#### 第 10 章 b: 二重积分的计算

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II



#### **Outline**

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定 x, 先对 y 积分
- 3. 固定 y, 先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



#### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定x, 先对y积分
- 3. 固定 y, 先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma =$ 

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 

● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int \int f(x, y) dx dy$$

● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

• 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?

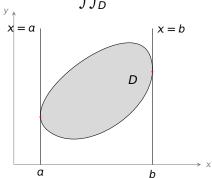


#### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定 x, 先对 y 积分
- 3. 固定 y, 先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用

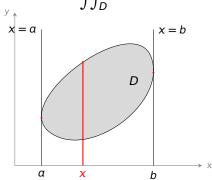
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

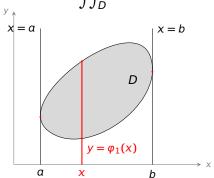




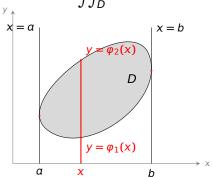
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

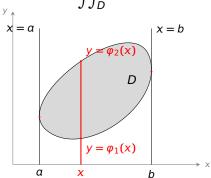


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



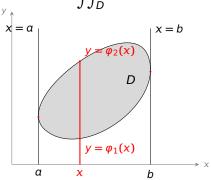


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



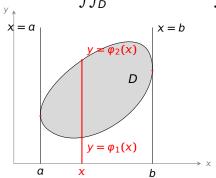


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$





$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

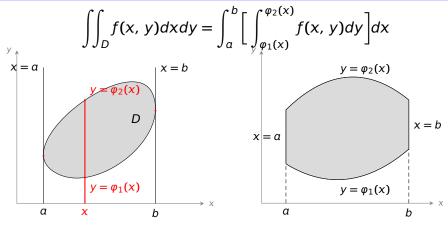


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$$

称为 X-型区域。



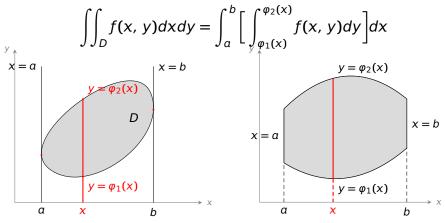


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$$

称为 X-型区域。





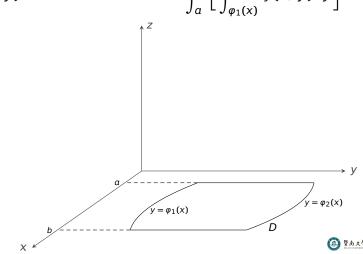
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$$

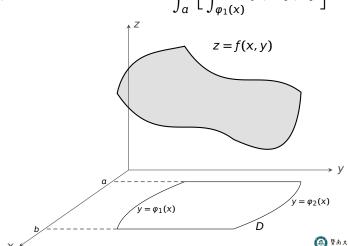
称为 X-型区域。



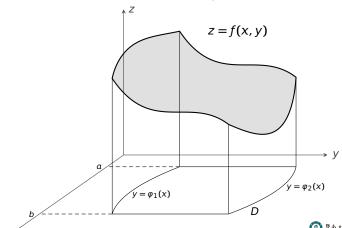
 $\int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{\alpha_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) d\sigma =$ 



• 设  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}$ ,则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



•  $∂D = {(x, y) | φ_1(x) ≤ y ≤ φ_2(x), α ≤ x ≤ b}, 则$  $\int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$  $\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) d\sigma = V$ 



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

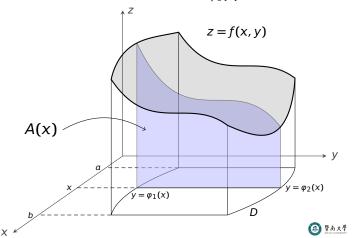
$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{\varphi_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

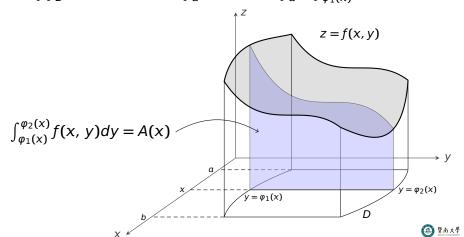
$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$x$$

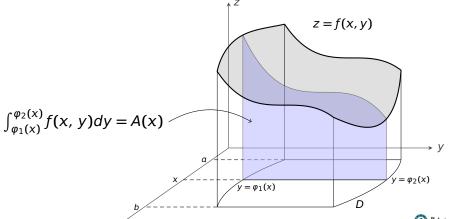
$$y = \varphi_{1}(x)$$

•  $\mathfrak{P} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ \mathfrak{M}$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_a^b A(x) dx \quad \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 

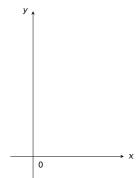




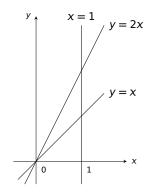
 $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_{a}^{b} A(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{a_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



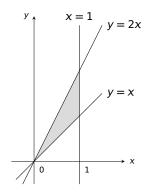
例 计算  $\iint_D xydxdy$ , 其中 D 是由直线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域。



例 计算  $\iint_D xydxdy$ , 其中 D 是由直线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域。

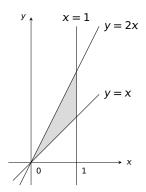


例 计算  $\iint_D xydxdy$ , 其中 D 是由直线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域。



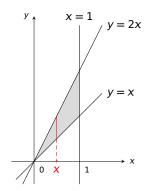
例 计算 
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由直线  $y = 2x$ ,  $y = x$  和  $x = 1$  所围成区域。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad \iiint_{D} xydxdy = \int \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



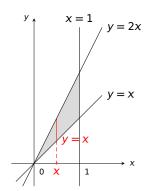
例 计算 
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由直线  $y=2x$ ,  $y=x$  和  $x=1$  所围成区域。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad \iiint_{D} xydxdy = \int \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



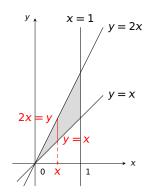
例 计算 
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由直线  $y=2x$ ,  $y=x$  和  $x=1$  所围成区域。

$$\mathbf{H} \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[ \int xy dy \right] dx$$

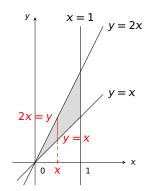


例 计算 
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由直线  $y = 2x$ ,  $y = x$  和  $x = 1$  所围成区域。

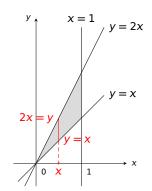
$$\mathbf{H} \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[ \int xy dy \right] dx$$



$$\iiint_D xydxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$

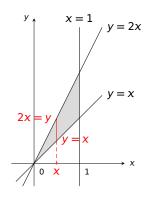


$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad \iiint_D xydxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$



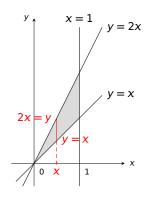
$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{-xy^{2}}$$



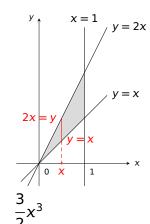
$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x}$$



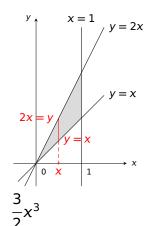
$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} = \frac{$$



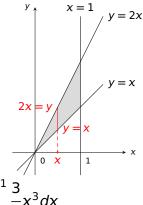
$$\Re \iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \frac{3}{2} x^{3}$$



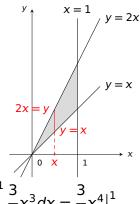
$$\mathbf{R} \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx$$

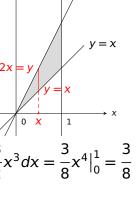


$$\Re \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4}$$

$$\Re \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right]$$



$$\iiint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx \qquad \qquad | y = x \\
= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{8}$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由直线  $y = 2x$ ,  $y = x$  和  $x = 1$  所围成区域。

 $\hat{T} D \neq X -$ 型区域,可以表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) |$$



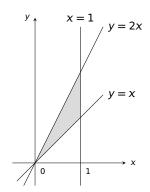


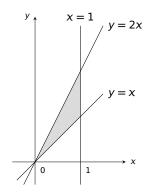
注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$



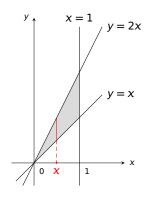
第 10 草 b:二重积分的计算



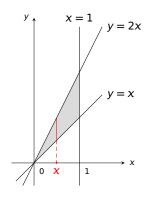


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

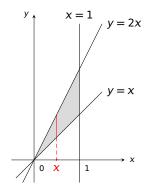




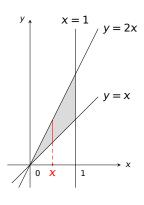
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



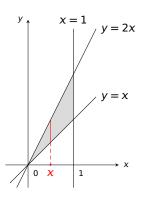
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



解

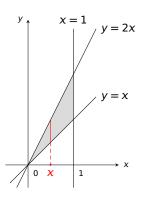
$$\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$

e<sup>x+y</sup>



$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$

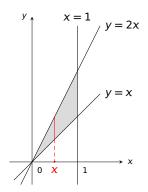
$$e^{x+y}\Big|_x^{2x}$$



$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$
$$= e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$

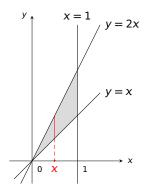
$$e^{x+y}\Big|_x^{2x}$$





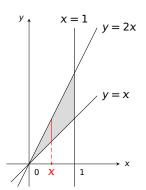
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$





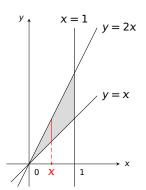
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx$$





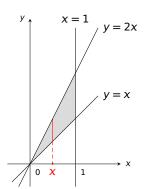
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$





$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$



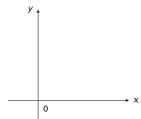


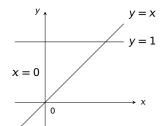
解

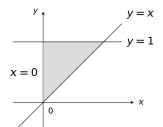
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} e^{3} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2} + \frac{1}{6} e^{3} + \frac{1}{2} e^{3} + \frac{1}{$$

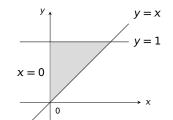


第 10 草 b:二重积分的计算



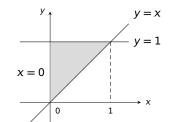






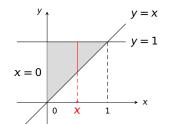
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





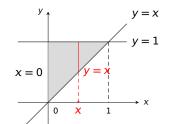
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





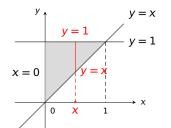
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





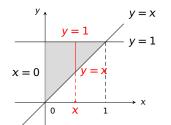
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





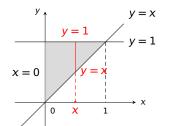
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





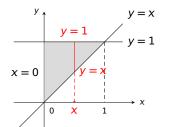
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





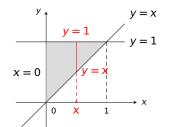
$$\iint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$





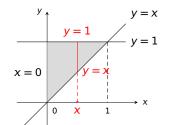
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= 2xy + 3y^{2}$$





$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$



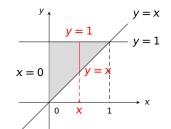


$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} = -5x^{2} + 2x + 3$$

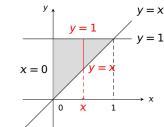
$$= 2xy + 3y^2\Big|_{x}^{1} = -5x^2 + 2x +$$





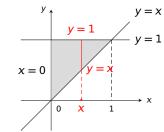
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = -5x^{2} + 2x + 3$$





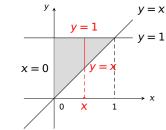
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$





$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x$$





$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

 $= -\frac{5}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x\Big|_0^1$ 



$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

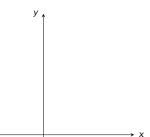


$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

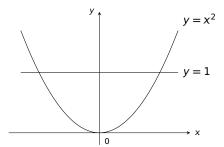
 $=-\frac{5}{3}x^3+x^2+3x\Big|_0^1=\frac{7}{3}$ 

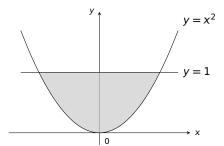
 $D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

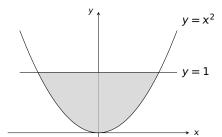




0

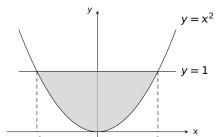






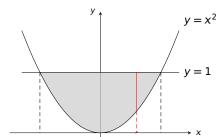
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





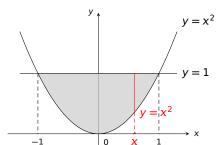
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





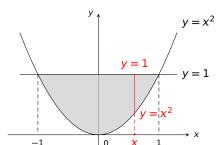
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





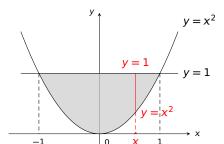
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





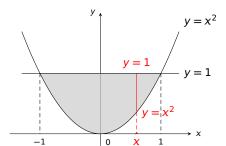
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





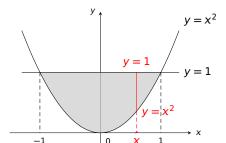
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





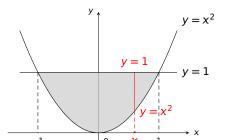
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





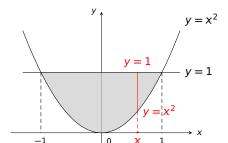
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$





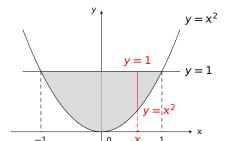
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$





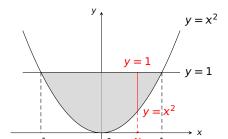
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$



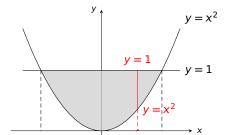


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$



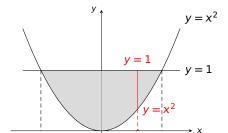


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx$$



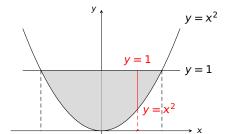
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7})$$





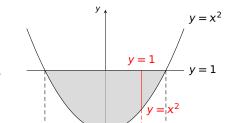
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$





$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{21}$$





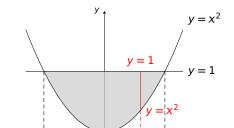
解

$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{21}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) |$$

● 暨南大學



解

$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{21}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$

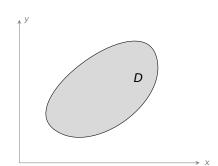


#### We are here now...

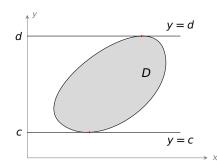
- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定x, 先对y积分
- 3. 固定 y, 先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

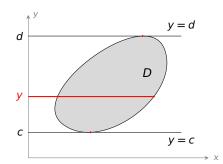


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

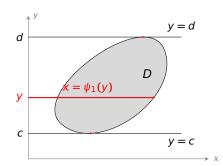




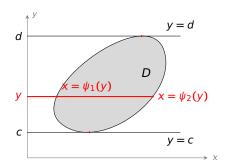
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



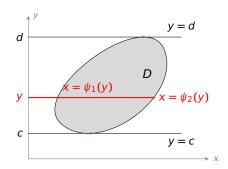
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

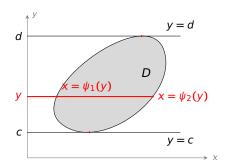


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



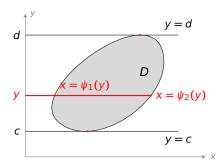
## 固定 y, 先对 x 积分

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



## 固定 y, 先对 x 积分

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

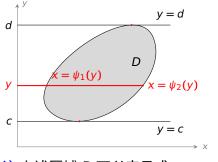
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

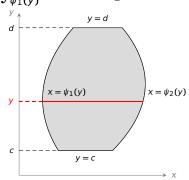
称为 Y-型区域。



# 固定 y,先对 x 积分

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



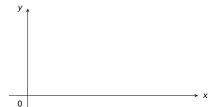


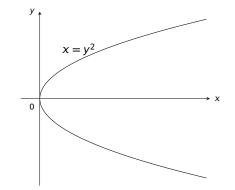
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

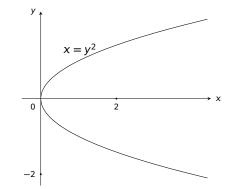
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

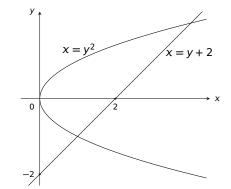
称为 Y-型区域。

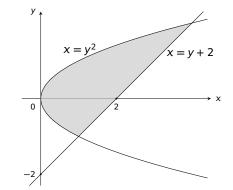






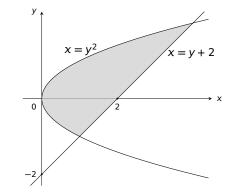




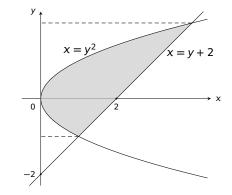




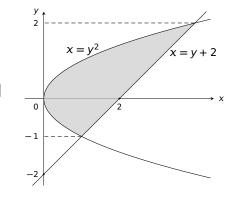
原式 = 
$$\int \left[ \int xydx \right] dy$$



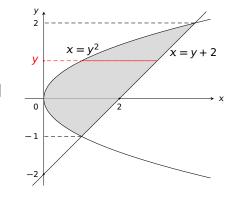
原式 = 
$$\int \left[ \int xydx \right] dy$$



原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydx \right] dy$$

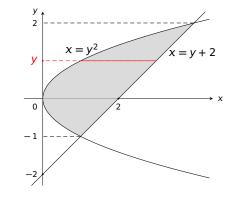


原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydx \right] dy$$

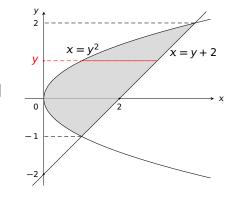


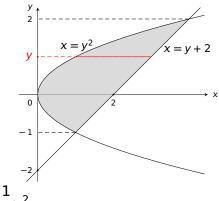


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int xy dx \right] dy$$



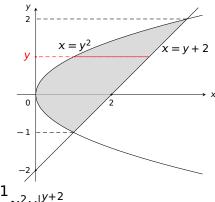
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{v^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy$$





原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{v^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy =$$

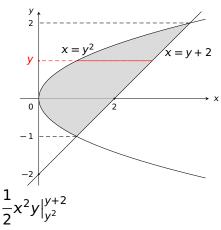
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y$$



原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$

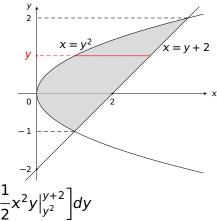
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y\Big|_{y^2}^{y+}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} y \left[ (y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right]$$



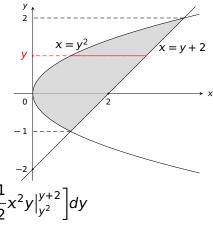
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y\Big|_{y^2}^{y+2}$$



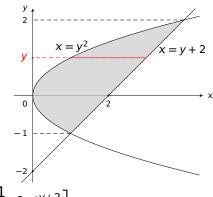


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} y \left[ (y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right]$$



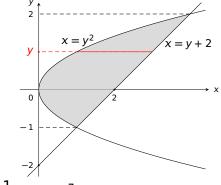


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
  
=  $\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y [(y+2)^2 - y^4] dy$ 



原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
  
=  $\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y \left[ (y+2)^2 - y^4 \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^5 + y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y dy$ 





解

原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
  
=  $\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y \left[ (y+2)^2 - y^4 \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^5 + y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y dy = \frac{45}{8}$ 

歴あ大学
MAN UNIVERSITY

 $= \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y [(y+2)^2 - y^4] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} -y^5 + y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y dy = \frac{45}{8}$ 

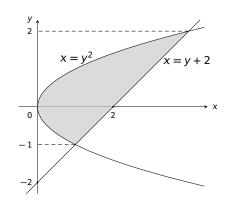
例 计算  $\iint_{D} xydxdy$ ,其中是由抛 物线  $x = y^2$  和直线 y = x - 2 所围

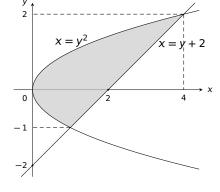
成区域。
$$\text{解}$$
原式 = 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-2}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$

注 
$$D \in X$$
-型区域,可以表示为

 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$ 

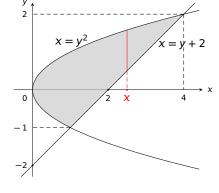






原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$

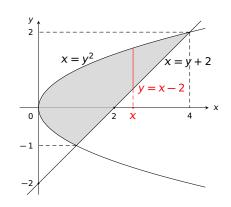




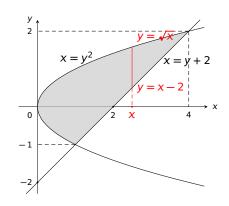
原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



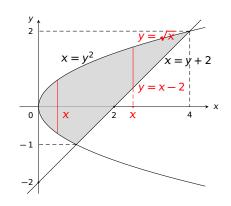


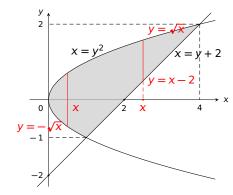






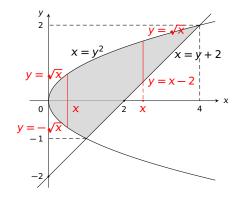






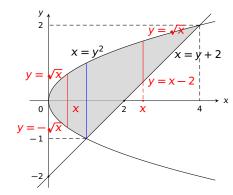
原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$





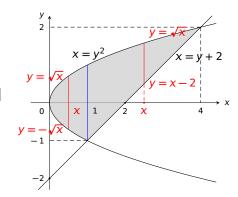
原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



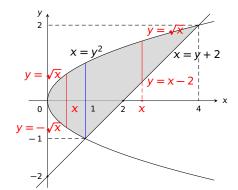


原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$

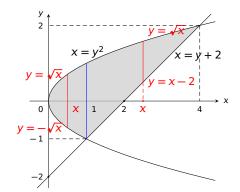




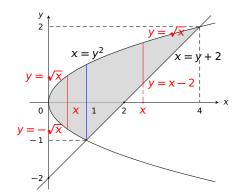




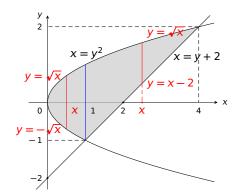






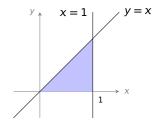




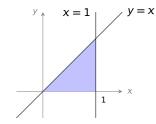




例 计算  $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



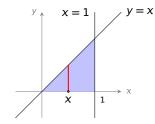
例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x$  轴所围成的区域



$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

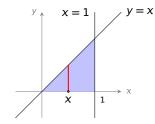


例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x$  轴所围成的区域



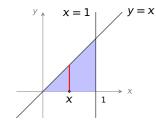
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x$  轴所围成的区域



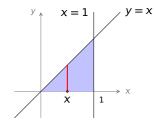
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

# 例 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ , 其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



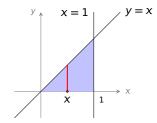
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

# 例 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



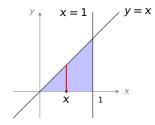
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x}$$

# 例 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx = e^{x^2} y \Big|_0^x$$
$$= x e^{x^2}$$

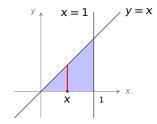
## 例 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$

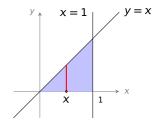
$$xe^{x^2}$$

# 例 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ , 其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



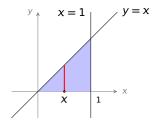
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx$$

# 例 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ , 其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



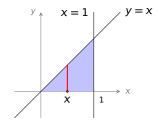
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

例 计算  $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ , $x = 1$ , $x$  轴所围成的区域



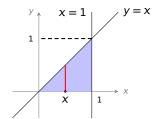
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

解法二 固定 y,先对 x 积分:

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x$  轴所围成的区域



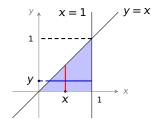
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

解法二 固定 y,先对 x 积分:

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x$  轴所围成的区域



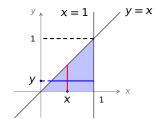
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

#### 解法二 固定 y,先对 x 积分:

$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x^{2}} dx \right] dy$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x$  轴所围成的区域



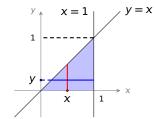
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

#### 解法二 固定 y, 先对 x 积分:

$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int e^{x^{2}} dx \right] dy$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ , $x = 1$ , $x$  轴所围成的区域



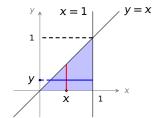
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

#### 解法二 固定 y, 先对 x 积分:

$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_v^1 e^{x^2} dx \right] dy$$



例 计算  $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x,x = 1,x 轴所围成的区域



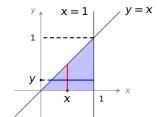
mx 固定x, 先对y 积分:

$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

解法二 固定 y, 先对 x 积分:



例 计算  $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 y = x,x = 1,x 轴所围成的区域



mx 固定x, 先对y 积分:

$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

解法二 固定 y,先对 x 积分:

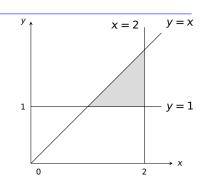
注选择恰当的积分次序,才能算出二重积分!



## We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定x, 先对y积分
- 3. 固定 y, 先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用





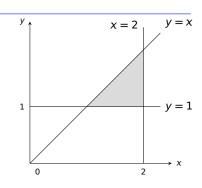
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx =$$



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx =$$

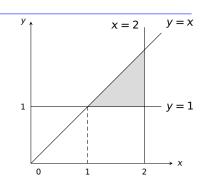


### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

● Y-型区域:

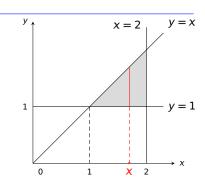
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx =$$



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

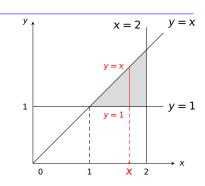
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx =$$



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

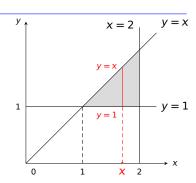


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx =$$

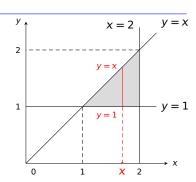


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx =$$

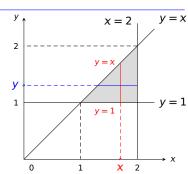


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

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

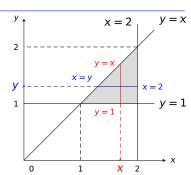


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx =$$



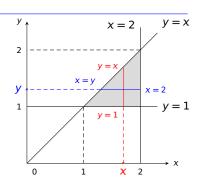
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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



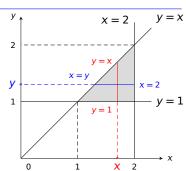
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y)dx = \int \left[ \int f(x,y)dy \right] dx$$



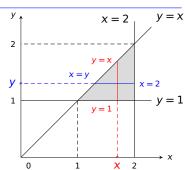
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int f(x,y)dy \right] dx$$



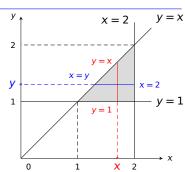
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



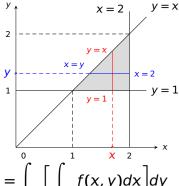
#### 区域 D 同时是

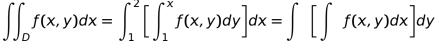
X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 2\}$$





#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

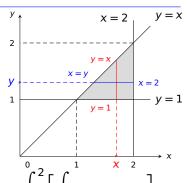
$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



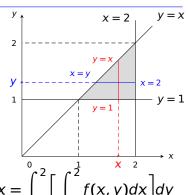
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{x} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{0} \left[ \int_{y}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$



#### 区域 D 同时是

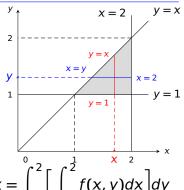
X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{x} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{0} \left[ \int_{y}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$



问题 1. 
$$\int_1^2 \left[ \int_y^2 f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$



## 交换积分次序

#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

Y-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

x = 2 $\iint_{D} f(x,y)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{0} \left[ \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x,y)dx \right] dy$ 

x = 2

У,

$$\iint f(x,y)dx = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x} f(x,y)dy dx$$

问题 1. 
$$\int_1^2 \left[ \int_y^2 f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx,$$



y = x

# 交换积分次序

### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

Y-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

区域 
$$D$$
 同时是

•  $X$ -型区域:

 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$ 

•  $Y$ -型区域:

 $D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 2\}$ 

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_y^2 f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

问题 1. 
$$\int_1^2 \left[ \int_y^2 f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx,$$

 $2. \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x,y) dy \right] dx$ 



# 交换积分次序

### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

Y-型区域:

$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

● X-型区域:  

$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$
  
● Y-型区域:  
 $D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 2\}$   

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{1}^{x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y}^{2} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

x = 2

у,

问题 1. 
$$\int_1^2 \left[ \int_y^2 f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx,$$

$$2. \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$



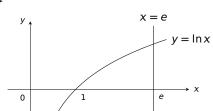
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

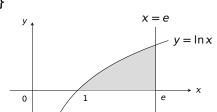
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

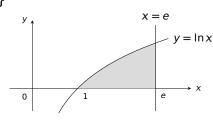
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

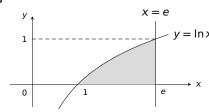


2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

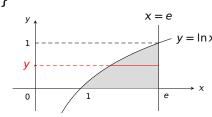
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

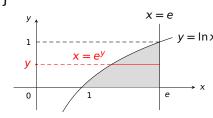
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

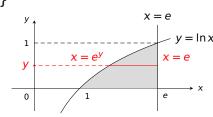
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

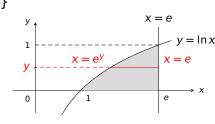
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

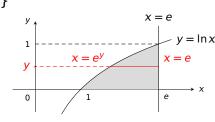
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{e} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



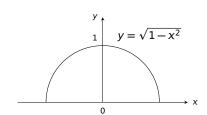
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$

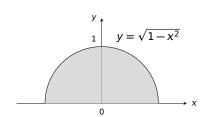
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

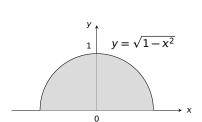
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

$$D = \{(x,y) | \, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, \, -1 \leq x \leq 1 \}$$

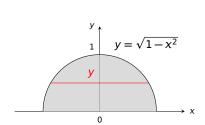
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

$$D = \{(x,y) | \, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, \, -1 \leq x \leq 1 \}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$
  
所以

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$
 所以

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

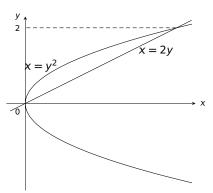
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

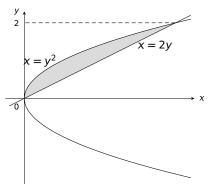
例补充积分限 
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$
.

$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$



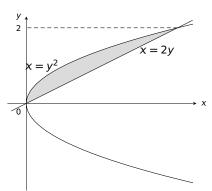
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$



$$D = \{(x,y)|\, y^2 \le x \le 2y, \, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

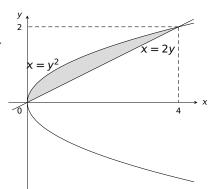
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int \left[ \int f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$



$$D = \{(x,y)|\, y^2 \le x \le 2y, \, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_0^2 \left[ \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

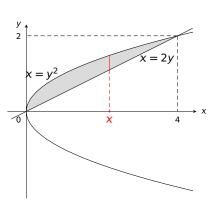




$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

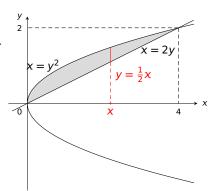
$$= \int \left[ \int f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$



$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

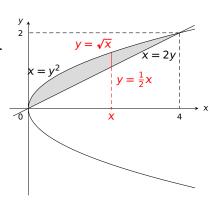
$$= \int \left[ \int f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$





$$D = \{(x,y)|\, y^2 \le x \le 2y, \, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_0^2 \left[ \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



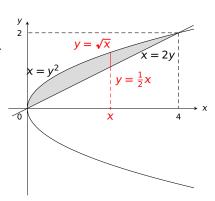


### 解因为

$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

所以

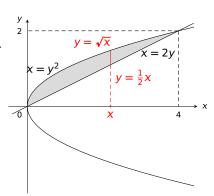
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_0^4 \left[ \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$





$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
  
所以

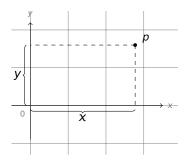
$$\int_{0}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{4} \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

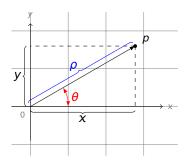


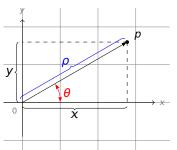
## We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定x, 先对y积分
- 3. 固定 y,先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



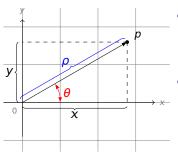






## 直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

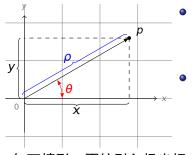


直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

- 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是  $\theta = \theta_0$



直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

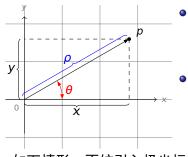
- 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是  $\theta = \theta_0$

如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示。显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

- 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是  $\theta = \theta_0$

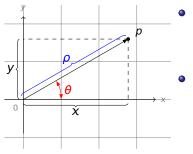
如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

$$f_1(x,y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2}$$
  $f_2(x,y) = \ln(1+x^2+y^2)$   
 $f_3(x,y) = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

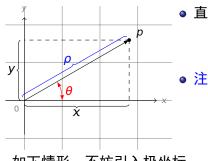
- 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是  $\theta = \theta_0$

如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

• 函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如  $f_1(x, y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2} = e^{-\rho^2}; \quad f_2(x, y) = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$   $f_3(x, y) = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

● 点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

圆周的方程是 ρ = ρ<sub>0</sub>

射线的方程是 θ = θ<sub>0</sub>

如下情形. 不妨引入极坐标:

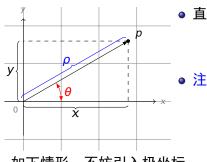
● 函数 *f*(*x*, *y*) 在极坐标下, 能够简化, 如

$$f_1(x,y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2} = e^{-\rho^2};$$
  $f_2(x,y) = \ln(1+x^2+y^2) = \ln(1+\rho^2)$ 

$$f_3(x,y) = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示。显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

圆周的方程是 ρ = ρ<sub>0</sub>

射线的方程是 θ = θ<sub>0</sub>

如下情形. 不妨引入极坐标:

● 函数 *f*(*x*, *y*) 在极坐标下, 能够简化, 如

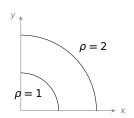
$$f_1(x,y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2} = e^{-\rho^2};$$
  $f_2(x,y) = \ln(1+x^2+y^2) = \ln(1+\rho^2)$   
 $f_3(x,y) = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - \rho^2}$ 

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示。显得简单

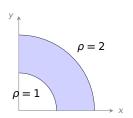


- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

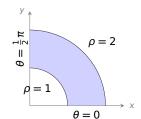
- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域



- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

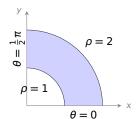


- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域



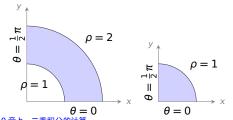
- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

1. 
$$D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$$



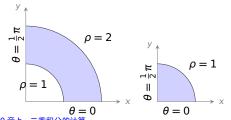
- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

1. 
$$D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$$



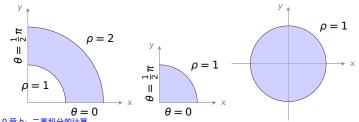
- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

- 1.  $D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$
- 2.  $D_2 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$



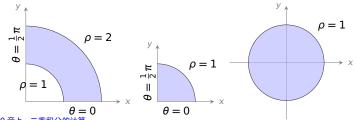
- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

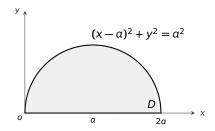
- 1.  $D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$
- 2.  $D_2 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$

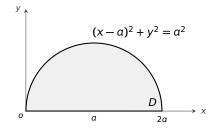


- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

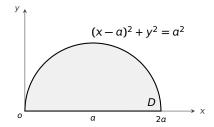
- 1.  $D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$
- 2.  $D_2 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$
- 3.  $D_3 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}.$



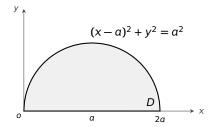




$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$



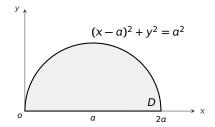
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \implies x^2 - 2ax + y^2 = 0$$



$$(x-a)^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2} \implies x^{2} - 2ax + y^{2} = 0$$

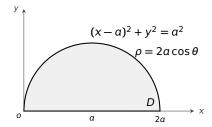
$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta}$$

$$\xrightarrow{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$



$$(x-a)^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^{2} - 2ax + y^{2} = 0$$

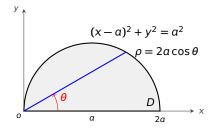
$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta} \quad \rho^{2} - 2a\rho\cos\theta = 0$$



$$(x-a)^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2} \implies x^{2} - 2ax + y^{2} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta} \qquad \rho^{2} - 2a\rho\cos\theta = 0$$

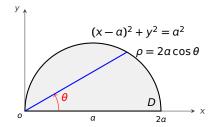
$$\Rightarrow \qquad \rho = 2a\cos\theta$$



$$(x-a)^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2} \implies x^{2} - 2ax + y^{2} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta} \qquad \rho^{2} - 2a\rho\cos\theta = 0$$

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



#### 解 1. 先把圆弧的方程用极坐标改写:

$$(x-\alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 2\alpha x + y^2 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \quad \rho^2 - 2\alpha \rho \cos \theta = 0$$

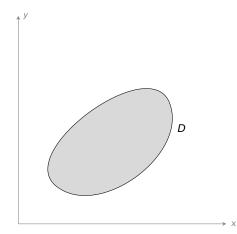
$$\Rightarrow \quad \rho = 2\alpha \cos \theta$$

#### 2. 所以

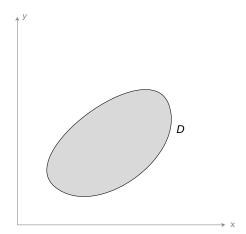
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \le \rho \le 2\alpha \cos \theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\}.$$



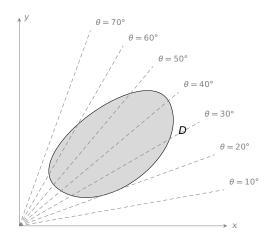
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(x, y)}{\sum_{y=\rho \sin \theta} f(x, y)} d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(x, y)}{\sum_{y=\rho \sin \theta} f(x, y)} d\sigma$$



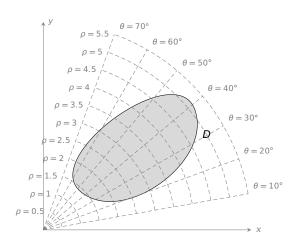
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y}}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



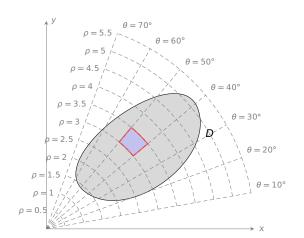
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



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

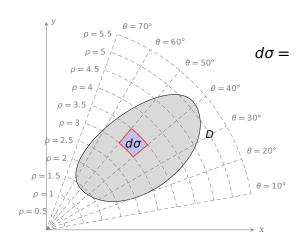


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$

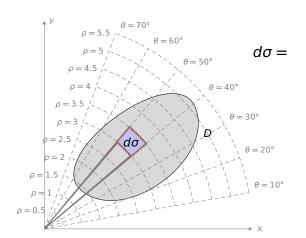




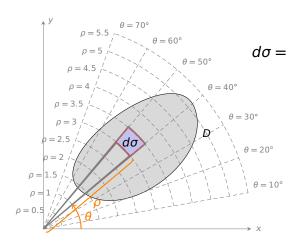
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



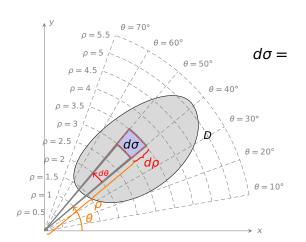
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



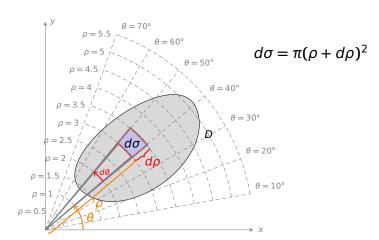
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



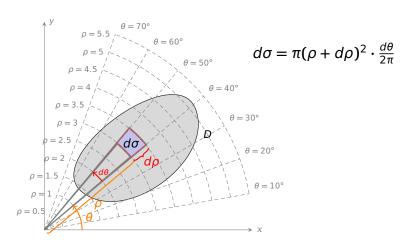
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



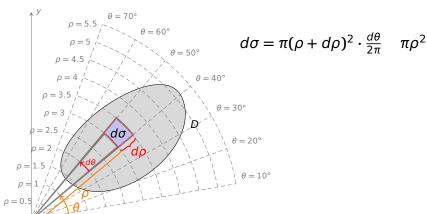
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



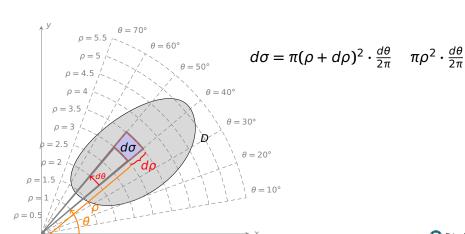
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$

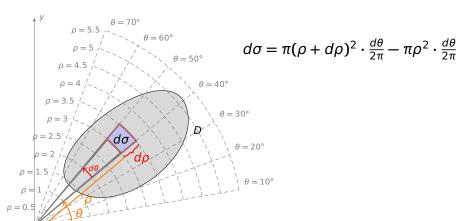


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$

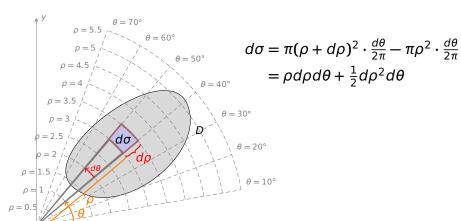




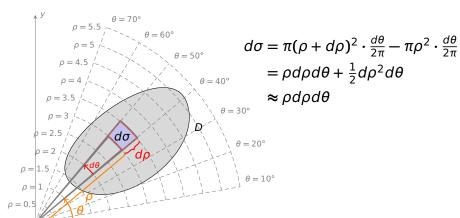
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\sum_{x=\rho \sin \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$

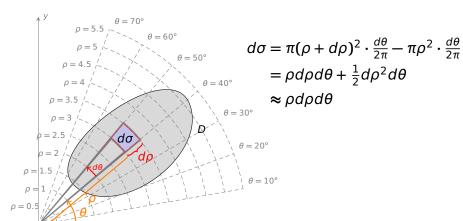


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$





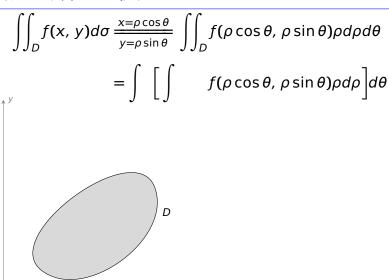
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta}$$



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

$$= \iint_{\rho = 5.5} \int_{\theta = 70^{\circ}}^{\theta = 60^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 4.5}^{\theta = 50^{\circ}} \int_{\rho = 4.5}^{\theta = 40^{\circ}} \int_{\rho = 3.5}^{\theta = 2.5} \int_{\rho = 2.5}^{\theta = 2.5} \int_{\rho = 1.5}^{\theta = 10^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 10^{\circ}}^{\theta = 20^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 1.5}^{\theta = 10^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 10^{\circ}}^{\theta = 10^{\circ}} \int_$$





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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$

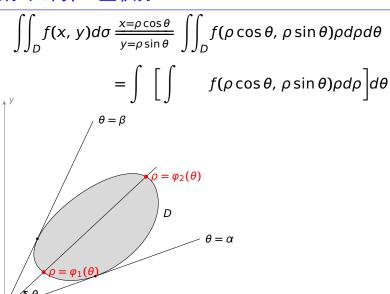
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

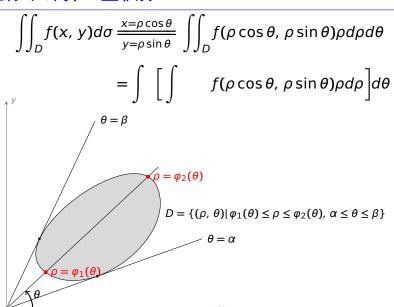
$$= \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

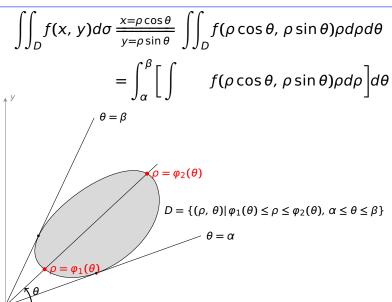
$$\theta = \beta$$

$$\theta = \beta$$









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

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

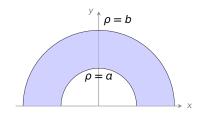
$$\theta = \beta$$

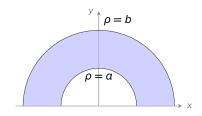
$$\rho = \varphi_{2}(\theta)$$

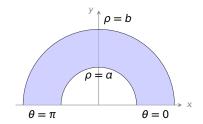
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \varphi_{1}(\theta) \le \rho \le \varphi_{2}(\theta), \alpha \le \theta \le \beta\}$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$



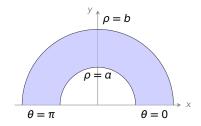






$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

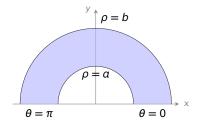
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$

例 计算 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示

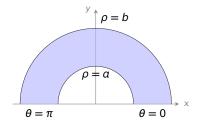


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho$ 



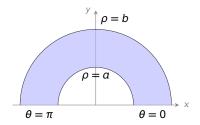
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ 



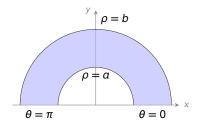


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int \rho^2 d\rho\right] d\theta$ 



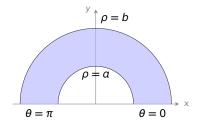


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\int \rho^2 d\rho\right] d\theta$ 



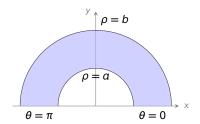


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^\pi \left[\int_a^b \rho^2 d\rho\right] d\theta$ 



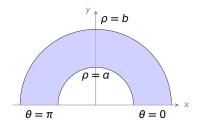


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \int_a^b \rho^2 d\rho \right] d\theta$   
=  $\pi$ 



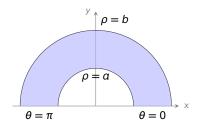


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \int_a^b \rho^2 d\rho \right] d\theta$   $= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho^3 \Big|_a^b \right)$ 





#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

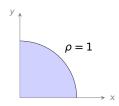
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \int_a^b \rho^2 d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{3} \rho^3 \Big|_a^b \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$$



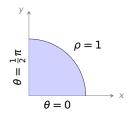
例 计算  $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ , 其中区域 D 如右图所示



## 例 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ , 其中区域 D 如右图所示

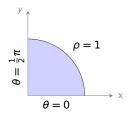
 $\rho = 1$ 

# 例 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示



$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

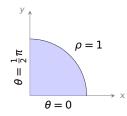
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi \}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$

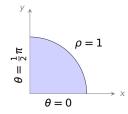
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)$ 

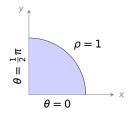
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

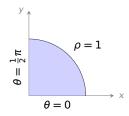
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



所以
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$
所以
原式  $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$   $\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int \left[ \int \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

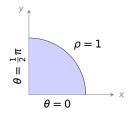
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$
所以
原式  $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$   $\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

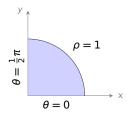
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$
所以
原式  $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$   $\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

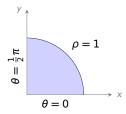
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



所以
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$
所以
原式  $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$  
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u = 1 + \rho^2}$$

例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示

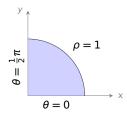


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$
 所以 原式  $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$   $\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \stackrel{u=1+\rho^2}{====}$$

In u

例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{(\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi \}$$

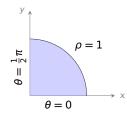
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^2}$$

 $\ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$ 



例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示

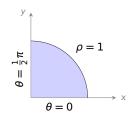


所以
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2}\pi\}$$
原式  $\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$  
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u = 1 + \rho^2} \int_1^2 \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



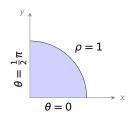
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_1^2 \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

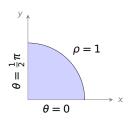
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_1^2 \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



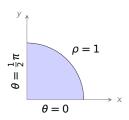
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ u \ln u \right]_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} u d \ln u d\theta$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示

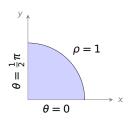


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_1^2 \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ u \ln u \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 u d \ln u = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \ln 2 - 1 \right]$$

例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



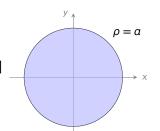
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

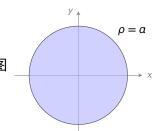
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2)\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

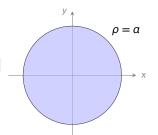
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+\rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ u \ln u \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} u d \ln u \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \ln 2 - 1 \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} (2 \ln 2 - 1)$$

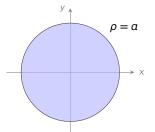








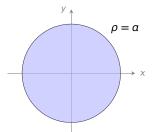
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$

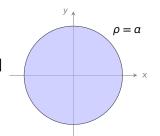


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2}$ 



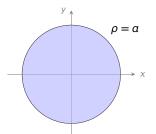


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$ 



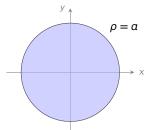


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho\right]d\theta$ 



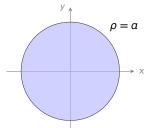


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ 



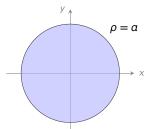


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^\alpha e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho\right] d\theta$ 



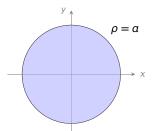


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^a e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ 



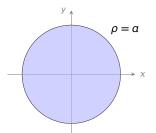


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi$$

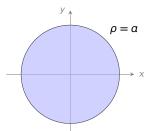




$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^a e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{m} 2\pi \left[ e^{-u} \right]$$

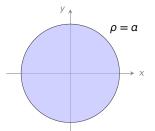


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
 
$$\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$u=\rho^2 \quad 2-\left[ \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\stackrel{u=\rho^2}{=\!=\!=} 2\pi \left[ \qquad e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right]$$

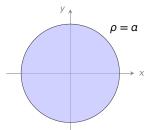


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
 
$$\iint_{D} e^{-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\alpha} e^{-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{u=\rho^{2}}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\alpha^{2}} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right]$$



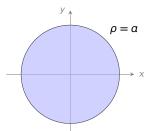


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^a e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$   

$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{a^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ -e^{-u} \Big|_0^{a^2} \right]$$





$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^a e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{a^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ -e^{-u} \Big|_0^{a^2} \right] = (1-e^{-a^2})\pi$$



原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2\cos^2\theta$ 

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2\cos^2\theta\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta$ 

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2\cos^2\theta\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int \rho^3\cos^2\theta d\rho\right]d\theta$ 

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2\cos^2\theta\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int \rho^3\cos^2\theta d\rho\right] d\theta$ 

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$   
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\cdot}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right]$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$   

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性,
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$$
,所以

原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2\cos^2\theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^1 \rho^3\cos^2\theta d\rho\right] d\theta$   

$$= \int_0^{2\pi}\cos^2\theta \left[\int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho\right] d\theta = \left[\int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho\right] \cdot \left[\int_0^{2\pi}\cos^2\theta d\theta\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta\right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性,
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$



原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性,
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$



原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性,
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \rho^2.$$



原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$ 

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性,
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$   
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性, 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta$$



原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$   
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性, 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi \cdot$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$   
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性, 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy,$$
 所以 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho$$



原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 \cos^2 \theta d\rho \right] d\theta$   
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[ \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta \right] = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

解法二 由对称性, 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy, \text{ 所以}$$
 
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
 
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

这是:

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_{\{x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}} x^2 dx dy$$

这是:

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \iint_{\{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1\}} x^{2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{\{y^{2}+x^{2} \le 1\}} y^{2} dy dx$$

这是:

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \iint_{\{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1\}} x^{2} dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{\{y^{2}+x^{2} \le 1\}} y^{2} dy dx = \iint_{D} y^{2} dx dy$$

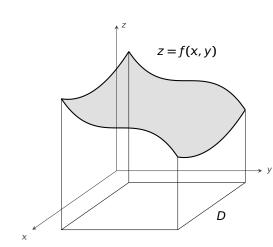


### We are here now...

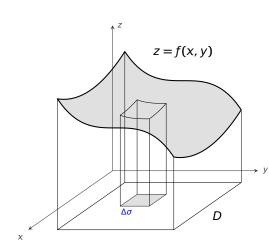
- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定x, 先对y积分
- 3. 固定 y,先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



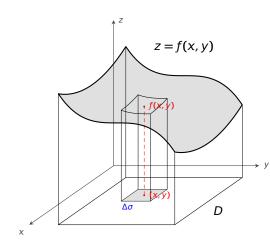
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



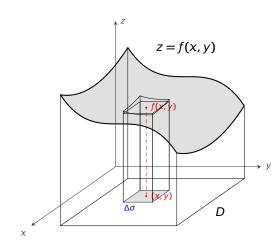
$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



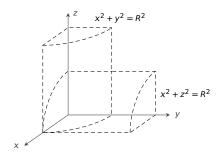
$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

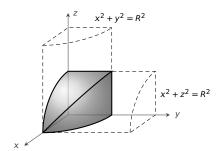


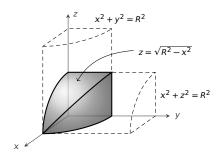
曲顶柱体的体积: 
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

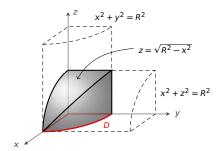


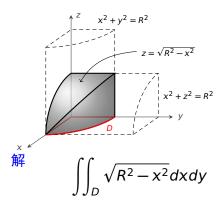
z = f(x, y)

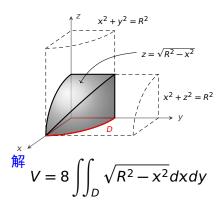


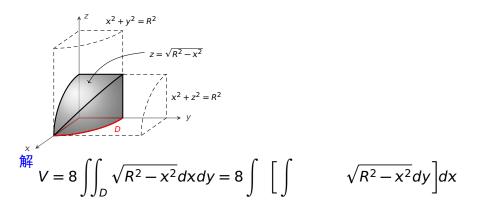




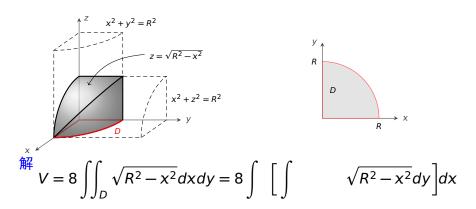


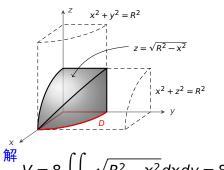








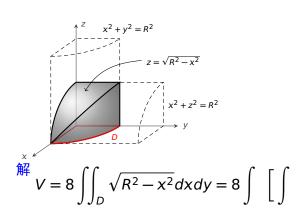


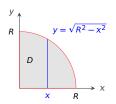


$$R$$
 $D$ 
 $X$ 
 $R$ 
 $X$ 

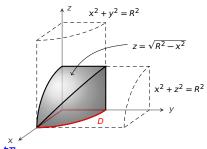
$$V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \int \left[ \int \right]$$

$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
dx

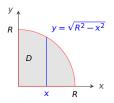




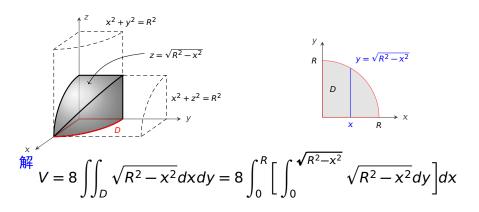
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy\bigg]dx$$

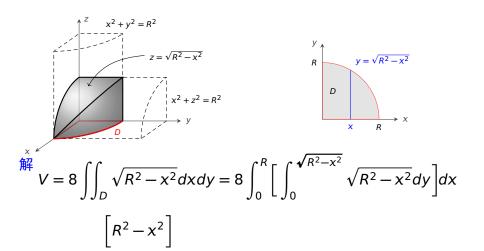


$$V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \int_0^R \left[ \int \right]$$

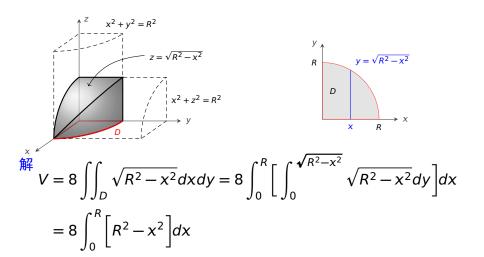


$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
dx

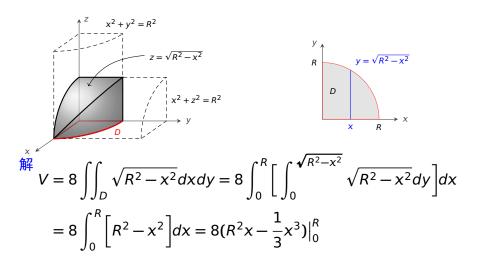




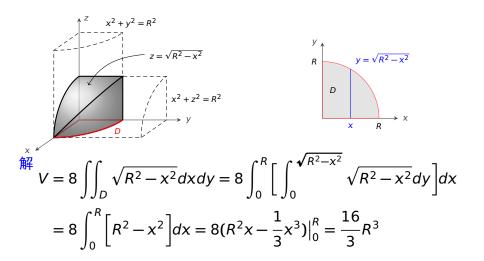




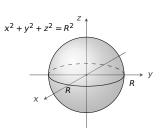
#### 例 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积。

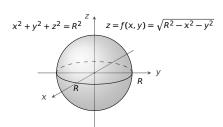


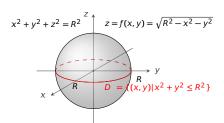
#### 例 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积。











$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$y$$

$$R$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2} \}$$

$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$y = (x, y)|x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$$

$$V = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$y = (x, y)|x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$$

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$y = R$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}\}$$

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}$$

 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$  y R  $D = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}\}$ 

$$V = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} 2 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$  y R  $D = \{(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}\}$ 

$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

 $x^2 + v^2 + z^2 = R^2$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$x = \begin{cases} R & y \\ D = (x, y)|x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \end{cases}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



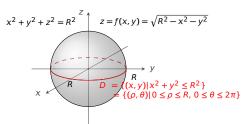
 $z^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$ 

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$   $x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$ 

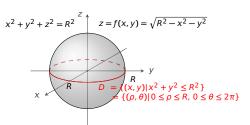
$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

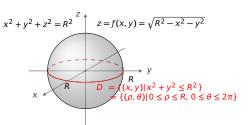
 $x^2 + v^2 + z^2 = R^2$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$u = R^2 - \rho^2$$



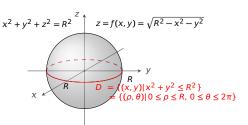
$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$\xrightarrow{u = R^2 - \rho^2} 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$$





$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$\frac{u = R^2 - \rho^2}{2\pi} 4\pi \int_{R^2}^{0} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) du$$

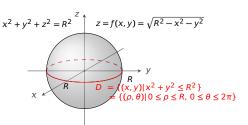




$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$\frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{2\pi} 4\pi \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R^{2}} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$



$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{2\pi} 4\pi \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R^{2}} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{R^{2}}$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

解

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

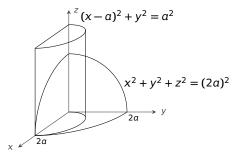
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

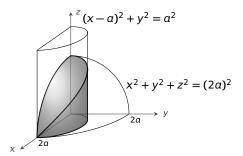
$$\frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{2\pi} 4\pi \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R^{2}} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{R^{2}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$

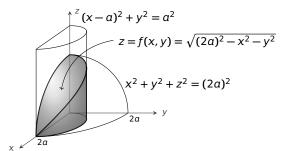


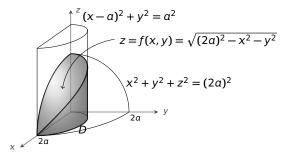
育 10 章 b:二重积分的计算

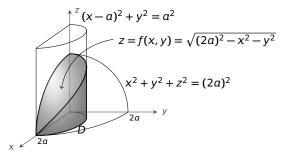
例 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2\alpha)^2$  被圆柱  $(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2$   $(\alpha > 0)$  所截得的立体的体积。

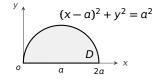


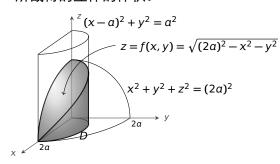


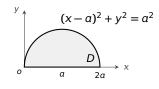




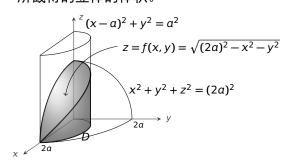


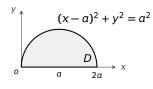




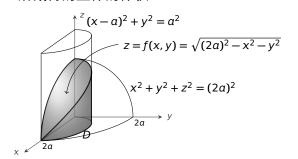


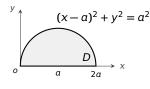
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$



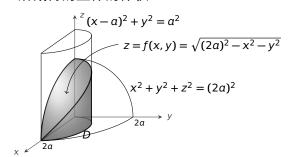


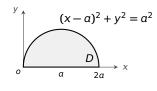
$$V = 4 \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$





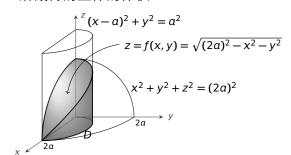
$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$

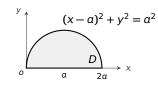




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}}$$

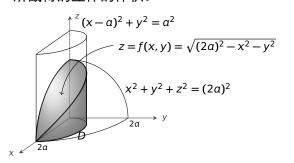


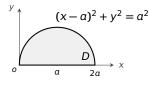




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

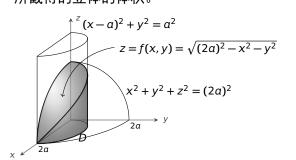


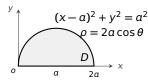




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

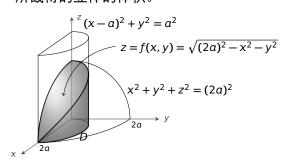


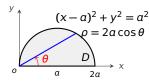




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

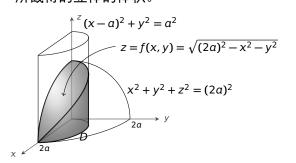


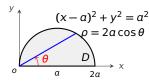




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



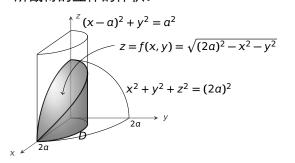


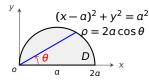


$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



例 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2a)^2$  被圆柱  $(x - a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$  (a > 0) 所載得的立体的体积。





解

$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\alpha \cos \theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2\alpha \cos \theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2\alpha \cos \theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$u = 4\alpha^2 - \rho^2$$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\frac{u = 4a^2 - \rho^2}{2a\cos\theta} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^2}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$



$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{u - 4a^2 - \rho^2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^2}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4a^2\sin^2\theta}^{4a^2} \right] d\theta$$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\frac{u = 4a^2 - \rho^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^2}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4a^2\sin^2\theta}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3\theta) d\theta$$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{u - 4a^2 - \rho^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^2}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4a^2\sin^2\theta}^{4a^2} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3\theta) d\theta$$

其中 
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta$$

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\frac{u = 4a^2 - \rho^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^2}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4a^2\sin^2\theta}^{4a^2\sin^2\theta} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3\theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta$$



$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2\alpha \cos \theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\frac{u = 4\alpha^2 - \rho^2}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4\alpha^2}^{4\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta}^{4\alpha^2} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8\alpha^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\cos \theta$$



$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{u - 4a^{2} - \rho^{2}}{2} \cdot 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^{2}}^{4a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}^{4a^{2}} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\theta) d\theta$$

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

$$\frac{u=\cos\theta}{-}-\int_{1}^{0}(1-u^{2})du$$

其中

$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\frac{u = 4a^{2} - \rho^{2}}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4a^{2}}^{4a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}^{4a^{2}} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\theta) d\theta$$

其中
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}\theta) d\cos\theta$$

$$\underline{u = \cos\theta} - \int_{1}^{0} (1 - u^{2}) du = -(u - \frac{1}{3}u^{3}) \Big|_{1}^{0}$$



$$V = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2a\cos\theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{u = 4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4\alpha^{2}}^{4\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}^{4\alpha^{2}} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8\alpha^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}^{4\alpha^{2}} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8\alpha^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\theta) d\theta$$

其中
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\cos \theta$$

$$\frac{u=\cos\theta}{1} - \int_{1}^{0} (1-u^2) du = -\left(u - \frac{1}{3}u^3\right)\Big|_{1}^{0} = \frac{2}{3}$$



第 10 草 b:二重积分的计算

$$V = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{2\alpha \cos \theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$\frac{u=4\alpha^{2}-\rho^{2}}{2} 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{4\alpha^{2}}^{4\alpha^{2} \sin^{2}\theta} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta}^{4\alpha^2} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8\alpha^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta$$

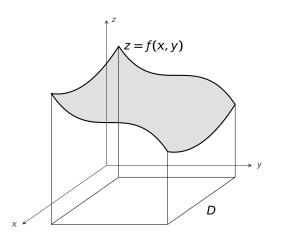
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}\theta) d\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{u = \cos\theta}{1 - \sin\theta} - \int_{0}^{1} (1 - u^{2}) du = -(u - \frac{1}{3}u^{3}) \Big|_{1}^{0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

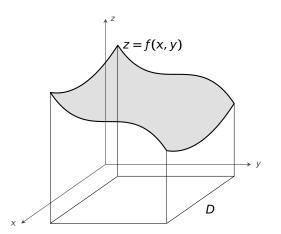
所以 
$$V = \frac{32}{3}a^3 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right]$$



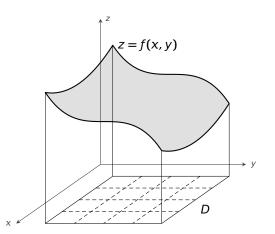
A =



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

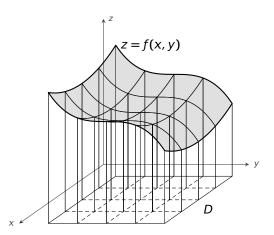


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

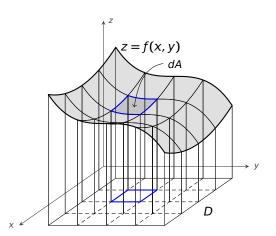




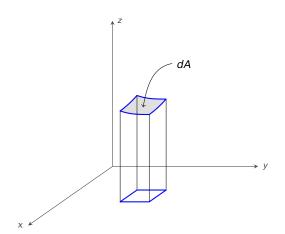
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

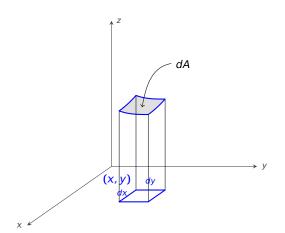


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



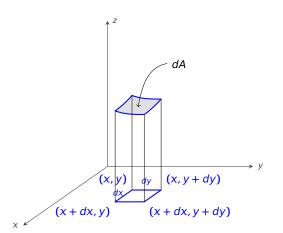


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

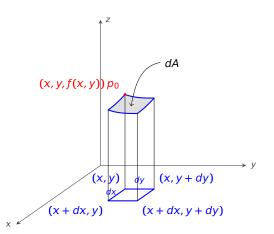




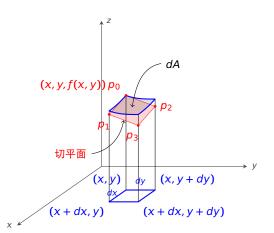
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



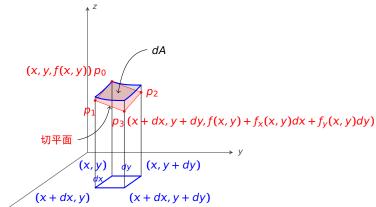
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



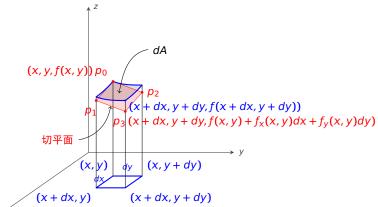
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



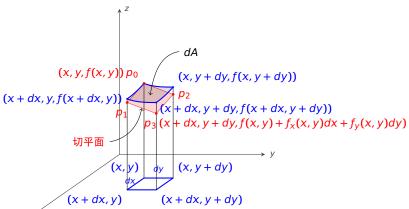
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

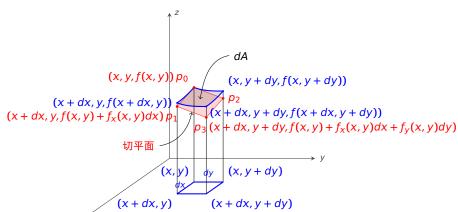


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

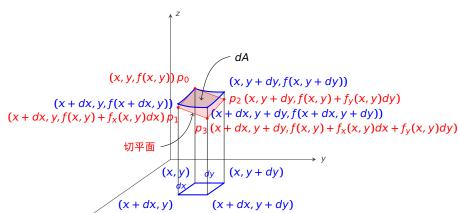




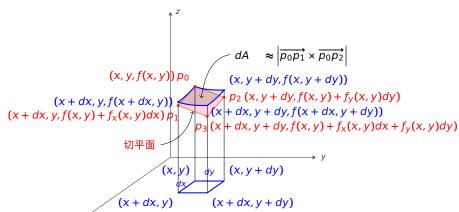
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$





$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(x, y, f(x, y)) p_{0}$$

$$(x, y + dy, f(x, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x + dx, y))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) p_{1}$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) p_{2}$$

$$(x, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy)$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ dx & 0 & f_{X}dx \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(x, y, f(x, y)) p_{0}$$

$$(x, y + dy, f(x, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x + dx, y))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) p_{1}$$

$$(x, y) p_{2}$$

$$(x, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x, y) p_{3}$$

$$(x, y) p_{4}$$

$$(x, y)$$

(x + dx, y + dy)



(x + dx, y)

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ dx & 0 & f_{X}dx \\ 0 & dy & f_{y}dy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(x, y, f(x, y)) p_{0} \qquad (x, y + dy, f(x, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x + dx, y)) \qquad (x, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) p_{1} \qquad (x + dx, y + dy, f(x + dx, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y) \qquad (x + dx, y + dy)$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ dx & 0 & f_{X}dx \\ 0 & dy & f_{y}dy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-f_{X}dxdy, -f_{Y}dxdy, dxdy)$$

$$dA \approx |\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}}|$$

$$(x, y, f(x, y), f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) \xrightarrow{p_{1}} (x, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x + dx, y))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) \xrightarrow{p_{2}} (x, y + dy, f(x + dx, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ dx & 0 & f_{X}dx \\ 0 & dy & f_{y}dy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-f_{X}dxdy, -f_{Y}dxdy, dxdy)$$

$$= (-f_{X}, -f_{Y}, 1)dxdy$$

$$dA \approx |\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}}|$$

$$(x, y + dy, f(x, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x + dx, y))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{Y}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + dy)$$



$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ dx & 0 & f_{X}dx \\ 0 & dy & f_{y}dy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-f_{X}dxdy, -f_{Y}dxdy, dxdy)$$

$$= (-f_{X}, -f_{Y}, 1)dxdy$$

$$dA \approx |\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}}| = \sqrt{1 + f_{X}^{2} + f_{Y}^{2}} dxdy$$

$$(x, y, f(x, y)) p_{0} \qquad (x, y + dy, f(x, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x + dx, y)) p_{1} \qquad (x + dx, y + dy, f(x + dx, y + dy))$$

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

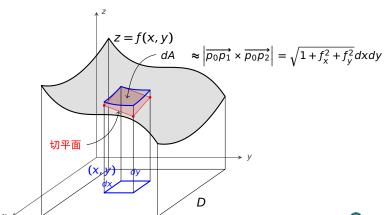
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

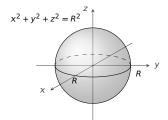
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

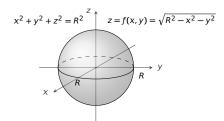
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

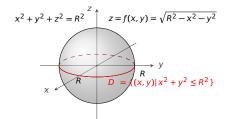


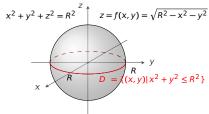
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



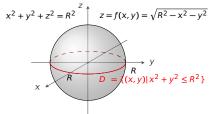




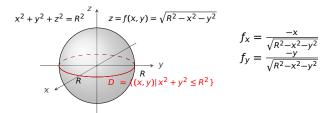




$$\iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$



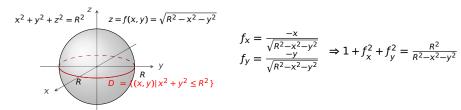
$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy$$



$$f_{X} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{Y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$



$$f_X = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$f_Y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_X^2 + f_Y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_X = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$f_Y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_X^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dxdy$$

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

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}}$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\begin{split} f_x &= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \\ f_y &= \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \end{split} \Rightarrow 1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y} \end{split}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$f_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \implies 1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{\chi}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$(x, y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$$

$$\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dxdy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

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



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} d\rho \frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}}$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} d\rho \frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} 4\pi R \int_{0}^{2\pi} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$A = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iiint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} d\rho \frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} 4\pi R \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$$



$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$f_{x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$f_{y} = \frac{R^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}}$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$= 4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} d\rho \frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} 4\pi R \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 4\pi R^{2}$$

