

## 第二节

# 二重积分的计算法

一、利用直角坐标计算二重积分

二、利用极坐标计算二重积分

## 二、利用极坐标计算二重积分

主要内容:

(1) 直角坐标和极坐标的转换.

(2) 极坐标下的二次积分的公式.

重点: 极坐标下二重积分的计算.

难点: 极坐标下二重积分的计算.

## 二、利用极坐标计算二重积分

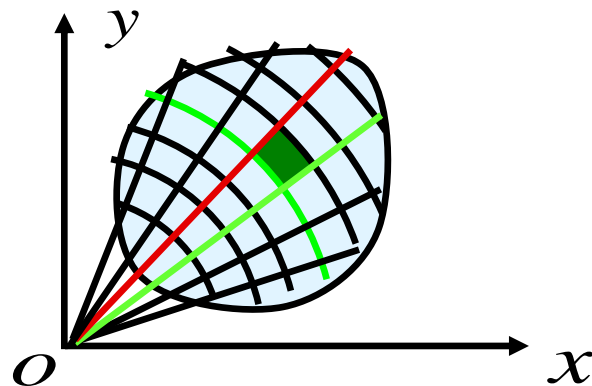
### 1. 特征

(1) 边界曲线含  $(x^2 + y^2)$

(2)  $f(x, y)$  含  $(x^2 + y^2)$

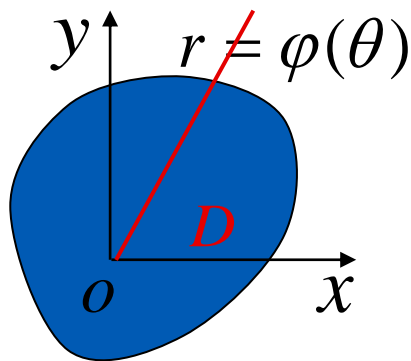
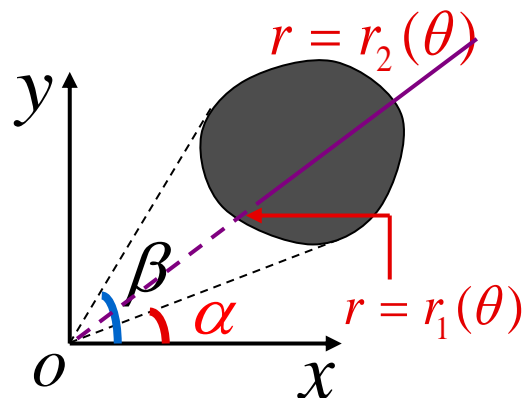
2. 变换 
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

3. 区域  $D$



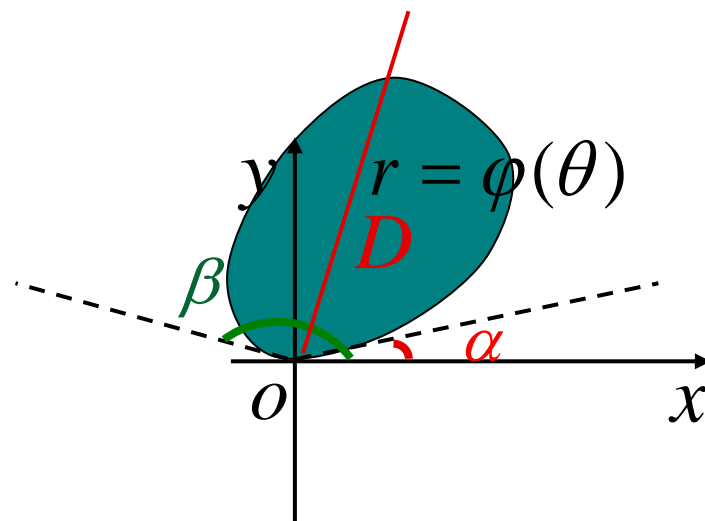
### 3. 区域 $D$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \\ r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq \varphi(\theta) \end{cases}$$

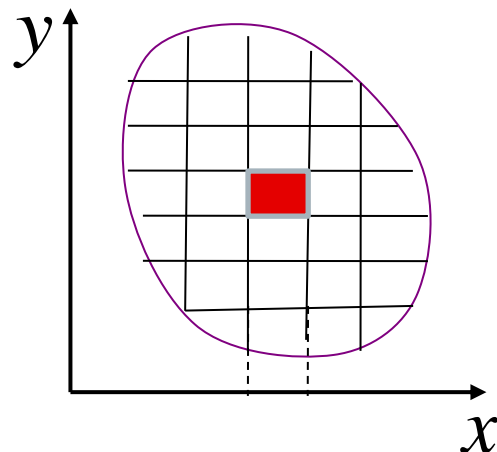
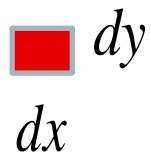
$$\begin{cases} \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \\ 0 \leq r \leq \varphi(\theta) \end{cases}$$



# 1. 面积微元

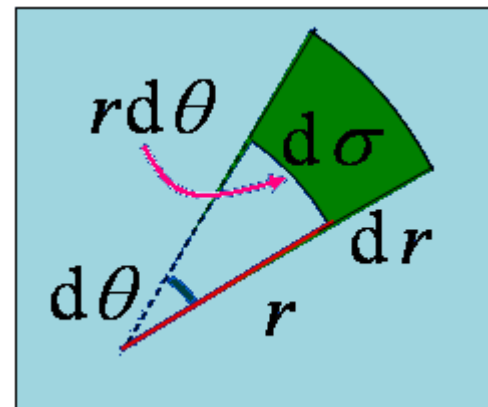
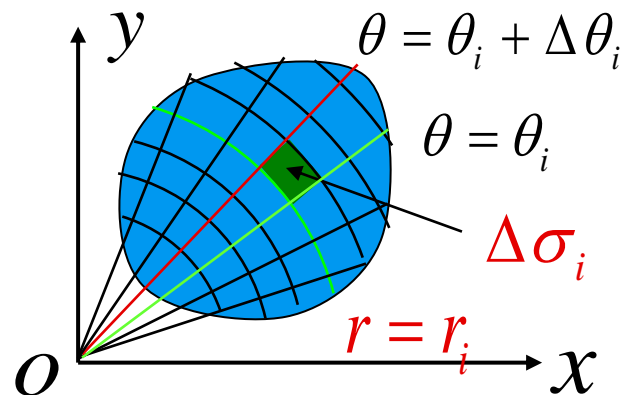
直角坐标系

$$d\sigma = dx dy$$



极坐标系

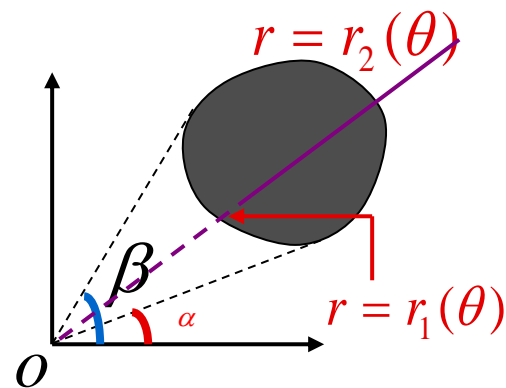
$$d\sigma = dr r d\theta = r dr d\theta$$



## 2. 极坐标下二重积分的计算

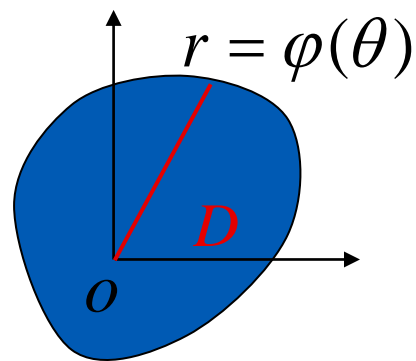
化为“先 $r$ 后 $\theta$ ”的二次积分公式

$$D: \begin{cases} r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta) \\ \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \end{cases}, \quad \text{则}$$



$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{r_1(\theta)}^{r_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

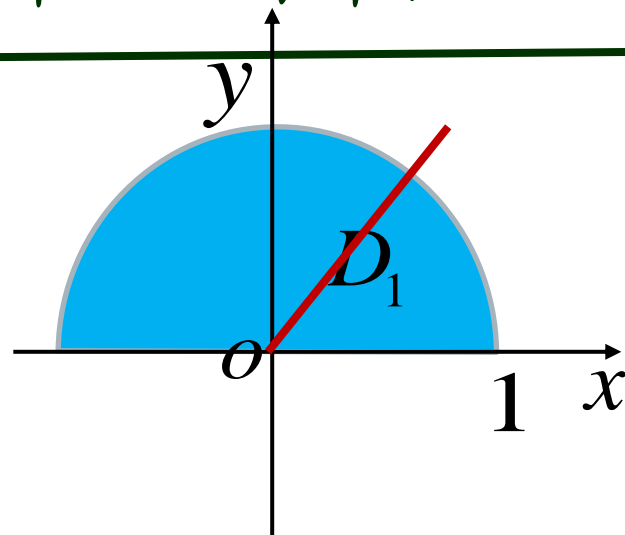


特别  $\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$

例1. 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

解: 1.  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$

2. 由于:  $D$  关于  $y$  轴 ( $x$ ) 对称, 且  $f$  关于  $x$  是偶函数



$$I = 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy,$$

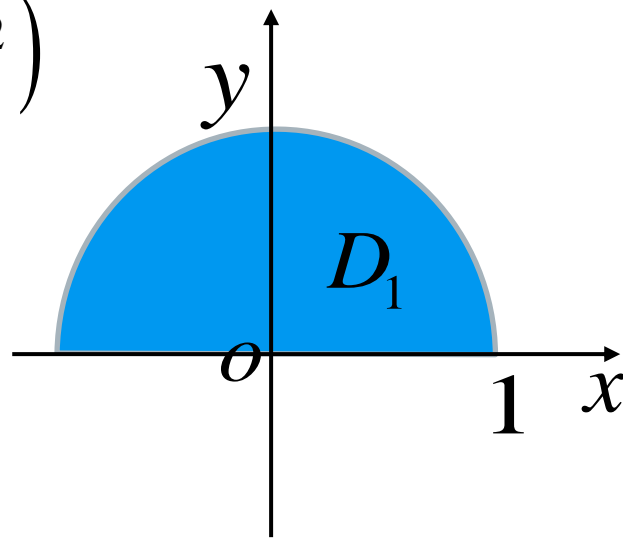
3.

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} I &= 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{1-(r \cos \theta)^2 - (r \sin \theta)^2} \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} \, r \, dr \end{aligned}$$

例1. 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

解:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{1 - (r \cos \theta)^2 - (r \sin \theta)^2} \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} \, r \, dr \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} \, d(1-r^2) \\ &= \frac{-\pi}{2} \frac{2}{3} (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \bigg|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$



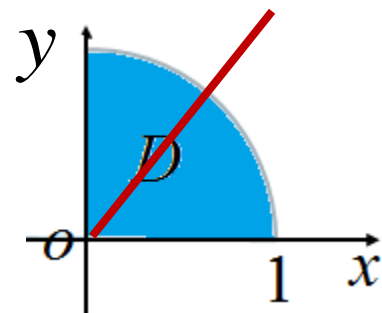


例2. 计算  $\iint_D \sin x^2 \cos y^2 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

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解:

1.  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$



2.  $D$  关于  $y=x$  对称

$$I = \iint_D \sin x^2 \cos y^2 d\sigma = \iint_D \sin y^2 \cos x^2 d\sigma$$

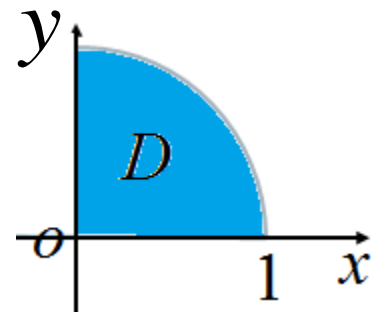
$$2I = \iint_D (\sin x^2 \cos y^2 + \sin y^2 \cos x^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

例2. 计算  $\iint_D \sin x^2 \sin y^2 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

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解: 1.  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$



2.  $2I = \iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$

3.  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sin r^2 r dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin r^2 dr^2 = -\frac{\pi}{4} (\cos 1 - 1)$$

例3. 计算  $\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

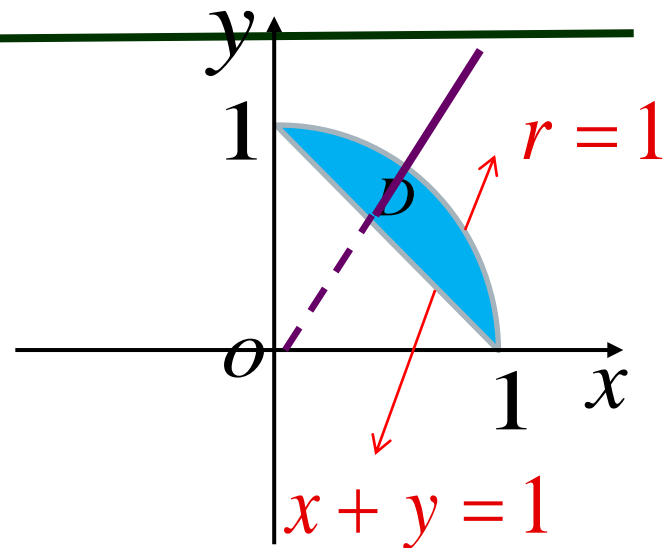
解:

1.  $D: \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$

2.  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}}^1 \frac{1}{r} r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}}^1 dr$$



例3. 计算  $\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

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解:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}}^1 \frac{1}{r} dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} \end{aligned}$$

例3. 计算  $\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

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解:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sqrt{2} \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) d(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

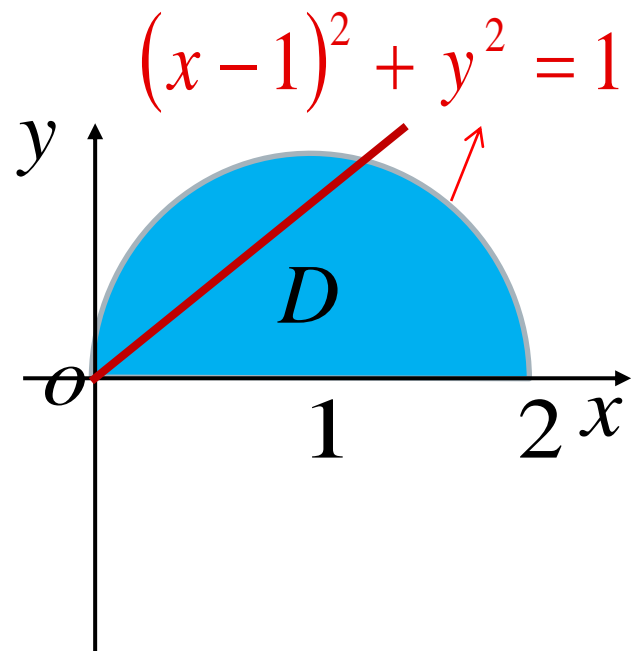
例4. 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  如图所示

解:

$$1. D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^{2 \cos \theta} \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 8 \cos^3 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{8}{3} I_3 = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{9} \end{aligned}$$



例5. 计算  $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$ ,  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$

解:

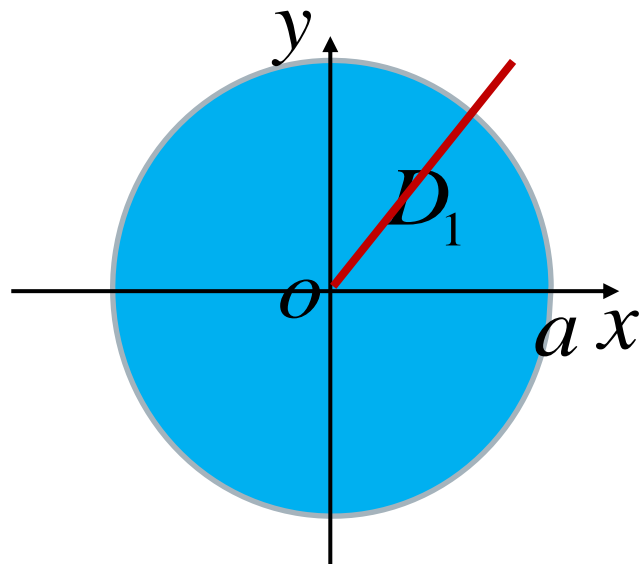
$$1. D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a e^{-r^2} r dr$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} 2\pi \int_0^a e^{-r^2} d(-r^2)$$

$$= -\pi e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^a = \pi(1 - e^{-a^2})$$



注1:

$$\int e^{-x^2} dx$$

无法用直角  
坐标系求出

**注2:**  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$

**证明:**  $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} d(-r^2)$$

$$= -\pi e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$



**例6.** 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4a^2$  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:** 设  $D: 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

由对称性可知

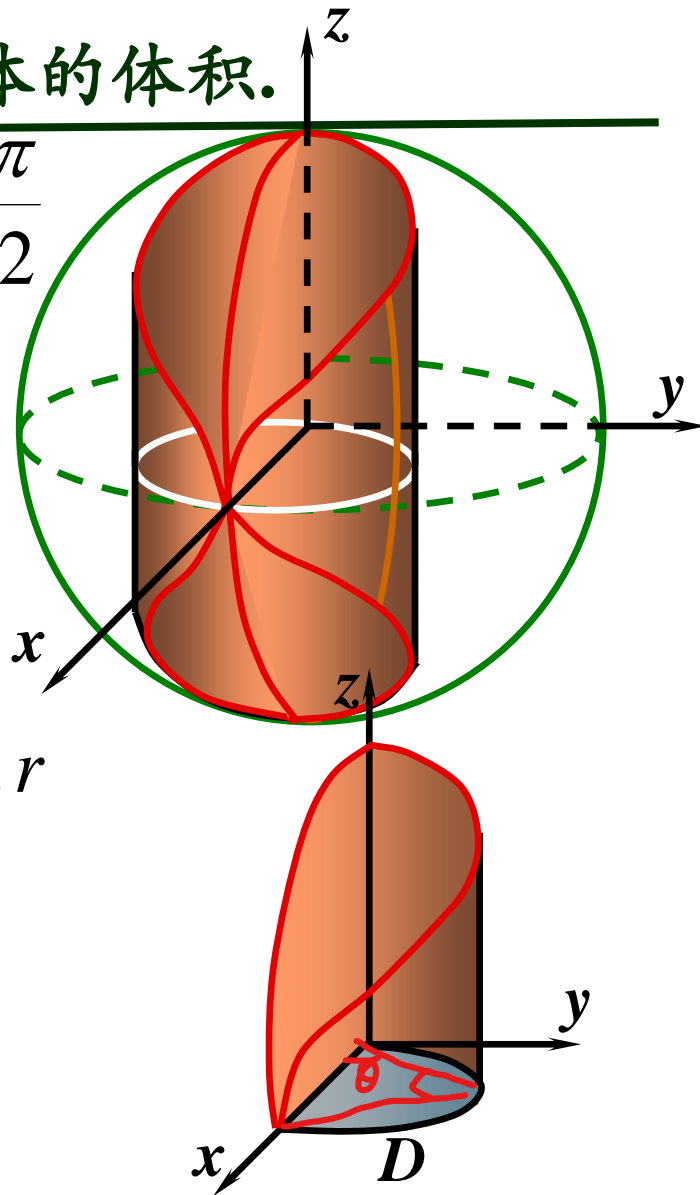
$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} \, r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} \, r \, dr$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^3 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$



## \*二重积分换元法 (选讲)

**定理:** 设  $f(x, y)$  在闭区域  $D$  上连续, 变换:

$$T: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in D' \rightarrow D$$

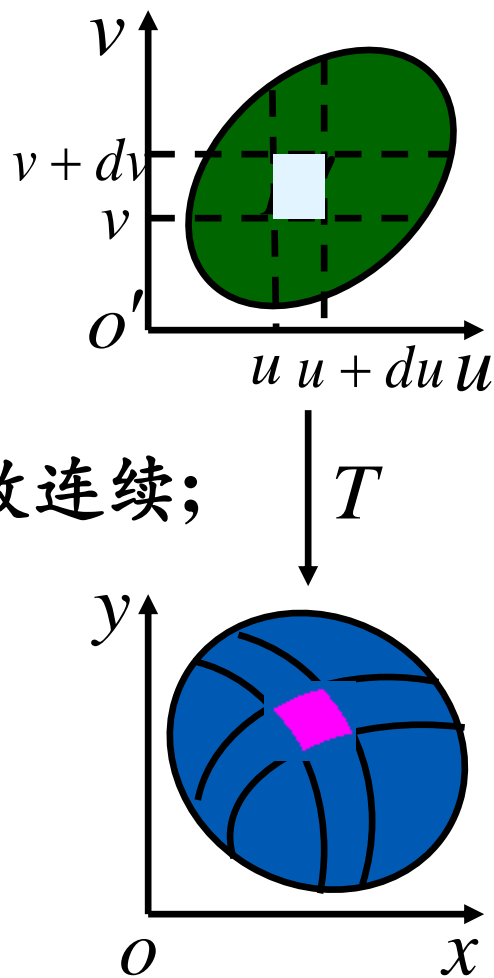
满足 (1)  $x(u, v), y(u, v)$  在  $D'$  上一阶偏导数连续;

(2) 在  $D'$  上雅可比行列式

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0;$$

(3) 变换  $T: D' \rightarrow D$  是一一对应的,

$$\text{则 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$



**例7.** 计算由  $y^2 = px, y^2 = qx, x^2 = ay, x^2 = by$  ( $0 < p < q, 0 < a < b$ ) 所围成的闭区域  $D$  的面积  $S$ .

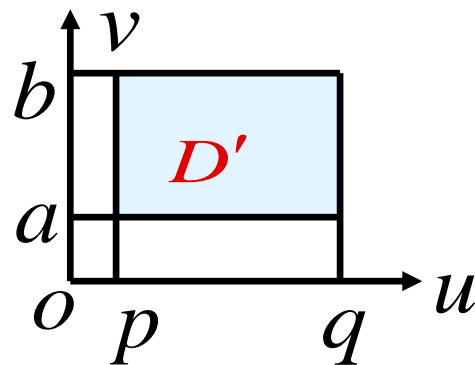
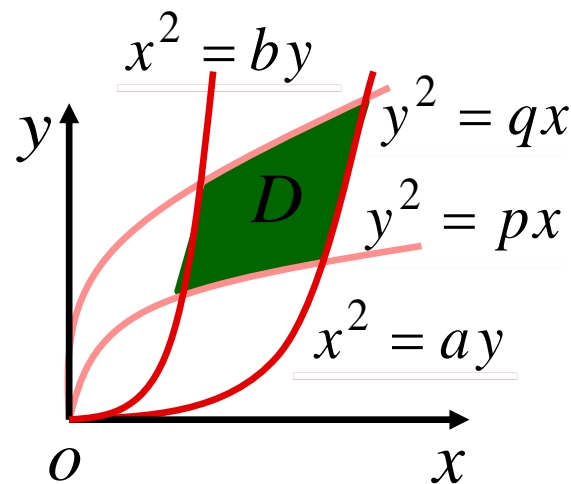
**解:** 令  $u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{y}$ , 则

$$D' : \begin{cases} p \leq u \leq q \\ a \leq v \leq b \end{cases} \longrightarrow D$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore S = \iint_D dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} |J| du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_p^q du \int_a^b dv = \frac{1}{3} (q - p)(b - a)$$



## 内容小结

### (1) 二重积分化为累次积分的方法

直角坐标系情形：

- 若积分区域为

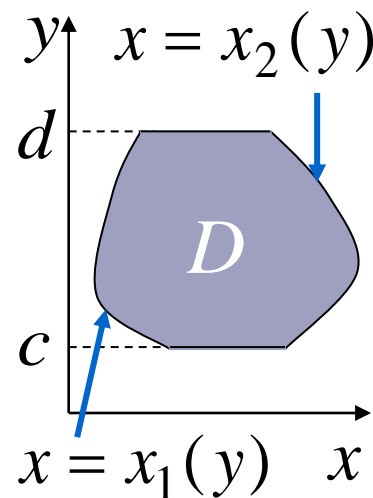
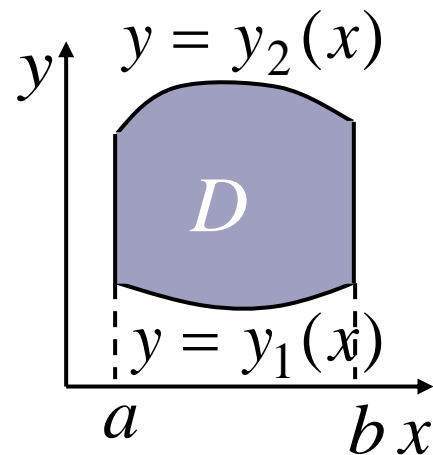
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)\}$$

则 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

- 若积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y)\}$$

则 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$



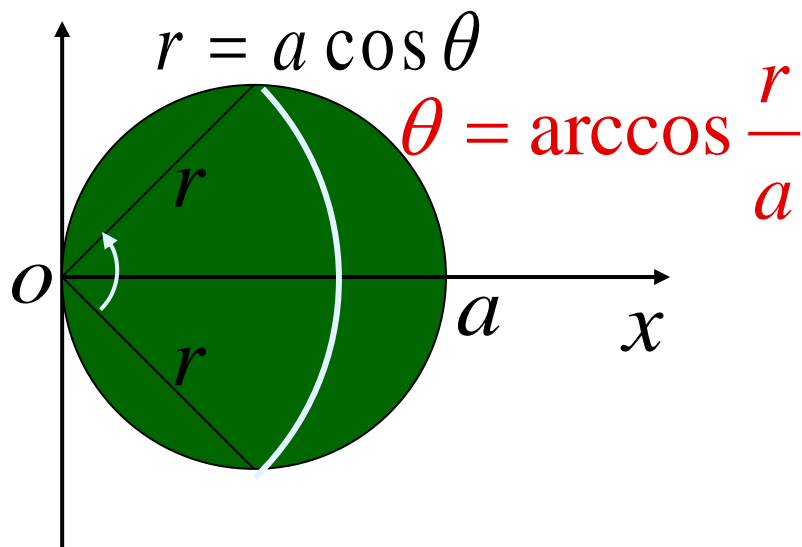
### (3) 计算步骤及注意事项

- 画出积分域
- 选择坐标系 {
  - 域边界应尽量多为坐标线
  - 被积函数关于坐标变量易分离
- 确定积分序 {
  - 积分域分块要少
  - 累次积好算为妙
- 写出积分限 {
  - 图示法
  - 不等式
- 计算要简便 {
  - 充分利用对称性
  - 应用换元公式

## 练习

1. 交换积分顺序  $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(r, \theta) dr \quad (a > 0)$

提示: 积分域如图



$$I = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{a}} f(r, \theta) d\theta$$