sin t)$$

$$= a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = 5\pi a^3$$

$$\therefore \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{5\pi a^3}{2}$$

5.求由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 - 3xy^2)$, (a > 0) 围成的有界闭区域的面积

- 由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 3xy^2)$ 围成的有界闭区域可以用不等 式 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 \le a(x^3 3xy^2)$ 表示
- •引入极坐标变量代换 $\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$ 得
- $r^4 \le ar^3cos\theta(cos^2\theta 3sin^2\theta)$
- $0 \le r \le a\cos\theta(\cos^2\theta 3\sin^2\theta)$
- 用不等式组来确定θ的范围:

$$\begin{cases} \cos\theta \ge 0 \\ \cos^2\theta - 3\sin^2\theta \ge 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \cos\theta \le 0 \\ \cos^2\theta - 3\sin^2\theta \le 0 \end{cases}$$

5.求由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 - 3xy^2)$, (a > 0) 围成的有界闭区域的面积

• 得

•
$$-\frac{\pi}{6} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 $\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{5\pi}{6}$ $\frac{7\pi}{6} \le \theta \le \frac{3\pi}{2}$

• 因此, 区域的面积为

$$S = \iint_{(x^2+y^2)^2 \le a(x^3-3xy^2)} dxdy = 6 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_0^{a\cos\theta(\cos^2\theta - 3\sin^2\theta)} rdr$$

$$=3a^2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(\cos\theta(\cos^2\theta - 3\sin^2\theta)\right)^2 d\theta$$

5.求由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 - 3xy^2)$, (a > 0) 围成的有界闭区域的面积

• 由于 $\cos\theta(\cos^2\theta - 3\sin^2\theta) = \cos 3\theta$, 所以

$$S = 3a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2(3\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2$$

6. 设
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le y, x \ge 0\}$$
, $f(x,y)$ 是 D 上的连续函数,
且 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u,v) du dv$, 求 $f(x,y)$

• 注意到f(x,y)在D上的二重积分是一个确定的数,所以令

$$A = \iint\limits_D f(u,v) du dv$$

• 则

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi}A$$

· 上式两边在D上求二重积分, 得

$$A = \iint\limits_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint\limits_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - \frac{8}{\pi} A \iint\limits_D dx dy$$

6. 设
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le y, x \ge 0\}$$
, $f(x,y)$ 是 D 上的连续函数,
且 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u,v) du dv$, 求 $f(x,y)$

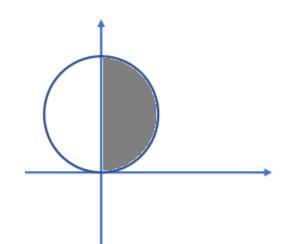
•
$$\exists \exists D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le y, x \ge 0\}$$

• =
$$\left\{ (x,y) \middle| x^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \le \frac{1}{4}, x \ge 0 \right\}$$

• 积分区域如右图

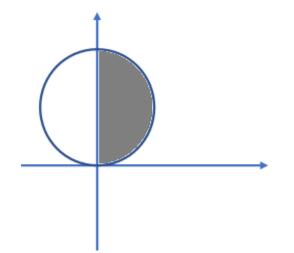
•引入极坐标
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{cases} r^2 \le r\sin\theta \\ r\cos\theta \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
r \le \sin\theta \\
0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}
\end{cases}$$



6. 设
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le y, x \ge 0\}$$
, $f(x,y)$ 是 D 上的连续函数,
且 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u,v) du dv$, 求 $f(x,y)$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin\theta} \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^3\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$



$$\iint\limits_{D} dxdy = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

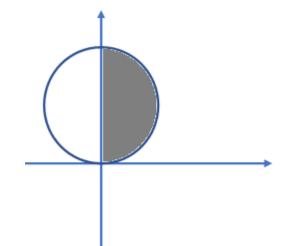
6. 设
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le y, x \ge 0\}, f(x,y)$$
是 D 上的连续函数,且 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u,v) du dv, 求 f(x,y)$

• 所以

•
$$A = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) - A$$

•
$$A = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

•
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - \frac{4}{3\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$$



7. 设
$$f(x)$$
连续, $f(0) = 1$,令
$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + v^2 \le t^2} f(x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy, \ t \ge 0, \ \ \text{求} F''(0)$$

• 引入极坐标
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le t^2} f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr = 2\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr$$

$$F'(t) = 2\pi f(t^2)t$$

$$F''(0) = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{F'(t) - F'(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{2\pi f(t^2)t}{t} = 2\pi$$

• 注意:因为f(x)不一定可导,所以不能在F'(t)的基础上直接求导。

8.
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$
, Ω 是由 $\frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ 与平面 $z = c$ 所围成的有界闭区域($a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$)

- 积分区域: $\left\{ (x,y,z) \middle| 0 \le z \le c, 0 \le \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right\}$
- 引入广义柱坐标代换

•
$$\begin{cases} x = \arccos\theta \\ y = br\sin\theta, \left\{ (r, \theta, z) \middle| 0 \le z \le c, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le \frac{z}{c} \right\} \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

- $\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\theta,z)} = abr$
- 那么

8. $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$, Ω 是由 $\frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$ 与平面z = c所围成的有界闭区域(a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)

$$\begin{split} & \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^c dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{z}{c}} (a^2 r^2 cos^2 \theta + b^2 r^2 sin^2 \theta + z^2) ab r dr \\ &= \int_0^c z^4 dz \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{a^3 b}{4c^4} cos^2 \theta + \frac{ab^3}{4c^4} sin^2 \theta + \frac{ab}{2c^2} \right) d\theta \\ &= \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{4} + c^2 \right) \frac{\pi abc}{5} \end{split}$$

9.
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{dxdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2}, \quad \Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dxdydz}{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2} = \int_{-1}^{1} dz \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1 - z^2} \frac{dxdy}{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1 - z^2}} \frac{rdr}{(z - 2)^2 + r^2}$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\ln(5 - 4z) - 2\ln(2 - z) \right) dz$$

$$= \pi \left(2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 \right)$$

10.
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y-z)(x-y+z)(y+z-x)dxdydz, \ \Omega = \left\{ (x,y,z) \middle| \begin{array}{l} 0 \le x+y-z \le 1 \\ 0 \le x-y+z \le 1 \\ 0 \le y+z-x \le 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

• 引入变量代换
$$\begin{cases} u = x + y - z \\ v = x - y + z, \quad \text{则}\Omega' = \begin{cases} (u, v, w) & 0 \le u \le 1 \\ 0 \le v \le 1 \\ 0 \le w \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \frac{D(u,v,w)}{D(x,y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

• 所以

10.
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y-z)(x-y+z)(y+z-x)dxdydz, \ \Omega = \begin{cases} (x,y,z) & 0 \le x+y-z \le 1 \\ 0 \le x-y+z \le 1 \\ 0 \le y+z-x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y-z)(x-y+z)(y+z-x)dxdydz$$

$$=\iiint_{\Omega'} \frac{1}{4}uvwdxdydz = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} udu \int_{0}^{1} vdv \int_{0}^{1} wdw$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}$$