

例1. 根据题意将二重积分转化为极坐标进行求解,

$$\Rightarrow x = \rho cos\theta, y = \rho sin\theta$$
,则原式转化为 $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \rho \left(\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \right) d\rho d\theta = \frac{2\pi R^3}{3}$

例2. 根据题意
$$\iint_D \left(b - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \rho(b - \rho) d\rho d\theta = \pi a^2 \left(\frac{3b - 2a}{3}\right)$$

例3. 根据题意可知被积函数在第一象限,且x + y > 1,故被积函数 $(x + y)^3 > (x + y)^2$,因此 $I_2 > I_1$.

例4. 当
$$r \le |x| + |y| \le 1$$
时, $0 < x^2 + y^2 \le (|x| + |y|)^2 \le 1$,故 $\ln(x^2 + y^2) \le 0$,

又当
$$|x|+|y|<1$$
时, $\ln(x^2+y^2)<0$,于是 $\iint_{r\leq |x|+|y|\leq 1}\ln(x^2+y^2)\,dxdy<0$

例5. 根据题意可知 $b^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$,区域面积为 $ab\pi$,所以被积函数取值范围

为
$$e^{b^2} \le e^{(x^2+y^2)} \le e^{a^2}$$
,所以此积分估计值为 $ab\pi e^{b^2} \le \iint_D e^{(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma \le ab\pi e^{a^2}$



例6. 解 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+y)^2+16}}$,区域面积为 $\sigma = 2$,在D上f(x,y)的最大值为 $M = \frac{1}{4}$, (x = 0, y = 0) f(x,y)的最小值

为
$$m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3^2+4^2}} = \frac{1}{5}$$
, $(x = 1, y = 2)$, 故 $\frac{2}{5} \le I \le \frac{2}{4}$.

例7. 根据积分中值定理 $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le \rho^2} f(x, y) dx dy =$

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \sigma = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \pi \rho^2 = f(0, 0).$$

例8. 采用反证法,假如 $f(x,y) \neq 0$,则肯定存在某一区域内 D_1 有

$$f(x,y) > 0$$
,则 $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = \iint_{D-D_1} f(x,y)d\sigma + \iint_{D_1} f(x,y)d\sigma \ge$

$$\iint_{D_1} f(x,y)d\sigma > 0, 矛盾。$$





例9. 根据被积函数的奇偶性可知

$$(1) \iint_D \sin(xy)\cos(x^2+y^2) d\sigma = 0.$$

(2)
$$\iint_{D} x^{3} \sin(x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = 0.$$

(3)
$$\iint_{D} (x+y)d\sigma = \iint_{D} y d\sigma = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dy dx = \frac{4}{3}.$$

(4)
$$\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} |xy| d\sigma = 4 \iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1, x\geq 0, y\geq 0} |xy| d\sigma$$