

第十章 重积分

第一节 二重积分的概念与性质

1. 填空: (1) 21π ; (2) 1 .

2. 根据二重积分的几何意义, 确定下列积分的值.

(1) 解: 所给积分表示半径为 a 上半球体体积, 故

$$\iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3.$$

(2) 解: $\iint_D (b - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) d\sigma = \pi a^2 (b - \frac{1}{3}a).$

3. 解: $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy + \iint_{1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy +$

$$\iint_{2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dxdy - \iint_{1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 2} \sqrt[3]{x^2+y^2-1} dxdy -$$

$$\iint_{2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt[3]{x^2+y^2-1} dxdy$$

$$\leq \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dxdy - 0 - \iint_{2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} dxdy$$

$$= \pi - [2^2\pi - (\sqrt{2})^2\pi] = \pi - 2\pi = -\pi < 0.$$

4. 根据二重积分的性质, 比较下列积分的大小.

(1) (A).

解析: D 是以 $(1,1)$ 为圆心、 $\sqrt{2}$ 为半径的圆, 当 $(x,y) \in D$ 时,

$$\text{有 } 0 \leq x+y \leq 4, \text{ 于是 } \frac{x+y}{4} \leq \sqrt{\frac{x+y}{4}} \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+y}{4}},$$

$(x,y) \in D$, 但不恒等, 因此 (A) 成立.

(2) (C).

解析: D_1, D_2 是以原点为圆心、半径分别为 R 和 $\sqrt{2}R$ 的圆,

D_3 是边长为 $2R$ 的正方形, 于是有 $D_1 \subset D_3 \subset D_2$, 因此 (C)

成立.

5. 利用二重积分的性质, 估计下列积分的值.

$$(1) \text{ 解: } \frac{7}{6}\pi < \iint_D [3 + \cos(x^2 + y^2)] d\sigma < \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解: } 4\pi < \iint_D (2 + x^5 + \frac{x^2 y^2}{4 + 9x^4 y^4}) d\sigma < \frac{25}{6}\pi.$$

第二节 二重积分的计算

1. 填空: (1) $\frac{1}{2}a^4$. (2) $-\frac{2}{5}$. (3) $\int_0^a (a-x)e^{m(a-x)}f(x)dx$.

(4) 56π .

2. 选择: (1) D . (2) A . (3) C . (4) B .

3. 计算下列二重积分:

(1) 解: $\iint_D \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} d\sigma = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1+y^3}} dy = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1).$$

(2) 解: $\iint_D \cos(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^\pi dx \int_x^\pi \cos(x+y) dy$

$$= \int_0^\pi [\sin(x+\pi) - \sin 2x] dx = -2$$

(3) 解: $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} d\sigma = \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^y \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 (y - \frac{1}{y^5}) dy = \frac{27}{64}$.

(4) 解: $\iint_D \frac{x \sin y}{y} dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (\sin y - y \sin y) dy = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sin 1).$$

4. 画出积分区域, 并计算下列二重积分:

(1) 解: 区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 依对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (3x^3 + y) dx dy &= \iint_D 3x^3 dx dy + \iint_D y dx dy = 0 + \iint_D y dx dy \\ &= \iint_D y dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} y dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D_1 \text{ 为 } D \text{ 的第一象限的部分,} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D (3x^3 + y) dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 y dy \int_{\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx = \frac{2}{5}.$$

(2) 解: $\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{-1}^0 e^x dx \int_{-1-x}^{x+1} e^y dy + \int_0^1 e^x dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} e^y dy$

$$= e - \frac{1}{e}.$$

(3) 解: $\iint_D \frac{e^{xy}}{y^y - 1} d\sigma = \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{\ln y} \frac{e^{xy}}{y^y - 1} dx$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^y - 1} dy \int_0^{\ln y} e^{xy} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^y - 1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{y} e^{xy} \right) \Big|_0^{\ln y} dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^y - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{y} (y^y - 1) dy = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln 2.$$

5. 改变下列二次积分的积分次序:

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

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{y-1}}^{\frac{y}{2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

(2) 解: $\int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x, y) dy$

$$= \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx$$

$$+ \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx.$$

(3) 解: $\int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^4 dx \int_{x-2}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{y+2} f(x, y) dx.$$

(4) 解: $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{1+y^2} f(x, y) dx$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x-1}}^1 f(x, y) dy.$$

6.

解: 所求板的质量

$$m = \iint_D \frac{1}{x} d\sigma = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{5-x}{2}} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{5}{2} - x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= 5 \ln 2 - 3.$$

7. 解: 立体在 xoy 面投影区域为 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 4$,

所求立体体积为

$$V = \iint_D z dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + 1) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 dx \int_0^4 (x^2 + y^2 + 1) dy$$

$$= \frac{560}{3}.$$

8. 解: 用抛物线 $y = x^2$ 将 D 分成两个子区域 D_1 和 D_2 , 其中

$$D_1: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2, \quad D_2: -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 2,$$

于是 $\iint_D \sqrt{|y - x^2|} dx dy =$

$$\iint_{D_1} \sqrt{|y - x^2|} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{|y - x^2|} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy + 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{y - x^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{5}{3}.$$

9. 解: (1) $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\tan \theta}^{\sec \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

$$(2) \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{a \cos \theta}^{2a \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

10. 将下列各题中的积分化为极坐标形式的二次积分:

(1) 解: 两个二次积分所对应的重积分的积分区域分别是

$$D_1: 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2},$$

$$D_2: 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2},$$

两者的并集是环形区域 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq r \leq 2$ 在第一象限的

部分, 于是 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

(2) 解: $\int_0^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} dx \int_0^{Rx} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy + \int_{\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}}^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy$

$$= \int_0^{\arctan R} d\theta \int_0^R f(\tan \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2} \int_0^{\arctan R} f(\tan \theta) d\theta.$$

11. 利用极坐标计算下列各题:

(1) 解: $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \rho d\rho$

$$= \pi(2 \ln 2 - 1).$$

(2) 解: $\iint_D \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2} d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a \sin \theta} \sqrt{a^2-\rho^2} \rho d\rho$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a \sin \theta} (a^2-\rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(a^2-\rho^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{3} (a^2-\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{a \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (|\cos^3 \theta| - 1) d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{3} \left[2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{a^3}{6} \left(\pi - \frac{8-5\sqrt{2}}{6} \right).$$

(3) 解: $\iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin \rho \rho d\rho = -6\pi^2.$

(4) 解: $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^{4\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4^4 \cos^4 \theta - 2^4 \cos^4 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 60 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = 120 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = 120 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{45}{2} \pi.$$

12. 选用适当的坐标计算下列积分:

(1) 解: 上式内层积分不能直接计算, 交换积分次序.

上式两项的积分区域为

$$D_1: 1 \leq x \leq 2, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq x,$$

$$D_2: 2 \leq x \leq 4, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2, \quad D = D_1 + D_2,$$

求出交点 $M_1(1,1)$, $M_2(2,2)$, $M_3(4,2)$, 于是积分区域为

$D: 1 \leq y \leq 2, y \leq x \leq y^2$, 采用直角坐标计算二重积分,

$$\int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy = \iint_D \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx = \frac{4}{\pi^3} (\pi + 2).$$

(2) 解: 选用直角坐标计算二重积分

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_a^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^y (x^2 + y^2) dx$$

$$= \int_a^{3a} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + xy^2 \right]_{y-a}^y dy = 14a^4.$$

(3) 解: 选用极坐标计算二重积分

$$\iint_D x(y+1) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_1^{2\cos\theta} \rho \cos\theta (\rho \sin\theta + 1) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_1^{2\cos\theta} (\rho^3 \cos\theta \sin\theta + \rho^2 \cos\theta) d\rho$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[\frac{1}{4} 2^4 \cos^5 \theta \sin\theta - \sin\theta \cos\theta + \frac{8}{3} \cos^4 \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (8\cos^4 \theta - \cos\theta) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

(本题亦可用对称性计算).

(4) 解: 选用极坐标计算

$$\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^{\frac{2}{\cos\theta}} \frac{1}{\rho^3} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} (\cos\theta - \frac{1}{\cos\theta}) d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) \right].$$

第三节 三重积分

1. 填空:

$$(1) \frac{1}{8} a^2 b^2 c^2. \quad (2) \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta} d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{3}\rho} f(\sqrt{\rho^2+z^2}) \rho dz.$$

2. 将下列三重积分化为三次积分:

$$(1) \text{解: } I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_1^2 f(x, y, z) dz.$$

(2) 解: 由已给三次积分的积分限可知, 积分区域 Ω 为

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 \leq 1, \text{ 即}$$

$$\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 1 - \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \leq z \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-\rho^2},$$

$$\text{故 } I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{1-\sqrt{1-\rho^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta, z) \rho dz.$$

$$(3) \text{解: 积分区域 } \Omega \text{ 为 } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

故

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 f(r \sin\varphi \cos\theta, r \sin\varphi \sin\theta, r \cos\varphi) r^2 \sin\varphi dr$$

3. 利用直角坐标计算下列三重积分 I

$$(1) \text{解: } \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2xy}} \sin(xyz) dz = - \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x \frac{1}{xy} \cos(xyz) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2xy}} dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x \frac{1}{xy} dy = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2.$$

(2) 解:

$$\Omega: -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, \sqrt{1-x^2-z^2} \leq y \leq 1$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^1 y \sqrt{1-x^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot [1 - (1-x^2-z^2)] dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} (x^2 + z^2) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \left[2x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right] dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 [x^2(1-x^2) + \frac{(1-x^2)^2}{3}] dx = \frac{28}{45}.$$

(3) 解: 利用“先二后一”法计算.

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz &= \int_0^c z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_0^c z^2 dz \iint_{0 \leq \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} \leq 1 - \frac{z}{c}} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^c z^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a \left(1 - \frac{z}{c}\right) \cdot b \left(1 - \frac{z}{c}\right) dz = \frac{abc^3}{60}.\end{aligned}$$

4. 利用柱面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) 解: 由对称性, 只要计算在第一卦线 Ω_1 内的 2 倍即可,

$$\Omega_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2a \cos \theta, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{\rho^2}{2a}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} dv &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\rho^2}{2a}} \rho dz = 4a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \pi a^3.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: $\Omega = \Omega_1 + \Omega_2$

$$\Omega_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 1 \leq z \leq 2,$$

$$\Omega_2: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, \rho \leq z \leq 2$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv = \iiint_{\Omega_1} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv + \iiint_{\Omega_2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_1^2 \rho^2 dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 d\rho \int_{\rho}^2 \rho^2 dz \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho^2 (2 - \rho) d\rho = \frac{5\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

5*. 利用球面坐标计算下列三重积分.

(1) 解: $\because \Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi},$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} r \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= -2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos^4 \varphi} d \cos \varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} (2\sqrt{2} - 1).\end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 1 \leq r \leq 2,$

(i) 当 $n \neq 3$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_1^2 \frac{r^2 \sin \varphi}{r^n} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 r^{2-n} dr \cdot 2\pi [-\cos \varphi]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{r^{3-n}}{3-n} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{4\pi(2^{3-n} - 1)}{3-n};\end{aligned}$$

(ii) 当 $n=3$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_1^2 \frac{r^2 \sin \varphi}{r^3} dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 \frac{1}{r} dr = 2\pi [-\cos \varphi]_0^{\pi} \cdot [\ln r]_1^2 \\ &= 4\pi \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

6. 选用适当的坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) 解: 积分区域 Ω 是由 zox 面、 $yo z$ 面及曲面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

和 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ 所围成, 用柱面坐标计算,

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \rho \leq z \leq \sqrt{2-\rho^2}, \\ \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} z^2 \rho dz \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \rho z^3 \Big|_{\rho}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6} \int_0^1 \rho \left[(2-\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \rho^3 \right] d\rho \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (2-\rho^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{5} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{15} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: 用柱面坐标计算.

积分区域 Ω 是关于 $z=0$ 对称且被积函数是关于 z 的偶函数,

$$\Omega_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-\rho^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} e^{|z|} dv &= 2 \iiint_{\Omega_1} e^z dv = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^z \rho dz \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^1 \rho (e^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} - 1) d\rho \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^1 \rho e^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} d\rho - 4\pi \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^1 \rho e^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} d\rho - 2\pi \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \Big|_0^1 = u \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^1 u e^u du - 2\pi = 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 解: 用球面坐标计算.

$$\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, a \leq r \leq A,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_a^A r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_a^A r^4 dr = \frac{4\pi}{15} (A^5 - a^5). \end{aligned}$$

7. 解: 先求两曲面的交线 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = az \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4az \end{cases}$, 得交线

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 3a^2 \\ z = 3a \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{3}a, \frac{\rho^2}{a} \leq z \leq 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \iiint_{\Omega_1} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{a}}^{2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2}} \rho dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \rho \left[2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{a} \right] d\rho = \frac{37}{6} \pi a^3, \end{aligned}$$

而球的体积 $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi (2a)^3 = \frac{32}{3} \pi a^3$, 从而

$$V_2 = V - V_1 = \frac{32}{3} \pi a^3 - \frac{37}{6} \pi a^3 = \frac{27}{6} \pi a^3,$$

于是, 两部分体积之比为 $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{37}{27}$.

8. 解: 设水面高度为 h cm,

从而容器由 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 及 $z = h$ 所围成,

$$\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{h}, \rho^2 \leq z \leq h,$$

$$\text{容积 } V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^h \rho dz = \frac{\pi}{2} h^2$$

当 $V_1 = 8\pi$ cm 时, 有 $\frac{\pi}{2} h^2 = 8\pi \Rightarrow h_1 = 4$ cm,

当 $V_2 = V_1 + 120 = 128$ cm 时, 有

$\frac{\pi}{2} h^2 = 128\pi \Rightarrow h_2 = 16$ cm, 从而水面升高了

$$16 - 4 = 12 \text{ cm}.$$

第四节 重积分的应用

1. 填空:

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1) + \sqrt{2}\pi. \quad (2) \left(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{8}{5}a\right).$$

2. 解: 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2a^2$ 与锥面 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线方程

$$\text{为 } x^2 + y^2 = a^2,$$

两部分在 xoy 面上的投影区域为: $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$, 所求

面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = 2 \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{2} a dx dy}{\sqrt{2a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} a \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{2a^2 - \rho^2}} = 4\pi a^2 (2 - \sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

3. 解: 半球面 $z = \sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 与旋转抛物面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$

$$\text{的交线为} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2, \\ z = a \end{cases},$$

两曲面所围立体在 xoy 上的投影区域为

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2a^2, \text{ 所求立体整个表面积为}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy + \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2 + y^2}}{a} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{\sqrt{3a^2 - \rho^2}} \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2}}{a} \rho d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{3a^2 - \rho^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}a} + 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (a^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \\ &= \frac{16}{3} \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

4. 解: 设接上去的均匀薄片长度为 b , 则有

$$0 = \frac{\iint_D y d\sigma}{\iint_D d\sigma} = \frac{\int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-b}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} y dy}{\frac{\pi R^2}{2} + 2Rb} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} R^3 - b^2 R}{\frac{\pi R^2}{2} + 2Rb},$$

$$\text{解之得 } b = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} R.$$

5. 解: 设立方体密度为 $\mu = k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, k 为常数, 于是

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz = k,$$

$$M_{yz} = \iiint_{\Omega} x \mu dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x \cdot k(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz = \frac{7}{12} k,$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{M} = \frac{7}{12}, \text{ 同理可求得 } \bar{y} = \frac{7}{12}, \bar{z} = \frac{7}{12}, \text{ 于是质心坐标}$$

$$\text{为 } \left(\frac{7}{12}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{7}{12} \right).$$

$$6. \text{ 解: } I(t) = \iint_D (x-t)^2 dx dy = \int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} (x-t)^2 dy$$

$$= \int_1^e (x-t)^2 \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e \ln x d(x-t)^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x-t)^3 \ln x \Big|_1^e - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^e (x-t)^3 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(e-t)^3 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2t + 3xt - t^3 \ln x \right) \Big|_1^e$$

$$= t^2 - \frac{1}{2}(e^2 + 1)t + \frac{2}{9}e^2 + \frac{1}{9},$$

令 $I'(t) = 0$, 即 $2t - \frac{1}{2}(e^2 + 1) = 0$, 得 $t = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1)$,

又 $I''(t) = 2 > 0$, 所以当 $t = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1)$ 时, $I(t)$ 最小.

7. 解: 曲线 $y = f(x)$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所形成的旋转曲面为

$$f(x) = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2},$$

设 $x = \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则曲面在柱面坐标系下的方程为

$$\rho = f(x),$$

$$\text{于是 } I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_a^b dx \iint_{D_{yz}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_a^b dx \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{f(x)} \rho^3 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_a^b f^4(x) dx.$$

第十章 自测题

1. 填空:

$$(1) \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-4}). (2) \frac{1}{12}. (3) \frac{2}{7}. (4) \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 dy \int_{z-y}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx.$$

$$(5) = \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

2. 选择:

$$(1) \text{ A. } (2) \text{ C. } (3) \text{ C. } (4) \text{ A. } (5) \text{ B.}$$

3. 计算下列二重积分:

$$(1) \text{ 解: } D: -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \sqrt{2} \leq \rho \leq 3,$$

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{y^2}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2 + y^2 - 1}} \right) d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^3 \left(\frac{\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\rho \cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\rho^2 - 1}} \right) \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^3 \rho^2 d\rho + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\rho^2 - 1}} \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{2(27 - 2\sqrt{2})}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^3 (\rho^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(\rho^2 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{2(27-2\sqrt{2})}{3} \left[\ln(2+\sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] + \frac{3}{2} \pi.$$

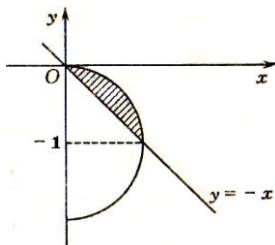
$$(2) \text{ 解: } \iint_D (2+|x-y|) d\sigma = \iint_D 2d\sigma + \iint_D |x-y| d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \iint_{D_1} (x-y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (y-x) d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \rho^2 d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (\sin\theta - \cos\theta) \rho^2 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2}-1).$$

(3) 解: 利用极坐标计算, 积分区域如图所示,



$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(x^2+y^2)(4-x^2-y^2)}}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2\sin\theta} \frac{\rho d\rho}{\rho \sqrt{4-\rho^2}}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2\sin\theta} \frac{d\rho}{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \left[\arcsin \frac{\rho}{2} \right]_0^{-2\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \arcsin[\sin(-\theta)] d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 (-\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi^2}{32}.$$

4. 解: 交换积分次序

$$I = \int_0^2 dy \int_y^2 \sqrt{(2-x)(2-y)} f'''(y) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left[-\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2-x)^3(2-y)} f'''(y) \right]_y^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{2}{3} (2-y)^2 f'''(y) dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (y-2)^2 f''(y) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 \frac{4}{3} (y-2) f''(y) dy$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} f''(0) - \left[\frac{4}{3} (y-2) f'(y) \right]_0^2 + \int_0^2 \frac{4}{3} f'(y) dy$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} f''(0) - \frac{8}{3} f'(0) + \frac{4}{3} [f(2) - f(0)] = 6.$$

5. 解: 设 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是抛物面上任意一点, 则过此点的切平

面方程为 $z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + [1 - (x_0^2 + y_0^2)]$,

切平面与抛物面及圆柱面所围立体在 xoy 面上投影为

$D: (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, 其立体体积

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D \{(x^2 + y^2 + 1) - [2x_0x + 2y_0y + (1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2)]\} dx dy \\ &= \iint_D (x_0^2 + y_0^2) dx dy + \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy - 2 \iint_D (x_0x + y_0y) dx dy \\ &= (x_0^2 + y_0^2)\pi + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho \\ &\quad - 2x_0 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 \cos\theta d\rho \\ &= (x_0^2 + y_0^2)\pi + \frac{3}{2}\pi - 2x_0\pi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_0} = 2x_0\pi - 2\pi = 0, \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_0} = 2y_0\pi = 0,$$

得惟一驻点 $(1, 0)$, 此时切点为 $M(1, 0, 2)$, 切平面方程为

$$z = 2x, \text{ 最小体积为 } V_{\min} = V(1, 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

6. 证: 由“先二后一”法,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f(z) dx dy dz &= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1-z^2} d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 f(z) \cdot \pi(1-z^2) dz \\ &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 f(u)(1-u^2) du; \end{aligned}$$

由对称性知,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} (z^4 + z^2 \sin^3 z) dx dy dz &= \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} z^4 dx dy dz \\ &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 u^4 (1-u^2) du = 2\pi \int_0^1 (u^4 - u^6) du = \frac{4\pi}{35}. \end{aligned}$$

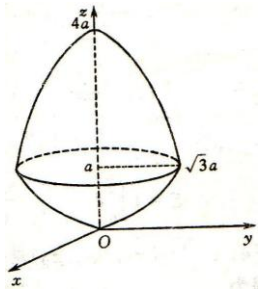
7. 解: 用上半球面 $z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$ 将积分域 Ω 分成上下两部分,

分别记为 Ω_1 和 Ω_2 , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} |\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} - 1| dv &= \iiint_{\Omega_1} (\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} - 1) dv \\ &\quad + \iiint_{\Omega_2} (1 - \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dv \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_1^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} (r-1)r^2 \sin\varphi dr + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^1 (1-r)r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} (3\sqrt{2} - 4) + \frac{\pi}{12} (2 - \sqrt{2}) = \frac{\pi}{6} (\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

8. 解: 如图, 采用“先二后一”法,

$$V = \int_0^a \pi(4az - z^2) dz + \int_a^{4a} \pi(4a^2 - az) dz = \frac{37}{6} \pi a$$

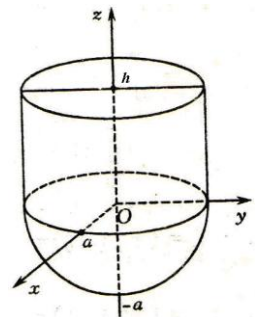


9. 解: 设拼接圆柱体的高为 h ,

依题意知, 应有重心坐标, $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = 0$, 重心 $M(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{V} \left[\int_{-a}^0 z(a^2 - z^2) dz + \int_0^h z \pi a^2 dz \right]$$

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



令 $\bar{z} = 0$, 得 $h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$, 所求圆柱体的高为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$.

10. 考研题练练看:

(1) $\frac{2}{3}$. (2) $\frac{4 \ln 2}{3}$. (3) $\frac{7}{12}$. (4) $\frac{4\pi}{15}$.

(5) D. (6) B. (7) A. (8) D. (9) D.

(10) 解: $I = \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta} dr d\theta$

$$= \iint_D r \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)} dr d\theta$$

$$= \iint_D y \sqrt{1 - (r \cos \theta)^2 + (r \sin \theta)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} d(1 - x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 [1 - (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

(11) 解: 积分区域 $D = D_1 + D_2$, 其中

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, \sqrt{2}y \leq x \leq \sqrt{1 + y^2}\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq y \leq 0, -\sqrt{2}y \leq x \leq \sqrt{1 + y^2}\},$$

$$\iint_D (x + y)^3 dx dy = \iint_D (x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D (3x^2y + y^3) dx dy + \iint_D (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx dy,$$

因为区域 D 关于 x 轴对称, 被积函数 $3x^2y + y^3$ 是 y 的奇函数,

$$\text{所以 } \iint_D (3x^2y + y^3) dx dy = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x + y)^3 dx dy &= \iint_D (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_1} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx = \frac{14}{15}.$$

(12) 解: 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta$, $y = \rho \sin \theta$, 则 $\theta \in [0, \pi]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} \rho \cos \theta \rho \sin \theta \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_0^\pi \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \cos \theta \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)^4 d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)^4 d \cos \theta \quad (\text{令 } t = \cos \theta) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_1^{-1} t(1+t)^4 dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 t(1+t)^4 dt = \frac{16}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

(13) 解: 曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 与 $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 的交点为 $(1, 1)$, 故积分区域

为 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x < 1, \sqrt{x} < y < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^x xy dx dy &= \int_0^1 x e^x dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} y dy = \int_0^1 x e^x \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - x \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (e^x - x^2 e^x) dx = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(14) 解: 根据二重积分的计算法

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^1 y f''_{xy}(x, y) dy \right) dx, \\ \int_0^1 y f''_{xy}(x, y) dy &= \int_0^1 y d_y (f'_x(x, y)) \\ &= y f'_x(x, y) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy = f'_x(x, 1) - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \\ &= -\int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy, \text{ 于是,} \\ \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 x \left(-\int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right) dx \\ &= -\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 x f'_x(x, y) dx \right) dy = -\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 x df(x, y) \right) dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\int_0^1 \left(xf(x, y) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy \\
 &= -\int_0^1 \left(f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a.
 \end{aligned}$$

(15) 解: 由对称性可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy &= \iint_D \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \frac{(x + y) \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 r \sin \pi r dr \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(16) 解: $\iint_{D_t} f'(x + y) dx dy = \iint_{D_t} f(t) dx dy$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} f'(x + y) dy = \frac{1}{2} t^2 f(t), \text{ 另外,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{D_t} f'(x + y) dx dy &= \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} f'(x + y) dy \\
 &= \int_0^t [f(x + y)]_{y=0}^{y=t-x} dx = \int_0^t [f(t) - f(x)] dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx,$$

即 $tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} t^2 f(t)$, 两边关于 t 求导, 得

$$f(t) + tf'(t) - f(t) = tf'(t) + \frac{1}{2} t^2 f'(t),$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(t)(t - \frac{1}{2} t^2) = tf(t),$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{t}{t - \frac{1}{2} t^2} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{t}{2}} \quad (t \neq 0),$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln |f(t)| = -2 \ln |1 - \frac{t}{2}| + \ln C,$$

$$f(t) = \frac{C}{(1 - \frac{t}{2})^2}, \quad f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 2,$$

$$f(t) = \frac{2}{(1 - \frac{t}{2})^2} = \frac{8}{(2 - t)^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{(2 - x)^2}.$$

(17) 解: (i) 过点 $A(1, 0, 0)$, $B(0, 1, 1)$ 两点直线方向向量为

$$\vec{s} = (-1, 1, 1), \text{ 直线方程为 } \frac{x-0}{-1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - z \\ y = z \end{cases}$, 直线 L 绕 z 旋转一周的曲面方程为

$$\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = (1 - z)^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow \Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = 2z^2 - 2z + 1;$$

(ii) 显然 $\bar{x} = 0$, $\bar{y} = 0$,

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz}{\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz}$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^2 z dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z^2 - 2z + 1} dx dy}{\int_0^2 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z^2 - 2z + 1} dx dy}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \int_0^2 z(2z^2 - 2z + 1) dz}{\pi \int_0^2 (2z^2 - 2z + 1) dz} = \frac{7}{5},$$

形心坐标 $(0, 0, \frac{7}{5})$.