

## 第二十章 重 积 分

### § 1 重积分的概念

1. 证明性质 (4), 性质 (6) .

**证明** 性质 (4) 为单调性: 若  $f$  与  $g$  都在  $D$  可积, 且在  $D$  的每点  $P$  都有  $f(P) \leq g(P)$ , 则

$$\iint_D f(P) d\sigma \leq \iint_D g(P) d\sigma .$$

事实上,  $f$  与  $g$  的 Riemann 和有如下关系:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(p_i) \Delta \sigma_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n g(p_i) \Delta \sigma_i ,$$

令  $d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta \sigma_i \text{ 的直径} \} \rightarrow 0$ , 按积分的定义,

$$\iint_D f(p) d\sigma = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(p_i) \Delta \sigma_i \leq \lim_{d \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n g(p_i) \Delta \sigma_i = \iint_D g(p) d\sigma .$$

性质(6)为积分中值定理: 设  $D$  是有界闭区域(因而是连通的),  $f(P)$  在  $D$  上连续, 则存在  $P_0 \in D$ , 使得  $\iint_D f(P) d\sigma = f(P_0) |D|$ , 其中  $|D|$  表示  $D$  的面积.

事实上, 设  $M$  与  $m$  是连续函数  $f(P)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上的最大值与最小值, 即:  $\forall P \in D$ ,

$$m \leq f(P) \leq M . \text{ 所以, } m|D| \leq \iint_D f(p) d\sigma \leq M|D|, \text{ 即 } m \leq \frac{\iint_D f(P) d\sigma}{|D|} \leq M .$$

由有界闭区域上的连续函数的介值定理, 存在  $P_0 \in D$ , 使得  $f(P_0) = \frac{\iint_D f(P) d\sigma}{|D|}$ , 即

$$\iint_D f(p) d\sigma = f(p_0) |D| .$$

2. 证明有界闭区域上的连续函数必可积.

**证明** 在有界闭区域  $D$  上的连续函数  $f(P)$  必定是一致连续的, 故

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall P_1, P_2 \in D$ , 只要  $r(p_1, p_2) < \delta$ , 就有  $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2|D|}$ ,  $|D|$  表示  $D$  的面积.

把  $D$  分成  $n$  个区域  $\Delta \sigma_1, \Delta \sigma_2, \dots, \Delta \sigma_n$ , 使  $d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta \sigma_i\} < \delta$ , 显然  $f(P)$  在  $\Delta \sigma_i$  上的振幅

$$\omega_i \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2|D|} . \text{ 所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta \sigma_i \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2|D|} \cdot |D| = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon . \quad \text{故 } f(P) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上可积.}$$

3. 设  $\Omega$  是可度量的平面图形或空间立体,  $f, g$  在  $\Omega$  上连续, 证明:

(1) 若在  $\Omega$  上  $f(p) \geq 0$ , 且  $f(p) \not\equiv 0$ , 则  $\int_{\Omega} f(p) d\Omega > 0$ ;

(2) 若在  $\Omega$  的任何区域  $\Omega' \subset \Omega$  上, 有  $\int_{\Omega'} f(p) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega'} g(p) d\Omega$ , 则在  $\Omega$  上有,  $f(p) \equiv g(p)$ .

**证明:** 不妨设  $\Omega$  是可度量的平面图形,  $f, g$  在  $\Omega$  上连续.

(1) 若在  $\Omega$  上  $f(p) \geq 0$ , 且  $f(p) \not\equiv 0$ , 则存在一点  $P_0 \in \Omega$ , 使  $f(P_0) > 0$ .

由于  $f$  在  $\Omega$  上连续, 因而对  $\varepsilon = f(P_0)/2 > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $\forall P \in \Omega, r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}$ , 就有

$|f(P) - f(P_0)| < \frac{f(P_0)}{2}$ , 即有  $f(P) > \frac{f(P_0)}{2}$ . 由可加性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} f(P) d\Omega &= \int_{r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}} f(P) d\Omega + \int_{\Omega - \{r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}\}} f(P) d\Omega \\ &\geq \int_{r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}} f(P) d\Omega \geq \frac{f(P_0)}{2} \int_{r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}} d\Omega \\ &= \frac{f(P_0)}{2} \pi \left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi \delta^2}{8} f(P_0) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若在  $\Omega$  上  $f(P) \not\equiv g(P)$ , 即  $\exists P_0 \in \Omega$ , 使  $f(P_0) \neq g(P_0)$ . 不妨设  $f(P_0) > g(P_0)$ ,

由此得  $f(P_0) - g(P_0) > 0$ . 由于  $f, g$  在  $\Omega$  上连续, 因而函数  $f(P) - g(P)$  在  $\Omega$  上连续, 因而在  $P_0$

连续, 故对  $\varepsilon = \frac{f(P_0) - g(P_0)}{2} > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}$  时, 有

$$|f(P) - g(P) - (f(P_0) - g(P_0))| < \frac{f(P_0) - g(P_0)}{2}.$$

即有  $|f(P) - g(P)| > \frac{f(P_0) - g(P_0)}{2}$ . 设  $\Omega' = \{P : r(P, P_0) \leq \frac{\delta}{2}\} \subset \Omega$ , 这时

$$\int_{\Omega'} [f(P) - g(P)] d\Omega \geq \frac{f(P_0) - g(P_0)}{2} \left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^2 \pi > 0.$$

即  $\int_{\Omega'} f(p) d\Omega > \int_{\Omega'} g(p) d\Omega$ , 矛盾. 所以在  $\Omega$  上  $f(P) \equiv g(P)$ .

4. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  可积,  $g(y)$  在  $[c, d]$  可积, 则  $f(x)g(y)$  在矩形区域  $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$  上可积, 且

$$\iint_D f(x)g(y) dx dy = \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_c^d g(y) dy.$$

**证明:** 用平行坐标轴的直线网  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b, c = y_0 < y_1 < y_2 < \cdots < y_m = d$ ,

将  $D$  分为  $m \times n$  个小矩形  $\Delta\sigma_{ij} = [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j]$ . 记  $f(x)g(y)$  在  $\Delta\sigma_{ij}$  的上下确界分别为

$M_{ij}, m_{ij}$ , 任取  $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$ , 则

$$m_{ij}\Delta y_j \leq \int_{y_{j-1}}^{y_j} f(\xi_i)g(y)dy \leq M_{ij}\Delta y_j, \quad i=1,2,\cdots,n, j=1,2,\cdots,m.$$

对  $j$  求和得

$$\sum_{j=1}^m m_{ij}\Delta y_j \leq \int_c^d f(\xi_i)g(y)dy \leq \sum_{j=1}^m M_{ij}\Delta y_j, \quad i=1,2,\cdots,n.$$

乘以  $\Delta x_i$  后再对  $i$  求和, 得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m m_{ij}\Delta x_i\Delta y_j \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \int_c^d f(\xi_i)g(y)dy\Delta x_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_{ij}\Delta x_i\Delta y_j,$$

当  $\lambda = \max_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}} \{\sigma_{ij} \text{ 的直径} \} \rightarrow 0$  时,  $\lambda' = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\} \rightarrow 0$ . 由于  $f(x)g(y)$  在矩形区域

$D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$  上可积, 上式左右两端当  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  时有公共极限值  $\iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy$ . 因此由夹迫性

$$\lim_{\lambda' \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \int_c^d f(\xi_i)g(y)dy \right) \Delta x_i = \iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy.$$

由定积分的定义即得

$$\int_a^b \left( \int_c^d f(x)g(y)dy \right) dx = \iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy.$$

即

$$\iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x)g(y)dy = \int_a^b (f(x) \int_c^d g(y)dy) dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_c^d g(y)dy.$$

5. 若  $|f(x, y)|$  在  $D$  上可积, 那么  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上是否可积? 考察函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } x, y \text{ 都是有理数} \\ -1, & \text{若 } x, y \text{ 至少有一个是无理数} \end{cases}$$

在  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  上的积分.

**解:** 若  $|f(x, y)|$  在  $D$  上可积, 那么  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上不一定可积.

事实上, 用题所给的函数  $f(x, y)$ ,  $|f(x, y)| \equiv 1, (x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , 因而

$$\iint_D |f(x, y)|dxdy = |D| = 1, \text{ 即 } |f(x, y)| \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上可积.}$$

但  $f(x, y)$  在分割  $\Delta$  下的积分和为

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta\sigma_i, & (\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i \text{ 为有理点} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (-1) \Delta\sigma_i, & (\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i \text{ 为非有理点} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} |D|, & (\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i \text{ 为有理点} \\ -|D|, & (\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i \text{ 为非有理点} \end{cases}$$

因而  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i$  不存在, 即  $f(x, y)$  在  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  上不可积.

6. 设  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ ,  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \text{ 是有理数} \\ 0, & x \text{ 是无理数} \end{cases}$  证明  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上不可积.

**证明:** 用任意曲线网将  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  分成有限个可求积的区域:  $\Delta\sigma_1, \Delta\sigma_2, \dots, \Delta\sigma_n$ .

取  $(\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i$ ,  $\xi_i$  为有理数, 则积分和  $\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta\sigma_i = 1$ , 这时

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = 1.$$

而取  $(\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \Delta\sigma_i$ ,  $\xi_i$  为无理数, 则积分和  $\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = \sum_{i=1}^n 0 \cdot \Delta\sigma_i = 0$ , 这时

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = 0.$$

因而积分和  $\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i$  当  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  的极限不存在, 因而函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上不可积.

## § 2 重积分化累次积分

1. 计算下列二重积分:

(1).  $\iint_D (y - 2x) dx dy, \quad D = [3, 5] \times [1, 2]$

(2).  $\iint_D \cos(x + y) dx dy, \quad D = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, \pi]$

(3).  $\iint_D xye^{x^2+y^2} dx dy, \quad D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$

(4).  $\iint_D \frac{x}{1+xy} dx dy, \quad D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$

**解:** (1) 原式  $= \int_3^5 dx \int_1^2 (y - 2x) dy = \int_3^5 (\frac{7}{2} - 2x) dx = -10$ ;

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin(x+\pi) - \sin x) dx = -2;$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \int_a^b x e^{x^2} dx \cdot \int_c^d y e^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_a^b \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_c^d = \frac{1}{4} (e^{b^2} - e^{a^2})(e^{d^2} - e^{c^2});$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+xy} = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{1+x} = \ln 2 - 1 + \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 \\ = 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

2. 将二重积分  $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$  化为不同顺序累次积分.

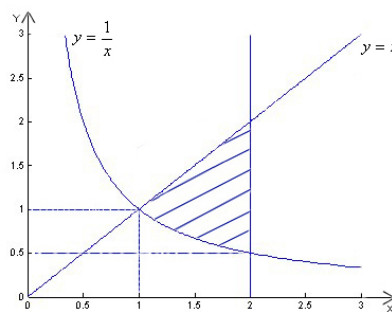
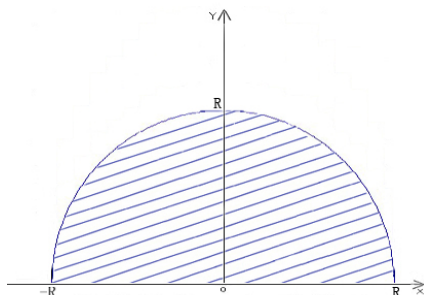
(1)  $D$  由  $x$  轴与  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2 (y > 0)$  所围成;

(2)  $D$  由  $y = x, x = 2$  及  $y = \frac{1}{x} (x > 0)$  所围成;

(3)  $D$  由  $y = x^3, y = 2x^3, y = 1$  和  $y = 2$  所围成;

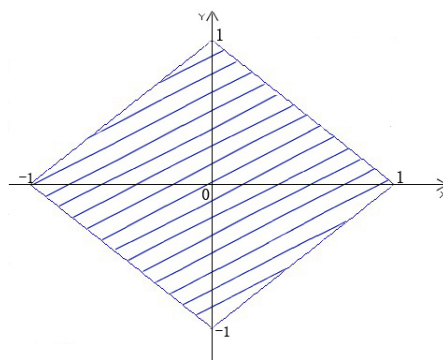
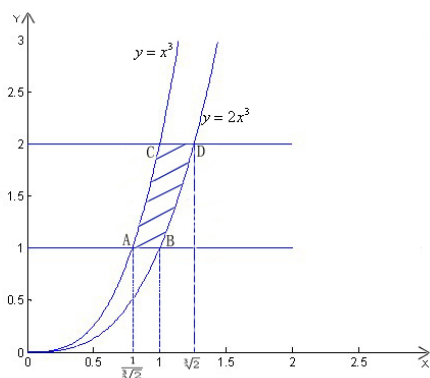
(4)  $D = \{(x,y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$

解: (1)  $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-r}^r dx \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^r dy \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$



$$(2) \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x f(x,y) dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 f(x,y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 f(x,y) dx.$$

$$(3) \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}}^1 dx \int_1^{2x^3} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^{\sqrt[3]{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^2 f(x,y) dy = \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{\sqrt[3]{2}}}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} f(x,y) dx.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-(1+x)}^{1+x} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{-1+x}^{1-x} f(x, y) dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-(1+y)}^{1+y} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-1+y}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx .
 \end{aligned}$$

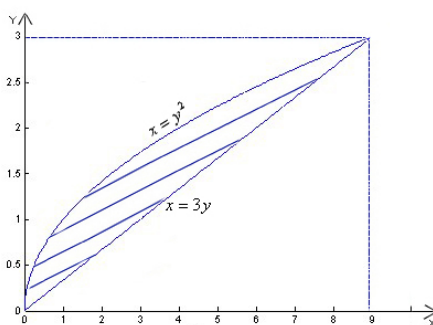
3. 改变下列累次积分的次序.

$$(1) \quad \int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{3y} f(x, y) dx ;$$

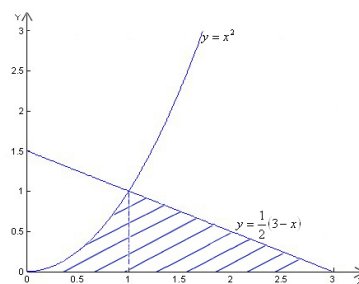
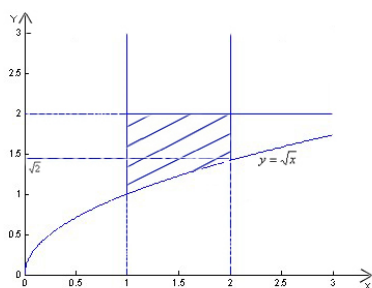
$$(2) \quad \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 f(x, y) dy ;$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x, y) dy .$$

解: (1) 原式 =  $\int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy + \int_4^6 dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^2 f(x, y) dy .$



$$(2) \quad \text{原式} = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dy \int_1^{y^2} f(x, y) dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 dy \int_1^2 f(x, y) dx .$$



$$(3) \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{3-2y} f(x, y) dx .$$

4. 设  $f(x, y)$  在所积分的区域  $D$  上连续, 证明:  $\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx .$

证明: 先画出  $D$  的草图如右, 则

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx .$$

5. 计算下列二重积分:

$$(1) \quad \iint_D x^m y^k dx dy (m, k > 0), D \text{ 是由 } y^2 = 2px (p > 0), x = \frac{p}{2} \text{ 围城的区域};$$

(2)  $\iint_D x dx dy$ ,  $D$  是由  $y=0, y=\sin x^2, x=0$  和  $x=\sqrt{\pi}$  围成的区域;

(3)  $\iint_D \sqrt{x} dx dy$ ,  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq x$ ;

(4)  $\iint_D |xy| dx dy$ ,  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ ;

(5)  $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$ ,  $D$  由  $y=e^x, y=1, x=0, x=1$  所围成;

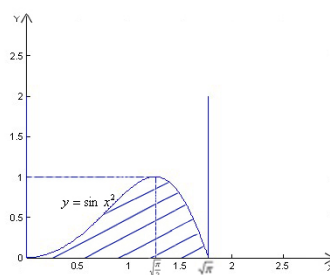
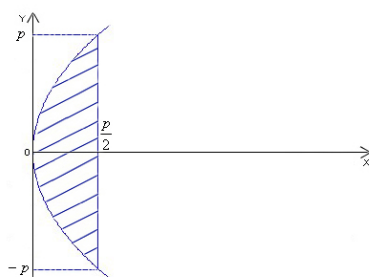
(6)  $\iint_D x^2 y^2 dx dy$ ,  $D$  由  $x=y^2, x=0, x=2, y=2+x$  所围成;

(7)  $\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy$ ,  $D$  由  $(2,2), (2,3), (3,1)$  为顶点的三角形;

(8)  $\iint_D \sin nx dx dy$ ,  $D$  由  $y=x^2, y=4x, y=4$  所围成;

解: (1) 原式  $= \int_{-p}^p dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2p}}^{\frac{p}{2}} x^m y^k dx = \frac{1}{(m+1)2^{m+1}p^{m+1}} \int_{-p}^p (p^{2(m+1)} - y^{2(m+1)}) y^k dy$

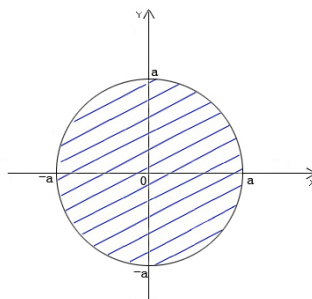
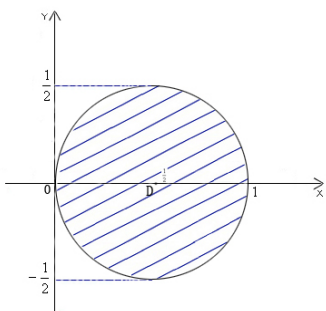
$$= \frac{p^{m+k+2}}{(m+1)2^{m+1}} [1 - (-1)^{k+1}] \left[ \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{2(m+1)+k+1} \right] = \frac{p^{m+k+2} [1 - (-1)^{k+1}]}{2^m (k+1)(2m+k+3)}.$$



(2) 原式  $= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x dx \int_0^{\sin x^2} dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x^2 d(x^2)$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \pi - \cos 0) = 1.$$

(3) 原式  $= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx \int_{-\sqrt{x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x} dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)x(-2x) dx = 4 \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4) dx = \frac{8}{15}.$

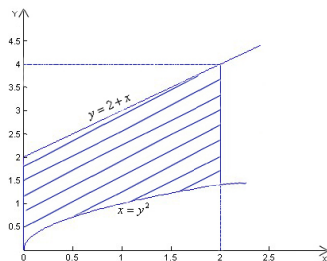
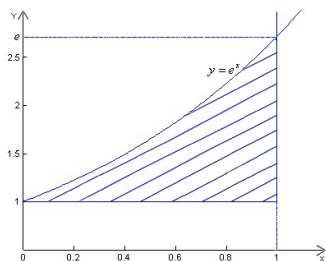


$$(4) \text{ 原式} = 4 \iint_{D_1} |xy| dx dy \quad D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, x, y \geq 0$$

$$= 4 \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} y dy = 2 \int_0^a x(a^2 - x^2) dx = 2 \left( \frac{a^2 x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^4}{2}.$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_1^{e^x} (x+y) dy = \int_0^1 (xe^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - x - \frac{1}{2}) dx$$

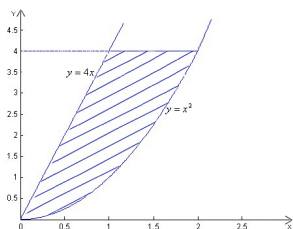
$$= \left[ \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + (x-1)e^x - \frac{1}{2} x(x+1) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1).$$



$$(6) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^2 x^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2+x} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 x^2 [(2+x)^3 - x\sqrt{x}] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{8}{3} x^3 + 3x^4 + \frac{6}{5} x^5 + \frac{1}{6} x^6 - \frac{2}{9} x^{\frac{9}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 40 \frac{16}{45} - \frac{32}{27} \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(7) \text{ 原式} = \int_2^3 e^x dx \int_{4-x}^{7-2x} e^y dy = \int_2^3 e^x (e^{7-2x} - e^{4-x}) dx = \int_2^3 (e^{7-x} - e^4) dx = e^5.$$



$$(8) \text{ 当 } n=0 \text{ 时, 显然 } \iint_D \sin nx dx dy = 0.$$

当  $n \neq 0$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sin nx dx dy &= \int_0^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{4}}^{\sqrt{y}} \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^4 \cos(n\sqrt{y}) dy + \frac{1}{n} \int_0^4 \cos \frac{ny}{4} dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^4 \cos(n\sqrt{y}) dy + \frac{4}{n^2} \sin n = -\frac{2}{n} \int_0^2 t \cos ntdt + \frac{4}{n^2} \sin n \\ &= \frac{4 \sin n}{n^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \sin n - 2 \cos n \right). \end{aligned}$$

6. 求下列二重积分:

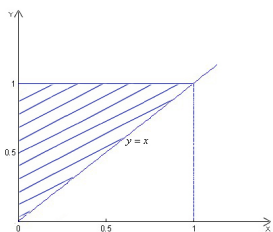
$$(1). I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{-y^2} dy.$$

$$(2). I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$$

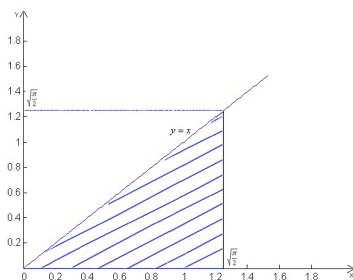


$$(3). I = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} y^2 \sin x^2 dx$$

解: (1)  $I = \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \int_0^1 y e^{-y^2} dy = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$



(1) (2) 题图



(3) 题图

$$(2). I = \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 t e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \frac{2}{e}).$$

$$(3). I = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \sin x^2 dx \int_0^x y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x^3 \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin t dt = \frac{1}{6}.$$

7. 设  $y$  轴将有界区域  $D$  分成对称的两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ , 证明:

(1) 若  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  轴为奇函数, 即  $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$ , 则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 0;$$

(2) 若  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  轴为偶函数, 即  $f(-x, y) = f(x, y)$ , 则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

证明: (1) 设  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  轴为奇函数, 即  $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$ , 则由于  $y$  轴将有界区域  $D$  分成对

称的两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ , 不妨设

$$D_1: 0 \leq x \leq b, \quad \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x),$$

则由对称性, 知

$$D_2: -b \leq x \leq 0, \quad \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x),$$

且  $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$  在  $[-b, b]$  上是偶函数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-b}^0 dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy - \int_b^0 dt \int_{\varphi(-t)}^{\psi(-t)} f(-t, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy - \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同样,若  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  轴为偶函数,即  $f(-x, y) = f(x, y)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-b}^0 dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy - \int_b^0 dt \int_{\varphi(-t)}^{\psi(-t)} f(-t, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^b dt \int_{\varphi(t)}^{\psi(t)} f(t, y) dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy . \end{aligned}$$

8. 计算下列三重积分:

(1)  $\iiint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz$ ,  $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2$ ;

解: 原式 =  $\iiint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} (x + y + z) dz$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} (x + y) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dy = 4 \int_{-a}^a x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dy \\ &= 4 \int_{-a}^a x \left( \frac{a^2 - x^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_{-a}^a x(a^2 - x^2) dx = 0 . \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\iiint_V z dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2, z = 1, z = 2$  所围成.

解:  $\forall z \in [1, 2]$ , 用平行于  $Oxy$  平面的平面  $Z = z$  去截  $V$ , 得一圆面  $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2$ ,

而它的面积为  $\pi z^2$ , 因此有

$$\iiint_V z dx dy dz = \int_1^2 z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_1^2 \pi z^3 dz = \frac{15}{4} \pi .$$

(3)  $\iiint_V (1 + x^4) dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 = z^2 + y^2, x = 2, x = 4$  所围成.

解:  $\forall x \in [2, 4]$ , 用平行于  $oyz$  平面的平面  $X = x$  去截  $V$ , 得一圆面:  $D_x: y^2 + z^2 \leq x^2$ , 而它

的面积为  $\pi x^2$ , 因此有

$$\iiint_V (1 + x^4) dx dy dz = \int_2^4 (1 + x^4) dx \iint_{D_x} dy dz = \int_2^4 \pi x^2 (1 + x^4) dx = \frac{7064}{3} \pi .$$

(4)  $\iiint_V x^3 y z dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$  所围成的位于第一卦限的有界区域.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \iiint_V x^3 y z dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 x^3 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^3 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y(1-x^2-y^2) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 x^3 (1-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{16} \int_0^1 t(1-t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{192}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $\iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由曲面  $z = xy, y = x, z = 0, x = 1$  所围成.

$$\text{解: } \iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^2 dy \int_0^{xy} z^3 dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^5 dx \int_0^x y^6 dy = \frac{1}{364}.$$

(6)  $\iiint_V y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  是由  $y = \sqrt{x}, y = 0, z = 0, x+z = \frac{\pi}{2}$  所围成的区域.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \iiint_V y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} dz \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} y \cos(x+z) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} x \cos(x+z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x(1 - \sin x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \cos x - \sin x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 改变下列累次积分的次序.

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} dx \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dz \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dz \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z dx \int_{z-y}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{1+y^2} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_1^2 dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{1+x^2} dz \int_{\sqrt{z-x^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dy \\
&= \int_0^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} dx \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_1^2 dz \int_{\sqrt{z-1}}^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{z-y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dy.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_1^2 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-x-y}^0 f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_1^2 dx \int_{1-x-y}^0 f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^1 dy \int_1^2 dx \int_{1-x-y}^0 f(x, y, z) dz \\
&= \int_{-1}^0 dz \int_{-z}^0 dy \int_1^2 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_{-1}^0 dz \int_0^{-z} dy \int_{1-y-z}^2 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} dz \int_{-1-z}^1 dy \int_{1-y-z}^2 f(x, y, z) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^0 dz \int_1^2 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-1}^{-y} dz \int_{1-y-z}^2 f(x, y, z) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-1-y}^{-1} dz \int_{1-y-z}^2 f(x, y, z) dx \\
&= \int_1^2 dx \int_{1-x}^0 dz \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{-1}^{1-x} dz \int_{1-x-z}^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{-x}^{-1} dz \int_{1-x-z}^1 f(x, y, z) dy \\
&= \int_{-1}^0 dz \int_{1-z}^2 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_{-1}^0 dz \int_1^{1-z} dx \int_{1-x-z}^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_{-2}^{-1} dz \int_{-z}^2 dx \int_{1-x-z}^1 f(x, y, z) dy
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: 原式} &= \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{|x|}^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dy = \int_0^1 dz \int_{-z}^z dx \int_{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dy \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{|y|}^1 dz \int_{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} f(x, y, z) dx = \int_0^1 dz \int_{-z}^z dy \int_{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} f(x, y, z) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

10. 求下列立体之体积.

(1)  $V$  由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq r^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2rz$  所确定.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } V &= \iint_D (\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2} - (r - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2})) dx dy \\
&= \iint_D (2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2} - r) dx dy
\end{aligned}$$

由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq r^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2rz$  联立, 得

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}r^2, \text{ 采用极坐标, 有}$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} (2\sqrt{r^2 - \rho^2} - r) \rho d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{5}{24} r^3 d\theta = \frac{5}{12} r^3 \pi.$$

(2)  $V$  由  $z \geq x^2 + y^2, y \geq x^2, z \leq 2$  所确定.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } V &= \iint_D (2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} (2 - x^2 - y^2) dy \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{2}{3} (2 - x^2) \sqrt{2 - x^2} - x^2 (2 - x^2) + \frac{1}{3} x^6 \right] dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{52}{105}.
\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $V$  是由坐标平面及  $x = 2, y = 3, x + y + z = 4$  所围成的角柱体 ( $z = 0$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } V &= \iint_D (4-x-y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^2 (4-x-y) dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_0^{4-y} (4-x-y) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (6-2y) dy + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{2} (4-y)^2 dy = 9\frac{1}{6}.\end{aligned}$$

### § 3 重积分的变量代换

1. 用极坐标变换将  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$  化为累次积分.

$$(1) \quad D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, y \geq 0;$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^a f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr.$$

$$(2) \quad D: a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2, x \geq 0;$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_a^b f(x \cos \theta, y \sin \theta) r dr.$$

$$(3) \quad D: x^2 + y^2 \leq ay, a > 0;$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{a \sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr.$$

$$(4) \quad D: 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a;$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a/\cos \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a/\sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr.\end{aligned}$$

2. 用极坐标变换计算下列二重积分.

$$(1) \quad \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy, \quad D: \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2;$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_\pi^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = -6\pi^2.$$

$$(2) \quad \iint_D (x+y) dx dy, \quad D \text{ 是 } x^2 + y^2 \leq x+y \text{ 的内部};$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \iint_D (x+y) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} r(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) r dr = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^4 d\theta \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\theta \right) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy, \quad D \text{ 由双曲线 } (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) (x \geq 0) \text{ 围成};$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a \cos \theta}} r^3 dr = \frac{a^2}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{8} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{16} a^2\end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\iint_D x dx dy$ ,  $D$  由 Archimedes 螺线  $r = \theta$  和半射线  $\theta = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  围成;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \iint_D x dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\theta} r^2 \cos \theta dr = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^3 \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\theta^3 \sin \theta + 3\theta^2 \cos \theta - 6\theta \sin \theta - 6 \cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi \left( \frac{\pi^2}{24} - 1 \right) + 2\end{aligned}$$

(5)  $\iint_D xy dx dy$ ,  $D$  由对数螺线  $r = e^\theta$  和半射线  $\theta = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  围成。

$$\text{解: } \iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{e^\theta} r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta dr = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{4\theta} \sin 2\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{40} (e^{2\pi} + 1)$$

3. 在下列积分中引入新变量  $u, v$ , 将它们化为累次积分:

(1)  $\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$ , 若  $u = x + y, v = x - y$ ;

$$\text{解: } x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}$$

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv.$$

(2)  $\int_a^b dx \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy$  ( $0 < a < b, 0 < \alpha < \beta$ ), 若  $u = x, v = \frac{y}{x}$ ;

解: 在变换  $u = x, v = \frac{y}{x}$  下, 区域  $D = \{a \leq x \leq b, \alpha x \leq y \leq \beta x\}$  变为  $\Delta = \{a \leq u \leq b, \alpha \leq v \leq \beta\}$ 。

变换的 Jacobi 行列式为

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u > 0$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b dx \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b u du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(u, v) dv$$

(3)  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \leq \sqrt{a}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ , 若  $x = u \cos^4 v, y = u \sin^4 v$ ;

解：在变换  $x = u \cos^4 v, y = u \sin^4 v$  下，区域  $D$  变为  $\Delta = [0, a] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ . 变换的 Jacobi 行列式

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos^4 v & -4u \cos^3 v \sin v \\ \sin^4 v & 4u \sin^3 v \cos v \end{vmatrix} = 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v \neq 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 4 \int_0^a u du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 v \sin^3 v f(u \cos^4 v, u \sin^4 v) dv.$$

$$(4) \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) | x + y \leq a, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\} (a > 0), \text{ 若 } x + y = u, y = uv$$

解：在变换  $x + y = u, y = uv$  下，区域  $D$  变为  $\Delta = \{0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}$

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u \quad \text{仅在 } u=0, 0 \leq v \leq 1 \text{ 上等于 } 0, \text{ 在其他地方 } J(u, v) \neq 0.$$

$$\therefore \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a u du \int_0^1 f(u(1-v), uv) dv$$

4. 作适当的变量代换，求下列积分：

$$(1) \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy, \quad D \text{ 是由 } x^4 + y^4 = 1 \text{ 围成的区域};$$

解：作极坐标变换  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ ，并由对称性

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 8 \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy,$$

其中  $D_1 = \{(x, y) : x^4 + y^4 \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$ ，而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta}}} r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^4 \theta}{1 + \tan^4 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^4 \theta} d \tan \theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1 + t^2}{1 + t^4} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{d(t - \frac{1}{t})}{(t - \frac{1}{t})^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi.$$

$$(2) \iint_D (x + y) dx dy, \quad D \text{ 由 } y = 4x^2, y = 9x^2, x = 4y^2, x = 9y^2 \text{ 围成};$$

解：画出  $D$  的图形，根据  $D$  的特点，作变换  $T^{-1}: u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{y}$ ,

它把  $D$  一一的映设为正方形区域  $\Delta = [4, 9] \times [4, 9]$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & \frac{2y}{x} \\ \frac{2x}{y} & -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \end{vmatrix} = -3, \text{ 所以 } J(u,v) = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{而 } x+y = \sqrt[3]{uv^2} + \sqrt[3]{u^2v} = \sqrt[3]{uv}(\sqrt[3]{v} + \sqrt[3]{u}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D (x+y) dx dy &= \frac{1}{3} \int_4^9 du \int_4^9 (\sqrt[3]{uv^2} + \sqrt[3]{u^2v}) dv \\ &= \frac{3}{10} (9^3 + 4^3 - 108\sqrt[3]{12} - 72\sqrt[3]{18}) \\ &= \frac{3}{10} (793 - 108\sqrt[3]{12} - 72\sqrt[3]{18}). \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\iint_D xy dx dy$ ,  $D$  由  $xy=2, xy=4, y=x, y=2x$  围成

解: 作变换,  $u=xy, v=\frac{y}{x}$ . 则在变换下,  $D$  变为  $[2,4] \times [1,2]$ ,

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = 2\frac{y}{x} = 2v, \text{ 所以 } J(u,v) = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{2v}.$$

$$\therefore \iint_D xy dx dy = \int_2^4 du \int_1^2 \frac{u}{2v} dv = \int_2^4 u du \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2v} dv = 3 \ln 2.$$

5. 利用二重积分求由下列曲面围成的立体的体积:

(1)  $z=xy, x^2+y^2=a^2, z=0$ ;

解:  $V = \iint_D xy dx dy$ , 其中  $D: x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$ , 用对称性

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 \cos\theta \sin\theta dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} a^4.$$

(2)  $z = \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z=0, x^2+y^2=R^2$ ;

解:  $V = \iint_D \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ ,  $D: x^2+y^2 \leq R^2$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{h}{R} r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi h}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{3} R^3 = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^2 h.$$

(3) 球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$  与圆柱面  $x^2+y^2=ax (a>0)$  的公共部分;

解:  $V = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2} dx dy$ , 其中  $D: x^2+y^2=ax$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 (\cos^3 \theta - 1) d\theta \\
&= \frac{2}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{\cos 3\theta + 3 \cos \theta}{4}\right) d\theta = a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{4}{9}\right);
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} (z > 0);$$

$$\text{解: } V = 4 \iint_D \left[ c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} - c \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \right] dx dy \quad \text{其中 } D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} (x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$$

$$\text{作变换 } x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta, \quad \text{则 } D \text{ 变为 } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$J(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta & -ar \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & br \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = abr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore V &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} c(\sqrt{1+r^2} - r) abr dr = 4abc \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\sqrt{1+r^2} - r) r dr \\
&= 2\pi abc \cdot \frac{1}{6} (2 - \sqrt{2}) = \frac{\pi}{3} (2 - \sqrt{2}) abc.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}, 2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9};$$

$$\text{解: 显然 } V = \iint_D \left[ \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \right) \right] dx dy, D: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 4$$

$$\text{作广义极坐标变换 } x = 2r \cos \theta, y = 3r \sin \theta, \quad \text{则 } D \text{ 变为}$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad J(u, v) = 6r$$

$$\therefore V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \left(r - \frac{1}{2} r^2\right) \cdot 6r dr = 8\pi.$$

$$(6) \quad z = x^2 + y^2, z = x + y.$$

$$\text{解: } V = \iint_D [(x+y) - (x^2 + y^2)] dx dy, \quad \text{其中 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq x + y$$

$$\text{即 } \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{作广义极坐标变换 } x - \frac{1}{2} = r \cos \theta, y - \frac{1}{2} = r \sin \theta, \quad \text{则 } D \text{ 变为 } 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\text{变换的 Jacobi 行列式为: } J(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = r$$

$$\therefore V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{2} - r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

6. 求曲线  $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{xy}{c^2}$  所围的面积.

解: 设曲线  $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{xy}{c^2}$  所围的区域为  $D$ , 则面积  $|D| = \iint_D d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$ ,

其中  $D_1: \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{xy}{c^2}$  在第一象限部分.

作变换  $x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta$ , 则  $J(r, \theta) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta & -ar \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & br \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = abr$ ,

区域  $D$  变为  $0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{ab}}{c} \sqrt{\sin \theta \cos \theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\therefore |D| = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{ab}}{c} \sqrt{\sin \theta \cos \theta}} abr dr = ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{ab}{c^2} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2c^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2c^2}.$$

7. 用柱坐标变换计算下列三重积分:

(1)  $\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由曲面  $z = (x^2 + y^2)^2, z = 4, z = 16$  围成.

$$\text{解: } \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_2^4 dr \int_4^{16} r^5 dz = 16128\pi$$

(2)  $\iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^3 dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 = 9, x^2 + y^2 = 16, z^2 = x^2 + y^2, z \geq 0$  围成.

$$\text{解: } \iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^3 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_3^4 dr \int_0^r r^4 dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_3^4 r^5 dr = 1122 \frac{1}{3} \pi.$$

8. 用球坐标变换计算下列三重积分:

(1)  $\iiint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz, V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R (\rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi + \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \rho \cos \varphi) \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= \frac{R^2}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} (\cos \theta \sin \varphi + \sin \theta \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} R^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} R^4 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\iiint_V (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})^5 dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$  围成

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} \rho^5 \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho = 2^6 \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cos^8\varphi d\varphi = \frac{64}{9} \pi$$

$$(3) \iiint_V x^2 dx dy dz, \quad V \text{ 由 } x^2 + y^2 = z^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8 \text{ 围成.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \rho^2 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho \\ &\quad + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} \rho^2 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho \\ &= \frac{64}{15} (4\sqrt{2} - 5)\pi + \frac{64}{15} (4\sqrt{2} - 5)\pi = \frac{128}{15} (4\sqrt{2} - 5)\pi \end{aligned}$$

9. 作适当的变量代换, 求下列三重积分:

$$(1) \iiint_V x^2 y^2 z dx dy dz, \quad V \text{ 由 } z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a}, z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{b}, xy = c, xy = d, y = \alpha x, y = \beta x$$

围成的立体, 其中  $0 < a < b, 0 < c < d, 0 < \alpha < \beta$ ;

$$\text{解: 作变换 } u = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{z}, v = xy, w = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则变换把 } V \text{ 变为}$$

$$\Delta: a \leq u \leq b, c \leq v \leq d, \alpha \leq w \leq \beta.$$

$$\text{逆变换为 } x = \sqrt{\frac{v}{w}}, y = \sqrt{wv}, z = \frac{v(1+w^2)}{uw}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2x}{z} & \frac{2y}{z} & -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2} \\ y & x & 0 \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{z^2} \cdot \frac{2y}{x} = -2v(1+w^2)$$

$$\therefore J(u, v, w) = -\frac{1}{2v(1+w^2)}$$

$$\iiint_V x^2 y^2 z dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Delta} \frac{v^3(1+w^2)}{uw} \cdot \frac{1}{2v(1+w^2)} du dv dw$$

$$= \iiint_{\Delta} \frac{v^2}{2uw} du dv dw = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{du}{u} \cdot \int_c^d v^2 dv \cdot \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dw}{w} = \frac{d^3 - c^3}{6} \ln \frac{b}{a} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}.$$

$$(2) \iiint_V x^2 y^2 z dx dy dz, \quad V \text{ 同 (1);}$$

解: 变换同 (1), 则

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V x^2 y^2 z dx dy dz &= \iiint_{\Delta} \frac{\sqrt{v^3}}{2u\sqrt{w}} \cdot du dv dw = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{1}{u} du \int_c^d \sqrt{v^3} dv \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{w}} dw \\ &= \frac{2}{5} (d^2 \sqrt{d} - c^2 \sqrt{c}) (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}) \ln \frac{b}{a}\end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\iiint_V y^4 dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由  $x = az^2, x = bz^2 (z > 0, 0 < a < b), x = \alpha y, x = \beta y (0 < \alpha < \beta)$ ,

以及  $x = h (h > 0)$  围成;

解: 作变换:  $u = \frac{x}{z^2}, v = \frac{x}{y}, w = x$ , 则变换把  $V$  变为  $\Delta: a \leq u \leq b, \alpha \leq v \leq \beta, 0 \leq w \leq h$ ;

$$\text{变换后 } \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{z^2} & 0 & -\frac{2x}{z^3} \\ \frac{1}{y} & -\frac{x}{y^2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^2 z^3} = -\frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2}{w^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore J(u, v, w) = -\frac{w^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2u^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2}$$

$$\text{逆变换为 } x = w, y = \frac{w}{v}, z = \sqrt{\frac{w}{u}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V y^4 dx dy dz &= \iiint_{\Delta} \frac{w^4}{v^4} \cdot \frac{w^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2u^{\frac{3}{2}} v^2} du dv dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b u^{-\frac{3}{2}} du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} v^{-6} dv \int_0^h w^{\frac{11}{2}} dw \\ &= \frac{2h^6}{65} \sqrt{h} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^5} - \frac{1}{\beta^5} \right)\end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{a^2+b^2+c^2}}} dx dy dz$ ,  $V$  由  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  围成;

解: 作广义球坐标变换  $x = ar \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = br \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = cr \cos \varphi$ , 在变换下, 曲面方

程化为  $r = 1$ , 则  $V$  变为:  $\Delta = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$

$$\text{而 } \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \varphi)} = -abcr^2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} dx dy dz &= \iiint_{\Delta} e^r abc r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi \\
&= abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 e^r dr = abc \cdot 2\pi \cdot 2(e-2) \\
&= 4\pi(e-2)abc
\end{aligned}$$

(5)  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz = \iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz$  , 其中  $V$  由曲面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$  及

$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 (z \geq 0)$  围成.

解: 作柱坐标变换, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} z^2 dz \\
&= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} [(2-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - r^3] dr = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}(\pi+2)
\end{aligned}$$

10. 求下列各曲面所围立体之体积:

(1)  $z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2(x^2 + y^2), y = x, y = x^2$ ;

解:  $V = \iint_D (2(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy$ , 其中  $D: y = x$  与  $y = x^2$  所交的平面区域.

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore V &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{\cos^8 \theta} d\theta \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) d \tan \theta = \frac{3}{35}
\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$ .

解:  $V = \iint_D c \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2} dx dy$ , 其中  $D: \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ .

令  $x = ar \cos^2 \varphi, y = br \sin^2 \varphi$ , 则  $J(r, \varphi) = abr \sin 2\varphi$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore V &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 abc \sin 2\varphi \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \\
&= abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr = \frac{1}{3} abc.
\end{aligned}$$

## § 4 曲面面积

1. 求下列曲面的面积:

(1)  $z = axy$  包含在圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  内的部分;

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } S &= \iint_D \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} dxdy = \iint_D \sqrt{1+a^2(x^2+y^2)} dxdy, D: x^2+y^2 \leq a^2 \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \sqrt{1+a^2r^2} \cdot r dr = \frac{2\pi}{3a} (1+a^4)^{\frac{3}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

(2) 锥面  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{3}z^2$  与平面  $x + y + z = 2a (a > 0)$  所界部分的表面;

解: 锥面与平面的交线在  $Oxy$  平面上的射影为:

$$3(x^2 + y^2) = (2a - x - y)^2, \text{ 即 } x^2 + y^2 - xy + 2a(x + y) = 2a^2$$

$$\text{作转轴变换 } x = \frac{x' - y'}{\sqrt{2}}, y = \frac{x' + y'}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 则射影方程变为 } \frac{\left(x' + \frac{4a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{12a^2} + \frac{y'^2}{4a^2} = 1$$

这是以  $2\sqrt{3}a, 2a$  为两个半轴的椭圆, 因而其面积为  $\pi \cdot (2\sqrt{3}a)(2a) = 4\sqrt{3}\pi a^2$ 。锥面与平面所

截部分的表面由截面和截出的锥面两部分组成. 对于  $z = 2a - x - y, z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$ , 分别有:

$$\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{与} \quad \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = 2$$

于是, 物体的表面积  $S = \iint_D \sqrt{3} dxdy + \iint_D 2 dxdy$ ,  $D$ : 曲线  $x^2 + y^2 - xy + 2a(x + y) = 2a^2$  所

围平面区域, 即椭圆域.

$$\therefore S = \iint_D (2 + \sqrt{3}) dxdy = (2 + \sqrt{3}) |D| = (2 + \sqrt{3}) \cdot 4\sqrt{3}\pi a^2 = 4\pi(3 + 2\sqrt{3})a^2.$$

(3) 锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被柱面  $z^2 = 2x$  所截部分;

解: 锥面与柱面交线在  $Oxy$  平面上的射影为  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ , 故由

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

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy, \quad (D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} |D| = \sqrt{2} \pi.$$

(4) 曲面  $z = \sqrt{2xy}$  被平面  $x + y = 1, x = 1$  及  $y = 1$  所截下的部分.

$$\text{解: } z_x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2xy}}, z_y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2xy}}, \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2xy}} = \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2xy}}$$

$$\therefore S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2xy}} dx dy, \quad D: \text{由 } x + y = 1, x = 1 \text{ 及 } y = 1 \text{ 三条平面直线围}$$

成的区域.

$$\text{因此 } S = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{2xy}} dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (16 - 5\pi)$$

2. 求螺旋面  $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = h\varphi (0 < r < a, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi)$  的面积.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = \cos \varphi, \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} = -r \sin \varphi, \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \sin \varphi, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} = r \cos \varphi, \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = h$$

$$\therefore E = |r_u|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\right)^2 = 1, \quad G = |r_v|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 = r^2 + h^2,$$

$$F = (r_u \cdot r_v) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{EG - F^2} dr d\varphi = \iint_D \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} dr d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} dr = \pi \left( a\sqrt{r^2 + h^2} + h^2 \ln \left( a + \sqrt{a^2 + h^2} \right) - h^2 \ln h \right)$$

3. 求环面  $x = (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi, y = (b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi, z = a \sin \psi (0 < a \leq b)$  被两条经线

$\varphi = \varphi_1, \varphi = \varphi_2$ , 和两条纬线  $\psi = \psi_1, \psi = \psi_2$  所围成部分的面积, 并求出整个环面的面积.

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} = -(b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} = -a \sin \psi \cos \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} = (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} = -a \sin \psi \sin \varphi, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} = a \cos \psi$$

$$\therefore E = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 = (b + a \cos \psi)^2, G = \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \right)^2 = a^2,$$

$$F = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} = 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{EG - F^2} = a(b + a \cos \psi)$$

$$\text{于是 } S = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d\varphi \int_{\psi_1}^{\psi_2} a(b + a \cos \psi) d\psi = a(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)[b(\psi_2 - \psi_1) + a(\sin \psi_2 - \sin \psi_1)]$$

$$\text{整个环面的面积为 } \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} a(b + a \cos \psi) d\psi = 4\pi^2 ab.$$

## § 5 重积分的物理应用

1. 求下列均匀密度的平面薄板的质心.

(1) 求椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, y \geq 0$ ;

解: 由对称性, 质心为  $(0, \bar{y})$ , 设密度为  $\rho$  (=常数)

$$\text{而 } \iint_D \rho dx dy = \rho |D| = \rho \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} ab = \frac{\pi}{2} \rho ab$$

$$\iint_D y \rho dx dy = \rho \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 br \sin \theta \cdot a br dr = \frac{2}{3} ab^2 \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{y} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} ab^2 \rho}{\frac{\pi}{2} ab \rho} = \frac{4}{3\pi} \quad \text{即质心 } (0, \frac{4}{3\pi});$$

(2) 高为  $h$ , 底分别为  $a$  和  $b$  的等腰梯形;

解: 以两底重点直线为  $y$  轴正向, 以其中一底中点为原点, 该底边为  $x$  轴建立直角坐标系, 由对称性, 质心为  $(0, \bar{y})$

$$\text{而 } \iint_D \rho dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \rho h(a + b)$$

$$\iint_D y \rho dx dy = \rho \int_0^h y dy \int_{\frac{a-b}{2h}y - \frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{b-a}{2h}y + \frac{a}{2}} x dx = \frac{a+2b}{b} h^2 \rho$$



$$\therefore \bar{y} = \frac{\frac{a+2b}{b} h^2 \rho}{\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h\rho} = \frac{a+2b}{3(a+b)} h$$

(3)  $r = a(1 + \cos \varphi) (0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi)$  所界的薄板.

解: 由对称性, 质心为  $(\bar{x}, 0)$

$$\iint_D \rho dx dy = 2\rho \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r dr = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2 \rho$$

$$\iint_D x \rho dx dy = 2\rho \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos\varphi)} r^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{5}{4} \pi a^3 \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \pi a^3 \rho}{\frac{3}{2} \pi a^2 \rho} = \frac{5}{6} a \quad \text{即质心为 } (\frac{5}{6} a, 0)$$

(4)  $ay = x^2, x + y = 2a (a > 0)$  所界的薄板。

解: 设质心坐标为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ , 则由

$$\begin{cases} ay = x^2 \\ x + y = 2a \end{cases} \quad \text{解出交点 } (a, a), (-2a, 4a)$$

$$\text{而 } \iint_D \rho dx dy = \rho \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} dy = \frac{9}{2} a^2 \rho$$

$$\iint_D \rho x dx dy = \rho \int_{-2a}^a x dx \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} dy = -\frac{9}{4} a^3 \rho$$

$$\iint_D \rho y dx dy = \rho \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} y dy = \frac{36}{5} a^3 \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{-\frac{9}{4} a^3 \rho}{\frac{9}{2} a^2 \rho} = -\frac{1}{2} a \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\frac{36}{5} a^3 \rho}{\frac{9}{2} a^2 \rho} = \frac{8}{5} a$$

即质心为  $(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{8}{5} a)$ .

2. 求下列密度均匀物体的质心, (设体密度为  $\rho$ )

(1)  $z \leq 1 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$ ;

解: 由对称性, 质心坐标为  $(0, 0, \bar{z})$ ,

$$\text{而} \iiint_V \rho dx dy dz = \rho |V| = \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho z dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \pi \rho}{\frac{2}{3} \pi \rho} = \frac{3}{8}$$

即质心坐标为  $(0, 0, \frac{3}{8})$ .

(2) 由坐标系平面与  $x + 2y - z = 1$  所围的四面体;

$$\text{解: } \iiint_V \rho dx dy dz = \rho |V| = \frac{1}{12} \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho x dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} dy \int_{x+2y-z}^0 dz = \frac{1}{48} \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho y dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} y dy \int_{x+2y-z}^0 dz = \frac{1}{96} \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho z dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} dy \int_{x+2y-z}^0 z dz = -\frac{1}{48} \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{48} \rho}{\frac{1}{12} \rho} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{96} \rho}{\frac{1}{12} \rho} = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{-\frac{1}{48} \rho}{\frac{1}{12} \rho} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

即质心坐标为  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{4})$ .

(3)  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $x + y = a$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 0$  围成的立体;

$$\text{解: } \iiint_V \rho dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{1}{6} a^4 \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho x dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{1}{15} a^5 \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho y dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} y dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{1}{15} a^5 \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho z dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz = \frac{7}{90} a^6 \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{\frac{1}{15}a^5\rho}{\frac{1}{6}a^4\rho} = \frac{2}{5}a, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{15}a^5\rho}{\frac{1}{6}a^4\rho} = \frac{2}{5}a, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{\frac{7}{90}a^6\rho}{\frac{1}{6}a^4\rho} = \frac{7}{15}a^2$$

所以质心坐标为  $(\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a, \frac{7}{15}a)$ .

(4)  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2 (z \geq 0)$  和平面  $z = h$  围成的立体;

解: 由对称性:  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$

$$\iiint_V \rho dx dy dz = \rho |V| = \frac{1}{3} \pi h^3 \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho z dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h r dr \int_r^h z dz = \frac{1}{4} \pi h^3 \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{z} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \pi h^4 \rho}{\frac{1}{3} \pi h^3 \rho} = \frac{3}{4} h$$

质心坐标为  $(0, 0, \frac{3}{4}h)$ .

(5) 半球壳  $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq b^2, z \geq 0$

解: 由对称性:  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$

$$\iiint_V \rho dx dy dz = \rho |V| = \frac{2}{3} \pi (b^3 - a^3) \rho$$

$$\iiint_V \rho z dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_a^b r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi (b^4 - a^4) \rho$$

$$\therefore \bar{z} = \frac{3(b^4 - a^4)}{4(b^3 - a^3)}$$

质心坐标为  $\left(0, 0, \frac{3(b^4 - a^4)}{4(b^3 - a^3)}\right)$ .

3. 求下列密度均匀的平面薄板的转动惯量

(1) 边长为  $a$  和  $b$ , 且夹角为  $\varphi$  得平行四边形, 关于底边  $b$  得转动惯量;

解: 以一个顶点为坐标原点, 底边  $b$  为  $x$  轴建立坐标系, 设密度为常数  $\rho$ , 则求得就是该平行

四边形薄板对  $x$  轴的转动惯量  $I_x$ .

任给面积微元  $d\sigma$ , 它对  $x$  轴的转动惯量为  $dI_x = \rho y^2 d\sigma$

因此  $D$  对  $y=0$  的转动惯量为  $I_x = \iint_D \rho y^2 d\sigma = \rho \int_0^{a \sin \varphi} y^2 dy \int_{\cot \varphi \cdot y}^{\cot \varphi \cdot y + b} dx = \frac{1}{3} a^3 b \rho \sin^3 \varphi$

(2)  $y = x^2, y = 1$  所围平面图形关于直线  $y = -1$  的转动惯量.

解: 任给面积微元  $d\sigma$ , 它对  $y = -1$  的转动惯量为  $dI = \rho(y+1)^2 d\sigma$

因此平面图形  $D$  关于  $y = -1$  的转动惯量为

$$I = \iint_D \rho(y+1)^2 d\sigma = \rho \int_0^1 (y+1)^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx = \frac{368}{105} \rho.$$

4. 求由下列曲面所界均匀体的转动惯量;

(1)  $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = \pm 1, x - y = \pm 1, z = 0$  关于  $z$  轴的转动惯量;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I_z &= \iiint_V \rho(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \rho \left( \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-(1+x)}^{1+x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz + \int_0^1 dx \int_{-(1-x)}^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) \\ &= \frac{14}{45} \rho. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 长方体关于它的一棱的转动惯量;

解: 以长方体的一顶点为坐标原点, 三条相邻坐标轴建立直角坐标系, 把长方体放置在第一卦限, 设三条棱长  $a, b, c$ . 则关于长为  $a$  的棱的转动惯量( $x$  轴)为

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \iiint_V \rho(y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^c dz \int_0^b (y^2 + z^2) dy \int_0^a dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} abc(b^2 + c^2) \rho. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 圆筒  $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2, -h \leq z \leq h$  关于  $x$  轴和  $z$  轴的转动惯量。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I_x &= \iiint_V \rho(y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b r dr \int_{-h}^h (r^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2) dz \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} (b^2 - a^2) h [3(b^2 + a^2) + 4h^2] \rho \\ I_z &= \iiint_V \rho(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b r^3 dr \int_{-h}^h dz \\ &= \pi h (b^4 - a^4) \rho \end{aligned}$$

5. 设球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$  上各点的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离, 求这球的质量。

$$\text{解: } m = \iiint_V \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz, \quad V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\theta\sin\varphi} \rho^3 \sin\varphi d\rho \quad (\rho(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \\
&= \frac{7}{5}\pi
\end{aligned}$$

6. 求均匀薄片  $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, z=0$  对  $z$  轴上一点  $(0,0,c)$  ( $c > 0$ ) 处单位质点的引力。

解：由对称性， $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_z &= \iint_D k \frac{\rho c}{(x^2 + y^2 + c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy \\
&= k\rho c \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{r dr}{(r^2 + c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
&= 2\pi k c \left( \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} \right) \rho
\end{aligned}$$

其中  $\rho$  为均匀薄片的密度，因此引力大小为  $2\pi k c \left( \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} \right) \rho$ ，方向向下。（ $k$  为引力常数）

7. 求均匀柱体  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$  对于  $(0,0,c)$  ( $c > h$ ) 处单位质点的引力。

解：由对称性， $F_x = F_y = 0$

$$F_z = \iiint_V k \frac{-z+c}{r^3} \rho dx dy dz, \quad \rho \text{ 为密度, } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-c)^2}, \text{ 做极坐标变}$$

换，有

$$\begin{aligned}
F_z &= k\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \alpha d\alpha \int_0^h \frac{-z+c}{(\alpha^2 + (z-c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz \\
&= 2\pi k \left( \sqrt{a^2 + (c-h)^2} + h - \sqrt{a^2 + c^2} \right) \rho
\end{aligned}$$

因此引力大小为  $2\pi k \left( \sqrt{a^2 + (c-h)^2} + h - \sqrt{a^2 + c^2} \right) \rho$ ，方向向下。