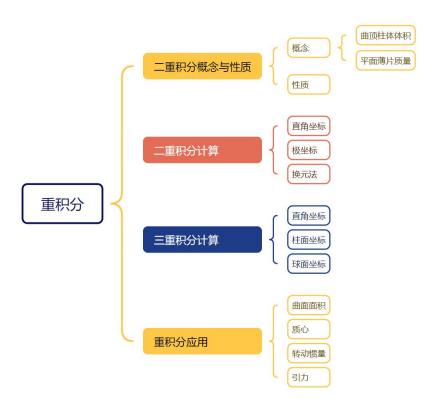
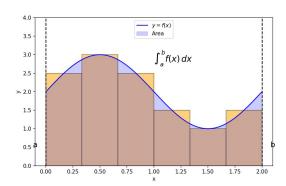
# 第十章 重积分

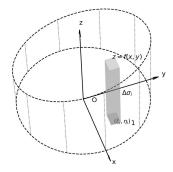
GUET-Support-Program 穆天宇(MU-ty)



- 一、二重积分概念与性质
- 1、二重积分背景
- ①定积分背景: 曲线梯形的面积



②二重积分背景: 曲顶柱体的体积(先分割,再近似)



用一组网格线把底面划分成 n 个小区域(n 个  $S_{\kappa}$ ),小体积近似于  $S_{\kappa}$ ×高

$$\overset{\mathop{\sharp} \pi n}{\Longrightarrow} V \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta V i = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Psi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \text{max} \{ \text{d1, d2, d3...dn} \} \,, \\ V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \text{max} \{ \text{d1, d2, d3...dn} \} \,, \\ V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \text{max} \{ \text{d1, d2, d3...dn} \} \,, \\ V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{\Longrightarrow} \\ \mathbb{W} \lambda = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i \overset{\mathop{\boxtimes} \Pi R}{$$

③平面薄片的质量

$$m = \iint\limits_{D} \mu(x,y) d\sigma \ (\mu \text{@mem} \hat{g})$$

#### 2、二重积分概念

设 f(x,y)是有界闭区域 D 上的有界函数,①分割: 把 D 分割成 n 个小区域 $\Delta\sigma$ 1, $\Delta\sigma$ 2... $\Delta\sigma$ i; ②作积: 任取点( $\xi$ i, $\eta$ i)  $\in \Delta\sigma$ i,作乘积  $f(\xi$ i, $\eta$ i)  $\cdot \Delta\sigma$ i; ③求和:  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi$ i, $\eta$ i)  $\cdot \Delta\sigma$ i; ④取极限:  $\Diamond \lambda = \max\{d1,d2,d3...dn\}$ ,如果 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi$ i, $\eta$ i)  $\cdot \Delta\sigma$ i存在,则称此极限为 f(x,y)在 D 区域上的二重积分,记为 $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$ 或 $\iint_D f(x,y)dxdy$ ,即:

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi i, \eta i) \cdot \Delta \sigma i$$

注: 面积元:  $\Delta \sigma i = d\sigma = dxdy$ 

3、性质:

②若 D=D1∪D2 (其中 D1∩D2≠ Ø),则:

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) dxdy = \iint\limits_{D1} f(x,y) dxdy + \iint\limits_{D2} f(x,y) dxdy$$

③ 
$$\iint_D 1 dx dy = S_D$$
 (区域 D 的面积)

类似于 $\int_a^b 1dx = b - a$ 

④若在区域 D上,  $f(x,y) \leq g(x,y)$ 则:

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) dx dy \le \iint\limits_{D} g(x,y) dx dy$$

⑤估值定理: 若在 D 上有  $m \le f(x,y) \le M,则$ :

$$mS_D \le \iint\limits_D f(x, y) dx dy \le MS_D$$

⑥积分中值定理: 若 f(x,y)在 D 上连续,则:

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = f(\xi,\eta) \cdot S_{D} \quad (\cancel{\sharp} \not= (\xi,\eta) \in D)$$

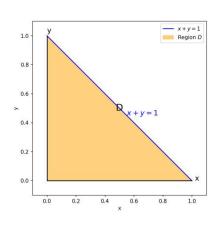
类似于:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a), \xi \in [a,b]$ 

例 1: 比较  $\iint\limits_D (x+y)^2 dxdy$  与  $\iint\limits_D (x+y)^3 dxdy$  的大小,其中:

区域 D 是 x + y = 1 与 x 轴、y 轴所围成的部分; 解:

I: 
$$0 \le x + y \le 1 \Rightarrow (x + y)^3 \le (x + y)^2$$

$$\therefore \iint\limits_{D} (x+y)^2 dx dy \ge \iint\limits_{D} (x+y)^3 dx dy$$



例 2: 估计  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$  的大小,其中 D 为 $\{(x,y) | 2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 

解:用估值定理  $2 \le f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 

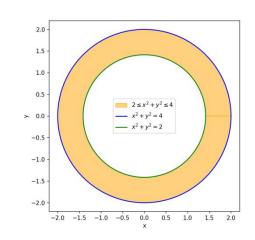
$$\therefore 2 \cdot S_D \le \iint\limits_{D} (x^2 + y^2) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \le 4 \cdot S_D$$

其中, $S_D$ 为环形区域面积:  $\pi(2^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2) = 2\pi$ 

$$\therefore 4\pi \le \iint\limits_{\mathbb{D}} (x^2 + y^2) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \le 8\pi$$

二、二重积分计算

1、利用直角坐标系求  $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy$  (两种方法)



①定 x 穿 y

X-型区域 D 上的二重积分

$$D_{x} = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \begin{array}{l} a \le x \le b \\ y_{1}(x) \le y \le y_{2}(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

则:

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x,y)dy$$

②定 y 穿 x

Y-型区域 D 上的二重积分

$$D_{Y} = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \begin{array}{l} c \le y \le d \\ x_{1}(y) \le x \le x_{2}(y) \end{array} \right\}$$

则:

$$\iint\limits_{D_Y} f(x,y)dxdy = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x,y)dx$$

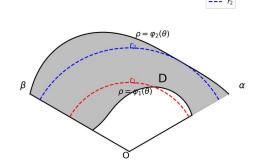
2、利用对称性化简二重积分(一种手段)

类似于定积分: 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ if } f(x) \text{ 为奇} \\ 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx, \text{ if } f(x) \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$$

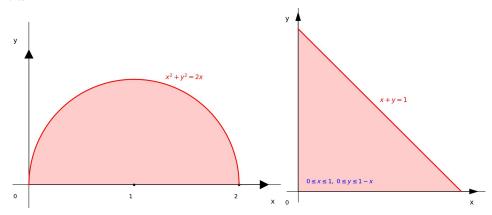
② 
$$\iint\limits_D f(x,y) dx dy$$
  $\xrightarrow{\mathbf{D} \not \exists f \ y \ \exists h \exists f \ x}$   $\left\{ 2 \iint\limits_{D_+} f(x,y) dx dy, \ \exists \ f(x,y) \not \exists \ x \ \text{的偶函数} \right\}$ 

3、利用极坐标计算二重积分(一种方法)  $x = \rho \cos \theta$ , $y = \rho \sin \theta$ 

①
$$D_{\mathcal{M}} = \begin{cases} \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \\ r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta) \end{cases}$$
,定 $\theta$ 穿r



例如:



$$r^2 = 2r\cos\theta \Rightarrow r = 2\cos\theta$$

$$r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta = 1$$

$$D_{\mathcal{W}} = \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \le r \le 2\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$D_{t/t} = \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \le r \le \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} \end{cases}$$

②极坐标下的二次积分公式

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \iint\limits_{D_{tx}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot \mathbf{r} dr d\theta = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{r1(\theta)}^{r2(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot \mathbf{r} dr d\theta$$

即: 面积元=  $dxdy = rdrd\theta$ 

## 解释面积元:

法一: 面积元=  $d\sigma = rd\theta \cdot dr(rd\theta$ 相当于一个小面积的长, dr 相当于小面积的宽)

法二: 雅可比行列式:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r \Rightarrow$$
 面积元  $d\sigma = r dr d\theta$ 

例 1: 求 
$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dx$$

$$\therefore \ 0 \le \rho \le a$$

化简 
$$x = \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$
得 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 

将 
$$0 \le x \le \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$
化简,  $0 \le x \le a$ 

又因 
$$0 \le y \le a$$
, 画出图

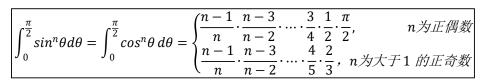
:. 原式 = 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^2 \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4$$

例 2: 求 
$$\iint_D x^2 dxdy$$
, 其中 D:  $\{1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 

$$\iint\limits_{D} x^{2} dx dy = 4 \iint\limits_{D_{1}} x^{2} dx dy = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} (r \cos \theta)^{2} r dr$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\!\cos^2\!\theta d\theta\cdot\int_1^2r^3dr=\frac{15}{4}\pi$$

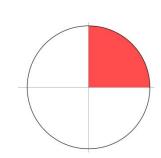


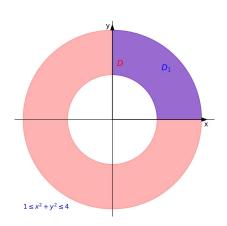


例 3: 使用分部积分: 
$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} ln(1+x^2+y^2)d\sigma, 其中D是由圆周x^2+y^2=1 及坐标轴所围成在第一象限内闭区域$$

$$\mathfrak{M}: 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$





$$\begin{split} \iint_{D} \ln(1+x^{2}+y^{2})d\sigma &= \iint_{D} \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+\rho^{2}) d(1+\rho^{2}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left[ (1+\rho^{2}) \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \int_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (1+\rho^{2}) d\ln(1+\rho^{2}) \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left[ (1+\rho^{2}) \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \int_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2\rho d\rho \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (2\ln 2 - 1) \end{split}$$

三、三重积分计算

1、定义

定积分: 曲边梯形面积

二重积分: 曲顶柱体体积

三重积分:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta V_i$$

 $\Omega$ : 积分区域 f(x,y,z): 被积函数 dxdydz: 积分变量

注:

①体积元: dv = dxdydz

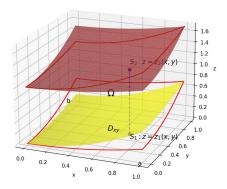
② 
$$\iint_{\Omega} 1 dv = V_{\Omega}, \ (\Omega 的体积)$$

③物理意义:  $\iiint f(x,y,z)dv$  表示以 f(x,y,z)为密度的立体物件 $\Omega$  的质量

2、三重积分的计算

①利用直角坐标计算 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$

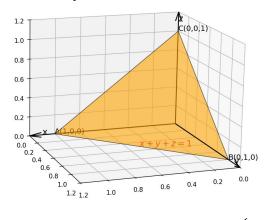
I、投影法(先一后二)



先把Ω表示出来:

$$\Omega \xrightarrow{\overline{\mathcal{E}D_{xy}\mathcal{F}z}} \left\{ \begin{matrix} (x,y) \in D_{xy} \\ z_1(x,y) \le z \le z_2(x,y) \end{matrix} \right.$$

比如: x + y + z = 1



$$\Omega \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x, y) \in D_{xy} \\ 0 \le z \le 1 - x - y \end{cases}$$

再求解: 
$$\iiint\limits_{\varOmega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iint\limits_{D_{xv}} dx dy \cdot \int_{z_{1}(x,y)}^{z_{2}(x,y)} f(x,y,z) dz \quad (先一后二)$$

例: 求  $\iint\limits_{\Omega} x dx dy dz$ , 其中 $\Omega$ 为三个平面及平面 x+2y+z=1 所围成的区域

解: Ω如图所示

把Ω表示出来 
$$\stackrel{\not{E}D_{xy}\not{F}z}{\longleftrightarrow}$$
  $\begin{cases} (x,y) \in D_{xy} \\ 0 \le z \le 1-x-y \end{cases}$ 

用先一后二法:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \cdot \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz$$

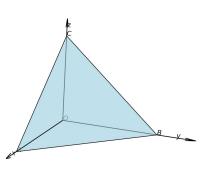
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} x dx dy \cdot \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} 1 dz$$

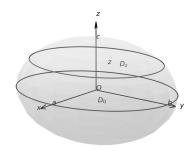
$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} x (1 - x - 2y) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\cancel{\mathbb{E}}x \cancel{\mathbb{F}}y}{\Longrightarrow} \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x (1 - x - 2y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} (x - 2x^{2} + x^{3}) dx = \frac{1}{48}$$

## II、平面截割法(先二后一)



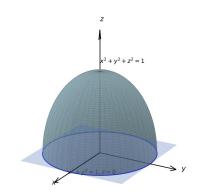


先把Ω表示出来

$$\Omega \xrightarrow{\not zz \not g D_z} \begin{cases} c \le z \le d \\ (x, y) \in D_{xy} \end{cases}$$

比如:

$$\Omega \xrightarrow{\cancel{E}z \not \ni D_z} \begin{cases} 0 \le z \le 1 \\ (x, y) \in D_z \end{cases}$$



再求解: 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dxdydz = \int_{c}^{d} dz \iint_{D_{z}} f(x,y,z) dxdy$$
 (先二后一)

- 截割法使用前提:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \textcircled{1} = \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \\ \textcircled{2} & \lambda & \lambda \\ \end{array} \right\}$  包含的一元函数

例:求
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$$
,其中 $\Omega$ 是由椭球面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围成

解: Ω如图

用一个平行于 xoy 面的平面截割 $\Omega$ :

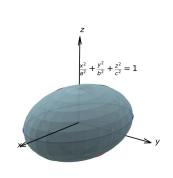
$$\iiint\limits_{\varOmega}z^{2}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z \xrightarrow{\text{\pounds}-\text{E}-} \int_{-c}^{c}\mathrm{d}z \iint\limits_{D_{z}}z^{2}\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \int_{-c}^{c}z^{2}\mathrm{d}z \iint\limits_{D_{z}}1\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \pi ab \int_{-c}^{c} z^{2} \cdot (1 - \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}) dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^{3}$$

椭圆面积 = 
$$\pi ab$$
,  $\therefore$   $\iint\limits_{D_z} 1 dx dy = S_{D_z} = \pi ab(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2})$ 

②利用柱面坐标计算 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$

方法:

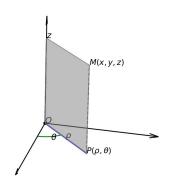


#### I、直角坐标化为柱面坐标

直角坐标 
$$M(x,y,z)$$
, 得 
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \quad (换元法) \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

柱面坐标 M(r, θ, z)

注: 体积元 =  $dxdydz = rdrd\theta dz$ 



$$II 、 \iiint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz \xrightarrow{\substack{\{\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{r} \cos \theta \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{r} \sin \theta \}}} \iint\limits_{\Omega_{\mathcal{H}}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot dr d\theta dz \text{ (柱面坐标公式)}$$

例: 求 
$$\iint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$$
,其中 $\Omega$ 是由曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面  $z = 4$  所围成

解:因与 $\Omega$ 与旋转抛物面有关,可用"柱面坐标公式";因被积函数是 z 的一元函数,且截面面积好求,可用"平面截割法"。

<法一>柱面坐标法

先把Ω投影到 xoy 面得:  $D_{xy}$ :  $x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 

再表示
$$\Omega_{\pm} = \begin{cases} (r,\theta) \in D_{xy} \\ x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ 0 \le r \le 2 \\ r^2 \le z \le 4 \end{cases}$$

最后 
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega}zdxdydz=\iint\limits_{\Omega_{\rm bb}}z\cdot rdrd\theta dz=\int_{0}^{2\pi}d\theta\int_{0}^{2}rdr\int_{r^{2}}^{4}zdz=\frac{64}{3}\pi$$

<法二>平面截割法

先用平行于 xoy 面的平面截割 $\Omega$ 得:  $D_z$ :  $x^2 + y^2 \le z$ 

再表示
$$\Omega \stackrel{\cancel{\it Ez\, \it gD_z}}{\Longrightarrow} \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 4 \\ (x,y) \in D_z \end{cases}$$

最后 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{4} z dz \iint_{D_{z}} 1 dx dy = \pi \int_{0}^{4} z^{2} dz = \frac{64}{3} \pi$$

(其中 
$$\iint_{D_z} 1 dx dy = S_{D_z} = \pi \cdot z$$
)

## ③利用对称性化简三重积分

类似于定积分: 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } f(x) \text{ 为奇} \\ 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx, & \text{if } f(x) \text{ 为偶} \end{cases}$$

① 
$$\iint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz \xrightarrow{\Omega \not = T \text{ xoy } \text{ m} \text{ xoy } \text{ xoy } \text{ m} \text{ xoy } \text{ xoy } \text{ m} \text{ xoy } \text{ xoy }$$

② 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$
  $\xrightarrow{\Omega \not = + \text{ xoz in} \forall \pi}$   $\begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } f(x,y,z) \not = y \text{ 的奇函数} \\ 2 \iint_{\Omega_{+}} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz, & \text{if } f(x,y,z) \not = y \text{ 的偶函数} \end{cases}$ 

③ 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$
  $\xrightarrow{\Omega \not = F \text{ yoz } \text{ m} \text{ yoz } \text{ yoz } \text{ m} \text{ yoz } \text{ y$ 

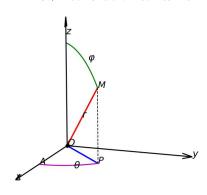
例:

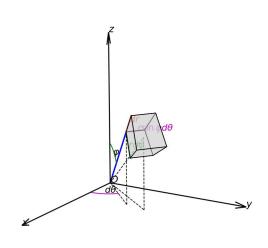
计算 
$$\iint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz$$
,其中 $\Omega$ 是由 $z = 0$ ,  $z = y$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $y = x^2$  围成的闭区域

解:由于 $\Omega$ 关于 yOz 面对称,且被积函数 xz 关于 x 是奇函数因此等于 0

④利用球面坐标计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$ 

### I、直角坐标与球面坐标的关系





$$\text{II} \; \cdot \; \iiint\limits_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iiint\limits_{\Omega_{\text{iff}}} f(r sin\varphi cos\theta, r sin\varphi sin\theta, r cos\varphi) \cdot \frac{r^2}{r^2} sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

(球面坐标公式)

例: 求 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y)^2 z dv$$
,其中 $\Omega = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4, z \ge 0\}$ 

解:

先画Ω: 上半球体(略)

然后可以利用对称性化简 $f(x,y,z) = (x+y)^2z = x^2z + y^2z + 2xyz$ 

原式 = 
$$\iint_{\Omega} [(x^2 + y^2)z + 2xyz]dV \xrightarrow{\text{下面括号解释}} \iiint_{\Omega} [(x^2 + y^2)zdV]$$

(其中 $\Omega$ 关于 yoz 面对称,2xyz 是 x 的奇函数,即奇+对称为 0)

最后: 用球坐标公式:  $\iint\limits_{\Omega_{_{\mathfrak{R}}}} (r^2 sin^2 \phi cos^2 \theta + r^2 sin^2 \phi sin^2 \theta) \cdot rcos \phi \cdot r^2 sin \phi dr d\phi d\theta$ 

$$=\int_0^{2\pi}d\theta\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}d\phi\int_0^2r^5sin^3\phi cos\phi dr=\frac{16\pi}{3}$$

四、重积分计算

1、求曲顶柱体的体积

公式一: 二重积分: 
$$V_{\pm} = \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$$

公式二: 三重积分: 
$$V_{\Omega} = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz$$

#### 2、求曲面的面积

设曲面 S 由方程 z = f(x,y)给定, $D_{xy}$ 为 S 在 xoy 面的投影,则:曲面 S 的面积为:

$$A = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2 z_y^2} dxdy$$

注:在 yoz 面、xoz 面类似

## 3、质心

①平面薄片 D 的密度为 $\rho(x,v)$ ,则质心坐标 $(\overline{x},\overline{v})$ ,其中:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x,y) dx dy}{\iint_D \rho(x,y) dx dy}, \overline{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \rho(x,y) dx dy}{\iint_D \rho(x,y) dx dy}, 若均匀薄片,则 \rho(x,y) = 常数 \triangleq 1$$

②平面薄片 D 的密度为 $\rho(x,y,z)$ ,则质心坐标 $(\overline{x},\overline{y},\overline{z})$ ,其中:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x,y,z) dV}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x,y,z) dV}, \overline{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \rho(x,y,z) dV}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x,y,z) dV}, \overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x,y,z) dV}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x,y,z) dV}$$
 若均匀立体,则 $\rho(x,y,z) = 常数 \triangleq 1$ 

#### 4、转动惯量

设空间立体 $\Omega$ 的密度为 $\rho(x,y,z)$ ,则立体对 x 轴, y 轴, z 轴的转动惯量:

$$I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$$
$$I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$$

$$I_z = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$$

例: 求均匀半球体的质心

解:建立坐标系,设半球体以z轴为对称轴

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2, \ z \ge 0 \}$$

则质心在 x 轴上,设为 $(0,0,\overline{z})$ 

$$\overline{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \rho(x,y,z) dV}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x,y,z) dV} \xrightarrow{ \begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subar$$

其中:

$$\iiint\limits_{\Omega} 1 dV = V_{\Omega} = V_{\pm \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2\pi a^2}{3}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \int_0^a r^3 \sin^2\phi \cos\phi dr = \frac{\pi}{4} a^4$$