Review

•变量替换下二重积分的计算

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$$

 $(x, y) \in D \longleftrightarrow (u, v) \in \Omega$

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| dudv$$

•
$$\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1 / \det \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$$

§ 4. 三重积分

- •三重积分的几何与物理背景
- •三重积分在直角坐标系下的计算
- •三重积分在柱坐标下的计算
- •三重积分的变量替换

1. 三重积分的几何与物理背景

设 Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中有界闭区域.与二重积分一样,通过分划,取点,求Riemann和与取极限的过程,可以定义三重积分. 体积微元

•Ω的体积

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dV = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$$

•Ω的质量

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

f(x, y, z)为(x, y, z)处的点密度.

2. 三重积分在直角坐标系下的计算

1)化为"先一后二"型累次积分

若 Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中柱体,分别以 $z_2(x,y)$ 和 $z_1(x,y)$ 为上顶下底,在平面oxy上的投影为 D_{xy} ,即 Ω 可表示为

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} z_1(x, y) \le z \le z_2(x, y) \\ (x, y) \in D_{xy} \end{cases}.$$

设密度函数为f(x,y,z),为计算 Ω 的质量,想象把 Ω 压缩成平行于xy平面的薄片,则有

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

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

$$\triangleq \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} dxdy \int\limits_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z)dz.$$

若
$$D_{xy}$$
又可表示为 D_{xy} :
$$\begin{cases} a \le x \le b, \\ y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x), \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

其意义是先固定x和y对z积分,再固定x,对y积分,最后对x积分.

2)化为"先二后一"型累次积分

用 Ω_z 表示平行于oxy坐标的平面截 Ω 得到的截面, Ω 可以表示为

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} c \le z \le d \\ (x, y) \in \Omega_z \end{cases}.$$

设密度函数为f(x,y,z),为计算 Ω 的质量,想象把 Ω 压缩成平行于z轴的细线,则有

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \left[\iint_{\Omega_{z}} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

$$\triangleq \int_{c}^{d} dz \iint_{\Omega_{z}} f(x, y, z) dx dy.$$

例:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz$$
, 其中
 $\Omega \boxplus x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,

和z=0围成.

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0 \le z \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} dx dy \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) z dz.$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^5 dr = \frac{\pi}{6}. \square$$

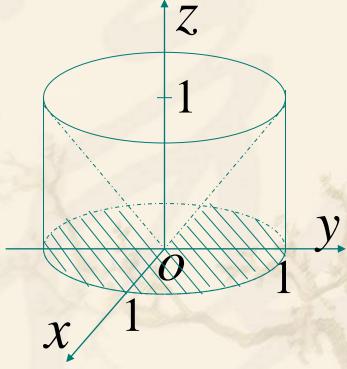
解法二: ("先二后一")
$$\Omega$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le z \le 1, \\ z^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1. \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} z dz \iint_{z^{2} \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} z dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{z}^{1} r^{2} \cdot r dr$$

$$=2\pi \int_{0}^{1} z \cdot \frac{1}{4} (1-z^{4}) dz$$

$$=\pi/6.\square$$



3. 用柱坐标计算三重积分

$$\Omega \leftrightarrow \Omega^*
(x, y, z) \leftrightarrow (r, \theta, z)$$

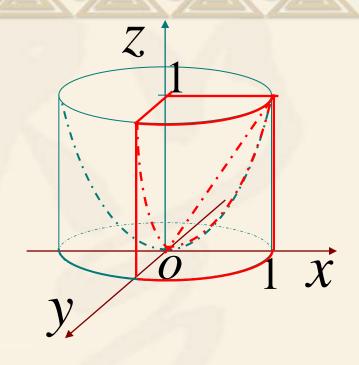
$$\begin{cases}
x = r \cos \theta \\
y = r \sin \theta \\
z = z
\end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega^*} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

Remark: 当积分区域在坐标平面上的投影为圆域或圆域的一部分,而被积函数具有形如 $f(x^2+y^2,z), f(x^2+z^2,y), f(y^2+z^2,x)$ 等形式时,宜用柱坐标代换.

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为第一象限中由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 及三坐 标平面围成的区域.



解法一:在柱坐标 $x = r \cos \theta$,

 $y = r \sin \theta, z = z$ 下, Ω 在oxy平面的投影为

$$E_{r\theta} = \{(r,\theta) | 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \pi/2 \},$$

Ω上下两边界面的方程为z = 0和 $z = r^2$.即

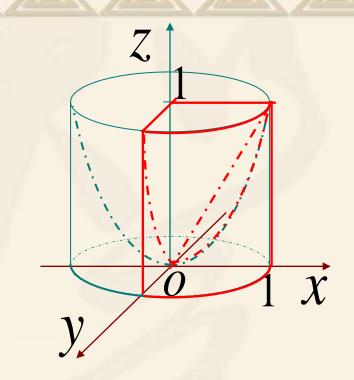
$$\Omega = \{ (r, \theta, z) | 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \pi/2, 0 \le z \le r^2 \}.$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{E_{r\theta}} r dr d\theta \int_{0}^{r^{2}} (r^{2} + z) dz$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} r (r^{4} + \frac{1}{2}r^{4}) dr = \frac{\pi}{8} . \square$$



解法二:"先二后一"

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{\Omega_z} (r^2 + z) r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 (r^2 + z) r dr$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \left[(1 - z^2) / 4 + z (1 - z) / 2 \right] dz = \pi / 8. \square$$

例:
$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2} \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-h)^2}}, \quad (h > R).$$

解: $\Leftrightarrow x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z.$

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

$$=\pi \int_{-R}^{R} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2}-z^{2}}} \frac{dr^{2}}{\sqrt{r^{2}+(z-h)^{2}}}$$

$$= \pi \int_{-R}^{R} \left[\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2hz} - (h - z) \right] dz = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3h}. \square$$

Question:
$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > R^2$$
 ,

$$I = \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2} \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}} = ?$$

$$\frac{4\pi R^3}{3\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}.$$

4. 三重积分的变量替换

与二重积分类似,对三重积分引入一一映射

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v, w), \\ y = y(u, v, w), \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \neq 0, \forall (u, v, w) \in \Omega^*. \\ z = z(u, v, w), \end{cases}$$

将ouvw空间的区域 Ω^* 映成oxyz空间的区域 Ω .则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\mathbf{O}^*} f\left(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)\right)$$

$$\cdot \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| dudvdw.$$

特别地, 在球坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, & \rho \ge 0, \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, & 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi, & 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$T, \quad \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \rho^2 \sin \varphi.$$

$$T \stackrel{\text{det}}{=} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega^*} f\left(x(\rho, \varphi, \theta), y(\rho, \varphi, \theta), z(\rho, \varphi, \theta)\right)$$

$$\cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta.$$

例:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} \right)^2 dx dy dz$$
, 其中

$$\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1 \right\}.$$

解: Ω 关于axy平面对称,故z的奇函数 $\frac{xz}{ac}$, $\frac{yz}{bc}$,在 Ω

上的积分都为0.同理 $\frac{xy}{ab}$ 在 Ω 上的积分也为0.于是

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx dy dz.$$

作椭球坐标变换
$$\begin{cases} x = a\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, & 0 \le \rho \le 1, \\ y = b\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, & 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, \\ z = c\rho \cos \varphi, & 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$$
则
$$\det \frac{\partial (x, y, z)}{\partial (\rho, \varphi, \theta)} = abc\rho^2 \sin \varphi.$$

则
$$\det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi, \theta)} = abc\rho^2 \sin \varphi.$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx dy dz.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot abc \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi abc \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho = 4\pi abc/5. \square$$

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 2y^2) dx dy dz$, 其中 $\Omega: 0 \le z \le \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$.

解:被积函数 $x^2 + 2y^2$ 是z的偶函数,可将积分扩展到整个球域 $\Omega_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$.

个球域
$$\Omega_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$$
.
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + 2y^2) dx dy dz.$$
由 Ω_1 的轮换对称性

$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} y^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} z^2 dx dy dz.$$

于是,
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^4 d\rho = 2\pi R^2 / 5. \square$$

例.
$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2} \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}},$$

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > R^2)$$

解. 作正交变换 $Oxyz \leftrightarrow Ouvw$, 使w轴过(a,b,c).则

$$\det \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \pm 1. \, \Leftrightarrow h^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2, \text{II}$$

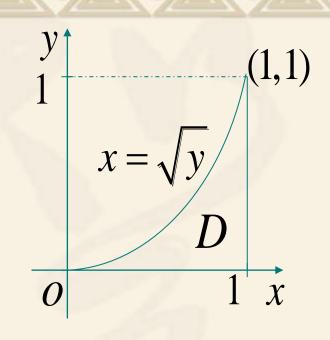
$$I = \iiint_{u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \le R^2} \frac{dudvdw}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + (w - h)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi R^3}{3h} = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}. \square$$

Remark:画出积分区域Ω的立体图是化重积分为累次积分的关键. 但是有时Ω的界面复杂, 其立体图难以作出. 这时候就得寻求不画立体图, 而只画投影区域或截面区域的平面图的方法来确定累次积分的积分限.

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 由 $y = 0, z = 0, x + z = 1, x = \sqrt{y}$ 围成.

解: 被积函数不含z,先对z积分比较方便.故先将 Ω 向oxy投影,设投影区域为D.则D应由 $y=0, x=\sqrt{y}$,



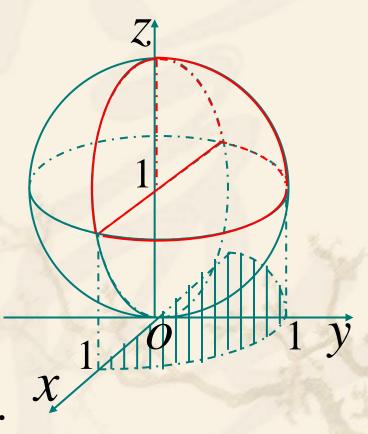
及由z=0,x+z=1消去z后得到的x=1所围成.于是

$$I = \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x)dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x)x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x)^3 dx = \frac{1$$

$$[5]: I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{1}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dz.$$

解: 按给定积分次序积分十 分困难的情况下,可以改变 积分的顺序.但本例中积分区 域是球域 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \le 1$ 在平面z=1之上满足 $y \ge 0$ 的 部分,改变积分次序后积分 仍很困难.故考虑球坐标变换.



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi. \end{cases}$$

则 •0 ≤
$$\theta$$
 ≤ π .(这是因为 y ≥ 0.)

 $\bullet 0 \le \varphi \le \pi/4$. 这是因为交线

$$\begin{cases} z = 1 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + (z - 1)^{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = \rho \cos \varphi = 1 \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = \rho^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi = 1, \end{cases}$$
此时

•1/
$$\cos \varphi \le \rho \le 2\cos \varphi$$
. 因为平面 $z = 1$ 上, $\rho = 1/\cos \varphi$, 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1$ 上, $\rho = 2\cos \varphi$.

故变量替换后积分区域为

$$\begin{cases}
(\rho, \theta, \varphi) & | 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi/4, \\
1/\cos \varphi \le \rho \le 2\cos \varphi.
\end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{1}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_{1/\cos\varphi}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} \sin\varphi \left[4\cos^{2}\varphi - 1/\cos^{2}\varphi \right] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}) - \frac{\pi}{2} (\sqrt{2} - 1).\Box$$

例: 设f可导,且
$$f(0) = 0$$
, Ω : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2$.
求 $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{\Omega} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$.

解:
$$\iint_{\mathbf{O}} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho = 4\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho$$

 $\rightarrow 0$, $(t \rightarrow 0^+$ 时.) 故可用L'Hospital法则求极限.

原式 =
$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi \int_{0}^{t} f(\rho)\rho^{2} d\rho}{\pi t^{4}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi f(t)t^{2}}{4\pi t^{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0).\Box$$

例: 设
$$f \in C([0,1])$$
, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x) f(y) f(z) dz = \frac{1}{6} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^3.$$

解:
$$\forall x \in [0,1]$$

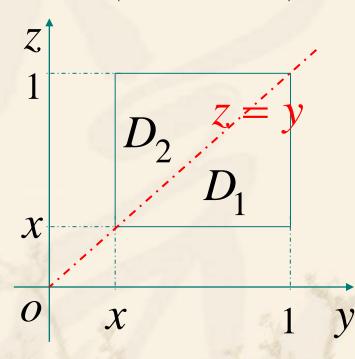
$$\int_{x}^{1} dy \int_{x}^{y} f(y) f(z) dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(y)f(z)dydz$$

$$= \iint_{D_2} f(y)f(z)dydz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} f(y) f(z) dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x}^{1} dy \int_{x}^{1} f(y) f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{x}^{1} f(y) dy \right)^{2}.$$



记
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{1} f(y)dy$$
,则 $F'(x) = -f(x)$.于是

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x) f(y) f(z) dz$$

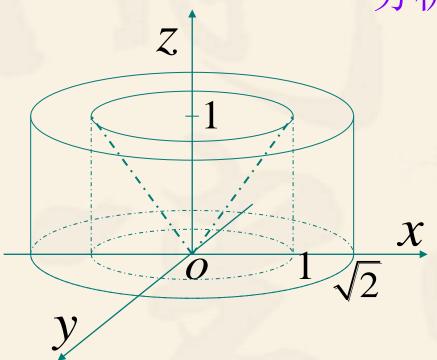
$$= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(y)f(z)dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_x^1 f(y) dy \right]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 -F'(x) F^2(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{6}F^{3}(x)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{6}F^{3}(0) = \frac{1}{6}\left(\int_{0}^{1}f(x)dx\right)^{3} \square$$

例:求
$$\iint_{\Omega} |z - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}| dxdydz$$
,其中 Ω 由 平面 $z = 0$, $z = 1$ 及曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 围成.

分析: 关键在于去绝对值.



锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 将 积分区域 Ω 分成两 部分,应分别积分.

作业: 习题3.4 No.5-8