## 二重积分

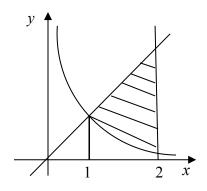
### 16 年试题

16. 设平面区域D由曲线xy=1和直线y=x及

$$x = 2$$
围成,计算 $\iint_D \frac{x}{y^2} d\sigma$ 

解:

$$\iint_{D} \frac{x}{y^{2}} d\delta = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} \frac{x}{y^{2}} dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left( -\frac{x}{y} \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^{x} \right) dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left( -1 + x^{2} \right) dx$$
$$= \left( -x + \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{4}{3}$$



## 16 年试题

9. 设平面区域 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ ,则

$$\iint\limits_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解析:

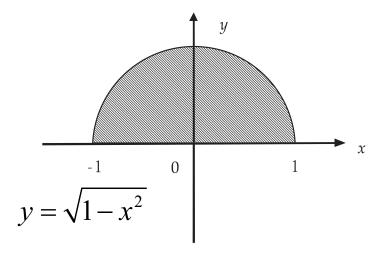
$$\iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \iint_{D} r^2 r dr d\theta = \iint_{D} r^3 dr d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\int_{0}^{1} r^3 dr) d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

### 15 年试题

16. 将二次积分  $I = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{x^2+y^2} dy$  化为极坐标形式的二次积分,并计算 I 的值。

16. 解: 由给定的二次积分知,积分区域

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| -1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right\},\,$$



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(2分)

如图:

$$: I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 e^{r^2} r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \Big|_0^1 \right) d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) d\theta$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^{-1})$$

(6分)

## 15 年试题

19. 设二元函数 $z = f(x, y) = x^y \ln x (x > 0, x \neq 1)$ , 平面区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | 2 \le x \le e, -1 \le y \le 1 \}.$$

(1) 求全微分 dz;

(2) 求
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$$

19. 解: (1) ::

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x = x^{y-1} (1 + y \ln x), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^y \ln^2 x$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy = x^{y-1}(1+y\ln x)dx + x^y\ln^2 xdy$$

0

(2) 
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\theta = \int_{2}^{e} dx \int_{-1}^{1} x^{y} \ln x dy$$
$$= \int_{2}^{e} (x^{y} \Big|_{-1}^{1}) dx$$

(10分)

$$= \int_{2}^{e} (x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = (\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \ln x) \Big|_{2}^{e} = \frac{1}{2}e^{2} + \ln 2 - 3.$$

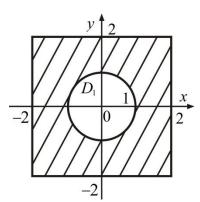
# 14 年试题

17. 计算二重积分  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$ , 其中积分区

域
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \ge 1, |x| \le 2, |y| \le 2\}$$

17.解: D如图:

记圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 为 $D_1$ ,



原式 = 
$$\iint_{D+D_1} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

(2分)

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} dx \int_{-2}^{2} (x^2 + y^2) dy - \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^3 dr$$

(4分)

$$= \int_{-2}^{2} (4x^{2} + \frac{16}{3}) dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr$$
$$= \int_{-2}^{2} (4x^{2} + \frac{16}{3}) dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{128}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(6分)

## 14 年试题

5. 交换二次积分 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 f(x, y) dy$ 的积分次序,则 I =

$$A. I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$$

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

C. 
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 f(x, y) dx$$

D. 
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y) dx$$

# 13 年试题

10. 设 D 为圆环域:  $1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ , 则二重积

$$\iint_{D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} d\sigma = \underline{\qquad} .$$

## 13 年试题

19. 交换二次积分

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{e^{x}}^{e} \frac{(2x+1)(2y+1)}{\ln y + 1} dy$$
的积分次序,并

求 I 的值。

19. 由题设条件知,积分区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, e^x \le y \le e \}$$
, 如图:

交换积分次序得

$$I = \int_{1}^{e} dy \int_{0}^{\ln y} \frac{(2x+1)(2y+1)}{\ln y} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e} \left[ \frac{(x^{2} + x)(2y + 1)}{\ln y + 1} \middle| \frac{\ln y}{0} \right] dy = \int_{1}^{e} (2y + 1) \ln y dy$$

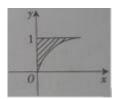
$$= \int_{1}^{e} \ln y d(y^{2} + y) = (y^{2} + y) \ln y \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} (y^{2} + y) \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= (e^{2} + e) - (\frac{y^{2}}{2} + y) \Big|_{1}^{e} = \frac{e^{2}}{2} + \frac{3}{2}.$$

18. 计算二重积分  $\iint_D \sqrt{y^2 - x} d\sigma$ , 其中 D 是由曲

线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 及直线y = 1, x = 0围成的闭区域

18. 解:积分区域 D 如图:



$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{y^{2} - x} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y^{2}} \sqrt{y^{2} - x} dx$$

(3分)

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{2}{3} (y^2 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \middle| y^2 \right] dy$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

### 12 年试题

5. 设f(x,y)为连续函数,将极坐标形式的二次

积分  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$  化为直角

坐标形式,则I = ( )

A. 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

B. 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

C. 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_v^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

D. 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_x^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

### 11 年试题

10. 设平面区域 D 由直线 y = x, y = 2x 及 x = 1 围

成,则二重积分
$$\iint_D xd\sigma =$$
\_\_\_\_\_。

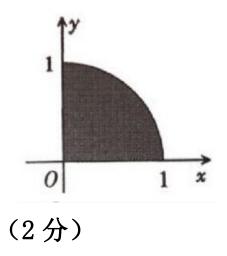
## 11 年试题

18. 化二次积分  $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dy$  为极坐

标形式的二次积分,并求其值。

18. 解:由给定的二次积分知,积分域,如图,

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1 \right\}$$



所以

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{1+r^{2}} dr$$
(4 分)

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{r}{1+r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln(1+r^2) \left| \frac{1}{0} = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 \right|$$

## 10 年试题

- 18. 解:积分区域 D 如图:(略)

解方程组
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 + 1, \\ y = 2x \end{cases}$$
可求得切点为

(1, 2)

$$\iint\limits_{D} 2xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{2x}^{x^{2}+1} 2xydy$$

$$= \int_0^1 xy^2 \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x} dx \right| = \int_0^1 x(x^4 + 1 - 2x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1)^2 dx^2 = \frac{1}{6} (x^2 - 1)^3 \left| \frac{1}{0} \right| = \frac{1}{6}$$

10. 设平面区域
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则二重积分 $\iint (x^2 + y^2)^2 d\sigma = _______。$ 

# 09 年试题

5. 改变二次积分  $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) dy$  的积分次序,则 I = ( )

$$A. I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^0 f(x, y) dx$$

B. 
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_1^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$$

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

D. 
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$$

17. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_{D} \frac{(2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}-1)^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dxdy$$
, 其

中积分区域 D:  $1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$ 

17. 【解析】设 $x = r\cos\theta$ ,  $y = r\sin\theta$ ,

則 原 式  $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 (2r-1)^3 dr = 2\pi \int_1^2 (2r-1)^3 dr$ 

$$\frac{\pi}{4}(2r-1)^4\bigg|_1^2 = \frac{81\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} = 20\pi.$$

## 08 年试题

17. 计算二重积分  $\iint_D ye^{xy} dxdy$ , 其中 D 是由 y 轴、

直线 y=1, y=2 及曲线 xy=2 所围成的平面区域。

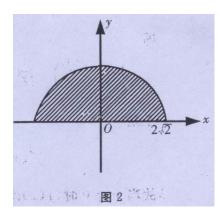
17. 【解析】 
$$\iint_{D} y e^{xy} dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{y}} y e^{xy} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} [e^{xy}]_{0}^{\frac{2}{y}} dy$$
$$= \int_{1}^{2} (e^{2} - 1) dy = e^{2} - 1$$

18. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_{D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}} dx dy$$
,其中积

分区域
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 8, y \ge 0 \}$$
。

18. 【解析】如图2所示



$$\iint_{D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}+y^{2}}} dx dt y$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1+r^{2}}} dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+r^{2}}} d(1+r^{2})$$

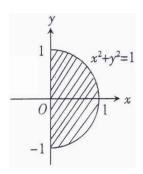
$$= \pi \sqrt{1 + r^2} \Big|_0^{2\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= 2\pi$$

16. 求二重积分  $\iint_D xy^2 d\sigma$ , 其中积分区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0 \}.$$

# 16.【解析】

方法一: D= $\{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0 \}$  如右图所示:



$$\iint_{D} xy^{2} d\sigma = \iint_{D} xy^{2} dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} xy^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2}y^{2} \middle| \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \right) dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} (1-y^{2})y^{2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y^{3}}{3} - \frac{y^{5}}{5}\right) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{15}.$$

方法二: 
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x \ge 0\}$$
 如右图別 
$$\iint_D xy^2 d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^4 \cos\theta dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \gamma^5 \left| \frac{1}{0} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta \sin\theta dt \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^4 \cos\theta \sin^2\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3\theta \right|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{15}$$

18. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
, 其中积分

区域

$$D = \{ (x, y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \} .$$

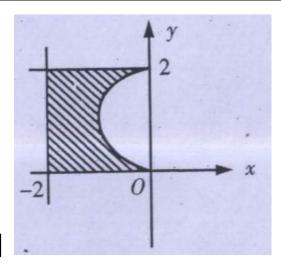
18.【解析】采用极坐标变换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta$ ,则

$$\iint_{D} \ln\left(x^2 + y^2\right) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} 2r \ln r dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left( r^2 \ln r \left| {}_{1}^{2} - \frac{r^2}{2} \right|_{1}^{2} \right) = \pi \left( 8 \ln 2 - 3 \right)$$

### 04 年试题

16. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D y dx dy$$
,共中 D 是由直线  $x = -2$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $y = 2$  以及曲线  $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$  所围成的平面区域。



### 16.【解析】

$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{2}y - y^{2}} y dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} y (2 - \sqrt{2y - y^{2}}) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} 2y dy - \int_{0}^{2} y \sqrt{2y - y^{2}} dy$$

$$= 4 - \int_0^2 y \sqrt{2y - y^2} \, dy$$

下面计算 
$$\int_0^2 y\sqrt{2y-y^2}\,dy$$

$$y = 0$$
时, $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  
 $y = 2$ 时, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , $\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

# 于是

$$\int_0^2 y \sqrt{2y - y^2} \, dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \, d(1 + \sin \theta)$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta + 0$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \iint_D y dx dy = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

10. 
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy$$
 变换积分分次序后有  $I = ($  ( A)  $\int_{x^2}^x dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy$  (B)  $\int_0^1 dx \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx$ 

(C) 
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{y^2}^y f(x, y) dx$$

(D) 
$$\int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} dx \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y) dx$$