

习题 10.3 (P211)

1. 在极坐标系中计算下列二重积分:

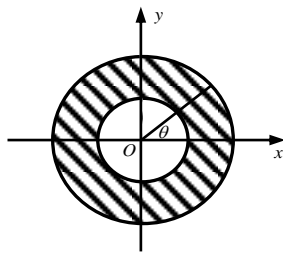
(1) $I = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, D 域是圆环 $4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$;

解 极坐标系与直角坐标的关系是 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$,

面积元素 $dx dy = r dr d\theta$,

积分区域 D : $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $2 \leq r \leq 3$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_D r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 r^3 dr \\ &= \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_2^3 = \frac{65}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

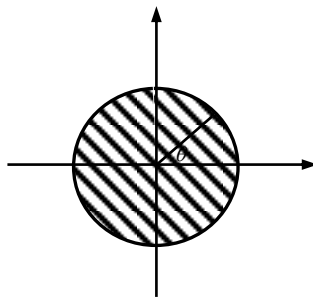


(2) $I = \iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$, D : $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$;

解 积分区域是一个圆,

在极坐标系下 D : $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq r \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \iint_D e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} r dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} r dr = \left(\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \times \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) d(-r^2) \\ &= (-\pi) \times e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^1 = \pi(1 - e^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$



(3) $I = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$, D : $x^2 + y^2 \leq ax$;

解 在极坐标系下, D : $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq r \leq a \cos \theta$,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \cdot r dr = \left(\theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \times \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(a^2 - r^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{a \cos \theta} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[a^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^3 \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} a^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{1 - \sin^2 \theta\} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} a^3. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $I = \iint_D xy dx dy$, 其中 D 域如图 10.18 所示, 以 2 为半径的四分之一圆弧和以 2 为直径的半圆弧及 y 轴所围成.

解 记 D_1 为以 2 为半径的四分之一圆, D_2 为以 2 为直径的半圆弧及 y 轴所围成的半圆, 积分区域 $D = D_1 - D_2$,

$$I = \iint_D xy dx dy = \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy - \iint_{D_2} xy dx dy$$

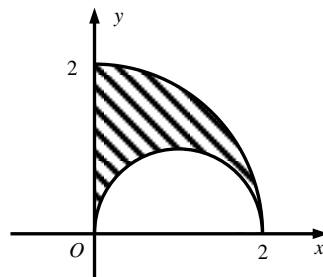


图10.18

分别计算

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{D_1} xy dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} (r \cos \theta)(r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 (r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta) r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr = \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{D_2} xy dx dy &= \iint_{D_2} (r \cos \theta)(r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} (r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta) r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta \left(\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right) \Big|_0^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta \sin \theta d\theta = -\frac{4}{6} \cos^6 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

所以 $I = \iint_D xy dx dy = \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy - \iint_{D_2} xy dx dy = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$

4. 用适当的方法计算下列二重积分:

(2) $I = \iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 $D: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq e$.

解 选择在极坐标系下积分

在极坐标系下 $D: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 1 \leq r \leq \sqrt{e}$,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \iint_D \ln r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} \ln r^2 \cdot r dr \\ &= \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} \ln r^2 dr^2 = \pi \int_1^e \ln u du \quad (\text{令 } u = r^2)\end{aligned}$$

(用分部积分法算此积分) $= \pi [u \ln u - u]_1^e = \pi [(e - e) - (0 - 1)] = \pi.$

