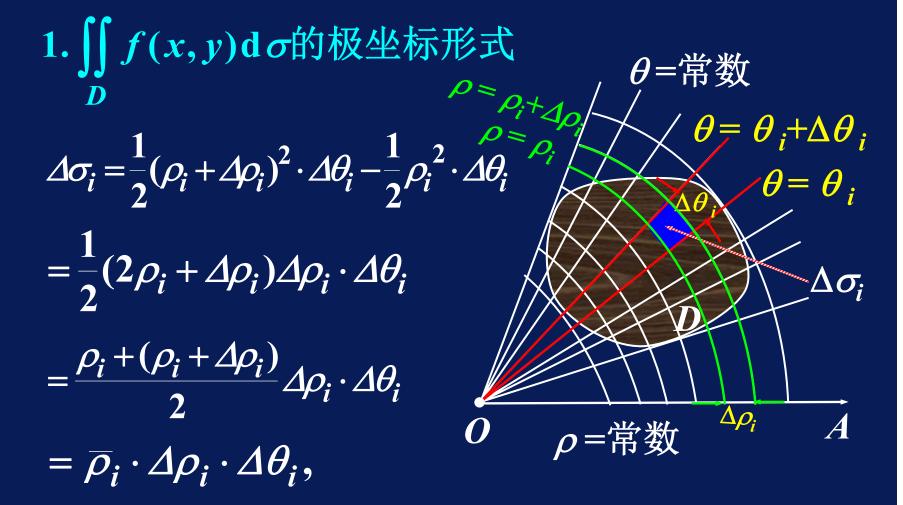
第二节

二重积分的计算(2)

- ●二、极坐标系下二重积分的计算
- **★** 三、二重积分的换元法



二、极坐标系下二重积分的计算



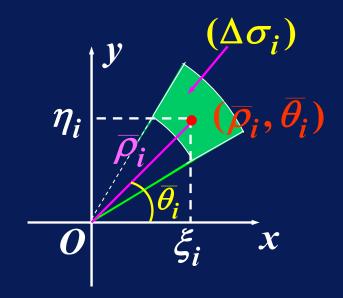


取点 $(\overline{\rho_i}, \overline{\theta_i}) \in (\Delta \sigma_i)$, 对应的

直角坐标为

$$\xi_i = \overline{\rho}_i \cos \overline{\theta}_i, \ \eta_i = \overline{\rho}_i \sin \overline{\theta}_i$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$



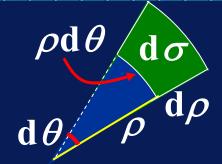
$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\overline{\rho}_{i} \cos \overline{\theta}_{i}, \overline{\rho}_{i} \sin \overline{\theta}_{i}) \cdot \overline{\rho}_{i} \Delta \rho_{i} \Delta \theta_{i}$$

即
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta,$$



$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta,$$

其中 $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$



称为极坐标系下的面积元素.

把二重积分中的变量从直角坐标转换为极坐标,有

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



2. 计算法

(1) 极点在积分区域之外,积分区域为

$$D: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(\theta) \leq \rho \leq \varphi_2(\theta) \\ \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \end{cases},$$

$$D$$
的特点: 从极点发出的射线 O

$$\theta = \theta_0 (\alpha < \theta_0 < \beta) | \text{与}D$$
的边界至多有两个交点,则
$$\iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_D^{\beta} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \, d\rho \, d\rho \, d\rho \, d\rho$$

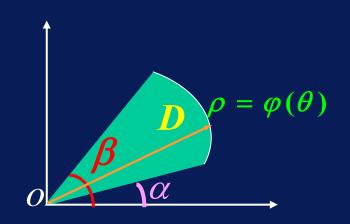
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_{1}(\theta)}^{\varphi_{2}(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

(2) 极点在积分区域边界,积分区域为D:

$$0 \le \rho \le \varphi(\theta), \quad \alpha \le \theta \le \beta$$

则

$$\iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, \mathrm{d} \rho \, \mathrm{d} \theta$$



$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

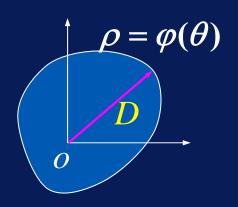


(3) 极点在积分区域内,积分区域为D:

$$0 \le \rho \le \varphi(\theta), 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$\iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho$$



若 $f \equiv 1$ 则可求得D的面积

$$\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi^2(\theta) d\theta.$$



(4) 其他情形

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3,$$

$$\iint f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, \mathrm{d} \rho \, \mathrm{d} \theta$$

$$= \iint f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, \mathrm{d}\rho \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$+ \iint_{D_2} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$+ \iint_{D_3} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$



例1 化下列二次积分为极坐标形式的二次积分:

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

解 在极坐标下直线x = 1变为 (1,1)

$$\rho \cos \theta = 1$$
,

即 $\rho = \sec \theta$,

$$y = x^2$$
 变为 $\rho \sin \theta = (\rho \cos \theta)^2$,

即 $\rho = \tan \theta \sec \theta$.

$$v = x^2$$

$$0$$

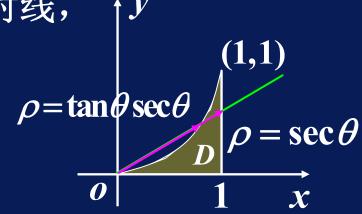
$$1$$

$$x$$

作从极点出发穿过区域的射线,

因此

$$D: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$$



 $\tan \theta \sec \theta \le \rho \le \sec \theta$

原式=
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\tan\theta \sec\theta}^{\sec\theta} \rho f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) d\rho$$
.



例2 计算
$$I = \iint_D x(y+1) dx dy$$
,
其中 D : $x^2 + y^2 \ge 1$, $x^2 + y^2 \le 2x$.

解
$$D$$
关于 x 轴 $(y = 0)$ 对称.

$$I = \iint_D x(y+1) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D x dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D x dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 2\iint_D x dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 2\iint_D x dx dy$$

在极坐标系下,

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 $\Rightarrow \rho = 1$ $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ $\Rightarrow \rho = 2\cos\theta$ 由 $\begin{cases} \rho = 1, \\ \rho = 2\cos\theta \end{cases}$ 得 $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{x^2 + y^2 = 2x}{0}$ 知两圆的交点对应的 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

作从极点出发穿过区域的射线,

因此

$$D_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, 1 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \theta$$
,

$$I = 2 \iint_{D_1} x \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_1^{\frac{2\cos\theta}{\rho^2}} d\rho$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}+\frac{2\pi}{3}.$$



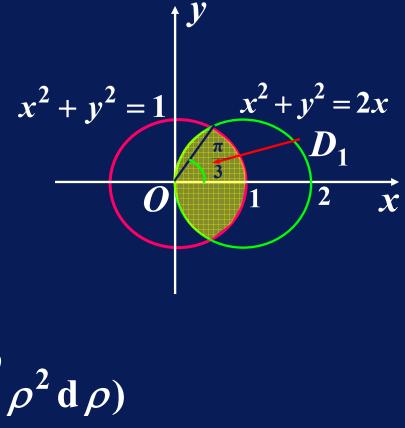
 $\rho = 1$

 $\rho = 2\cos\theta$

注:本例若求两圆公共区域上的二重积分,

则应分块计算:

$$I = 2 \iint_{D_1} x \, dx \, dy$$
$$= 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \, d\rho \right)$$



$$+\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos\theta\,\mathrm{d}\theta\int_{0}^{2\cos\theta}\rho^{2}\,\mathrm{d}\rho)$$

何时使用极坐标计算二重积分?

D	f(x,y)
中心或边界 过原点的圆 域、圆环域、 扇形域、环 扇形域等等	$g(x^2 + y^2)$ $g(\frac{y}{x})$

例3 计算 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中D 为由圆

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y$$
, $x^2 + y^2 = 4y$ 及直线 $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$,

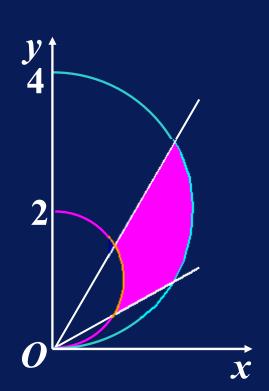
$$y-\sqrt{3}x=0$$
 所围成的平面闭区域.

$$\cancel{\mu} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 2y \implies \rho = 2\sin\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \implies \rho = 4\sin\theta$$

$$y-\sqrt{3}x=0 \Rightarrow \theta=\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x-\sqrt{3}y=0 \implies \theta=\frac{\pi}{6}$$

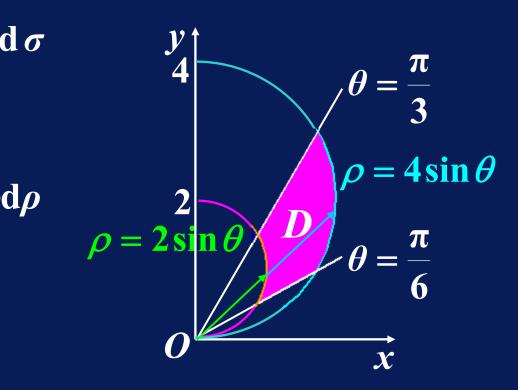




$$\iint\limits_{D} (x^2 + y^2) \,\mathrm{d}\,\sigma$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{2\sin\theta}{2\sin\theta}}^{\frac{4\sin\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

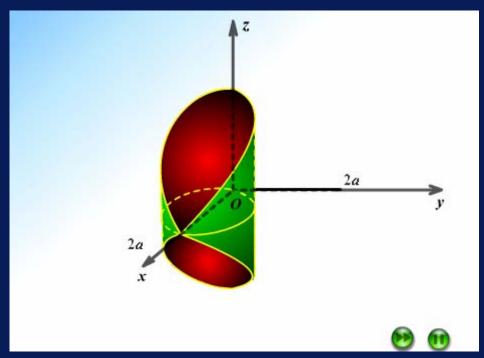
$$=15(\frac{\pi}{2}-\sqrt{3}).$$



例4 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 立体关于xOy面和xOz面对称.



立体位于第一卦限的部分在xOy面上的投影D为

$$D: 0 \le \rho \le 2a \cos \theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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

$$= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_{D}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3} \theta) d\theta = \frac{32}{3} a^{3} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3}).$$



例5 求广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

分析
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I = (\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx)^2,$$

则
$$I = (\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx) \cdot (\int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy)$$

$$= \int_0^R e^{-x^2} \left(\int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_0^R \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-y^2} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^R dx \int_0^R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dy = \iint_S e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$



$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le R^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$$

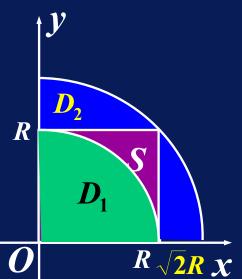
$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$$

则
$$D_1 \subset S \subset D_2$$
.

$$\therefore e^{-x^2-y^2} > 0,$$

$$\therefore \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$\leq \iint_{S} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_{2}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy.$$



又:
$$I = \iint_{S} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx \int_{0}^{R} e^{-y^{2}} dy = (\int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx)^{2};$$

$$I_{1} = \iint_{D_{1}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} e^{-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^{2}});$$
同理 $I_{2} = \iint_{D_{2}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2R^{2}});$

 $: I_1 < I < I_2,$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4}(1-e^{-R^2}) < (\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx)^2 < \frac{\pi}{4}(1-e^{-2R^2});$$

当
$$R \to +\infty$$
时, $I_1 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$, $I_2 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$,

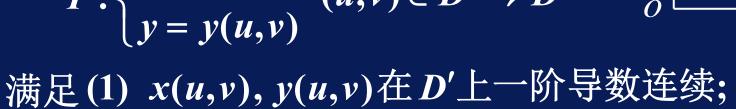
故当
$$R \to +\infty$$
时, $I \to \frac{\pi}{4}$, 即 $\left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

所求广义积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

★三、二重积分的换元法

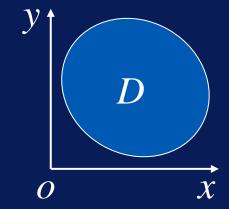
定理 设f(x,y)在闭域D上连续,变换:

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



(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,则



$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint\limits_{D'} f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) |J(u,v)| du dv.$$

证 根据定理条件可知变换 T 可逆.

在uO'v坐标面上,用平行于坐标轴的

直线分割区域D', 任取其中一个小矩 $^{v+k}$

形,其顶点为

$$M'_1(u,v), \qquad M'_2(u+h,v),$$

$$M'_3(u+h,v+k), M'_4(u,v+k).$$



u u + h u

通过变换T,在xOy 面上得到一个四边

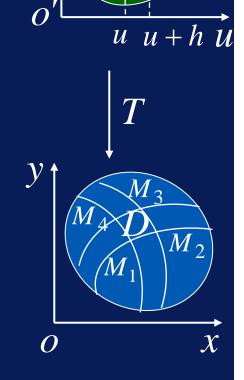
形,其对应顶点为 $M_i(x_i,y_i)$ (i=1,2,3,4) v=1

令
$$\rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$$
, 则
$$x_2 - x_1 = x(u + h, v) - x(u, v)$$

$$= \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \Big|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho),$$

$$x_4 - x_1 = x(u, v + k) - x(u, v)$$

$$= \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho).$$





同理得
$$y_2 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Big|_{(u,v)} h + o(\rho),$$

$$y_4 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\Big|_{(u,v)} k + o(\rho).$$

当h,k 充分小时,曲边四边形 $M_1M_2M_3M_4$ 近似

于平行四 边形, 故其面积近似为

$$|\Delta\sigma \approx |\overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1M_4}| = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 \end{vmatrix}$$



因此面积元素的关系为 $d\sigma = J(u,v) dudv$,

从而得二重积分的换元公式:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) |J(u,v)| du dv.$$



例如, 直角坐标转化为极坐标时,

$$x = \rho \cos \theta$$
, $y = \rho \sin \theta$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\rho\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\rho\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = \rho,$$

从而

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta.$$

例6 求由直线 x + y = c, x + y = d, y = ax,

$$y = bx$$
, $(0 \le c \le d, 0 \le a \le b)$

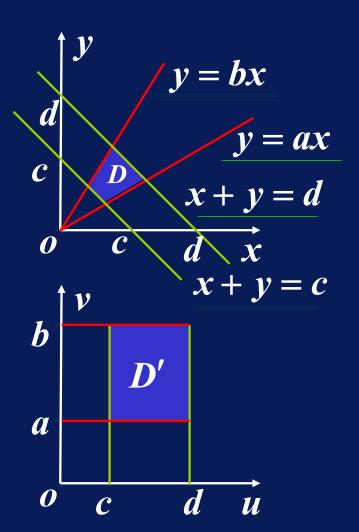
所围成的闭区域 D的面积.

解
$$\diamondsuit u = x + y, v = \frac{y}{x}, 则$$

$$x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}$$

从而

$$D \to D' : \begin{cases} c \le u \le d \\ a \le v \le b \end{cases}$$



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$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} \neq 0, \quad (u,v) \in D'.$$

区域面积为

$$A = \iint_{D} dx dy = \iint_{D'} \frac{u}{(1+v)^{2}} du dv$$

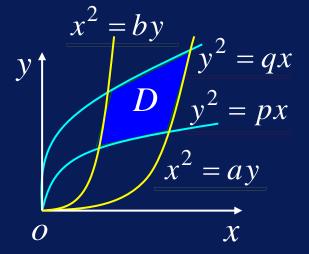
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{(1+v)^{2}} dv \int_{c}^{d} u du$$

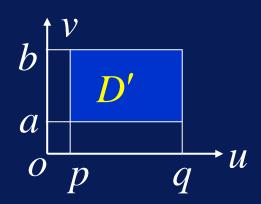
$$= \frac{(b-a)(d^{2}-c^{2})}{2(1+a)(1+b)}.$$

例7 计算由 $y^2 = px$, $y^2 = qx$, $x^2 = ay$, $x^2 = by$ (0 所围成的闭区域 <math>D 的面积 S.

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

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





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

$$\therefore S = \iint_D \mathrm{d} x \, \mathrm{d} y = \iint_{D'} |J| \, \mathrm{d} u \, \mathrm{d} v$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{p}^{q} \mathrm{d} \, u \int_{a}^{b} \mathrm{d} \, v$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}(q-p)(b-a).$$

例8 试计算椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 的体积 V.

解 取 $D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$, 由对称性

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} z \, dx \, dy = 2 c \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} \, dx \, dy.$$

则D的原象为

$$D': \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$



$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a\cos\theta & -a\rho\sin\theta \\ b\sin\theta & b\rho\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = ab\rho$$

$$\therefore V = 2c \iint_{D} \sqrt{1-\rho^2} ab\rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$=2abc\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \rho d\rho$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}\pi abc.$$

内容小结

(1) 极坐标系情形下二重积分化为累次积分的方法

若积分区域为

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \theta \le \beta, \varphi_1(\theta) \le \rho \le \varphi_2(\theta) \},\$$

则
$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$\rho = \varphi_2(\theta)$$

$$\rho = \varphi_1(\theta)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

(2) 一般换元公式

在变换
$$\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases}$$

$$(x,y) \in D \longleftrightarrow (u,v) \in D', 且 J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0$$

$$\iiint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) |J(u,v)| du dv.$$

(3) 计算二重积分的步骤及注意事项

- 画出积分域
- 选择坐标系
- 写出积分限 图示法 不等式
- 计算累次积分(注意利用对称性)

备用题

例2-1 求位于心脏线 $\rho = a(1-\cos\theta)$ 内,圆 $\rho = a$ 外的平面图形的面积.

 \mathbf{p} 设平面图形占有区域D,则D关于x轴(y=0)对称.

$$I = \iint_{D} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

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

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 $\rho = a(1-\cos\theta)$

 $\rho = a$

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

$$= 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} a^{2} [(1-\cos\theta)^{2} - 1] d\theta$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi+8}{4} a^{2}.$$

例3-1 计算
$$\iint_D \ln(1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy$$
,

其中 D 为域 $\{(x,y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}.$

M
$$D: |1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} \ln(1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \,\mathrm{d}x \,\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\rho &= 1 \\
\hline
\rho &= 2 \\
\hline
\chi
\end{array}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \ln(1+\rho)\rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} (\ln 27 - \frac{1}{2}).$$

例7-1 计算 $\iint_D e^{\frac{x}{y+x}} dxdy$, 其中D是x轴y轴和直线

x+y=2 所围成的闭域.

$$\mathbf{p} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$$

$$x = \frac{v-u}{2}, y = \frac{v+u}{2} \quad (D' \rightarrow D)$$

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

$$y + y = 2$$

$$O \qquad x$$

$$v \mid v = 2$$



因此

$$\iint_{D} \frac{y-x}{e^{y+x}} dx dy = \iint_{D'} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \frac{|-1|}{2} du dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} dv \int_{-v}^{v} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (e - e^{-1}) v dv$$

$$= e - e^{-1}.$$

例8-1 求由曲面 $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$ 和 $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ 所围成的立体的体积.

解 这是一个有曲顶、曲底的柱体, 立体在xOy面上的投影域为

$$x^2 + 2y^2 \le 4.$$

利用广义极坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \rho \cos \theta & (0 \le \rho \le 1), \\ y = \sqrt{2} \rho \sin \theta & (0 \le \theta \le 2\pi), \end{cases}$$



可得所求体积为

$$V = \iint_{D} (8 - x^{2} - y^{2} - x^{2} - 3y^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D} (8 - 2x^{2} - 4y^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$= 8 \iint_{D} (1 - \frac{x^{2}}{4} - \frac{y^{2}}{2}) d\sigma$$

$$= 8 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} 2\sqrt{2}\rho (1 - \rho^{2}) d\rho$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

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