

§ 2 二重积分的计算(2)



二重积分的变量代换

定积分换元:

被积函数变简单,易于求出原函数;积分区间经换元后仍为积分区间.

二重积分换元:

被积函数简化;

积分域简化. — 优先



定理2.6 设f(x,y)在有界闭区域 D上可积, 若变换 T: x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v) 将 uv平面上按段光滑 封闭曲线所围的区域 Δ 一对一的映成 xy平面上的闭区域 D, 函数 x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v) 在 Δ 内分别具有一阶连续偏导数,且

(3)
$$J(u,v) = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0, (u,v) \in \Delta$$

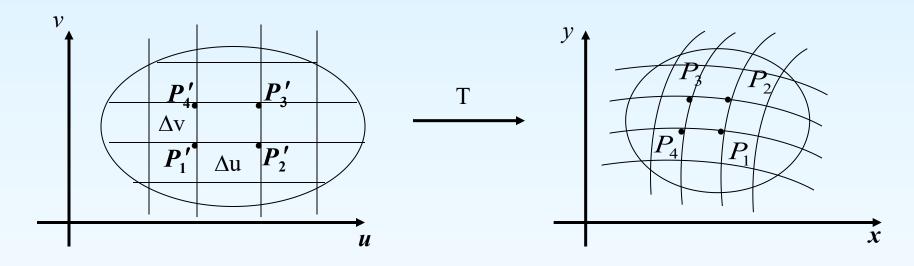
则

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \iint\limits_{\Delta} f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) |J(u,v)| dudv$$

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首先两边二重积分都存在

1) 分割uv所在区域(特殊分法)



$$P'_{1}(u,v) \qquad P_{1}(x_{1}, y_{1})$$

$$P'_{2}(u + \Delta u, v) \qquad T \qquad P_{2}(x_{2}, y_{2})$$

$$P'_{3}(u + \Delta u, v + \Delta v) \qquad P_{3}(x_{3}, y_{3})$$

$$P'_{4}(u, v + \Delta v) \qquad P_{4}(x_{4}, y_{4})$$

2) 考虑xoy平面上内任一小区域 $\Delta\sigma_{\kappa}$

$$\Delta \sigma_k \approx s_{\diamond} = \left\| \overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} \times \overrightarrow{P_1 P_4} \right\|$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = (x_2 - x_1)\overrightarrow{i} + (y_2 - y_1)\overrightarrow{j}$$

$$= [x(u + \Delta u, v) - x(u, v)]\overrightarrow{i} + [y(u + \Delta u, v) - y(u, v)]\overrightarrow{j}$$

$$\approx x_u \Delta u\overrightarrow{i} + y_u \Delta u\overrightarrow{j}$$

类似地 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_4} \approx x_{\nu} \Delta v \overrightarrow{i} + y_{\nu} \Delta v \overrightarrow{j}$

$$\Delta \sigma_{k} \approx \left\| \overrightarrow{P_{1}P_{2}} \times \overrightarrow{P_{1}P_{4}} \right\| = \left\| \begin{matrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ x_{u} \Delta u & y_{u} \Delta u & 0 \\ x_{v} \Delta v & y_{v} \Delta v & 0 \end{matrix} \right\| = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| \Delta u \Delta v$$

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$$dxdy = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| dudv \quad \vec{\mathbf{g}} \qquad d\sigma = |J| d\sigma'$$

面积变化率
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sum f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta \sigma_k \approx \sum f(x(u_k, v_k), y(u_k, v_k)) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| \Delta u \Delta v$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) |J| du dv$$

上为零而在其他点上不为零公式仍成立



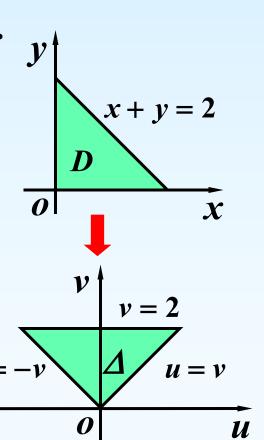
例10 计算 $\iint_{D} e^{y+x} dxdy$, 其中 D 由 x 轴、y 轴和直

线 x+y=2 所围成的闭区域.

解
$$\diamondsuit u = y - x$$
, $v = y + x$,

则
$$x=\frac{v-u}{2}$$
, $y=\frac{v+u}{2}$.

$$D \rightarrow \Delta$$
, 即 $x = 0 \rightarrow u = v$; $y = 0 \rightarrow u = -v$; $x + y = 2 \rightarrow v = 2$.



$$J(u,v) = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

故
$$\iint_{D} e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy = \iint_{\Delta} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| du dv$$

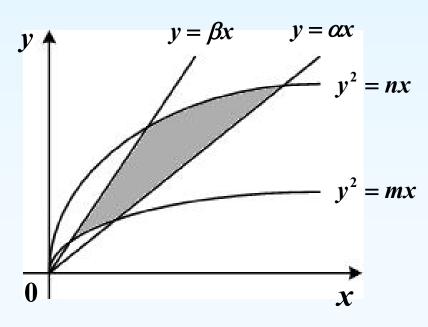
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dv \int_{-v}^{v} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 (e-e^{-1})vdv = e-e^{-1}.$$

例11 求抛物线 $y^2 = mx$, $y^2 = nx$, 和直线 $y = \alpha x$, $y = \beta x$ 所围成的区域 D的面积 $\mu(D)$. $(0 < m < n, 0 < \alpha < \beta)$

$$\mu(D) = \iint_D dx dy$$
变换 $u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{y}{x}$

$$\mathbb{P} \quad x = \frac{u}{v^2}, y = \frac{u}{v}.$$



D对应uv平面上的矩形区域 $\Delta = [m,n] \times [\alpha,\beta]$

$$J(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{v^2} & -\frac{2u}{v^3} \\ \frac{1}{v} & -\frac{u}{v^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{u}{v^4} > 0, \ (u,v) \in \Delta.$$

所以

$$\mu(D) = \iint_D dx dy = \iint_\Delta \frac{u}{v^4} du dv$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dv}{v^4} \int_{m}^{n} u du = \frac{(n^2 - m^2)(\beta^3 - \alpha^3)}{6\alpha^3 \beta^3}.$$

极坐标系下二重积分的计算

当f(x,y)中含有 $x^2 + y^2$ 项,或者D的边界 表达式中有 $x^2 + y^2$ 项时,通常利用极坐标 变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \end{cases} \quad 0 \le r < +\infty, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi,$$

将积分化为极坐标下的二重积分,然后化为 关于r和 θ 的累次积分去求解.



定理2.7 设f(x,y)在有界闭区域 D上可积,在极坐标变换

$$T: x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta,$$
$$(r,\theta) \in [0,+\infty) \times [0,2\pi]$$

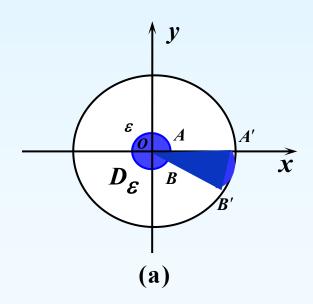
下,xy坐标平面上区域 D与 $r\theta$ 平面上的区域 Δ

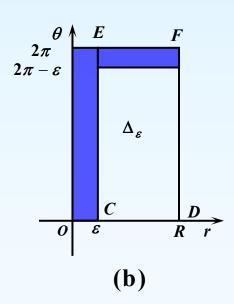
相对应,则
$$J(r,\theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r.$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dxdy = \iint_{A} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) rdrd\theta$$

 $(1)D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$ 圆形区域

T将 $r\theta$ 平面上的矩形区域Δ:[0, R]×[0, 2 π] 变换成D,但这个变换不是一一映射.

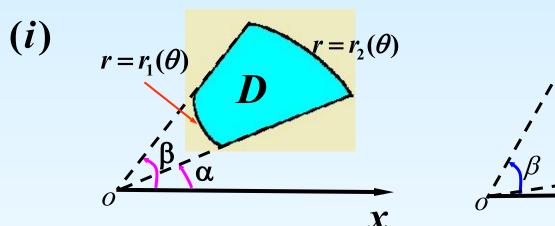


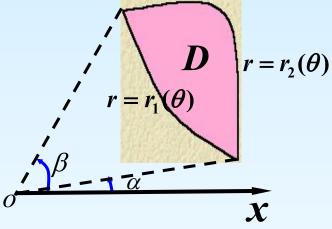


(2)D为一般区域,则可取圆形区域包含D



如何化为累次积分?





特点: $o \notin D$, $\theta = 常数与D$ 的边界至多交于两点.

△可表示成: $r_1(\theta) \le r \le r_2(\theta)$, $\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$.

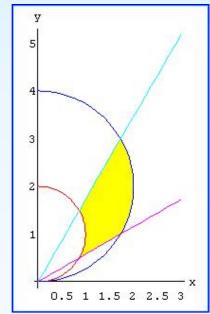
$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{r_{1}(\theta)}^{r_{2}(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)rdr.$$



例 12 计算 $\iint_D (x^2 + \overline{y^2}) dx dy$,其 D 为由圆

 $x^{2} + y^{2} = 2y$, $x^{2} + y^{2} = 4y$ 及直线 $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$, $y - \sqrt{3}x = 0$ 所围成的平面闭区域.

解



$$y - \sqrt{3}x = 0 \implies \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \implies r = 4\sin\theta$$

$$x - \sqrt{3}y = 0 \implies \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y \implies r = 2\sin\theta$$

$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 15(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3}).$$



例 13 求曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 \ge a^2$ 所围成的图形的面积.

\mathbf{M} 根据对称性有 $D = 4D_1$

在极坐标系下

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Longrightarrow r = a,$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2) \implies r = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta},$$

由
$$\begin{cases} r = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta} \\ r = a \end{cases}$$
, 得交点 $A = (a, \frac{\pi}{6})$,

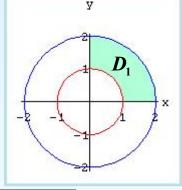
$$\iint_{D} dxdy = 4\iint_{D_{1}} dxdy = 4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_{a}^{a\sqrt{2}\cos 2\theta} rdr = a^{2}(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}).$$

例 14 计算二重积分
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\sin(\pi\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dxdy,$$

其中积分区域为 $D = \{(x,y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}.$

解 由对称性,可只考虑第一象限部分,

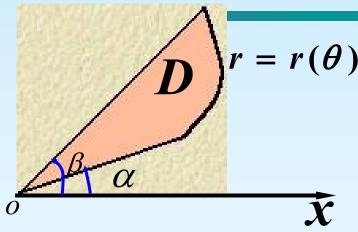
注意:被积函数也要有对称性.



$$\iint_{D} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$=4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\theta\int_{1}^{2}\frac{\sin\pi r}{r}rdr=-4.$$





特点: 原点 o 在 D 的边界上

△可表示成: $0 \le r \le r(\theta), \ \alpha \le \theta \le \beta$.

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{0}^{r(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr.$$

例15 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ (a > 0)所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.

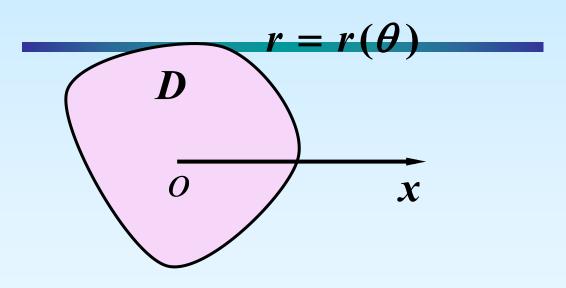
 \mathbf{P} 段 $\mathbf{D}: x^2 + y \leq 2ax$ 由对称性可知

$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^{2} - r^{2}} \, r \, dr \qquad 2a$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1-\sin^3\theta) d\theta = \frac{32}{3}a^3 (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3})$$





特点: 原点o为D的内点

△可表示成: $0 \le r \le r(\theta)$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$.

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{r(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)rdr.$$

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例16 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$.

 \mathbf{R} 在极坐标系下 \mathbf{D} : $\begin{cases} \mathbf{0} \le r \le a \\ \mathbf{0} \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases}$, 故

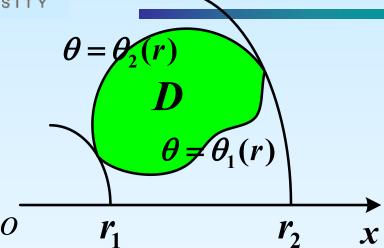
原式 =
$$\iint_D e^{-r^2} r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r e^{-r^2} \, dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{-1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^a = \pi (1 - e^{-a^2})$$

由于 e^{-x^2} 的原函数不是初等函数,故本题无法用直角坐标计算.



(iv)



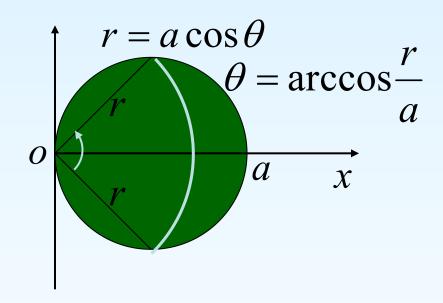
特点: r = 常数与 D的边界至多交于两点.

△可表示成: $\theta_1(r) \le \theta \le \theta_2(r)$, $r_1 \le r \le r_2$.

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r dr \int_{\theta_1(r)}^{\theta_2(r)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta.$$

例17 交换积分顺序 $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a\cos\theta} f(r,\theta) dr \quad (a>0)$

提示: 积分域如图



$$I = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos\frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos\frac{r}{a}} f(r, \theta) d\theta$$

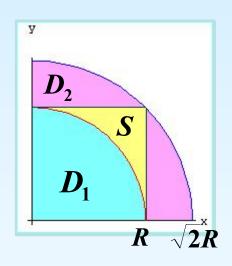
例18 求广义积分 $\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$.

解 在第一象限内,设

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2\}$$

$$S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le R, 0 \le y \le R\}$$



显然有
$$D_1 \subset S \subset D_2$$

$$\therefore e^{-x^2-y^2} > 0,$$

$$\therefore \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{S} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy.$$

$$\mathbb{Z} : I = \iint_{S} e^{-x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx \int_{0}^{R} e^{-y^{2}} dy = \left(\int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx\right)^{2};$$

曲例16
$$I_1 = \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R e^{-r^2} r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^2});$$

同理
$$I_2 = \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2R^2});$$

$$: I_1 < I < I_2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4}(1-e^{-R^2})<(\int_0^R e^{-x^2}dx)^2<\frac{\pi}{4}(1-e^{-2R^2});$$

当
$$R \to \infty$$
时, $I_1 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$, $I_2 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$,

故当
$$R \to \infty$$
时, $I \to \frac{\pi}{4}$,即 $(\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

所求广义积分
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
.

广义极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = ar \cos \theta, \\ y = br \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$
$$0 \le r < +\infty, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi,$$
$$J(r, \theta) = abr.$$

<u>注</u> 与极坐标变换不同 ,θ表示离心角 .

例19
计算
$$\iint_D \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}}dxdy$$
, 其中 D 为椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
 所围成的闭区域.

解 作广义极坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = ar \cos \theta, \\ y = br \sin \theta, \end{cases}$

其中a>0, b>0, $r\geq 0$, $0\leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

在此变换下 $D \rightarrow D' = \{(r,\theta) | 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\},$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = abr.$$

J在D'内仅当r=0处为零,故换元公式仍成立,

$$\therefore \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - r^2} abr dr$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi ab.$$

例20 试计算椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 的体积V.

解取
$$D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$$
, 由对称性

$$V = 2c \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta,$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a\cos\theta & -ar\sin\theta \\ b\sin\theta & br\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = abr$$

$$\therefore V = 2 c \iint_D \sqrt{1 - r^2} \ abr \ dr \ d\theta$$

$$= 2 abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}\pi abc$$

小结

二重积分的变量代换

极坐标系下二重积分的计算

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, & 0 \le r < +\infty, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \\ y = r \sin \theta, & J(r, \theta) = r \end{cases}$$

广义极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = ar \cos \theta, & 0 \le r < +\infty, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \\ y = br \sin \theta, & J(r, \theta) = abr \end{cases}$$