

资源与地球科学学院 2019~2020 学年

第二学期高等数学 A3 重积分单元综合测试 (3)

请记得回头再看一眼,在心里刻下每一个人的脸庞, 不管怎样,他/牠都曾陪你,从那时的兹叶飘零,到此今的绿意葱茏。

1 设
$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (e^x + e^y + e^z) dv$$
,其中 Ω : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$, $z \ge 0$,则 $I = ($

- (A) $\iiint_{\Omega} 3e^{z} dv;$ (B) $\iiint_{\Omega} 3e^{x} dv;$ (C) $\iiint_{\Omega} (2e^{z} + e^{y}) dv;$ (D) $\iiint_{\Omega} (2e^{x} + e^{z}) dv.$

2 设f(u)为连续函数, $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \}$ (R > 0),则二重积分

$$I = \iint_{D} \left[x^2 + xyf(x^2 + y^2) \right] dxdy \text{ ind in } ($$

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}\pi R^4$ (B) 1 (C) 与函数 f(u) 相关的值 (D) 0

3 累次积分 $\int_0^4 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{4}{\sin\theta-\cos\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$ 可以写成

$$(A)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{4}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

- (B) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^4 f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr + \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r d\theta$
- (C) $\int_{-4}^{4} dx \int_{x+4}^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$

(D)
$$\int_0^4 dy \int_{y-4}^0 f(x,y) dx + \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{16-y^2}} f(y,x) dx$$

1 计算三次积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz$.

设函数 f(u) 连续,在u=0 点处可导,且 f(0)=0, f'(0)=-3 ,求

极限
$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dx dy dz$$
.

3 计算三重积分 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由 yOz 平面内 z = 0,

z=2 以及曲线 $y^2-(z-1)^2=1$ 所围成的平面区域绕 z 轴旋转而成的空间区域.



- 4 在曲面 $z = 4 + x^2 + y^2$ 上求一点 P ,使曲面在该点的切平面与曲面 之间被圆柱面 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成空间区域的体积最小.
- 5 设曲面 Σ 是由直线 $L: x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, z = t$ ($t \in [0, 1]$) 绕 z 轴旋转一周所得的旋转面.
 - (1) 试导出Σ的直角坐标方程;
 - (2) 如果 Ω 是由 Σ 与平面z=0、z=1所围成的立体,其密度为 $\mu(x,y,z)=\frac{z}{1+x^2+y^2}$,
- 6 函数 f(x,y) 在点 (0,0) 的某个领域内连续,令 $F(t) = \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2 \leq t^2} f(x,y) dx dy$,求极限 $\lim\limits_{t \to 0^+} \frac{F'(t)}{t}$.
- 1 设正值函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a, b]上连续,且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = A$,证明

不等式
$$\int_a^b f(x) e^{f(x)} dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge (b-a)(b-a+A)$$
.

- 2 证明不等式 $\sqrt{1-e^{-1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^2} dx < \sqrt{1-e^{-2}}$.
- 3 设函数 f(x, y) 在单位圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 上具有连续的偏导数,且在

边界上的值恒为零. 证明:
$$f(0,0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{-1}{2\pi} \iint_D \frac{xf_x' + yf_y'}{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$$
, 其中 D 为圆环区域
$$\varepsilon^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
.

4 设Ω是以原点和三点(0, 1, 0)、(1, 1, 1)、(0, 1, 1) 为顶点的四面

体. (1) 将三重积分
$$\iiint_z e^{x^2+y^2+z^2} dxdydz$$
 表示为 "先 z 、次 y 、后 x " 的三次积分;

(2) 试证明 $\iiint_{\Omega} e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = \frac{1}{6} \left(\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^2} dx \right)^3.$



注:考察三重积分的性质,对称性。

解:由于区域 Ω 关于平面 v=x 对称,则在 Ω 上三重积分满足对称性:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iint_{\Omega} f(y, x, z) dv,$$
于是 $\iint_{\Omega} e^{x} dv = \iint_{\Omega} e^{y} dv$, 所以 $I = \iint_{\Omega} (e^{x} + e^{y} + e^{z}) dv = \iint_{\Omega} (2e^{x} + e^{z}) dv$, 选(D).

解: 区域 D 关于 x 轴 对称,被积函数 $xyf(x^2+y^2)$ 关于 y 为奇函数,故二重积分 $\iint_D xyf(x^2+y^2)dxdy = 0 \text{ o } 区域 D$ 关于 y = x 对称,从而 $\iint_D x^2 dxdy = \iint_D y^2 dxdy$ $I = \iint_D x^2 dxdy = \frac{1}{2}\iint_D (x^2+y^2)dxdy = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4}\pi R^4, \text{ 选(A)}$

解: 所给累次积分区域为 $\left\{(x,y)\middle|0\le y\le 4,y-4\le x\le \sqrt{16-y^2}\right\}$, 选项(D)正确,且选项(D)中第二项利用了积分区域关于 y=x 对称的特性.

注:考察三重积分的计算。

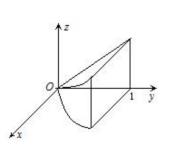
 \mathbf{M} : (方法 1) 交换积分次序,采用先对x、再对y、最后对z的积分次序,则

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{z}^{1} \frac{y^{2} \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{12} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1-z^{3}) \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \int_{0}^{1} (1-z) \sin z dz = \frac{1}{12} [-(1-z) \cos z \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \cos z dz]$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (1 - \sin z \Big|_{0}^{1}) = \frac{1}{12} (1 - \sin 1).$$

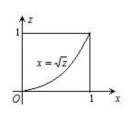


(方法 2) 交换积分次序,采用先对y、再对x、最后对z的积分次序,则

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{3} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{\sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} dx \int_{z}^{1} \frac{x^{3} \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dy + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{1} \frac{x^{3} \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{x^{3} (1-z) \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{\sqrt{z}}^{1} \frac{x^{3} (1-x^{2}) \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dx$$

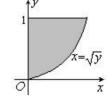




$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{z^{2} (1-z) \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1-z^{2}) \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz - \frac{1}{6} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1-z^{3}) \sin z}{1+z+z^{2}} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \int_{0}^{1} (1-z) \sin z dz = \frac{1}{12} \left[-(1-z) \cos z \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \cos z dz \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (1-\sin z \Big|_{0}^{1}) = \frac{1}{12} (1-\sin 1) \; . \end{split}$$

注:考察球面坐标积分。

解: 设
$$G(t) = \frac{1}{\pi t^4} \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$$
,应用球面坐标系,



有
$$G(t) = \frac{8}{\pi t^4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr = \frac{4 \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr}{t^4}$$
,

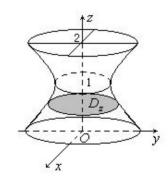
$$\iiint_{t\to 0} G(t) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{4\int_0^t f(r)r^2 dr}{t^4} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{4f(t)t^2}{4t^3} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} = f'(0) = -3.$$

注:考察三重积分的运算。

解:用"先二后一"法,在区间 $z \in [0, 2]$ 内任取一点z,

用 z = z 平面截区域 Ω ,得一个截面 D_z : $x^2 + y^2 \le 1 + (z - 1)^2$

(即半径为 $r = \sqrt{1 + (z - 1)^2}$ 的圆域),于是



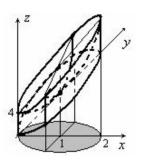
$$\begin{split} I &= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}v = \int_0^1 [\iint_{D_z} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y] \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \int_0^1 [\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{1 + (z - 1)^2}} \rho^3 \mathrm{d}\rho] \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{4} \int_0^1 [1 + (z - 1)^2]^2 \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 [1 + 2(z - 1)^2 + (z - 1)^4] \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} [1 + \frac{2}{3} (z - 1)^3 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{5} (z - 1)^5 \Big|_0^1] = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{14}{15} \pi \ . \end{split}$$

注:考察三重积分的几何应用,求极值。

解: 设所求点为M(u, v, t),且 $t = 4 + u^2 + v^2$,该点处的法向量 $\vec{n} = (2u, 2v, -1)$,切平面方程为

$$2u(x-u) + 2v(y-v) - (z-t) = 0$$
, \square

$$z = 2ux + 2vy + t - 2u^2 - 2v^2$$
, 化简为 $z = 2ux + 2vy + 4 - u^2 - v^2$





(由于 $z = 4 + x^2 + y^2$ 是开口向上的旋转抛物面,则切平面在该曲面下方). 切平面与此旋转抛物面及圆柱面 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 围成的立体体积为

$$V = \iint_{(x-1)^2+y^2 \le 1} [(4+x^2+y^2) - (2ux+2vy+4-u^2-v^2)] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{(x-1)^2+y^2 \le 1} (x^2+y^2-2ux-2vy+u^2+v^2)] dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \rho^3 d\rho - 2u \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} \rho^2 \cos\theta d\rho - 0 + \pi(u^2+v^2)$$

$$= 4 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4\theta d\theta - \frac{16u}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4\theta d\theta + \pi(u^2+v^2)$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{32u}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi(u^2+v^2) = (\frac{3}{2} - 2u + u^2 + v^2).$$
由此看到 $V \neq u$ 、 v 的二元函数,记为 $V = V(u, v) = (\frac{3}{2} - 2u + u^2 + v^2)$,
$$= \begin{cases} V'_u = -2 + 2u = 0, \\ V'_v = 2v = 0, \end{cases}$$
得唯一驻点 $(1, 0)$,又 $A = V'''_{uu} = 2 > 0$ 、 $B = V'''_{uv} = 0$ 、 $C = V'''_{vv} = 2$,

 $AC-B^2=4>0$,所以该点是极小值点,也是最小值点,该体积的最小值为 $V_{\min}=V(1,\ 0)$ $=\frac{\pi}{2}$,此时 $t=4+u^2+v^2=5$,所求点是 $(1,\ 0,\ 5)$.

注:考察积分运算技巧,几何应用,空间直线绕轴旋转形成旋转曲面的方程求法。

解: (1) 设M(x, y, z)是Σ上任意一点,且它是由直线L上的点 $M'(x_0, y_0, z)$ 旋转得到,记M

(或
$$M'$$
) 在 z 轴上的投影为 $M_0(0,0,z)$, 由 $\left|MM_0\right|^2=\left|M'M_0\right|^2$, 有

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = x_{0}^{2} + y_{0}^{2} = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^{2} + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^{2} = t^{2} + 1 = z^{2} + 1$$

并且不再Σ上的点,一定不满足上述方程,所以Σ的直角坐标方程为 $x^2+y^2-z^2=1$.

(2)
$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dxdydz = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z}{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdydz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\iint_{D_{z}} \frac{z}{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdy)dz = \int_{0}^{1} (\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1 + z^2}} \frac{z\rho}{1 + \rho^2} d\rho)dz$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} z \ln(1 + \rho^2) \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{1 + z^2}} dz = \pi \int_{0}^{1} z \ln(2 + z^2)dz$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{3} z \ln t dt = (t \ln t - t) \Big|_{2}^{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} (3 \ln 3 - 2 \ln 2 - 1).$$



解: 利用极坐标,对t > 0充分小,

$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr = \int_0^t \left(\int_0^{2\pi} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r d\theta \right) dr$$

$$F'(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta)td\theta$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{F'(t)}{t} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t\cos\theta, t\sin\theta) d\theta = \lim_{t \to 0^+} f(t\cos\xi, t\sin\xi) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi f(0,0) .$$

注: 考察积分放缩证明技巧, 用到泰勒公式。

证明: 记 $D = \{(x, y) | a \le x \le b, a \le y \le b\}$, 左式化为二重积分, 并利用对称性, 则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)e^{f(x)}dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)e^{f(x)}dx \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{f(y)}dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \frac{f(x)}{f(y)}e^{f(x)}dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{f(y)}{f(x)}e^{f(y)}dxdy \quad (D \times \text{ Tass } y = x \text{ 对称})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\iint_{D} \left[\frac{f(y)}{f(x)}e^{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)}e^{f(x)}\right]dxdy \ge \iint_{D} e^{\frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}}dxdy \quad (均值不等式)$$

$$\ge \iint_{D} \left[1 + \frac{f(x)}{2} + \frac{f(y)}{2}\right]dxdy \quad (用不等式 e^{u} \ge 1 + u \quad (u \ge 0))$$

$$= (b-a)^{2} + \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = (b-a)^{2} + (b-a)A = (b-a)(b-a+A).$$

注:考察积分放缩证明技巧。

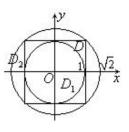
证明: 记
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^2} dx$$
,平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | -1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1\}$,则

$$I^{2} = \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx \cdot \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx \cdot \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-y^{2}} dy = \iint_{D} e^{-x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy.$$

作两个圆域 $D_1=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2\leq 10\}$, $D_2=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2\leq 2\}$,如图 $D_1\subset D\subset D_2$,且

函数
$$f(x, y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2} \ge 0$$
 又连续,则

$$\iint\limits_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} \, dx dy < \iint\limits_{D} e^{-x^2-y^2} \, dx dy < \iint\limits_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} \, dx dy \; ,$$



$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho e^{-\rho^2} d\rho = -2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-\rho^2} \Big|_0^1 = \pi (1 - e^{-1}),$$

$$\iint_{D_{s}} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \rho e^{-\rho^{2}} d\rho = -2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-\rho^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} = \pi (1 - e^{-2}), \quad \text{fig.}$$



$$\pi(1-e^{-1}) < I^2 < \pi(1-e^{-2})$$
,即 $\sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{1-e^{-1}} < I < \sqrt{\pi}\sqrt{1-e^{-2}}$,所以

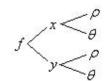
$$\sqrt{1-e^{-1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^2} dx < \sqrt{1-e^{-2}}$$
.

注:考察二重极坐标积分运算,积分变换。

证明: 应用极坐标系,由 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$,根据复合函数求导法则,得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta$$
 (注: 这与以往求导方法不同,以往是将新引

入的变量作为中间变量,去求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ 、 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$),将该等式两端同乘 ρ ,得



$$\rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \rho \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rho \sin \theta = x f'_x + y f'_y. \quad \exists \mathbb{E}$$

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{xf'_{x} + yf'_{y}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \rho \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \rho} d\rho$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{1} d\theta$$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} 0 d\theta - \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) d\theta = -\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) d\theta.$$

由积分中值定理,有

$$I = -2\pi \cdot f(\varepsilon \cos \xi, \varepsilon \sin \xi)$$
, 其中 $0 \le \xi \le 2\pi$, 所以

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{-1}{2\pi} \iint_D \frac{x f_x' + y f_y'}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} f(\varepsilon \cos \xi, \varepsilon \sin \xi) = f(0, 0).$$

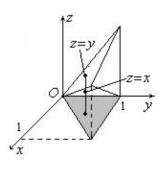
注:考察三重积分的运算。

解:(1)积分区域如图所示,它在xOy面上的投影区域为:

 $0 \le x \le 1$, $x \le y \le 1$, 而 z 的变化范围是: $x \le z \le y$.

$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} dy \int_{x}^{y} e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz.$$

(2) 设函数
$$F(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$$
 (0 ≤ x ≤ 1), 则





$$F(0) = 0 \cdot F(1) = \int_{0}^{1} e^{r^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \cdot \mathbb{E} dF(x) = e^{x^{2}} dx \cdot \mathbb{E} dx \cdot \mathbb{E}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dx dy dz = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} dy \int_{x}^{y} e^{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} dy \int_{x}^{y} e^{z^{2}} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} [F(y) - F(x)] dy = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} F(y) dy - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} F(x) dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} F(y) dy - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} F(x) [F(1) - F(x)] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1} F(y) dF(y) - F(1) \int_{0}^{1} F(x) dF(x) + \int_{0}^{1} F^{2}(x) dF(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} [F^{2}(1) - F^{2}(x)] dx - \frac{1}{2} F(1) [F^{2}(1) - F^{2}(0)] + \frac{1}{3} [F^{3}(1) - F^{3}(0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} [F^{2}(1) - F^{2}(x)] dF(x) - \frac{1}{2} F^{3}(1) + \frac{1}{3} F^{3}(1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} F^{2}(1) [F(1) - F(0)] - \frac{1}{6} [F^{3}(1) - F^{3}(0)] - \frac{1}{6} F^{3}(1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} F^{3}(1) - \frac{1}{3} F^{3}(1) = \frac{1}{6} f^{3}(1) = \frac{1}{6} (\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx)^{3}.$$

$$\implies_{0} \mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} : I = \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{y^{2}} dy \int_{x}^{y} e^{z^{2}} dz = \int_{0}^{1} dF(x) \int_{x}^{1} dF(y) \int_{x}^{y} dF(z)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} [\frac{1}{2} F^{2}(1) - F(1) F(x) + \frac{1}{2} F^{2}(x)] dF(x)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} [\frac{1}{2} F^{2}(1) - F(1) F(x) + \frac{1}{2} F^{2}(x)] dF(x)$$

$$= [\frac{1}{2} F^{3}(1) = \frac{1}{2} (\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx)^{3}.$$