

8.3.1 直角坐标系下的三重积分

基础过关

一、

1. $4\pi R^3$.

2. $\frac{1}{24}(b^2 - a^2)(d^3 - c^3)(m^4 - l^4)$.

3. $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{2x^2+3y^2}^{3-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz$.

二、(1) $\frac{1}{24}$; (2) $\frac{1}{4}$.

三、 $256, \frac{4^5}{3}$.

能力提升

$$\begin{aligned} \text{一、} \quad \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f(z) dx dy dz &= \int_{-1}^1 dz \iint_{D_z} f(z) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) \pi(1-z^2) dz \\ &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 f(u)(1-u^2) du. \end{aligned}$$

延伸拓展

一、令 $F(u) = \int_0^u f(t) dt$, 则 $F(0) = 0, F(1) = m, F'(u) = f(u)$, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_x^y f(z) dz &= F(u) \Big|_x^y = F(y) - F(x), \\ \int_x^1 f(y)[F(y) - F(x)] dy &= \int_x^1 [F(y) - F(x)] dF(y) \\ &= \int_x^1 F(y) dF(y) - \int_x^1 F(x) dF(y) = \frac{1}{2} F^2(y) \Big|_x^1 - F(x) F(y) \Big|_x^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m^2 + \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) - mF(x), \text{ 于是} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 f(x) \left[\frac{1}{2} m^2 + \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) - mF(x) \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} m^2 + \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) - mF(x) \right] dF(x)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} m^2 F(x) + \frac{1}{6} F^3(x) - \frac{1}{2} mF^2(x) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} m^3 + \frac{1}{6} m^3 - \frac{1}{2} m^3 = \frac{1}{6} m^3.$$