1. 计算 
$$\iint_{x^2+v^2 \le R^2} \frac{af(x)+bf(y)}{f(x)+f(y)} dxdy$$
,其中  $f$  连续恒正.

由轮换对称性 解

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{af(x) + bf(y)}{f(x) + f(y)} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{af(y) + bf(x)}{f(y) + f(x)} dxdy$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \frac{(a+b)[f(x)+f(y)]}{f(x)+f(y)} dxdy = \frac{a+b}{2} \iint_{D} dxdy = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi R^{2}$$

2. 设函数 f(x,y) 连续,且  $f(x,y) = xy + \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由

$$y=0$$
,  $y=x^2$ 及 $x=1$ 所围成的闭区域,则 $f(x,y)=($ 

**(A)** 
$$xy + \frac{1}{6}$$
. **(B)**  $xy + \frac{1}{8}$ .

(C) 
$$xy + \frac{1}{12}$$
. (D)  $xy + \frac{1}{16}$ .

解 **(B)** 

3. 设 f(x,y) 在  $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$  上连续,则  $\lim_{a \to 0} \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma =$ 

(A) 不一定存在. (B) 存在且等于 f(0,0).

(C) 存在且等于 $\pi f(0,0)$ . (D) 存在且等于 $\frac{1}{\pi} f(0,0)$ .

解 (C)

$$\lim_{a \to 0} \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{a \to 0} \frac{1}{a^2} f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi a^2 = \pi f(0, 0) \quad (\xi, \eta) \in D$$

4. 设积分域  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ , 二重积分  $I_1 = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$ ,

$$I_2 = \iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) \, dx dy$$
,  $I_3 = \iint_D \tan(x^2 + y^2) \, dx dy$ ,  $\mathbb{M}$  (

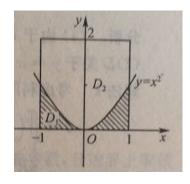
- (A)  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$ . (B)  $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$ .
- (C)  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ . (D)  $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$ .

解(B)

在
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
上,
$$\sin(x^2 + y^2) \le (x^2 + y^2) \le \tan(x^2 + y^2)$$
$$I_2 < I_1 < I_3$$

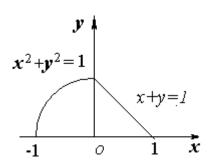
5. 计算 
$$\iint_D |y-x^2| dx dy$$
 ,  $D: -1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2$ 

解: 原式= 
$$\iint_{D_1} (x^2 - y) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (y - x^2) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y - x^2) dy$$



6. 交换积分次序 
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx$$

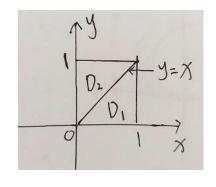
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y) dy$$

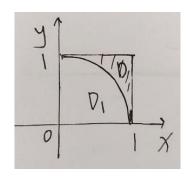


7. 求 
$$\iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1}} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} d\sigma$$

解: 
$$\iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1}} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} e^{x^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} e^{y^2} d\sigma$$

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





8. 求二重积分 
$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  由  $x = 1, y = 1$  和

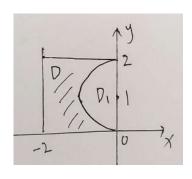
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1(x, y \ge 0)$  围成的区域.

解: 设
$$D_1 = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x, y \ge 0 \}$$
,

$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy = \iint_{D+D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy - \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

<mark>9</mark>. 求二重积分∬ydxdy,其中 D 是由直线 x = −2, y = 0, y = 2 以及曲

线 $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$  所围成的平面区域。



解: 设 $D_1$ 为曲线 $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 和 y 轴围成的区域,有

$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \iint_{D+D_{1}} y dx dy - \iint_{D_{1}} y dx dy$$
$$= \int_{-2}^{0} dx \int_{0}^{2} y dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r \sin\theta \cdot r dr$$
$$= 4 - \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{4}\theta d\theta = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

10. 计算二重积分  $\iint_D y^2 dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由直线 x = 2, y = 0, y = 2 及

曲线 $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}$  围成的平面有界闭区域

解:将曲线 $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 和直线x = 0所围成的半圆域记为 $D_1$ ,则  $\iint v^2 dx dy = \iint v^2 dx dy$ 

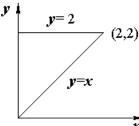
$$\iint_{D} y^{2} dxdy = \iint_{D+D_{1}} y^{2} dxdy - \iint_{D_{1}} y^{2} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^2 y^2 dy \int_0^2 dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^3 \sin^2\theta dr$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6\theta d\theta$$

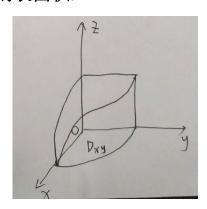
$$= \frac{16}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{5}{8}\pi$$

11. 计算
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy$$



$$\mathbf{f} \quad I = \int_0^2 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \int_0^2 y e^{-y^2} dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-y^2} dy^2 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4})$$

**12**. 求底圆半径相等的两个直交圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  及  $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$  所围立体的表面积.



$$\begin{split} \Re \ D_{xy} &= \left\{ (x,y) \middle| x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \ , x \ge 0 \ , y \ge 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (x,y) \middle| 0 \le y \le \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \ , 0 \le x \le R \right\} \\ z &= \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \ , \\ z_x &= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \ , \ z_y = 0 \ , \qquad \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \end{split}$$

$$A = 16 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dx dy = 16 \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dy$$
$$= 16 \int_0^R R dx = 16R^2$$

13. 
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx = ($$

(A) 
$$\frac{\pi}{16}$$

(A) 
$$\frac{\pi}{16}$$
. (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{6}$ . (C)  $\frac{\pi}{8}$ . (D)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

(C) 
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

(D) 
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

解: (D)

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{4}$$