Review

•变量替换下二重积分的计算

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$$

 $(x, y) \in D \longleftrightarrow (u, v) \in \Omega$

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Omega} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| dudv$$

•
$$\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1/\det \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$$

§ 4. 三重积分

- •三重积分的几何与物理背景
- •三重积分的定义
- •三重积分的性质
- •三重积分在直角坐标系下的计算
- •三重积分在柱坐标下的计算
- •三重积分的变量替换

1. 三重积分的几何与物理背景

设 Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中有界闭区域.与二重积分一样,通过分划,取点,求*Riemann*和与取极限的过程,可以定义三重积分.

•Ω的质量: f(x, y, z)为(x, y, z)处的点密度.

$$\sum_{i,j,k} f(\xi_i, \eta_j, \zeta_k) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \Delta z_k \to \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

2. 三重积分的定义

Def. f在 $\Omega = [a, A] \times [b, B] \times [c, C]$ 上有定义,对 Ω 的任

意分划
$$T: a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = A,$$
 $b = y_0 < y_1 < y_2 < \dots < x_m = B,$ $c = z_0 < z_1 < z_2 < \dots < z_l = C,$

及任意标志点 $P_{iik}(\xi_{iik},\eta_{iik},\varsigma_{ijk}) \in \Omega_{ijk} = [x_{i-1},x_i] \times$

$$[y_{j-1}, y_j] \times [z_{k-1}, z_k], 1 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le m, 1 \le k \le l,$$

$$\frac{Riemann}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\sum_{k=1}^{l}f(\xi_{ijk},\eta_{ijk},\varsigma_{ijk})\Delta x_{i}\Delta y_{j}\Delta z_{k}}$$

的极限

$$\lim_{\lambda(T)\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{l} f(\xi_{ijk}, \eta_{ijk}, \zeta_{ijk}) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \Delta z_k$$

存在,则称 f 在 Ω 上(Riemann)可积,记作 $f \in R(\Omega)$, 并称该极限为 f 在 Ω 上的三重积分,记作

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda(T) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{l} f(\xi_{ijk}, \eta_{ijk}, \zeta_{ijk}) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \Delta z_k.$$

其中 \iiint 是三重积分号, Ω 是积分域,f是被积函数.

Def. $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 为有界闭集, f为 Ω 上有界函数. 若存在

$$E = [a, A] \times [b, B] \times [c, C], s.t. \Omega \subset E, \exists$$

$$f_{E}(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} f(x, y, z), & (x, y, z) \in \Omega \\ 0 & (x, y, z) \in E \setminus \Omega \end{cases} \in R(E),$$

则称f在 Ω 上Riemann可积,且f在 Ω 上的积分定义为

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz = \iiint\limits_{E} f_{E}(x, y, z) dxdydz.$$

3. 三重积分的性质

- 1)(可积的充分条件)若 \mathbb{R}^3 中有界闭集 Ω 的边界为零体积集, f为定义在 Ω 上的有界函数, f在 Ω 上的间断点集合为零体积集, 则 $f \in R(\Omega)$.
- 2)(线性性质) $f,g \in R(\Omega)$,则 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha f + \beta g$ $\in R(\Omega)$,且 $\iiint_{\Omega} (\alpha f + \beta g) dx dy dz$ $= \alpha \iiint_{\Omega} f dx dy dz + \beta \iiint_{\Omega} g dx dy dz$

 $3)(区域可加性)\Omega_1,\Omega_2$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中有界闭集, $\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2$ 为零体积集, $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2$,则

$$f \in R(\Omega) \Longleftrightarrow f \in R(\Omega_i), i=1,2,$$

 $\coprod \iiint_{\Omega} f dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} f dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega_2} f dx dy dz.$

$$4)$$
(保序性) $f, g \in R(\Omega), f \leq g, 则$
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f dx dy dz \leq \iiint_{\Omega} g dx dy dz.$$

5)(积分中值定理) $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 连通、有界闭, $\partial\Omega$ 为零体积集, $f \in C(\Omega), g \in R(\Omega), g$ 不变号,则存在(ξ, η, ς) $\in \Omega$, s.t. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z)g(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ $= f(\xi, \eta, \varsigma) \iiint_{\Omega} g(x, y, z) dx dy dz.$

6)(轮换不变性)设 $f \in R(\Omega)$, Ω 关于x, y轮换不变,即 $(x, y, z) \in \Omega \Leftrightarrow (y, x, z) \in \Omega$, 则 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} f(y, x, z) dxdydz$.

- 7)(对称性)设 $f \in R(\Omega)$, Ω 关于oxy平面对称,
- 若f(x, y, z)关于z为偶函数,记 Ω_1 为 Ω 位于oxy平面上方的部分,则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dxdydz.$$

4. 三重积分在直角坐标系下的计算

1) 化为"先一后二"型累次积分

若 Ω 为 \mathbb{R}^3 中柱体,分别以 $z_2(x,y)$ 和 $z_1(x,y)$ 为上顶下底,在平面oxy上的投影为 D_{xy} ,即 Ω 可表示为

$$\Omega : \begin{cases} (x, y) \in D_{xy}, \\ z_1(x, y) \le z \le z_2(x, y). \end{cases}$$

设密度函数为f(x,y,z),为计算 Ω 的质量,想象把 Ω 压缩成平行于xy平面的薄片,则有

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$\triangleq \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \int\limits_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z)\mathrm{d}z.$$

若
$$D_{xy}$$
又可表示为 D_{xy} :
$$\begin{cases} a \le x \le b, \\ y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x), \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

其意义是先固定x和y对z积分,再固定x,对y积分,最后对x积分.

2)化为"先二后一"型累次积分

用 Ω_z 表示平行于oxy坐标的平面截 Ω 得到的截面在oxy平面的投影, Ω 可以表示为

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} c \le z \le d \\ (x, y) \in \Omega_z \end{cases}.$$

设密度函数为f(x,y,z),为计算 Ω 的质量,想象把 Ω 压缩成平行于z轴的细线,则有

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dxdydz$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \left[\iint_{\Omega_{z}} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

$$\triangleq \int_{c}^{d} dz \iint_{\Omega_{7}} f(x, y, z) dx dy.$$

例:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz$$
, 其中

$$\Omega \boxplus x^2 + y^2 = 1, \boxplus \overline{\boxtimes} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

和z = 0围成.

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \le 1, \\ 0 \le z \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} dxdy \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) zdz.$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^5 dr = \frac{\pi}{6}. \square$$

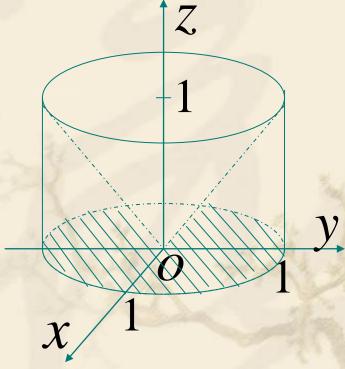
解法二: ("先二后一")
$$\Omega$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le z \le 1, \\ z^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1. \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{z^{2} \le x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) z dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} z dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{z}^{1} r^{2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} z \cdot \frac{1}{4} (1 - z^{4}) dz$$

$$=\pi/6.\square$$



5. 用柱坐标计算三重积分

$$\Omega \leftrightarrow \Omega^*
(x, y, z) \leftrightarrow (r, \theta, z)$$

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega^*} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

Remark: 当积分区域在坐标平面上的投影为圆域或圆域的一部分,而被积函数具有形如 $f(x^2 + y^2, z), f(x^2 + z^2, y), f(y^2 + z^2, x)$ 等形式时,宜用柱坐标代换.

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy dz$, 其中

$$Ω$$
为第一卦限中由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$,

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
及三坐标平面围成的区域.

解法一:在柱坐标 $x = r \cos \theta$,

 $y = r \sin \theta, z = z$ 变换下, Ω 在oxy平面的投影为

$$E_{r\theta} = \left\{ (r,\theta) \middle| 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \pi/2 \right\},\,$$

 Ω 上下两边界面的方程为z = 0和 $z = r^2$.于是, Ω 在 柱坐标下的表示为

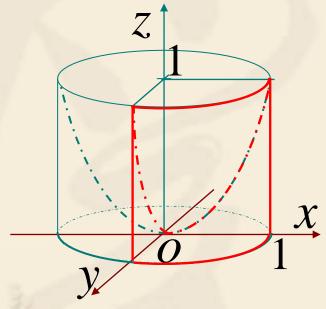
$$\Omega^* = \{ (r, \theta, z) | 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \pi/2, 0 \le z \le r^2 \}.$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega^*} (r^2 + z) r dr d\theta dz$$

$$= \iint_{E_{r\theta}} r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{r^2} (r^2 + z) \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{r^2} (r^2 + z) dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 r(r^4 + \frac{1}{2}r^4) dr = \pi / 8. \square$$



解法二:"先二后一"

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{\Omega_z} (r^2 + z) r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 (r^2 + z) r dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \left[(1 - z^2) / 4 + z (1 - z) / 2 \right] dz = \pi / 8. \square$$

$$| \mathcal{F} | : I = \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - h)^2}}, \quad (h > R).$$

$$I = \int_{-R}^{R} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2} - z^{2}}} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r^{2} + (z - h)^{2}}}$$

$$= \pi \int_{-R}^{R} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2}-z^{2}}} \frac{dr^{2}}{\sqrt{r^{2}+(z-h)^{2}}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-R}^{R} \left[\sqrt{R^2 + h^2 - 2hz} - (h - z) \right] dz = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3h}. \square$$

Question:
$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > R^2$$
 ,

$$I = \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2} \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 + (z - c)^2}} = ?$$

猜想:
$$\frac{4\pi R^3}{3\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}.$$

6. 三重积分的变量替换

与二重积分类似,对三重积分引入一一映射

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v, w), \\ y = y(u, v, w), \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \neq 0, \forall (u, v, w) \in \Omega^*. \\ z = z(u, v, w), \end{cases}$$

将ouvw空间的区域 Ω^* 映成oxyz空间的区域 Ω .则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \iiint_{\mathbf{O}^*} f\left(x(u, v, w), y(u, v, w), z(u, v, w)\right)$$

$$\cdot \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw.$$

特别地,在球坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, & \rho \ge 0, \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, & 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi, & 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\forall x = \rho \cos \varphi, \qquad \forall y = \rho \cos \varphi, \qquad \forall z = \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$\forall z = \rho \cos \varphi, \qquad \forall z = \rho \cos \varphi$$

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$$\forall z = \rho \cos \varphi, \qquad \forall z = \rho$$

例:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} \right)^2 dx dy dz$$
, 其中

$$\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1 \right\}.$$

解: Ω关于axy平面对称,故z的奇函数 $\frac{xz}{ac}$, $\frac{yz}{bc}$,在Ω

上的积分都为0.同理 $\frac{xy}{ab}$ 在 Ω 上的积分也为0.于是

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dxdydz.$$

椭球坐标变换
$$\begin{cases} x = a\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = b\rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
下, Ω 表示为
$$z = c\rho \cos \varphi$$

$$\Omega^* = \left\{ (\rho, \varphi, \theta) : 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \right\}.$$

$$\det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi, \theta)} = abc\rho^2 \sin \varphi.$$

$$ightarrow I = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dx dy dz.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot abc \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi abc \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho = 4\pi abc/5. \square$$

例:
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 2y^2) dx dy dz$$
, 其中 $\Omega: 0 \le z \le \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$.

解:被积函数 $x^2 + 2y^2$ 是z的偶函数,可将积分扩展到整

个球域
$$\Omega_1: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$$
.

$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} y^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} z^2 dx dy dz.$$

于是,
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^4 d\rho = 2\pi R^5 / 5. \square$$

例.
$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}},$$

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 > R^2)$$

解. 作正交变换 $Oxyz \leftrightarrow Ouvw$, 使w轴过(a,b,c).

记
$$h = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$
,则 $(a,b,c) \leftrightarrow (0,0,h)$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & a/h \\ * & * & b/h \\ * & * & c/h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix},$$

其中A为正交阵,即 $AA^T = I$.于是

$$\det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \det A = \pm 1;$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2$$

$$= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\| A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} - A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ h \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 = \left\| A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w - h \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$$

$$= (u, v, w - h) A^{T} A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w - h \end{pmatrix} = u^{2} + v^{2} + (w - h)^{2};$$

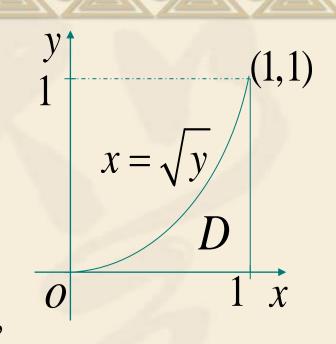
(正交变换保长度)

$$I = \iiint_{u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \le R^2} \frac{\text{d}u \text{d}v \text{d}w}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + (w - h)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{4\pi R^3}{3h} = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}.\Box$$

Remark. 画出积分区域Ω的立体图是化重积分为累次积分的关键.但是有时Ω的边界比较复杂,其立体图难以作出.这时候就得寻求不画立体图,而只画投影区域或截面区域的平面图的方法来确定累次积分的积分限.

例: $I = \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 由y = 0, z = 0, x + z = 1, $x = \sqrt{y}$ 围成.

解: 被积函数不含z,先对z积分比较方便.故先将 Ω 向oxy投影,设投影区域为D.则D应由 $y=0, x=\sqrt{y}$,



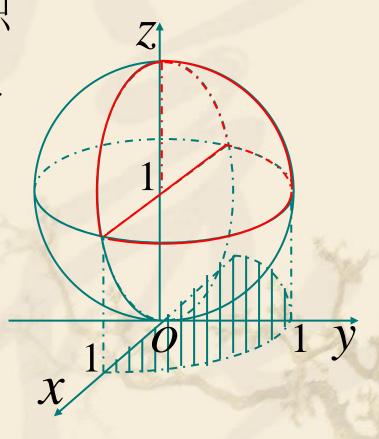
及由z=0,x+z=1消去z后得到的x=1所围成.于是

$$I = \iint_D dx dy \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dz = \iint_D (1-x)\sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x) dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x) x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x) x^3 dx =$$

例.
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{1}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dz.$$

解: 直角坐标系下所给累次积 分十分困难,改变积分顺序也 无法简化计算. 积分区域为 球域 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \le 1$ 在平 面z=1上方满足y ≥ 0的部分. 故考虑球坐标变换.



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi. \end{cases}$$

则 •0 ≤
$$\theta$$
 ≤ π .(这是因为 y ≥ 0.)

•0≤ φ ≤ π /4. 这是因为交线

$$\begin{cases} z=1\\ x^2+y^2+(z-1)^2=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho\cos\varphi=z=1\\ 2z+2z+2z=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho \cos \varphi = z = 1 \\ \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi = x^2 + y^2 = 2z - z^2 = 1, \end{cases} \text{ if } \varphi = \pi/4.$$

•1/ $\cos \varphi \le \rho \le 2\cos \varphi$. 因为平面z = 1上, $\rho = 1/\cos \varphi$, 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1$ 上, $\rho = 2\cos \varphi$. 故变量替换后积分区域为

$$\begin{cases} (\rho, \theta, \varphi) & 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi/4, \\ 1/\cos \varphi \le \rho \le 2\cos \varphi. \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dy \int_{1}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_{1/\cos\varphi}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} \sin\varphi \left[4\cos^{2}\varphi - 1/\cos^{2}\varphi \right] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} (1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}) - \frac{\pi}{2} (\sqrt{2} - 1).\square$$

例: 设f可导,且
$$f(0) = 0,\Omega_t: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2$$
.
求 $\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{\Omega_t} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$.

解:
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho = 4\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho$$

 $\rightarrow 0$, $(t \rightarrow 0^+$ 时.) 故可用L'Hospital法则求极限.

原式 =
$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi \int_{0}^{t} f(\rho)\rho^{2} d\rho}{\pi t^{4}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{4\pi f(t)t^{2}}{4\pi t^{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0).\Box$$

例:设
$$f \in C([0,1])$$
,证明:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x) f(y) f(z) dz = \frac{1}{6} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^3.$$

解:
$$\forall x \in [0,1],$$

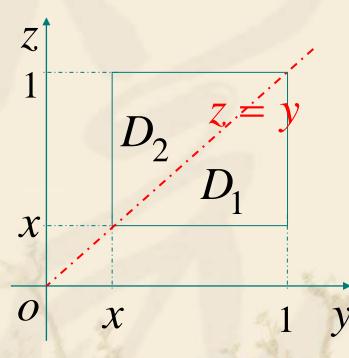
$$\int_{x}^{1} dy \int_{x}^{y} f(y) f(z) dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} f(y)f(z) dydz$$

$$= \iint_{D_2} f(y)f(z) dydz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} f(y) f(z) dy dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x}^{1} dy \int_{x}^{1} f(y) f(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{x}^{1} f(y) dy \right)^{2}.$$



$$记F(x) = \int_{x}^{1} f(y) dy, 则F'(x) = -f(x).$$
于是

$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_x^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_x^y f(x) f(y) f(z) \mathrm{d}z$$

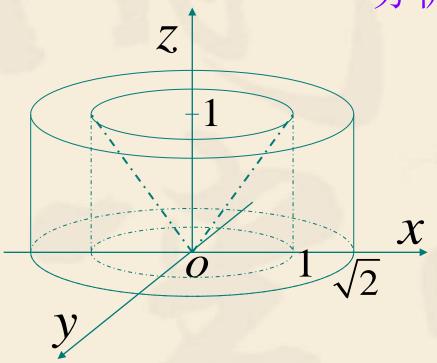
$$= \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(y) f(z) dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_x^1 f(y) dy \right]^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 F'(x) F^2(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{6}F^{3}(x)\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{6}F^{3}(0) = \frac{1}{6}\left(\int_{0}^{1}f(x)dx\right)^{3} \square$$

例:求
$$\iint_{\Omega} |z - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}| dxdydz$$
,其中 Ω 由 平面 $z = 0$, $z = 1$ 及曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 围成.

分析: 关键在于去绝对值.



锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 将 积分区域 Ω 分成两 部分,应分别积分. 以下留为练习. 作业: 习题3.4

No. 5 (1, 4), 6, 7 (2, 5),

8, 9(7), 11