#### 第 10 章 b: 二重积分的计算

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#### Outline

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. X-型区域上的二重积分
- 3. Y-型区域上的二重积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



#### We are here now...

#### 1. 如何计算二重积分?

- 2. X-型区域上的二重积分
- 3. Y-型区域上的二重积分
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$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma =$$

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

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

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

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

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

● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

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

• 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?



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

- 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?
- 当 D 为两种基本类型积分区域: X-型区域, Y-型区域, 可以确定累次积分的上下限



#### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
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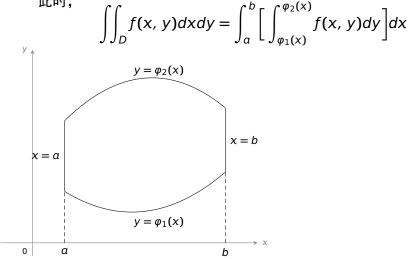


• X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$ 

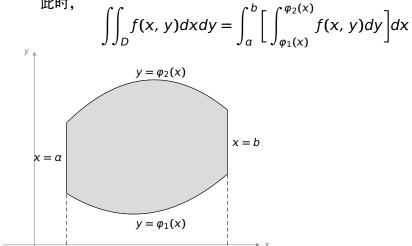
• X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$  此时,  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 

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• X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$  此时,  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



b



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

$$x = a$$

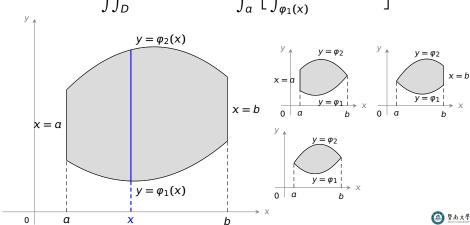
$$y = \varphi_{2}(x)$$

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

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• X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$ 

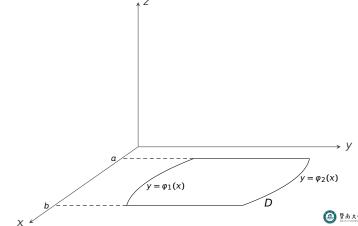
此时,  $\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{a_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$  $y = \varphi_2(x)$ 



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

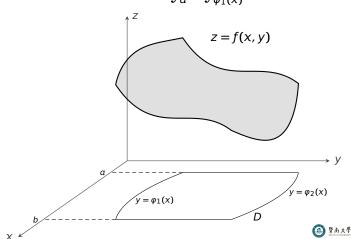
• 
$$\mathfrak{P} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \ \mathfrak{P}$$

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

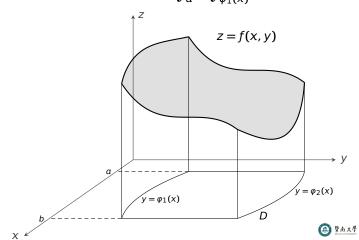


• 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ 则$$

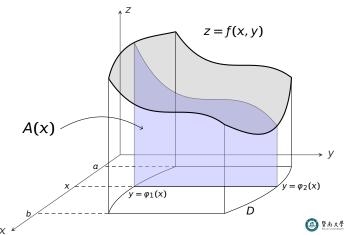
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



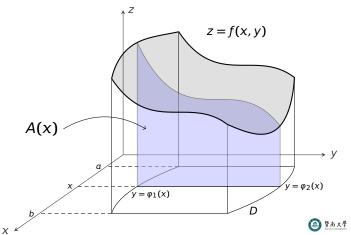
• 设  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ 则$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \qquad \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



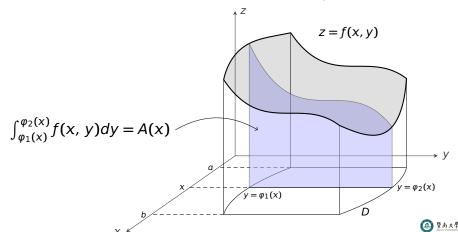
• 设  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ 则$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \qquad \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



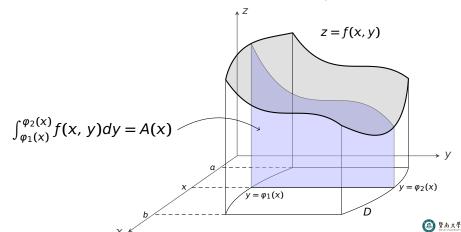
• 设  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \ 则$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_a^b A(x) dx \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 

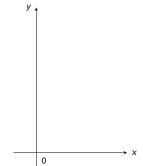


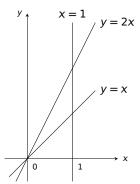
• 设  $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ 则$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_a^b A(x) dx \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 



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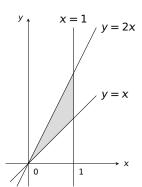
解 1. 如图, 画出 D,



y = 2x y = 2x y = x  $0 \qquad 1$ 

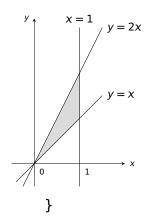
解 1. 如图, 画出 D,

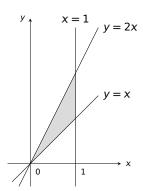
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域



**解** 1. 如图,画出 *D*,可理解为 *X*-型区域

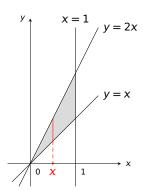
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x,$$





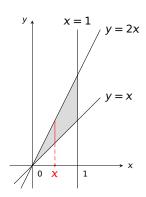
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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



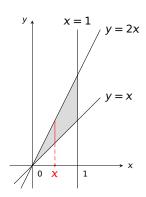
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

2.

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

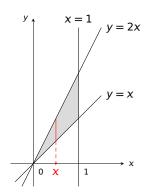




 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

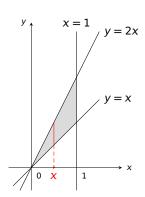
$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出 D, 可理解为 X-型区域

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

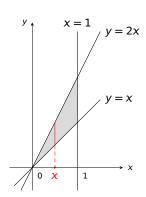
$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

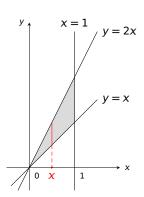
2.  $\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xydy \right] dx$   $\frac{1}{2}xy^{2}$ 



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

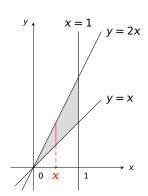
2.  $\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xydy \right] dx$  $\frac{1}{2}xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x}$ 



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

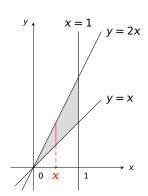
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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

$$\int_{D} \int_{D} \left[ \int_{X} xy^{2} \right]_{x}^{2x} dx$$

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



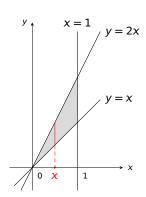


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$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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

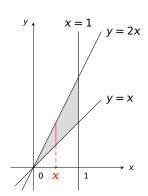
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx$$



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

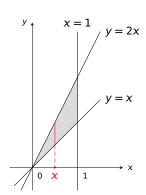
$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4}$$





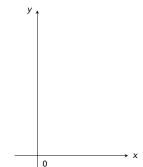
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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

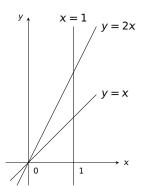


$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

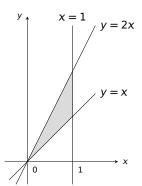
$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{8}$$

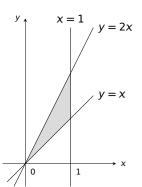


解 1. 如图, 画出 D,



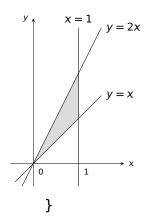
解 1. 如图, 画出 D,

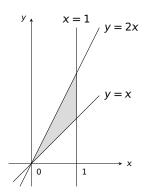




解 1. 如图,画出 *D*,可理解为 *X*-型区域

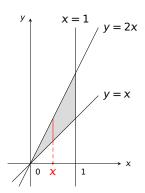
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x,$$





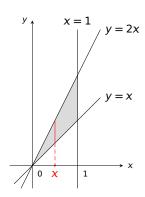
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出 D, 可理解为 X-型区域

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



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出 D, 可理解为 X-型区域

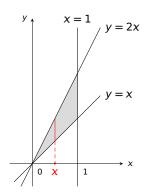
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

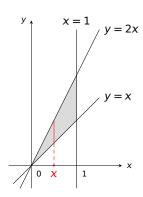
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出 D, 可理解为 X-型区域

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

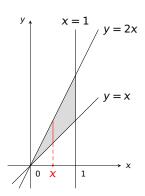
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

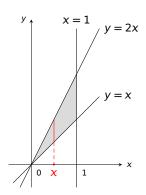
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



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

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

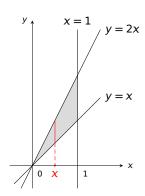
$$e^{x+y}$$



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

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

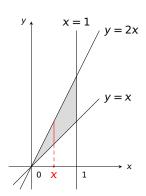
$$e^{x+y}\Big|_x^{2x}$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

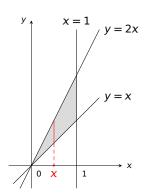
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出 D, 可理解为 X-型区域

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

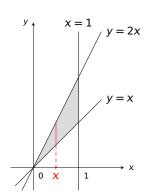
2. 
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

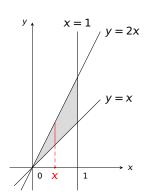
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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



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

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

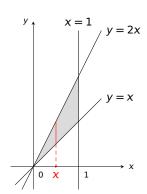


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

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

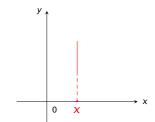


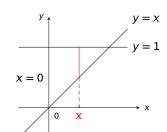


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

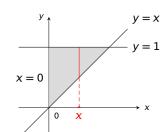
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 2x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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



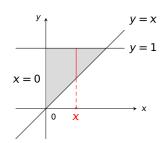


解 1. 如图, 画出 D,



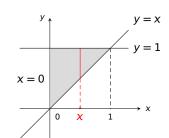
解 1. 如图, 画出 D,

y = x y = 1 x = 0 0 x

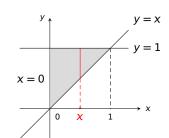


 $\mathbf{m}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

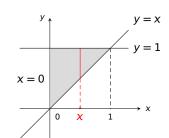


$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 1, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

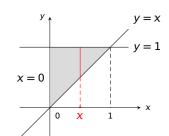
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由  
直线  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  和  $y = x$  所围成区域。



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

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

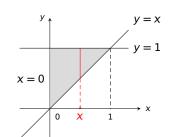
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由  
直线  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  和  $y = x$  所围成区域。



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

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

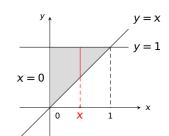
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由  
直线  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  和  $y = x$  所围成区域。



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

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

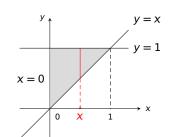
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由  
直线  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  和  $y = x$  所围成区域。



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

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

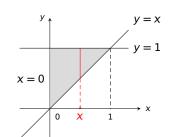
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由直线  $x = 0$ , $y = 1$  和  $y = x$  所围成区域。



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

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

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。

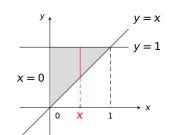


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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

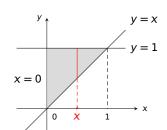
例 计算  $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$ ,其中 D 是由 直线 x = 0,y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



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

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

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。



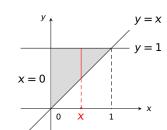
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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



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。

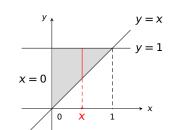


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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

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。

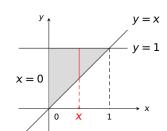


**解** 1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

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

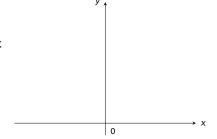
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  
直线  $x = 0$ , $y = 1$  和  $y = x$  所围成区域。

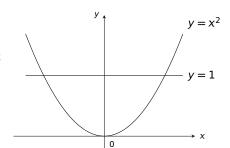


**解** 1. 如图,画出 *D*,可理解为 *X*-型区域

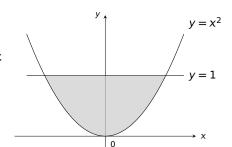
$$D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 1, \ 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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

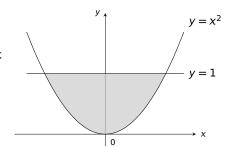




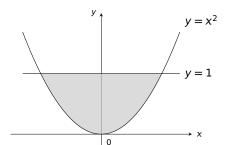
解 1. 如图, 画出 D,



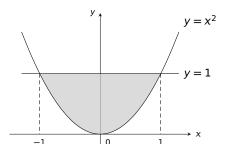
解 1. 如图, 画出 D,



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域



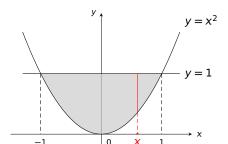
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1,$$



 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

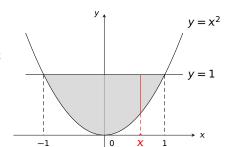
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$





 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出 D, 可理解为 X-型区域

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



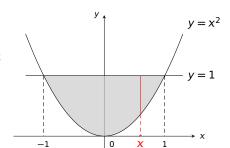
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

2.

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



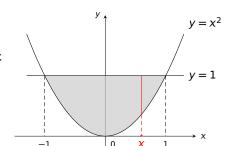


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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

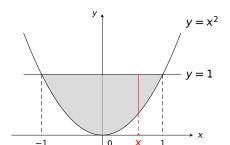




 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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

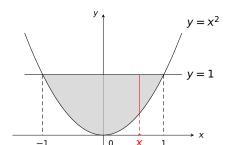


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

2.

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



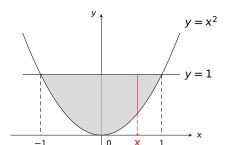
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

2.

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



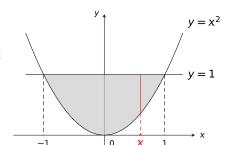


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

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





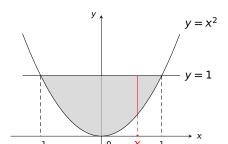
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

2.

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

$$x^2(1-x^4)$$



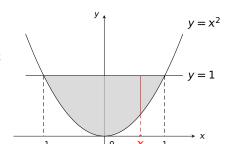
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图, 画出  $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为  $\mathbf{X}$ -型区域

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

2.

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





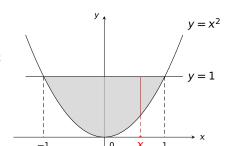
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

2

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





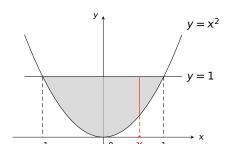
 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

2

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





 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图,画出 D,可理解为 X-型区域

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

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

/20 4 5 4

#### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. X-型区域上的二重积分
- 3. Y-型区域上的二重积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



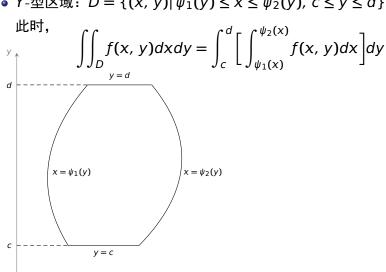
• Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$ 

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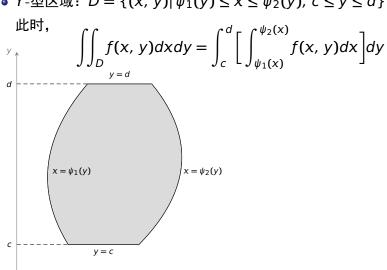
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● Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$ 



0

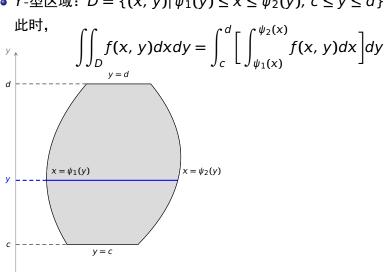
• Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$ 



0

## Y-型积分区域

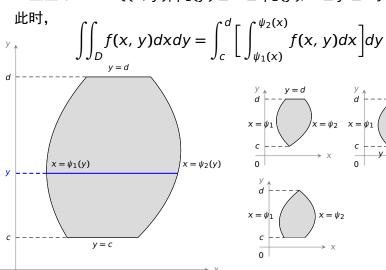
• Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$ 

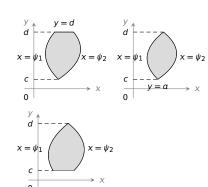


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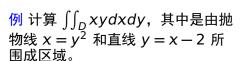
# Y-型积分区域

• Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$ 

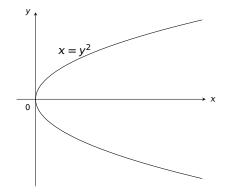




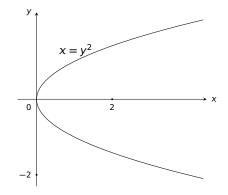
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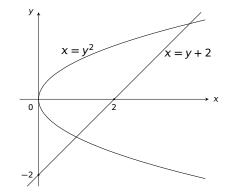


解 1. 如图画出 D,

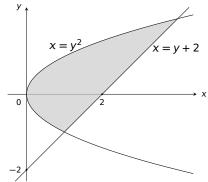


解 1. 如图画出 D,

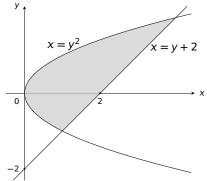




**解** 1. 如图画出 **D,** 

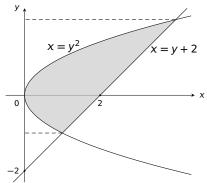


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图画出 D,可理解为 Y-型区域



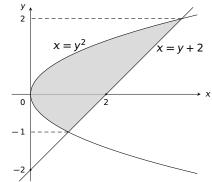
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2,$$



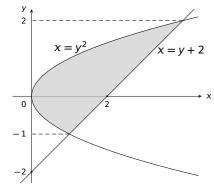
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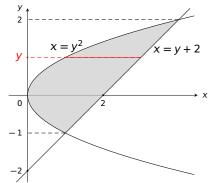
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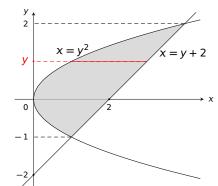
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2, -1 \le y \le 2\}$$



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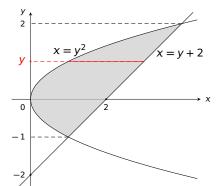
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 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{Y}$ -型区域

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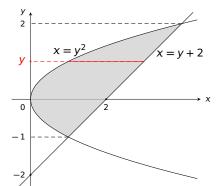
$$\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int \left[ \int xydx \right] dy$$



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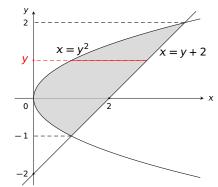
$$\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xydx \right] dy$$



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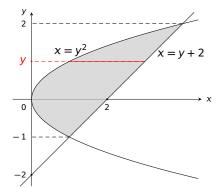


### $\mathbf{H}$ 1. 如图画出 $\mathbf{D}$ , 可理解为 $\mathbf{Y}$ -型区域

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

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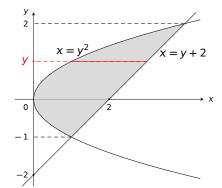


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$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2, -1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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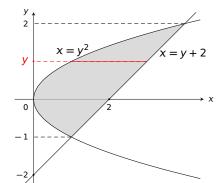


 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{Y}$ -型区域

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

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 $\mathbf{H}$  1. 如图画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{Y}$ -型区域

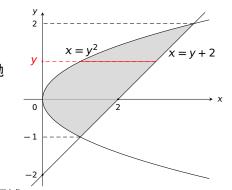
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2, -1 \le y \le 2\}$$

2

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

$$y[(y+2)^2-y^4]$$





 $\mathbf{m}$  1. 如图画出  $\mathbf{D}$ ,可理解为  $\mathbf{Y}$ -型区域

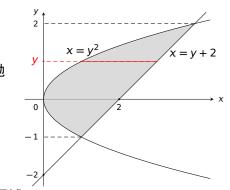
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$$= \int_{-2}^{2} y [(y+2)^2 - y^4] dy$$





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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} y ((y+2)^{2} - y^{4}) dy$$

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$$= -y^{5} + y^{3} + 4y^{2} + 4y$$



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

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$$\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xydx \right] dy$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^{5} + y^{3} + 4y^{2} + 4ydy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2})$$



$$\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xydx \right] dy$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^{5} + y^{3} + 4y^{2} + 4y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} y^{6} + \frac{1}{2} y^{6} + \frac{1}{2$$



$$\iint_{D} xydxdy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xydx \right] dy$$

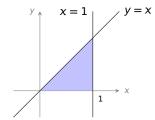
$$= \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$

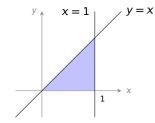
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} y ((y+2)^{2} - y^{4}) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^{5} + y^{3} + 4y^{2} + 4y dy$$

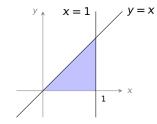
$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{6} y^{6} + \frac{1}{4} y^{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^{3} + 2y^{2}) \Big|_{-1}^{2} = \frac{45}{8}$$







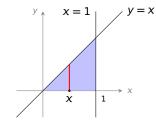
解法一视 D 为 X-型区域:



#### 解法一视 D 为 X-型区域:

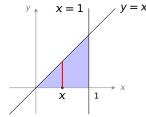
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

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



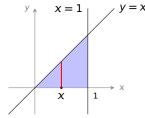
#### 解法一视 D 为 X-型区域:

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



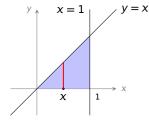
解法一 视 D 为 X-型区域: 
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$
 
$$\left( \int_{-e^{x^2}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_{-e^{x^2}} \left( \int_{-e^{x^2}} e^{x^2} dy \right) dx \right)$$

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



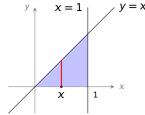
解法一 视 D 为 X-型区域: 
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^2} dy dx$$



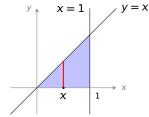
解法一 视 D 为 X-型区域: 
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

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



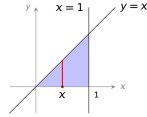
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$$D$$
 为  $X$ -型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

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



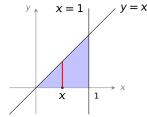
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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$



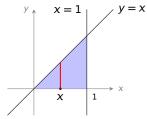
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$$= x e^{x^{2}}$$



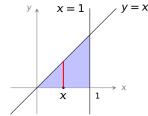
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$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx$$



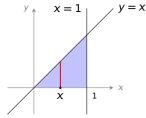
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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$



解法一 视 
$$D$$
 为  $X$ -型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

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

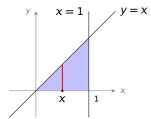


解法一 视 D 为 X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

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



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

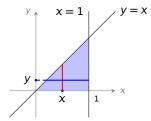


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$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

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



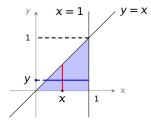


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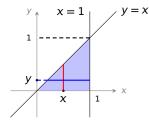


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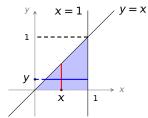


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$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

解法二 视 D 为 Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$   $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy$ 



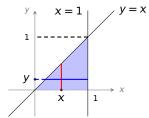


解法一 视 D 为 X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
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解法二 视 D 为 Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$   $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_{Y} \left[ \int_{Y}^1 e^{x^2} dx \right] dy$ 



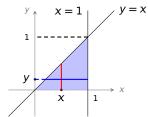


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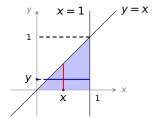


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解法二 视 D 为 Y-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$   $\iint_{D} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^2} dx \right] dy = \cdots$ 积不出





解法一 视 D 为 X-型区域:  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
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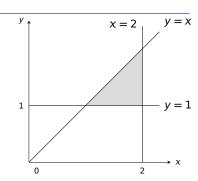
注 选择恰当的积分次序,才能算出二重积分!



### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. X-型区域上的二重积分
- 3. Y-型区域上的二重积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用





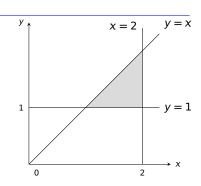
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx =$$



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

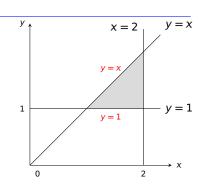
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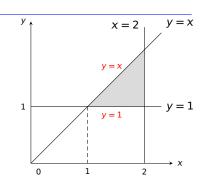
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx =$$



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

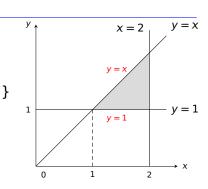


### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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

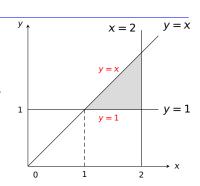


### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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

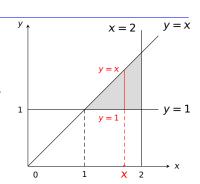


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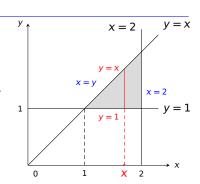


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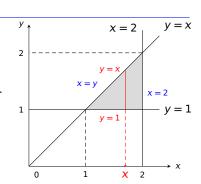


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$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx =$$



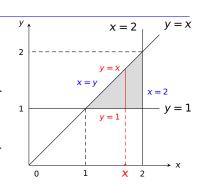
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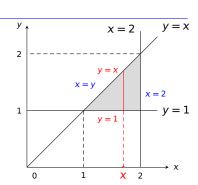
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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



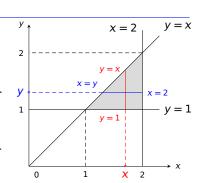
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$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx =$$



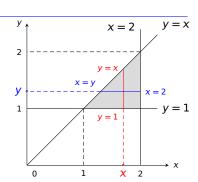
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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



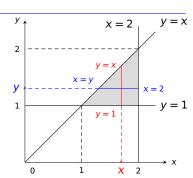
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X-型区域:

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

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

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



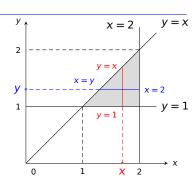
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

Y-型区域:

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

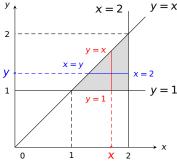
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_1^x \left[ \int_1^x f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$

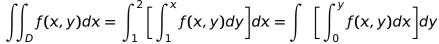
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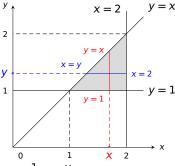


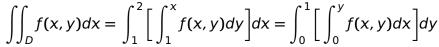
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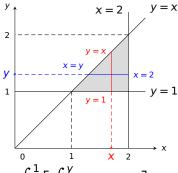


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$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$

问题 1. 
$$\int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

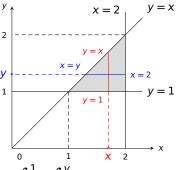


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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



$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \int_1^x f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$

问题 1. 
$$\int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dx \right] dy,$$



### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

Y-型区域:

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

E域 
$$D$$
 同时是

•  $X$ -型区域:

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

•  $Y$ -型区域:

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

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

问题 1. 
$$\int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dx \right] dy,$$

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



### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

Y-型区域:

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

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

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

у,

问题 1. 
$$\int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^y f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dx \right] dy,$$

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



y = x

x = 2

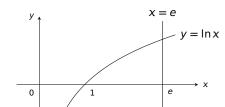
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

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

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

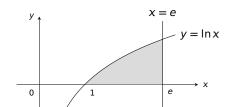
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
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$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$



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

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



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

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

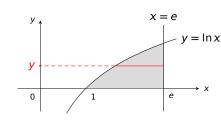
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

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

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

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

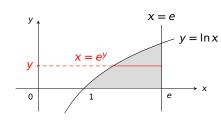
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

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

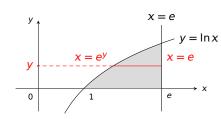
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

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

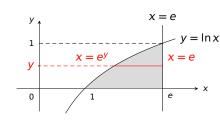
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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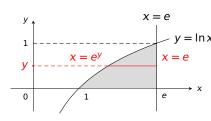
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$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
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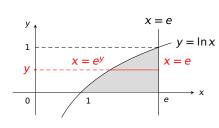
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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

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

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



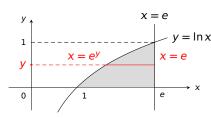
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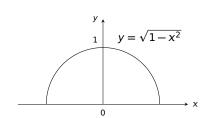
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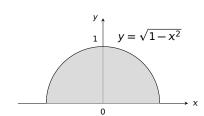
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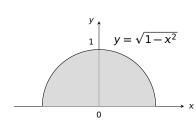


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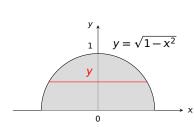


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$$x = -\sqrt{1-y^{2}}$$

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

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解 2. 因为

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

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

$$x = -\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$0$$

$$x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

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

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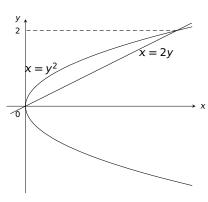
例 补充积分限  $\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$ 

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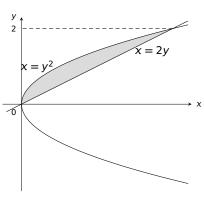
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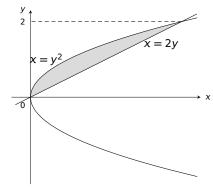
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例 补充积分限 
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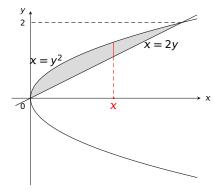
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$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

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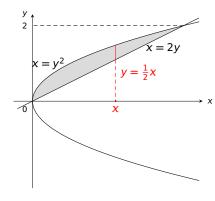
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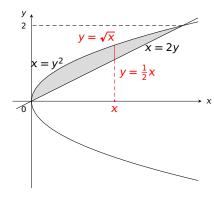
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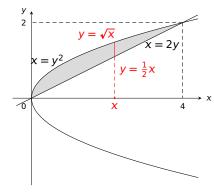




例 补充积分限 
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例 补充积分限  $\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$ 

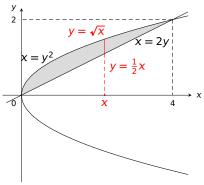
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) | -x \le y \le \sqrt{y}, \ 0 \le y \le 4\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) | \frac{1}{2}x \le y \le \sqrt{x}, \ 0 \le x \le 4\}$$

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





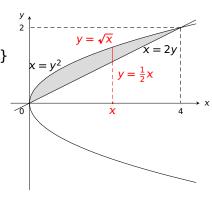


例 补充积分限 
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
$$= \{(x, y) | \frac{1}{2}x \le y \le \sqrt{x}, \ 0 \le x \le 4\}$$

所以

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



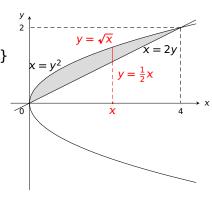


例 补充积分限 
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
$$= \{(x, y) | \frac{1}{2} x \le y \le \sqrt{x}, \ 0 \le x \le 4\}$$

所以

$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_0^4 \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

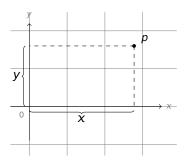


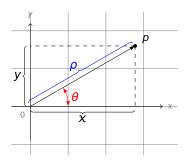


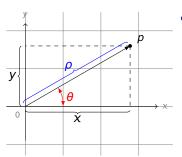
### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. X-型区域上的二重积分
- 3. Y-型区域上的二重积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



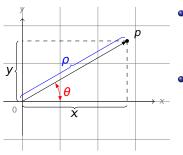






• 直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标  $(\rho, \theta)$  的转换:

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

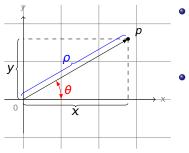


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注

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



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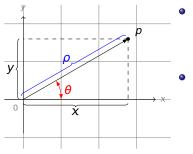
- 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$
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如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

● 函数 *f*(*x*, *y*) 在极坐标下, 能够简化

• 点集 D 在极坐标下的表示, 显得简单





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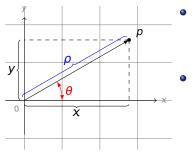
• 函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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

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

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直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

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

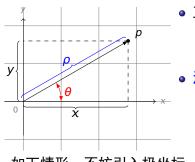
如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

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

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

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直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

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如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

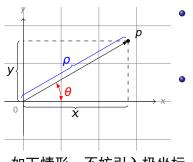
函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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

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

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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注

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

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如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

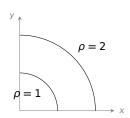
$$f_1(x,y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2} = e^{-\rho^2};$$
  $f_2(x,y) = \ln(1+x^2+y^2) = \ln(1+r^2)$   
 $f_3(x,y) = \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2}$ 

• 点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单

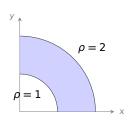


- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

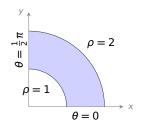
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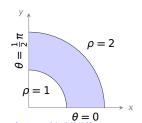


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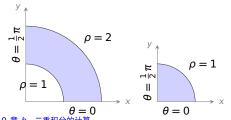
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$$D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$$



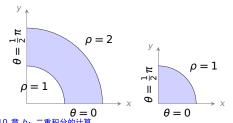
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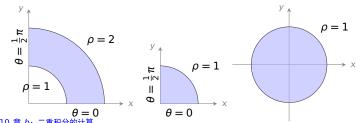
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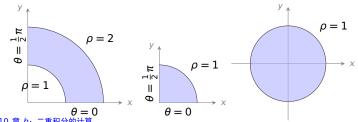
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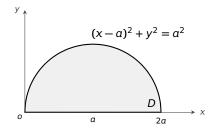
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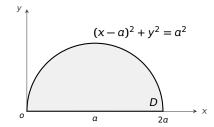


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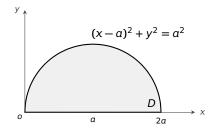
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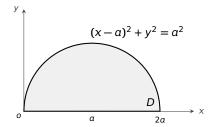




$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

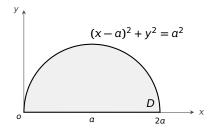


$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \implies x^2 - 2ax + y^2 = 0$$



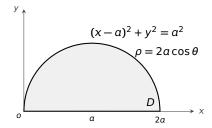
$$(x-\alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 2\alpha x + y^2 = 0$$

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



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

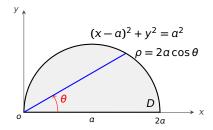
$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta} \quad \rho^{2} - 2\alpha\rho\cos\theta = 0$$



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

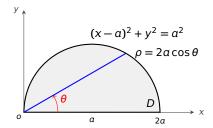
$$\Rightarrow \qquad \rho = 2a\cos\theta$$



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



#### 解 1. 先把圆弧的方程用极坐标改写:

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

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

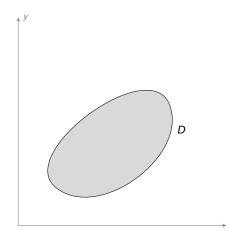
$$\Rightarrow \quad \rho = 2\alpha \cos \theta$$

#### 2. 所以

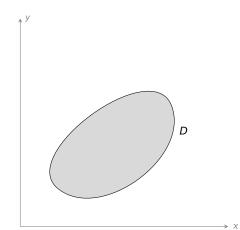
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \le \rho \le 2\alpha \cos \theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\}.$$



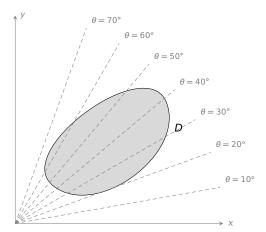
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$



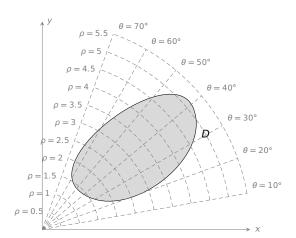
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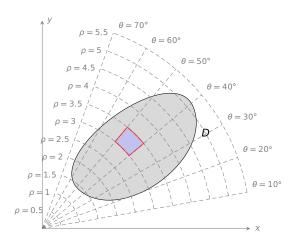
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



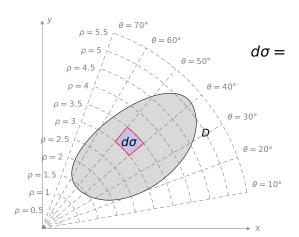
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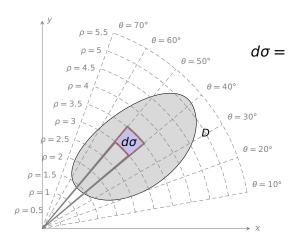
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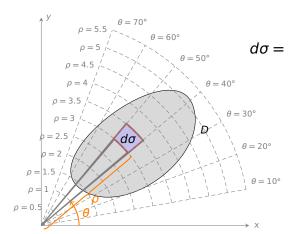
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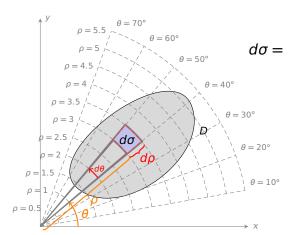
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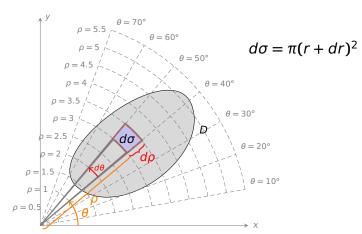
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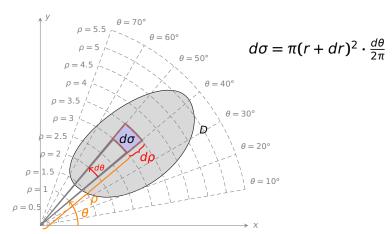
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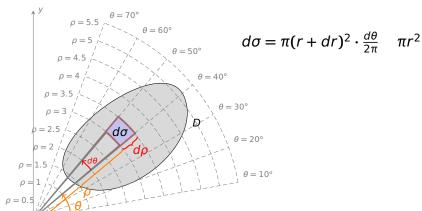
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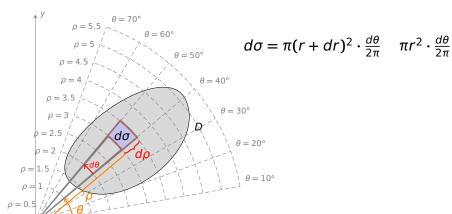
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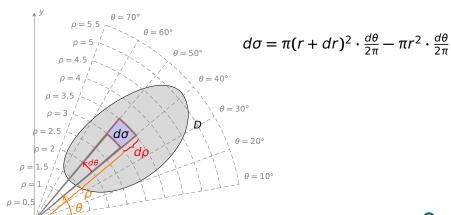
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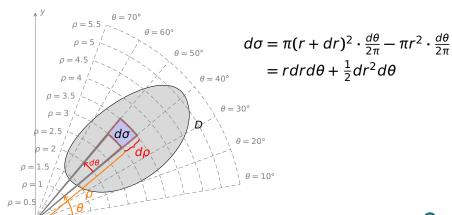
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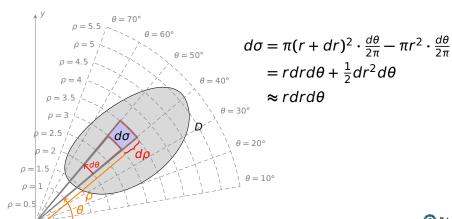
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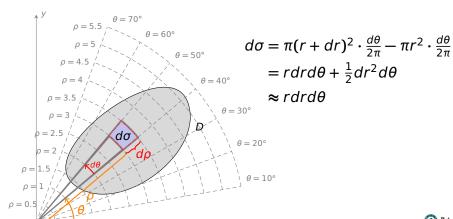
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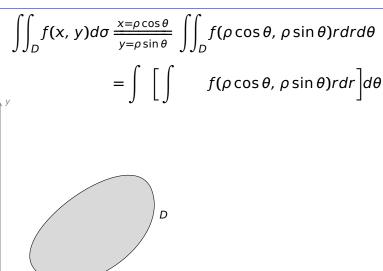


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$



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

$$= \iint_{\rho = 5.5} \int_{\theta = 70^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 60^{\circ}} \int_{\rho = 4.5} \int_{\rho = 4} \int_{\theta = 40^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 30^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 30^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 2.5} \int_{\theta = 20^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 1.5} \int_{\rho = 1.5} \int_{\theta = 10^{\circ}} \int_{\theta = 10$$



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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

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$$= \iint_{D} \left[ \int f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) r dr \right] d\theta$$

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

$$\theta = \alpha$$

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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

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

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

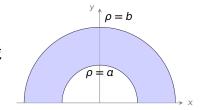
$$\theta = \beta$$

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

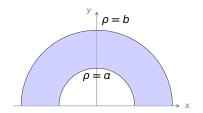
$$D = \{(r, \theta) | \varphi_{1}(\theta) \le r \le \varphi_{2}(\theta), \alpha \le \theta \le \beta\}$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$

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

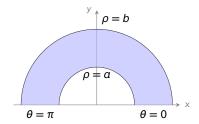


例 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示



解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

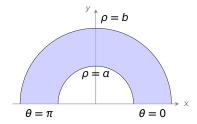
例 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示



解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

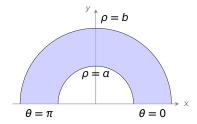


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

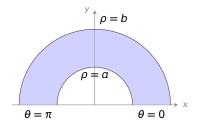


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

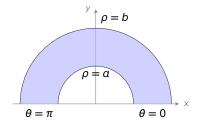


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

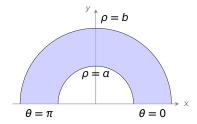


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

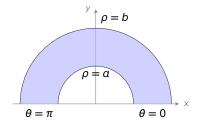


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

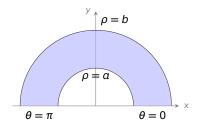


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

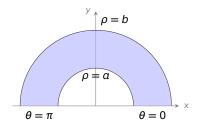


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

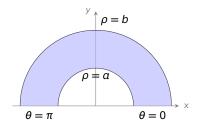


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

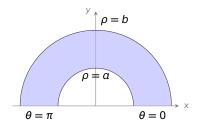


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

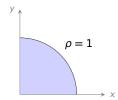


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

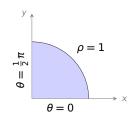


## 例 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示

 $\rho = 1$ 

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

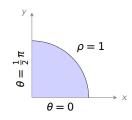
# 例 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

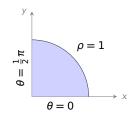
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



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

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

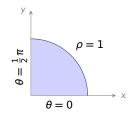
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



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

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

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

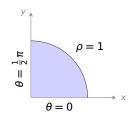


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

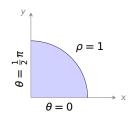


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

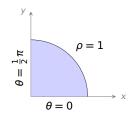


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$
  $\iint_D \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$  
$$= \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



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

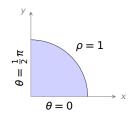


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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



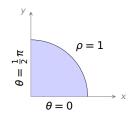
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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

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



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



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

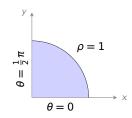
所以

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

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

In u

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

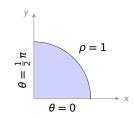


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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

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

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

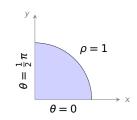


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

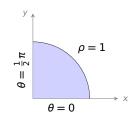


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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



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

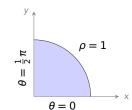
所以

原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} \ln(1 + \rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1 + \rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u = 1 + \rho^{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_{1}^{2} \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$



 $=\pi$ .

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



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

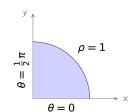
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta} \iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ u \ln u \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 u d \ln u \right]$$



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



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

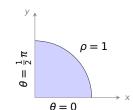
所以

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



第 10 章 b:二重积分的计算

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



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

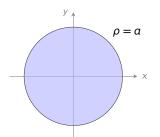
所以

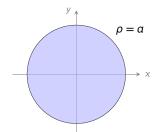
原式 
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} \ln(1 + \rho^{2}) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

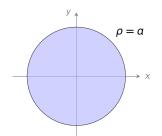
$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ u \ln u \Big|_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} u d \ln u \right] = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \ln 2 - 1 \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} (2 \ln 2 - 1)$$

● 暨南大寺



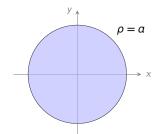


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

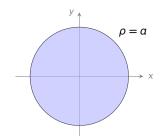
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

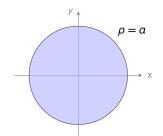
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

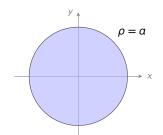
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2}$ 



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

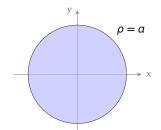


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原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho\right]d\theta$ 



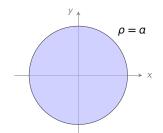


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



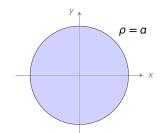


#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



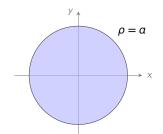


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原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$ 





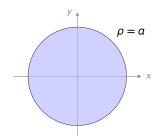
#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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



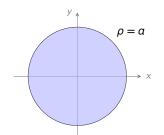


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$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ e^{-u} \right]$$



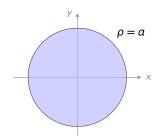
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$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right]$$





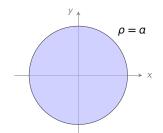
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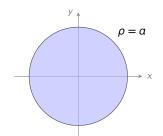
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$$= \frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{a^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ -e^{-u} \Big|_0^{a^2} \right]$$





#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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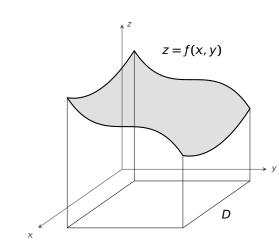
$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{a^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ -e^{-u} \Big|_0^{a^2} \right] = (1-e^{-a^2})\pi$$



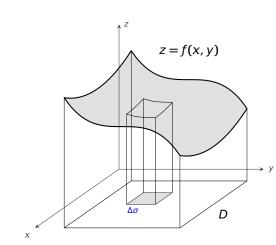
### We are here now...

- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. X-型区域上的二重积分
- 3. Y-型区域上的二重积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用

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

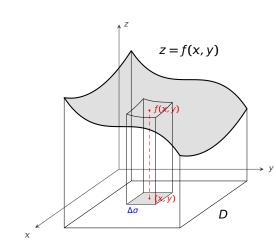


$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



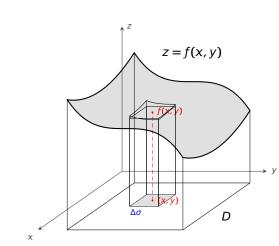


$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$





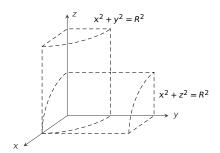
$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

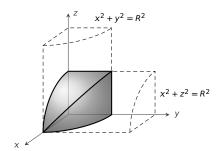


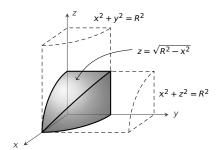
曲顶柱体的体积: 
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

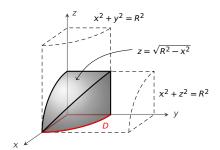
z = f(x, y)

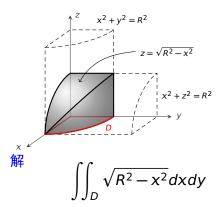
例 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积。

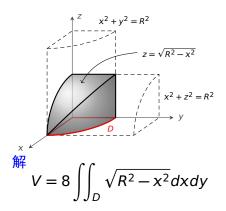


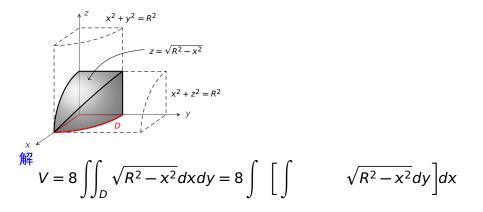




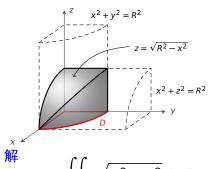




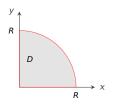




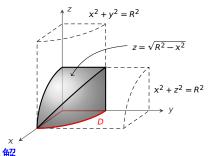


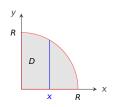


$$V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{R^2} \left[ \int_{R^2} \left$$

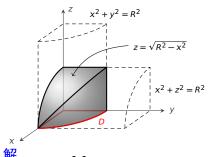


$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy\bigg]dx$$

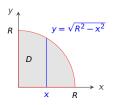




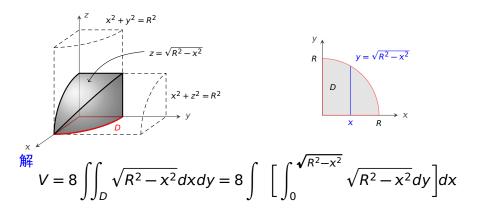
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
 dx

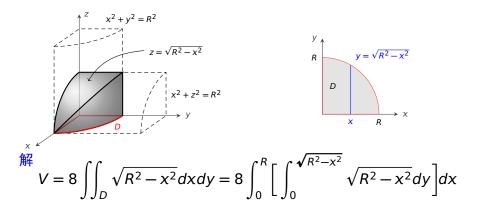


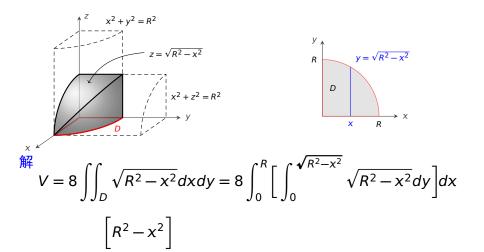
$$V = 8 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{D} \left[ \int_{D} \left[ \int_$$



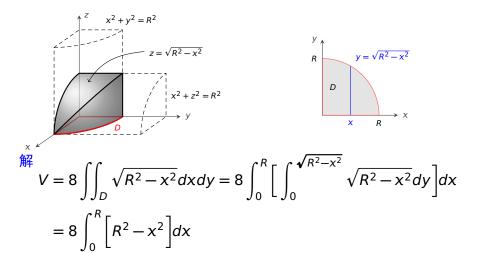
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
 dx

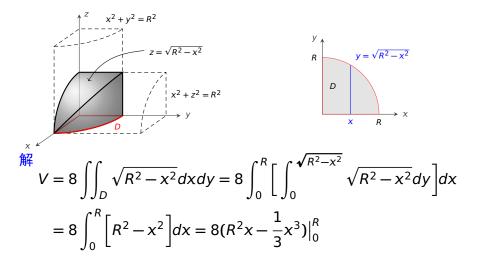


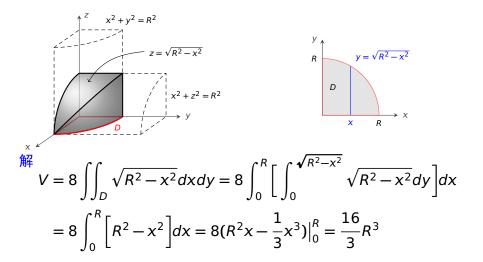




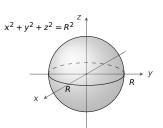


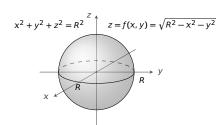


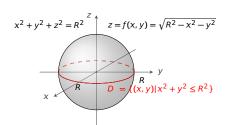












$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

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

$$R$$

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

解

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
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 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$  R  $D = (x, y)|x^{2} + y^{2} \le R^{2}$ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

列 求半径为 
$$R$$
 的球的体积。
$$\begin{array}{c}
R \\
D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\} \\
\{(\rho,\theta)|0 \le \rho \le R, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M 求半径为 R 的球的体积。

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

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

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

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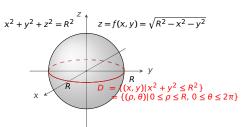
$$x = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

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

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

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





解

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

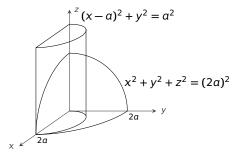
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

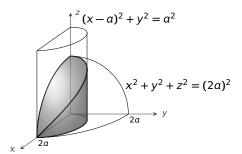
$$\frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{2\pi} 4\pi \int_{0}^{0} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{R} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$

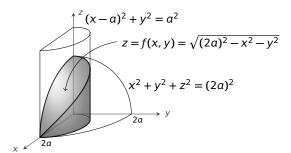


例 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2\alpha)^2$  被圆柱  $(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 = 0$  ( $\alpha > 0$ ) 所截得的立体的体积。

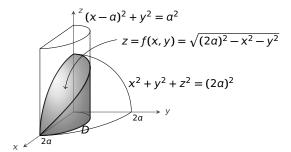
所截得的立体的体积。

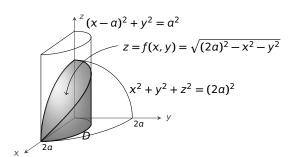


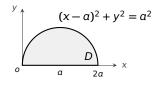


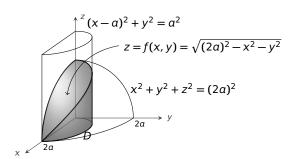


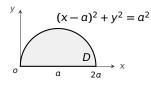
所截得的立体的体积。



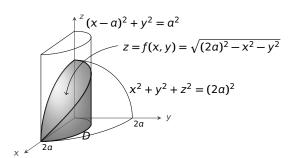


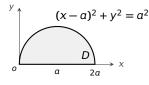




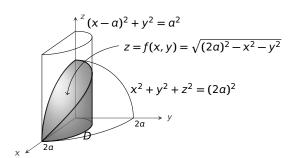


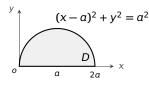
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$





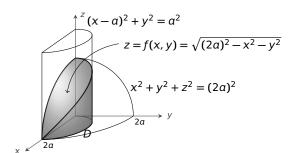
$$V = 4 \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

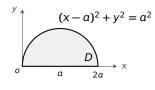




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$

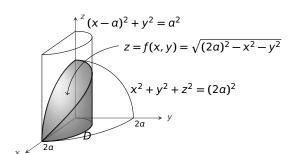


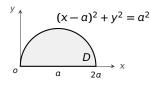




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}}$$



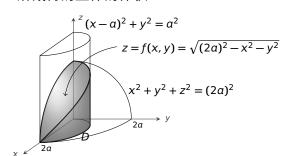


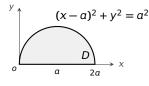


$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



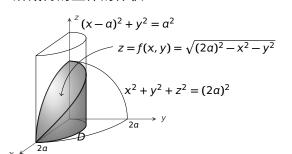
例 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2a)^2$  被圆柱  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = 0$  (a > 0) 所載得的立体的体积。

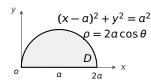




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

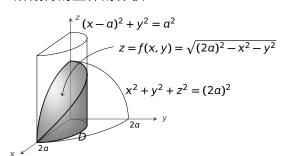


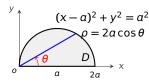




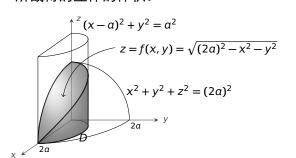
$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
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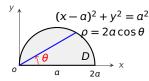




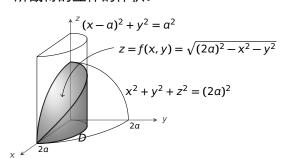


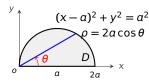
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$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\alpha \cos \theta} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2}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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{u = \cos \theta}{1} - \int_0^0 (1 - u^2) du$$



其中

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

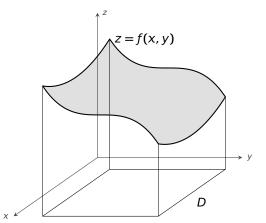
$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta}^{4\alpha^2} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8\alpha^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta$$

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

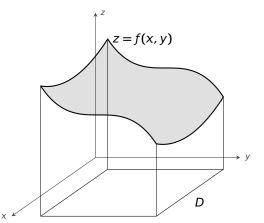
所以 
$$V = \frac{32}{3} \alpha^3 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right]$$



A =

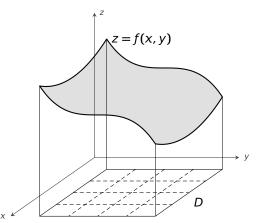


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



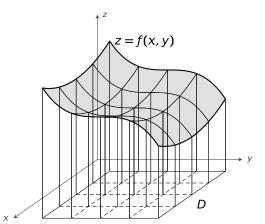


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

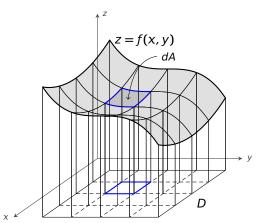




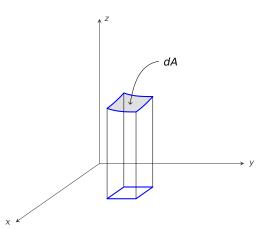
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



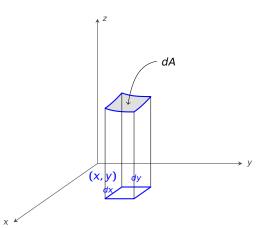
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



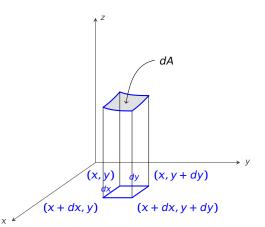
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



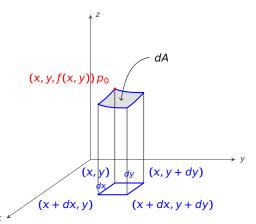
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



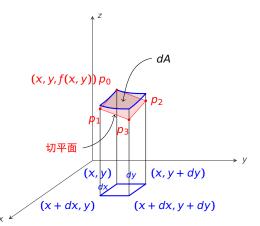
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



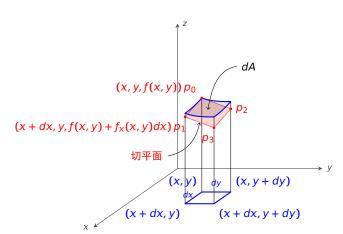
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



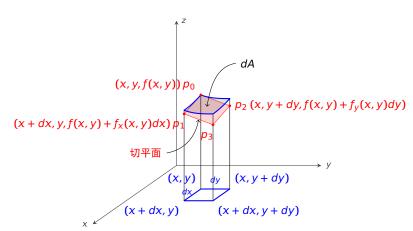
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



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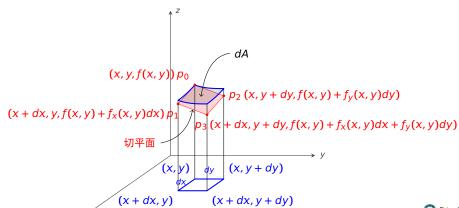


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

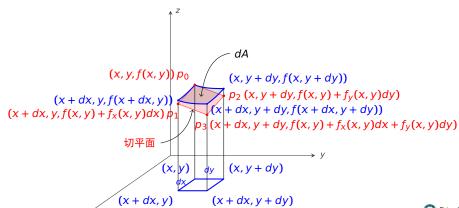




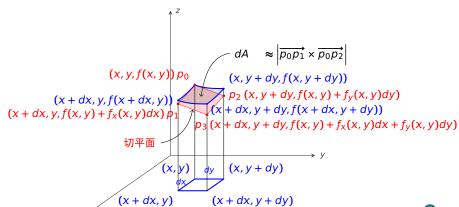
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x + dx, y) q_{X}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

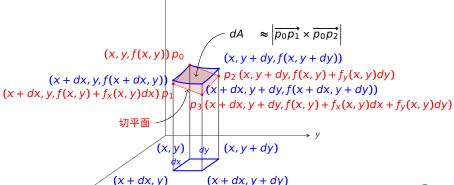


$$A = \iiint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

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

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

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





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

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

$$= (-f_{x}dxdy, -f_{y}dxdy, dxdy)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{DPB}$$

$$(x + dx, y)$$

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

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

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

$$= (-f_{x}dxdy, -f_{y}dxdy, dxdy)$$

$$= (-f_{x}, -f_{y}, 1)dxdy$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{y}$$

$$(x + dx, y)$$

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



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

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

$$= (-f_{x}dxdy, -f_{y}dxdy, dxdy)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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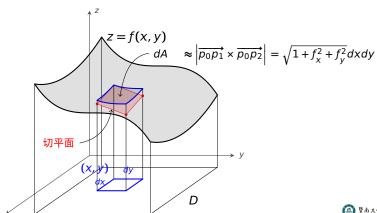
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

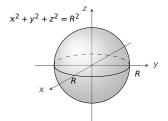
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

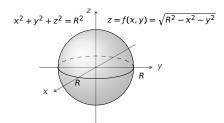
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

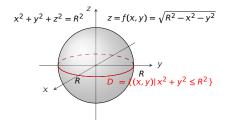


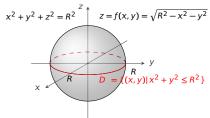
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



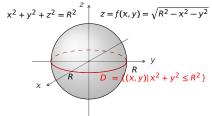




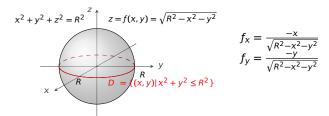




$$\iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_\chi^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$

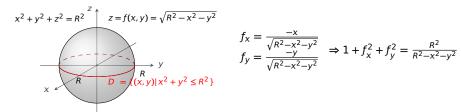


$$A = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_\chi^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$



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

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



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

$$f_Y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \implies 1 + f_X^2 + f_Y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

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

$$f_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \implies 1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2 = \frac{R^2}{R^2 - x^2 - y}$$

$$A = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dxdy = 2 \iiint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dxdy$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

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

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$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dxdy$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

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

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



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

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

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

$$f_{y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

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$$x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} = \frac{R^{2}}{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \\ f_{y} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} \end{cases}$$

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