

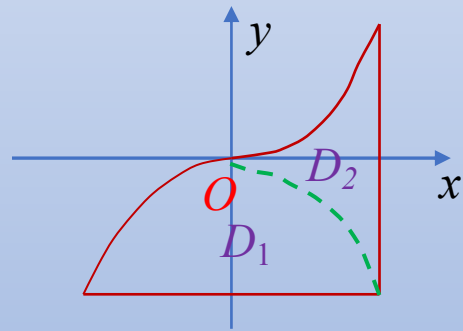
1. 计算 $I = \iint_D \left[x^2 + x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) f(x^2 + y^2) \right] dx dy$, 其中 D 由直线 $y = x^3$, $y = -1$, $x = 1$ 所围成, 其中 $f(u)$ 为连续函数.

解: 用 $y = -x^3$ 将积分区域 D 分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 , 根据对称性质,

$$\iint_{D_1} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0, \quad \iint_{D_2} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2}) f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = 0 ;$$

$$I = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^{x^3} x^2 dy = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 (x^3 + 1) dx = 0 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} .$$



2. 计算 $\iint_D |x - y^2| dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

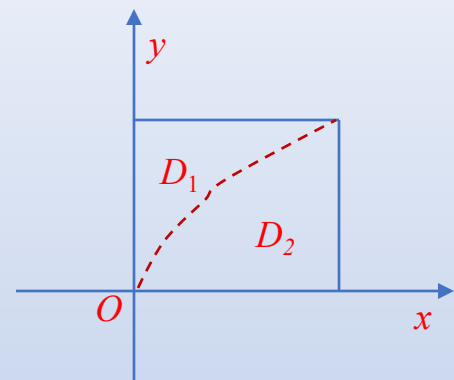
解：用 $y^2 = x$ 将积分区域 D 分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 ,

$$\iint_D |y^2 - x| dx dy = \iint_{D_1} (y^2 - x) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x - y^2) dx dy$$

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

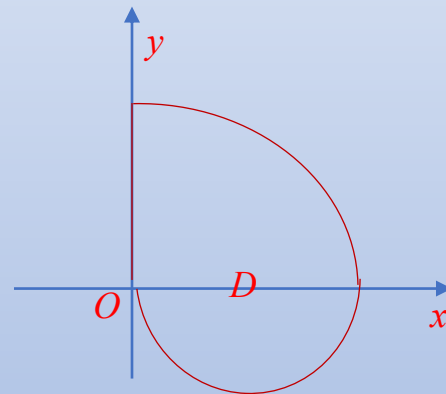
$$= \int_0^1 \frac{y^4}{2} dy + \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1 - y^4}{2} - y^2 (1 - y^2) \right] dy = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - 2y^2 + y^4) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{11}{30}.$$



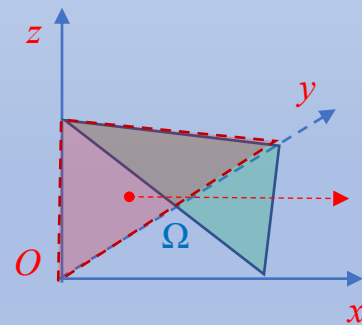
3. 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 由 $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$, $y = -\sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 及 $x = 0$ 所围成的闭区域.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^3 \theta d\theta + \frac{4}{3} \pi = \frac{16}{9} + \frac{4}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$



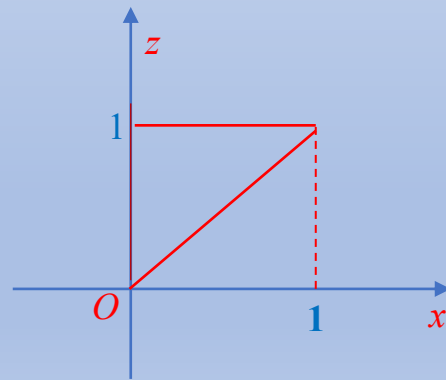
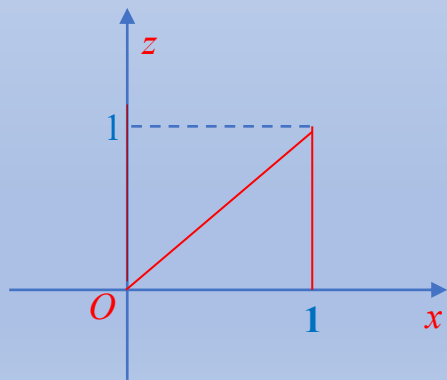
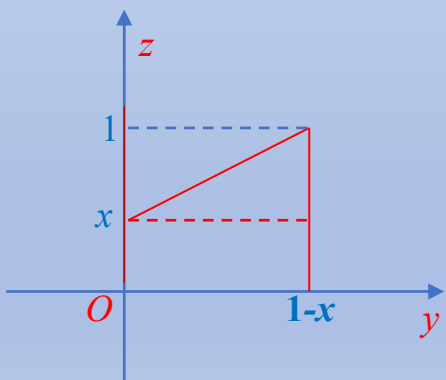
4. 计算 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dz \int_0^{1-x-z} (1-y) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dy$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dz \int_0^{1-x-z} (1-y) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} dz \int_0^{1-y-z} (1-y) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} (1-y)(1-y-z) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dz = \int_0^1 (1-y) \frac{1}{2} e^{-(1-y-z)^2} \Big|_0^{1-y} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y) \left[1 - e^{-(1-y)^2} \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-(1-y)^2} \Big|_0^1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4e} . \end{aligned}$$



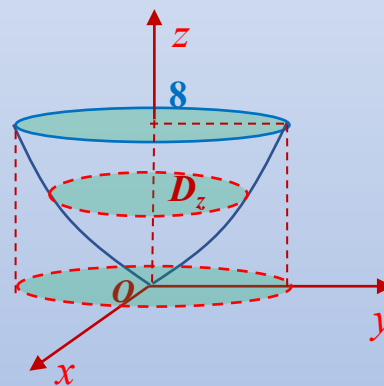
5. 将 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$ 变为次序 $y \rightarrow x \rightarrow z$ 的三次积分.

解：
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$$
$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dz \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dz \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z dx \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy .$$



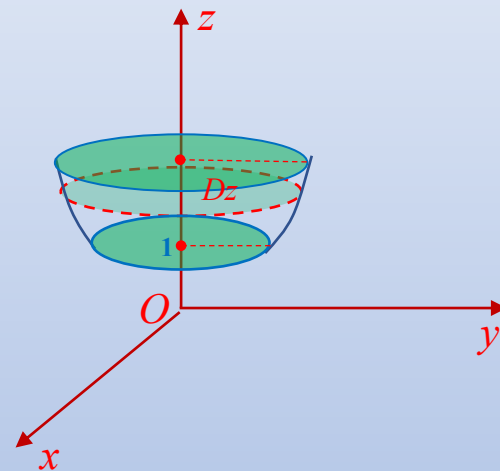
6. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周形成的曲面与平面 $z = 8$ 所围闭区域.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv &= \int_0^8 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2z} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^8 dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^8 z^2 dz = 2\pi \left. \frac{z^3}{3} \right|_0^8 = \frac{1024}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$



7. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} e^{z^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 由 $z = x^2 + y^2$, $z = 1$ 及 $z = 2$ 所围区域.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \iiint_{\Omega} e^{z^2} dv &= \int_1^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} e^{z^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_1^2 e^{z^2} \cdot \pi (\sqrt{z})^2 dz = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{z^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - e). \end{aligned}$$



8. 将三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 表示为柱面坐标及球面坐标的三次积分, 其中 Ω 由 $z \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z \geq \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$, $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 所确定.

解: 积分区域 Ω 在柱面坐标下表示为:

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \quad \sqrt{3}\rho \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - \rho^2},$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\sqrt{3}\rho}^{\sqrt{4 - \rho^2}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz;$$

积分区域 Ω 在球面坐标下表示为:

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 2,$$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) \cdot r^2 dr.$$

9. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^3 + 2y^2 + z^2) dv$, 其中 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z \geq 0$.

解: 由对称性, $\iiint_{\Omega} x^3 dv = 0, \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dv,$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} (x^3 + 2y^2 + z^2) dv &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 dr = \frac{2}{5} \pi.\end{aligned}$$

10. 设 $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$, 其中 $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2$, $f(u)$ 为连续函数,

$$f'(0) = 1, f(0) = 0. \text{ 求 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^5}.$$

解: $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) \cdot r^2 dr$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr,$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^5} = 4\pi \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr}{t^5} = 4\pi \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^2 f(t^2)}{5t^4}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{5} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(t^2) - f(0)}{t^2} = \frac{4\pi}{5} f'(0) = \frac{4\pi}{5}.$$

11. 求球面 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 被平面 $z = \sqrt{3}$ 割去球冠后剩余部分的面积.

解：球面 $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ 被平面 $z = \sqrt{3}$ 割去球冠后剩余部分在 xOy 坐标面上投影区域 $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$,

$$z_x = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad z_y = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy;$$

$$\text{所求面积 } A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho = 4\pi \left(-\sqrt{4 - \rho^2} \right) \Big|_1^2 = 4\sqrt{3}\pi.$$

12. 求曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 任一点的切平面与曲面 $S_2: z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积 V

解： 曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 任一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面方程

$$2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0, \quad \text{注意到 } z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + 1, \quad \text{于是有}$$
$$z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y - x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 1;$$

$S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 上点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面与曲面 $S_2: z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体

在 xOy 坐标面投影区域 $D_{xy}: (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \leq 1$, 所求立体体积

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[(2x_0x + 2y_0y - x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 1) - (x^2 + y^2) \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[1 - (x - x_0)^2 - (y - y_0)^2 \right] dx dy, \quad \text{作变换 } x = x_0 + \rho \cos \theta, y = y_0 + \rho \sin \theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (1 - \rho^2) \rho \cdot d\rho = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$