3.2.2 极坐标下的二重积分计算

有些二重积分在直角坐标系下计算比较 复杂或无法计算,就需要尝试在其他坐标系 下来处理.

问题:

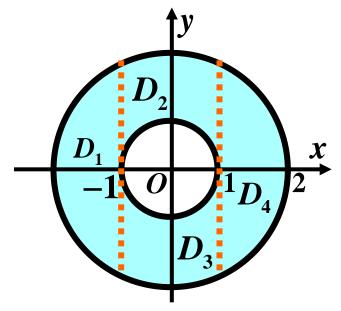
计算
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$$
 其中 $D:1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$.

在直角坐标系下,若把积分区域看作X型,须划分为四个子域,再由可加性,计算量较大.

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_{1}} f(x,y)d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x,y)d\sigma$$

$$+ \iint_{D_{3}} f(x,y)d\sigma + \iint_{D_{4}} f(x,y)d\sigma$$



$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x,y)dy + \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}}}^{-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y)dy$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}}}^{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x,y)dy + \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}}}^{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f(x,y)dy$$

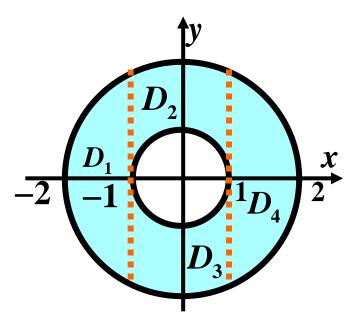
$$+ \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

注意到圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

的极坐标表示:

$$\rho = a$$
 (半径)

考虑在极坐标下求二重积分



极坐标下面积元素

 $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$

用极坐标曲线网

$$\rho$$
 =常数,(同心圆族)

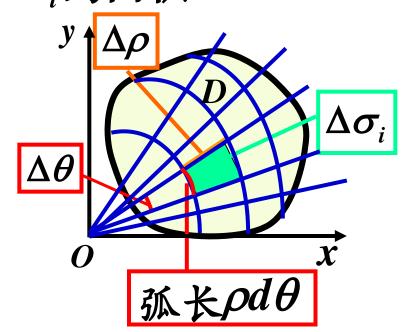
$$\theta$$
 =常数,(射线族)

来划分积分域.规则的子域 $\Delta \sigma_i$ 的面积

$$\Delta \sigma_i = \frac{1}{2} [(\rho + \Delta \rho)^2 \Delta \theta - \rho^2 \Delta \theta]$$

$$= \rho \Delta \rho \Delta \theta + \frac{1}{2} (\Delta \rho)^2 \Delta \theta$$

$$\approx \rho \Delta \rho \Delta \theta$$
高阶项 哈瑟



由直角坐标和极坐标的对应关系

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

得到二重积分在极坐标下的形式

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

面积元素

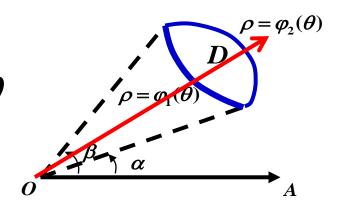
$$d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$$

若积分区域 $D: \varphi_1(\theta) \le \rho \le \varphi_2(\theta), \quad \alpha \le \theta \le \beta$

于是得到在极坐标下二重积分化 为二次积分的公式:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\int_{\varphi_{1}(\theta)}^{\varphi_{2}(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$
或写作



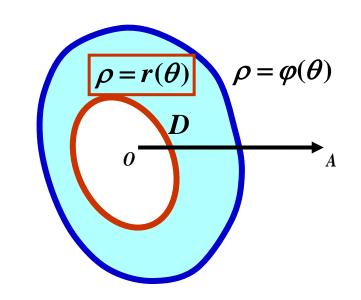
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_{1}(\theta)}^{\varphi_{2}(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

若极点在D的内部

则D可以用不等式表示:

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

这时有



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

若D由两条封闭曲线围成(如图),则

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{r(\theta)}^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

前例: 计算 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$ 其中 $D:1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4$.

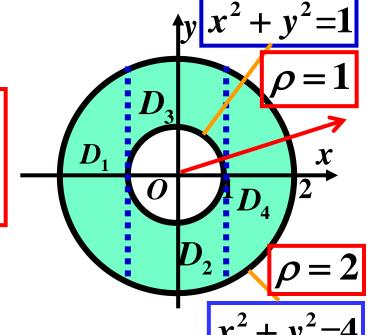
解 把 $\iint f(x,y) d\sigma$ 化为极坐标下的二次积分,

真角
角
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \longrightarrow \rho = 1$$

条
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \longrightarrow \rho = 2$ 极坐标

$$D: 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$



例1 将
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma,D:1-x \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
,

 $0 \le x \le 1$, 化为极坐标下的二次积分.

 \mathbf{m} 利用 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 把积分区域的边界曲

线化为极坐标形式:

圆:
$$y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
 $\longrightarrow \rho = 1$,

直线:
$$y = 1 - x \longrightarrow \rho = \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$D: 1-x \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1$$

于是

$$D: \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \le \rho \le 1, \quad 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$\int_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^1 f(\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta) \rho d\rho$$

例2 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$

其中D是以原点为圆心,半径为a的圆域.

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$$\iint_{D} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} e^{-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} e^{-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-\rho^{2}} \right]_{0}^{a} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-a^{2}}) \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta = \pi (1 - e^{-a^{2}})$$

问题 为何不在直角坐标系下计算?

例3 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dxdy$, 其中D 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \quad (y \ge 0)$ 和x轴所围成的区域,并说明该积分的几何意义.

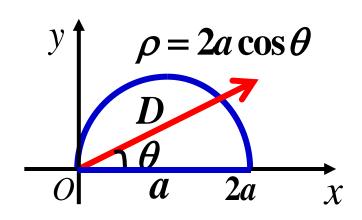
m 圆的方程: $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$

表示成极坐标形式:

$$\rho = 2a\cos\theta$$

所以D可表示为

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



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

利用极坐标得:

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

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

$$= \frac{8}{3}a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\theta) d\theta = \frac{8}{3}a^{3} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3})$$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dxdy, \quad D: x^2 + y^2 \le 2ax, (y \ge 0)$$

•几何意义

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

圆柱面 $y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$, xOz面及xOy面所围成

的立体的体积.

顶:
$$z = \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

小 结

一、利用极坐标将二重积分化为二次积分

若积分区域

$$D: \varphi_1(\theta) \leq \rho \leq \varphi_2(\theta), \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$$

面积元素
$$d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

二、什么条件下用极坐标计算二重积分?

当积分区域为(部分)圆、扇形或扇面等形状时,函数含有 $x^2 + y^2$,常用极坐标计算.

利用直角坐标与极坐标的关系:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad 0 \le \rho < +\infty, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

把直角坐标表示的区域化为极坐标的表示.