

## 自测题三 (重积分)

### 一、选择题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1、设有空间闭区域  $\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0\}$ ,

$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$  则有 (C)

A、 $\iiint_{\Omega_1} x dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} x dv$ ,      B、 $\iiint_{\Omega_1} y dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} y dv$ ,

C、 $\iiint_{\Omega_1} z dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} z dv$ ,      D、 $\iiint_{\Omega_1} xyz dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} xyz dv$

2、设有平面闭区域  $D = \{(x, y) | -a \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$

$D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$ , 则  $\iint_D (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy = (A)$

A、 $2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$ ,      B、 $2 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$       C、 $4 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$ ,      D、0

3  $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x, y) dx$ , 则交换积分次序后  $I = (C)$

B、 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x, y) dy$ ,      B、 $I = \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y}} dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy$       C、 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy$

E、 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1+x^2} f(x, y) dy$

4、已知  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 xf(x) dx$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | x + y < 1, x > 0, y > 0\}$  则  $\iint_D f(x) dx dy = (D)$

B、2 B、3,      C、1 D、0

5、 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy$ , 则必有: (B)

B、 $I > 0$       B、 $I < 0$       C、 $I = 0$       D、 $I \neq 0$  但无法确定符号

$I = 2\pi \int_0^2 \sqrt{1-r^2} dr = -\frac{3}{4} \pi [(-3)^{\frac{4}{3}} - 1] < 0$       分成三部分估计.

### 二、填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1、设  $f(x, y)$  连续,  $f(0, 0) = 1$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}$ , 则  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 1$

2、 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx \int_0^{\sin x} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3、 $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$        $\int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$

4、 $f(x, y)$  在矩形区域  $D: \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$  上连续, 且

$x \left( \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right)^2 = f(x, y) - \frac{1}{2}$  则  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

$x \cdot A^2 = f(x, y) - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $A^2 \cdot \int_0^1 x dx dy = A^2 - \frac{1}{2}$   
 $A^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = A^2 - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A = 1$

5、将二重积分  $\int_{-a}^a dx \int_{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$  化为极坐标后的二次积分为  $\int_0^\pi du \int_0^{2\cos u} f(\rho \cos u, \rho \sin u) \rho d\rho$



三、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 40 分)

1、计算三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dV$  其中  $\Omega$  由锥面  $z = \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与平面  $z = h (R > 0, h > 0)$  围成.

$$= \int_0^h z dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq (\frac{R}{h}z)^2} dx dy = \int_0^h z \cdot \pi \left(\frac{R}{h}z\right)^2 = \frac{\pi R^2}{h^2} \int_0^h z^3 dz = \frac{\pi R^2 h^2}{4}$$

2、 $\Omega$  是由平面  $x+y+z=1$  与三个坐标平面所围成的空间区域, 计算三重积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dx dy dz.$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$$

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$$

$$= 3 \int_0^1 z dz \cdot \iint_{\substack{x+y \leq 1-z \\ x>0 \\ y>0}} dx dy$$

$$= 3 \int_0^1 z \cdot \frac{(1-z)^2}{2} dz = \frac{1}{8}$$

3、计算二重积分  $I = \iint_D \theta^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1-\theta^2} \cos 2\theta d\theta d\theta$ , 其中

$$D = \{(\theta, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \sec \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dy \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2+y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 [1 - (1-x)^{3/2}] dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx \\ &\stackrel{x=\sqrt{t}}{=} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \cos t dt = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3\pi}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

4、设  $\Omega$  是由半球面  $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$  与旋转抛物面  $3z = x^2 + y^2$  所围空间闭区域, 求它的体积.

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 3\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V &= \iint_D \left( \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{3} \right) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \sqrt{4-\rho^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{3} \right) \rho d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (4-\rho^2)^{3/2} - \frac{\rho^4}{12} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = 2\pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{8} \right) = \frac{19\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

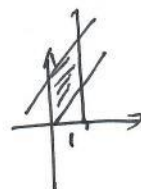
四、解下列各题 (每题 10 分, 共 30 分)

1、设  $f(x) = g(x) = \begin{cases} a, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$ ,  $D$  是全平面. 求二重积分

$$I = \iint_D f(x)g(y-x) dx dy.$$

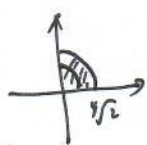
$g(y-x)$  不为 0 的区域为  $0 \leq y-x \leq 1$ , 即  $x \leq y \leq x+1$ , 所以

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x+1} a^2 dy = a^2$$



2、设平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ ,  $[x]$  表示不超过  $x$  的最大整数, 计算:

$$I = \iint_D xy [1 + x^2 + y^2] dx dy.$$



当  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$  时,  $[1 + x^2 + y^2] = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_{x^2+y^2 < 1} xy [1 + x^2 + y^2] dx dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 < 1} xy dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho \cos \theta)(\rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

当  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 < \sqrt{2}$  时,  $[1 + x^2 + y^2] = 2$

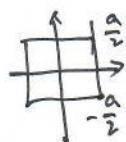
$$\therefore \iint_{1 \leq x^2+y^2 < \sqrt{2}} xy [1 + x^2 + y^2] dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \rho^3 d\rho = 1 \times \frac{2-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

故上,  $I = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$

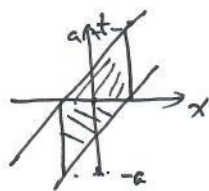
3、设  $f(t)$  在  $R$  上连续, 常数  $a > 0$ , 区域  $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq a/2, |y| \leq a/2\}$

证明:  $\iint_D f(x-y) dx dy = \int_{-a}^a f(t)(a-|t|) dt.$

$$\iint_D f(x-y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x-y) dy \xrightarrow{x-y=t} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx \int_{x-\frac{a}{2}}^{x+\frac{a}{2}} f(t) dt$$



交换次序  $\int_{-a}^0 f(t) dt \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{t+\frac{a}{2}} dx + \int_0^a f(t) dt \int_{t-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dx$



$$= \int_{-a}^0 f(t) dt \cdot (t + a) + \int_0^a f(t) dt \cdot (a - t)$$

$$= \int_{-a}^a f(t)(a - |t|) dt.$$