

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

解:  $V = V_{上曲} - V_{下曲}$

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

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

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

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:  $S = \iint_D 1 d\sigma$

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

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

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



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

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

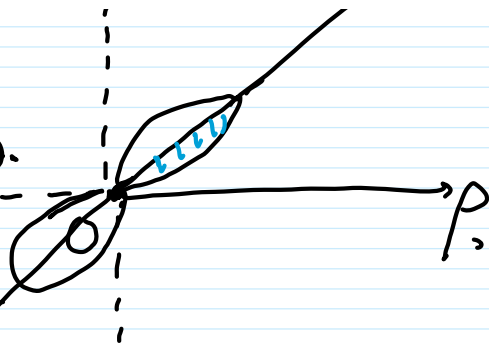
$\theta: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \rho: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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

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

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

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



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

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

\*. 换元式.

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

$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \cdot \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv}_{\text{面积元素, 绝对值}}$

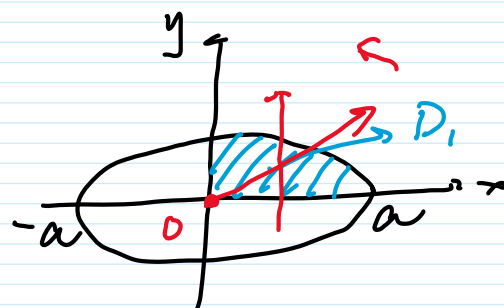
举例:  $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \rho \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \rho$

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

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

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

计算复杂

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

④法: 换元公式

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

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

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

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

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

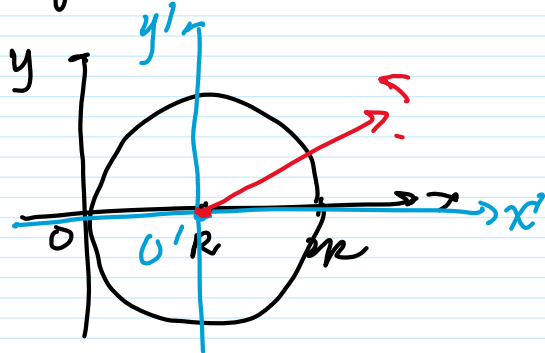
$$S_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi ab}{4}$$

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

①法: 极坐标

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

= ...



②法: 换元公式

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

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

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

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

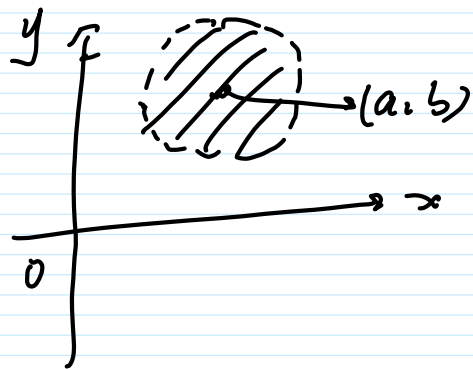
$$\rho = R$$

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

$$I = \dots$$

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  $\Omega$  上有界

(1) 任意分割  $\Delta V_i$ .

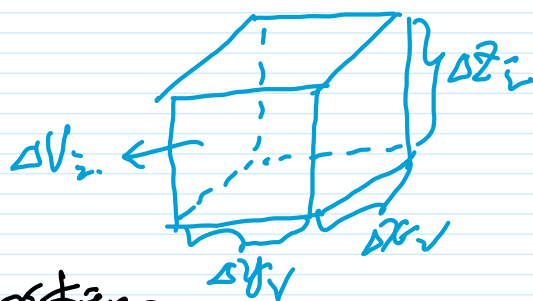
(2) 任意取点  $(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \in \Delta V_i$ .

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  $\Omega$  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  $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = V$  ( $\Omega$  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)  $\Omega$  关于  $xoy$  面对称. 且  $\Omega_1$ :  $\Omega$  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)  $\Omega$  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:  $I \xrightarrow{\text{对称性}} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$

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

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

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

$xz \rightarrow -xz$ 
  
 $yz \rightarrow -yz$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \downarrow \text{关于 } yz \text{ 面} & \\ (x, y, z) & \begin{array}{l} \nearrow -xz \\ \searrow -yz \end{array} & \end{array}$$

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:  $\Omega'$  关于 yz 面, 关于 x 面不对称, 不具有轮换对称性

对称性

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 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  $\Delta$  二重积分

截面法 = 二重积分  
平面薄片质量之和  $\Delta$  定积分

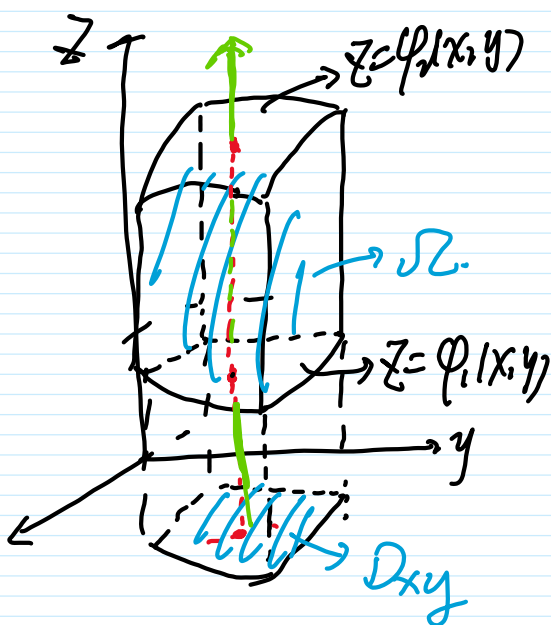


★ (1) 投影法: 1 先-后-二. — 穿线法.

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

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

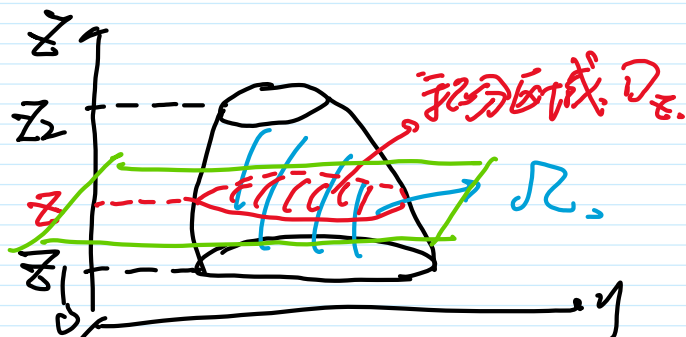
其中:  $D_{xy}$  是  $\Omega$  在  $xy$  面上的投影区域.



(2) 截面法: 1 后-先-二 — 穿线法

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

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





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

其中:  $D_z$  是截面区域

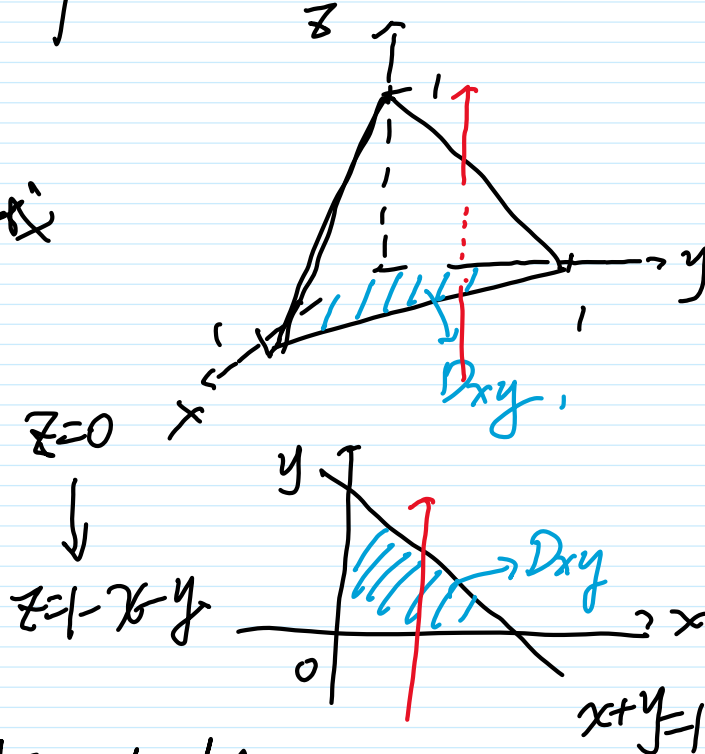
例:  $I = \iiint_V x dv$ ,  $V$ :  $x+y+z=1$  与坐标面所围成的

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  $V$ :



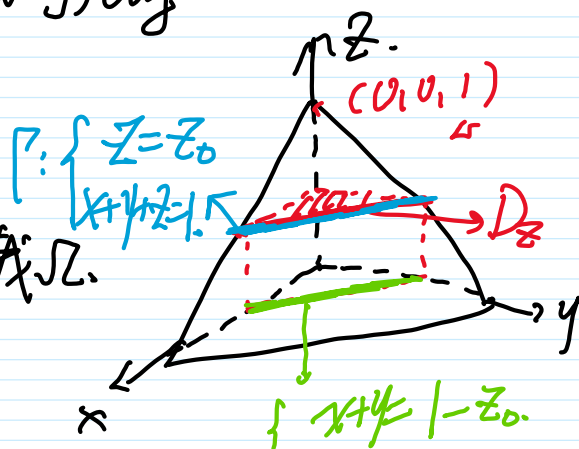
$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left( \int_0^{1-x-y} x dz \right) dx dy$$

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

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

② 截面法:

(a) 同平行于  $xoy$  面的平面去截  $V$ .

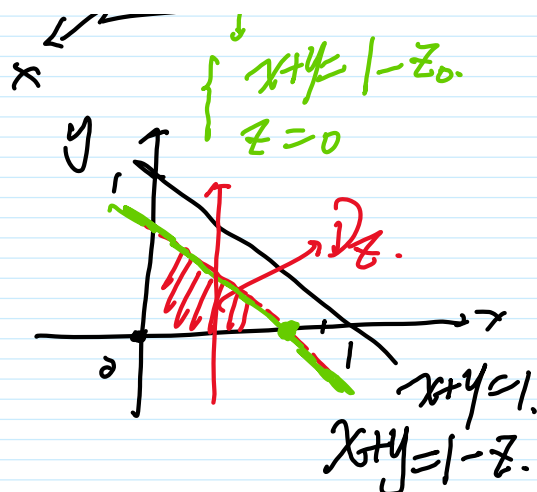


$$I = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \iint_{D_z} x dx dy dz$$

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

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

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



三次积分 (y → x → z)

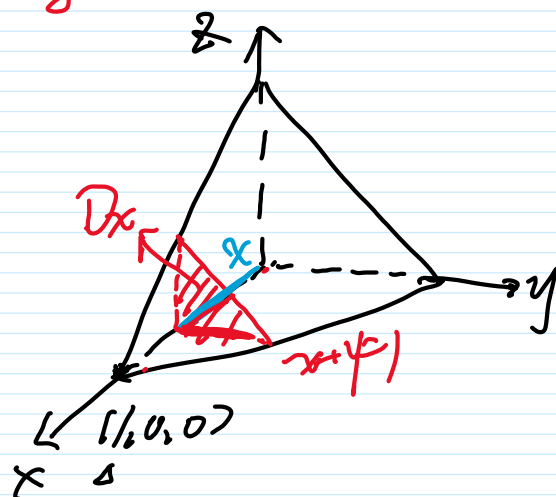
(67). 用平行于yz面去截R.

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

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

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

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



常用截面法的情况:

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

$$= \int_{z_1}^{z_2} g(z) \sigma(z) \, dz$$

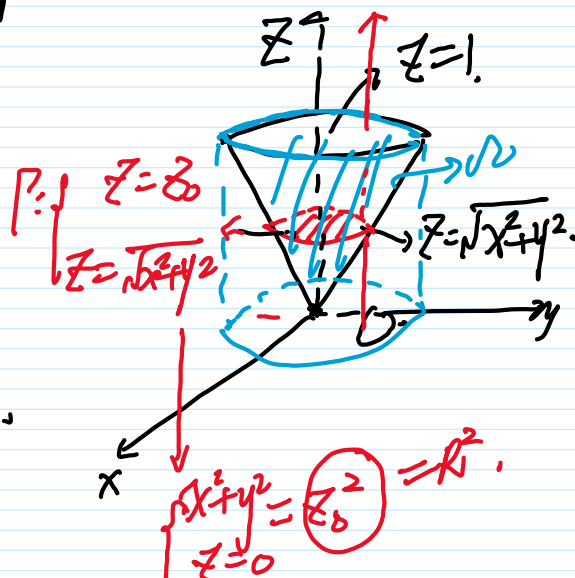
截面面积 (易计算)

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

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

解. ① 截面法:

用平行于  $xy$  面的平面截  $\Omega$ .



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

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

② 投影法:

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

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