

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) d\Omega = \int_{(\Omega)/\bar{U}(M_0)} f(M) d\Omega + \int_{\bar{U}(M_0)} f(M) d\Omega > 0.$$

2. 证明反常积分中值定理: 若  $(\Omega)$  是紧的可度量的连通集,  $f(M), g(M)$  在  $(\Omega)$  上连续,  $g(M)$  在  $(\Omega)$  上不变号, 则

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega, \text{ 其中 } P \in (\Omega).$$

证明 设在  $(\Omega)$  上  $g(M) \geq 0$ . 由于  $(\Omega)$  是紧的可度量的连续集, 而  $f(M)$  在  $(\Omega)$  上连续, 则  $f(M)$  在  $(\Omega)$  上可取得最大值  $A$  及最小值  $a$ . 即  $\forall M \in (\Omega), a \leq f(M) \leq A$ . 从而  $\forall M \in (\Omega), ag(M) \leq f(M)g(M) \leq Ag(M)$ . 由积分的性质 3 及性质 1, 得

$$a \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega \leq \int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega \leq A \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega.$$

若  $\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega > 0$ , 上式两边同除以  $\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega$ , 得

$$a \leq \frac{\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega}{\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega} \leq A.$$

由连续函数的介值定理知, 至少存在一点  $P$

$$f(P) = \frac{\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega}{\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega.$$

若  $\int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega = 0$ , 则由上题知  $g(M) \equiv 0, M \in (\Omega)$ . 因此对  $\forall P \in (\Omega)$ , 恒有

$$\int_{(\Omega)} f(M) g(M) d\Omega = f(P) \int_{(\Omega)} g(M) d\Omega = 0.$$

## 习 题 6.2

(A)

2. (3) 若积分域关于  $y$  轴对称, 则:

(i) 当  $f(x, y)$  是  $x$  的奇函数时, 二重积分  $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ ;

(ii) 当  $f(x, y)$  是  $x$  的偶函数时,

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

其中  $(\sigma_1)$  为  $(\sigma)$  在右半平面  $x \geq 0$  中的部分区域;

(4) 若积分域关于  $x$  轴对称, 被积函数  $f(x, y)$  分别具有怎样的对称性时有

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 0, \quad \iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

其中  $(\sigma_1)$  为  $(\sigma)$  在上半平面  $y \geq 0$  中的部分区域.

解 (3) 设  $(\sigma_2)$  为  $(\sigma)$  在左半平面  $x \leq 0$  中的部分, 则  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$ , 且

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$

不妨设  $f(x, y) \geq 0, \forall (x, y) \in (\sigma_1)$ , 则  $\iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x, y) d\sigma$  表示以  $(\sigma_1)$  为底  $z =$

$f(x, y)$  为顶的曲顶柱体的体积  $V_1$ , 而  $\left| \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x, y) d\sigma \right| = V_2$  (以  $(\sigma_2)$  为底  $f(x, y)$

为曲顶的曲顶柱体体积), 且  $V_1 = V_2$ .

(i) 如  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  为奇函数, 则  $\forall (x, y) \in (\sigma_2), f(x, y) \leq 0$ . 则

$$\iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x, y) d\sigma = -V_2 = -V_1, \text{ 故 } \iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 0.$$

(ii)  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  为偶函数, 则  $\forall (x, y) \in (\sigma_2), f(x, y) \geq 0$ . 则  $\iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x, y)$

$$d\sigma = V_2 = V_1, \text{ 故 } \iint_{(\sigma)} f d\sigma = 2 \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f d\sigma.$$

如果  $f(x, y)$  在  $(\sigma_1)$  变号, 则将  $(\sigma_1)$  分成若干小区域, 使在每个区域上  $f(x, y)$  不变号. 由  $(\sigma)$  的对称性知  $(\sigma_1)$  的每个子域都有关于  $y$  轴对称的子域  $(\sigma_2)$ . 重复上述证明即可.

(4) 当  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  为奇函数, 则  $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$ ; 若  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  为偶函

数, 则  $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x, y) d\sigma$ .

3. 计算下列二重积分.

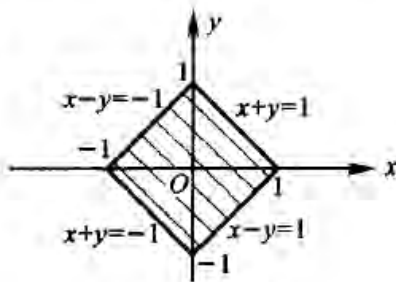
(4)  $\iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ ,  $(\sigma)$  是由  $|x| + |y| = 1$  所围成的区域;

$$(5) \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} d\sigma,$$

$$(\sigma) = \{(x, y) \mid -\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3y}, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq y \leq 2\pi\};$$

$$(6) \iint_{(\sigma)} e^{-y^2} d\sigma, (\sigma) = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

解 (4)  $(\sigma)$  如图所示, 则



(第3题(4))

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{-x} (x+y)^2 dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{-1+x}^{1-x} (x+y)^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} d\sigma &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{3y}} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{y} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} x^2 \Big|_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{3y}} dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} dy \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\cos y| dy = \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{\frac{5}{2}\pi} -\cos y dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \cos y dy = 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \iint_{(\sigma)} e^{-y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^1 y e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e} \right).$$

4. 把二重积分  $I = \iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma$  在直角坐标系中分别以两种不同的次序化为累次积分, 其中  $(\sigma)$  为

$$(1) \{(x, y) \mid y^2 \leq x, x+y \leq 2\};$$

$$(2) x = \sqrt{y}, y = x-1, y=0 \text{ 与 } y=1 \text{ 所围成的区域.}$$

解 (1)  $(\sigma)$  为图中阴影区域. 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-2}^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^4 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $(\sigma)$  为图中阴影区域, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{y+1} f(x, y) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{x-1}^1 f(x, y) dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 交换下列累次积分的顺序.

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

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

解 (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^2 dx \int_{x^2}^1 f(x, y) dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 f(x, y) dy - \int_1^2 dx \int_1^{x^2} f(x, y) dy \\
 &= \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x, y) d\sigma - \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x, y) d\sigma \\
 &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx - \int_1^4 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 f(x, y) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 原式

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \iint_{(\sigma)} f(x, y) d\sigma \quad ((\sigma) \text{ 如图所示}) \\
 &= \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2x}}^3 f(x, y) dy + \int_2^{18} dx \int_{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}}^3 f(x, y) dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 利用极坐标计算下列各题.

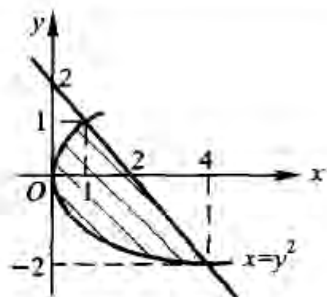
$$(2) \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma,$$

$$(\sigma) = \{(x, y) \mid 2x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\};$$

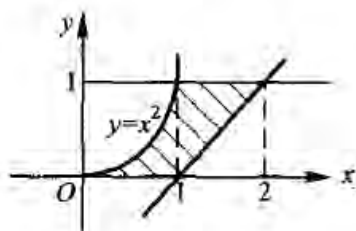
解 图中阴影部分为积分域 $(\sigma)$ , 可以用极坐标表示为  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 2\cos\varphi \leq \rho \leq 2$ .

从而

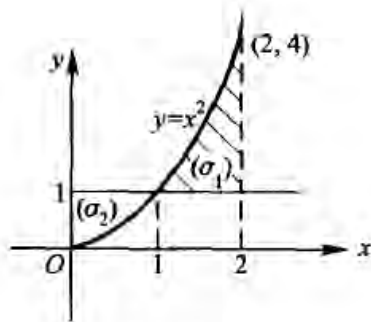
$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{2\cos\varphi}^2 \rho \cdot \rho d\rho \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$



(第4题(1))



(第4题(2))



(第5题(2))

$$(3) \iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma, (\sigma) = \{(x, y) \mid (x^2 + y^2)^2 \leq 2a(x^2 - y^2), a > 0\}.$$

解  $(\sigma)$  由双纽线  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a(x^2 - y^2)$  围成, 其极坐标方程为  $\rho^2 = 2a \cos 2\varphi$ , 从而  $(\sigma) = (\sigma_1) \cup (\sigma_2)$ .  $(\sigma_1)$  与  $(\sigma_2)$  分别用极坐标表示为

$$(\sigma_1) = \{(\rho, \varphi) \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{2a \cos 2\varphi}\},$$

$$(\sigma_2) = \{(\rho, \varphi) \mid \frac{3}{4}\pi \leq \varphi \leq \frac{5}{4}\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{2a \cos 2\varphi}\}.$$

$$\text{于是 } \iint_{(\sigma_1)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2a \cos 2\varphi}} \rho^2 (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 \rho d\rho$$

$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin 2\varphi) \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(\sigma_2)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma &= \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\frac{5}{4}\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2a \cos 2\varphi}} \rho^2 (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi)^2 \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} a^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2.$$

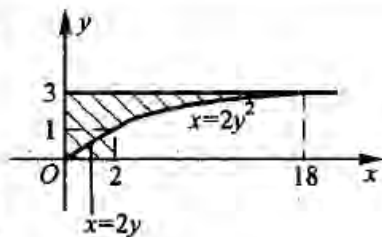
7. 把下列累次积分化为极坐标的累次积分, 并计算其值.

$$(3) \int_1^2 dy \int_0^y \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{y} dx.$$

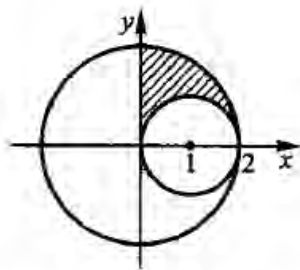
解 令  $(\sigma) = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$ , 则  $(\sigma)$  可用极坐标表示为

$$(\sigma) = \left\{(\rho, \varphi) \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \leq \rho \leq \frac{2}{\sin \varphi}\right\}.$$

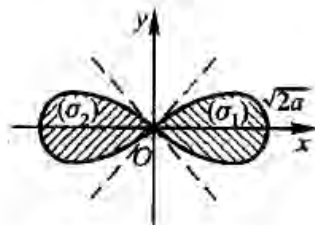
于是



(第5题(4))

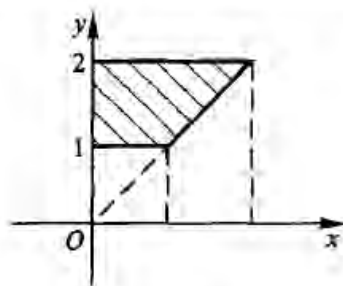


(第6题(2))



(第6题(3))

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^2 dy \int_0^y \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx &= \iint_{(\sigma)} \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \varphi}}^{\frac{2}{\sin \varphi}} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin \varphi} \cdot \rho \cdot \rho d\rho \\
 &= \frac{7}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 \varphi} d\sin \varphi = \frac{7}{9} (2\sqrt{2} - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$



(第7题(3))

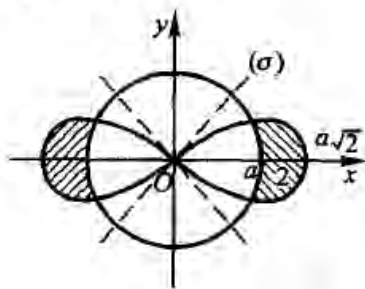
8. 求由下列各组曲线所围成图形的面积.

(2)  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( $x^2 + y^2 \geq a^2$ ,  $a > 0$ );

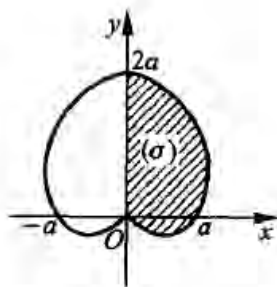
解 由对称性知所求面积  $S$

$$S = 4 \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_a^{\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi}} \rho d\rho = a^2 \left( \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

(3)  $\rho = a(1 + \sin \varphi)$ .



(第8题(2))



(第8题(3))

解 所求面积  $S = 2 \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\sin \varphi)} \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$ .

9. 求由下列各组曲面所围成立体的体积.

(2)  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$  ( $a > 0$ ),  $z = 0$ ;

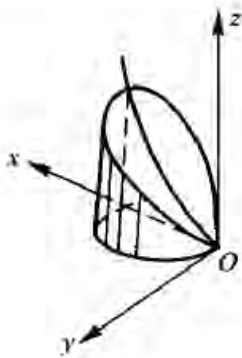
解 所求立体为以  $xOy$  平面上的圆域  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax$  为底, 以锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  为顶的曲顶柱体, 其体积为

$$V = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2a\cos \varphi} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{32}{9} a^3.$$

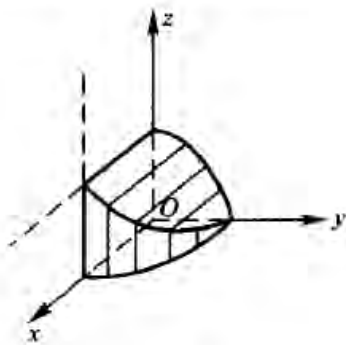
(3)  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ,  $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ )

解 图中所示立体体积为  $V_1$ , 则所求体积

$$V = 8V_1 = 8 \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} d\sigma = 8 \int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dx = \frac{16}{3} a^3.$$



(第9题(2))



(第9题(3))

11. 以半径为 4 cm 的铜球的直径为中心轴, 钻通一个半径为 1 cm 的圆孔, 问损失掉的铜的体积是多少?

**解** 选圆孔的中心轴为  $z$  轴,  $x, y$  轴为与  $z$  轴垂直的球的两相互垂直的直径, 则所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{16-x^2-y^2} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{16-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi (64 - 15\sqrt{15}) (\text{cm}^3). \end{aligned}$$

12. 在一形状为旋转抛物面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  的容器中, 盛有  $8\pi \text{cm}^3$  的水, 今再灌入  $120\pi \text{cm}^3$  的水, 问液面将升高多少 cm?

**解** 液面高为  $h$  cm 时, 所盛水的体积为  $V$ . 从而

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq h} h d\sigma - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq h} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \\ &= \pi h^2 - \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{h}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} h^2 (\text{cm}^3). \end{aligned}$$

于是当  $V = 8\pi \text{cm}^3$  时,  $h = 4$  cm 当  $V = (120 + 8)\pi \text{cm}^3$  时,  $h = 16$  cm, 故液面将升高 12 cm.

13. 利用适当的变换计算下列二重积分.

(2)  $\iint_{(\sigma)} e^{\frac{x}{x+y}} d\sigma$ ,  $(\sigma)$  是以  $(0,0), (1,0), (0,1)$  为顶点的三角形内部;

**解** 令  $u = x + y, v = y$ , 于是  $(\sigma)$  在此变换下在  $uOv$  直角坐标面中为  $(\sigma') = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq u\}$ .

$$\text{于是 } \iint_{(\sigma)} e^{\frac{x}{x+y}} d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} e^{\frac{u-v}{u}} du dv$$



$$= \int_0^1 du \int_0^u e^{\frac{u}{2}} dv = \frac{1}{2}(e-1).$$

(3)  $\iint_{(\sigma)} xy d\sigma$ ,  $(\sigma)$  由曲线  $xy=1$ ,  $xy=2$ ,  $y=x$ ,  $y=4x$  ( $x>0, y>0$ ) 所围成;

解 令  $u=xy, v=\frac{y}{x}$ , 此变换将  $(\sigma)$  映射成  $uOv$  直角坐标面上的矩形域  $(\sigma') = \{(u, v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}$ ,

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

于是  $\iint_{(\sigma)} xy d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma')} u \cdot \frac{1}{2v} du dv = \int_1^2 du \int_1^4 \frac{u}{2v} dv = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2.$

(4)  $\iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y) d\sigma$ ,  $(\sigma)$  由曲线  $x^2+y^2=x+y$  所围成的区域.

解 取曲线坐标变换为  $x=\frac{1}{2}+\rho\cos\varphi, y=\frac{1}{2}+\rho\sin\varphi$ , 则在  $\rho O\varphi$  直角坐标平面内  $(\sigma') = \left\{(\rho, \varphi) | 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right\}$ ,  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\rho\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & \rho\cos\varphi \end{vmatrix} = \rho$ .

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(\sigma)} (x+y) d\sigma &= \iint_{(\sigma')} (1 + \rho\sin\varphi + \rho\cos\varphi) \rho d\rho d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (1 + \rho\sin\varphi + \rho\cos\varphi) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

14. 求下列曲线所围成的平面图形的面积.

(1)  $(x-y)^2 + x^2 = a^2$  ( $a>0$ );

解 作曲线坐标变换  $x=\rho\sin\varphi, y=\rho(\sin\varphi-\cos\varphi)$ , 于是由  $(x-y)^2+x^2=a^2$  所围成的区域  $(\sigma)$  即为  $\rho O\varphi$  直角坐标面上的区域  $(\sigma') = \{(\rho, \varphi) | 0 \leq \rho \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\}$ ,  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \varphi)} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin\varphi & \rho\cos\varphi \\ \sin\varphi-\cos\varphi & \rho(\cos\varphi+\sin\varphi) \end{vmatrix} = \rho$ , 则所求面积  $S$

$$S = \iint_{(\sigma')} \rho d\rho d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \rho d\rho = \pi a^2.$$

(3)  $xy=a^2, xy=2a^2, y=x, y=2x$  ( $x>0, y>0$ );



解 作曲线坐标变换  $u = xy, v = \frac{y}{x}$ . 则由题中所给的四条曲线在  $x > 0, y > 0$  时所围成的区域  $(\sigma)$  在  $uOv$  直角坐标面的像为  $(\sigma') = \{(u, v) | a^2 \leq u \leq 2a^2, 1 \leq v \leq 2\}$ .

$$\text{故所求面积 } S = \iint_{(\sigma')} \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv = \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} du \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2v} dv = \frac{a^2}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$(4) \quad y^2 = 2px, y^2 = 2qx, x^2 = 2ry, x^2 = 2sy \quad (0 < p < q, 0 < r < s).$$

解 作曲线坐标变换  $u = y^2/2x, v = x^2/2y$ , 则由题所给的四条曲线所围成的曲域被映为  $uOv$  直角坐标面内的矩形域  $(\sigma') = \{(u, v) | p \leq u \leq q, r \leq v \leq s\}$  其面积为  $\iint_{(\sigma')} \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv = \int_p^q du \int_r^s \frac{4}{3} dv = \frac{4}{3}(q-p)(s-r)$ .

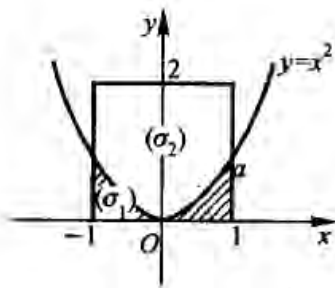
## (B)

1. 计算下列二重积分.

$$(1) \quad \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} d\sigma, (\sigma) = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\};$$

解 如图所示将  $(\sigma)$  分为两个区域  $(\sigma_1)$  及  $(\sigma_2)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(\sigma)} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} d\sigma &= \iint_{(\sigma_1)} \sqrt{x^2-y} d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} \sqrt{y-x^2} d\sigma \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2-y} dy + \\ &\quad 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 \sqrt{y-x^2} dy \\ &= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

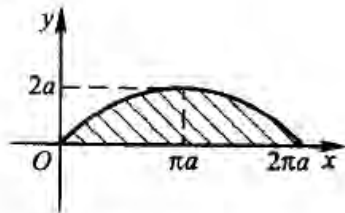


(第1题(1))

(( $\sigma_1$ )与( $\sigma_2$ )关于  $y$  轴对称, 被积函数关于  $x$  为偶函数)

$$(3) \quad \iint_{(\sigma)} y^2 d\sigma, (\sigma) \text{ 是 } x \text{ 轴与摆线 } \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi, a > 0) \text{ 所围成的区域.}$$

$$\text{解 } \iint_{(\sigma)} y^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{a(1-\cos t)} y^2 dy$$



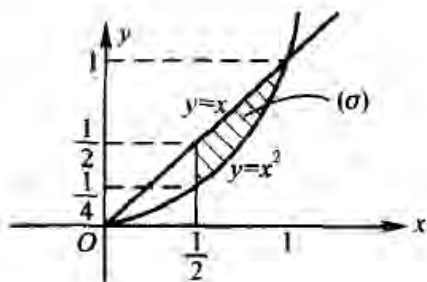
(第1题(3))

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} (1 - \cos t)^3 dx \\
 &\stackrel{x = a(t - \sin t)}{=} \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 a(1 - \cos t) dt \\
 &= \frac{35}{12} \pi a^4
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 计算累次积分

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 原式} &= \iint_{(\sigma)} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\sigma \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x e^{\frac{1}{x}} dy \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x e^{\frac{1}{x}} \bigg|_{x^2}^x dx = \frac{3}{8} e - \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

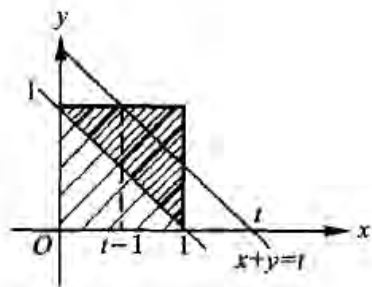


(第2题)

$$3. \text{ 设 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{x+y \leq t} f(x, y) d\sigma, \text{ 求 } F(t).$$

解 如图所示,  $f(x, y)$  仅在阴影区域内非零, 所以  $t \leq 0$ , 则  $F(t) = 0$ ;



(第3题)

$$\text{若 } 0 < t \leq 1, \text{ 则 } F(t) = \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} 2x dy = \frac{1}{3} t^3;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{若 } 1 < t \leq 2, \text{ 则 } F(t) &= \int_0^{t-1} dx \int_0^1 2x dy + \int_{t-1}^1 dx \int_0^{t-x} 2x dy \\
 &= t - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} (t-1)^3;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } t > 2, \text{ 则 } F(t) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 2x dy = 1.$$

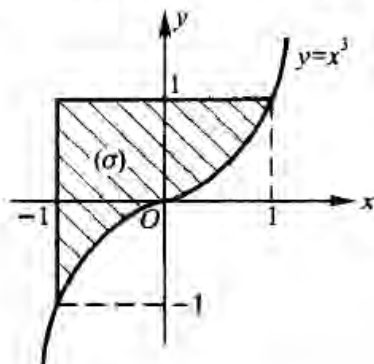
$$\text{故 } F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{3} t^3, & 0 < t \leq 1, \\ t - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} (t-1)^3, & 1 < t \leq 2, \\ 1, & t > 2. \end{cases}$$

4. 计算  $\iint_{(\sigma)} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] d\sigma$ , 其中  $(\sigma)$  由  $y = x^3, y = 1, x = -1$  所围成的区域,  $f(x^2 + y^2)$  是  $(\sigma)$  上的连续函数.

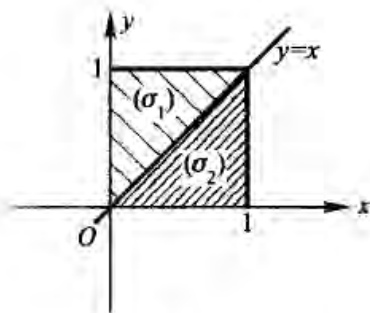
解 令  $F(u) = \int_0^u f(v) dv$ , 由于  $f(v)$  连续, 则  $F(u)$  可微. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{(\sigma)} x[1 + yf(x^2 + y^2)] d\sigma &= \iint_{(\sigma)} x d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma)} xyf(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^3}^1 x dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^3}^1 xyf(x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^3}^1 xf(x^2 + y^2) d(x^2 + y^2) \\ &= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x[F(x^2 + 1) - F(x^2 + x^6)] dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

( $x[F(x^2 + 1) - F(x^2 + x^6)]$  为奇函数).



(第4题)



(第5题)

5. 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 并设  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$ , 求  $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy$ .

解 如图所示  $\iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x)f(y) dx$  改变积分

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(y)f(x) dy = \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma.$$

$$\text{又} \quad 2 \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma = \iint_{(\sigma_1)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma + \iint_{(\sigma_2)} f(x)f(y) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1}} f(x)f(y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)f(y) dy = A^2,$$

故  $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy = \frac{A^2}{2}.$

6. 证明 Dirichlet 公式  $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x,y) dx (a > 0)$ , 并由此

证明  $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x) dx = \int_0^a (a-x)f(x) dx$ , 其中  $f$  连续.

证明 由  $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x,y) dy \xrightarrow{\text{交换积分次序}} \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(x,y) dx.$

令  $f(x,y) = f(x)$ , 则由  $\int_0^a dy \int_0^y f(x) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x) dy = \int_0^a (a-x)f(x) dx.$

7. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 试利用二重积分证明

$$\left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$$

证明 由  $0 \leq \iint_{\substack{a \leq x \leq b \\ a \leq y \leq b}} [f(x) - f(y)]^2 d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_a^b [f(x) - f(y)]^2 dy$

$$= (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy + \int_a^b dx \int_a^b f^2(y) dy$$

$$= (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - 2 \left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 + (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(y) dy$$

$$= 2 \left\{ (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \right\}$$

故  $\left[ \int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$

由习题 6.1(B) 第 1 题知当且仅当  $f(x) \equiv f(y)$  即  $f(x)$  恒为常数时等式成立.

8. 试求曲线  $(a_1x + b_1y + c_1)^2 + (a_2x + b_2y + c_2)^2 = 1 (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0)$  所围图形的面积.

解 作曲线坐标变换  $u = a_1x + b_1y + c_1, v = a_2x + b_2y + c_2$ . 此变换将  $xOy$  直角坐标面上由曲线  $(a_1x + b_1y + c_1)^2 + (a_2x + b_2y + c_2)^2 = 1$  围成的区域  $(\sigma)$  映射成  $uOv$  直角坐标面中的圆域  $u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$ , 其面积为  $\pi$ , 又

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}} = \frac{1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1},$$

故所求面积  $= \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} \frac{1}{|a_1b_2 - a_2b_1|} du dv = \frac{\pi}{|a_1b_2 - a_2b_1|}.$

9. 求抛物面  $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$  的一个切平面, 使得它与该抛物面及圆柱面  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$  围成的体积最小, 试写出切平面方程并求出最小体积.

解 抛物面  $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$  在  $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  的切平面方程为

$$z - z_0 = 2x_0(x - x_0) + 2y_0(y - y_0).$$

注意到  $z_0 = 1 + x_0^2 + y_0^2$ , 则切平面方程可表示为:

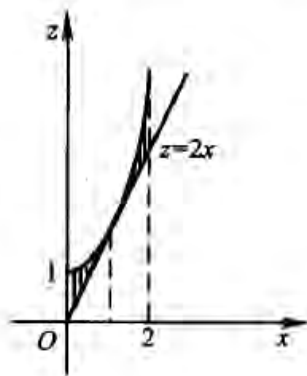
$$z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2,$$

且切平面总在抛物面的下方, 而所求立体体积  $V$  为以  $xOy$  面上的圆域  $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  为底, 分别以抛物面及其切平面为顶的曲顶柱体体积之差, 故

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1} [(1 + x^2 + y^2) - (2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2)] d\sigma \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos\varphi} [\rho^2 - 2\rho(x_0\cos\varphi + y_0\sin\varphi) + x_0^2 + y_0^2] \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (3 - 4x_0 + 2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2) \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_0} = (-4 + 4x_0) \frac{\pi}{2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_0} = 4y_0 \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得唯一的驻点 } x_0 = 1, y_0 = 0 \text{ 则此唯一的驻点必为}$$

最小值点, 故体积的最小值  $V_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 此时切平面的方程为  $z = 2x$ .



(第9题)

10. 设  $f(t)$  是连续的奇函数, 试利用适当的正交变换证明  $\iint_{(\sigma)} f(ax + by + c) d\sigma = 0$ , 其中  $(\sigma)$  关于直线  $ax + by + c = 0$  对称, 且  $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$ .

证明 作正交变换  $u = ax + by + c, v = -bx + ay$  (直线  $-bx + ay = 0$  为过原点且与直线  $ax + by + c = 0$  垂直), 设  $(\sigma)$  被映为  $uOv$  直角平面的区域  $(\sigma')$ , 则  $(\sigma')$  关于  $u = 0$  对称, 即  $v$  轴对称. 而  $f(ax + by + c) = f(u)$  关于  $u$  为奇函数, 故

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(ax + by + c) d\sigma = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \iint_{(\sigma')} f(u) du dv = 0.$$

11. 设有一半径为  $R$ , 高为  $H$  的圆柱形容器, 盛有  $\frac{2}{3}H$  高的水, 放在离心机

上高速旋转. 因受离心力的作用, 水面呈抛物面形状, 问当水刚要溢出容器时, 水平的最低点在何处?

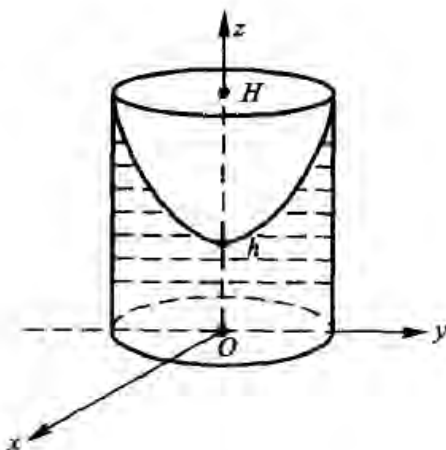
解 如图所示建立坐标系, 并设水面最低点为  $h$ . 依题意有

$$\frac{2}{3}H \cdot (\pi R^2) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} (h + x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R (h + \rho^2) \rho d\rho.$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{2}{3}H \cdot \pi R^2 = \left( h + \frac{1}{2}R^2 \right) \pi R^2,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad h = \frac{2}{3}H - \frac{1}{2}R^2.$$

$$\text{又 } H - h = R^2, \text{ 故 } h = \frac{1}{3}H.$$



(第 11 题)

### 习 题 6.3

(A)

4. 计算下列三重积分.

(1)  $\iiint_{(V)} e^x dV$ ,  $(V)$  是由平面  $x = 0, y = 1, z = 0, y = x$  及  $x + y - z = 0$  所围成的闭区域;

$$\text{解} \quad \iiint_{(V)} e^x dV = \iint_{(\sigma)} d\sigma \int_0^{x+y} e^x dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y dx \int_0^{x+y} e^x dz = \frac{7}{2} - e.$$

(2)  $\iiint_{(V)} y \cos(x+z) dV$ ,  $(V)$  为由抛物面  $y = \sqrt{x}$ , 平面  $y = 0, z = 0$  及  $x + z =$