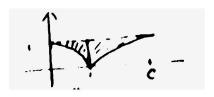
## 自 测 颞

- 一、填空题(每题4分,共20分).
- 1. 交换二次积分次序:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x^2}^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_1^e dx \int_{\ln x}^1 f(x,y) dy = \underline{\qquad}$$

【答案】 
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{e^y} f(x,y) dx$$



【解析】交换积分顺序,计算得 $\frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1)$ 



3. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 连续,  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $F(t) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le t^2} f(x^2+y^2) dx dy$ ,  $(t \ge 0)$ ,则  $F'(1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】 
$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le t^2} f(x^2+y^2) dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) \cdot rdr = 2\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) \cdot rdr,$$

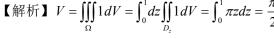
则  $F'(t) = 2\pi t f(t^2)$  , 进而  $F'(1) = 2\pi$ .

4. 计算 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1} dx dy dz = ______,$$
 其中  $\Omega$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域.

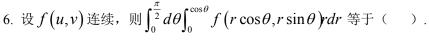
【解析】利用三重积分的对称性计算可知积分制为 0.

5. 设立体 $\Omega$ 由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 及平面z = 1围成,则其体积为\_

【解析】 
$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dV = \int_{0}^{1} dz \iint_{D_{z}} 1 dV = \int_{0}^{1} \pi z dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



二、选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分).

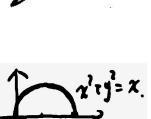


$$(A) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$

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

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

$$(D) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - y^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$



【解析】由图形可知正确答案选择B

7. 设平面区域  $D = \{(x,y) | -a \le x \le a, x \le y \le a\}$ ,  $D_1$  表示 D 在第一象限的部分,则

$$\iint_{D} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy = ( )$$

$$(A) 2 \iint_{D} \cos x \sin y dx dy$$

$$(B) 2 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$$

$$(C) 4 \iint_{D} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy$$



【解析】添加辅助曲线y=-x,则 $\iint_{D}=\iint_{D_1}+\iint_{D_2}$ ,如图所示,利用对称性可知正确答案为 A

8. 设 
$$f(x,y)$$
 为连续函数,且  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le t^2 \}$ ,则  $\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{1}{\pi t^2} \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = 0$ 

$$(A) f(0,0)$$
  $(B) - f(0,0)$   $(C) f'(0,0)$   $(D)$ 不存在

【解析】

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\pi t^{2}} \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\pi t^{2}} f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi t^{2} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} f(\xi, \eta) = \lim_{\substack{\xi \to 0^{+} \\ \eta \to 0^{+}}} f(\xi, \eta) = f(0, 0)$$

9. 设有空间区

$$\Omega_{1} = \{(x, y, z) | x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \le R^{2}, z \ge 0\}, \Omega_{2} = \{(x, y, z) | x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \le R^{2}, z \ge 0\}$$

$$(A) \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} x dx dy dz$$

$$(B) \iiint_{\Omega_{1}} y dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_{2}} y dx dy dz$$

$$(C) \iiint_{\Omega_{1}} z dx dy dz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_{2}} z dx dy dz$$

$$(D) \iiint_{\Omega} xyzdxdydz = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_{2}} xyzdxdydz$$



【解析】利用对称性和保号性可知正确答案为C

10. 已知空间区域
$$\Omega$$
由 $x^2+y^2 \le z, 1 \le z \le 2$ 确定, $f(z)$ 连续,则 $\iint_{\Omega} f(z)dv = ($  )

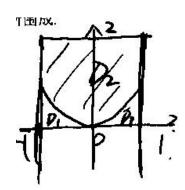
(A) 
$$\pi \int_{1}^{2} z^{2} f(z) dz$$
 (B)  $2\pi \int_{1}^{2} f(z) dz$  (C)  $2\pi \int_{1}^{2} z f(z) dz$  (D)  $\pi \int_{1}^{2} z f(z) dz$ 

【解析】利用三重积分的截面法得正确答案为 D

三、解答题(每小题10分,共60分).

11. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_{D} |y-x^{2}| dxdy$$
, 其中  $D \oplus |x| \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2$  所围成.

【解析】(1) 利用  $y = x^2$  将 D 划分为  $D_1, D_2$  , 如图所示;

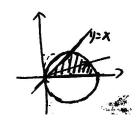


(2) 
$$I = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y) dx dy + \iint_{D_1} (y - x^2) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^2} (y - x^2) dy$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^4 dx + \int_{-1}^{1} (2 - 2x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4) dx = \frac{46}{15}$$

12. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
, 其中  $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le y \le x, x^2 + y^2 \le 2x \}$ .

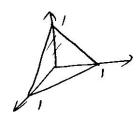
【解析】 
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r \cdot r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3} r^3 \bigg|_0^{2\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3\theta d\theta = \frac{10}{9} \sqrt{2}$$



13. 计算三重积分 
$$\iint_V \frac{dxdydz}{\left(1+x+y+z\right)^3}$$
, 其中  $V$  由  $x=0,y=0,z=0$  和  $x+y+z=1$  所围成.

【解析】 
$$\iint_{V} \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^{3}} = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-y} (1+x+y+z)^{-3} dz$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln 2 - \frac{5}{8} \right)$$



14. 计算三重积分 
$$\iiint_V (x^2+y^2+z) dx dy dz$$
,其中  $V$  是由曲线  $\begin{cases} y^2=2z \\ x=0 \end{cases}$  绕  $z$  轴旋转一周而成

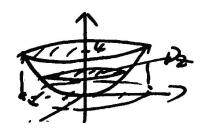
的旋转曲面与平

面z=4所围成的立体.

【解析】(1) 所得旋转曲面方程为:  $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ , 如图所示, 其投影区

域为 $D_{xy}$ :  $x^2 + y^2 \le 8$ ;

(2) 
$$\iiint_V \left(x^2 + y^2 + z\right) dx dy dz = \iiint_V \left(x^2 + y^2\right) dx dy dz + \iiint_V z dx dy dz ;$$



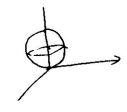
(3) 
$$\iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{4} dz \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}z} r^{2} \cdot r dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{4} z^{2} dz = \frac{128\pi}{3};$$

(4) 
$$\iiint_{V} z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{4} dz \iint_{D_{x}} z dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} z \cdot \pi \cdot 2z dz = 2\pi \int_{0}^{4} z^{2} dz = \frac{128\pi}{3};$$

(5) 原积分 = 
$$\frac{256\pi}{3}$$

15. 计算三重积分 
$$\iint\limits_V \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$$
,其中  $V$  由曲面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=z$  所围成.

【解析】原式 = 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\theta} r \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$
  
=  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\cos\varphi} r^3 dr =$   
=  $2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}r^4\Big|_0^{\cos\varphi}\right) d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4\varphi d(\cos\varphi) = \frac{\pi}{10}$ 



16. 求由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成立体的表面积.

【解析】本题同 11.4 节第一题一样, 免做!