

## 第九章 重积分

### 习题 9.1 二重积分的概念与性质

#### (A)

1. 用二重积分表示下列立体的体积.

(1) 上半球体:  $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0\}$ ;

(2) 由抛物面  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ , 柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  及  $xOy$  平面所围成的空间立体.

解: (1) 所求的体积  $V = \iint_{\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leq R^2\}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$ ; (2) 所求的体积  $V = \iint_{\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}} (2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy$ .

2. 试用二重积分表示极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n e^{\frac{i^2+j^2}{n^2}}$ .

解: 根据二重积分的定义可得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n e^{\frac{i^2+j^2}{n^2}} = \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ .

3. 根据二重积分的几何意义, 求积分  $\iint_D (b - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) d\sigma$  的值, 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ , 两个实常数  $a$  和  $b$  满足  $b > a > 0$ .

解: 该积分  $I$  的几何意义为一几何形体的体积, 其下半部分为高  $b-a$  的圆柱体, 上半部分为高  $a$

的圆锥体, 两部分交线为  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = b - a \end{cases}$ , 所以  $I = \pi a^2 (b - a) + \frac{1}{3} \pi a^3 = \frac{\pi a^3}{3} (3b - 2a)$ .

3. 利用二重积分的性质比较下列积分的大小.

(1)  $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$  和  $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是  $x$  轴与  $y$  轴与直线  $x+y=1$  所围成的闭区域;

(2)  $\iint_D \sin^2(x+y) d\sigma$  和  $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是任一平面有界闭区域;

(3)  $\iint_D e^{xy} d\sigma$  和  $\iint_D e^{2xy} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 0, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ .

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解：（1）在  $D$  中， $0 \leq x+y \leq 1$ ，所以  $(x+y)^2 \geq (x+y)^3$  所以 “ $>$ ”

（2）因为  $|\sin(x+y)| < |x+y|$  所以  $\sin^2(x+y) < (x+y)^2$  所以 “ $<$ ”

（3）在  $D$  中， $-1 \leq xy \leq 0$  所以  $xy > 2xy$  所以  $e^{xy} > e^{2xy}$  所以 “ $>$ ”

4. 利用二重积分的性质估计下列二重积分的值.

（1） $\iint_D xy(x+y)d\sigma$ ，其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ ；

（2） $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + 9)d\sigma$ ，其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ ；

（3） $\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}d\sigma$ ，其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ ；

（4） $\iint_D \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}d\sigma$ ，其中  $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 10\}$ 。

解：（1）在  $D$  中， $xy(x+y) \in [0, 2]$ ，而  $D$  的面积  $\sigma = 1$ ，所以  $\iint_D xy(x+y)d\sigma \in [0, 2]$ ；

（2）在  $D$  中， $x^2 + y^2 \in [0, 4]$ ，所以  $x^2 + y^2 + 9 \in [9, 13]$ ，而  $\sigma = 4\pi$ ；

所以  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + 9)d\sigma \in [9\sigma, 13\sigma] = [36\pi, 52\pi]$ 。

（3）在  $D$  中， $x+y \in [0, 3]$  所以  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16} = \sqrt{(x+y)^2 + 16} \in [4, 5]$ ；

而  $\sigma = 2$ ，所以  $\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}d\sigma \in [\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{4}] = [0.4, 0.5]$ 。

（4）在  $D$  中， $100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y \in [100, 102]$ ，而  $\sigma = (10\sqrt{2})^2 = 200$ ；

所以  $\iint_D \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} d\sigma \in [\frac{\sigma}{102}, \frac{\sigma}{100}] = [\frac{100}{51}, 2]$ .

5. 利用二重积分的性质计算  $\iint_D (3 - x^2 \sin xy) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 10\}$ .

解:  $I = \iint_D 3 d\sigma - \iint_D x^2 \sin xy d\sigma$ , 由于  $D$  关于  $X, Y$  轴对称, 且  $x^2 \sin xy$  是关于  $x, y$  的奇函数

所以  $\iint_D x^2 \sin xy d\sigma = 0$ , 从而  $I = \iint_D 3 d\sigma = 3\sigma = 600$ .

6. 利用二重积分的性质判定  $\iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$  的符号, 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | r \leq |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$ .

解:  $D$  被包含在单位圆中, 所以  $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ , 所以  $\ln(x^2 + y^2) < 0$ , 所以为负.

## (B)

1. 设  $f(x, y)$  为连续函数, 求极限  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}} f(x, y) d\sigma$ .

解: 根据积分中值定理, 存在一点  $(\xi, \eta)$  满足:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} f(\xi, \eta) \cdot \pi r^2 = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi, \eta);$$

显然当  $r \rightarrow 0_+$  时, 有  $(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . 因此,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2\}} f(x, y) d\sigma = f(0, 0)$ .

2. 把二重积分  $\iint_D xy d\sigma$  化为积分和的极限, 并计算这个积分值, 其中  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , 用直线网  $x = \frac{i}{n}, y = \frac{j}{n}$ ,  $(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$  分割这个正方形为许多小正方形, 每个小正方形取其右上顶点作为其节点.

$$\text{解: } \iint_D xy d\sigma = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{j}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n j = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4n^4} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

3. 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上非负连续函数, 且在  $D$  上  $f(x, y)$  不恒为 0, 则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma > 0.$$

证明：由函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上非负连续函数，且在  $D$  上  $f(x, y)$  不恒为 0 知，存在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ ，使得  $f(P_0) > 0$ 。再次根据函数的连续性和极限的局部保号性得： $\exists \delta > 0$ ，对  $\forall P \in D_1 = U(P_0, \delta) \cap D$ ，有  $f(P) \geq \frac{1}{2}f(P_0) > 0$ 。设  $S_{D_1}$  表示区域  $D_1$  的面积。由  $f(x, y)$  的非负性和积分区域的可分性有

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D-D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma \geq \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma \geq \frac{1}{2}f(P_0)S_{D_1} > 0.$$

4. 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上连续，且在  $D$  内任一子区域  $D'$  上有  $\iint_{D'} f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ ，则在  $D$  上  $f(x, y) = 0$ 。

证明：假设存在点  $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$ ，使得  $f(P_0) \neq 0$ 。不妨设  $f(P_0) > 0$ 。根据函数的连续性和极限的局部保号性， $\exists \delta > 0$ ，对  $\forall P \in D_1 = U(P_0, \delta) \cap D$ ，有  $f(P) \geq \frac{1}{2}f(P_0) > 0$ 。根据上题的证明知存在区域  $D_1$  使得  $\iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma > 0$ ，这个与题目的已知条件在  $D$  内任一子区域  $D'$  上有  $\iint_{D'} f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$  矛盾。

## 习题 9.2 二重积分的计算

### (A)

1. 设  $f(x, y)$  在区域  $D$  上连续，试将二重积分  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$  化为直角坐标系下的二次积分（两种顺序都要），其中  $D$  由

(1)  $x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$  与  $y$  轴所围成的区域； (2) 不等式  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x + y \geq 1$  所围成的区域；

(3) 不等式  $y \leq x, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  所围成的区域； (4)  $x + y = 1$ 、 $x = 1$  及  $y = 1$  所围成的区域。

解: (1)  $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^R dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-R}^R dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$

(2)  $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$

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

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

2. 交换下列积分顺序.

(1)  $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$

(2)  $\int_0^3 dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} f(x, y) dy;$

(3)  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\arctan x}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x, y) dy;$

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

(5)  $\int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx;$

(6)  $\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy.$

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

(2)  $\int_0^3 dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$

(3)  $\int_0^1 dx \int_{\arctan x}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dy \int_0^{\tan y} f(x, y) dx;$

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

(5)  $\int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy;$

(6)  $\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx.$

3. 选择适当的坐标系, 计算下列二重积分。

- (1)  $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $x=2, y=x, xy=1$  所围成;
- (2)  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $y=x, y=x+a, y=a, y=3a$  所围成;
- (3)  $\iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}$ ;
- (4)  $\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq x+y\}$ ;
- (5)  $\iint_D f'(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$ ;
- (6)  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由直线  $y=x, y=\frac{x}{2}, x=2$  所围成;
- (7)  $\iint_D \sqrt{x} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq x\}$ ;
- (8)  $\iint_D x^3 y^2 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, -x \leq y \leq x\}$ ;
- (9)  $\iint_D \frac{4y}{x^2 + 1} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2x\}$ 。
- (10)  $\iint_D e^{\frac{x}{y}} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq y \leq 2, y \leq x \leq y^3\}$ 。
- (11)  $\iint_D e^{y^2} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$ 。
- (12)  $\iint_D (2x - y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由以原点为中心 2 位半径的圆周所围成。
- (13)  $\iint_D 2xy d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是由  $(0,0), (1,2), (0,3)$  为顶点的三角形。
- (14)  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1\}$ 。
- (15)  $\iint_D x \cos(x+y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是由  $(0,0), (\pi,0), (\pi,\pi)$  为顶点的三角形。
- (16)  $\iint_D x^2 y^4 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 。
- (17)  $\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  及坐标轴所围成的第一象限内的区域。
- (18)  $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, x^2 + y^2 = 1$  及直线  $y=0, y=x$  所围成的第一象限内的区域。

(19)  $\iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} d\sigma$ , 其中 D 由圆周  $x^2+y^2=1$  及坐标轴所围成的第一象限内的区域。

(20)  $\iint_D x\sqrt{y} d\sigma$ , 其中 D 由抛物线  $y=x^2, y=\sqrt{x}$  所围成的区域。

(21)  $\iint_D xy^2 d\sigma$ , 其中 D 由圆周  $x^2+y^2=4$  及 Y 轴所围成的右半区域。

(22)  $\iint_D e^{x+y} d\sigma$ , 其中 D 是由  $|x|+|y|\leq 1$  所围成的区域。

解: (1)  $I = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{x^2}{y^2}} dy = \int_1^2 x^2 (x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = \frac{9}{4}$ .

(2)  $I = \int_a^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^y (x^2+y^2) dx = \int_a^{3a} (2ay^2 - a^2y + \frac{a^3}{3}) dy = 14a^3$ .

(注: 该积分若按照先 x 后 y 顺序则需要分成三块, 非常繁琐)

(3) 用极坐标: 设  $\begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta \\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases}$  则  $D=\{(r,\theta) | 0\leq\theta\leq 2\pi, \pi\leq r\leq 2\pi\}$

所以  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin r \cdot r dr = -2\pi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r d\cos r = -2\pi r \cos r \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} + 2\pi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos r dr = -6\pi^2$ .

(4) D 转化为:  $\left\{(x,y) | (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y-\frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\}$ , 画图, 求交点

$I = \int_{\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}} (x+y) dy = \dots$  (非常繁琐)

用极坐标: 设  $\begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta \\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases}$  则  $D=\left\{(r,\theta) | -\frac{\pi}{4}\leq\theta\leq\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0\leq r\leq \sin\theta+\cos\theta\right\}$  (关键!)

则  $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin\theta+\cos\theta} r(\sin\theta+\cos\theta) \cdot r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{3} (\sin\theta+\cos\theta)^4 d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \sin^4(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}) d\theta$   
 $= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \alpha d\alpha = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(5) 用极坐标, 设  $\begin{cases} x=r\cos\theta \\ y=r\sin\theta \end{cases}$  则  $D=\{(r,\theta) | 0\leq\theta\leq 2\pi, 0\leq r\leq R\}$

所以  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R f'(r^2) \cdot r dr = \pi \int_0^R f'(r^2) d(r^2)$  令  $t=r^2$

则  $I = \pi \int_0^{R^2} f'(t) dt = \pi f(t) \Big|_0^{R^2} = \pi[f(R^2) - f(0)]$ .

$$(6) \quad I = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x (x^2 + y^2 - y) dy = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{8} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{4} x^2 \right) dx = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{19x^3}{24} - \frac{3}{8} x^2 \right) dx = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$(7) \quad \text{设} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{则} D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$\text{则} \quad I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta} \sqrt{r \cos \theta} \cdot r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sqrt{\cos \theta} \frac{2}{5} r^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^{\cos \theta}) d\theta = \frac{2}{5} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d \sin \theta = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$(8) \quad I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x x^3 y^2 dy = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} x^6 dx = \frac{2}{21}$$

$$(9) \quad I = \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2x} \frac{4y}{x^2 + 1} dy = \int_1^2 \frac{8x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = 8 \int_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = 8 + 2\pi - 8 \arctan 2$$

$$(10) \quad I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^3} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx = \int_1^2 (ye^{y^2} - ey) dy = -\frac{3e}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 e^{y^2} d(y^2) = \frac{1}{2} e^4 - 2e$$

$$(11) \quad I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^1 ye^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{y^2} d(y^2) = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

(注：这两题若积分顺序互换则无法计算)

$$(12) \quad I = \iint_D 2xd\sigma - \iint_D yd\sigma = I_1 - I_2$$

因为 D 关于 Y 轴对称，且  $2x$  是奇函数，所以  $I_1 = 0$ ，

因为 D 关于 X 轴对称，且  $y$  是奇函数，所以  $I_2 = 0$ ，所以  $I = 0$ 。

$$(13) \quad I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{2x} 2xy dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{3-x} 2xy dy = \int_0^1 4x^3 dx + \int_1^3 (9x - 6x^2 + x^3) dx = 5$$

$$\text{或} \quad I = \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{3-y} 2xy dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 (36y - 24y^2 + 3y^3) dy = 5$$

$$(14) \quad I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left( 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3} \right) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(15) \quad I = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^x x \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\pi} x(\sin 2x - \sin x) dx$$

$$\int x \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int x d \cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + C$$

$$\int x \sin x dx = -\int x d \cos x = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$



$$\text{所以 } I = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$(16) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cos^2 \theta r^4 \sin^4 \theta \cdot r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \sin^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^6 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{64} \end{aligned}$$

$$(17) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(1+r^2) \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \ln(1+r^2) d(1+r^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (1+r^2) \ln(1+r^2) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 2r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} (2 \ln 2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(18) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 1 \leq r \leq 2 \right\}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \theta \cdot r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r dr = \frac{\pi^2}{32} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\pi^2}{64}$$

$$(19) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} dr^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-r^4}}{1+r^2} dr^2$$

$$\text{令 } r^2 = \sin \alpha \quad \text{则 } I = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 (1 - \sin \alpha) d\alpha = \frac{\pi(\pi-2)}{8}$$

$$(20) I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} x \sqrt{y} dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{7}{4}} - x^4) dx = \frac{6}{55}$$

$$(21) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \right\}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 r \cos \theta \cdot r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^2 r^4 dr$$

$$= \frac{32}{5} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\sin \theta = \frac{64}{15}$$

$$(22) I = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x+y} dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{1-x} e^{x+y} dy = \int_{-1}^0 (e^{2x+1} - e^{-1}) dx + \int_0^1 (e^{2x+1} - e^{-1}) dx = e - e^{-1}$$

4. 求下列积分。

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_{3x}^3 e^{y^2} dy; \quad (2) \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx; \quad (3) \int_0^3 dy \int_{y^2}^9 y \cos(x^2) dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dx; \quad (5) \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy;$$

$$(6) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^x xy dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^x xy dy + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} xy dy; \quad (7) \int_{-a}^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dx.$$

解: (1)无法直接计算, 换序

$$I = \int_0^3 dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{3}} e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^3 \frac{y}{3} e^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^3 e^{y^2} d(y^2) = \frac{1}{6} (e^9 - 1)$$

$$(2) I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^3+1} dy = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^3+1} \cdot x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^3+1} d(x^3+1) = \frac{2}{9} (2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$(3) I = \int_0^9 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} y \cos(x^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^9 x \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^9 \cos(x^2) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{4} \sin(x^2) \Big|_0^9 = \frac{1}{4} \sin 81$$

$$(4) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sin x} \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} d \cos x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+\cos^2 x} d(1+\cos^2 x) = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} (1+\cos^2 x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} (2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$(5) I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} (y-y^2) dy = \int_0^1 (\sin y - y \sin y) dy$$

$$= -\cos y \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 y d \cos y = 1 - \cos 1 + y \sin y \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos y dy = 1 - \sin 1$$

$$(6) \text{ 该积分可化为三个二重积分的和 } I = \iint_{D_1+D_2+D_3} xy d\sigma,$$

其中  $D = D_1 + D_2 + D_3$  为扇形圆环, 可用极坐标计算

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 1 \leq r \leq 2 \right\}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{15}{4} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$(7) \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \text{ 则 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq a \right\}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r dr = \pi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}$$

5.求下列给定区域的体积。

(1) 由  $xoy$  平面与  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$  所围成的有界区域;

(2) 由抛物面  $x^2 + y^2 = az$  和锥面  $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  所围成的立体;

(3) 半球面  $z = \sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  与旋转抛物面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围成的有界区域。

解: (1) 曲面与  $xoy$  平面相交于  $\begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$ , 设  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$ , 则

$$V = \iint_D (2 - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}\},$$

$$\text{所以 } V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - r^2) \cdot r dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2r - r^3) dr = 2\pi.$$

(2) 两曲面相交于  $\begin{cases} z = a \\ x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \end{cases}$ , 设  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$

$$\text{则 } V = \iint_D (z_2 - z_1) d\sigma = \iint_D (2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a}) d\sigma.$$

设  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ , 则  $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq a\}$ ,

$$\text{所以 } V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a (2a - r - \frac{1}{a} r^2) \cdot r dr = 2\pi \int_0^a (2ar - r^2 - \frac{r^3}{a}) dr = \frac{5\pi a^3}{6}.$$

(3) 两曲面相交于  $\begin{cases} z = a \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2 \end{cases}$ , 设  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2a^2\}$ ,

$$\text{则 } V = \iint_D (z_2 - z_1) d\sigma = \iint_D (\sqrt{3a^2 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2a}) d\sigma.$$

设  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ , 则  $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2}a\}$ ,

$$\text{所以 } V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} (\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2} - \frac{1}{2a} r^2) \cdot r dr = (2\sqrt{3} - \frac{5}{3})\pi a^3$$

## (B)

1. 将下列积分化为极坐标系下的先对  $r$  后对  $\theta$  的二次积分.

(1)  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为由不等式  $4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9, y \geq 0$  所围成的区域;

(2)  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq y, x \geq 0\}$ ;

(3)  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{2-y} f(x^2 + y^2) dx$ ; (4)  $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x, y) dy$ .

解: (1) 积分区域在极坐标下可表示为:  $2 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , 因此有

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_2^3 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

(2) 积分区域在极坐标下可表示为:  $0 \leq r \leq \sin \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 因此有

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

(3) 积分区域在极坐标下可表示为:  $1 \leq r \leq \csc \theta, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  和

$1 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2} \csc(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}), 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 因此有

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{2-y} f(x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\csc \theta} f(r^2) r dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2} \csc(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} f(r^2) r dr$$

(4) 积分区域在极坐标下可表示为:  $0 \leq r \leq 2 \sec \theta, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 因此有

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sec \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

2. 设  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , 求  $I = \iint_D \frac{y dx dy}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ .

$$\text{解: } I = \iint_D \frac{y dx dy}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{d(1 + x^2 + y^2)}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \int_0^1 -2(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^1 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 + x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \Big|_0^1 - \ln(x + \sqrt{2 + x^2}) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \ln(2 + \sqrt{2}) - \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

3. 求两个底圆半径都等于  $R$  的直交圆柱面所围成的立体的体积.

解: 设这两个圆柱的柱面方程分别为  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$  和  $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ .

根据对称性只要计算出它在第一卦限部分的体积  $V_1$ ，然后再乘以 8 就可以得到此几何体的体积。此几何体在第一卦限的图形图 1 所示。

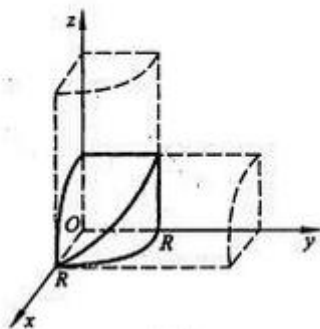


图 1

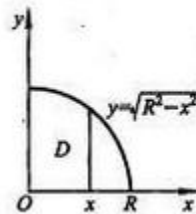


图 2

所求几何体在第一卦限的部分可以看做一个曲顶柱体，它的底为

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

如图 2 所示. 它的顶是  $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ ，根据上面的描述，则

$$V_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} d\sigma = \int_0^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dy = \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} R^3.$$

$$\text{故此几何体的体积 } V = 8V_1 = 8 \times \frac{2}{3} R^3 = \frac{16}{3} R^3$$

$$4. \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} dt \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^t \frac{e^{-(t-u)^2}}{1 - e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}}} du.$$

解：(1) 原式

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} dt \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^t e^{-(t-u)^2} du \stackrel{s=t-u}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x^2} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} dt \int_0^{t-\frac{x}{2}} e^{-s^2} ds = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left( t \int_0^{t-\frac{x}{2}} e^{-s^2} ds \Big|_0^{\frac{x}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} t e^{-(t-\frac{s}{2})^2} dt \right)$$

$$= -4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} t e^{-(t-\frac{s}{2})^2} dt \Big|_{u=t-\frac{x}{2}}}{x^2} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{-\frac{x}{2}} (u + \frac{x}{2}) e^{-u^2} du}{x^2} = 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{-\frac{x}{2}} u e^{-u^2} du + \frac{x}{2} \int_0^{-\frac{x}{2}} e^{-u^2} du}{x^2}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{-\frac{x}{2}} e^{-u^2} du + \frac{x}{2} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{x} \quad (\text{利用洛必达法则})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{-\frac{x}{2}} e^{-u^2} du}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (\text{利用洛必达法则}) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

区域  $D: 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . 根据二重积分的

5. 求下列二重积分.

$$(1) \iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \right\};$$

$$(2) \iint_D \cos \left( \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 1 \right\}.$$

解: (1) 做坐标变换  $x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta$ , 区域  $D: 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . 根据二重积分的

$$\text{坐标变换公式有 } \iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 ab r dr = 2\pi ab \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2} ab.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } u = x - y, v = x + y, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{v-u}{2}. \text{ 在此变换下, } D \text{ 的边界}$$

$x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 1$ , 依次与  $u + v = 0, v - u = 0, v = 1$  对应. 后者构成  $uov$  平面上与  $D$  对应的

区域  $D' = \{(u, v) \mid -v \leq u \leq v, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}$ . 因为

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{因此有, } \iint_D \cos \left( \frac{x-y}{x+y} \right) dx dy = \iint_{D'} \cos \frac{u}{v} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_{-v}^v \cos \frac{u}{v} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 v \sin \frac{u}{v} \Big|_{-v}^v dv = \sin 1 \int_0^1 v dv = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1.$$

6. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 利用二重积分证明不等式  $\left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$  成立,

其中等号当且仅当  $f(x)$  为常量函数时成立.

证明: 设积分区域  $D$  为:  $a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b$ . 则有

$$\left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b f(y) dy = \iint_D f(x) f(y) d\sigma.$$

根据平均值不等式有  $f(x)f(y) \leq \frac{1}{2} [f^2(x) + f^2(y)]$ .

根据二重积分的不等式性有  $\left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b f(y) dy = \iint_D f(x) f(y) d\sigma$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [f^2(x) + f^2(y)] d\sigma = \iint_D f^2(x) d\sigma = (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

等号成立当且仅当对  $\forall (x, y) \in D$ , 有  $f(x) = f(y)$ , 即  $f(x)$  为常数.

## 习题 9.3 三重积分

### (A)

1. 计算下列积分.

(1)  $\iiint_{\Omega} (xy + z^2) dv$ , 其中  $\Omega = [-2, 5] \times [-3, 3] \times [0, 1]$ ;

(2)  $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由  $x+y+z=1$  与三个坐标面所围成的区域.

解: (1)  $\iiint_{\Omega} (xy + z^2) dv = \int_{-2}^5 dx \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_0^1 (xy + z^2) dz = \int_{-2}^5 dx \int_{-3}^3 (xy + \frac{1}{3}) dy = 2 \int_{-2}^5 dx = 14.$

(2)  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} d(1+x+y+z) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^2} \right) dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \ln(1+x) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8}). \end{aligned}$$

2. 将三重积分  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$  化为直角坐标系下的三次积分 (写出一种即可), 其中  $\Omega$

由曲面  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$  与  $z = 2 - x^2$  所围成的闭区域.

解:  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, x^2 + 2y^2 \leq z \leq 2 - x^2\}$ , 则

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

3. 将三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$  化为柱面坐标系下的三次积分 (写出一种即可), 其中  $\Omega$  由:

(1) 圆柱面  $x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0$  与平面  $z = 0$ ,  $z = 2$  所围成的区域;

(2) 圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$  与平面  $z = 0$ ,  $z = 2$  所围成的区域;

(3) 椭球面  $z = x^2 + 2y^2$  与抛物柱面  $z = 2 - x^2$  所围成的区域;

(4) 旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 2$  与平面  $z = 0$  所围成的区域.

解: (1) 在柱面坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \rho d\rho \int_0^2 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz.$$

(2) 在柱面坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} \rho d\rho \int_0^2 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz.$$

(3) 由  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + 2y^2 \\ z = 2 - x^2 \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , 由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区

域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ . 从而在柱面坐标系下,

$\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho^2(1 + \sin^2 \theta) \leq z \leq 2 - \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta\}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2(1+\sin^2 \theta)}^{2-\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz.$$

(4) 由  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 - 2 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ , 由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影

区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$ . 从而在柱面坐标系下,

$\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho^2 - 2 \leq z \leq 0\}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2-2}^0 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz.$$

4. 将三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$  化为球面坐标系下的三次积分 (写出一种即可), 其中  $\Omega$  由:

(1)  $R_1^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R_2^2$  所围成的区域, 这里  $R_1$  和  $R_2$  均大于零;

(2)  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与  $z = \sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2}$  所围成的区域;

(3)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  与  $z \geq \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$  所围成的区域.

解: (1) 在球面坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | R_1 \leq r \leq R_2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$ , 则



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_{R_1}^{R_2} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 dr.$$

(2) 由  $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = \sqrt{12 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 6$ , 由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的

投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 6\}$ . 从而在球面坐标系下,

$$\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq r \leq 2\sqrt{3}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 dr.$$

(3) 由  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ , 由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的

投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}\}$ . 从而在球面坐标系下,

$$\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 dr.$$

5. 将三重积分  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$  分别化为“先二后一”和“先一后二”的形式 (均只写一种

即可), 其中  $\Omega$  由曲面  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  与  $z = 0$  所围成的闭区域.

解: (1) “先二后一”: 将  $\Omega$  投影到  $z$  轴上, 则  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ ;  $\forall z \in (0, 1)$ , 平面  $z = z$  与曲面

$z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  的截面为  $D_z: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 - z$  ( $z = z$ ). 则

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy.$$

(2) “先一后二”: 将  $\Omega$  向  $xoy$  平面投影, 则  $0 \leq z \leq 1 - x^2 - y^2$ , 且投影区域为

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}. \text{ 则 } I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_0^{1-x^2-y^2} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

6. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由  $z = x^2 + y^2$  与  $z = h (> 0)$  所围成的闭区域.

解: 由  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = h \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = h$ , 由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区

域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq h\}$ . 从而在柱面坐标系下

$\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{h}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho^2 \leq z \leq h\}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^h dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} \rho^3 (h - \rho^2) d\rho = 2\pi \left( \frac{h}{4} \rho^4 - \frac{1}{6} \rho^6 \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{h}} = \frac{1}{6} \pi h^3.$$

7. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} ze^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域.

解: 由  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投

影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$ . 从而在球面坐标系下,

$\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} ze^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos \varphi \cdot e^{-r^2} r^2 dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 e^{-r^2} r^2 d(r^2) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi(e-2)}{4e}. \end{aligned}$$

或者也可以利用柱面坐标求解:

在柱面坐标系下  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-\rho^2}\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} ze^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} ze^{-(\rho^2+z^2)} dz = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-(\rho^2+z^2)} d(-(\rho^2+z^2)) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \rho (e^{-1} - e^{-2\rho^2}) d\rho = -\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2e} \rho^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{-2\rho^2} d(-2\rho^2) \right] = -\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4e} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2\rho^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi(e-2)}{4e}. \end{aligned}$$

## (B)

1. 求半径为  $R$  的球面与半顶角  $\alpha$  为的内接锥面所围成的立体的体积.

解: 在直角坐标下, 设球面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ , 锥面方程为  $z^2 = \cot^2 \alpha (x^2 + y^2)$ .

记上半球面  $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  与上锥面  $z = \cot \alpha \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  所围立体区域为  $\Omega$ ，利用对称性可得，所求立体体积  $V = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz$ .

由  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2, \\ z^2 = \cot^2 \alpha (x^2 + y^2). \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = (R \sin \alpha)^2$ ，由此可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平

面上的投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq (R \sin \alpha)^2\}$ 。从而在柱面坐标系下，

$\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq R \sin \alpha, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho \cot \alpha \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}\}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{R \sin \alpha} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho \cot \alpha}^{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} dz = 4\pi \int_0^{R \sin \alpha} \rho (\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} - \rho \cot \alpha) d\rho \\ &= 4\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{R \sin \alpha} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} d(R^2 - \rho^2) - \cot \alpha \int_0^{R \sin \alpha} \rho^2 d\rho \right] = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \left[ (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \cot \alpha \cdot \rho^3 \right] \Big|_0^{R \sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 (1 - \cos \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

或者也可以利用球面坐标求解：

在球面坐标系下， $\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \alpha\}$ ，则

$$V = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\alpha} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 dr = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \cos \varphi \Big|_0^{\alpha} = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

2. 将  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$  化为三种不同坐标系下的三次积分（每种坐标系仅需写出一种即可），并

计算积分值，其中  $\Omega$  由锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  与旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。

解：将  $\Omega$  向  $xoy$  平面投影，则  $x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ，且由  $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面

方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ，则  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 。

(1) 直角坐标系： $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\}$ ，

则 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dz.$$

(2) 柱面坐标系： $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho^2 \leq z \leq \rho\}$ ，则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\rho} dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho^3 (\rho - \rho^2) d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{\rho^5}{5} - \frac{\rho^6}{6} \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{15}$$

(3) 球面坐标系:  $\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi}} r^4 dr.$$

3. 设  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sqrt{2}$ , 积分区域为  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1, x \leq z \leq y\}$ , 计算

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x)f(y)f(z) dv.$$

解: 记  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , 由题意知  $F(1) = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $F(0) = 0$ .

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x)f(y)f(z) dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z) dz,$$

对上式先交换积分变量  $x$  与  $y$  的积分次序, 再交换积分变量  $x$  与  $z$  的积分次序, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} f(x)f(y)f(z) dv &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dx \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z) dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dz \int_0^z f(x)f(y)f(z) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_0^y f(z) dz \int_0^z f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_0^y F(z) f(z) dz = \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_0^y F(z) dF(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 F^2(y) f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 F^2(y) dF(y) = \frac{1}{6} F^3(y) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} F^3(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$  上各点的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离, 求这球体的质量.

解: 在球面坐标系下, 球体  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$  可表示为

$\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ , 则该球体的质量

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} r^3 dr \\ &= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = -\frac{8\pi}{5} \cos^5 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8\pi}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

## 习题 9.4 重积分的应用

### (A)

1. 求曲面  $az = xy$  包含在圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ) 内那部分的面积.

解：由题意知曲面方程为： $z = \frac{1}{a}xy$ ，其包含在圆柱  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ) 内的那部分曲面在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ 。

又因为  $\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{1+(\frac{y}{a})^2+(\frac{x}{a})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2+y^2}}{a}$ ，故所求曲面面积

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{a} \iint_D \sqrt{a^2+x^2+y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho \sqrt{a^2+\rho^2} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2+\rho^2} d(a^2+\rho^2) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3a} (a^2+\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 (2\sqrt{2}-1). \end{aligned}$$

2. 求锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  被柱面  $z^2 = 2x$  所截部分的曲面面积。

解：由  $\begin{cases} z^2 = 2x \\ z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ ，则锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  被柱面

$z^2 = 2x$  所截部分的曲面在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 。

又因为  $\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} = \sqrt{1+(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}})^2+(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}})^2} = \sqrt{2}$ ，故所求曲面面积

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

3. 求下列均匀密度平面薄板的质心。

(1) 半椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, y \geq 0$ ；

解：设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ ， $D = \{(x, y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$ 。

由于  $D$  关于  $y$  轴对称，则  $\bar{x} = 0$ ，且  $A = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \pi ab$ 。故

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{2}{\pi ab} \int_{-a}^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} y dy = \frac{2b}{\pi a^3} \int_0^a (a^2-x^2) dx = \frac{2b}{\pi a^3} (a^2x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^a = \frac{4b}{3\pi}.$$

所以质心为  $(0, \frac{4b}{3\pi})$ 。

(2) 高为  $h$ ，底分别为  $a$  和  $b$  的等腰梯形；

解：如图建立直角坐标系，直线  $A'B'$  的方程为  $x = \frac{b-a}{2h}y + \frac{a}{2}$ ，

直线  $BB'$  的方程为  $y = h$ ，直线  $AB$  的方程为  $x = \frac{a-b}{2h}y - \frac{a}{2}$ 。

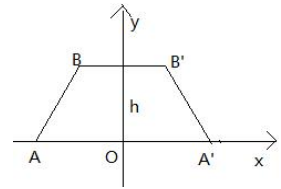
设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ ，由于区域  $D$  关于  $y$  轴对称，则  $\bar{x} = 0$ ，且  $A = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$ 。故

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y} &= \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{2}{(a+b)h} \int_0^h y dy \int_{\frac{a-b}{2h}y - \frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{b-a}{2h}y + \frac{a}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{(a+b)h} \int_0^h \left(\frac{b-a}{h}y + a\right) y dy \\ &= \frac{2}{(a+b)h} \left(\frac{b-a}{3h}y^3 + \frac{a}{2}y^2\right) \Big|_0^h = \frac{(2b+a)}{3(a+b)}h.\end{aligned}$$

所以质心为  $(0, \frac{(2b+a)}{3(a+b)}h)$ 。

(3)  $ay = x^2, x + y = 2a (a > 0)$  所界的薄板；

解：由  $\begin{cases} ay = x^2 \\ x + y = 2a \end{cases}$  求得交点  $(-2a, 4a), (a, a)$ 。



$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} dy = \int_{-2a}^a (2a - x - \frac{x^2}{a}) dx = \left(2ax - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3a}\right) \Big|_{-2a}^a = \frac{9a^2}{2}. \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{2}{9a^2} \int_{-2a}^a x dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} dy = \frac{2}{9a^2} \int_{-2a}^a (2a - x - \frac{x^2}{a}) x dx \\ &= \frac{2}{9a^2} \left(ax^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4a}\right) \Big|_{-2a}^a = -\frac{a}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y} &= \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{2}{9a^2} \int_{-2a}^a dx \int_{\frac{x^2}{a}}^{2a-x} y dy = \frac{1}{9a^2} \int_{-2a}^a \left[(2a-x)^2 - \frac{x^4}{a^2}\right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{9a^2} \left[\frac{-(2a-x)^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5a^2}\right] \Big|_{-2a}^a = \frac{13a}{15}.\end{aligned}$$

所以质心为  $(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{13a}{15})$ 。

(4)  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta) (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$  所界的薄板。

解：设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ ,

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} r dr = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2}\theta + 2\sin\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi a^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{4}{3\pi a^2} \int_0^\pi \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 dr = \frac{4a}{9\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos\theta (1 + \cos\theta)^3 d\theta \\ &= \frac{4a}{9\pi} \left( \frac{15}{8}\theta + 4\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta - \sin^3\theta + \frac{1}{32}\sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{5}{6}a. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{4}{3\pi a^2} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos\theta)} r^2 dr = \frac{4a}{9\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin\theta (1 + \cos\theta)^3 d\theta \\ &= \frac{-4a}{9\pi} \left( \cos\theta + \frac{3}{2}\cos^2\theta + \cos^3\theta + \frac{1}{4}\cos^4\theta \right) \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{16a}{9\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

所以质心为  $(\frac{5}{6}a, \frac{16a}{9\pi})$ .

4. 求下列均匀密度物体的质心：

(1)  $z \leq 1 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$ ; (2) 由坐标面及平面  $x + 2y - z = 1$  所围成的四面体；

(3)  $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = a, x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$  围成的立体；

(4)  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2 (z \geq 0)$  和平面  $z = h (> 0)$  围成的立体；

(5) 半球壳  $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq b^2, z \geq 0$ , 其中常数  $a, b > 0$ .

解：(1) 设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ , 由于区域  $\Omega$  关于  $z$  轴对称, 质心应在  $z$  轴上, 则  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$ , 且在柱

面坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 1 - \rho^2\}$ , 则

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 \rho(1 - \rho^2) d\rho = \pi \left( \rho^2 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{1-\rho^2} z dz = 2 \int_0^1 \rho(1 - \rho^2)^2 d\rho = \frac{1}{3} (1 - \rho^2)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

所以质心为  $(0, 0, \frac{1}{3})$ .

(2) 设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ ,  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x, x + 2y - 1 \leq z \leq 0\}$ , 则

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = 4 \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} dy \int_0^{x+2y-1} dz = 4 \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} (x+2y-1) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (-x^3 + 2x^2 - x) dx = \left( -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{12}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{y} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} y dx dy dz = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} y dy \int_0^{x+2y-1} dz = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} y(x+2y-1) dy \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x-1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \right)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \right)^3 \right] dx = \left( \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x \right) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{24}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} dy \int_0^{x+2y-1} z dz = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} (x+2y-1)^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{-1}{3}x^3 + x^2 - x + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = \left( \frac{-1}{12}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}.\end{aligned}$$

所以质心为  $(-\frac{1}{12}, -\frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{12})$ .

(3) 设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ ,  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a-x, 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^a \left[ x^2(a-x) + \frac{1}{3}(a-x)^3 \right] dx = \left( \frac{a}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{12}(a-x)^4 \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{6}a^4.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \frac{6}{a^4} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz = \frac{3}{a^4} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2 + y^4) dy \\ &= \frac{3}{a^4} \int_0^a \left[ x^4(a-x) + \frac{2}{3}x^2(a-x)^3 + \frac{1}{5}(a-x)^5 \right] dx = \frac{7}{30}a^2.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz = \frac{6}{a^4} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{6}{a^4} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= \frac{6}{a^4} \int_0^a x \left[ x^2(a-x) + \frac{1}{3}(a-x)^3 \right] dx = \frac{2}{5}a.\end{aligned}$$

由于立体  $\Omega$  匀质且关于平面  $y=x$  对称, 则有  $\bar{y} = \bar{x} = \frac{2}{5}a$ . 所以质心为  $(-\frac{1}{12}, -\frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{12})$ .

(4) 设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ , 由于区域  $\Omega$  是一个顶点在原点的圆锥体, 关于  $z$  轴对称且匀质, 所以

$$\text{其质心应在 } z \text{ 轴上, 即 } \bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \text{ 且 } V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3.$$

在柱面坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq h, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq h\}$ , 则



$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \frac{3}{\pi h^3} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq h^2} dx dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^h z dz = \frac{3}{2\pi h^3} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq h^2} (h^2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy \\ &= \frac{3}{2\pi h^3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h (h^2 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{h^3} \left( \frac{h^2}{2} \rho^2 - \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^h = \frac{3}{4} h.\end{aligned}$$

所以质心为  $(0, 0, \frac{3}{4}h)$ .

(5) 设质心为  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ , 由于区域  $\Omega$  是一个半球壳, 关于  $z$  轴对称且匀质, 所以其质心应在  $z$  轴

上, 即  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$ , 且  $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \frac{2}{3}\pi(b^3 - a^3)$ .

在球面坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | a \leq r \leq b, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ , 则

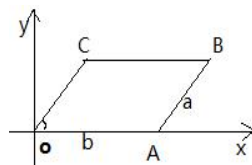
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{z} &= \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \frac{3}{2\pi(b^3 - a^3)} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi \int_a^b r^3 dr \\ &= \frac{3}{2\pi(b^3 - a^3)} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b^4 - a^4}{4} = \frac{3(b^4 - a^4)}{8(b^3 - a^3)} = \frac{3(b+a)(b^2 + a^2)}{8(b^2 + ba + a^2)}.\end{aligned}$$

所以质心为  $(0, 0, \frac{3(b+a)(b^2 + a^2)}{8(b^2 + ba + a^2)})$ .

5. 求边长为  $a$  和  $b$  且夹角为  $\varphi$  的平行四边形的均匀密度平面薄板关于底边  $b$  的转动惯量.

解: 如图建立直角坐标系, 直线  $OC$  的方程为  $y = \tan\varphi \cdot x$ ,

直线  $AB$  的方程为  $y = \tan\varphi(x-b)$ . 直线  $BC$  的方程为  $y = a \sin\varphi$ .



设平面薄板的密度为  $\rho$ , 则其关于底边  $b$  的转动惯量为

$$I_x = \rho \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \rho \int_0^{a \sin \varphi} y^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{\tan \varphi}}^{\frac{y}{\tan \varphi} + b} dx = \rho b \int_0^{a \sin \varphi} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \rho a^3 b \sin^3 \varphi.$$

6. 求由下列曲面所界的均匀物体的转动惯量.

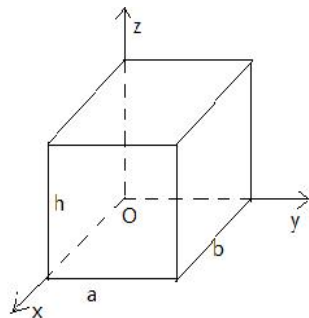
(1)  $z = x^2 + y^2, x + y = \pm 1, x - y = \pm 1, z = 0$  关于  $z$  轴的转动惯量;

(2) 长方体关于它的一棱的转动惯量;

(3) 圆筒  $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2, -h \leq z \leq h$  关于  $x$  轴和  $z$  轴的转动惯量.

解: (1) 设该物体的均匀密度为  $\rho$ , 则其关于  $z$  轴的转动惯量为

$$I_z = \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = 4\rho \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4\rho \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x^2 + y^2)^2 dy = 4\rho \left[ \int_0^1 \left( \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 2x^3 + 3x^4 - \frac{5x^5}{3} \right) dx + \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 (1-x)^5 dx \right] \\
&= 4\rho \left[ \left( \frac{2}{9}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{5x^6}{18} \right) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{30}(1-x)^6 \Big|_0^1 \right] = \frac{14}{45}\rho.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 如图建立直角坐标系, 设长方体的底边长为  $a$ , 宽为  $b$ ,

高为  $h$ , 均匀密度为  $\rho$ , 则其关于  $z$  轴上的那条棱的转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned}
I_z &= \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^b dy \int_0^h (x^2 + y^2) dz \\
&= \rho h \int_0^a dx \int_0^b (x^2 + y^2) dy = \rho h \int_0^a \left( bx^2 + \frac{1}{3} b^3 \right) dx \\
&= \rho h \left( \frac{b}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{3} b^3 x \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{3} \rho h (a^3 b + ab^3).
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 设该物体的均匀密度为  $\rho$ , 则其关于  $x$  轴的转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned}
I_x &= \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \rho \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz + \rho \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz, \\
\rho \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz &= 2\rho \left[ \int_a^b y^2 dy \iint_{D_{xz}} dx dz + \int_0^a y^2 dy \iint_{D'_{xz}} dx dz \right] \\
&= 2\rho \left[ 4h \int_a^b y^2 \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy + 4h \int_0^a y^2 (\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}) dy \right] \\
&= 8\rho h \left[ \int_0^b y^2 \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy - \int_0^a y^2 \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy \right] \quad (\text{三角代换求积分}) \\
&= 8\rho h \left[ \frac{\pi b^4}{16} - \frac{\pi a^4}{16} \right] = \frac{\rho\pi h}{2} (b^4 - a^4).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b r dr \int_{-h}^h z^2 dz = \frac{4\rho\pi h^3}{3} \int_a^b r dr = \frac{2\rho\pi h^3}{3} (b^2 - a^2).$$

$$\text{所以 } I_x = \frac{\rho\pi h}{2} (b^4 - a^4) + \frac{2\rho\pi h^3}{3} (b^2 - a^2) = \rho\pi h \left[ \frac{b^4 - a^4}{2} + \frac{2(b^2 - a^2)h^2}{3} \right]$$

该物体关于  $z$  轴的转动惯量为

$$I_z = \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b r^3 dr \int_{-h}^h dz = \rho\pi h r^4 \Big|_a^b = \rho\pi h (b^4 - a^4).$$

7. 设球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$  上各点的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离, 求这球的质量.

解: 在球面坐标系下, 球体  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$  可表示为

$$\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}, \text{ 则该球的质量}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} r^3 dr \\
 &= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = -\frac{8\pi}{5} \cos^5 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8\pi}{5}.
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 求均匀柱体  $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$  对于  $(0, 0, c)$  ( $c > h$ ) 处的单位质点的引力.

解: 设该柱体的均匀密度为  $\rho$ , 引力为  $\vec{F} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$ .

由柱体的对称性和质量分布的均匀性知,  $F_x = F_y = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_z &= G\rho \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z-c}{[x^2 + y^2 + (z-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz = G\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r dr \int_0^h \frac{z-c}{[r^2 + (z-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz \\
 &= 2\pi G\rho \int_0^a \left[ \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + c^2}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + (h-c)^2}} \right] dr = 2\pi G\rho [\sqrt{r^2 + c^2} - \sqrt{r^2 + (h-c)^2}]_0^a \\
 &= 2\pi G\rho (\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + (h-c)^2} - h).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \vec{F} = (0, 0, 2\pi G\rho (\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + (h-c)^2} - h)).$$

## (B)

1. 求下列曲面的面积.

(1) 抛物面  $x^2 + y^2 = az$  和锥面  $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所界部分的表面;

(2) 曲面  $z = \sqrt{2xy}$  被平面  $x + y = 1, x = 1$  及  $y = 1$  所截下的部分.

解: (1) 如右图所示, 所求表面面积  $S = S_1 + S_2$ , 其中  $S_1$  代表抛物面

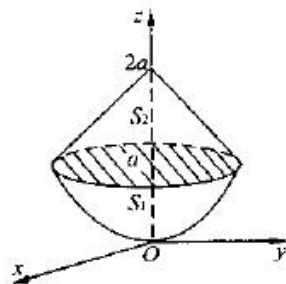
$x^2 + y^2 = az$  部分的面积,  $S_2$  代表锥面  $z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  部分的面积.

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = az \\ z = 2a - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } z = a, \text{ 即得交线 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \\ z = a \end{cases}, \quad \text{由此}$$

得到曲面在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y}{a}\right)^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \rho \sqrt{1 + \frac{4\rho^2}{a^2}} d\rho = \frac{2\pi}{a} \int_0^a \rho \sqrt{a^2 + 4\rho^2} d\rho \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 + 4\rho^2} d(a^2 + 4\rho^2) = \frac{\pi}{4a} (a^2 + 4\rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{6} \pi a^2 (5\sqrt{5} - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_2 = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy = \sqrt{2} \pi a^2.$$



所以  $S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{1}{6} \pi a^2 (6\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{5} - 1)$ .

(2) 由题意知曲面  $z = \sqrt{2xy}$  被平面  $x + y = 1, x = 1$  及  $y = 1$  所截下的部分在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 1 - x \leq y \leq 1\}$ .

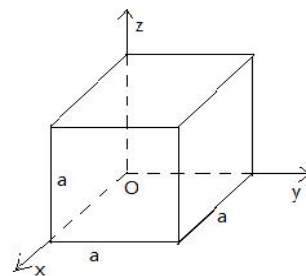
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{又因为 } \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{2x}}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{2y}}\right)^2} = \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2xy}}, \text{ 故所求曲面面积} \\ S &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{y}{2x}}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{2y}}\right)^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2xy}} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^1 \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2xy}} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ (\sqrt{2xy} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{x}} y^{\frac{3}{2}}) \Big|_{1-x}^1 \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ \sqrt{2x}(1 - \sqrt{1-x}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{x}} [1 - (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}] \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

2. 求边长为  $a$  密度均匀的立方体关于其任一棱边的转动惯量.

解: 如图建立直角坐标系, 设立方体的均匀密度为  $\rho$ ,

则其关于  $z$  轴上的那条棱边的转动惯量为

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \rho \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2) dz \\ &= \rho a \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2) dy = \rho a \int_0^a \left( ax^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right) dx \\ &= \rho a \left( \frac{a}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{3} a^3 x \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{3} \rho a^5. \end{aligned}$$



3. 求曲面  $\begin{cases} x = (b + a \cos \psi) \cos \varphi, \\ y = (b + a \cos \psi) \sin \varphi, \\ z = a \sin \psi \end{cases}$  的面积, 其中  $0 \leq \psi, \varphi \leq 2\pi$ , 常数  $a, b$  满足  $0 \leq a \leq b$ .

解: 利用参数方程的曲面面积计算公式  $A = \iint_{D_{\varphi\psi}} \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\varphi d\psi$ ,

其中  $E = x_\varphi^2 + y_\varphi^2 + z_\varphi^2$ ,  $G = x_\psi^2 + y_\psi^2 + z_\psi^2$ ,  $F = x_\varphi x_\psi + y_\varphi y_\psi + z_\varphi z_\psi$ .

$$x_\varphi = -\sin \varphi (b + a \cos \psi), y_\varphi = \cos \varphi (b + a \cos \psi), z_\varphi = 0.$$

$$x_\psi = -a \sin \psi \cos \varphi, y_\psi = -a \sin \psi \sin \varphi, z_\psi = a \cos \psi.$$

得到  $E = (b + a \cos \psi)^2$ ,  $G = a^2$ ,  $F = 0$ . 代入公式得曲面面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \iint_{D_{\varphi\psi}} \sqrt{a^2(b+a\cos\psi)^2} d\varphi d\psi = \iint_{D_{\varphi\psi}} a(b+a\cos\psi) d\varphi d\psi \\
 &= a \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} (b+a\cos\psi) d\psi = 2\pi a(b\psi + a\sin\psi) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 4ab\pi^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 设有一颗地球同步轨道通讯卫星, 距地面的高度为  $h=36000\text{km}$ , 运行的角速度与地球自转的角速度相同, 计算该通讯卫星的覆盖面积与地球表面积的比值(地球半径  $R=6400\text{km}$ ).

解: 设地球中心到卫星的连线与卫星切点半径的夹角为  $\theta$ , 其余弦  $\cos\theta = \frac{R}{R+h}$ .

切线截取球缺高度:  $H = R - R\cos\theta$ , 无底球缺表面积  $S = 2\pi RH$ , 地球表面积为  $4\pi R^2$ ,

所以该通讯卫星的覆盖面积与地球表面积的比值为

$$\frac{2\pi R(R - R\cos\theta)}{4\pi R^2} = \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{R}{R+h}\right) = \frac{h}{2(R+h)} = \frac{45}{106}.$$

## 总习题九

### (A)

1. 不直接计算, 利用积分性质比较下列积分值的大小关系.

$$(1) I_1 = \iint_{\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}} |xy| dx dy, \quad I_2 = \iint_{\{(x,y)||x|+|y| \leq 1\}} |xy| dx dy, \quad I_3 = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 |xy| dy;$$

$$(2) I_1 = \iint_D yx^3 d\sigma, \quad I_2 = \iint_D y^2 x^3 d\sigma, \quad I_3 = \iint_D y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^3 d\sigma, \quad \text{其中 } D \text{ 是第二象限的一有界闭区域}$$

且  $0 < y < 1$ .

解: (1) 将  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  中的积分区域分别记为

$$D_1 = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}, \quad D_2 = \{(x,y)||x|+|y| \leq 1\}, \quad D_3 = \{(x,y)|-1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

由于被积函数  $z = |xy| \geq 0$ , 利用二重积分的几何意义, 可把  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  分别看成以曲面  $z = |xy|$

为顶,  $D_1, D_2, D_3$  为底, 母线平行于  $z$  轴的曲顶柱体的体积.

显然  $D_2 \subset D_1 \subset D_3$ , 故  $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$ .

$$(2) \text{ 由题意可知, 积分区域 } D = \{(x,y)|x \leq 0, 0 < y < 1\}.$$

$\because 0 < y < 1$ , 则  $y^2 < y < y^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , 而  $x \leq 0$ ,  $\therefore y^2 x^3 \geq y x^3 \geq y^{\frac{1}{2}} x^3$ , 利用重积分的保序性得

$$I_3 < I_1 < I_2.$$

2. 证明:  $1 \leq \iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos y^2) d\sigma \leq \sqrt{2}$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ .

证明: 由于积分区域  $D$  关于直线  $y = x$  对称, 即关于积分变量具有对称性,

$$\text{所以 } \iint_D \cos y^2 d\sigma = \iint_D \cos x^2 d\sigma.$$

$$\text{从而 } \iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos y^2) d\sigma = \iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos x^2) d\sigma.$$

因为  $\sin x^2 + \cos x^2 = \sqrt{2} \sin(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4})$ , 且由  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  可得  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

$$\text{所以 } 1 \leq \sqrt{2} \sin(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \sqrt{2}.$$

同时积分区域  $D$  的面积为 1, 所以由二重积分的估值不等式可得

$$1 \leq \iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos x^2) d\sigma \leq \sqrt{2}, \quad \text{即 } 1 \leq \iint_D (\sin x^2 + \cos y^2) d\sigma \leq \sqrt{2}. \quad \text{证毕.}$$

3. 计算下列二重积分.

$$(1) \iint_D \text{sign}(y - x^2) d\sigma, \quad \text{其中 } D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\};$$

$$(2) \iint_D (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 2xy + 2) d\sigma, \quad \text{其中 } D \text{ 为圆域 } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 在第一象限的部分};$$

$$(3) \iint_D (x + y) d\sigma, \quad \text{其中 } D \text{ 由 } y^2 = 2x, x + y = 4, x + y = 12 \text{ 所围成的闭区域};$$

$$(4) \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma, \quad \text{其中 } D \text{ 由圆周 } x^2 + y^2 = 2y, x^2 + y^2 = 4y \text{ 及直线 } x - \sqrt{3}y = 0,$$

$y - \sqrt{3}x = 0$  所围成的平面闭区域.

$$\text{解: (1) 记 } f(x, y) = \text{sign}(y - x^2) = \begin{cases} 1, & y > x^2 \\ 0, & y = x^2 \\ -1, & y < x^2 \end{cases}$$

以曲线  $y = x^2$  把积分区域  $D$  分割成三部分, 即  $D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$ , 其中

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 < y \leq 1\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y < x^2\},$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, y = x^2\}.$$

$$\text{则 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in D_1 \\ 0, & (x, y) \in D_3 \\ -1, & (x, y) \in D_2 \end{cases}.$$

所以

$$\iint_D \text{sign}(y-x^2) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} 1 d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (-1) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy - \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy = \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 记 } f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy} + 2 = |x - y| + 2,$$

以曲线  $y = x$  把积分区域  $D$  分割成两部分, 即  $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ , 其中

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, x < y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, y \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}\}.$$

$$\text{则 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x - y + 2, & (x, y) \in D_2 \\ y - x + 2, & (x, y) \in D_1 \end{cases}.$$

在极坐标系下,  $D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}, D_2 = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$ . 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy} + 2) d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} (y - x + 2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x - y + 2) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 [\rho(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) + 2] \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 [\rho(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + 2] \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \rho^3 + \rho^2 \right] \right\}_0^1 d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \rho^3 + \rho^2 \right] \right\}_0^1 d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) + 1 \right] d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + 1 \right] d\theta \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \left[ \frac{1}{3} (-\cos \theta - \sin \theta) + \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

或者利用直角坐标计算亦可:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 2xy} + 2) d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} (y - x + 2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x - y + 2) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (y - x + 2) dy + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} (x - y + 2) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ \left[ (2-x)y + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right] \right\}_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left\{ \left[ (2-y)x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right] \right\}_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (2\sqrt{1-x^2} - x\sqrt{1-x^2} - 2x + \frac{1}{2}) dx \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x - x^2 + \frac{1}{3} (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases}$  求得两曲线交点为  $(8, -4), (2, 2)$ , 由  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ x + y = 12 \end{cases}$  求得两曲线交点为

$(18, -6), (8, 4)$ . 以曲线  $y = -4$  和  $y = 2$  把积分区域  $D$  分割成三部分, 即  $D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$ , 其

中  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{y^2}{2} \leq x \leq 12 - y, 2 \leq y \leq 4\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 4 - y \leq x \leq 12 - y, -4 \leq y \leq 2\}$ ,

$D_3 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{y^2}{2} \leq x \leq 12 - y, -6 \leq y \leq -4\}$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} (x+y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x+y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} (x+y) d\sigma \\ &= \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y) dx + \int_{-4}^2 dy \int_{4-y}^{12-y} (x+y) dx + \int_{-6}^{-4} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{12-y} (x+y) dx \\ &= \int_2^4 [72 - \frac{1}{8}(y^2 + 2y)^2] dy + 64 \int_{-4}^2 dy + \int_{-6}^{-4} [72 - \frac{1}{8}(y^2 + 2y)^2] dy \\ &= [72y - \frac{1}{8}(\frac{y^5}{5} + y^4 + \frac{4y^3}{3})] \Big|_2^4 + 64y \Big|_{-4}^2 + [72y - \frac{1}{8}(\frac{y^5}{5} + y^4 + \frac{4y^3}{3})] \Big|_{-6}^{-4} = 543\frac{11}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 在极坐标系下, 积分区域  $D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 2 \sin \theta \leq \rho \leq 4 \sin \theta, \frac{\pi}{6} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2 \sin \theta}^{4 \sin \theta} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} [(4 \sin \theta)^4 - (2 \sin \theta)^4] d\theta = 60 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= 60 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(1 - \cos 2\theta)^2}{4} d\theta = 15 \left( \frac{3}{2} \theta - \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 15 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right). \end{aligned}$$

4. 计算二重积分  $\iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2}) dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  由

(1) 圆域  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ; (2) 直线  $y = x, y = -1, x = 1$  所围成的闭区域.

解: (1) 在极坐标系下, 积分区域  $D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 < \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2}) dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^2 \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot e^{\rho^2}) d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (\rho^3 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \cdot \rho^3 e^{\rho^2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 e^{\rho^2} d(\rho^2)] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \int_0^1 u e^u du) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta (u e^u \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^u du)] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{8} (\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 在直角坐标系下, 积分区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq x\}$ , 则



$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2})dxdy &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^x (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2})dy = \int_{-1}^1 [(x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} xe^{x^2+y^2}) \Big|_{-1}^x] dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 [(x^2(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} x(e^{2x^2} - e^{x^2+1}))] dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x(e^{2x^2} - e^{x^2+1}) dx,\end{aligned}$$

由于 $[-1,1]$ 关于原点对称, 且被积函数 $x^3$ 和 $x(e^{2x^2} - e^{x^2+1})$ 均为奇函数, 所以利用定积分的“偶倍奇零”性质可得,  $\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx$ 和 $\int_{-1}^1 x(e^{2x^2} - e^{x^2+1}) dx$ 均等于零. 从而

$$\iint_D (x^2 + xye^{x^2+y^2})dxdy = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

5. 交换二次积分 $\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy$ 的积分顺序.

解: 由题意可知, 在直角坐标系下, 用X型区域来描述积分区域 $D$ 时, 应该把 $D$ 分割成两部分, 即 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ , 其中

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \sin x\}, \quad D_2 = \{(x, y) | \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi, \sin x \leq y \leq 0\}.$$
 则有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} dx \int_{\sin x}^0 f(x, y) dy = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) dxdy - \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) dxdy.$$

要交换积分次序, 应该用Y型区域来描述积分区域 $D$ , 即有

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

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) | \pi - \arcsin y \leq x \leq 2\pi + \arcsin y, -1 \leq y \leq 0\}.$$

$$\text{故交换积分次序得 } \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx - \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{\pi - \arcsin y}^{2\pi + \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$  ( $a > 0$ )上连续, 试证明:

$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \int_0^a (a-x) e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx.$$

证明: 由 $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx$ 可知Y型积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq a\}$ , 表示成X

型时即为 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$ . 则交换原积分的次序后得到

$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dy = \int_0^a e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx \int_x^a dy = \int_0^a (a-x) e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx.$$

7. 将 $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$ 化成先对 $x$ 再对 $y$ 最后对 $z$ 的三次积分.

解: 由给定的三次积分可知是将积分区域 $\Omega$ 向 $xoy$ 平面投影, 即可记成

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z \leq 1\},$$
 要将原积分化成先对 $x$

再对  $y$  最后对  $z$  的三次积分, 应该将  $\Omega$  向  $yo z$  平面投影, 即

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid -\sqrt{z^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{z^2 - y^2}, -z \leq y \leq z, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}.$$

则交换原积分的次序后得到

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

8. 计算下列三重积分.

(1)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由  $x^2+y^2=4, z=0, y+z=2$  所围成的闭区域;

(2)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由  $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z=1, z=2$  所围成的闭区域;

(3)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由柱面  $x^2+y^2=2x$  及平面  $z=0, z=a (a>0), y=0$  所围成半圆柱体;

(4)  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由锥面  $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  和球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=4$  所围成的闭区域;

解: (1) 由题意可得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域为  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}$ . 从而在柱面坐

标系下  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 2 - \rho \sin \theta\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^{2-\rho \sin \theta} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 (2-\rho \sin \theta)^2 d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{3} \rho^3 - \frac{1}{2} \rho^4 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{10} \rho^5 \sin^2 \theta \right) \right]_0^2 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{16}{3} - 8 \sin \theta + \frac{16}{5} \sin^2 \theta \right) d\theta \\ &= \left( \frac{16}{3} \theta + 8 \cos \theta + \frac{8}{5} \theta - \frac{4}{5} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{208}{15} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方法一 (投影法“先单后重”): 记  $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  与  $z=2$  所围成的闭区域为  $\Omega_1$ , 又记

$z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$  与  $z=1$  所围成的闭区域为  $\Omega_2$ , 易知  $\Omega_1 = \Omega \cup \Omega_2$ . 由于在柱面坐标系下,

$$\Omega_1 = \{(\rho, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho \leq z \leq 2\}, \Omega_2 = \{(\rho, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho \leq z \leq 1\},$$

$$\text{则 } \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega_1} z^2 dv - \iiint_{\Omega_2} z^2 dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^2 z^2 dz - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^1 z^2 dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho (8 - \rho^3) d\rho - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho (1 - \rho^3) d\rho \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi \left( 4\rho^2 - \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \right) \Big|_0^2 - \frac{2}{3} \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 - \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{31}{5} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

方法二（截面法“先重后单”）：先将 $\Omega$ 向 $z$ 轴投影，得 $1 \leq z \leq 2$ . 再用过点 $(0, 0, z)$ ，平行于 $xoy$

面的平面截 $\Omega$ 得平面圆域 $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2\}$ ，其面积为 $\pi z^2$ . 即 $\Omega$ 可表示为

$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 1 \leq z \leq 2, x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2\}$ ，所以

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv = \int_1^2 z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_1^2 z^2 \cdot \pi z^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{5} z^5 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{31\pi}{5}.$$

(3) 在柱面坐标系下， $\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta, z) | 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq a\}$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dv &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^a z dz = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= \frac{4}{3} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d \sin \theta = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \left( \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8}{9} a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 在球面坐标系下， $\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) | 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$ ，则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z)^2 dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 r^4 dr = \frac{64\pi}{5} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{64\pi}{5} \cos \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{32\pi}{5} (2 - \sqrt{2})$$

9. 设 $f(u)$ 在 $R^+$ 上连续， $f(0) = 0$ ， $f'(0)$ 存在，

$$F(t) = \iiint_{\{(x,y,z) | x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2\}} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dx dy dz, \text{ 求 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} F(t).$$

解：利用球面坐标，将 $F(t)$ 化成三次积分得，

$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr = 2\pi (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_0^{\pi} \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr = 4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr,$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} F(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r) dr}{\pi t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4t^2 f(t)}{4t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0).$$

10. 求半径为 $R$ 的球的表面积.

解：（略） $4\pi R^2$ .

11. 求均匀球体对于过球心的一条轴 $L$ 的转动惯量.

解：（略） $\frac{8}{15} \pi R^5 \rho$ .

12. 求半径为 $R$ 的均匀半圆薄片对其直径的转动惯量.

解：（略） $\frac{1}{8} \pi R^4 \rho$ .

13. 求曲面  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^3 z$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围成的立体体积.

解: 由于曲面  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^3 z$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的图形不便画出, 难以看图定积分限, 只好借助曲面方程来定积分限. 引入球面坐标, 令  $x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta$ ,  $z = r \cos \varphi$ ,

则曲面方程可化为  $r^4 = a^3 r \cos \varphi$ , 即  $r = a \sqrt[3]{\cos \varphi}$ , 从而可得到  $0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt[3]{\cos \varphi}$ .

由  $\cos \varphi \geq 0$  得到  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 但球面坐标中对  $\varphi$  本身限定了  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$ , 所以应取  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

又因为  $r = a \sqrt[3]{\cos \varphi}$  中  $r$  的变化范围与  $\theta$  无关, 故应取  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

从而在球面坐标系中, 曲面所围成的立体  $\Omega$  可写成如下形式:

$$\Omega = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt[3]{\cos \varphi}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{a \sqrt[3]{\cos \varphi}} r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d \sin \varphi = \frac{\pi a^3}{3} \sin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^3}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

14. 求曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$  上点  $M_0(1, -1, 3)$  处的切平面与曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成立体的体积.

解: 记  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + 1 - z$ , 则曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$  上过点  $M_0(1, -1, 3)$  的法向量

$$\vec{n}|_{(1, -1, 3)} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)|_{(1, -1, 3)} = (2x, 2y, -1)|_{(1, -1, 3)} = (2, -2, -1), \text{ 所以在点 } M_0(1, -1, 3) \text{ 处的}$$

切平面方程为  $2(x-1) - 2(y+1) - (z-3) = 0$ , 即  $2x - 2y - z = 1$ .

记切平面与曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成立体为  $\Omega$ , 由  $\begin{cases} 2x - 2y - z = 1 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases}$  消去  $z$  得投影柱面方程为

$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1$ , 即得  $\Omega$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid (x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 \leq 1\}$ . 从而在直角坐标系下,

$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, -1 - \sqrt{2x-x^2} \leq y \leq -1 + \sqrt{2x-x^2}, x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 2x - 2y - 1\}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-1-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{-1+\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2x-2y-1} dz = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-1-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{-1+\sqrt{2x-x^2}} (2x-2y-1-x^2-y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \left\{ [(2x-x^2-1)y - y^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3] \Big|_{-1-\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{-1+\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \right\} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^2 [1 - (x-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} dx, \end{aligned}$$

令  $x-1 = \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{3} \int_0^2 [1-(x-1)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} dx &= \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+\cos 2t)^2}{4} dt = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4t) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (\frac{3}{2}t + \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8}\sin 4t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $V = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

15. 求由抛物柱面  $z=4-x^2$ , 平面  $y=6$  及三个坐标面所围成的立体在第一卦限上的体积.

解: 在直角坐标系下,  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 6, 0 \leq z \leq 4-x^2\}$ , 则

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^6 dy \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{4-x^2} dz = 6 \int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx = 6(4x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^2 = 32.$$

## (B)

1. 利用积分性质判断积分  $\iint_{\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy$  的符号.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iint_D \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy + \iint_{1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 3} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy + \iint_{3 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy \\ &\leq \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt[3]{1-0} dx dy + \iint_{1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 3} \sqrt[3]{1-1} dx dy + \iint_{3 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt[3]{1-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \pi + (-\sqrt[3]{2})(4\pi - 3\pi) = \pi(1 - \sqrt[3]{2}) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算下列二重积分.

(1)  $\iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $y=4-x^2, y=-3x, x=1$  所围成的闭区域;

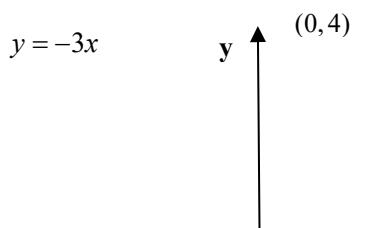
(2)  $\iint_D \max(xy, 1) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ ;

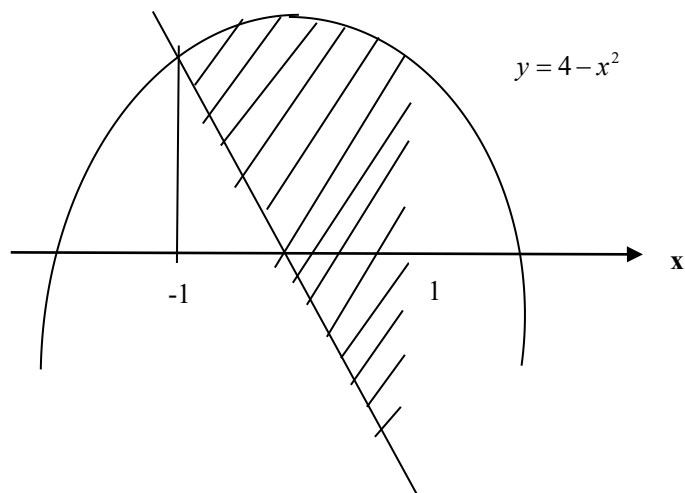
(3)  $\iint_D xy[1+x^2+y^2] d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2+y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ , 这里  $[1+x^2+y^2]$  表示

不超过  $1+x^2+y^2$  的最大整数;

$$(4) \iint_D \frac{(x+y) \ln\left(1+\frac{y}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{1-x-y}} d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}.$$

解: (1) 积分区域  $D$  如下图:





$$D = D_1 \cup D_2, D_1: 0 \leq y \leq 4, -\frac{y}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{y}{3} \text{ 和 } D_2: 0 \leq x \leq 1, -3x \leq y \leq 3x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

由于  $D_1$  区域关于  $y$  轴对称, 被积函数关于  $x$  是奇函数, 有  $\iint_{D_1} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma = 0$ ,

由于  $D_2$  区域关于  $x$  轴对称, 被积函数关于  $y$  是奇函数, 有  $\iint_{D_2} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma = 0$ ,

$$\text{因此, } \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) d\sigma = 0$$

$$(2) D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3,$$

$$D_1: 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2, D_2: \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{y} \text{ 和 } D_3: \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 2, \frac{1}{y} \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \max(xy, 1) d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} \max(xy, 1) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \max(xy, 1) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} \max(xy, 1) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_0^2 dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 xy dx = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{1}{y} dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2y - \frac{1}{2y}) dy \\ &= 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2y + \frac{1}{2y}) dy = 1 + (y^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln y) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 = \frac{19}{4} + \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) D = D_1 \cup D_2, D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{2}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy[1+x^2+y^2]d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} xy[1+x^2+y^2]d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} xy[1+x^2+y^2]d\sigma \\ &= \iint_{D_1} xy d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} 2xy d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot r dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} 2r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot r dr \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right|_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} = \frac{3}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 令  $x+y=u$ ,  $\frac{y}{x}=v$ , 则  $D' = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq +\infty\}$ , 因为

$$x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{1+v} & \frac{-u}{(1+v)^2} \\ \frac{v}{1+v} & \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D \frac{u \ln(1+v)}{\sqrt{1-u}} \cdot \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} du dv = \int_0^1 \frac{u^2}{\sqrt{1-u}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+v)}{(1+v)^2} dv = \frac{16}{15}$$

3. 设积分区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$ .

(1) 计算二重积分  $A = \iint_D |xy-1| dx dy$ ;

(2) 若函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上连续且  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ ,  $\iint_D xyf(x, y) d\sigma = 1$ , 试证存在

$(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使得  $|f(\xi, \eta)| \geq \frac{1}{A}$ .

解: (1)  $\iint_D |xy-1| d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} |xy-1| d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} |xy-1| d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} |xy-1| d\sigma$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_0^2 (1-xy) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{y}} (1-xy) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 (xy-1) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y) \Big|_0^2 dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 y) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{y}} dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (\frac{1}{2} x^2 y - x) \Big|_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (2-2y) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{1}{2y} dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2y + \frac{1}{2y} - 2) dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (2-2y) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2y + \frac{1}{y} - 2) dy$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + 2 \ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2} + 2 \ln 2$$

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3,$$

$$D_1 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2 \right\}, D_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{y} \right\} \text{ 和 } D_3 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 2, \frac{1}{y} \leq x \leq 2 \right\}$$

(2) 根据  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上连续知, 存在  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ , 使得  $f(\xi, \eta) = \max_D f(x, y)$  .

$$1 = \iint_D f(x, y)(xy - 1) d\sigma \leq \iint_D |f(x, y)| |(xy - 1)| d\sigma \leq |f(\xi, \eta)| \iint_D |(xy - 1)| d\sigma$$

$$\text{因此, } |f(\xi, \eta)| \geq \frac{1}{A}$$

4 . 设  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2 + y^2 - 2|} + 2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$  , 且函数  $f(x, y)$  在区域

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x - x^2}\} \text{ 上连续, 计算二重积分 } \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma .$$

解: 区域  $D$  的面积  $S_D = \frac{\pi}{2}$  , 在极坐标系下可表示为:  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta$

设  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = A$ , 对等式两边在区域  $D$  上积分

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2 + y^2 - 2|} + 2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \text{ 有,}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2 + y^2 - 2|} + 2} d\sigma + \frac{1}{\pi} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} . \text{ 由上述等式有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{2}{3} \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x^2 + y^2 - 2|} + 2} d\sigma = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|r^2 - 2|} + 2} r dr \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} r dr + \frac{2}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2}} r dr = -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{4 - r^2} \Big|_0^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin \theta) d\theta + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

5. 将  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$  在 (1) 直角坐标系; (2) 柱面坐标系; (3) 球面坐标系下化为三次积分. 其中  $\Omega$

由  $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$  所围成的闭区域.

解: 由题意知积分区域在  $xoy$  平面内的投影区域  $D$  为:  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$



$$(1) \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iint_D dx dy \int_{\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{3(x^2+y^2)}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz ;$$

$$(2) \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_{\sqrt{3}r}^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) dz ;$$

$$(3) \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 dr$$

6. 计算下列三重积分.

$$(1) \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dv, \text{ 其中 } \Omega \text{ 由 } z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), z=1, z=4 \text{ 所围成的闭区域};$$

$$(2) \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv, \text{ 其中 } \Omega \text{ 是两个球 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2 \text{ 及 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz (R > 0) \text{ 的公共部分所围成的闭区域};$$

$$(3) \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dv, \text{ 其中 } \Omega \text{ 由 } xOy \text{ 平面上曲线 } y^2 = 2x \text{ 绕 } x \text{ 轴旋转而成的曲面与平面 } x=5 \text{ 所围成的闭区域}.$$

解: (1)  $D_z = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2z}, -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$ , 由于积分区域  $D_z$  关于  $\theta$  对称, 函数

$$5r^4 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \sin r \text{ 关于 } r \text{ 是奇函数, 有 } \iint_{D_z} 5r^4 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \sin r dr = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dv &= \int_1^4 dz \iint_{D_z} (r^2 \cos \theta + 5r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \sin r) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_1^4 dz \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} (r^3 \cos^2 \theta) dr = \int_1^4 dz \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} r^4 \cos^2 \theta \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2z}} d\theta = \int_1^4 z^2 dz \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 21 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{21}{2} \left( \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 21\pi \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv = \int_0^R dz \iint_{D_z} z^2 dxdy = \int_0^R z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dxdy$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq z \leq \frac{R}{2}, \iint_{D_z} dxdy = \pi(2Rz - z^2); \text{ 当 } \frac{R}{2} \leq z \leq R, \iint_{D_z} dxdy = \pi(R^2 - z^2);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv &= \int_0^R dz \iint_{D_z} z^2 dxdy = \int_0^R z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dxdy = \pi \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 (2Rz - z^2) dz + \pi \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 (R^2 - z^2) dz \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} R z^4 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right) \bigg|_0^{\frac{R}{2}} + \pi \left( \frac{1}{3} R^2 z^3 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right) \bigg|_{\frac{R}{2}}^R = \frac{59\pi R^5}{480} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad D_x = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 5, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) dv &= \int_0^5 dx \iint_{D_x} (y^2 + z^2) dydz = \int_0^5 dx \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2x}} r^2 \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^5 dx \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} r^4 \bigg|_0^{\sqrt{2x}} d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^5 x^2 dx = \frac{250\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \text{ 设函数 } f(x) \text{ 连续且恒大于零, } F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}, \quad G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^t f(x^2) dx},$$

$$\text{其中 } \Omega(t) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2\}, \quad D(t) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}.$$

$$(1) \text{ 讨论 } F(t) \text{ 在区间 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 内的单调性; } (2) \text{ 证明当 } t > 0 \text{ 时, } F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t).$$

$$(1) \text{ 解: } F(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \sin \varphi dr}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr} = \frac{\int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr},$$

$$F'(t) = \frac{2tf'(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r(t-r) dr}{\left[ \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right]^2}, \text{ 显然在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上 } F'(t) > 0, \text{ 所以 } F(t) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 内增加.}$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明: 令 } G(t) = \frac{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) dr}, \text{ 要证 } t > 0 \text{ 时, } F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t), \text{ 只要证明当 } t > 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0, \text{ 即 } \int_0^t f(r^2)r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left( \int_0^t f(r^2)r dr \right)^2 > 0$$

$$\text{令 } g(t) = \int_0^t f(r^2)r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left( \int_0^t f(r^2)r dr \right)^2$$

则  $g'(t) = f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2)(t-r)^2 dr > 0$ , 故  $g(t)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  内单调增加, 又因为  $g(t)$  在  $t=0$  处连续,  $\therefore t > 0, g(t) > g(0)$ , 而  $g(0) = 0$ , 故当  $t > 0, g(t) > 0$ , 因此结论得证.

8. 求满足下列性质的曲线  $C$ , 设  $P_0(x_0, y_0)$  为曲线  $y = 2x^2$  上任一点, 则由曲线  $x = x_0$ ,  $y = 2x^2$ ,  $y = x^2$  所围成区域的面积  $A_1$  与曲线  $y = y_0$ ,  $y = 2x^2$  和  $C$  所围成区域的面积  $A_2$  相等.

解: 根据题意可知有两种情况:

(1) 当曲线  $C$  位于  $y = 2x^2$  和  $y = x^2$  之间时, 有

$$\int_0^{x_0} dx \int_{x^2}^{2x^2} dy = \int_0^{y_0} dy \int_{\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}}^{x(y)} dx \Rightarrow \int_0^{y_0} x(y) dy = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} y_0^{3/2}$$

上述等式两边关于  $y_0$  求导数有,  $x(y_0) = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8} y_0^{1/2}$ , 此时曲线  $C$  的方程为  $y = \frac{32}{25} x^2$

(2) 当曲线  $C$  位于  $y = 2x^2$  上方时,

$$\int_0^{x_0} dx \int_{x^2}^{2x^2} dy = \int_0^{y_0} dy \int_{x(y)}^{\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}} dx \Rightarrow \int_0^{y_0} x(y) dy = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} y_0^{3/2},$$

上述等式两边关于  $y_0$  求导数有,  $x(y_0) = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{2}} y_0^{1/2}$ , 此时曲线  $C$  的方程为  $y = \frac{32}{9} x^2$ .

综上所述曲线  $C$  的方程为  $y = \frac{32}{25} x^2$  或者  $y = \frac{32}{9} x^2$ .

(C)

1. 一个炼钢炉为旋转体形, 剖面壁线的方程为  $9x^2 = z(3-z)^2, 0 \leq z < 3$ , 若炉内储有高为  $h$  的均质钢液, 不计炉体的自重, 求它的质心.

解: 利用对称性可知质心在  $z$  轴上, 故其坐标为

$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz}{V}$$

采用柱坐标, 则壁炉方程为  $9r^2 = z(3-z)^2$ , 因此

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^h dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_0^h \frac{\pi}{9} z (3-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi}{9} h^3 \left( \frac{9}{2} - 2h + \frac{1}{4} h^2 \right), \quad \bar{z} = \frac{60 - 30h + 4h^2}{90 - 40h + 5h^2}$$

因此质心坐标为  $(0, 0, \frac{60 - 30h + 4h^2}{90 - 40h + 5h^2})$

2. 设有一高度为  $h(t)$  ( $t$  为时间) 的雪堆在融化过程中, 其侧面满足方程  $z = h(t) - \frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{h(t)}$ , 设

长度单位为厘米, 时间单位为小时, 已知体积减少的速率与侧面积成正比(比例系数 0.9), 问高度为 130 厘米的雪堆全部融化需要多少小时?

解: 雪堆体积为  $V$ , 侧面积为  $S$ ,  $D_z = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} [h^2(t) - h(t)z] \right\}$ , 则

$$V = \int_0^{h(t)} dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_0^{h(t)} \frac{\pi}{2} [h^2(t) - h(t)z] dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} h^3(t).$$

记  $D_0 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} h^2(t) \right\}$ ,

$$S = \iint_{D_0} \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy = \iint_{D_0} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16(x^2 + y^2)}{h^2(t)}} dx dy = \frac{2\pi}{h(t)} \int_0^{\frac{h(t)}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{h^2(t) + 16r^2} r dr = \frac{13\pi}{12} h^2(t).$$

由题意知,  $\frac{dV}{dt} = -0.9S$  带入  $V$  和  $S$  得,  $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\frac{13}{10}$ . 根据  $h(0) = 130$ ,

$h(t) = -\frac{13}{10}t + 130 \rightarrow 0$ , 得  $t = 100$  小时.

3. 在均匀的半径为  $R$  的圆形薄片的直径上, 要接上一个一边与直径等长的同样材料的均匀矩形薄片, 使整个薄片的重心恰好落在圆心上, 问接上去的均匀矩形薄片的另一边长度应为多少?

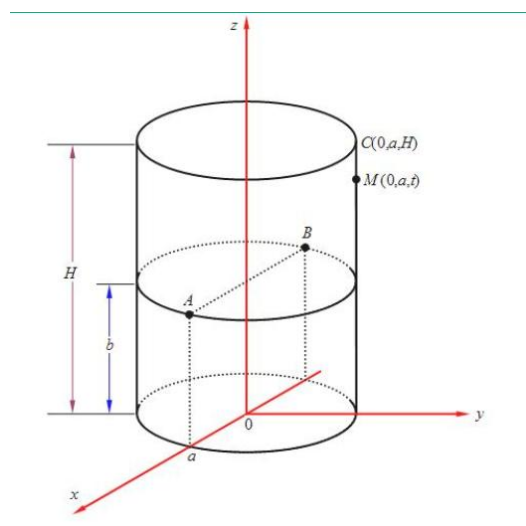
解: 设旁接矩形的宽度为  $b$ , 以圆心为坐标原点建立直角坐标系, 由于要求拼接的平面块形的重心在圆心, 故平面块对  $y$  轴的静力矩应为 0, 即有关系式  $M_y = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_y &= \iint_D x d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} x d\sigma = \int_{-b}^0 dx \int_{-R}^R x dy + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^R r \cos\varphi r dr \\
 &= -2R\left(\frac{-b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{R^3}{3} \sin\varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -Rb^2 + \frac{2}{3}R^3
 \end{aligned}$$

由此推出  $b = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$ .

4. 一个底半径为 1、高为 6 的开口圆柱形水桶，在距底为 2 处有两个小孔，两小孔的连线与水桶轴线相交，试问该水桶最多能盛多少水？

解：首先建立一个底半径为  $a$ 、高为  $H$  的开口圆柱形水桶，在距底为  $b$  处有两个小孔，两小孔的连线与水桶轴线相交的水桶最多能盛多少水的公式。建立如下图所示的坐标系，两个



小孔的位置为  $(a, 0, b)$  和  $(-a, 0, b)$ ，水桶侧面的方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ，在桶壁上取一点  $M(0, a, t)$ ，将水桶倾斜，使水面  $\Pi$  过 A, B, M 三点，则桶中的盛水量  $V(t)$  就是由水面  $\Pi$ 、桶底  $z = 0$  及桶壁  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  所围成的立体  $\Omega$  的体积，而问题即求  $t \in [b, H]$  (由对称性，只需讨论  $b \leq t \leq H$  的情形)，使  $V(t)$  取最大。由于  $\Pi$  过 A, B, M 三点的平面  $\Pi$  及立体  $\Omega$  的方程分别为

$$\Pi: \begin{vmatrix} x-a & y & z-b \\ -2a & 0 & 0 \\ -a & a & t-b \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 即 } \Pi: z = a^{-1}[ab + y(t-b)],$$

$\Omega: 0 \leq z \leq a^{-1}[ab + y(t-b)], (x, y) \in D$ , 其中

(1) 若  $b \leq t \leq 2b$ , 则  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ , 故此时盛水量为

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{a} \iint_D [ab + y(t-b)] d\sigma = b \iint_D d\sigma = \pi a^2 b;$$

(2) 若  $2b \leq t \leq H$ , 则  $D: |x| \leq \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}, -\frac{ab}{(t-b)} \leq y \leq a$ , 故此时盛水量为

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= \frac{1}{a} \iint_D [ab + y(b-t)] d\sigma = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\frac{ab}{(t-b)}}^a [ab + y(b-t)] dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \int_{-\frac{ab}{(t-b)}}^a [ab + y(b-t)] \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy = 2b \int_{-\frac{ab}{(t-b)}}^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy + \frac{2(t-b)}{a} \int_{-\frac{ab}{(t-b)}}^a y \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy \\ &= b[y\sqrt{a^2 - y^2} + a^2 \arcsin(\frac{y}{a})] \Big|_{-\frac{ab}{(t-b)}}^a - \frac{2(t-b)}{3a} (a^2 - y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_{-\frac{ab}{(t-b)}}^a \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 b + a^2 b \arcsin(\frac{b}{t-b}) + \frac{a^2(2t^2 - 4bt + 3b^2)}{3(t-b)^2} \sqrt{t(t-2b)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } V(t) = \begin{cases} \pi a^2 b & \text{若 } b \leq t \leq 2b; \\ \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 b + a^2 b \arcsin(\frac{b}{t-b}) + \frac{a^2(2t^2 - 4bt + 3b^2)}{3(t-b)^2} & \text{若 } 2b \leq t \leq H \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{若 } b \leq t \leq 2b, \\ \frac{2a^2[b^4 + b^2(t-b)^2 + (t-b)^4]}{3(t-b)^3 \sqrt{(t-b)^2 - b^2}} > 0 & \text{若 } 2b \leq t \leq H \end{cases}$$

$$\max V(t) = V(H) = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 b + a^2 b \arcsin(\frac{b}{H-b}) + \frac{a^2(2H^2 - 4bH + 3b^2)}{3(H-b)^2} \sqrt{H(H-2b)}.$$

$$\text{代入 } a=1, H=6, b=2 \text{ 得, } \max V(t) = \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

5. 在高为  $H$ 、底半径为  $R$  且密度均匀 (密度  $\rho$  为常数) 的圆柱体中心轴上有一单位质点, 它

距圆柱体底面高度为  $a$ , 求圆柱体对质点的引力.

解: 以圆柱底面为  $xoy$  平面, 中心轴为  $z$  轴建立直角坐标系, 设所求引力

$$\vec{F} = F_x \vec{i} + F_y \vec{j} + F_z \vec{k},$$

利用对称性知引力分量  $F_x = 0, F_y = 0$ . 分两种情况

(1)  $0 \leq a < H$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} G\rho \frac{z-a}{[x^2+y^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv \\
&= G\rho \int_0^H (z-a) dz \iint_{D_z} \frac{z-a}{[x^2+y^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy \\
&= G\rho \int_0^H (z-a) dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{z-a}{[r^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr \\
&= 2\pi G\rho \int_0^a (z-a) dz \int_0^R \frac{z-a}{[r^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr + 2\pi G\rho \int_a^H (z-a) dz \int_0^R \frac{z-a}{[r^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr \\
&= 2\pi G\rho \int_0^a (z-a) \left[ \frac{1}{a-z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+(a-z)^2}} \right] dz + 2\pi G\rho \int_a^H (z-a) \left[ \frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+(a-z)^2}} \right] dz \\
&= 2\pi G\rho \int_0^a \left[ \frac{a-z}{\sqrt{R^2+(a-z)^2}} - 1 \right] dz + 2\pi G\rho \int_a^H \left[ 1 - \frac{z-a}{\sqrt{R^2+(a-z)^2}} \right] dz \\
&= 2\pi G\rho (\sqrt{R^2+a^2} - \sqrt{R^2+(H-a)^2} + H - 2a)
\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $H \geq a$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} G\rho \frac{z-a}{[x^2+y^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dv = G\rho \int_0^H (z-a) dz \iint_{D_z} \frac{z-a}{[x^2+y^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy \\
&= G\rho \int_0^H (z-a) dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{z-a}{[r^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr = 2\pi G\rho \int_0^H (z-a) dz \int_0^R \frac{z-a}{[r^2+(z-a)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} r dr \\
&= 2\pi G\rho \int_0^H (z-a) \left[ \frac{1}{a-z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2+(a-z)^2}} \right] dz = 2\pi G\rho \int_0^H \left[ \frac{a-z}{\sqrt{R^2+(a-z)^2}} - 1 \right] dz \\
&= 2\pi G\rho (\sqrt{R^2+a^2} - \sqrt{R^2+(H-a)^2} - H)
\end{aligned}$$

6. 在某平地上向下挖一个半径为  $R$  的半球形澡塘, 若某点泥土的密度为  $\rho = e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}}$ , 其中  $r$  为此点离球心的距离, 试求挖此澡塘需做的功. (2005 年浙江省数学竞赛题)

解: 根据题意,  $dW = e^{\frac{(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{R^2}} dv gz \Rightarrow W = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{\frac{(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{R^2}} gz dv$ ,

$$\text{用球面坐标} \begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases},$$

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$$W = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{\frac{(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{R^2}} g z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}} g r \cos \varphi r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \frac{g}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}} r^3 \sin 2\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \frac{g}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \int_0^R e^{\frac{r^2}{R^2}} r^3 dr = \frac{\pi g R^4}{2}.$$