

P141. 习题 9.1 (A) 7-2, 7-3, 7-4, 7-5; 8; 10; 11-3

$$\text{积分换序} \int_0^4 dx \int_{2x-3}^{3-x} dy f(x, y)$$

7. 计算下列二重积分:

(2) $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}}$, 其中 $a > 0$, D 是圆心在 (a, a) 、半径为 a 的圆周的较短弧段

与两坐标轴所围成的区域;

(3) $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是以 $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(1, 1)$ 三点为顶点的三角形区域.

(4) $\iint_D y^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$;

(5) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 $D: |x| + |y| \leq 1$;

8. 计算柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与平面 $y = 0$ 和 $y = a$ ($a > 0$) 所围立体的体积.

10. 求椭圆柱面 $4x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与平面 $z = 1 - y$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成的立体体积.

11. 更换下列积分次序

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

7. 计算下列二重积分:

(2) $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}}$, 其中 $a > 0$, D 是圆心在 (a, a) 、半径为 a 的圆周的较短弧段

与两坐标轴所围成的区域;

A.7-2. 解. 依题意

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}\} \\
 (*) &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} = \int_0^a dx \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2a-x}} - \sqrt{x} \right) \\
 &= -2a(2a-x)^{1/2} - \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} \Big|_0^a = (2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{3})a^{3/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是以 $(0,0), (0,1), (1,1)$ 三点为顶点的三角形区域.

A.7-3. 解. 依题意

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$$

$$(*) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dx e^{-y^2} = \int_0^1 y e^{-y^2} dy = \left. -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{2e}$$

(4) $\iint_D y^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$;

A.7-4. 解. 依题意, 由对称性

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\}$$

$$(*) = 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dy y^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = 4 \int_0^a dx \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \left. \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right|_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^a \frac{4}{3} dx (a^2 - x^2)^2 = \dots = \frac{32}{45} a^5$$

$$(5) \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D: |x| + |y| \leq 1; \left(\frac{1}{x} = x b^{4x-9} \right) =$$

A.7-5. 解. 依题意, 由对称性

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy (x^2 + y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \left(4x^2(1-x) + \frac{4}{3}y^3 \Big|_0^{1-x} \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \left(4x^2 - 4x^3 + \frac{4}{3}(1-x)^3 \right) = \dots = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

8. 计算柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与平面 $y=0$ 和 $y=a (a>0)$ 所围立体的体积.

A.8. 解. 依题意

$$D_1 = \{(x, z) | 0 \leq x \leq R, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \int_{D_1} a dx dz = 4a \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dz = 4a \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx \\ &= 4ax\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \Big|_0^R + \int_0^R \frac{4ax^2}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dx = 2aR^2 \int_0^R \frac{dx}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} = \pi R^2 a \end{aligned}$$

10. 求椭圆柱面 $4x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 与平面 $z = 1 - y$ 及 $z = 0$ 所围成的立体体积.

A.10. 解. 依题意,

$$D = \{(x, y) | 4x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} \quad D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1 - 4x^2}\}$$

$$V = \iint_D (1 - y) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{1/2} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dy = 4 \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \left(t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

11. 更换下列积分次序

$$(3) I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy;$$

A.11-3. 解. 依题意,

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}\} \\ &= \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 1 - \sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 &= \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2-x\} \\ &= \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 1 \leq x \leq 2-y\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx f(x, y) + \int_0^1 dy \int_1^{2-y} dx f(x, y) \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{2-y} dx f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

补充题

积分换序: $\int_0^4 dx \int_{2x-3}^{3-x} dy f(x, y)$

解. 依题意 $x \in (0, 2)$ 时, $3 - x > 2x - 3$; $x \in (2, 4)$ 时, $3 - x < 2x - 3$, 故

$$(*) = \int_0^2 dx \int_{2x-3}^{3-x} dy f(x, y) - \int_2^4 dx \int_{3-x}^{2x-3} dy f(x, y)$$

$$D_1: x \in (0, 2), \begin{cases} 2x-3 < y \\ y < 3-x \end{cases} \Rightarrow -3 < y < 3, \begin{cases} x < \frac{3+y}{2} \\ x < 3-y \\ 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3 < y < 1 \\ 0 < x < \frac{3+y}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} 1 < y < 3 \\ 0 < x < 3-y \end{cases}$$

$$D_2: x \in (2, 4), \begin{cases} y < 2x-3 \\ 3-x < y \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < y < 5, \begin{cases} \frac{y+3}{2} < x \\ 3-y < x \\ 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 < y < 1 \\ 3-y < x < 4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} 1 < y < 5 \\ \frac{3+y}{2} < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (*) &= \int_{-3}^1 dy \int_0^{\frac{3+y}{2}} dx f(x, y) + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} dx f(x, y) \\ &\quad - \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{3-y}^4 dx f(x, y) - \int_1^5 dy \int_{\frac{3+y}{2}}^4 dx f(x, y) \end{aligned}$$