### §8.7 二重积分

2016-2017 **学年** II



#### Outline

1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算



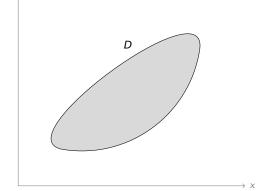
### We are here now...

1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算

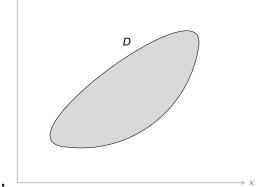
### 假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



假设

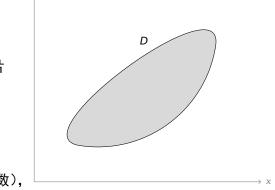
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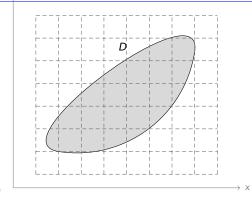
● 当薄片均匀时(µ = 常数),

$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Area}(D)$$

• 当薄片非均匀时  $(\mu = \mu(x, y))$  为 D 上函数),

假设

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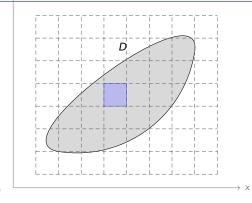
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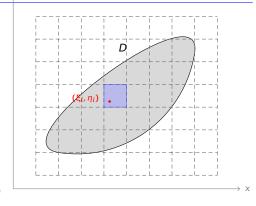
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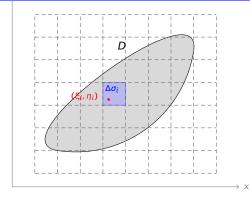


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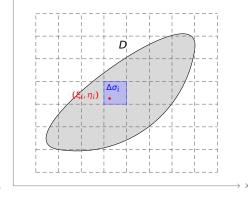
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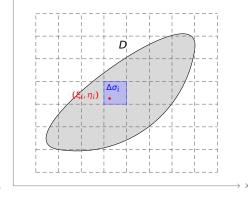
$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Area}(D)$$

$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$



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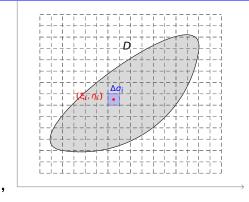
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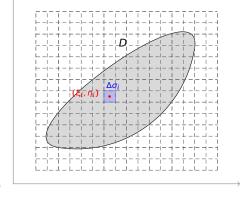
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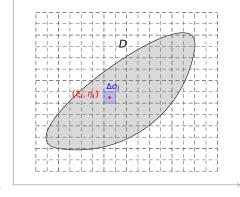
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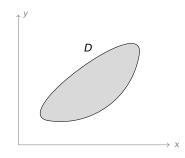
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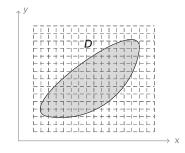
#### 二重积分定义 设

- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x, y) 是 D 上的有界函数,



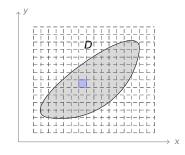
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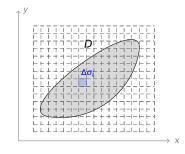
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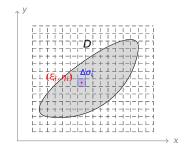
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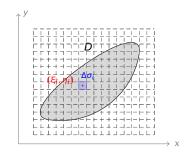


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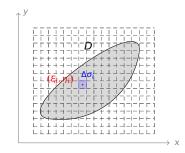
 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$ 



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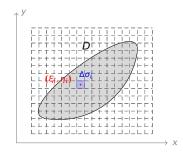
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\boldsymbol{\xi}_i,\,\boldsymbol{\eta}_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$



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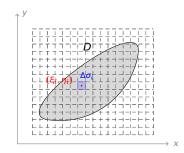


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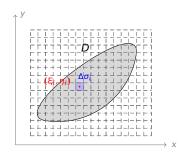
• 极限  $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 存在,



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- 极限  $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 存在,且极限
- 与上述 D 的划分、(ξ<sub>i</sub>, η<sub>i</sub>) 的选取无关,

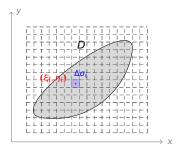


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#### 则定义

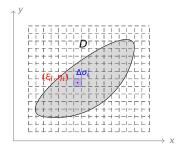
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

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$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。

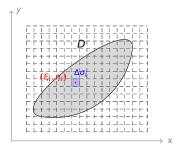


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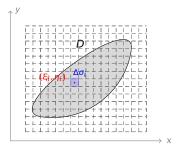
称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。 $d\sigma$  称为面积元素。

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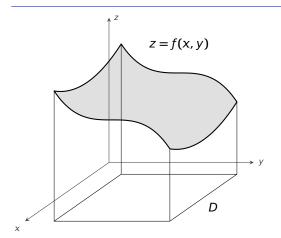


则定义

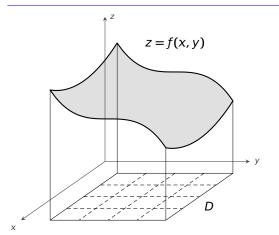
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。 $d\sigma$  称为面积元素。

定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则  $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$  存在。

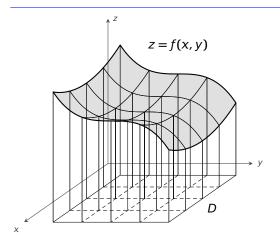


#### 曲顶柱体的体积:



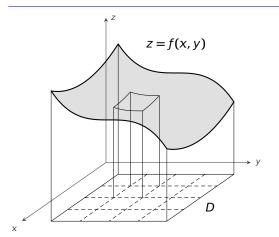
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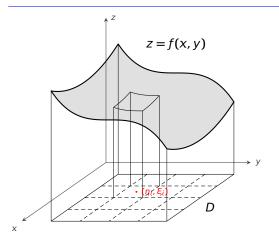
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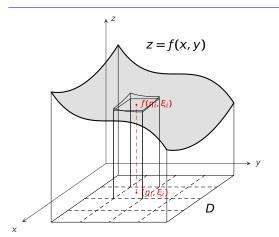
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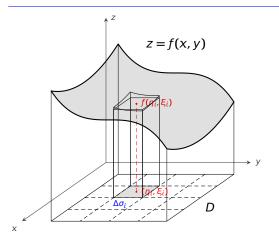
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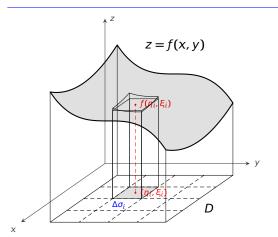
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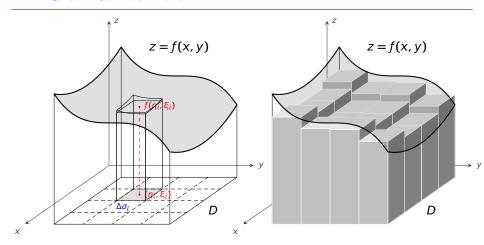




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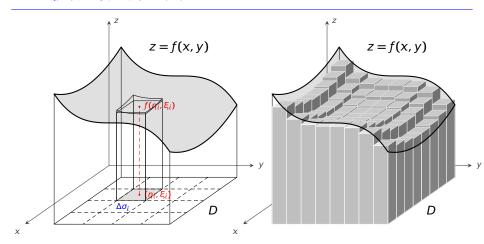
 $V f(\eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 





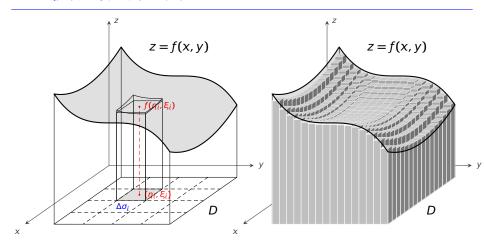
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





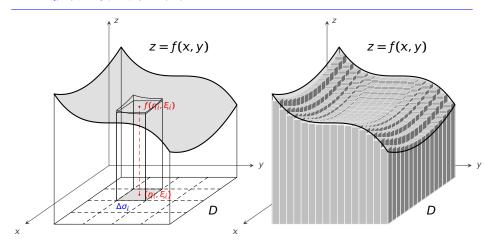
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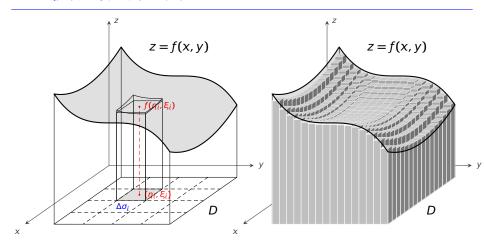




マヤ:  

$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i = \iint_D f(x, \, y) d\sigma$$



#### 性质 1 (线性性)

 $\iint_{D} \alpha f(x, y) + \beta g(x, y) d\sigma = \alpha \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma + \beta \iint_{D} g(x, y) d\sigma,$ 其中  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  是常数。

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$$\iint_{D} \alpha f(x, y) + \beta g(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\alpha f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) + \beta g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i})] \Delta \sigma_{i}$$



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$$= \alpha \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} + \beta \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$



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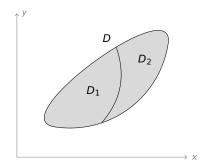
$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\alpha f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) + \beta g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i})] \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} + \beta \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

$$= \alpha \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma + \beta \iint_{D} g(x, y) d\sigma$$

性质 2 (积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ , 则

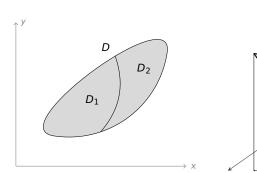
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

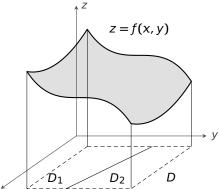




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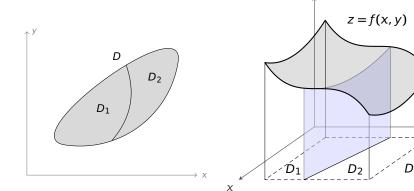
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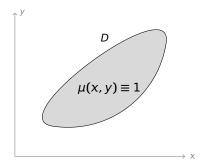
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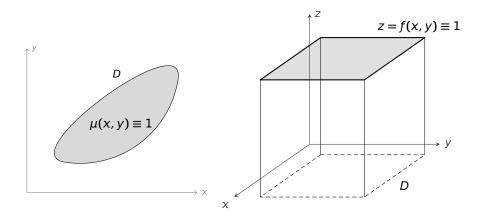


性质 
$$3 \iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$$
 ( $D$  的面积)。

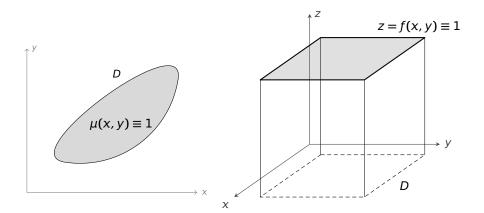
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性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。

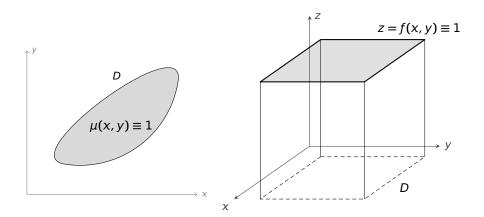


性质 
$$3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$$
 ( $D$  的面积)。特别滴, $\iint_D kd\sigma =$  。





性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。特别滴, $\iint_D kd\sigma = k|D|$ 。



性质 4 如果在 
$$D$$
 上成立  $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$ ,则 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

性质 4 如果在 
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 上成立  $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$ ,则 
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性质 
$$5$$
 假设在  $D$  上成立  $m \le f(x, y) \le M$ ,则 
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 性质 5 假设在  $D$  上成立  $m \leq f(x,y) \leq M$ ,则

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性质 4 如果在 D 上成立  $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$ ,则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$ 

性质 5 假设在 D 上成立 
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,则

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma$$
, ( $\sigma$ 为 $D$ 的面积)

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



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例 估计下列积分  $I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$  值的范围,其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 。

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$$9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9$$



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性质 6(二重积分的中值定理) 设函数 f(x, y) 在闭区域 D 上连续, |D| 是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点  $(\xi, \eta)$ ,使得

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$$m \cdot |D| \le \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le M \cdot |D| \quad \Rightarrow \quad m \le \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le M$$

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由闭区域上连续函数的中值定理可知:存在  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ ,使得

$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma,$$



## 二重积分的性质 (Cont.)

性质 6(二重积分的中值定理) 设函数 f(x, y) 在闭区域 D 上连续, |D| 是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点  $(\xi, \eta)$ ,使得

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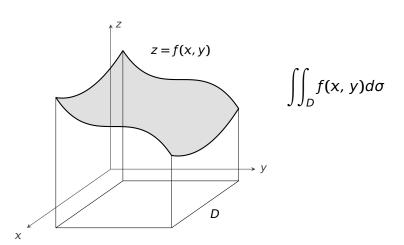
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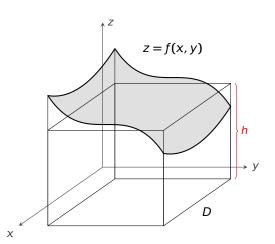
即

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot |D|.$$

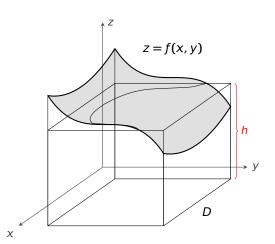




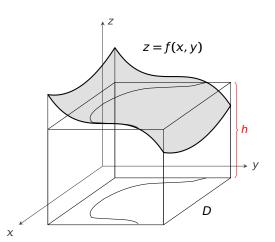




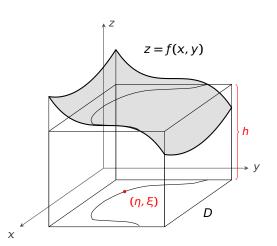
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



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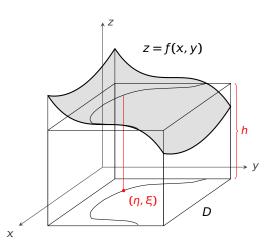


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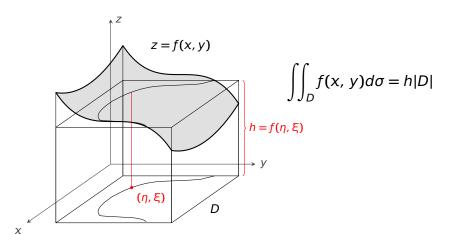
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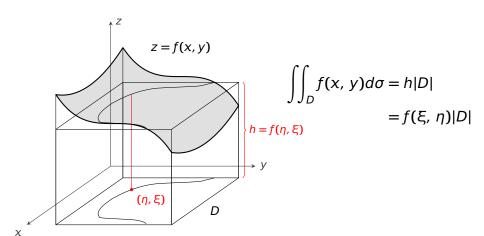




$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$







We are here now...

1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算

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

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

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \int f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

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

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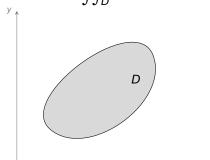
一般方法 化二重积分列 素次积分 :
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

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

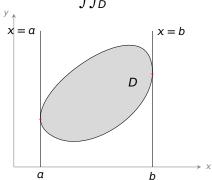
• 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?



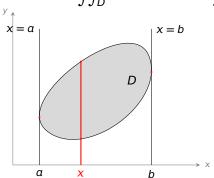
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



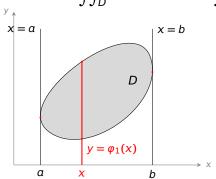
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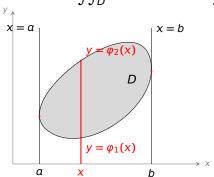
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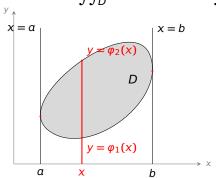
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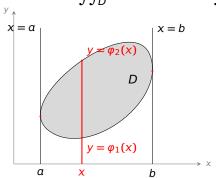


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

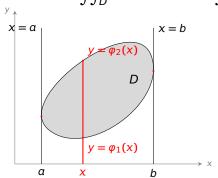




$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



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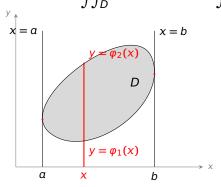
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

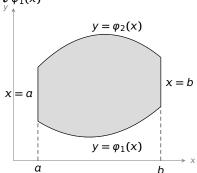
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$$

称为 *X-*型区域。



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





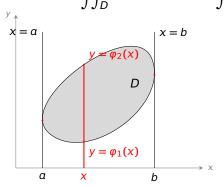
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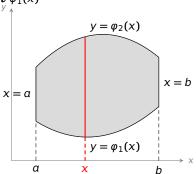
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$$

称为 X-型区域。



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





注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

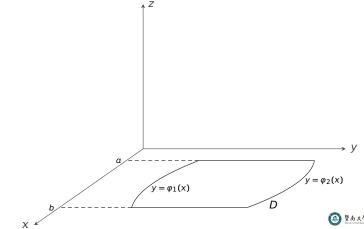
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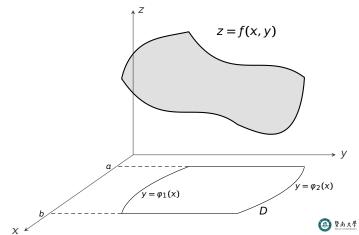
• 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}$$
,则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

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



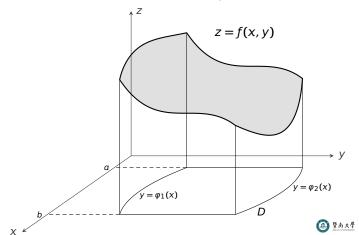
• 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \ 则$$

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

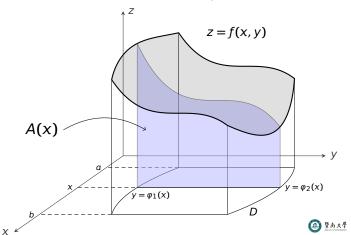


• 
$$\ \mathcal{U} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ \mathcal{U}$$

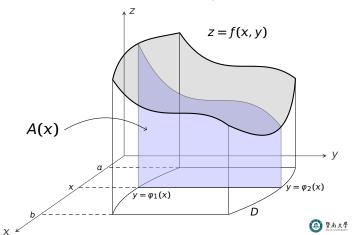
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



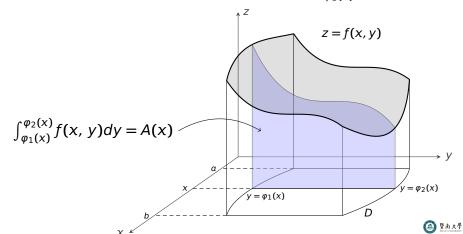
• 设  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \ 则$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \qquad \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



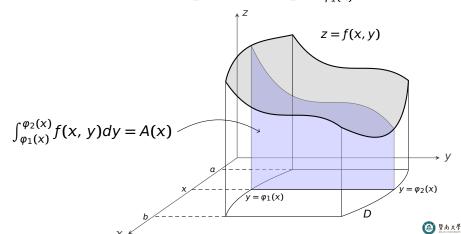
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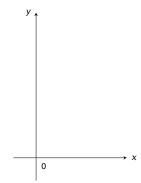


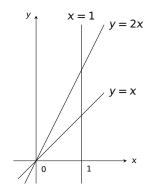
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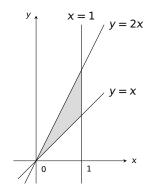


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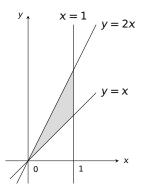




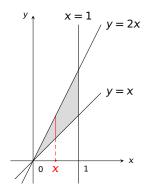




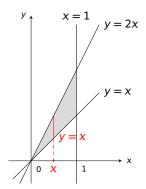
$$\mathbf{H} \qquad \iiint_{\Omega} xydxdy = \int \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



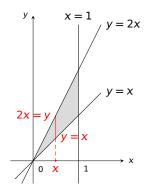
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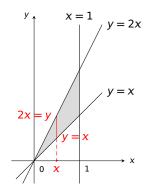
$$\iiint_{\Omega} xydxdy = \int_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{\Omega} xydy \right] dx$$



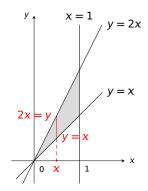
$$\iiint_{D} xydxdy = \int \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$

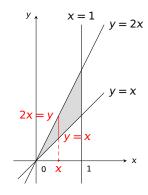


$$\mathbf{R} \qquad \iiint_{\Omega} xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



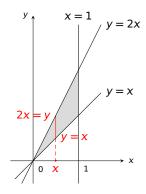
$$\iiint_D xydxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$





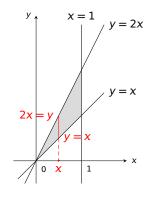
$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \qquad \iiint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$

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

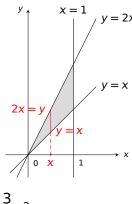


$$\widetilde{\mathbb{R}} \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

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



$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} \quad & \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx \\
& = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx
\end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{3}{2}x^{3}$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx$$

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。

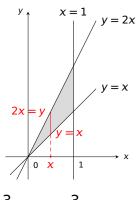
$$\iiint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

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



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

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1$$



$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域, 可以表示为

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



$$y = 2x$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1 \quad x$$

$$x^{1} \quad 3$$

$$y = x$$

$$x^{2} \quad y = x$$

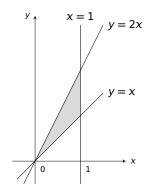
$$x^{2} \quad x \quad 1 \quad x$$

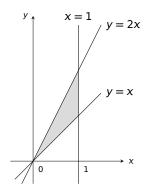
$$\prod_{D} xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域, 可以表示为

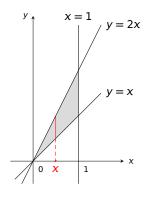
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$





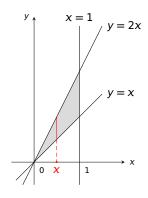
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



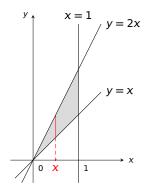


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

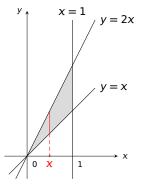




$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

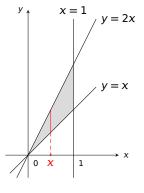


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



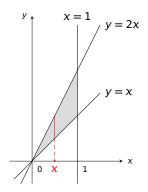
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

$$e^{x+y}$$

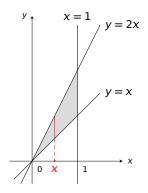


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

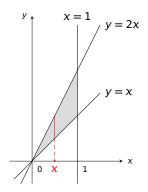
$$e^{x+y}\Big|_x^{2x}$$



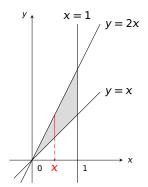
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$



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

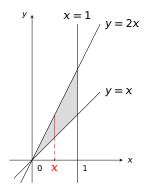


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx$$



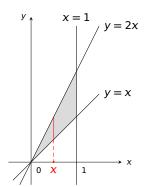
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$





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





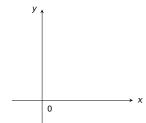
解

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

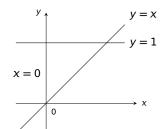


§8.7 二重积分

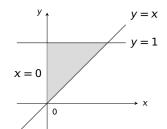
例 计算  $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$ , 其中 D 是由 直线 x = 0, y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



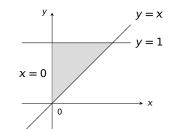
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例 计算  $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$ , 其中 D 是由 直线 x = 0, y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。

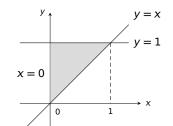


例 计算  $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由直线 x = 0,y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



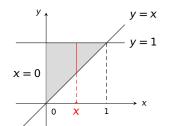
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





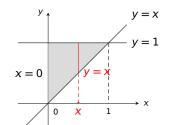
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





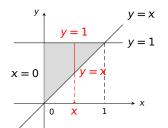
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





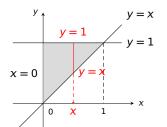
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





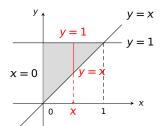
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





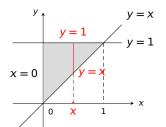
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$





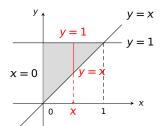
$$\iint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$





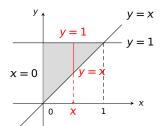
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$2xy+3y^{2}$$





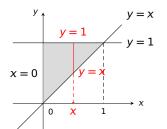
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$





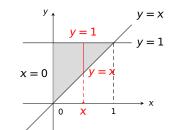
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx$$





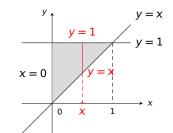
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx \qquad -5x^{2} + 2x + 3$$





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





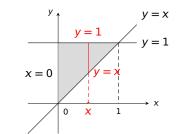
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x$$



$$y = 1$$

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





$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{7}{3}$$



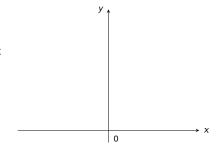
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

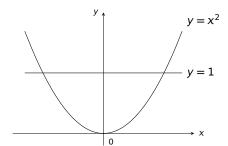
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

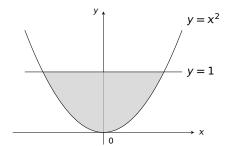
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

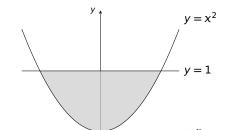
 $D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 





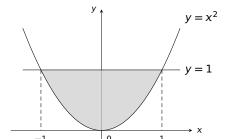






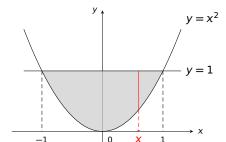
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





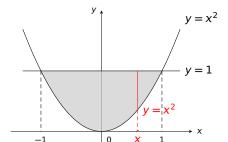
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





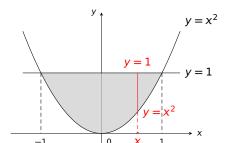
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





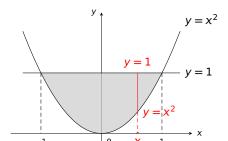
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





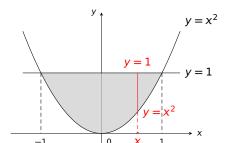
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





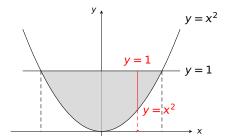
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





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

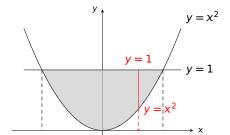




解

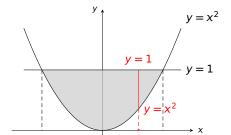
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx \qquad \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 dx$$

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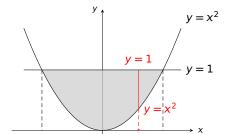
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx \qquad \frac{1}{2} x^{2}y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1}$$





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

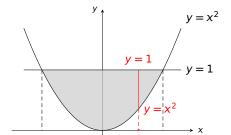




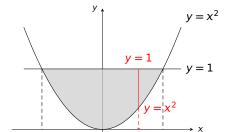
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$



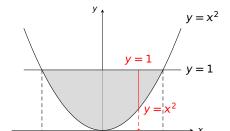


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx$$



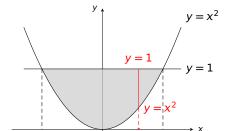
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7})$$





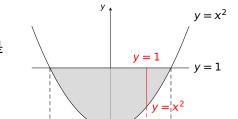
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$





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

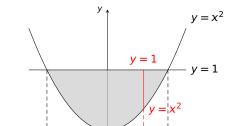
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
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注 D 是 X-型区域。可以表示为

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

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解

$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
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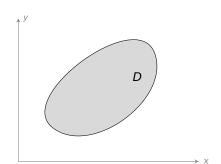
注 D 是 X-型区域。可以表示为

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



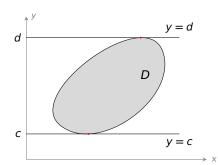
# 固定 y, 先对 x 积分

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



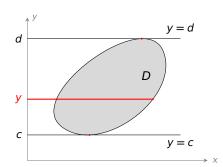


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

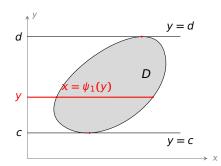




$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

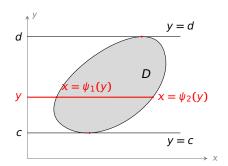


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



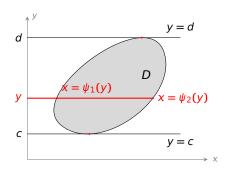


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



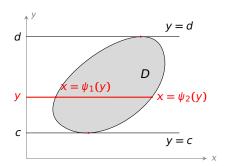


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



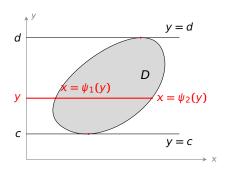


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



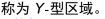


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



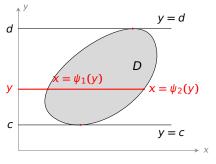
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

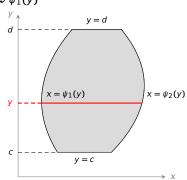
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$





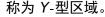
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[ \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$





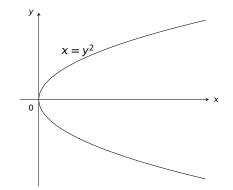
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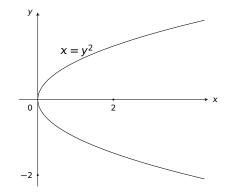
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

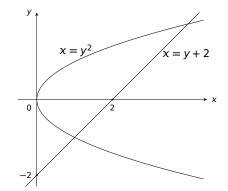


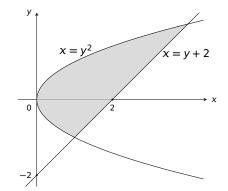


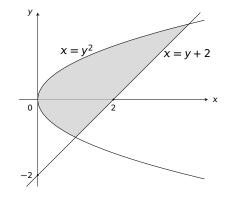


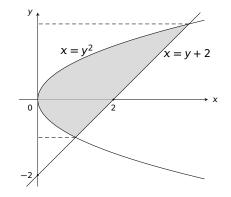




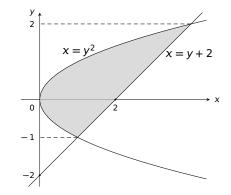


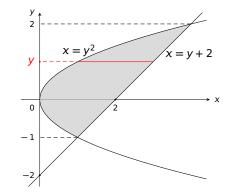




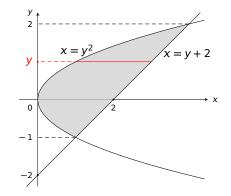


原式 = 
$$\int \left[ \int xydx \right] dy$$

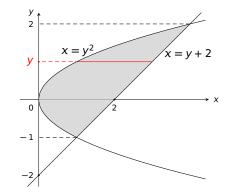




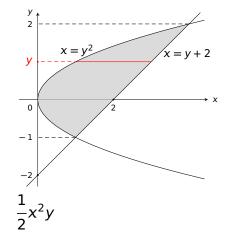
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int xy dx \right] dy$$



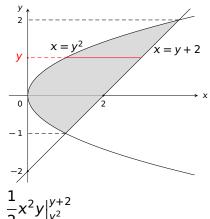
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy$$



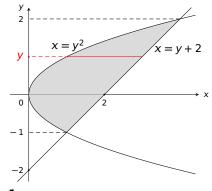
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy$$



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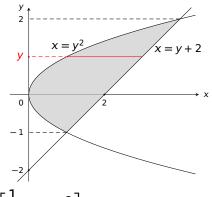


$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y\Big|_{y^2}^{y+2}$$

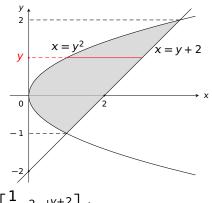


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{v^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$



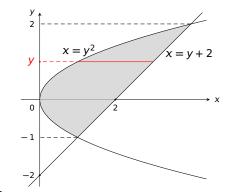


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
$$y \left[ (y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right]$$



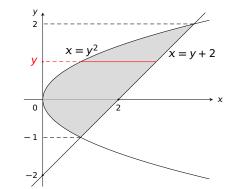
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ (y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right] dy$$





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





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

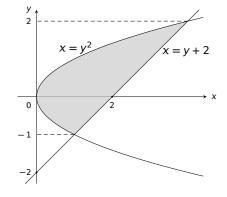


解

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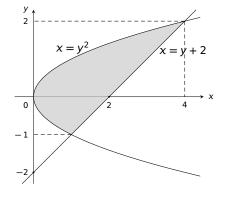
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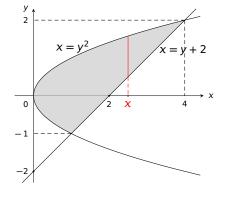


原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



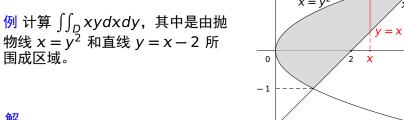


原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$



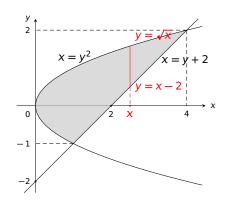


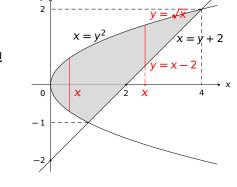
围成区域。





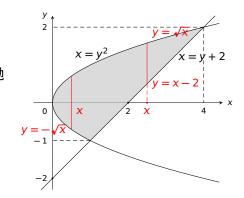




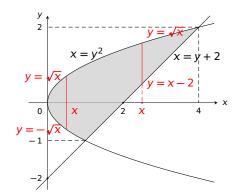


原式 = 
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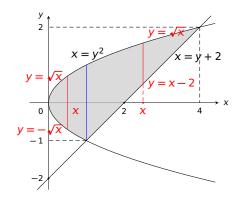




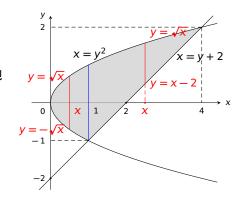






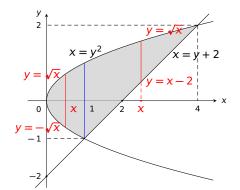




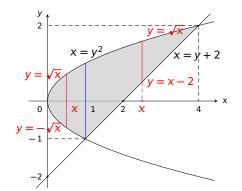


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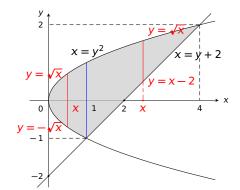




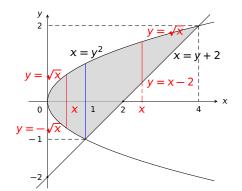




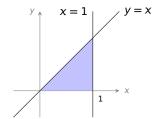




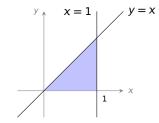








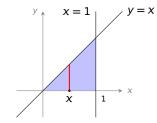
例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ , $x = 1$ , $x$  轴所围成的区域



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

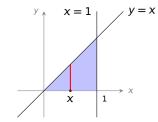


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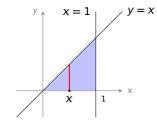
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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

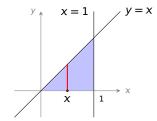


例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
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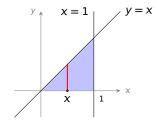
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$



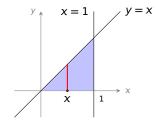


$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

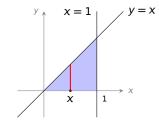
$$e^{x^2}y\big|_0^x$$



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

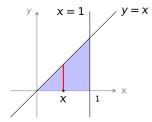


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= x e^{x^{2}}$$

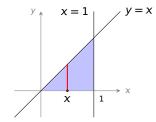


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例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
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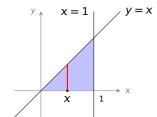


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$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$



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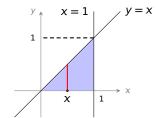


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$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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



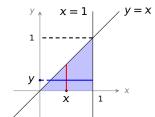
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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy$$

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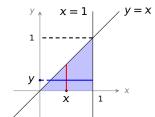


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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



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

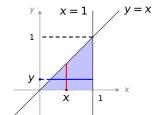


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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



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

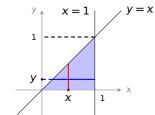


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

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

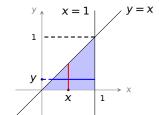


例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ , $x = 1$ , $x$  轴所围成的区域



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





解法一 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:

$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^2} dx \right] dy = \cdots$$
 积不出

注 选择恰当的积分次序,才能算出二重积分!

