例12.3.4

叶卢庆 杭州师范大学理学院,学号:1002011005 Email:h5411167@gmail.com 2013. 12. 6

例 (12.3.4). 计算

$$\iint_{R} e^{x^2+y^2} dy dx,$$

其中R为由x轴和曲线 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 所围的半圆形区域.

解. 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta, 则$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\rho \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ \rho \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = -\rho.$$

可见,当 $\rho \neq 0$ 时,Jacobi 矩阵可逆.由于

$$-1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2},$$

因此

$$0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le \rho \le 1$$
.

因此

$$\iint_{R} e^{x^{2}+y^{2}} dy dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} e^{x^{2}+y^{2}} dy dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} |-\rho| e^{\rho^{2}} d\rho d\theta = \pi(\frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}).$$