## 第 10 章 a: 重积分的概念和性质

数学系 梁卓滨

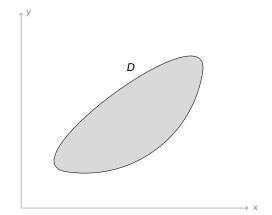
2019-2020 学年 II

# **Outline**



#### 假设

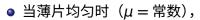
- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 µ
- 质量为 m

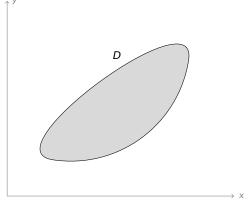




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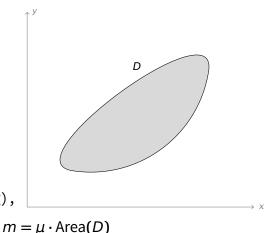


• 当薄片非均匀时 ( $\mu = \mu(x, y)$  为 D 上函数),

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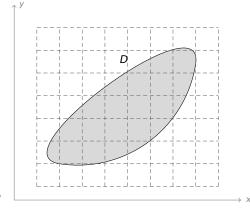
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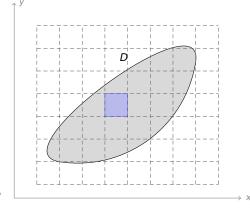


$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

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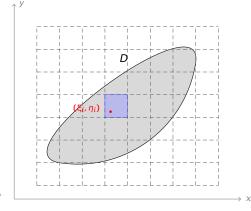


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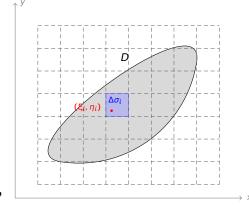


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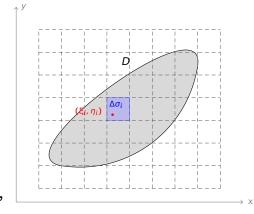


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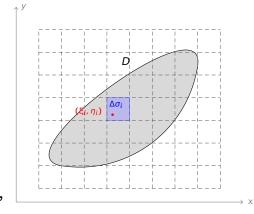
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$

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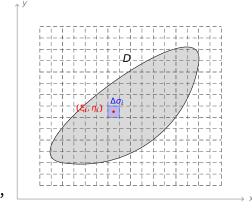
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$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mu(\xi_i,\,\eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

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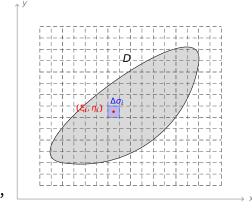
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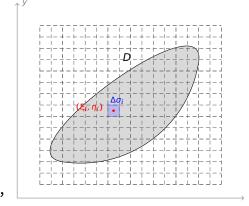
$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

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

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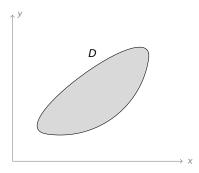
• 当薄片非均匀时( $\mu = \mu(x, y)$  为 D 上函数),利用微元法可知

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

 $m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$ 

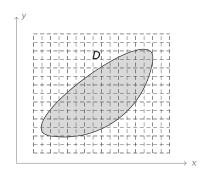
设

- 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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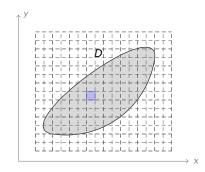
- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x,y) 是 D 上的有界函数,





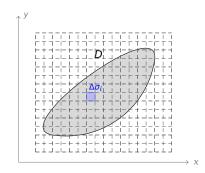
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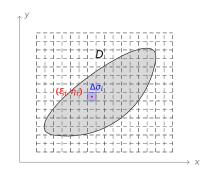
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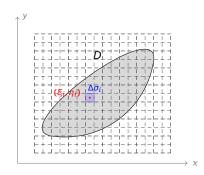


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若

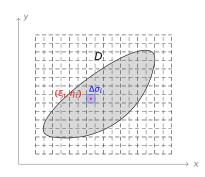
 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$ 



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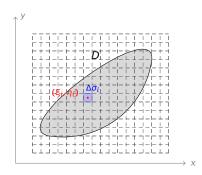
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i,\eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$



设

- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
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$$\lim_{\lambda\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i,\eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$

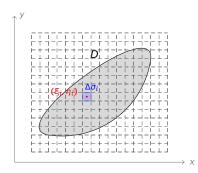


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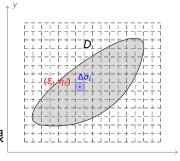
• 极限  $\lim_{\lambda\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i,\eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$ 存在,



设

- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
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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。



设

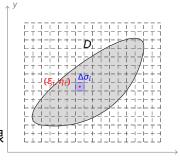
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则定义

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



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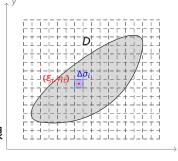
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称为 f(x,y) 在 D 上的 二重积分.



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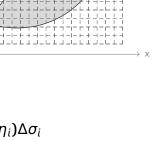
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称为 f(x,y) 在 D 上的 二重积分  $.d\sigma$  称为 面积元素 .



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称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的 二重积分  $.d\sigma$  称为 面积元素  $. (d\sigma = dxdy)$ 



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若

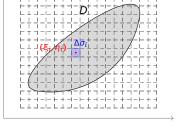
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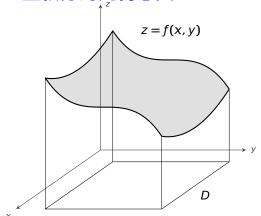
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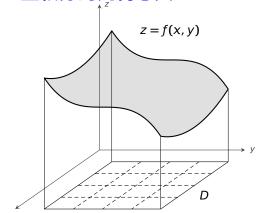
定理 若 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则  $\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma$  存在.





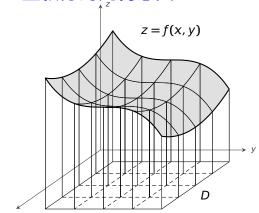
曲顶柱体的体积:





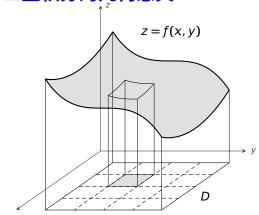
#### 曲顶柱体的体积:





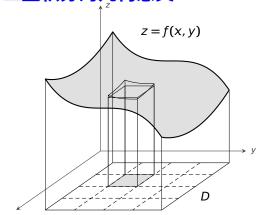
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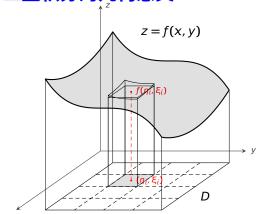
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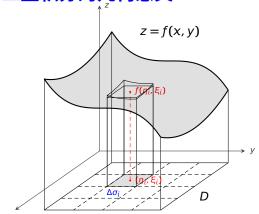
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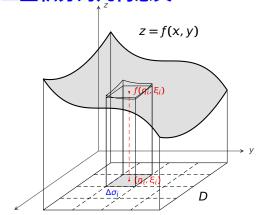
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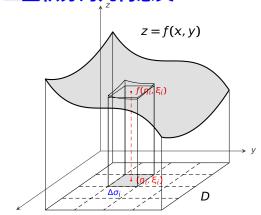
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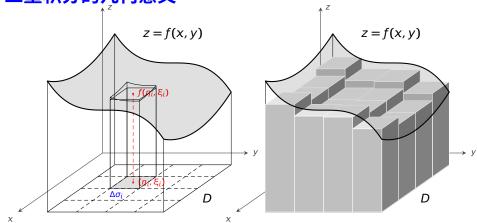
$$V f(\eta_i, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





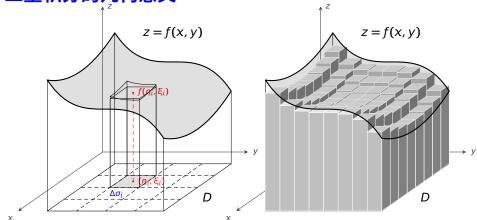
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





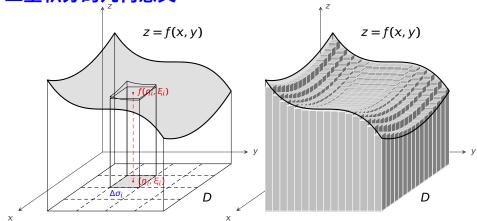
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i,\,\xi_i) \Delta\sigma_i$$





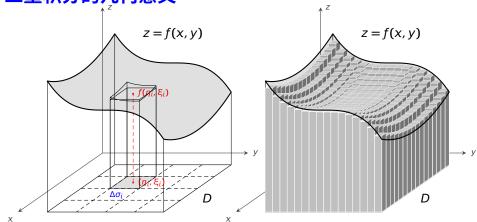
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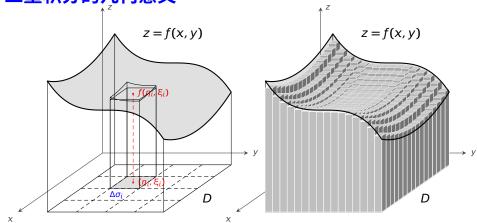


$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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



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



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

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

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

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

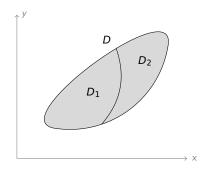
$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\alpha f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) + \beta g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i})] \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

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

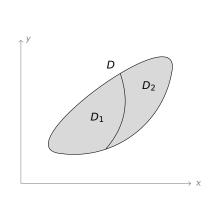
性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ ,则

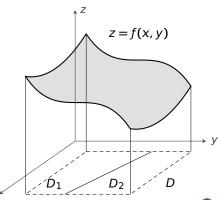
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$



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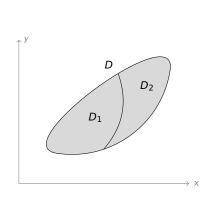
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$

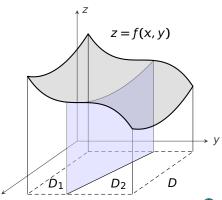




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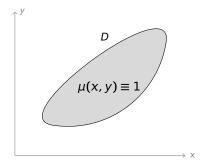
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$



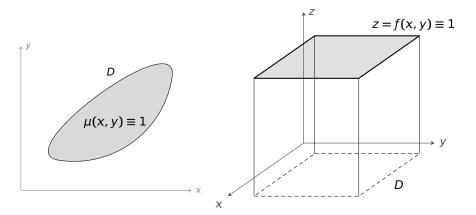


性质 
$$3 \iint_D 1 d\sigma = |D|$$
( $D$  的面积).

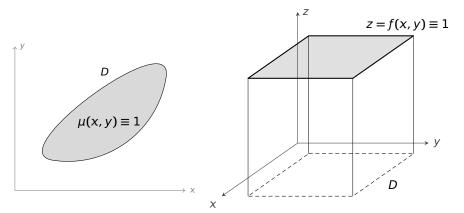
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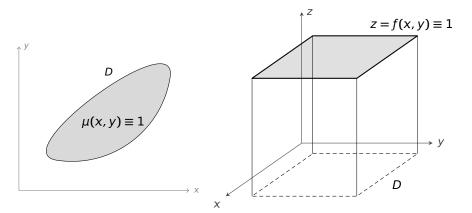
性质  $3 \iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D的面积).



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



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





性质 4 如果在 D 上成立  $f(x, y) \leq g(x, y)$ ,则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma.$$

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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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1. 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
,  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 

2. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}$$
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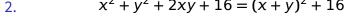
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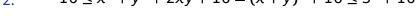
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$$300 \le 1 \le 1000$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}} \le \frac{1}{4}$$



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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \xrightarrow{|D|-4\pi} 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$

$$16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x+y)^2 + 16 \le 3^2 + 16 = 25$$

$$2. \qquad 16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x + y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}} \le \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{4}|D| \xrightarrow{|D|=2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{5}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{4}|D| \quad \stackrel{|D|=2}{\Longrightarrow} \quad \frac{2}{5} \le I \le \frac{1}{2}$$



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$$\frac{1}{3.} \qquad \frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$

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$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$
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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$



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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
:  
分别在四个象限画



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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
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分别在四个象限画

$$-x + y = 10$$

$$x + y = 10$$

$$-x - y = 10$$

$$x - y = 10$$





1. 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
,  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 

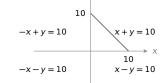
2. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}$$
,  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$ 

3. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
,  $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \le 10\}$ 

 $\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{102}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100}|D|$$

画 |x| + |y| = 10: 分别在四个象限画





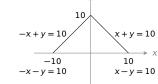
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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
:  
分别在四个象限画



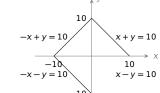
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$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
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分别在四个象限画



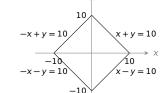
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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
:  
分别在四个象限画



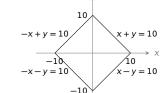
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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{102} |D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100} |D| \xrightarrow{|D|=200}$$

画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
:  
分别在四个象限画





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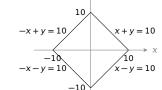
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$$\frac{\mathbf{H}}{3}$$
.  $\frac{1}{102}$ 

$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$

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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
:  
分别在四个象限画



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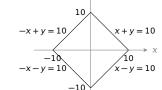
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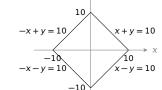
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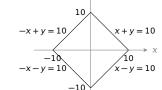
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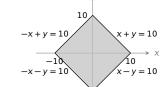
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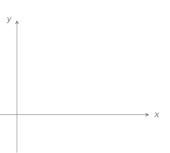


小:

$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

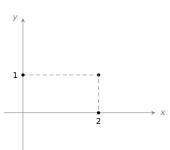
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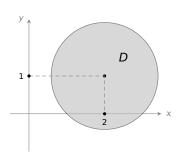


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$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

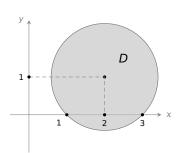


$$I_1 = \iint_{\Omega} (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_{\Omega} (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

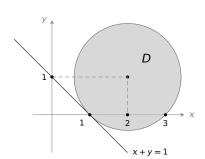


小:

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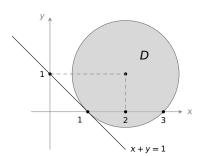
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解如图,在闭区域 D 上成立

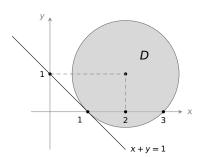
$$x + y \ge 1$$



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解如图,在闭区域 D 上成立

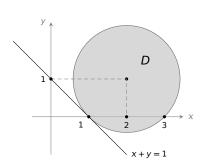
$$x + y \ge 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (x + y)^2 \le (x + y)^3$$



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解如图,在闭区域 D 上成立

$$x+y \ge 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (x+y)^2 \le (x+y)^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_1 \le I_2.$$



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

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

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证明

$$m \cdot |D| \le \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le M \cdot |D|$$

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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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证明因为

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

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 (ξ, η),使得

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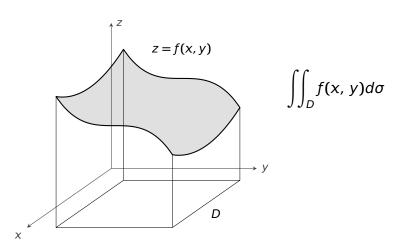
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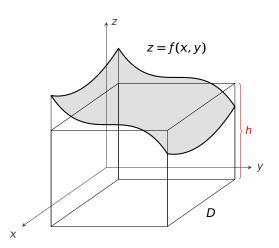
$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

即

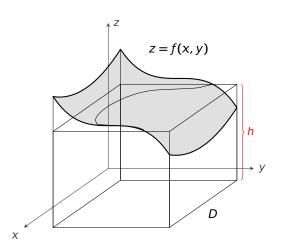
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot |D|.$$



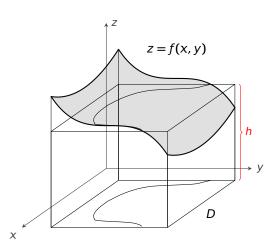




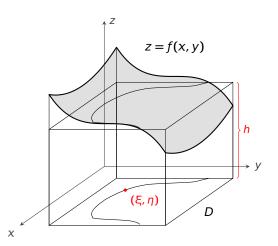
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



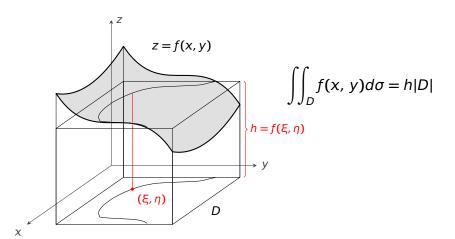
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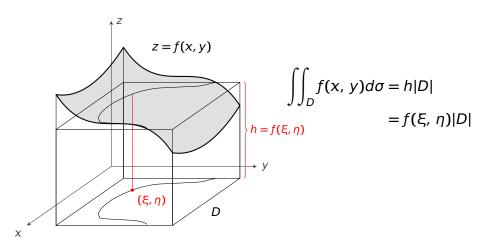
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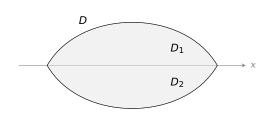






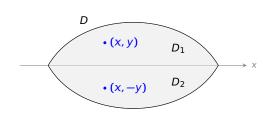


性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,





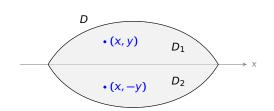
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,





性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

• 若 f(x, y) 关于 y 是奇函数(即: f(x, -y) = -f(x, y)),则

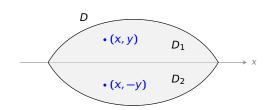




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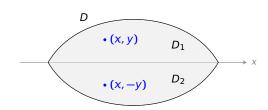


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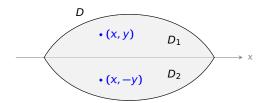
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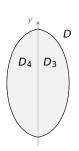
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

• 若 f(x, y) 关于 y 是偶函数(即: f(x, -y) = f(x, y)),则

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

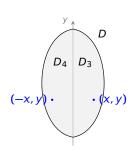


性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,





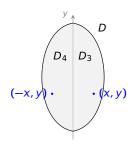
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,





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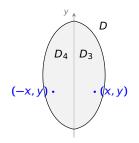




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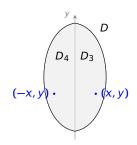


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$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数(即:f(-x, y) = f(x, y)),则



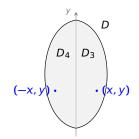
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是奇函数(即:f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)),则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

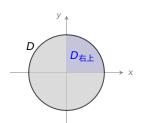
● 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数(即:f(-x, y) = f(x, y)),则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_3} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_4} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



**例1**设 
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$





**例1** 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} + y^{2} d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^{2} + y^{2} d\sigma$$

$$\mathbf{M} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



**例1**设 
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$

$$\mathbf{R} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

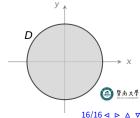


**例1** 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} + y^{2} d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \pm}} x^{2} + y^{2} d\sigma$$

$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{fi}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{fi}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

例 2 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
,其中  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 



**例1**设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
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$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

**例2** 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
,其中  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{y$$

解 原式 = 
$$2\iint_D x d\sigma + 3\iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2} d\sigma$$

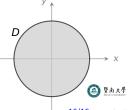
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**例1**设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

$$\mathbf{R} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

**例2** 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
,其中  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

解 原式 = 
$$2 \iint_D x d\sigma + 3 \iint_D y \sqrt{1 - x^2} d\sigma = 0$$
.



10a 重积分