

第九章 重积分

一、二重积分的 定义、可积性条件、性质

二、二重积分的 计算：

直角坐标系、极坐标系、相互转化

三、三重积分的 定义、性质

四、三重积分的 计算

五、重积分的应用：

曲面面积、物体重心、平面薄板的转动惯量

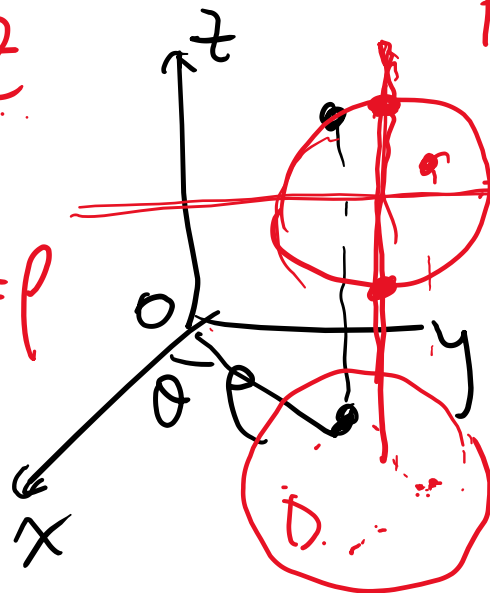
• (x, y, z) $dv = dx dy dz$

• (ρ, θ, z)

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

$dv = \rho d\rho d\theta dz$

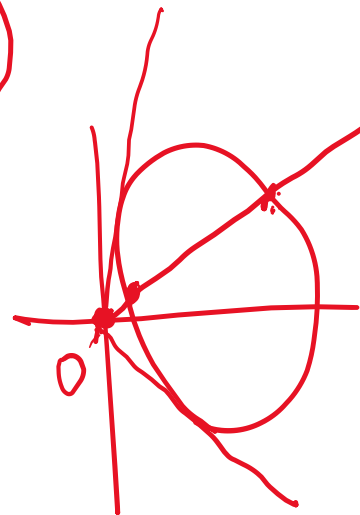
$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \theta, z)} \right| = \rho$



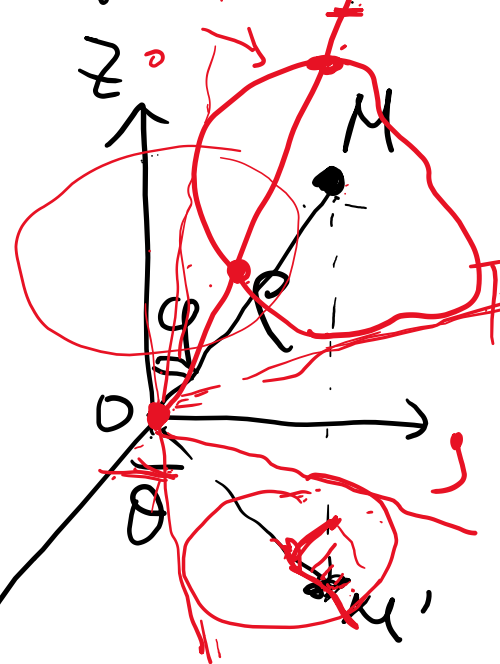
$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$\rho \geq 0$

$F(\rho, \theta, z) = 0$
 \downarrow
 $z = z(\rho, \theta)$



• (ρ, θ, φ)



$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$

$\rho \geq 0$

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

$dv = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$

$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\rho, \theta, \varphi)} \right|$ $\iiint f(x, y, z) dv$

例. 求曲面 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^3 z$ ($a > 0$) 所围立体体积。

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iiint \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{a^3 \sqrt{\cos \varphi}} \rho^2 \, d\rho \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{3} a^3 \cos \varphi \, d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3} a^3
 \end{aligned}$$

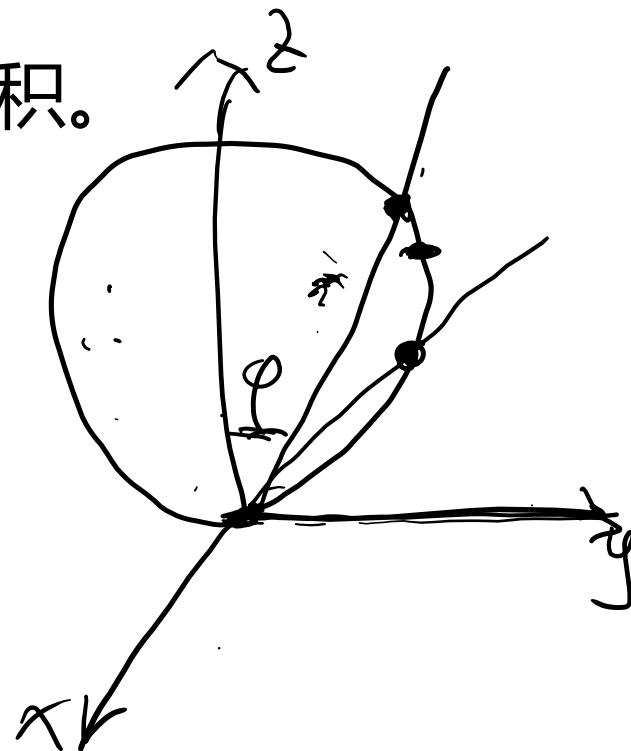
$$V = \iint_D \underline{(z_2 - z_1)} \, dx \, dy$$

$$\rho^4 = a^3 \cdot \rho \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(\rho^3 - a^3 \cos \varphi) = 0 \quad (\rho(\rho^3 - a^3 \cos \varphi) < 0)$$

$$\underline{\rho = 0, \quad \rho = a^3 \sqrt{\cos \varphi} \quad (\cos \varphi \geq 0)}$$

\Downarrow
 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$\rho^2 = 4, \quad \rho = 2$$

例. 设 Ω 由锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 所围成,

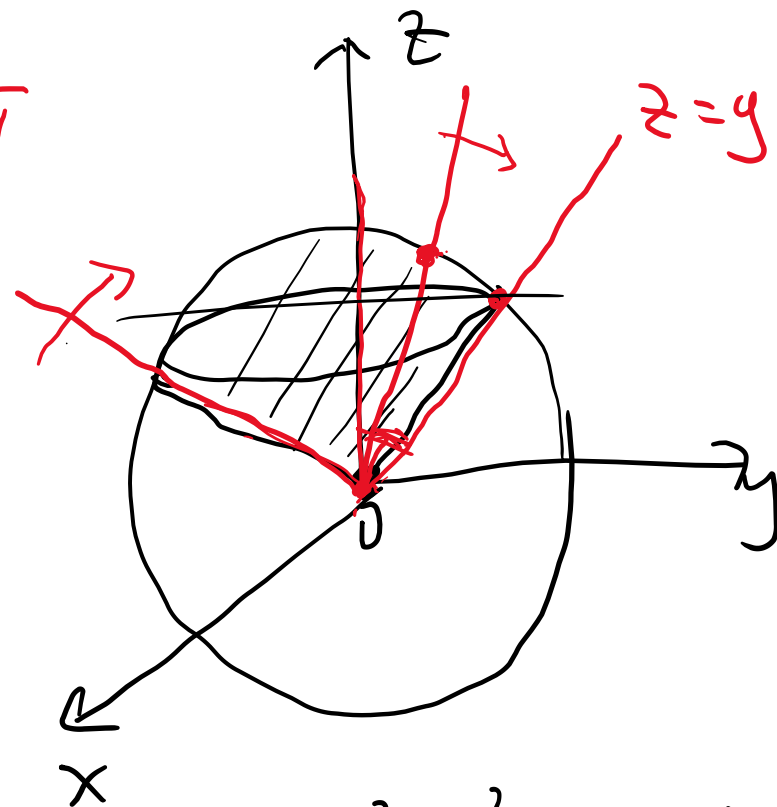
$$\text{计算 } I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z)^2 dv.$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

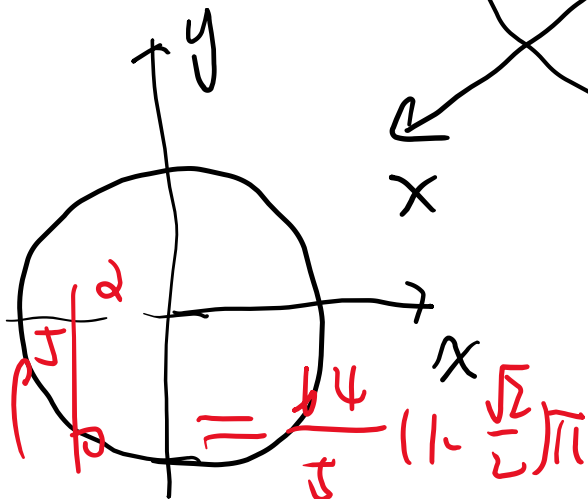
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (\underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}_{\rho^2} + \cancel{2xy} + \cancel{2yz} + \cancel{2xz}) dv$$

$$= \iiint \rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 d\rho \sin\varphi d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 \rho^4 d\rho = 2\pi \left(-\cos\varphi \right)_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{14}{5} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \pi$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 - z^2$$



$$\left[\int_a^t f(x) dx \right]' = f(t)$$

$$\left[\int_a^{\varphi(t)} f(x) dx \right]' = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$$

$$\left[\int_{g(t)}^{h(t)} f(x) dx \right]' = f(h(t)) h'(t) - f(g(t)) g'(t)$$

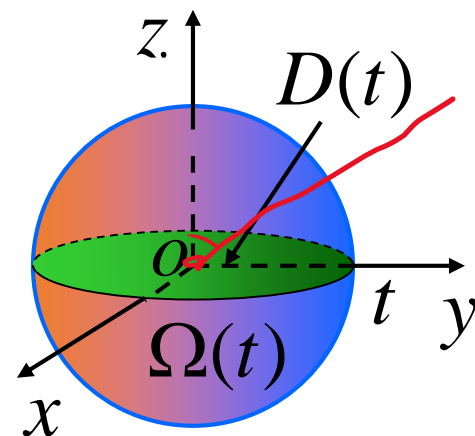
例. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续且恒大于零, $F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}$

$$G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^t f(x^2) dx} \quad \text{其中}$$

$$\Omega(t) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2\},$$

$$D(t) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2 &\leq t^2 \\ 0 &\leq \rho \leq t \end{aligned}$$



(1) 讨论 $F(t)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的单调性; $F'(t)$

(2) 证明 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t)$.

$$F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$$

$$F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}$$

$$\Omega(t) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2\},$$

$$D(t) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}.$$

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

$tf(t^2)$

$$F'(t) = 2 \frac{t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho - t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho^2 d\rho}{\left[\int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \right]^2} = \frac{2t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(\rho(t-\rho)) d\rho}{\left[\int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho \right]^2}$$

$F(t) \nearrow$

$0 \quad \rho \quad t \quad p > 0, (t-p) > 0$

$$F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t). \quad G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^t f(x^2) dx} \quad D(t) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}.$$

$$G(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho}{2 \int_0^t f(\rho^2) d\rho} = \frac{\pi \int_0^t f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho}{\int_0^t f(\rho^2) d\rho}$$

$$F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) = \frac{H(t)}{\int \cdot \int} > 0$$

$$H'(t) \dots > 0 \quad H(0) = 0$$

解: (1) 因为

$$F(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \sin \varphi dr}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr} = \frac{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}$$


两边对 t 求导, 得

$$F'(t) = 2 \frac{t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r(t-r) dr}{\left[\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right]^2}$$

\therefore 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 $F'(t) > 0$,

故 $F(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

(2) 问题转化为证 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$


$$G(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) dr} = \frac{\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) dr}$$

即证 $g(t) = \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left[\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right]^2 > 0$

因 $g'(t) = f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) (t-r)^2 dr > 0$

故 $g(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调增, 又因 $g(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 连续, 故有

$$g(t) > g(0) = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

因此 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$.

例. 设 $f(u) \in C, f(0) = 0, f'(0)$ 存在, 求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} F(t), \quad \frac{0}{0}$

其中 $F(t) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dx dy dz$

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

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\pi \int_0^t f(\rho) \rho^2 d\rho}{\pi t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) t^2}{t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t)}{t} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0)$$

(0/0)

~~$f(t)$~~ $t=0$

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第四节 重积分的应用

一、立体体积

二、曲面的面积

三、物体的重心

四、物体的转动惯量

$$\underbrace{\iiint_V}_{\sim} dV \begin{cases} dV = dx dy dz \\ dV = \rho d\rho d\theta dz \\ dV = \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi \end{cases}$$

1. 能用重积分解决的实际问题的特点

所求量是 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{分布在有界闭域上的整体量} \\ \text{对区域具有可加性} \end{array} \right.$

2. 用重积分解决问题的方法

- 用微元分析法 (元素法)
- 从定积分定义出发建立积分式

3. 解题要点

画出积分域、选择坐标系、确定积分序、定出积分限、计算要简便

一、立体体积

- **曲顶柱体**的顶为连续曲面 $z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$, 则其体积为

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

- 占有**空间有界域** Ω 的立体的体积为

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$$

$$1. F = f(x, y) - z = 0$$

二、光滑曲面的面积

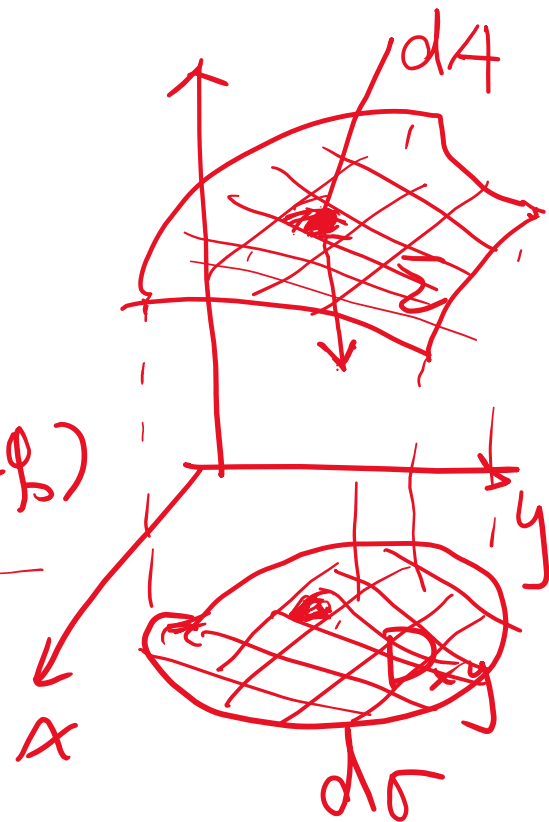
$$z = f(x, y), \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$

$$= \underline{f(x_0, y_0)} + \underline{f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)} + o(\rho)$$

$$z = z_0 + f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0)x + f_y(x_0, y_0)y - z = \underline{f_x x_0 + f_y y_0 - z_0}$$

$$\vec{n} = (f_x, f_y, -1) = \nabla (f(x, y) - z) \quad c.$$



二、曲面的面积

设光滑曲面 $S: z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$

则面积 A 可看成曲面上各点 $M(x, y, z)$ 处小切平面的面积 dA 无限积累而成。

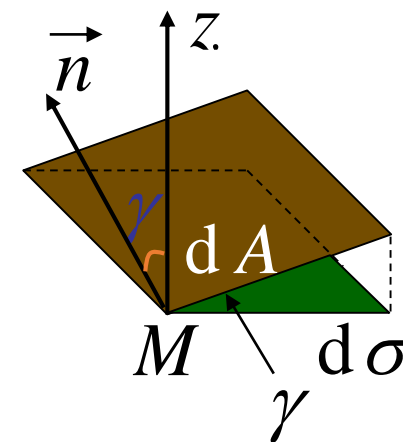
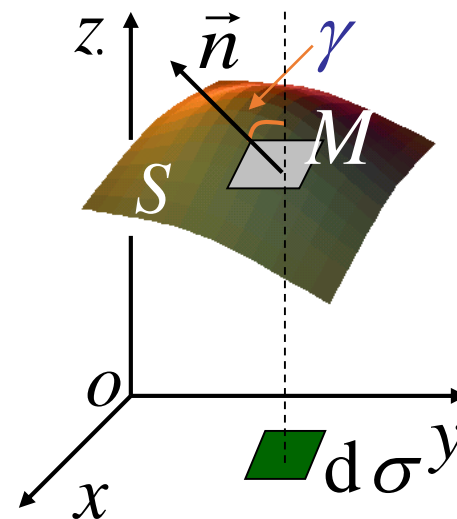
设它在 D 上的投影为 $d\sigma$, 则

$$d\sigma = \cos \gamma \cdot dA$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)}}$$

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} d\sigma$$

(称为面积元素)



故有曲面面积公式 $A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} \, d\sigma$

即 $A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \, dx \, dy$ cost

若光滑曲面方程为 $x = g(y, z)$, $(y, z) \in D_{yz}$, 则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2} \, dy \, dz$$
 cost

若光滑曲面方程为 $y = h(z, x)$, $(z, x) \in D_{zx}$, 则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)^2} dz dx \quad \text{或} \quad \beta$$

若光滑曲面方程为隐式 $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 且 $F_z \neq 0$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}, \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$

$$\therefore A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}}{|F_z|} dx dy$$

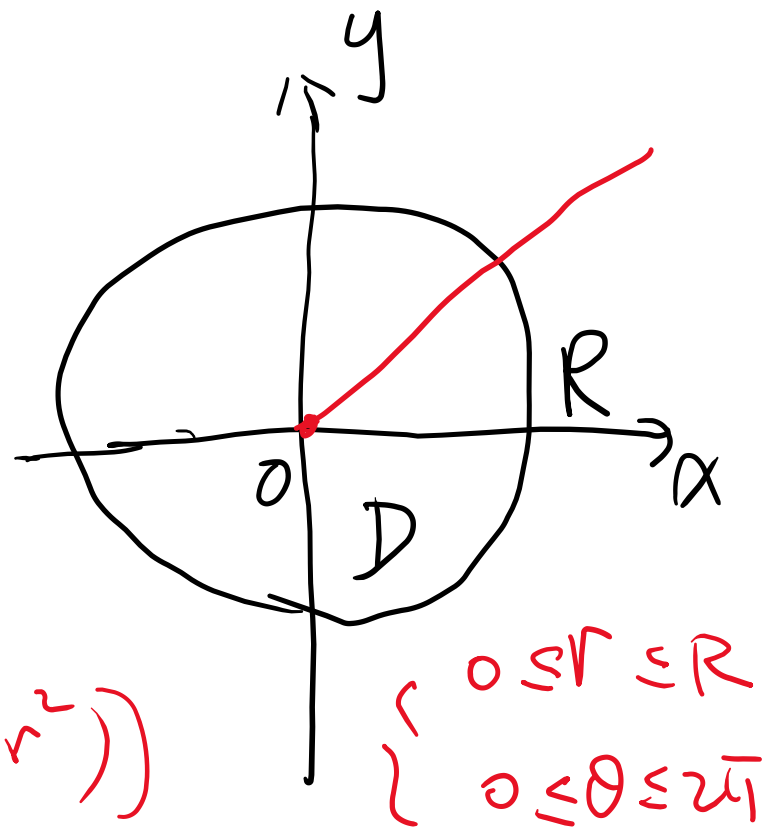
例. 计算双曲抛物面 $z = xy$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所截出的面积 A 。

$$A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (z_x)^2 + (z_y)^2} \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + y^2 + x^2} \, dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{1 + r^2} \, r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1 + r^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^R = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[(1 + R^2)^{3/2} - 1 \right]$$



三、物体的重心

设空间有 n 个质点, 位于 (x_k, y_k, z_k) , 其质量分别为 m_k ($k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$),
由力学知, 该质点系的重心坐标

$$x_G = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n m_k}, \quad y_G = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n m_k}, \quad z_G = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n z_k m_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n m_k}$$

设物体占有空间域 Ω , 有连续密度函数 $\rho(x, y, z)$, 则

采用 “大化小, 常代变, 近似和, 取极限” 可导出其重心公式

将 Ω 分成 n 小块, 在第 k 块上任取一点 (ξ_k, η_k, ζ_k) , 将第 k 块看作质量集中于点 (ξ_k, η_k, ζ_k) 的质点, 此质点系的重心坐标就近似该物体的重心坐标。例如,

$$x_G \approx \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k \rho(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \Delta v_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n \rho(\xi_k, \eta_k, \zeta_k) \Delta v_k}.$$

令各小区域的最大直径 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, 即得

$$x_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}$$

同理可得

$$y_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz} \quad z_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz}$$

当 $\rho(x, y, z) \equiv \text{常数}$ 时, 则得形心坐标:

$$x_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz}{V}, \quad y_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz}{V}, \quad z_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz}{V}$$

($V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$ 为 Ω 的体积)

若物体为占有 xOy 面上区域 D 的平面薄片,其面密度为 $\mu(x, y)$,

则它的重心坐标为

$$x_G = \frac{\iint_D x\mu(x, y)dxdy}{\iint_D \mu(x, y)dxdy}$$

$$y_G = \frac{\iint_D y\mu(x, y)dxdy}{\iint_D \mu(x, y)dxdy}$$

$\rho = \text{常数}$ 时, 得 D 的形心坐标: $x_G = \frac{\iint_D x dxdy}{A}, \quad y_G = \frac{\iint_D y dxdy}{A}$

(A 为 D 的面积)

例. 求位于两圆 $r = 2 \sin \theta$ 和 $r = 4 \sin \theta$ 之间均匀薄片的重心。

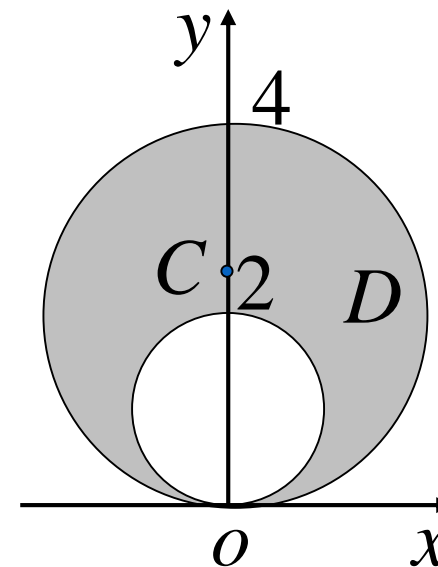
解: 利用对称性可知 $x_G = 0$

而 $y_G = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_{2\sin \theta}^{4\sin \theta} r^2 dr = \frac{56}{9\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{3}$$



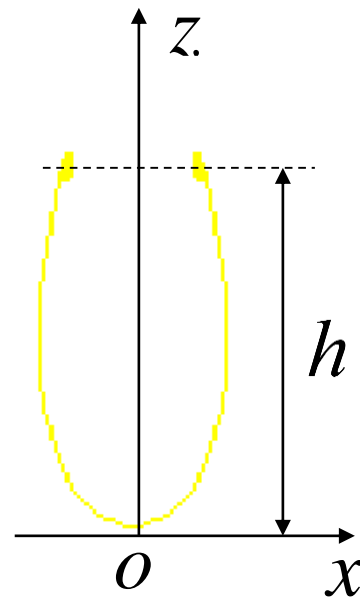
例. 一个炼钢炉为旋转体形, 剖面壁线的方程为

$9x^2 = z(3-z)^2, 0 \leq z < 3$, 若炉内储有高为 h 的均质钢液,

不计炉体的自重, 求它的重心。

解: 利用对称性可知质心在 z 轴上, 故其坐标为

$$x_G = y_G = 0, \quad z_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{V}$$



采用柱坐标, 则炉壁方程为 $9r^2 = z(3-z)^2$, 因此

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^h dz \iint_{D_z} dx \, dy = \int_0^h \frac{\pi}{9} z(3-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{9} h^2 \left(\frac{9}{2} - 2h + \frac{1}{4} h^2 \right)$$

$$z_G = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz}{V}$$

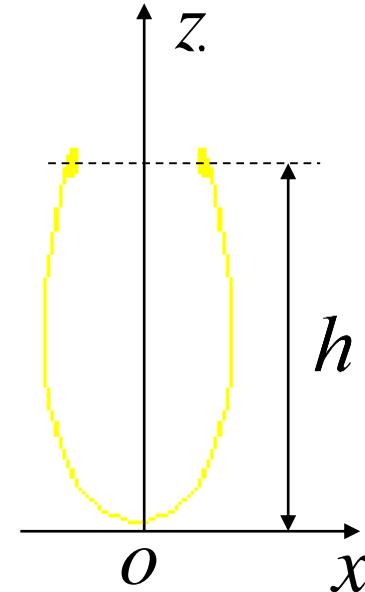
$$V = \frac{\pi}{9} h^2 \left(\frac{9}{2} - 2h + \frac{1}{4} h^2 \right)$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^h z \, dz \iint_{D_z} dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^h \frac{\pi}{9} z^2 (3-z)^2 \, dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9} h^3 \left(3 - \frac{3}{2} h + \frac{1}{5} h^2 \right)$$

$$\therefore z_G = h \frac{60 - 30h + 4h^2}{90 - 40h + 5h^2}$$



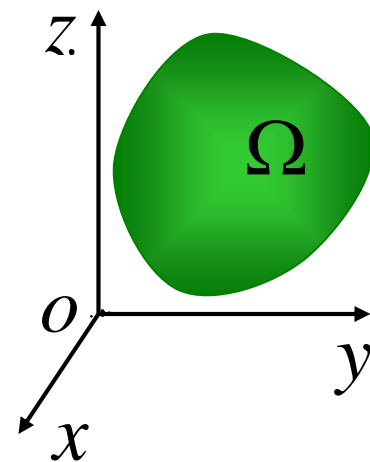
四、物体的转动惯量

因质点系的转动惯量等于各质点的转动惯量之和, 故连续体的转动惯量可用积分计算。

设物体占有空间区域 Ω , 有连续分布的密度函数 $\rho(x, y, z)$.

该物体位于 (x, y, z) 处的微元对 z 轴的转动惯量为

$$dI_z = (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dv$$



因此物体对 z 轴的转动惯量: $I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$

类似可得:

对 x 轴的转动惯量

$$I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

对 y 轴的转动惯量

$$I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

对原点的转动惯量

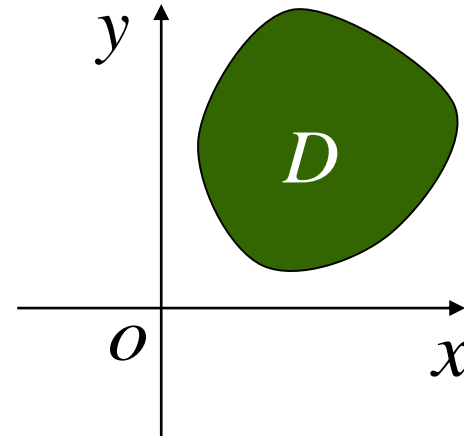
$$I_o = \iiint_{\Omega} (\underbrace{x^2 + y^2}_{\text{到 } yz \text{ 轴距离}^2} + \underbrace{z^2}_{\text{到 } xy \text{ 轴距离}^2}) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

如果物体是平面薄片, 面密度为 $\mu(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$
则转动惯量的表达式是二重积分。

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \mu(x, y) dx dy$$

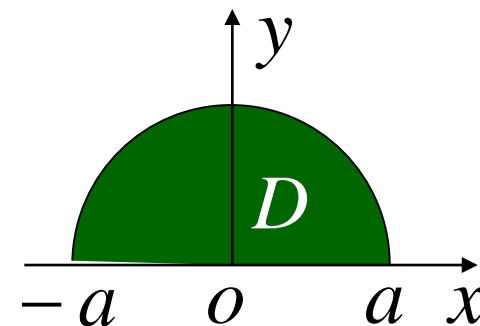
$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 \mu(x, y) dx dy$$

$$I_o = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \mu(x, y) dx dy$$



例. 求半径为 a 的均匀半圆薄片对其直径的转动惯量。

解: 建立坐标系如图, $D: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$



$$\therefore I_x = \iint_D \mu y^2 \, dx \, dy = \mu \iint_D r^3 \sin^2 \theta \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \mu \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \int_0^a r^3 \, dr = \frac{1}{4} \mu a^4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\downarrow \text{半圆薄片的质量 } M = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 \mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} M a^2$$

例. 求均匀球体对于过球心的一条轴 l 的转动惯量。

解: 取球心为原点, z 轴为 l 轴, 设球所占域为

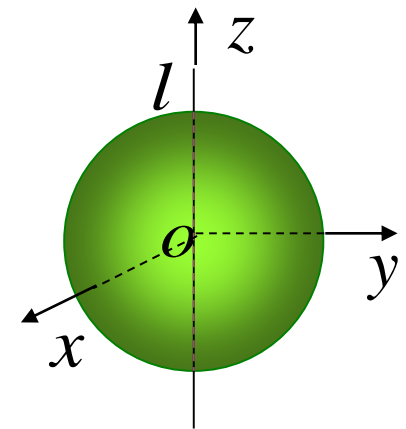
$$\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, \text{ (用球坐标)}$$

$$\text{则 } I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta) \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \, dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \pi \rho a^5 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{5} a^2 M$$



球体的质量

$$M = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 \rho$$