第三节 二重积分的应用

- 一、立体体积
- 二、曲面的面积
- 三、平面薄片的质心
- 四、平面薄片的转动惯量
- 五、平面薄片对质点的引力

- 1. 能用重积分解决的实际问题的特点 所求量是 分布在有界闭域上的整体量 对区域具有可加性
- 2. 用重积分解决问题的方法
 - 用微元分析法 (元素法)
 - 从定积分定义出发 建立积分式
- 3. 解题要点

画出积分域、选择坐标系、确定积分序、 定出积分限、计算要简便

微元法

要求整体量U, 若U对于平面区域D具有可加性,且U相对于小区域 $\Delta \sigma_i$ (用相同符号表示其面积)的部分量 ΔU_i 的主要部分可以用 $f(x_i, y_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 近似表示,其中 $(x_i, y_i) \in \Delta \sigma_i$,则U可用二重积分表示为:

$$U = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

称 $dU = f(x, y) d\sigma$ 为所求量 U的微元, 或元素. 如面积 微元dS, 体积微元d V等.



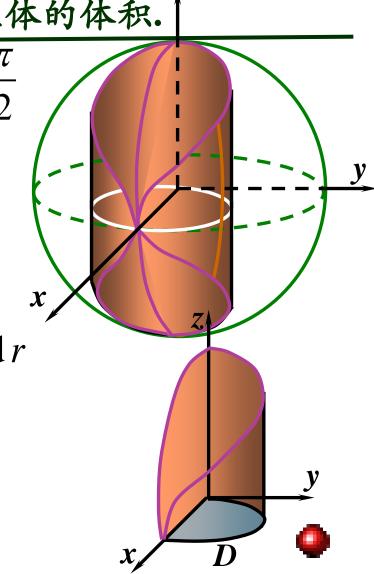
1. 体积

根据二重积分的几何意义, $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$ 表示以f(x,y)为顶面,以f(x,y)在xOy上的投影区域D为底面的曲顶柱体的体积的代数和. 因此,利用二重积分可以计算空间曲面所围立体的体积.

例. 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: 设 $D: 0 \le r \le 2a\cos\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 由对称性可知 $V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \, dx \, dy$ $V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} r \, \mathrm{d}r \, \mathrm{d}\theta$ $=4\int_{0}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^{2}-r^{2}} r dr$

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



复习: 曲面一点处的法向量

1) 隐式情况. 空间光滑曲面 $\Sigma: F(x,y,z)=0$ 曲面 Σ 在点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的法向量

$$\overrightarrow{n} = (F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0))$$

2) 显式情况. 空间光滑曲面 $\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$

法向量
$$\overrightarrow{n} = (-f_x, -f_y, 1)$$

法线的方向余弦

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-f_x}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}, \cos \beta = \frac{-f_y}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2}}$$

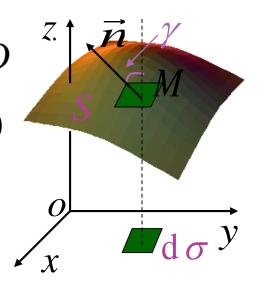
2. 曲面的面积

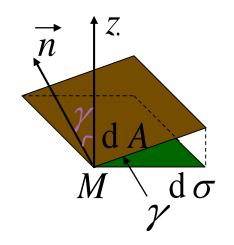
设光滑曲面 $S: z = f(x,y), (x,y) \in D$ 则面积 A 可看成曲面上各点 M(x,y,z) 处小切平面的面积 dA 无限积累而成。设它在 D 上的投影为 $d\sigma$,则

$$d \sigma = \cos \gamma \cdot d A$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)}}$$

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} d\sigma$$
(称为面积元素)







$S: z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$

故有曲面面积公式

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2}(x, y) + f_{y}^{2}(x, y)} d\sigma$$

即

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dx dy$$

若光滑曲面方程为 $x = g(y,z), (y,z) \in D_{yz},$ 则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$$

若光滑曲面方程为 $y = h(z, x), (z, x) \in D_{zx},$ 则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{z,x}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})^2 + (\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})^2} \, dz \, dx$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} \, dx \, dy$$

若光滑曲面方程为隐式 F(x,y,z)=0, 且 $F_z\neq 0$,则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}, \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$

$$\therefore A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}}{|F_z|} dx dy$$



例1. 计算双曲抛物面z = xy被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所截出的面积A.

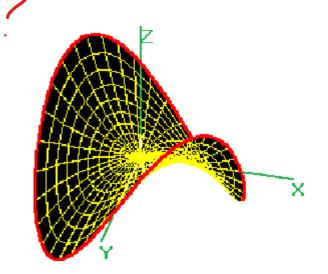
解: 曲面在 xoy 面上投影为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$,则

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} \, dx dy$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi \left[(1 + R^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$$





例2. 计算半径为a的球的表面积.

解: 球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

上半球面方程 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \qquad z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx \, dy$$

$$=2\iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{R^2-x^2-y^2}+\frac{y^2}{R^2-x^2-y^2}} \,\mathrm{d}x\,\mathrm{d}y$$

$$=2\iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \, dx dy$$



例2. 计算半径为R的球的表面积.

解: 球面方程为
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{\frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \, dx dy$$

$$= 2 \cdot 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{\frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - r^{2}}} r \, dr$$

$$= 4 \pi R^{2}$$



3. 平面薄片的质心

若物体为占有xoy 面上区域D 的平面薄片,其面密度为 $\mu(x,y)$,则它的质心坐标为

 μ =常数时,得D的形心坐标:(设A为D的面积)

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \, dx dy}{A}, \quad \overline{y} = \frac{\iint_D y dx dy}{A}$$

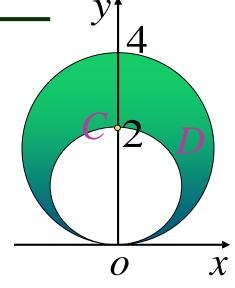


例3. 求位于两圆 $r = 2\sin\theta \pi r = 4\sin\theta$ 之间均匀薄片 的质心.

解:
$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x \, \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y$$

利用对称性可知

$$\bar{x} = 0$$



$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{1}{3\pi} \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \, d\theta \int_{2\sin \theta}^{4\sin \theta} r^2 \, dr = \frac{56}{9\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4\theta \, d\theta = \frac{56}{9\pi} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7}{3}$$



4. 平面薄片的转动惯量

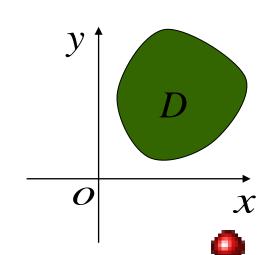
在力学上,将一个质点的质量m与它到转动轴l的距离r的平方之积称为质点对轴l的转动惯量,记为 I_l ,即 $I_l=mr^2$.

设xOy坐标面上一平面薄片占据闭区域D,其面密度 $\mu(x,y)$ 在D上连续,D上任意一点(x,y)到轴l的距离r=r(x,y),则薄片关于轴l的转动惯量为 $I_l=\int \int r^2(x,y)\rho(x,y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$.

$$I_{x} = \iint_{D} y^{2} \mu(x, y) dxdy$$

$$I_{y} = \iint_{D} x^{2} \mu(x, y) dxdy$$

$$I_{o} = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \mu(x, y) dxdy$$



*5. 平面薄片对质点的引力

设物体占有平面区域 Σ , 其密度函数 $\rho(x,y)$ 连续,

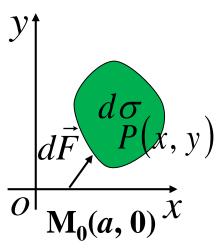
质点 $M_0(a,0)$,质量m,求 Σ 与 M_0 间的引力.

1. $\forall d\sigma \subset D$

1.
$$\forall a \sigma \subset D$$

 $2. d\sigma 与 M_0 间的引力 d\vec{F} = (dF_x, dF_y)$ $|d\vec{F}| = G \frac{mM}{r^2} = Gm \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{d^2}$ $\therefore \begin{cases} dF_x = |d\vec{F}| \cos \alpha = Gm \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{d^2} \frac{x - a}{d} \\ dF_y = |d\vec{F}| \cos \beta = Gm \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{d^2} \frac{y}{d} \end{cases}$

$$M_{0}P(x-a,y) :: \begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}}} = \frac{x-a}{d} \\ \cos \beta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+y^{2}}} = \frac{y}{d} \end{cases}$$





5. 平面薄片对质点的引力

设物体占有平面区域 Σ , 其密度函数 $\rho(x,y)$ 连续,

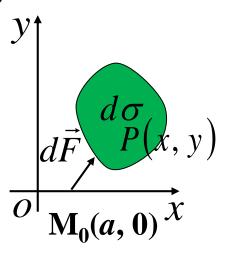
质点 $M_0(a,0)$,质量m,求 Σ 与 M_0 间的引力.

- 1. $\forall d\sigma \subset D$
- $2.d\sigma$ 与 $\mathbf{M_0}$ 间的引力 $d\vec{F} = (dF_x, dF_y)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} dF_{x} = \left| d\vec{F} \right| \cos \alpha = Gm \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{d^{2}} \frac{x - a}{d} \\ dF_{y} = \left| d\vec{F} \right| \cos \beta = Gm \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{d^{2}} \frac{y}{d} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{x} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m\rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{x - a}{d} d\sigma$$

$$F_{y} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m\rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{y}{d} d\sigma$$





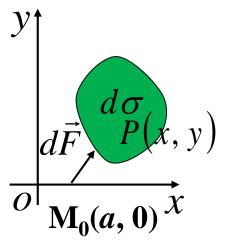
5. 平面薄片对质点的引力

设物体占有平面区域 Σ , 其密度函数 $\rho(x,y)$ 连续,

质点 $M_0(a,0)$,质量m,求 Σ 与 M_0 间的引力.

$$F_{x} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m\rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{x - a}{d} d\sigma$$

$$F_{y} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m\rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{y}{d} d\sigma$$



注: 1. m=1, M₀在原点

$$F_{x} = \iint_{D} G \frac{\rho(x, y) x}{d^{3}} d\sigma$$

$$F_{y} = \iint_{D} G \frac{\rho(x, y) y}{d^{3}} d\sigma$$



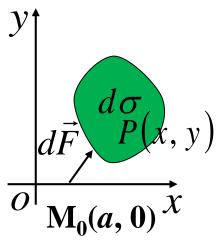
5. 平面薄片对质点的引力

设物体占有平面区域 Σ , 其密度函数 $\rho(x,y)$ 连续,

质点 $M_0(a,0)$,质量m,求 Σ 与 M_0 间的引力.

$$F_{x} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m\rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{x - a}{d} d\sigma$$

$$F_{y} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m\rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{y}{d} d\sigma$$



注: 2. $M_0(x_0, y_0)$

$$F_{x} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m \rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{x - x_{0}}{d} d\sigma$$

$$F_{y} = \iint_{D} G \frac{m \rho(x, y)}{d^{2}} \frac{y - y_{0}}{d} d\sigma$$

