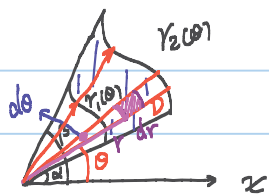


§ 7.2. 极坐标下二重积分的计算.



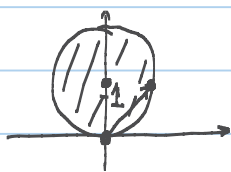
$f(x, y)$ 连续. 有界闭区域 D 在极坐标下的形式

$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta)\}$$

$$d\sigma = dr \cdot r d\theta = r dr d\theta$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{r_1(\theta)}^{r_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

例 1: 计算 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y\}$



$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y$$

$$r^2 = 2r \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 2 \sin \theta$$

解: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \sin \theta\}$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} r \cdot r dr = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} r^2 dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{8}{3} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta d(-\cos \theta)$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d(\cos \theta) = -\frac{8}{3} \left(\cos \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi}$$

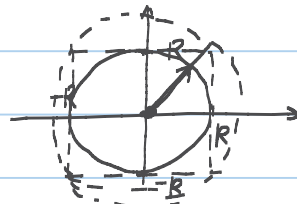
$$= \frac{8}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \times 2 = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = \frac{32}{9}$$

例 2: 利用二重积分计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

解: $I_R = \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} dx$ 从而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} dx$.

$$I_R^2 = I_R \cdot I_R = \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_{-R}^R e^{-y^2} dy = \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-R}^R e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-y^2} dy$$

$$= \iint_{[-R, R]^2} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$



$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy \leq I_R^2 \leq \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2R^2} e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$

$$\text{左端} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R e^{-r^2} r dr = 2\pi \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R e^{-r^2} d(-r^2) = -\pi (e^{-r^2}) \Big|_0^R = \pi (1 - e^{-R^2})$$

$$\text{右端} = \pi (1 - e^{-2R^2}). \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \pi (1 - e^{-R^2}) = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} (\pi - \pi e^{-2R^2}) = \pi$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_R^2 = \pi \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_R = \sqrt{\pi}. \quad \text{即} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}.$$