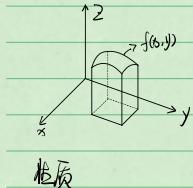


二重积分的物理与性质

定义：二重积分是用来求解曲顶柱体的工具。

$$\text{记为 } \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy$$

其中： $f(x, y)$ 叫被积函数， $dxdy$ 叫面积元素， D 叫积分区域
(底面面积)



性质

$$\iint_D [f(x, y) \pm g(x, y)] dxdy = \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy \pm \iint_D g(x, y) dxdy$$

$$D = D_1 + D_2$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dxdy + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dxdy$$

$$\iint_D k f(x, y) dxdy = k \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy$$

$$\iint_D 1 dxdy = \iint_D dxdy = S_D$$

比较定理

若 $f(x, y) \geq g(x, y)$ ，则 $\iint_D f(x, y) dxdy \geq \iint_D g(x, y) dxdy$
反过来也成立。

估值定理：设 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上有最大值 M ，有最小值 m

$$\text{有 } m \leq f(x, y) \leq M$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D m dxdy \leq \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy \leq \iint_D M dxdy$$

$$\Rightarrow m \iint_D dxdy \leq \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy \leq M \iint_D dxdy$$

$$\Rightarrow m S_D \leq \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy \leq M S_D$$

二重积分性质 $\iint_D 1 dxdy = S_D$

圆表达式 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$
其中 (a, b) 为圆心， r 为半径
 $S_{\text{圆}} = \pi r^2$

椭圆表达式 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
 $S_{\text{椭圆}} = \pi ab$

eg $\iint_D dxdy = 25\pi$, D 是以原点为圆心，半径为 5 的圆形区域

$$S_D = \pi r^2 = \pi \cdot 5^2 = 25\pi$$

eg 二重积分 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} dxdy = S_D = \pi r^2 = 2\pi$

eg 设积分区域 D ： $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ ，求 $\iint_D dxdy = 3\pi$

$x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 大圆减小圆
 $S_D = S_{\text{大}} - S_{\text{小}} = 4\pi - \pi = 3\pi$

eg 双叶对称区域 D : $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + y^2 \leq 1$ ，求 $\iint_D dxdy = 2\pi$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + y^2 = 1 \quad a=2, b=1 \quad \pi ab = 2\pi$$

III. 积分定理

eg 设 $I_1 = \iint_D \cos(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dxdy$, $I_2 = \iint_D \cos(x^2+y^2) dxdy$
 $I_3 = \iint_D (\cos(x^2+y^2))^2 dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$
则 I_1, I_2, I_3 大小关系是 $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$

当 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $1 \geq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \geq x^2+y^2 \geq (x^2+y^2)^2 \geq 0$

估值定理

eg 设 $I = \iint_D (x+y) dxdy$, 其中 $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $0 \leq y \leq 2$,
则 $0 \leq I \leq 2$

$$S_D = 2$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq I \leq 6$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq I \leq 6 \cdot S_D$$

$$0 \leq I \leq 12$$

二重积分计算

直角坐标系下二重积分计算

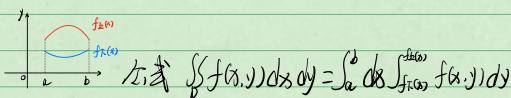
思想：将二重积分化为累次积分或二次积分

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_{f(x)}^{g(x)} f(x,y) dy$$

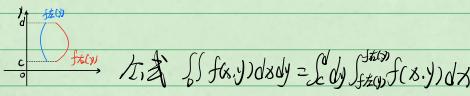
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_c^d dy \int_{f(y)}^{g(y)} f(x,y) dx$$

注：求解顺序先右→左

1. X型图：由上、下两个函数围成



2. Y型图：由左、右两个函数围成



定限口诀：后积先定限，圈内画直，先反写下限，后写上限

解法过程：1. 画图，找立方程解出交点。

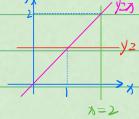
2. 定，判断积分区域类型

3. 套公式

eg 求 $\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$, 其中D是由直线 $y=1$, $x=2$, 及 $y=x$ 围成

$$X\text{型} \begin{cases} 1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq x \leq y \end{cases}$$

$$Y\text{型} \begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ y \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 dy \int_1^y x dy \\ &= \int_1^2 (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2) \Big|_1^y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (x^3 - x^2) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^3) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(4-2) - (\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2})] \\ &= \frac{9}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 dy \int_1^y f(y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 x^2 y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 4y - y^3 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2y^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^4) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(8-4) - (2-\frac{1}{4})] \\ &= \frac{9}{8} \end{aligned}$$

eg 求 $\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$, 其中D由 $y^2 = x$ 及 $y = x - 2$ 围成

$$\text{解：由 } \begin{cases} y^2 = x \\ y = x - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点为 } (1, -1) \text{ 和 } (4, 2) \text{ 如图}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - x - 2 &= 0 \\ y^2 - y - 2 &= 0 \\ (y-2)(y+1) &= 0 \\ y_1 = 2, y_2 = -1 & \quad \text{Y型} \begin{cases} 1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ y^2 \leq x \leq y+2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

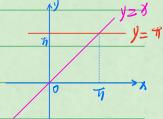
提高积分

$$\frac{\sin x}{x}, \frac{\cos x}{x} \text{ 为偶数 } \int_a^b \sin^2 x \cos^2 x e^{x^2} e^{-x^2} \Rightarrow x\text{型}$$

$$\frac{\sin y}{y}, \frac{\cos y}{y} \text{ 为偶数 } \int_a^b \sin^2 y \cos^2 y e^{y^2} e^{-y^2} \Rightarrow y\text{型}$$

eg 求 $\iint_D f(y) dy$, 其中D由 $y=2x$, $x=0$ 及 $y=\pi$ 围成

$$Y \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq x \leq \frac{y}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{原式} = \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} f(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin y dy$$

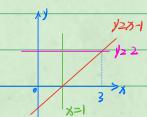
$$= (-\cos y) \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

eg 求 $\iint_D \cos y^2 dx dy$ D: $x=1$, $y=2$, $y=x-1$ 围成

$$\text{解：} \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq x \leq y+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^2 dy \int_{x=1}^{y+1} \cos y^2 dx$$



$$= \int_0^2 \cos y^2 \cdot 1 dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 [\cos y^2 \cdot (y+1) - \cos y^2] dy$$

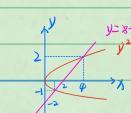
$$= \int_0^2 y \cdot \cos y^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (\cos y^2 dy)^2$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin y^2 \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin 4$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{y=1}^2 dy \int_{y-1}^{y+2} f(y) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{y=1}^2 y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{y=1}^2 (y+2)^2 - (y-1)^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{y=1}^2 y^2 + 4y^2 + 4y - y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{4}y^4 + \frac{4}{3}y^3 + 2y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^4) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{45}{8} \end{aligned}$$

变换积分次序

定义: x 型与 y 型积分顺序互换

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x, y) dy = \int_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx$$

变换次序思路: 1. 根据积分上下限, 画出积分区域
2. 变换次序

变换次序的题型 1. 题目要求

2. 遇到积分由下限定界的二重积分计算

eg 求 $\int_0^1 \int_{2x}^{2\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy dx$, 变换积分次序为 B

$$A: \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x}^{2\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$$

$$B: \int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2/4}^{y/2} f(x, y) dx$$

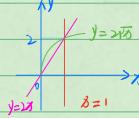
$$C: \int_0^2 f(x, y) dy \int_0^x dx$$

$$D: \int_{y^2/4}^{y/2} dy \int_0^{y^2/16} f(x, y) dx$$

解: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x \leq y \leq 2\sqrt{x} \end{array} \right.$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq x \leq y^2/4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y^2/4 \leq x \leq y^2/16 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{array} \right.$$

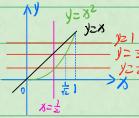


eg 求 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy dx$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \leq y \leq 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \leq y \leq 2 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cdot e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x \cdot (e - e^x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} xe - xe^x dx$$

$$= e \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} xe^x dx$$

$$= e \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} xe^x dx$$

$$= e \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{4}) - [xe^x] \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}e - [e - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - e + e^{\frac{-\pi}{4}}]$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

极坐标系下的二重积分



$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \Rightarrow y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta$$

$$\text{在极坐标下 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

极坐标系下二重积分计算

条件 \rightarrow 当遇到与圆相关的积分区域

考虑利用极坐标来解决的技巧 $\frac{1}{r^2}, x^2 + y^2$

转换: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ dr d\theta \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{公式 } \iint f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\theta_2} d\theta \int_0^r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

上下限确定方法

1. 极角 θ 的取值范围

从原点逆时针旋转至积分区域的两条切线

取第一条触碰积分区域的切线与正半轴的夹角为 θ_1

取第二条即分离并触碰区域的切线与正半轴的夹角为 θ_2

2. 半径 r 的取值范围 (半径不能为负数)

忘记画石方而将失去那路微分

$$OA = r, OB = r, r \geq 0$$

4. r 的计算方法

$$\text{将 } x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

代入题干的数表达式中求解

常见积分图像

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad (a, b) \text{ 圆心}, r \geq 0$$

$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 = a^2 \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \sin \theta$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta$$

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2b \sin \theta$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta$$

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2b \cos \theta$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \sin \theta$$

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2b \sin \theta$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta$$

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

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$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta$$

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad -\pi \leq \theta \leq 0$$

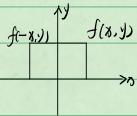
$$0 \leq r \leq 2b \cos \theta$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 2a \sin \theta$$

$$\text{圆 } (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2 \quad \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

<math

二重对称性



条件一: $f(-x, y) = f(x, y)$, $\iint f(x, y) dx dy = 2 \iint f(x, y) dx dy$

条件二: $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$, $\iint f(x, y) dx dy = 0$

二重积分偶数奇零

1. 积分区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 看 f 的奇偶性

$$\iint f(x, y) dx dy = \begin{cases} 2 \iint f(x, y) dx dy, & \text{关于 } y \text{ 偶数为偶函数} \\ 0, & \text{关于 } y \text{ 奇数为奇函数} \end{cases}$$

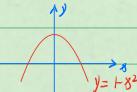
2. 积分区域 D 关于 x 轴对称, 看 f 的奇偶性

$$\iint f(x, y) dx dy = \begin{cases} 2 \iint f(x, y) dx dy, & \text{关于 } x \text{ 偶数为偶函数} \\ 0, & \text{关于 } x \text{ 奇数为奇函数} \end{cases}$$

注意: 若 D 对称, 首先对称性

e.g. 若 D 由 $y=1-x^2$, 及 x 轴围成, 则 $\iint (sin(x+y)) dx dy = 0$

A. $\frac{4}{3}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}$ C. 1 D. 0



解: [求 $\iint xy(x+y) dx dy$, 其中 D 由 $y=x$, $x+y=0$, $x=1$ 围成]

解: 原式 = $\iint xy + xy^2 dx dy$

= $2 \iint xy^2 dx dy$

= $2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} xy^2 dy dx$

= $\frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 x^4 dx$

= $\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} x^5 \Big|_0^1$

= $\frac{2}{15}$

