

section 4 : 二重积分的计算

$$F(x) = \int_c^d f(x,y) dy \quad (x,y) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$$

1. if $f(x,y)$ 在 $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 连续, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续 (proof)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \int_c^d f(x,y) dy = \int_c^d \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) dy = \int_c^d f(x_0, y) dy$$

2. $F(x)$ 可积 $\int_a^b F(x) dx = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y) dy$ (proof)

3. $f(x,y)$ 连续 且 $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$ 在 $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续 $\frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} = \int_c^d \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} dy$ (proof).

?

只要重积分存在, 重以积分必存在且相等 — 动以被和.

$$\text{直径 } d_D = \sup_{R \in \mathcal{D}_D} d(R, D). \quad \text{proof} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \\ D = [a,b] \times [c,d] \end{array} \right. \quad \sum \sum < \sum f < \sum \sum$$

theorem 1 : $f(x,y)$ 在矩形区域 $D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上可积, 且对每个 $x \in [a,b]$

$$\text{积分 } \int_c^d f(x,y) dy \text{ 存在, 且 } \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y) dy dx$$

$$\text{且 } \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y) dy$$

$$\text{proof: } \min_k \Delta y_k \leq \int_{y_{k-1}}^{y_k} f(x, y) dy \leq \max_k \Delta y_k$$

$$\sum \sum \min_k \Delta y_k \Delta x_i \leq \sum f(y_k) \Delta x_i \leq \sum \sum \max_k \Delta y_k \Delta x_i \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum \sum f(y_k) \Delta x_i = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_k \int_a^b F(x) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y) dy.$$

set $f(x,y)$ 为区域 $D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上的可积函数, $\forall (x,y) \in D$. $F(x,y) = \iint_D f(u,v) du dv$

$\# D_{x,y} = [a,x] \times [c,y]$ proof: 1) $F(u,v)$ 在 D 上连续 2) $f(x,y)$ 在 D 连续 proof: $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = f(x,y)$

(use def to proof. 见下页)

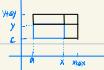
设 $f(x,y)$ 在 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$ 上的可积函数, $V(D) \neq 0$, $F(x,y) = \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$
 $\# D_{xy} = \{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)\}$ 其中: 1) $f(x,y)$ 在 D 上连续 2) $f(x,y)$ 在 D 上连续, 且 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$

1) PROOF: $F(u,v)$ 在 D 上连续, P_0 为 D 上一点(二维), 要证 $F(u,v)$ 在 P_0 点连续

明证: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ 使 $d(P_0, P) < \delta$ 有 $|F(P) - F(P_0)| < \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} |F(P) - F(P_0)| &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy - \iint_D f(x_0,y_0) dxdy \right| = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \iint_D [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)] dxdy \right| \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)] dy dx - \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)] dy dx \right| \text{ 注意图} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x,y) dy dx - \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x_0,y_0) dy dx + \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x_0,y_0) dy dx - \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x_0,y_0) dy dx \right| \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_a^{x_0} \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x,y) dy dx + \int_{y_0}^{y_0} \int_a^{x_0} f(x,y) dx \right| < \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \Delta x \cdot \Delta y \cdot M + \Delta x \cdot \Delta y \cdot M + (\Delta x, \Delta y) \cdot M \right| < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{取 } \delta = \min\{\Delta x, \Delta y\} = \frac{1}{3\max\{a, b\}}$



(u,v) 为 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$ 上的一点

$\# D_{uv}$ 为集, $\# D_{uv} \geq n$ 有 $|f(u,v) - f(v)| < \epsilon$

明证: $F(u,v)$ 在 D 上连续, $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ 使 $d((u,v), (v)) < \delta$ 有 $|f(u,v) - f(v)| < \epsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} |F(u,v) - F(v)| &= \left| \iint_D f(x,y) dxdy - \iint_D f(v,y) dxdy \right| = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x,y) dy dx - \int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(v,y) dy dx \right| \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x,y) dy dx < \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} dx \int_{y_0}^{y_0} dy < (\Delta x) \cdot \Delta y < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Delta y \end{aligned}$$

明证 $\# D_{uv}$ 为可积函数, 选择 $\# D_{uv} \geq n$, 则 $\# D_{uv} < \Delta y < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Delta y$

明证 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} |f(u,v) - f(v)| < \epsilon$, 故 $F(u,v)$ 在 D 上连续. (明证毕得证)

2) $f(x,y)$ 连续, $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f(x,y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|F(u,v) - F(v)|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \iint_D [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y)] dy dx \right| = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y)] dy dx \right| = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y)] dy dx = \int_a^u f(x,y) dy = F(x,y) \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^u f(x,y) dy - \int_a^u f(x_0,y) dy}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} [f(x,y) - f(x_0,y)] dy dx}{\Delta x} \text{ 积分中值定理} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^u \int_{y_0}^{y_0} f(x,y) dy dx}{\Delta x} = f(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

同理可得 $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f(y,x)$ 且 $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f(x,y)$

设 $I = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x, y)$ 表示把 x 固定在 $[a, b]$ 中 是第二个变量的函数

不妨设 f 在闭区间上可积，令 $\varphi(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy$ $\psi(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$
 (只要指上可积，函数 φ 和 ψ 在 $[a, b]$ 上都有意义)

Theorem: 若 f 在 $I = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上可积，则单变量函数 φ 与 ψ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积，并且 $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = \int_a^b \psi(y) dy$

Proof: 分别对 $[a, b]$ 和 $[c, d]$ 分割
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b \\ I_1 = [x_0, x_1] \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} < x_n < \dots < x_m = d \\ J_1 = [x_0, x_1] \\ \vdots \\ x_{m-1} < x_m < \dots < x_n = d \end{array} \right.$
 则子矩形 $I_i \times J_j$ 形成 $I = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 全部 $I = \bigcup I_i \times J_j$

而 \forall 满足 $100k \leq i \leq n$ 时 $A - \epsilon < \inf_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy < \sup_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy < A + \epsilon$ 其中 $E(J_i) = x_i - x_{i-1}$, $\text{len}(J_i) = \frac{1}{n}$, $\text{len}(I_i) = \frac{1}{m}$, $\text{len}(I) = \frac{1}{mn}$ ，根据分割 $|I| \leq \frac{1}{mn} < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ 有 $A - \epsilon < \sum_{i=1}^n \inf_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy \leq A + \epsilon$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \inf_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy \Rightarrow \inf_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy \leq \sup_{J_i} f(x_i, y) dy = \psi(x_i)$ 同理可得 $\sum_{j=1}^m \inf_{I_j} f(x, y_j) dx \geq \varphi(x)$

故 $A - \epsilon \leq \sum \psi(x_i) dx_i \leq \sum \varphi(x) dx \leq A + \epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i) dx_i = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^m \varphi(x) dx = A$