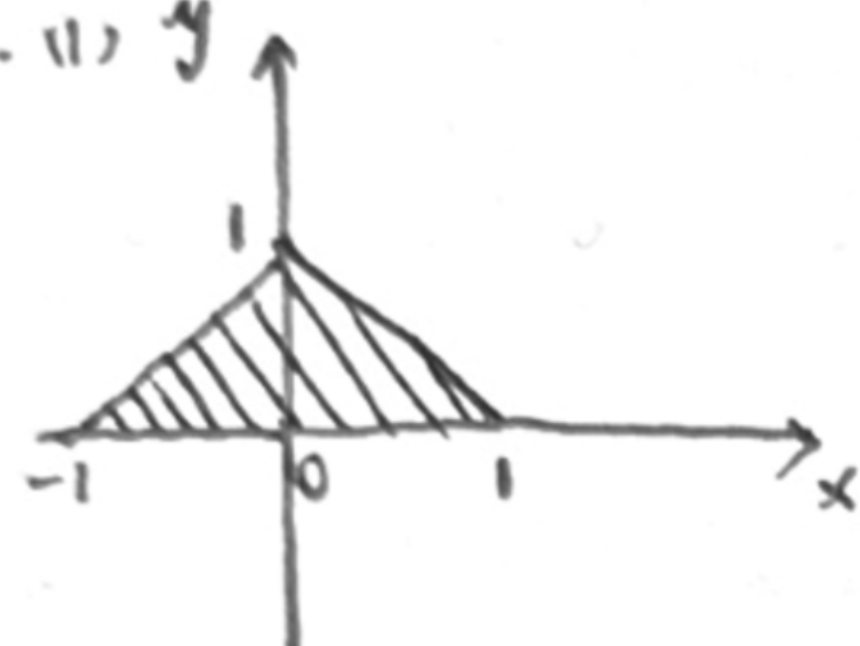


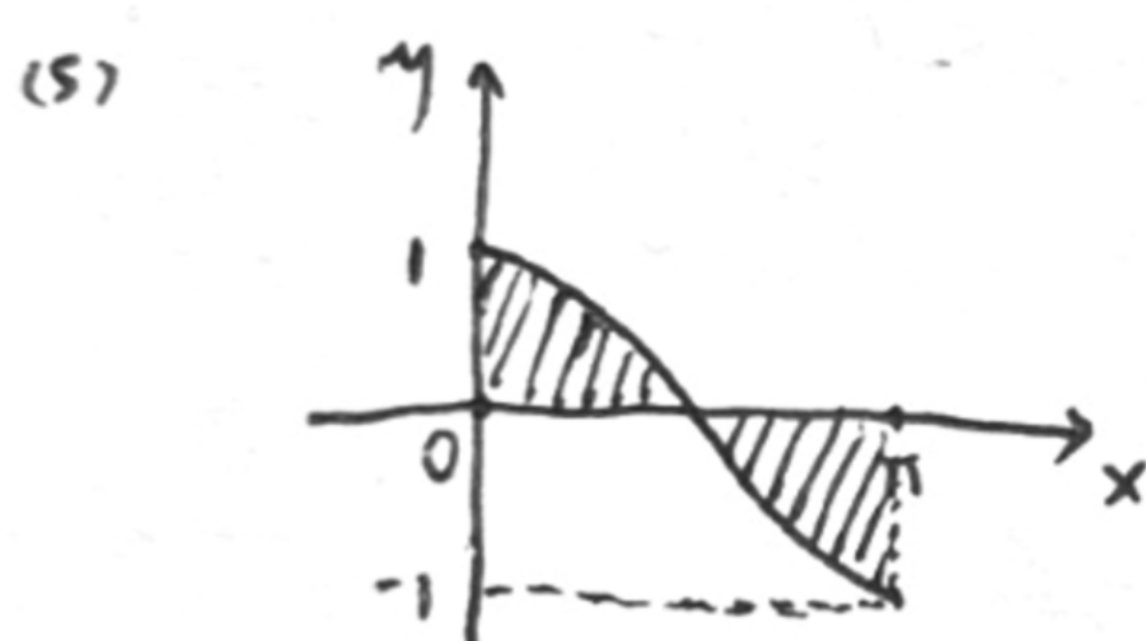
微分积分作业7.

3.2. 4. 若存在 $f(x, y) > 0$.由于 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 故存在 D' 区域使在 D' 上 $f(x, y) > 0$ 因此 $\iint_{D'} f(x, y) dx dy > 0$ 又 $f(x, y) \geq 0$, 故 $\iint_{D-D'} f(x, y) dx dy \geq 0$ 故 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy > 0$ 矛盾.因此 $f(x, y) = 0 \quad \forall (x, y) \in D$

3.3. 5. (1) y



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{1+x} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-1}^0 f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-1}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\cos x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{\arccos y}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\arccos y} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. (2) \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a-x}} dx dy &= \int_0^a dy \int_{a-\sqrt{2ay-y^2}}^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a-x}} dx \\ &= \int_0^a -2\sqrt{2a-x} \Big|_{a-\sqrt{2ay-y^2}}^a dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{2a-a} dy + 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{a+\sqrt{2ay-y^2}} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y = a + a \sin t, \quad t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0]$$

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{2a-a} dy = a\sqrt{a}$$

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a+\sqrt{2ay-y^2}} dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sqrt{2a} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt \cos t dt = a\sqrt{2a} \left(\sin \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3t}{2} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{4a\sqrt{a}}{3}$$

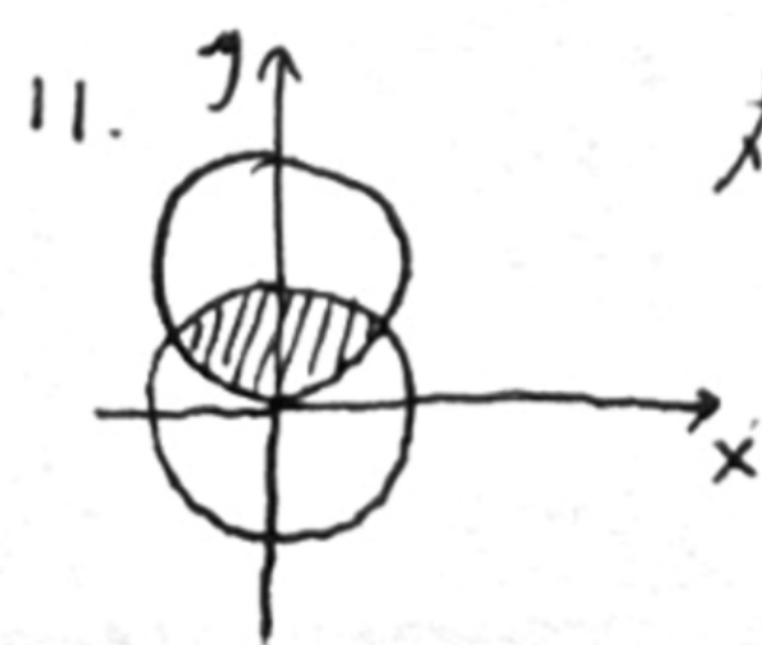
$$\text{故原式} = \frac{7a\sqrt{a}}{3}$$

$$6. (7) \iint_D \cos(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x+y) \Big|_0^{\pi} dx = \int_0^{\pi} -2\sin x dx = 2\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -4$$

(9) $x = x(t)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 \exists 反函数 $t = t(x)$, $y = y(t(x))$. D 为 $\{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi a, 0 \leq y \leq y(t(x))\}$

$$\iint_D y^2 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{y(t(x))} y^2 dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} \frac{1}{3} y^3(t(x)) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3} y^3(t) a(1-\cos t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{a^4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} (1-\cos t)^3 dt \\ &= \frac{35}{12} \pi a^4 \end{aligned}$$



在极坐标下, 积分分为

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\sin\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho \right. \\ & \left. + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \int_0^1 f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho \right) \end{aligned}$$