

§ 2 极坐标系下 二重积分的计算

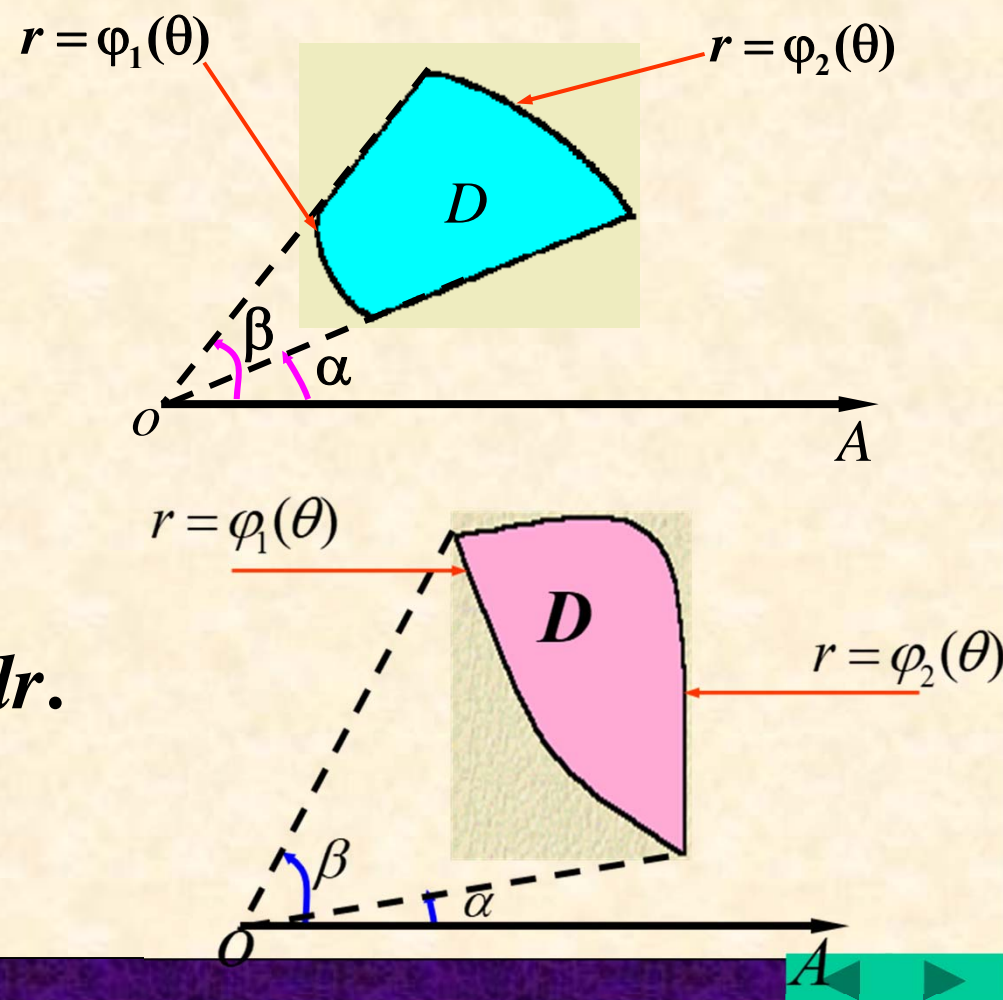
二重积分化为二次积分的公式 (1)

区域特征如图

$$\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta,$$

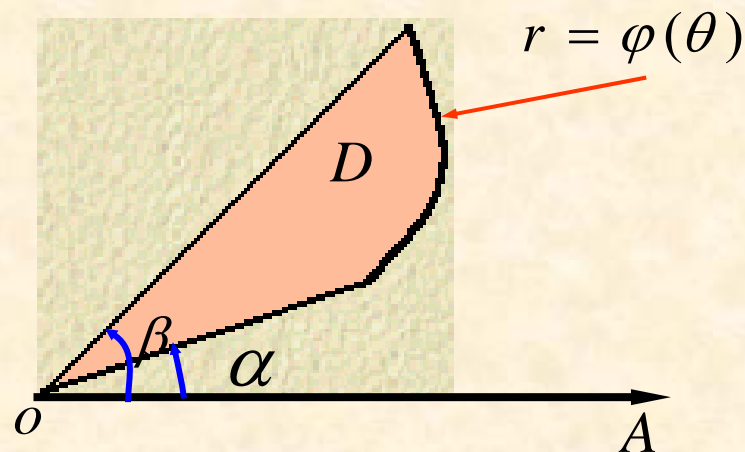
$$\varphi_1(\theta) \leq r \leq \varphi_2(\theta).$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr. \end{aligned}$$



区域特征如图

$$\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta,$$
$$0 \leq r \leq \varphi(\theta).$$



$$\iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

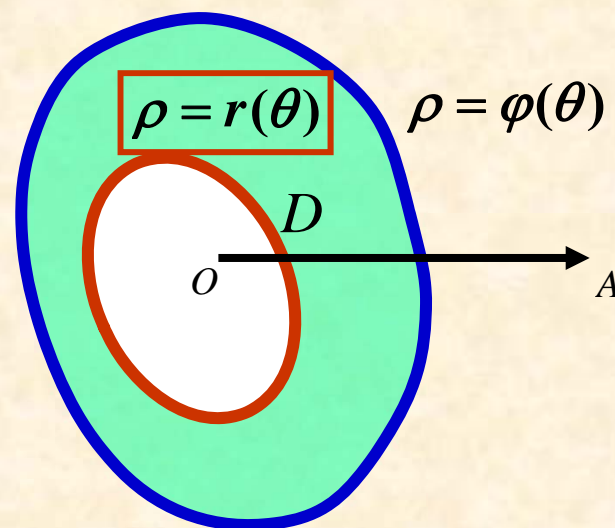
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr.$$

若极点在 D 的内部

则 D 可以用不等式表示:

$$0 \leq \rho \leq \varphi(\theta), \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

这时有



$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

若 D 由两条封闭曲线围成（如图），则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{r(\theta)}^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

例1 将 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$, $D: 1-x \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$,

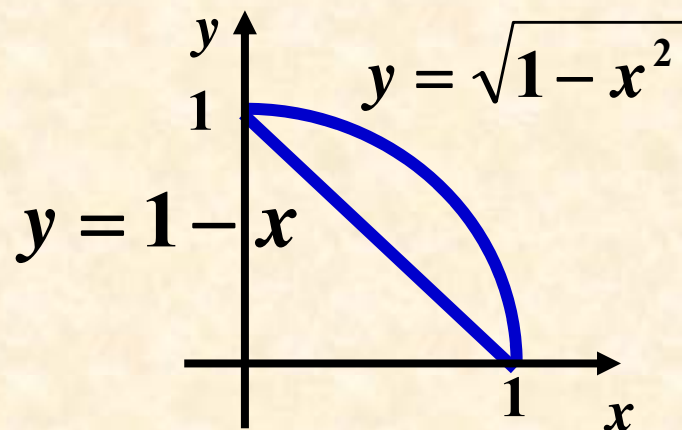
$0 \leq x \leq 1$, 化为极坐标下的二次积分.

解 利用 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 把积分区域的边界曲

线化为极坐标形式:

圆: $y = \sqrt{1-x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{red}} \rho = 1,$

直线: $y = 1-x \xrightarrow{\text{red}} \rho = \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$

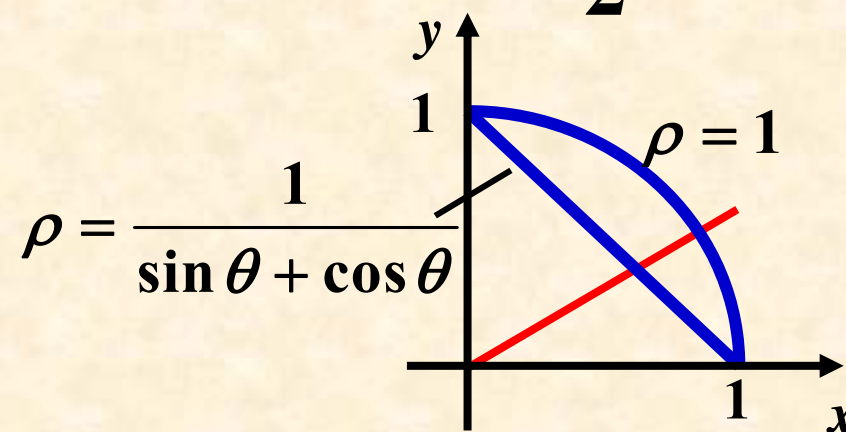


$$D : 1 - x \leq y \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1,$$

于是

$$D : \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \leq \rho \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^1 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

例2. 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$.

解: 在极坐标系下 $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_D e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r e^{-r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi \left[\frac{-1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^a = \pi(1 - e^{-a^2}) \end{aligned}$$

由于 e^{-x^2} 的原函数不是初等函数, 故本题无法用直角坐标计算.

注:利用例6可得到一个在概率论与数理统计及工程上非常有用的反常积分公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

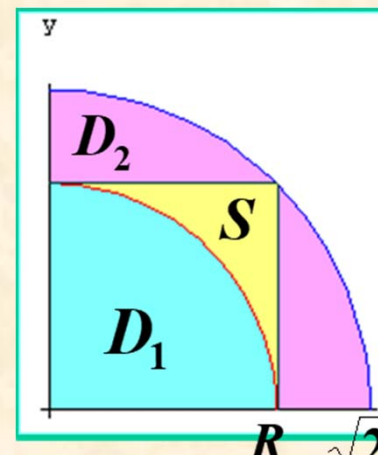
事实上, 当 D 为 \mathbb{R}^2 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= 4 \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

利用例6的结果, 得

$$4 \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \pi(1 - e^{-a^2}) = \pi$$

故①式成立.



例3. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ ($a > 0$) 所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.

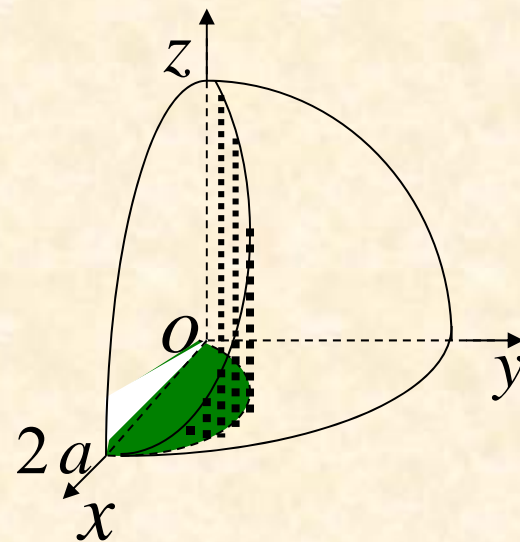
解: 设 $D: 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

由对称性可知

$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} r \, dr$$

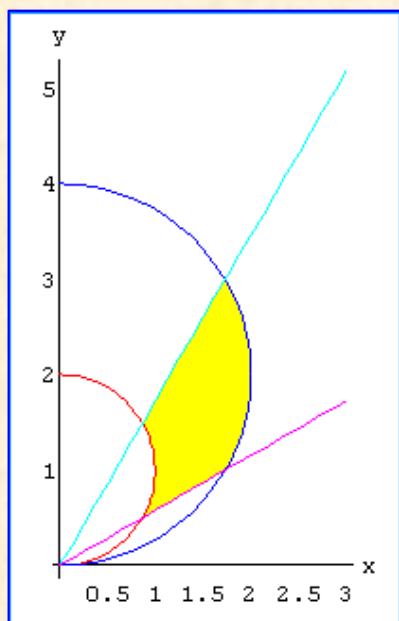
$$= \frac{32}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) \, d\theta = \frac{32}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$



例 4 计算 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其 D 为由圆

$x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4y$ 及直线 $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$,
 $y - \sqrt{3}x = 0$ 所围成的平面闭区域.

解



$$y - \sqrt{3}x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Rightarrow r = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$x - \sqrt{3}y = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow r = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2 \sin \theta}^{4 \sin \theta} r^2 \cdot r dr = 15 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} \right).$$

例5 计算 $\iint_D \frac{\sin\left(\pi\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma,$

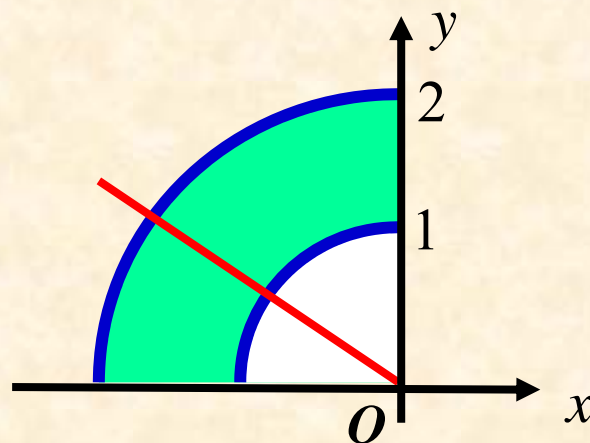
其中 $D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \leq 0, y \geq 0.$

解 用极坐标 $D: 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi$

$$\text{原积分} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{\sin \pi \rho}{\rho} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \sin \pi \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{2}{\pi} d\theta = -1$$



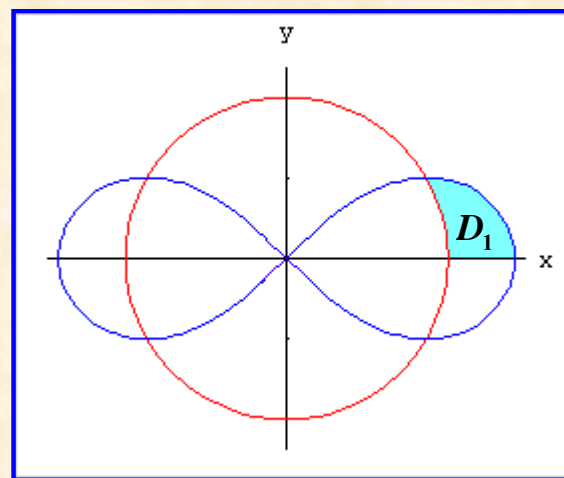
例 6 求曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$
和 $x^2 + y^2 \geq a^2$ 所围成的图形的面积.

解 根据对称性有 $D = 4D_1$

在极坐标系下

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow r = a,$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow r = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta},$$



$$\text{由} \begin{cases} r = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta} \\ r = a \end{cases}, \quad \text{得交点 } A = (a, \frac{\pi}{6}),$$

$$\text{所求面积 } \sigma = \iint_D dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_a^{a\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta}} r dr$$

$$= a^2 \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

小结 计算二重积分一化为二次积分

一、利用直角坐标

若 D （ X 型）： $\varphi_1(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_2(x), a \leq x \leq b$

$$\text{则} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

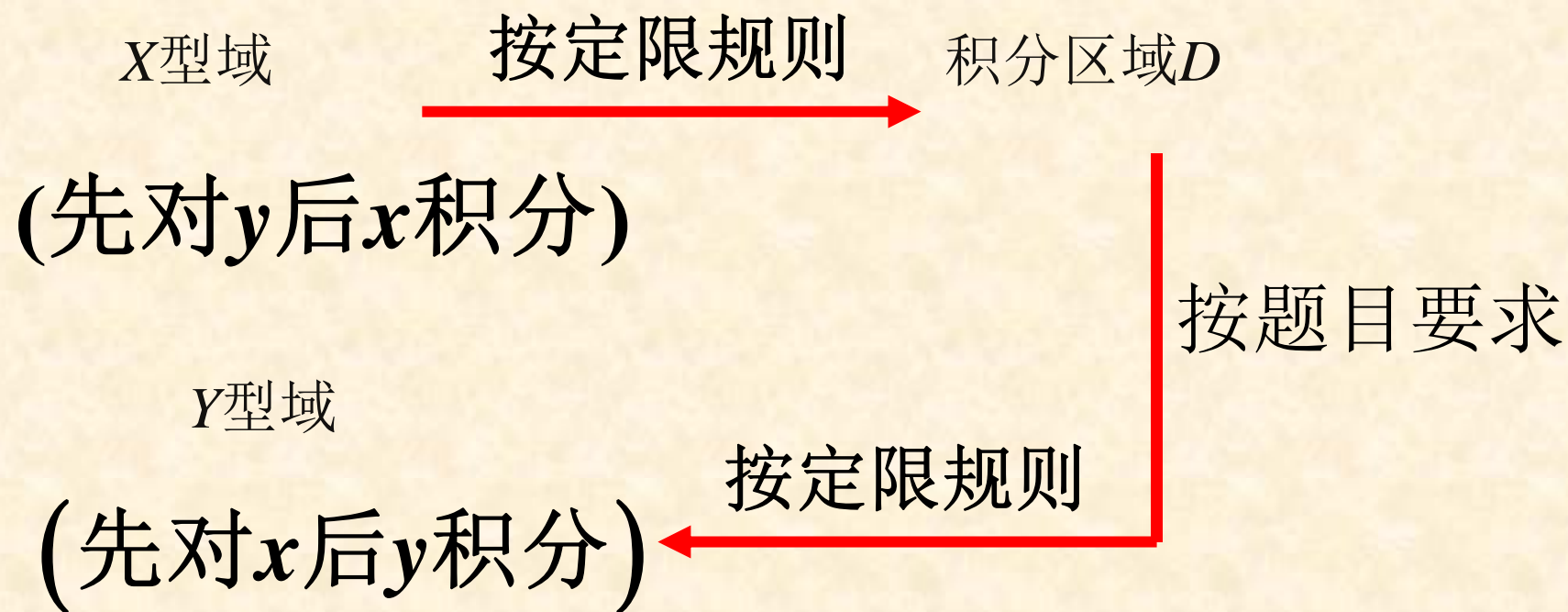
(先 y 后 x 积分)

若 D 为（ Y 型）： $\psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y), c \leq y \leq d$

$$\text{则} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

(先对 x 后 y 积分)

改变二次积分的次序的步骤：



思考题

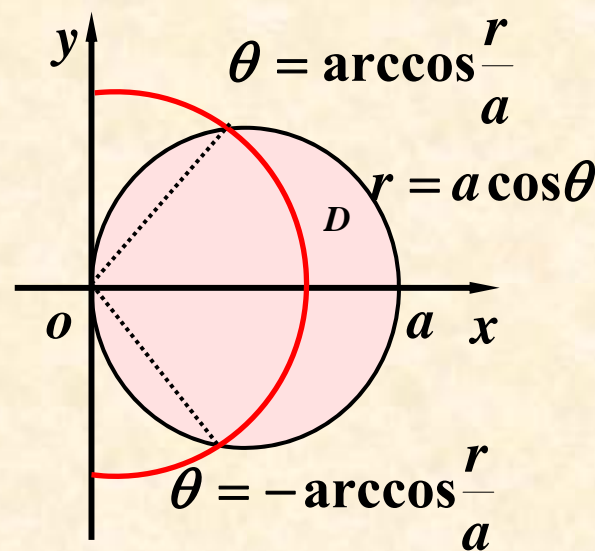
交换积分次序:

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(r, \theta) dr \quad (a \geq 0).$$

思考题解答

$$D: \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \cos \theta \end{cases},$$

$$I = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{a}} f(r, \theta) d\theta.$$



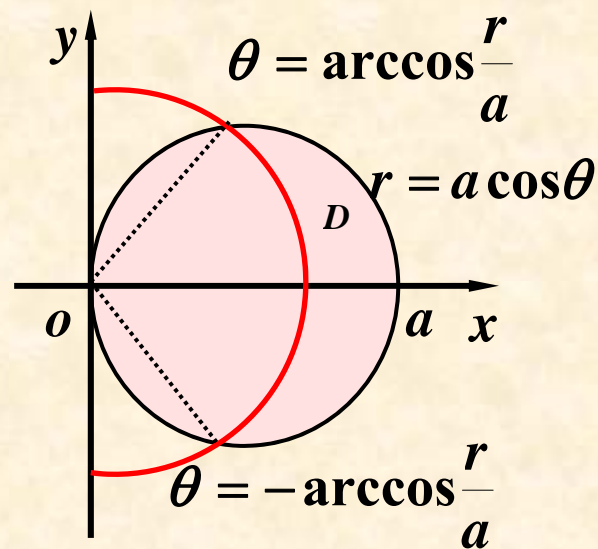
交换积分次序:

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(r, \theta) dr \quad (a \geq 0).$$

思考题解答

$$D: \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \cos \theta \end{cases},$$

$$I = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{a}} f(r, \theta) d\theta.$$



三、二重积分换元法

定理: 设 $f(x, y)$ 在闭域 D 上连续, 变换:

$$T: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in D' \rightarrow D$$

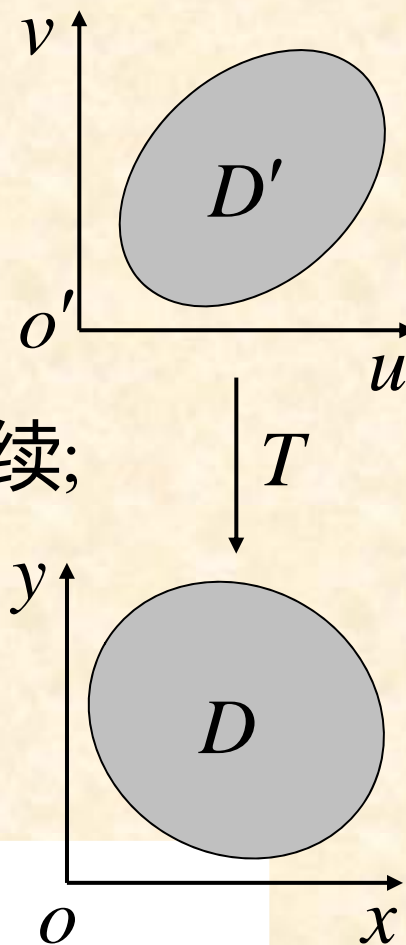
满足 (1) $x(u, v), y(u, v)$ 在 D' 上一阶偏导连续;

(2) 在 D' 上 雅可比行列式

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0;$$

(3) 变换 $T: D' \rightarrow D$ 是一一对应的,

则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$



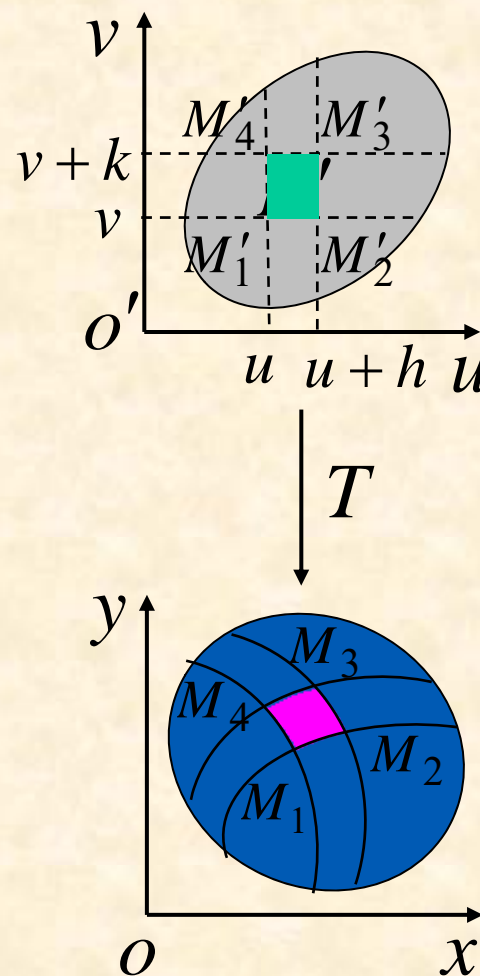
证: 根据定理条件可知变换 T 可逆.
 在 $uo'v$ 坐标面上, 用平行于坐标轴的
 直线分割区域 D' , 任取其中一个小矩
 形, 其顶点为

$$\begin{aligned} M'_1(u, v), & \quad M'_2(u+h, v), \\ M'_3(u+h, v+k), & \quad M'_4(u, v+k). \end{aligned}$$

通过变换 T , 在 xoy 面上得到一个四边
 形, 其对应顶点为 $M_i(x_i, y_i)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$)

令 $\rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$, 则

$$x_2 - x_1 = x(u+h, v) - x(u, v) = \left. \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho)$$



$$x_4 - x_1 = x(u, v + k) - x(u, v) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \bigg|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$

同理得 $y_2 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \bigg|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho)$

$$y_4 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \bigg|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$

当 h, k 充分小时, 曲边四边形 $M_1M_2M_3M_4$ 近似于平行四边形, 故其面积近似为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\sigma &\approx \left| \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1M_4} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} \right| \\ &\approx \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} h & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} k \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} h & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} k \end{vmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \right| hk = |J(u, v)| hk \end{aligned}$$

因此面积元素的关系为 $d\sigma = |J(u, v)| du dv$

从而得二重积分的换元公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv \end{aligned}$$

例如, 直角坐标转化为极坐标时, $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \end{aligned}$$

例1 计算 $\iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy$, 其中 D 由 x 轴、 y 轴和直线 $x + y = 2$ 所围成的闭区域.

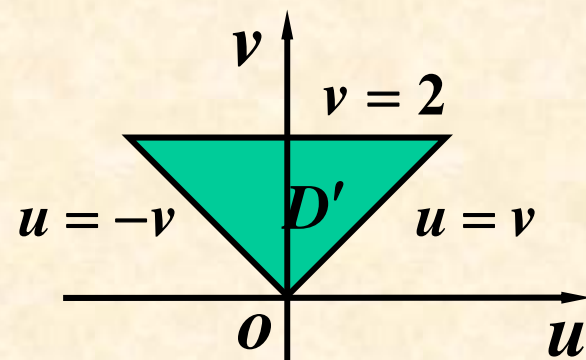
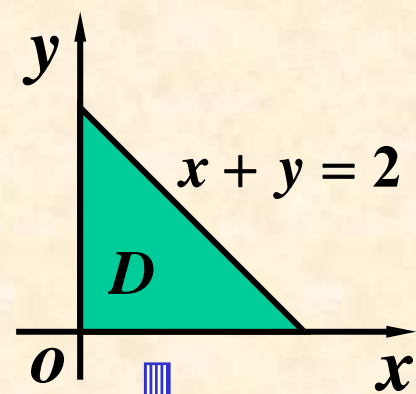
解 令 $u = y - x$, $v = y + x$,

则 $x = \frac{v - u}{2}$, $y = \frac{v + u}{2}$.

$D \rightarrow D'$, 即 $x = 0 \rightarrow u = -v$;

$y = 0 \rightarrow u = v$;

$x + y = 2 \rightarrow v = 2$.



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

$$\text{故} \quad \iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy = \iint_{D'} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dv \int_{-v}^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (e - e^{-1}) v dv = e - e^{-1}.$$