提醒:

定理: 若函数f在点 M. 处可微, 刚 f在 M. 处沿任意方向 T的 流图数

均存在. 若 T=(OSX, OSB, COST), 刚 of =fx(Mo)cosx+fy(Mo)cosx+fx(Mo)cost. 注:1°于在某点处沿任何和同导数存在,也无法推出于在该处连续(例9.7.4),更不一定可微 2°若f不可微,则辞和有上述定理中的形式(见P149 82)

一、二重积分的计算(强烈。建议大家先复习一下一元定积分的方法) 1、对称性定理:设f(x,y)是定义在有界闭区域D上的可积函数,

(1) 若D=D,UD, D,与D,关于y轴对称,那么 ①当f(-x,y)=f(x,y)时、 $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = 2\iint f(x,y) dxdy$ 包当f(-x,y)=-f(x,y)时, f(x,y)dxdy=0

(2)若 D= D, UD, D, 与D,关于 X 轴对称, 那么

①当 f(x,-y)=f(x,y)时, $\iint f(x,y) dx dy = 2 \iint f(x,y) dx dy$ ②当 f(x,-y)=-f(x,y)时, f(x,y)dxdy=0

(3)若 D=D, UD, D,与 D,关于原点对称, 那么

①当f(-x,-y)=f(x,y)时、 $\int f(x,y)dxdy=2\int \int f(x,y)dxdy$ ②当f(-x,-y)=-f(x,y)时, $\int \int f(x,y)dxdy=0$ (4)若 D= U 凡是关于 x轴, y轴均xt称的区域, 其中 凡为闭区域 D

在第个象限的区域,那么 ①当 f(-x,y) = f(x,y), f(x,-y) = f(x,y)时, $\iint f(x,y) dx dy = 4 \iint f(x,y) dx dy$

何!
$$\int_{D} |y-x^{2}| \, dx \, dy$$
 , $D = \{(x,y) \mid |x| \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$
解:由 对称性,积分 $I = 2 \int_{D} |y-x^{2}| \, dx \, dy$
 $+ 2 \int_{D_{z}} |y-x^{2}| \, dx \, dy$
 $D_{z} = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^{2} \leq y \leq 2\}$, $D_{z} = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^{2}\}$
 $D_{z} = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^{2} \leq y \leq 2\}$, $D_{z} = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^{2}\}$
 $D_{z} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} |x|^{2} \, dx \int_{x^{2}} |y-x^{2}| \, dy + 2 \int_{0}^{1} |x|^{2} \, dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}} |x|^{2} \, dy$
 $= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{2}{3}(z-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}(x^{2}-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] \, dx + 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left[-\frac{2}{3}(x^{2}-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}x^{3}\right] \, dx$
 $= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (z-x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx + \frac{1}{3}$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} (2-x^{2})^{2} dx + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} (2-x^{2})^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \cos^{4}t dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (|+ \cos 2t|^{2})^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (|+ \cos^{2}2t + 2\cos 2t|) dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{|+ \cos 4t|}{2} dt + \sin 2t \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{|+ \cos 4t|}{2} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} (|+ \omega_{S}2t)^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{4} (|+ \omega_{S}^{2}2t)^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{4} (|+ \omega_{S}^{2}2t)^{2}$$

何: 求
$$I = \iint |xy - \frac{1}{4}| dxdy, 其中 $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$

解 : 如图, $|xy - \frac{1}{4}| = (xy - \frac{1}{4}, x \in D, x$$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} dx \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{1}{4} - xy) dy + \int_{1}^{4} dx \int_{0}^{4} (\frac{1}{4} - xy) dy + \int_{1}^{4} dx \int_{4}^{4} (xy - \frac{1}{4}) dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{64} + \frac{1}{16} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{16} (\frac{3}{4} + \ln 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\frac{3}{4} + \ln 2)$$

3、坐标变换:坐标变换前后积分区域的形状是会发生变化的, 可以用图示法、线性规划思想等来确定坐标变换后的区域 例 1 (P190 12(2)) D= {(x,y) | 1 < x + y = 2x }, 画出 D的图形并将 ∬f(x,y)dxdy 化为极坐标系下的累次积分. 解: D如右图. 全 X=rase, y=rsine, 刚 I fix,y)dxdy = I firuso.rsino) rdrdo 由图可知,在极坐标下,自的范围是[-至,到].且对这一范围内的 任一个日,r的范围是 [1,2008] (图中从A到B之间的线段) 因此 $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d9 \int_{1}^{20059} f(roose, rsine) rdr.$ 注:极坐标变换实际上只有下面三种情况:设积分区域为D: 0 原点 $0 \notin D$,则 $\int \int f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{r_{i}(\theta)}^{r_{i}(\theta)} f(rose, rsine) r dr$ $\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dxdy = \int_{r_{1}}^{r_{2}} r dr \int_{\theta_{1}(r)}^{\theta_{2}(r)} f(r \cos \theta_{1}, r \sin \theta_{2}) d\theta_{1}$ 日0 E int D, 別 f(x,y)dxdy= so do so f(roso,rsino)rdr BOE D,刚 $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = \int_{a}^{e} d\theta \int_{0}^{r(\theta)} f(rose, rshe) rdr$ (这点点)

一般的坐标变换: ∬ f(x,y) d×dy = ∬ f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) | →(u,v) dudv 例2: 求 I= SC e dxdy, D是由 x=0, y=0, x+y=1 所围成的区域. 解: 全 U= X-Y, V= X+Y, DI X= =(u+v), y= =(u-v) $\frac{1}{x+y} = \{ x > 0, y > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(u+v) > 0, \frac{1}{2}(u-v) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \le v \le 1 \\ v > -u \\ v > u \end{cases}$

所W在 UV 坐标系下的新区域 D'={(U,V)|0=V=1, V≥-U, V≥U} $J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\mathbb{R}J = \mathbb{R}$, $\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{u}{v}}dudv = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{v}dv\int_{-v}^{v}e^{\frac{u}{v}}du$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} v(e - \frac{1}{2}) dv = \frac{1}{4} (e - \frac{1}{2})$

注:若坐标变换比较简单,则一般可以用类似于发性 规划的方法确定新的积分区域,

MW I= T(=-1)

(2)
$$\iint_{D} \frac{1-x^{2}-y^{2}}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy , D = \{x^{2}+y^{2} \leq 1\}$$

= = -1

(3) | (x+y)dxdy , D= {x²+y² ∈ x+y+1}

 $2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} r \cos \theta$, $y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} r \sin \theta$, $\sqrt{11} \frac{3(x, y)}{3(r, \theta)} = \frac{3}{2} r$

 $I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)\right) \frac{3}{2}r dr = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)\right) d\theta$

解: D={(x-+)2+1y-+)2=3}

 $=\frac{3}{5}(\pi+0)=\frac{3}{5}\pi$

$$\mathbb{P}: 2 \times = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, \mathbb{R}| I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2} r dr =$$

$$2 \times \left[u = r^2, \mathbb{R}| \int_0^1 \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2} dr^2 = \int_0^1 \frac{1-u}{1+u} du = \int_0^1 \frac{1-u}{1-u^2} du \right]$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dxdy , D = \{x^{2}+y^{2} \leq 1\}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dxdy , D = \{x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$D = \left\{ x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\}$$

 $= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} du - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u}{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} du = \left(\arcsin u + \sqrt{1-u^{2}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1}$

$$D = \{x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$