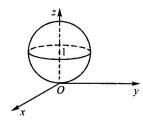
1. 计算
$$I = \iiint_V (ax+by+cz) dx dy dz$$
, 其中 $V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 2z$

解:积分区域 // 如图所示



由于V关于oyz和ozx平面对称,且x关于x是奇函数,y关于y是奇函数,所以

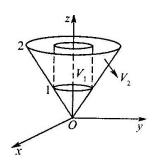
$$\iiint_{V} x dV = \iiint_{V} y dV = 0$$

从而

其中 D_z : $x^2 + y^2 \le 2z - z^2$

2. 计算 $I = \iiint_V z dV$,其中V由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,z = 1和z = 2所围成。

 $\mathbf{\underline{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathit{FK}}}}_{1.}}$ "先一后二法",积分区域V如图所示



(1)
$$I = \iiint_{V} z dV = \iiint_{V_{1}} z dV + \iiint_{V_{2}} z dV = \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma \int_{1}^{2} z dz + \iint_{D_{2}} d\sigma \int_{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}^{2} z dz$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{2}} (4 - x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} (4 - r^{2}) r dr = \frac{15}{4} \pi$$

其中 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, $D_2: 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$

(2)

$$I = \iiint_{V} z dV = \iiint_{V_{\pm}} z dV - \iiint_{V_{\pm}} z dV = \iint_{D_{3}} d\sigma \int_{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{2} z dz - \iint_{D_{4}} d\sigma \int_{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{1} z dz$$
$$= \frac{15}{4}\pi$$

其中 V_{\pm} 由 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 和z=2所围成, V_{\pm} 由 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 和z=1所围成, $D_3: x^2+y^2 \le 4$, $D_4: x^2+y^2 \le 1$

解法 $\frac{2}{2}$. "先二后一法", V 在 z 轴上的投影区间是[1,2],过[1,2]上任

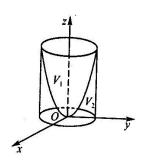
一点作垂直于z轴的平面截V所得截面为 $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \le z^2$,则

$$I = \int_{1}^{2} z dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} z \cdot \pi z^{2} dz = \frac{15}{4} \pi$$

3. 计算 $I = \iiint_V |z - x^2 - y^2| dV$,其中 $V \to x^2 + y^2 = 1$,z = 0, 和z = 1所

围成

解:



采用柱面坐标,则

$$I = \iiint_{V_1} |z - x^2 - y^2| dV + \iiint_{V_2} |z - x^2 - y^2| dV$$

$$= \iiint_{V_1} (z - x^2 - y^2) dV + \iiint_{V_2} (x^2 + y^2 - z) dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_{r^2}^1 (z - r^2) r dz + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{r^2} (r^2 - z) dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$

4. 计算
$$I = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV$$
,其中 $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$

解:因为V关于平面y=x,平面z=y和平面x=z均对称,所以由轮换对称性

$$\iiint_V x^2 dV = \iiint_V y^2 dV = \iiint_V z^2 dV$$

故
$$I = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \frac{2}{3} \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \rho^4 \sin\varphi d\rho = \frac{8}{15} \pi a^5$$

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \rho^4 \sin\varphi d\rho = \frac{4}{5} \pi a^5,$$

$$V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$$

5. 计算三重积分
$$\iint_V (3x^2+5y^2+7z^2) dV$$
 , $V: 0 \le z \le \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$. 解 设 $V_1: x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2$,由 $3x^2+5y^2+7z^2$ 为 z 的偶函数,则
$$\iiint_V (3x^2+5y^2+7z^2) dV = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{V_1} (3x^2+5y^2+7z^2) dV$$
 由轮换对称性知:
$$\iiint_{V_1} x^2 dV = \iiint_{V_1} y^2 dV = \iiint_{V_1} z^2 dV$$
 , 故原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{V_1} (3x^2+5y^2+7z^2) dV = \frac{15}{2} \iiint_{V_1} x^2 dV$

 $= \frac{5}{2} \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dV = \frac{5}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} \rho^{2} d\rho = 2\pi R^{5}$