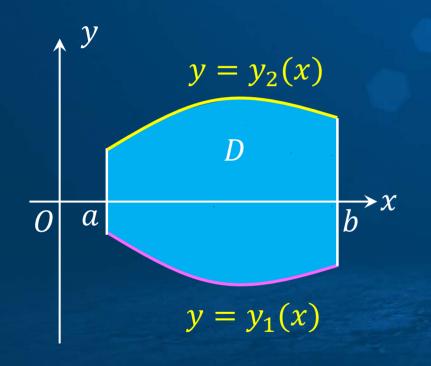
《高等数学》全程教学视频课

第78讲 极坐标系下二重积分的计算

● 直角坐标下化二重积分为累次积分

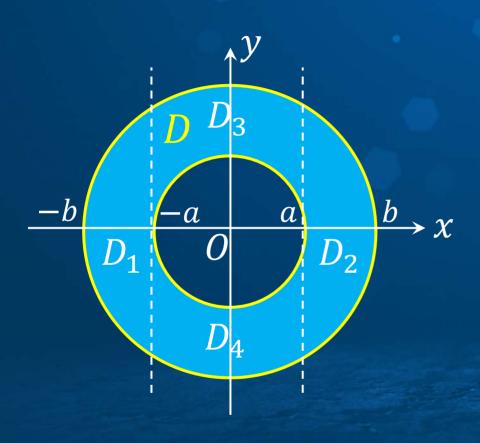


对于X —型区域

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \begin{array}{l} y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x) \\ a \le x \le b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iint\limits_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy$$





$$D: a^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le b^2$$

$$D_1: -b \le x \le -a,$$

 $-\sqrt{b^2 - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{b^2 - x^2}$

$$D_2: a \le x \le b$$
,
 $-\sqrt{b^2 - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{b^2 - x^2}$

$$D_3: -a \le x \le a,$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{b^2 - x^2}$$

$$D_4: -a \le x \le a,$$

 $-\sqrt{b^2 - x^2} \le y \le -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$



区域的极坐标描述

极坐标形式的二重积分





直角坐标与极坐标的关系

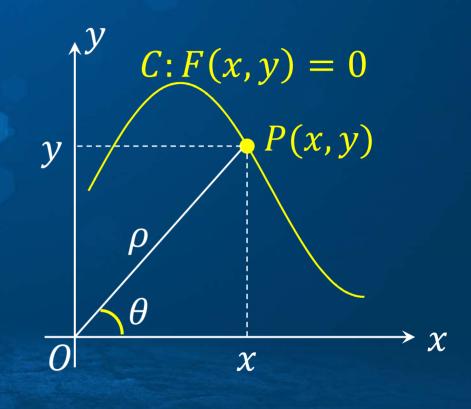
$$x = \rho \cos\theta$$
, $y = \rho \sin\theta$

直角坐标方程转换为极坐标方程

$$F(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow F(\rho \cos \theta, \theta \sin \theta) = 0$$

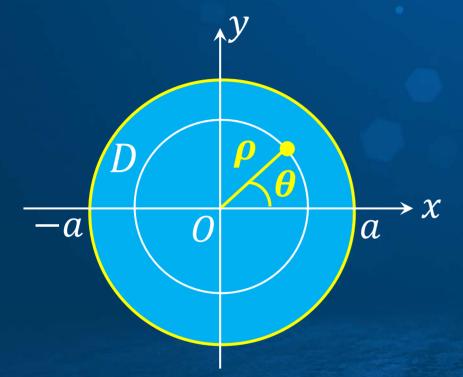
例如

双扭线
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow \rho^2 = a^2\cos(2\theta)$$





圆域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$

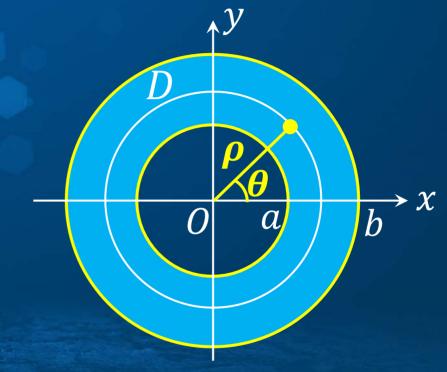


D的极坐标描述:

 $0 \le \rho \le a$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

极矩形

圆环域 $D: a^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le b^2$

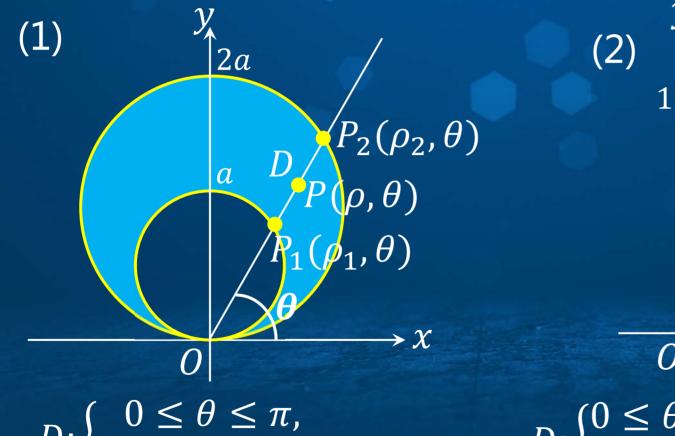


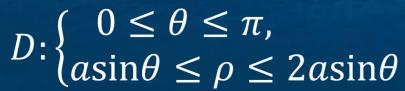
D的极坐标描述:

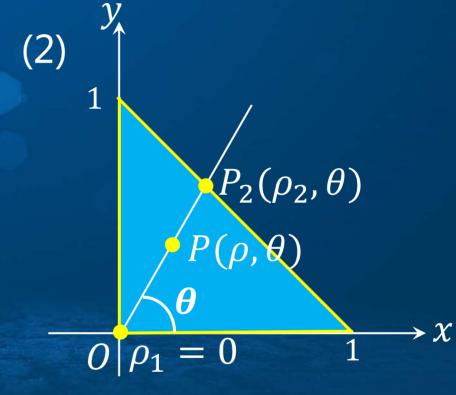
 $a \le \rho \le b$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$



例1 试将下列区域用极坐标描述:







$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \pi/2, \\ 0 \le \rho \le 1/(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \end{cases}$$



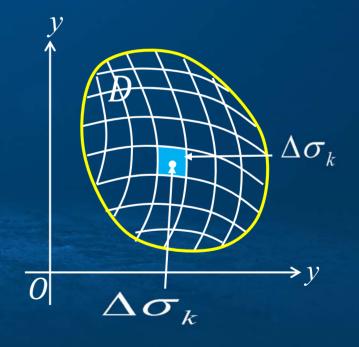
● 二重积分的实际背景

平面薄片占有平面有界闭区域D,面密度函数为

$$\mu = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$$
,则该薄片的质量为

$$M = \lim_{d(T)\to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta \sigma_k$$
$$= \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

 $f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta \sigma_k$ 为小薄片 $\Delta \sigma_k$ 的近似质量





$\Delta \sigma$ 的面积有近似值:

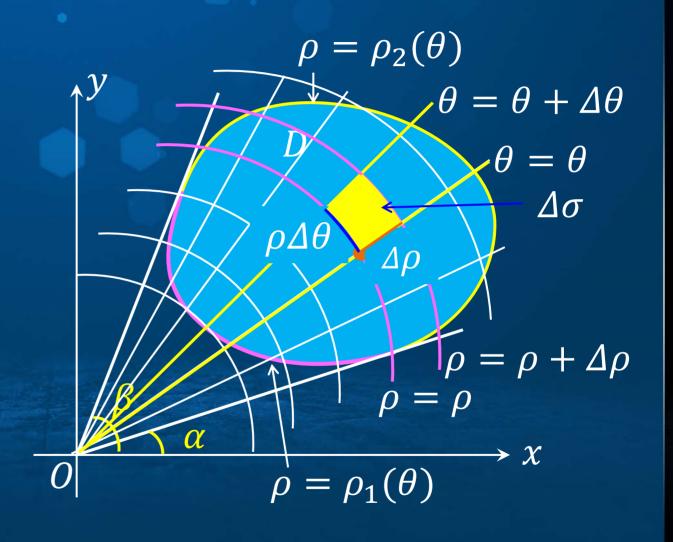
 $\Delta \sigma \approx \rho \Delta \theta \Delta \rho$

极坐标 (ρ, θ) 点处的密度:

 $\mu = f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta)$

 $\Delta\sigma$ 的对应的小薄片质量:

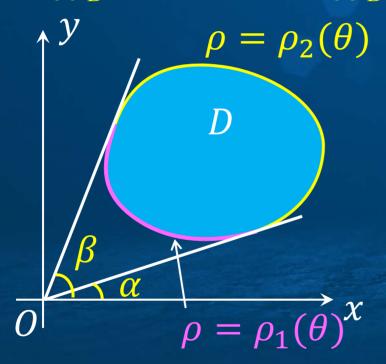
 $\Delta M \approx f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) \rho \Delta\theta \Delta\rho$

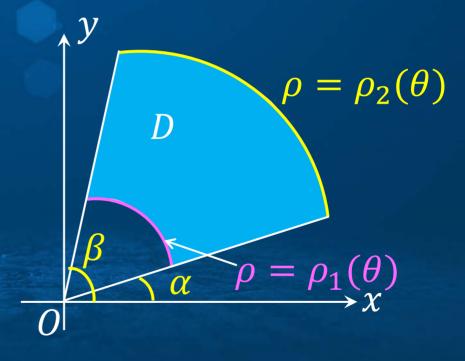




● 二重积分的极坐标描述

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









● 二重积分的极坐标形式

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

积分区域的极坐标描述为:

$$D: \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, \rho_1(\theta) \leq \rho \leq \rho_2(\theta)$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\rho_{1}(\theta)}^{\rho_{2}(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

二重积分化为极坐标累次积分的方法 —— 先户后日积分



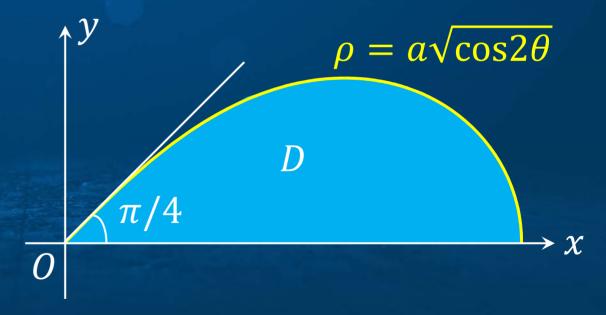
例2 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$,其中积分区域D由双纽线

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

在第一象限的部分与x轴所围成。

积分区域的极坐标描述为:

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \pi/4, \\ 0 \le \rho \le a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \end{cases}$$

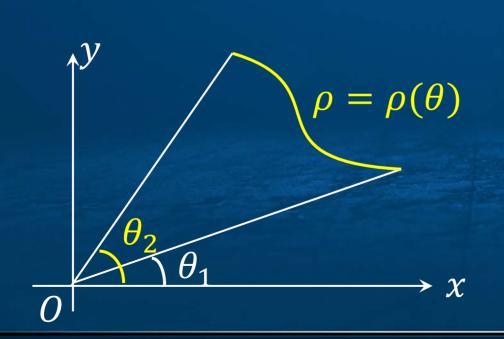


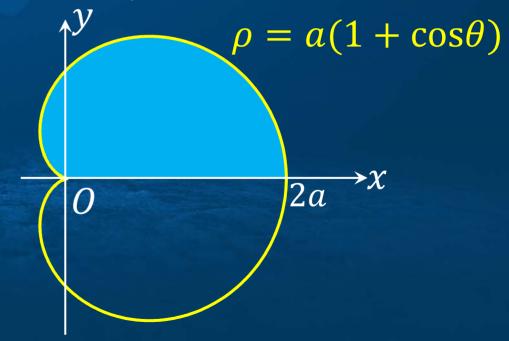


例3 (1) (曲边扇形的面积) 在极坐标系中, 曲边扇形区域D由射

线 $\theta = \theta_1$, $\theta = \theta_2$ ($\theta_1 < \theta_2$)和曲线段C: $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ ($\theta_1 \le \theta \le \theta_2$)所 围成,求区域D的面积.

(2) 求心形线 $C: \rho = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ ($0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$)所围区域的面积.







例4 计算如下二重积分,积分区域如图.

$$I_1 = \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2 - y^2} d\sigma, I_2 = \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$$

$$I = \iint_D e^{-x^2 - y^2} \,\mathrm{d}\,\sigma,$$

比较 I_1 , I_2 与I的大小.

并证明概率积分: $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

