

1. 柱面坐标.

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

$$dv = \rho d\rho d\theta dz.$$

2. 球面坐标

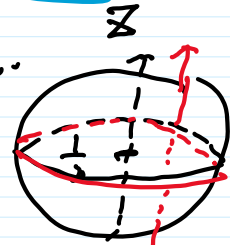
$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \cdot \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}, \quad dv = r^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta dr.$$

例  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv$ .  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq z$   $x^2 + y^2 \leq z - z^2$

解: ①法: 投影法

$$D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \\ \rho: 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



射线: 
$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - x^2 - y^2} \\ z &= \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - x^2 - y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \rho^2} \\ z &= \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \rho^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - x^2 - y^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - x^2 - y^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz.$$

②法: 截面法

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy$$

其中:  $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z - z^2$

③法: 柱面坐标

$$\begin{cases} \theta: \\ \rho: \\ z: \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \rho^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \rho^2}} \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2} dz$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} p dp \int_{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - p^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - p^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + z^2}} dz$$

④法: 球面坐标法.

几何证明题 Day:  $x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}$ .

投影到  $yOz$  面:  $\varphi: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\gamma: 0 \rightarrow \cos \varphi$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} r \cdot r^2 dr$$

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## 六. 换元公式:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x(u, v, w) \\ y = y(u, v, w) \\ z = z(u, v, w) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{R}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\mathcal{R}'} f(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw$$

例  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  椭球面  $(a>0, b>0, c>0)$

解法: 投票法

$$V = \iiint_V dV = \iint_{R_{xy}} dx dy \int_{-\sqrt{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2})c^2}}^{\sqrt{(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2})c^2}} dz = \dots$$

其中  $D_{xy} : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$d\sigma = a b \rho \, d\rho d\theta$$

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

②法: 截面法.

$$V = \int_{-c}^c dz \iint_{D_z} 1 \, dx dy = \int_{-c}^c 1 \cdot \underbrace{\sigma(z)}_{\pi a b (1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2})} dz \\ = \int_{-c}^c \pi a b (1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}) dz$$

③法: 柱坐标法

$$\begin{cases} x = a\rho \cos\theta \\ y = b\rho \sin\theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad du = ab\rho \, d\rho \, d\theta \, dz$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 ab\rho \, d\rho \int_{-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} 1 \cdot dz$$

④法: 球坐标法

$$\begin{cases} x = a r \sin\varphi \cos\theta \\ y = b r \sin\varphi \sin\theta \\ z = c r \cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

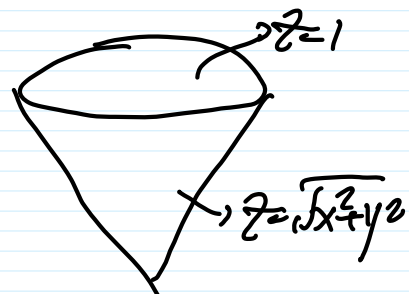
$$du = abc \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^1 abc \, r^2 \, dr$$

例:  $I = \iiint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} \, dv$   $D: z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  与  $z=1$  围成

解:

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 \sqrt{x^2+y^2+1} \, dz$$



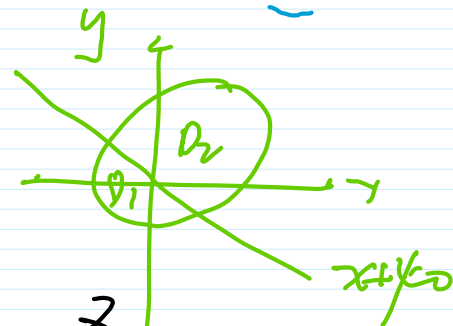
其中  $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

其中  $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2} - 1 dz$$

$$\iint_{D_1} |x+y| dx dy$$

$$x+y=0$$

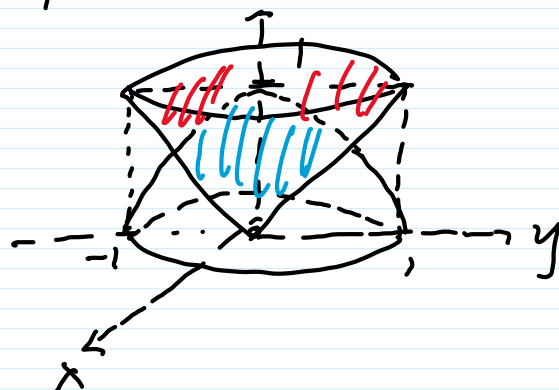


$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_{\text{球}} + \Omega_{\text{柱}}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{球}}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$$

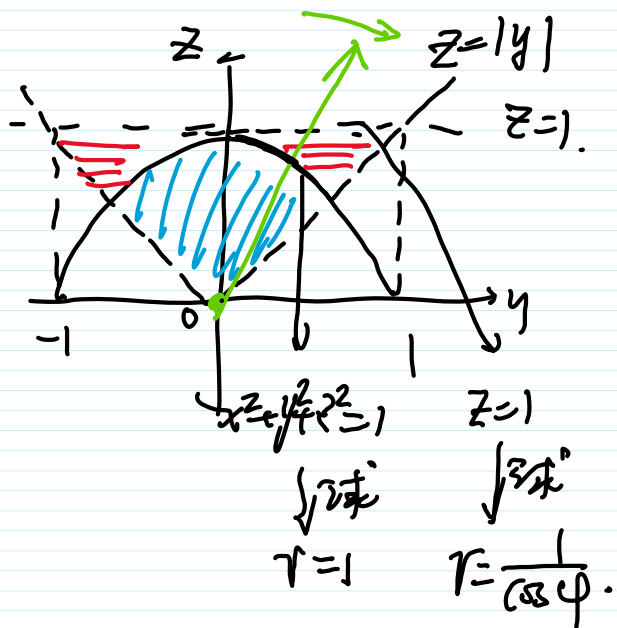
$$\Omega_{\text{柱}}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 1$$



$$I = \iiint_{\Omega_{\text{球}}} (1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dv + \iiint_{\Omega_{\text{柱}}} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} - 1) dv$$

$$\Omega_{\text{球}}: \begin{cases} \theta: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \\ \varphi: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ r: 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{柱}}: \begin{cases} \theta: 0 \rightarrow 2\pi \\ \varphi: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \\ r: 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \end{cases}$$



$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 (1-r) r^2 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_1^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} (r-1) r^2 dr$$

$$+ \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_1^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} r^{-1/2} r^2 dr.$$

## 第四节 应用

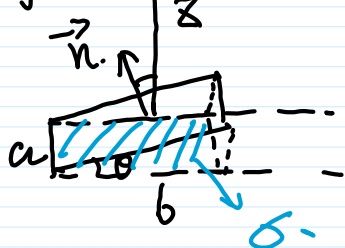
定积分: 曲线形面积, 面积, 旋转体体积, 体积.

二重积分: 曲面积分, 平面面积, 曲面面积.

三重积分: 空间几何体体积

(原形式) 面积公式

一. 空间曲面面积



投影面积  $S = a \times b$

$$S = a \times \frac{b}{\cos\theta} = \frac{S}{\cos\theta}.$$

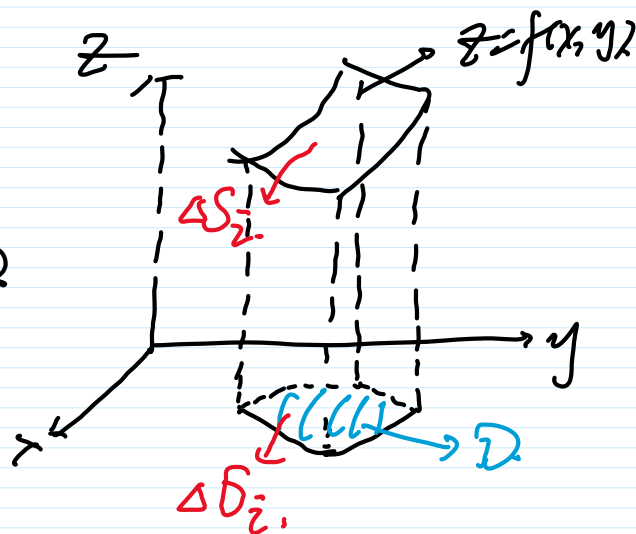
$\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$ . 方向余弦  $(\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}, \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}, \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}})$ .

$$S = \frac{S}{\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2+C^2}}}$$

(i) 曲面  $z = f(x, y)$ ,  $(x, y) \in D$

$$\Delta S_i \approx \frac{\Delta z_i}{|\cos\theta|}$$

$$= \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} \Delta z_i.$$



$$\vec{n} = (f_x, f_y, -1)$$

$$= \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} \, d\sigma_z. \quad \vec{n} = \left( \frac{f_x}{\sqrt{A}}, \frac{f_y}{\sqrt{B}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{C}} \right)$$

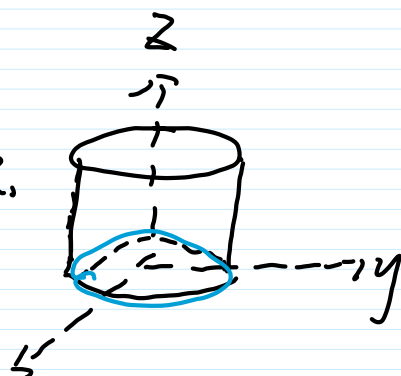
$$dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} \, d\sigma$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} \, d\sigma.$$

$x^2 + y^2 = 1$  被  $z=0$  和  $z=1$  所截下的面积.

(117). 曲面  $x = x(y, z)$   $y, z \in D$

或  $y = y(x, z)$   $x, z \in D$



$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + x_y^2 + x_z^2} \, dy \, dz$$

$$\text{或 } S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + y_x^2 + y_z^2} \, dx \, dz$$

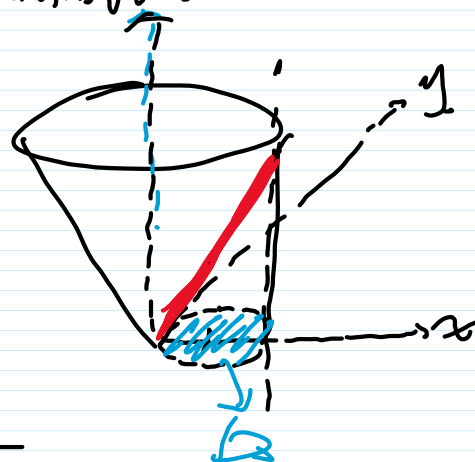
例.  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , 被  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  截下的面积.

圆锥面

解:

$$z_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$z_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

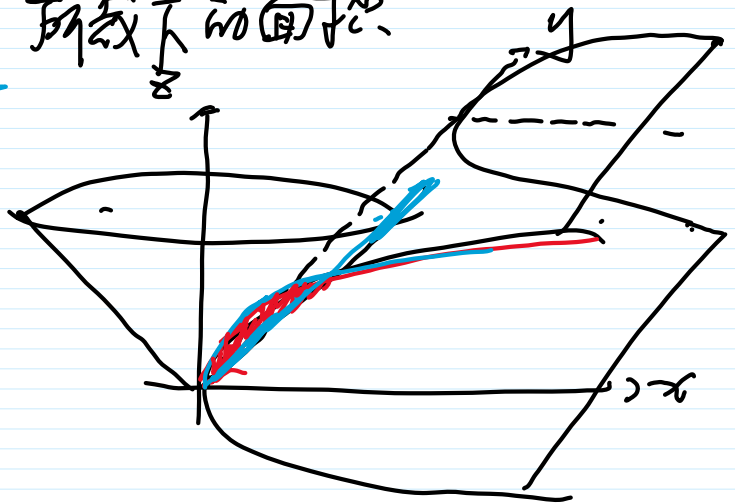
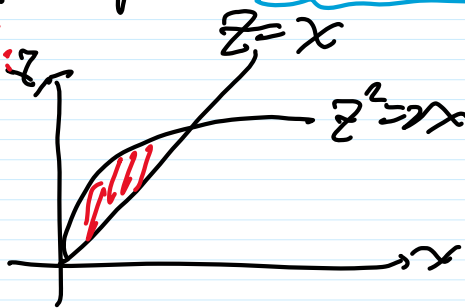


$$\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_D 1 \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

例 <sup>曲面</sup>  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被  $z^2 = 2x$  所截下的面积

解法: <sup>山法</sup>



$$S = 2S_1$$

$$y = \sqrt{z^2 - x^2} \quad S_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + y_z^2 + y_x^2} dz dx.$$

③法:

$$\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\text{交线} \begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 = 2x \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{消去 } z]{\text{在 } xy \text{ 面上}} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

二. 质心公式 (质心公式)

平面薄片  $\rho = \mu(x, y)$  的质心  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \cdot \mu(x, y) d\sigma}{m}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \cdot \mu(x, y) d\sigma}{m}$$

$$m = \iint_D \mu(x, y) d\sigma.$$

空间物体  $\rho = \rho(x, y, z)$  的质心  $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$ ,

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_D z \cdot \rho(x, y, z) dV}{m.}$$

密度均匀的物体的质心, 即为形心, 即  $\rho = \text{常数}$ .

形心公式:

平面图形

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x d\sigma}{\sigma.}$$

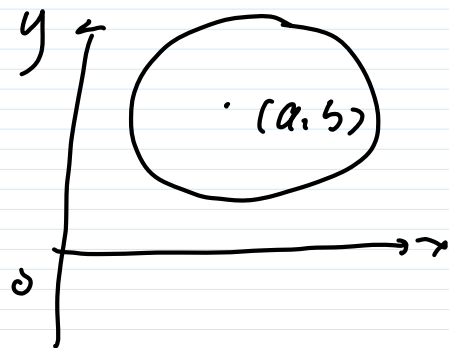
空间物体

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_D z dV}{V.}$$

例: 密度均匀的圆片的质心 (圆形的形心).

解:  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2.$

质心  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$



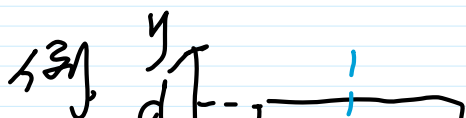
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \cdot \mu d\sigma}{\mu \cdot \sigma} = \frac{\iint_D x d\sigma}{\sigma.}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = a + r \cos \theta \\ y = b + r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$d\sigma = r dr d\theta$$

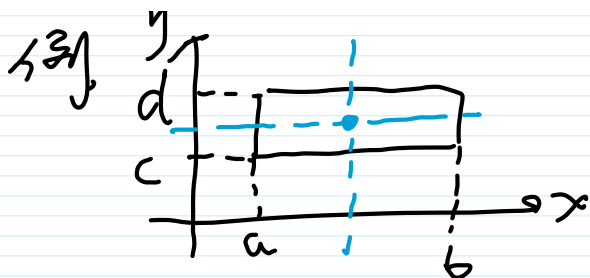
$$= \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R [a + r \cos \theta] r dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R a r dr = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot a \cdot \frac{R^2}{2} = a.$$



矩形的形心  $(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2})$





矩形的形心  $(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c+d}{2})$

平面图形的形心必在对称轴(若有)  
空间几何体的形心必在对称面(若有)

例.  $I = \iint_D (5x+3y) dx dy$   $D: x^2+y^2+2x-4y \leq 4$   
 $(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 3^2$

形心  $(-1, 2)$

解:  $I = 5 \iint_D x dx dy + 3 \iint_D y dx dy$

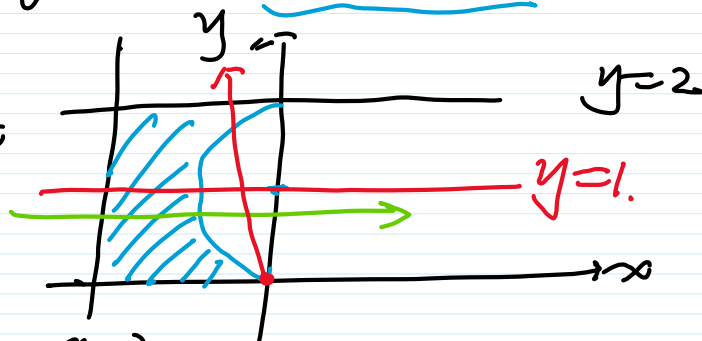
$= 5 \cdot \bar{x} \cdot \sigma + 3 \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \sigma$

$= [5 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2] \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 = 9\pi$

例  $I' = \iint_D x dx dy = \bar{x} \cdot \sigma$  不能使用形心公式(无轴心)  
 $I = \iint_D y dx dy = \bar{y} \cdot \sigma$   $x^2 = 2y - y^2 \rightarrow \rho = 2\sin\theta$

$D: x = -2, y = 0, y = 2$  与  $x = -\sqrt{2y-y^2}$  所围成

解: ① 法  $I = \int_0^2 dy \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{2y-y^2}} y dx$



② 法: 形心公式

形心  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  在  $y=1$  上.  $x=-2$ .

即  $\bar{y} = 1$ .

$2 \cdot 1 \cdot \pi \cdot 2 = 4\pi$



$$\int_{\Sigma}^{\text{面}} m = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \overbrace{f(\xi_i, \eta_i)}^{f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \gamma_i)} \cdot \Delta S_i$$

$$\Delta m_i \approx f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i \quad \underline{\underline{\text{面积}}}$$

