

3.23

第一章复习题

17. 已知点 $P(a, b)$ 在曲线 $f(x, y) = 0$ 上, 点 $Q(c, d)$ 在曲线 $g(x, y) = 0$ 上, 其中 f, g 可微, 证明: 若 $|PQ|$ 为两条曲线的距离, 则 $\frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{f'_1(a, b)}{f'_2(a, b)} = \frac{g'_1(c, d)}{g'_2(c, d)}$. 利用此结论求椭圆 $x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 - 16y = 0$ 与直线 $x - y - 8 = 0$ 的距离.

证明: 设 (x_1, y_1) 为曲线 $f(x, y) = 0$ 上任一点, (x_2, y_2) 为曲线 $g(x, y) = 0$ 上任一点.

则两曲线的距离即求 $d_0 = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$ 的最小值, 此即条件极值问题:

$$\begin{cases} d_0(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} \\ \text{s.t.} & F(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = 0 \\ & G(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{其中 } F(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = f(x_1, y_1), \\ & G(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2) = g(x_2, y_2). \end{aligned}$$

故 $\exists \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得: $\nabla d_0 = \lambda \nabla F + \mu \nabla G$.

$$\text{即 } \left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{d_0}, \frac{y_1 - y_2}{d_0}, \frac{x_2 - x_1}{d_0}, \frac{y_2 - y_1}{d_0} \right) = \lambda (f'_1(x_1, y_1), f'_2(x_1, y_1), 0, 0) + \mu (0, 0, g'_1(x_2, y_2), g'_2(x_2, y_2)) \\ = (\lambda f'_1(x_1, y_1), \lambda f'_2(x_1, y_1), \mu g'_1(x_2, y_2), \mu g'_2(x_2, y_2)).$$

由于 $|PQ|$ 即为两曲线的距离, 故 (a, b, c, d) 为此极值问题的极值点.

$$\text{代入得: } \left(\frac{a-c}{d_0}, \frac{b-d}{d_0}, \frac{c-a}{d_0}, \frac{d-b}{d_0} \right) = (\lambda f'_1(a, b), \lambda f'_2(a, b), \mu g'_1(c, d), \mu g'_2(c, d)).$$

$$\text{从而 } \begin{cases} \lambda f'_1(a, b) = \frac{a-c}{d_0} \\ \lambda f'_2(a, b) = \frac{b-d}{d_0} \\ \mu g'_1(c, d) = \frac{c-a}{d_0} \\ \mu g'_2(c, d) = \frac{d-b}{d_0} \end{cases} \quad \text{从而 } \frac{f'_1(a, b)}{f'_2(a, b)} = \frac{a-c}{b-d}, \quad \frac{g'_1(c, d)}{g'_2(c, d)} = \frac{c-a}{d-b} = \frac{a-c}{b-d} \\ \text{因此 } \frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{f'_1(a, b)}{f'_2(a, b)} = \frac{g'_1(c, d)}{g'_2(c, d)}. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

利用以上结论, 记 $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy + 5y^2 - 16y$, $g(x, y) = x - y - 8$.

设 $|PQ|$ 为椭圆到直线的距离, $P(a, b), Q(c, d)$, 且 $\nabla f(a, b) = (2a+2b, 10b+2a-16)$,
 ~~$\nabla g(c, d) = (1, -1)$~~ $\nabla g(c, d) = (1, -1)$.

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} \frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{2a+2b}{10b+2a-16} = -1 \\ a^2 + 2ab + 5b^2 - 16b = 0 \\ c - d - 8 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{由此解得 } (a, b, c, d) = (-2-3\sqrt{2}, 2+\sqrt{2}, 4-\sqrt{2}, -4-\sqrt{2}) \\ & \text{或 } (-2+3\sqrt{2}, 2-\sqrt{2}, 4+\sqrt{2}, -4+\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

代入可得 ~~d_0~~ $d_0 = \sqrt{(a-c)^2 + (b-d)^2} = 6\sqrt{2} \pm 4$, 从而椭圆到直线的距离为 $6\sqrt{2} - 4$.

第二章复习题

5. (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx, (-\infty < y < +\infty)$

解: 注意到 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, x \in [1, +\infty), \left| \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \left| \frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$

(因为 $\left| \frac{y^2 - x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq 1$)

而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 1$, 即 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 收敛.

故由 Weierstrass 判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx$ 关于 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ 一致收敛.

习题 3.1

6. 设一元函数 $f, g \in R[0, 1]$, 证明: $f(x)g(y)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上可积, 且

$$\iint_{[0, 1] \times [0, 1]} f(x)g(y) dx dy = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(y) dy, \text{ 并计算 } \iint_{[0, 1] \times [0, 1]} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy.$$

证明: 由 $f, g \in R[0, 1]$, $D(f), D(g)$ 皆为零测集, 此即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

存在有限或可数个闭区间 $r_{i1}, r_{i2}, \dots, r_{ik}, \dots$ 使得 $D(f) \subset \bigcup_{k \geq 1} r_{ik}$ 且 $\sum_{k \geq 1} |r_{ik}| < \varepsilon$.

存在有限或可数个闭区间 $r_{j1}, r_{j2}, \dots, r_{jl}, \dots$ 使得 $D(g) \subset \bigcup_{l \geq 1} r_{jl}$ 且 $\sum_{l \geq 1} |r_{jl}| < \varepsilon$.

由于记 $F(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$, 有 $D(F) \subset (D(f) \times [0, 1]) \cup ([0, 1] \times D(g))$

记 $R_{ik} = r_{ik} \times [0, 1]$, $R_{jl} = [0, 1] \times r_{jl}$, 则 $D(F) \subset \left(\bigcup_{k \geq 1} R_{ik} \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{l \geq 1} R_{jl} \right)$.

且 $\left| \bigcup_{k \geq 1} R_{ik} \right| + \left| \bigcup_{l \geq 1} R_{jl} \right| \leq \sum_{k \geq 1} |r_{ik}| \cdot (1-0) + \sum_{l \geq 1} |r_{jl}| \cdot (1-0) < 2\varepsilon$.

此即 $D(F)$ 为零测集. 由 Lebesgue 准则知 $F(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上可积.

且黎曼和 $\sum_{i,j} f(x_i^*) g(y_j^*) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j = \sum_{i,j} f(x_i^*) g(y_j^*) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$ (由 i, j 变量的独立性)

$$= \left(\sum_i f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i \right) \left(\sum_j g(y_j^*) \Delta y_j \right)$$

令分割宽度趋向于零, 即得 $\iint_{[0, 1] \times [0, 1]} f(x)g(y) dx dy = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(y) dy$. 证毕.

在上式中令 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, $g(y) = e^{-y}$, 即有

$$\iint_{[0, 1] \times [0, 1]} e^{-(x+y)} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \int_0^1 e^{-y} dy = \left(-e^{-x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} \right) \cdot \left(-e^{-y} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} \right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)^2$$

习题 3.3

1. (1) $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$, $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$.

解: 此即求 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 与 $z = 0$ 围成的半球体积.

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3. \quad \text{故} \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3.$$

(2) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

解: 此即求 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$, $z = R$, $z = 0$ 围成的圆柱中, 挖去 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $z = R$ 围成的圆锥的体积.

$$V = \pi R^2 \cdot R - \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 \cdot R = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3. \quad \text{故} \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3$$

(3) $\iint_D dx dy$, $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$

解: 此即 $z = 1$ 与 $|x| + |y| = 1$ 围成的柱体体积.

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 2, \quad \text{即} \iint_D dx dy = 2.$$

2. (1) $\iint_{I^2} \frac{x^2}{1+y^2} dx dy$, $I = [0, 1]^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_{I^2} \frac{x^2}{1+y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^2 \arctan y) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_I x \cos(xy) dx dy$, $I = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_I x \cos(xy) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^1 x \cos(xy) dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\sin(xy) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1}] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_I \sin(x+y) dx dy$, $I = [0, \pi]^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_I \sin(x+y) dx dy &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^\pi \sin(x+y) dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi [-\cos(x+y) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\pi}] dx = \int_0^\pi 2 \cos x dx = 2 \sin x \Big|_0^\pi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

3. 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $I = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上有连续的二阶偏导数, 计算 $\iint_I \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_I \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f_{xy} dy \\ &= \int_a^b [f_x(x, y)]_{y=c}^{y=d} dx \\ &= \int_a^b [f_x(x, d) - f_x(x, c)] dx \\ &= f(x, d) \Big|_a^b - f(x, c) \Big|_a^b = f(b, d) - f(a, d) - f(b, c) + f(a, c). \end{aligned}$$

2.25 习题 3.2

2. 证明: $1.96 < \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} < 2$.

证明: 一方面, 由于 $\frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \leq \frac{1}{100}$, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, 且等号并不总是成立.

$$\text{故 } \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} < \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{100} = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{100} = 2.$$

另一方面, 由于 $\frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \geq \frac{1}{102}$, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{故 } \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \geq \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{102} = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{102} = \frac{100}{51} > 1.96.$$

$$\text{综上, } 1.96 < \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{dx dy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} < 2.$$

3. (1) $\iint_D (x+y)^2 dx dy$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 2\}$.

解: 由 D 易知 $2-\sqrt{2} \leq x, y \leq 2+\sqrt{2}$, 此即 $x, y \geq 0$.

设 $x+y=t$, 则 $t \geq 0$, 代入 D 中得: $(x-2)^2 + (t-x-2)^2 \leq 2$.

此即 $2x^2 - 2tx + t^2 - 4t + 6 \leq 0$, 故 $4t^2 - 8(t^2 - 4t + 6) \geq 0$.

故 $2 \leq t \leq 6$, 此即 $2 \leq x+y \leq 6$, 因此 $\forall (x, y) \in D$, $(x+y)^2 < (x+y)^3$.

由积分的保序性知, $\iint_D (x+y)^2 dx dy < \iint_D (x+y)^3 dx dy$.

(2) $\iint_D \ln(x+y) dx dy$ 与 $\iint_D xy dx dy$, 其中 D 由直线 $x=0, y=0, x+y=\frac{1}{2}, x+y=1$ 围成.

解: $(x, y) \in D$ 时 $\frac{1}{2} \leq x+y \leq 1$, $\ln(x+y) \leq 0$,

而 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, 故 $xy \geq 0$, 从而 $\ln(x+y) \leq xy$.

且仅当 $(x, y) = (1, 0)$ 或 $(0, 1)$ 时取等.

因此 $\iint_D \ln(x+y) dx dy < \iint_D xy dx dy$.

4. 设 $O \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为有界闭集, 非负函数 $f(x, y) \in C(D)$, 证明: 若 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 0$, 则 $f(x, y) = 0, \forall (x, y) \in D$.

证明: 由于 $f(x, y) \geq 0, \forall (x, y) \in D$. 反设 $\exists (x_0, y_0) \in D, f(x_0, y_0) = a > 0$.

由于 $f(x, y) \in C(D)$, 故 $\exists B(A, \delta)$ 为点 $A(x_0, y_0)$ 的邻域, $\delta > 0$,

使得 $\forall (x, y) \in (B(A, \delta) \cap D), f(x, y) > 0$. 其中 $B(A, \delta) \cap D \neq \emptyset$

$$\text{故 } \iint_{D \cap B(A, \delta)} f(x, y) dx dy > \iint_{D \cap B(A, \delta)} 0 dx dy = 0, \dots \textcircled{1}$$

而记 $D_1 = D \setminus (D \cap B(A, \delta))$, 故 $\forall (x, y) \in D_1, f(x, y) \geq 0$.

$$\text{故 } \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \iint_{D_1} 0 dx dy = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 两式可知: } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D \cap B(A, \delta)} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dx dy > 0$$

这与 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = 0$ 矛盾, 故原假设不成立.

因此, $\forall (x, y) \in D, f(x, y) = 0$. 证毕.

5. 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的某个邻域内连续, 计算极限 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy$.

解: 设 $f(0, 0) = a$, 则由于 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 的某个邻域 B_0 内连续, 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$\exists \delta > 0, B(0, \delta) \subset B_0$. (O 为原点), $\forall (x, y) \in B(0, \delta), |f(x, y) - a| < \varepsilon$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} a dx dy \right) \right| \\ = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} (f(x, y) - a) dx dy \right| \\ \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} |f(x, y) - a| dx dy < \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} \varepsilon dx dy = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \varepsilon \pi r^2 = \pi \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} a dx dy \right) \right| < \pi \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} a dx dy \right) = 0,$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} a dx dy = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot a \pi r^2 = \pi a = \pi f(0, 0).$$

习题 3.3

4. $\frac{2}{3}$ = 二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 化为累次积分

(1) $D = \{(x, y) \mid x+y \leq 1, y-x \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$.

解: 此即 $0 \leq y \leq 1-|x|, -1 \leq x \leq 1$.

故 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{1-|x|} f(x, y) dy$.

(2) $D = \{(x, y) \mid y \geq x-2, x \geq y^2\}$.

解: 由于 $x \leq y+2, x \geq y^2$, 故 $y^2 \leq y+2$, 从而 $y \in [-1, 2]$, 而 $x \in [y^2, y+2]$

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

(3) $D = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{2}{x} \leq y \leq 2x, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$.

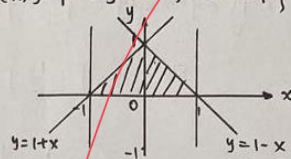
解: $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{2}{x}}^{2x} f(x, y) dy$.

5. (1) $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{1+x} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$

解: 积分 $\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{1+x} f(x, y) dy$ 的积分区域为: $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1+x, -1 \leq x \leq 0\}$.

积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$ 的积分区域为: $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

故原积分的积分区域 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$, 如图:



图中阴影部分即为积分区域.

此即 $y-1 \leq x \leq 1-y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 故

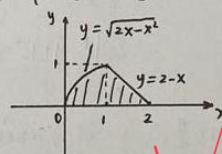
$\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{1+x} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-1}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx$.

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

解: 积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$ 的积分区域为: $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

积分 $\int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy$ 的积分区域为: $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2-x, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$.

故原积分的积分区域 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$, 如图:



图中阴影部分即为积分区域.

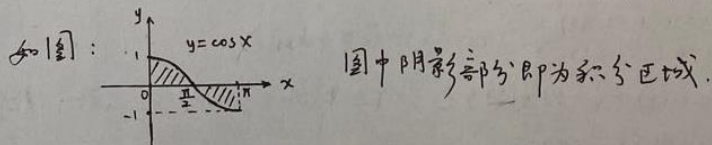
此即 $1-\sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq 2-y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

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

$$(5) \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\cos x} f(x, y) dy.$$

解: 事实上, $\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\cos x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\cos x} f(x, y) dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_{\cos x}^0 f(x, y) dy$

故原积分的积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\} \cup \{(x, y) | \cos x \leq y \leq 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \pi\}$



或即 $\begin{cases} \arccos y \leq x \leq \pi, & -1 \leq y \leq 0 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \arccos y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$

故 $\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\cos x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{\arccos y}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\arccos y} f(x, y) dx.$

6. (1) $\iint_D x y^2 dx dy, D = \{(x, y) | x \geq y^2, x \leq 1\}.$

解: 由 D 可获: $\frac{y^2}{4} \leq x \leq 1$, 故 $\frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1, y \in [-2, 2].$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x y^2 dx dy &= \int_{-2}^2 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{4}}^1 x y^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 x^2 \Big|_{x=\frac{y^2}{4}}^{x=1} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 y^2 dy - \frac{1}{32} \int_{-2}^2 y^6 dy = \frac{1}{6} y^3 \Big|_{-2}^2 - \frac{1}{224} y^7 \Big|_{-2}^2 = \frac{32}{21} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D |x y| dx dy, D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}.$

解: 由 D 可获: $-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, -R \leq y \leq R.$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |x y| dx dy &= \int_{-R}^R dy \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} |x y| dx \\ &= \int_{-R}^R (2|y| \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} x dx) dy \\ &= \int_{-R}^R (|y| x^2 \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}) dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^R y (R^2 - y^2) dy = (R^2 y^2 - \frac{1}{2} y^4) \Big|_0^R = \frac{1}{2} R^4. \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy, D$ 是以 $y = x, y = x+1, y = 1, y = 4$ 为边的平行四边形区域.

解: 此即 $y-1 \leq x \leq y, 1 \leq y \leq 4.$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_1^4 dy \int_{y-1}^y (x^2 + y^2) dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + y^2 x \right) \Big|_{x=y-1}^{x=y} \right] dy \\ &= \int_1^4 (2y^3 - y + \frac{1}{3}) dy = \left(\frac{2}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{1}{3} y \right) \Big|_1^4 = \frac{71}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \iint_D \cos(x+y) dx dy, D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x, y \leq \pi\}$$

$$\text{解: } \iint_D \cos(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^\pi \cos(x+y) dx = \int_0^\pi \left[\sin(x+y) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\pi} \right] dy \\ = -2 \int_0^\pi \sin y dy = 2 \cos y \Big|_0^\pi = -4$$

$$(9) \iint_D y^2 dx dy, D \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \text{ 以及 } x \text{ 轴围成}.$$

解: 由于 $x'(t) = a(1 - \cos t) \geq 0$, 故 $x(t)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上单调增加, 从而存在函数 f 使得 $y = f(x)$,

$$\text{即 } y(t) = f(x(t)), \forall t \in [0, 2\pi].$$

$$\text{于是 } \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{f(x)} y^2 dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} \left(\frac{1}{3} y^3 \Big|_{y=0}^{y=f(x)} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi a} \frac{1}{3} [f(x)]^3 dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3} [f(x(t))]^3 \cdot x'(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} a^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^4 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} a^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[1 - 4\cos t + 6\cos^2 t - 4\cos^3 t + \cos^4 t \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} a^4 \left(\frac{35}{8} t - 7\sin t + \frac{7}{4} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{35}{12} \pi a^4.$$