二、利用极坐标计算二重积分

按照二重积分的定义有

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

现研究这一和式极限在极坐标中的形式。

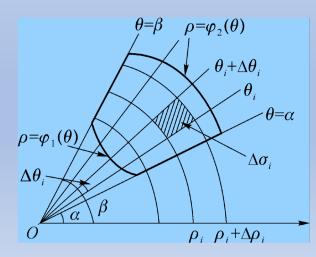
用以极点 O 为中心的一族同心圆 P = 常数以及从极点出发的一族射线 θ = 常数,将 D 剖分成个小闭区域.

除了包含边界点的一些小闭区域外,小闭区域 $\Delta\sigma_i$ 的面积

可如下计算

$$\Delta \sigma_{i} = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_{i} + \Delta \rho_{i})^{2} \Delta \theta_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \rho_{i}^{2} \Delta \theta_{i} = \frac{1}{2} (2\rho_{i} + \Delta \rho_{i}) \Delta \rho_{i} \Delta \theta_{i}$$
$$= \frac{\rho_{i} + (\rho_{i} + \Delta \rho_{i})}{2} \Delta \rho_{i} \Delta \theta_{i} = \overline{\rho_{i}} \Delta \rho_{i} \Delta \theta_{i}$$

其中, ρ, 表示相邻两圆弧半径的平均值.



在小区域 $\Delta\sigma_i$ 上取点 $(\bar{\rho}_i, \bar{\theta}_i)$,设该点直角坐标为 (ξ_i, η_i) ,据直角坐标与极坐标的关系有

$$\xi_i = \overline{\rho_i} \cos \overline{\theta_i}, \eta_i = \overline{\rho_i} \sin \overline{\theta_i}$$

于是

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\overline{\rho_{i}} \cos \overline{\theta_{i}}, \overline{\rho_{i}} \sin \overline{\theta_{i}}) \cdot \overline{\rho_{i}} \Delta \rho_{i} \Delta \theta_{i}$$

即

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

由于 $\int_{D}^{\int f(x,y)d\sigma}$ 也常记作 $\int_{D}^{\int f(x,y)dxdy}$,因此,上述变换公式也可以写成

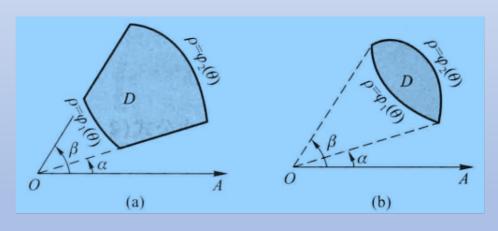
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

此式称为二重积分由直角坐标变量变换成极坐标变量的变换公式,其中, $\rho d \rho d \theta$ 就是极坐标中的面积元素.

极坐标下的二重积分计算法

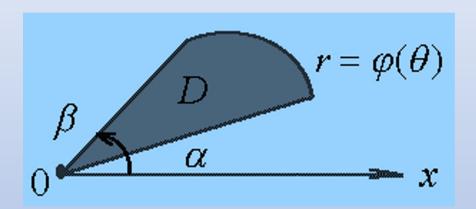
极坐标系中的二重积分,同样可以化归为二次积分来计算。

(1) 积分区域D可表示成下述形式 $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$, $\varphi_1(\theta) \leq \rho \leq \varphi_2(\theta)$ 其中函数 $\varphi_1(\theta)$, $\varphi_2(\theta)$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续。



$$\text{III} \quad \iint\limits_{D} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_{l}(\theta)}^{\varphi_{l}(\theta)} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho$$

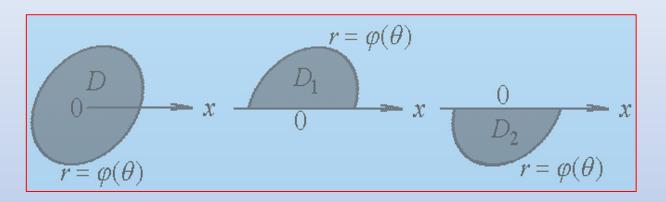
(2) 积分区域 D 为下述形式



极点在积分区域的边界上

$$\iint_{D} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \cdot rdrd\theta = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) rdr$$

特别地



$$D: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le \varphi(\theta)$$
;

$$D_1: 0 \le \theta \le \pi, 0 \le r \le \varphi(\theta)$$
;

$$D_2: \pi \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le r \le \varphi(\theta)$$
.

使用极坐标变换计算二重积分的原则

- (1) 积分区域的边界曲线易于用极坐标方程表示 (含圆弧,直线段);
- (2) 被积函数表示式用极坐标表示较简单.
 - (例如,含 $(x^2+y^2)^{\alpha}$, α 为实数)

例 1 计算
$$\int_{D}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma$$
, 其中 D 为 $x^2+y^2 \le 2ax$. [$\frac{32}{9}a^3$]

解: 积分区域 D 在极坐标下表示为

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le \rho \le 2a \cos \theta.$$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{8}{3} a^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{8}{3} a^{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{32}{9} a^{3}.$$

例 7. 计算 $\iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$, 其中 D 为 $x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$.

利用此题结果推出概率积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

$$\iint_{D} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} e^{-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho = \pi \left(1 - e^{-R^{2}}\right)$$

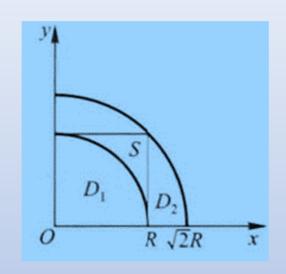
根据对称性, $\iint_{D_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - e^{-R^2} \right),$

类似地
$$\iint_{D_2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - e^{-2R^2}\right)$$
;

$$\iint_{S} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{R} dx \int_{0}^{R} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} dy = \int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx \int_{0}^{R} e^{-y^{2}} dy = \left(\int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx\right)^{2}.$$

$$\iint_{D_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma < \iint_{S} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma < \iint_{D_2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma ,$$

Fig 13
$$\frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - e^{-R^2} \right) < \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 < \frac{\pi}{4} \left(1 - e^{-2R^2} \right) . \Leftrightarrow R \to +\infty , \quad \text{ff } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} .$$



例 2 计算 $\int_{D}^{D} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 D 为由圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4y$ 及直线 $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$, $y - \sqrt{3}x = 0$ 所围成的平面闭区域.

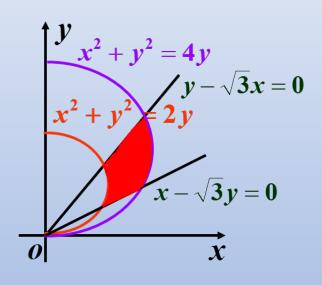
解: 如图,积分区域D在极坐标下表示为:

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \le \theta \frac{\pi}{3}$$
, $2\sin\theta \le \rho \le 4\sin\theta$.

$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} \Big|_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$=60\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\sin^4\theta d\theta = 15\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\theta\right) d\theta$$

$$=15\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\sin 2\theta\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}+\frac{1}{8}\sin 4\theta\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}\right)=\frac{15}{4}\left(\pi-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right).$$



例 3 计算 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy$, 其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 与直线 y = -x 所 围成的右上半圆域.

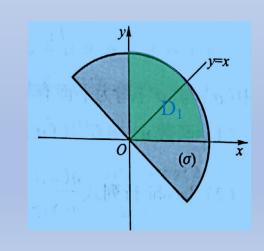
解: 因为D关于直线y = x对称,所以 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy, 被积函数 x^{2} + y^{2} 关于 x 和 y 都是偶函$$

数,于是

$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy \quad D_{1} 为 D 在第一象限部分;$$

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy == \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8} R^{4}.$$



例 4 计算

$$I = \int_0^a dx \int_{-x}^{-a+\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{4a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}} (a > 0)$$

解: 积分区域

$$D: 0 \le x \le a$$
, $-x \le y \le -a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

如图,该区域在极坐标下的表示形式为

$$D: -\frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le 0$$
, $0 \le r \le -2a \sin \theta$

$$T = \int_0^{\pi} ux \int_{-x}^{-x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{4a^2 - (x^2 + y^2)}$$
 ($u > 0$)

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$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{r dr d\theta}{r \sqrt{4a^{2} - r^{2}}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} d\theta \int_{0}^{-2a \sin \theta} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{4a^{2} - r^{2}}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} \left[\arcsin \frac{r}{2a} \right]_{0}^{-2a \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} (-\theta) d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \theta^{2} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{32}$$

例 5 将下述二次积分化为直角坐标系下的二次积分

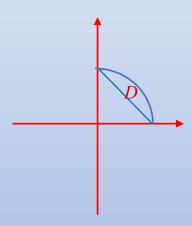
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

$$\left[I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} dx \int_{-x}^{x} f(x,y) dy + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}^{a} dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy\right]$$

例 6 写出积分∬f(x,y)dxdy的极坐标二次积分形式,其中积分区

域
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 - x \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$
.

$$\left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^1 f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho\right].$$



例 7 将下述二次积分化为极坐标系下的二次积分

(两种次序)

(1)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy$$
, (2) $\int_0^a dx \int_0^a f(x, y) dy$ ($a > 0$), (3) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$.

解: (1)
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec\theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \cdot \rho d\rho ;$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$+ \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{\arccos\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) d\theta .$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a \sec \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a \csc \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \cdot \rho d\rho ;$$
$$\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{a} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) d\theta$$
$$+ \int_{a}^{\sqrt{2}a} \rho d\rho \int_{\arccos \frac{a}{\rho}}^{\arcsin \frac{a}{\rho}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) d\theta .$$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}} f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) \cdot \rho d\rho;$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \rho d\rho \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) d\theta$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{1} \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4} - \arcsin\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\rho}}^{\arcsin\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\rho} - \frac{\pi}{4}} f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) d\theta.$$

例6 计算 $\int_{D}^{x^2yd\sigma}$, 其中D为 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0$.

解: 积分区域 D 在极坐标下表示为:

$$0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le \rho \le a$$
.

$$\iint_{D} x^{2}yd\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} (\rho \cos \theta)^{2} \cdot \rho \sin \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{a^{5}}{5} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{a^{5}}{15}.$$

另解:
$$\iint_D x^2 y d\sigma = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} x^2 y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a x^2 \left(a^2 - x^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a^5}{3} - \frac{a^5}{5} \right) = \frac{a^5}{15}.$$

例 8 求闭曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 3x^3$ 围成的平面区域 D 的面积.

解:极坐标方程 $\rho = 3\cos^3\theta$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.

区域D的面积为

$$\sigma = \iint_{D} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{3\cos^{3}\theta} \rho d\rho = 9 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{6}\theta d\theta$$
$$= 9 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{45}{32} \pi$$

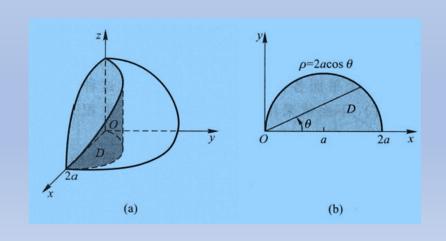
例 9. 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 4a^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax(a > 0)$ 所截得的 (含在柱面内的) 立体的体积.

解:由对称性,所求体积是第一挂限内立体(如图)体积的四倍.

$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中积分区域 D 在极坐标下表示为:

$$0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \ 0 \le \rho \le 2a \cos \theta$$
.

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (4a^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{2a\cos\theta} d\theta$$
$$= \frac{32}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3\theta) d\theta = \frac{32}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right).$$



- 2. 计算 $\int_{D} \frac{\sin(\pi\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma$,其中D为 $1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$; [-4]
- 3. 计算 $\int_{D}^{D} (x+y)d\sigma$, 其中D为 $x^2 + y^2 \le 2y$; [π]
- 4. 求闭曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^4 + y^4$ 围成的平面区域 D 的面积. $\left[\frac{3}{4}\pi\right]$