第 10 章 b: 二重积分的计算

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 II

Outline

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



We are here now...

1. 如何计算二重积分?

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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



● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

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

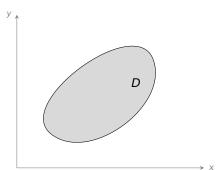
问题:如何确定积分上下限?



We are here now...

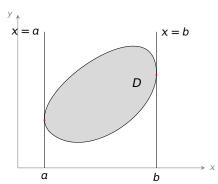
- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定 x , 先对 y 积分
- 3. 固定 *y* , 先对 *x* 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用

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

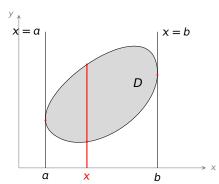




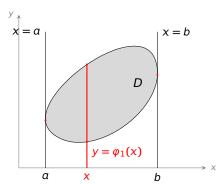
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



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

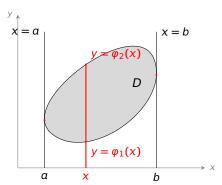


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



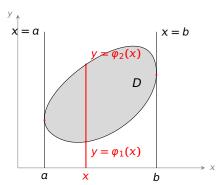


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



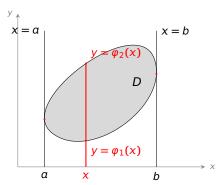


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



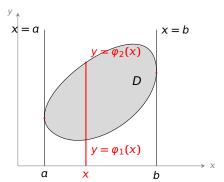


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$





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



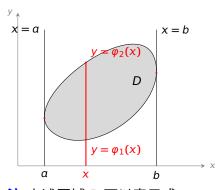
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

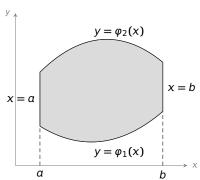
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), a \le x \le b\}$$

称为 X-型区域.



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





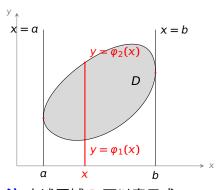
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

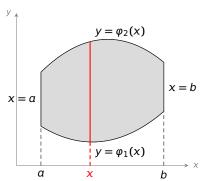
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), a \le x \le b\}$$

称为 X-型区域.



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





注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

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

称为 X-型区域.

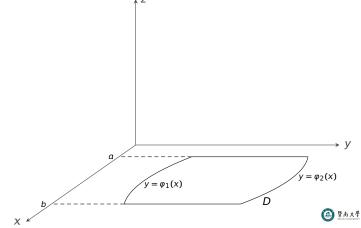


•
$$\mathfrak{P} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \ \mathfrak{P}$$

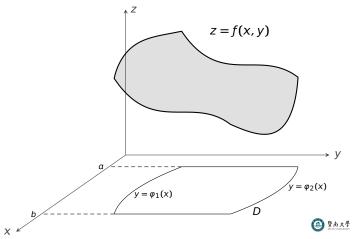
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{\alpha}^{b} \left[\int_{\alpha_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

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

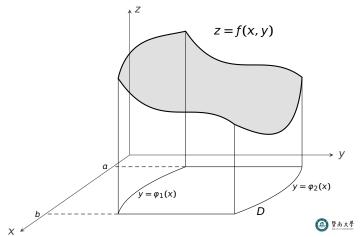
设
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \$$
则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



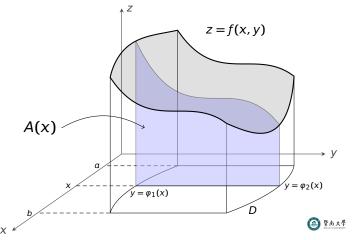
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{\varphi_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



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

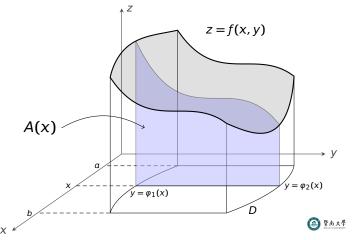


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \qquad \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{\varphi_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

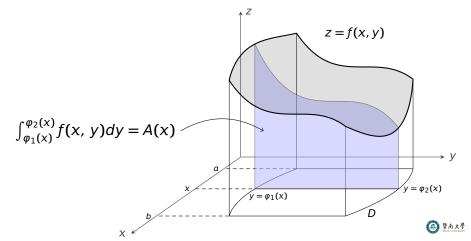


• 设 $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$,则

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

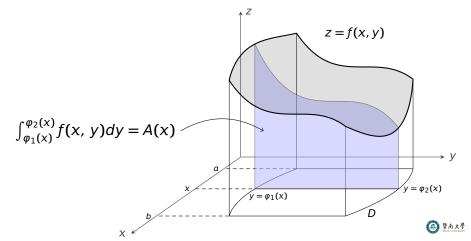


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_a^b A(x) dx \qquad \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



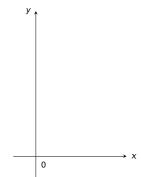
• 设 $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$,则

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



例 1 计算 $\iint_D xydxdy$,其中 D 是由直

线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域.



例 1 计算 $\iint_D xydxdy$,其中 D 是由直

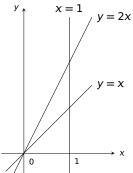
线
$$y = 2x$$
, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域.

$$\mathbf{R} \int \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$





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





$$y = 2x$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 \qquad 1$$

$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{g} \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



$$y = 2x$$

$$y = 2x$$

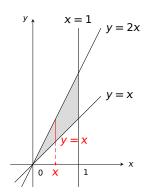
$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

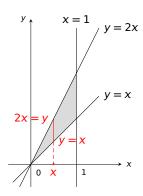
$$\mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



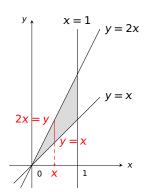
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Z} = \int \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



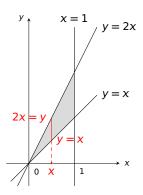
$$\mathbf{p} \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



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

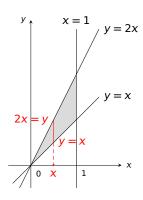


$$\mathbf{R} \int \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$



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

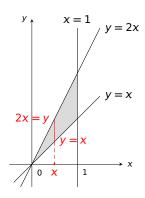
$$= \frac{1}{2} xy^2$$





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

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



$$y = 2x$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

$$\Re \iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^{2x} xy dy \right] dx \qquad | \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \Big|_x^{2x} = \frac{3}{2} x^3$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$2x = y$$

$$0 = x$$

$$1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 = x$$

$$1$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
y & x = 1 \\
y = 2x \\
y = x \\
0 & x \\
\end{array}$$

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

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



$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

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

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



$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

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

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



$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

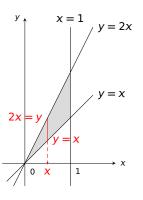
$$y = x$$

$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

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

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





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

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

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

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



$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2x$$

$$y = x$$

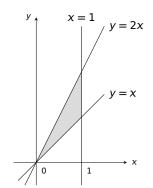
$$0 \quad x \quad 1$$

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

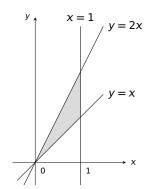
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

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



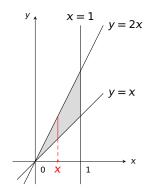






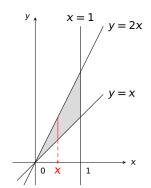
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \iint_{D} e^{x+y} dy dx$$





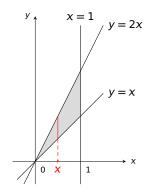
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \iint_{D} e^{x+y} dy dx$$





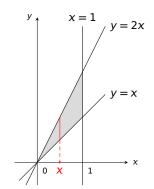
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$





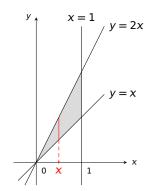
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$





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

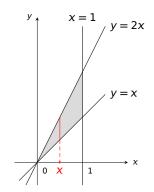




$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$

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

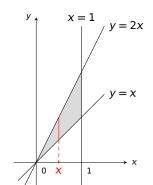




$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$
$$= e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$

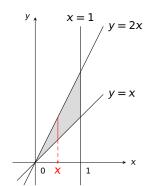
$$e^{x+y}|_x^{2x}$$





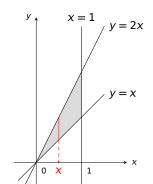
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$





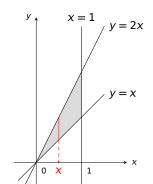
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx$$





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



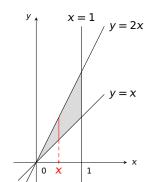


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$



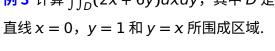
例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy$,其中 D 是由直

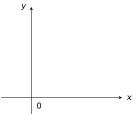
线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域.



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





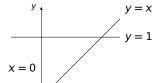


直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.

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



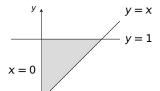
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



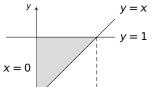
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



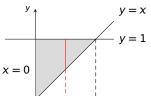
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



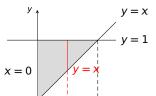
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



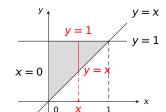
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



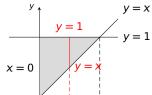
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



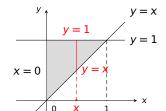
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



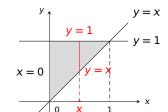
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.

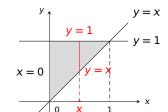


$$\iiint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$

$$= 2xy + 3y^2$$



直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.

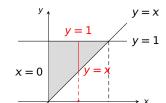


$$\iiint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$

$$= 2xy + 3y^2 \Big|_x^1$$



直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.

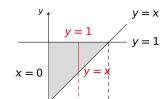


$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

$$2xy + 3y^2\Big|_x^1 = -5x^2 + 2x + 3$$



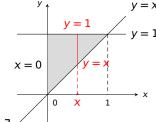
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



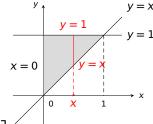
直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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



直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



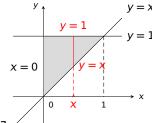
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x$$



直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



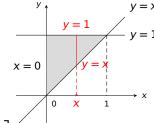
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

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

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



直线
$$x = 0$$
, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域.



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

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

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



例 3 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.

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = x$$

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

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

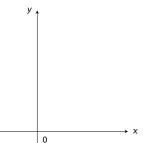
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

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

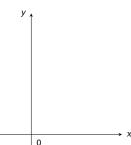


曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.

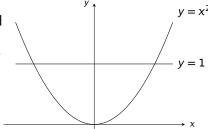


曲线
$$y = x^2$$
 和直线 $y = 1$ 所围成区域.

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



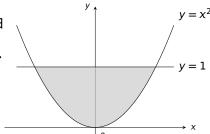
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



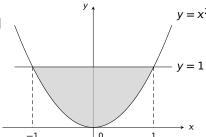
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



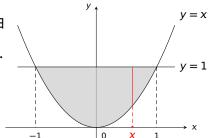
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



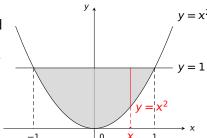
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



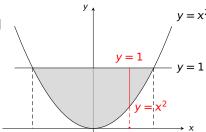
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



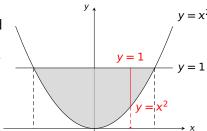
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



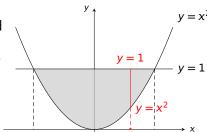
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



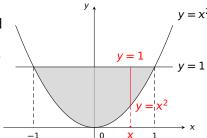
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.

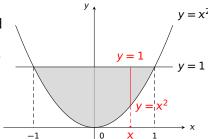


脌

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



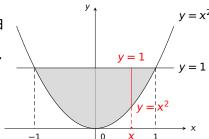
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



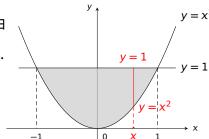
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.

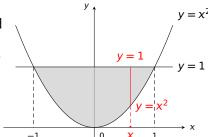


觯

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



曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.

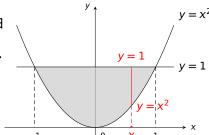


脌

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



曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.

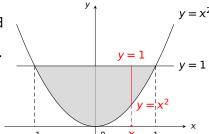


脌

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



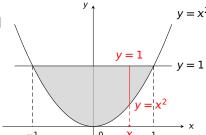
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



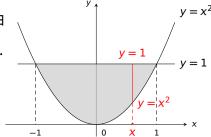
曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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



曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



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

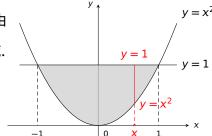
注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

 $D = \{(x, y) | x \in X \}$





曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域.



那

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

<u>注</u> D 是 <math>X-型区域,可以表示为

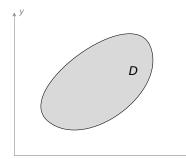
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



We are here now...

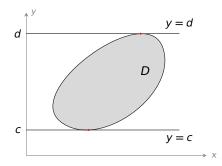
- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定 x , 先对 y 积分
- 3. 固定 y,先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用

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

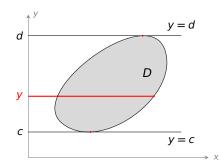




$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

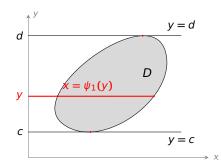


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



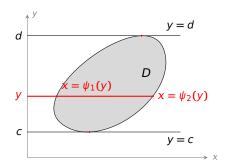


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



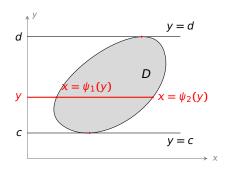


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



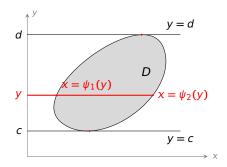


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



固定 y, 先对 x 积分

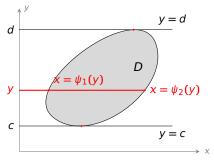
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$





固定 y,先对 x 积分

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



注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

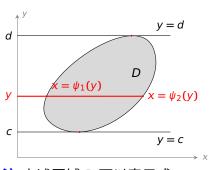
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

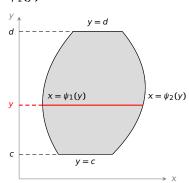
称为 Y-型区域.



固定 y, 先对 x 积分

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



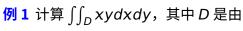


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

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

称为 Y-型区域.





抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



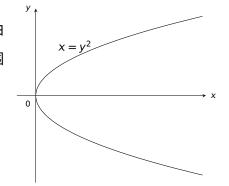
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.

艄

原式 = $\int \int xydx dy$



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.

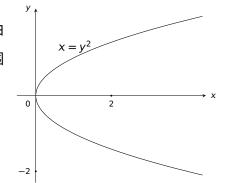


鹏

原式 = $\int \int xydx dy$



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



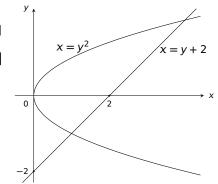
艄

原式 =
$$\int \int xydx dy$$





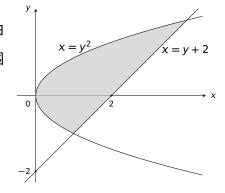
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



解



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.



脌



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.

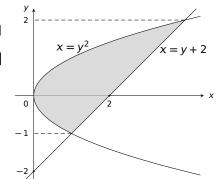
$x = y^2$ x = y + 20

鹏

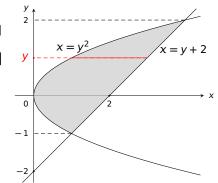
原式 =
$$\left[\int xydx \right] dy$$



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.

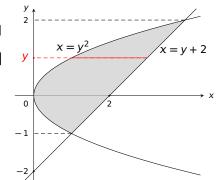


抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



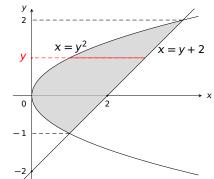
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.

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

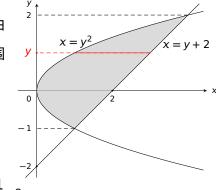


抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.

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



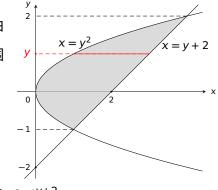
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



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



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



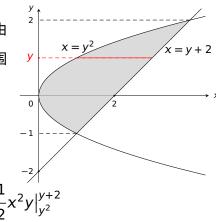
原式 =
$$\int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2}$$

$$\langle x^2 y |_{y^2}^{y+2}$$

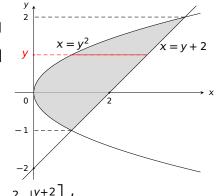
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}y[(y+2)^2 - y^4]$$



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.



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

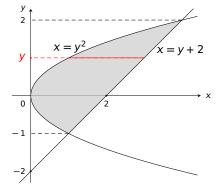


新围

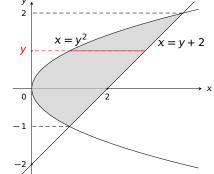
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.

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

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



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围成区域.



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

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



例1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
,其中 D 是由 抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 $y = x - 2$ 所围

 $x = y^2$ 0

成区域.

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



围
$$x = y^2$$
 $x = y + 2$

$$0$$

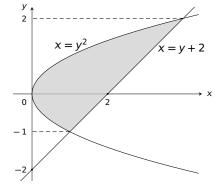
$$-1$$

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

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

注 *D* 是 *X*-型区域,可以表示为

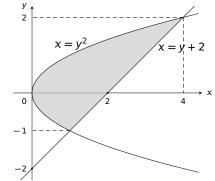
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2, -1 \le y \le 2\}$$



解法二

原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

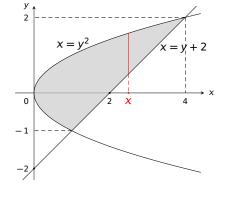




解法二

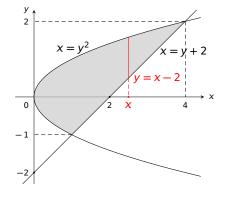
原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

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



原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$





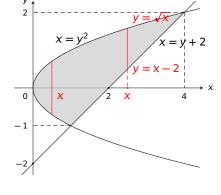
原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



$x = y^2$ 0

原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

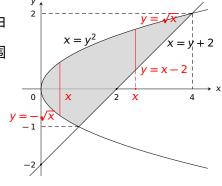




原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

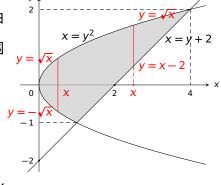


抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围 成区域.





抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围

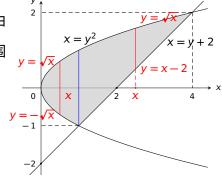


解法二

原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围

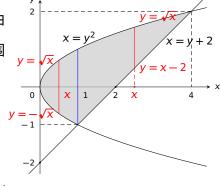


解法二

原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围

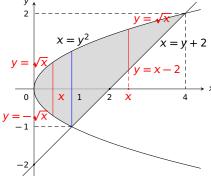


解法二

原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



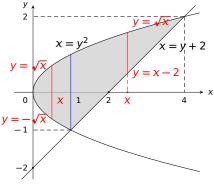
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围



解法二



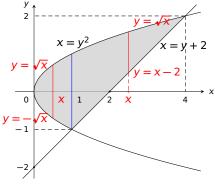
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围



解法一



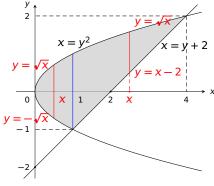
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围



解法二



抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围



解法二



例 1 计算 $\iint_{D} xydxdy$,其中 D 是由

抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所围

 $y = \sqrt{\frac{y}{0}}$ $y = -\sqrt{\frac{y}{-1}}$

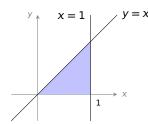
X

解法一

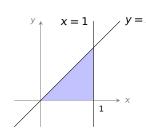
成区域.



由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.



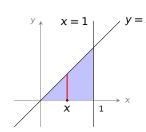
由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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



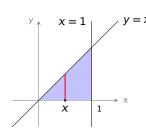
由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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



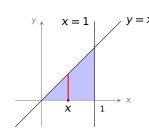
由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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

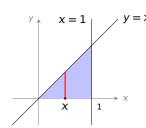


由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



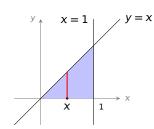
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



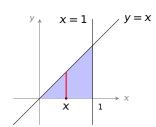
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x}$$

由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



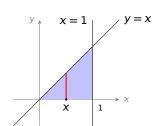
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x}$$
$$= x e^{x^{2}}$$

由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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

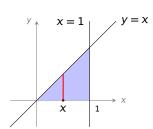
由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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

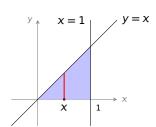


由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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

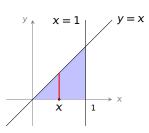
由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



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



由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.

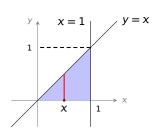


\mathbf{m} 法一 固定 \mathbf{x} ,先对 \mathbf{y} 积分:

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

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

由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.



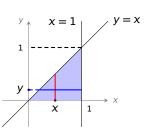
\mathbf{mx} 一 固定 \mathbf{x} ,先对 \mathbf{y} 积分:

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

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



由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.

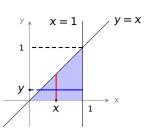


\mathbf{mx} 一 固定 \mathbf{x} ,先对 \mathbf{y} 积分:

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

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

由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.



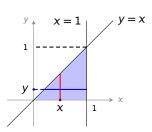
\mathbf{mx} 一 固定 \mathbf{x} ,先对 \mathbf{y} 积分:

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

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



由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.



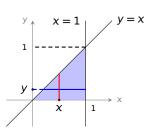
\mathbf{mx} 一 固定 \mathbf{x} ,先对 \mathbf{y} 积分:

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

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



由
$$y = x$$
, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域.



解法一 固定 x,先对 y 积分:

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



由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域.

解法一 固定 x, 先对 y 积分:

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

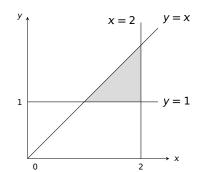
解法二 固定 y,先对 x 积分:

选择恰当的积分次序,才能算出二重积分!



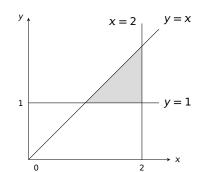
We are here now...

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



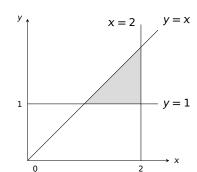
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx =$$





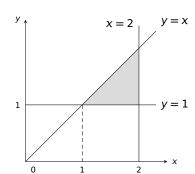
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$





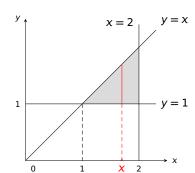
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$





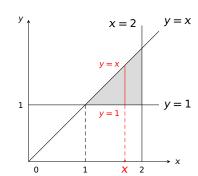
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





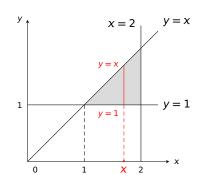
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





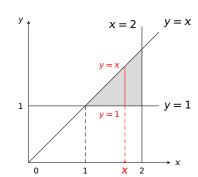
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





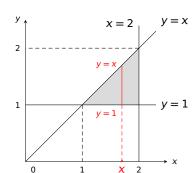
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[\int f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int \left[\int f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





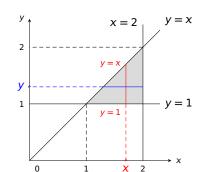
$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[\int_1^x f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_1^x \left[\int_1^x f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





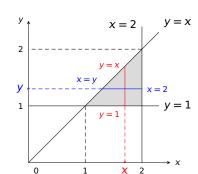
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





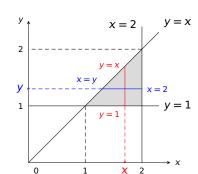
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





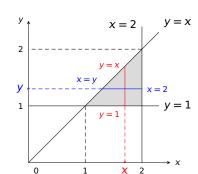
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





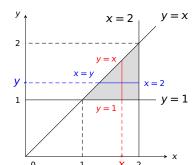
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$





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

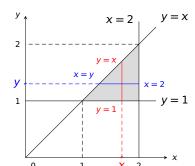




$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[\int_1^x f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_1^2 \left[\int_y^2 f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$

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

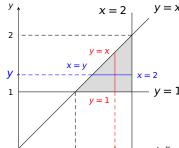




$$\iint_D f(x,y)dx = \int_1^2 \left[\int_1^x f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_1^2 \left[\int_y^2 f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$

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





$$\begin{pmatrix} y = 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x & 2 \end{pmatrix} \times$$

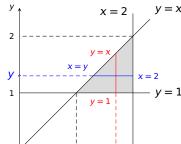
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} f(x,y)dy \right] dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{y}^{2} f(x,y)dx \right] dy$$

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





分次月



$$y = 1$$

$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad x \qquad 2$$

$$C C \qquad C^2 \Gamma C^{X} \qquad 3 \qquad C^2 \Gamma C^{2} \qquad 3$$

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



换积分次序

区域 D 同时是

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

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

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



换积分次序

区域 D 同时是

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

Y-型区域:

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

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

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



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



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

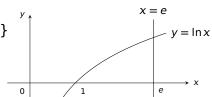
解 1. 因为

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



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

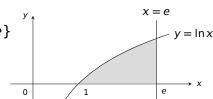
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$





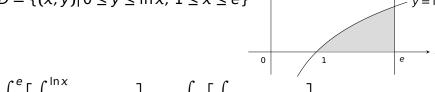
2.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

$$y = \ln x$$

$$x = e^{y}$$

$$x = e$$

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



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

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

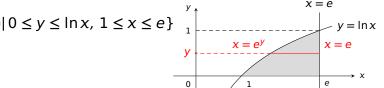
所以

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



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

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



所以

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



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



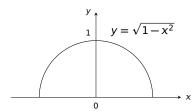
2.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

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



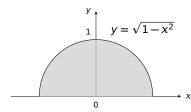
2.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

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



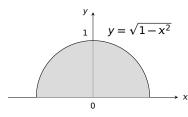
2.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

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



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

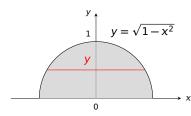
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

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

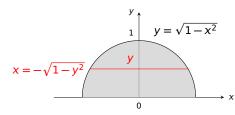
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

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

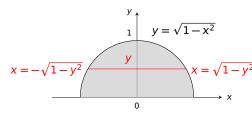
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

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

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

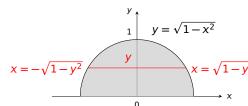


$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

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

解 2. 因为

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



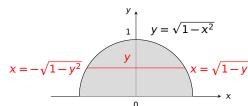
所以

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

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

解 2. 因为

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

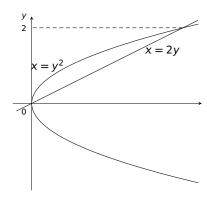


所以

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

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





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



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

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

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



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

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



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

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



$$x = y^{2}$$

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

$$x = 2y$$

$$x = 2y$$

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

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



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = y^{2}$$

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

$$x = 2y$$

$$x = 4$$

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

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



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = 2y$$

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

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

所以

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



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = 2y$$

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

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

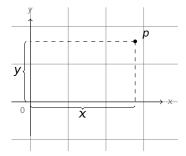
所以

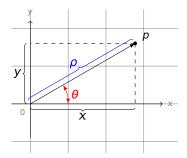
$$\int_0^2 \left[\int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_0^4 \left[\int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$



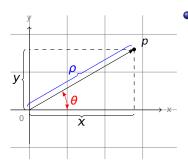
We are here now...

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



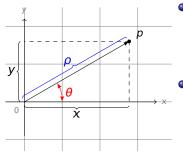






直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

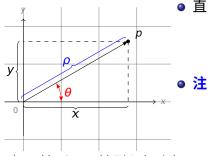


直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

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



直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

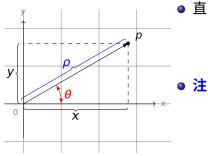
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

- 圆周的方程是 $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是 θ = θα

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





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

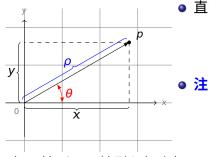
- 圆周的方程是 $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是 θ = θα

如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

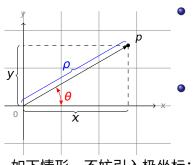
- 圆周的方程是 $\rho = \rho_0$
- 射线的方程是 $\theta = \theta_0$

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

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





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

• 注

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

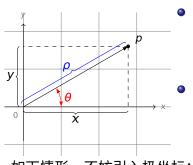
如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

● 函数 *f*(*x*, *y*) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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

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





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 θ = θα

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

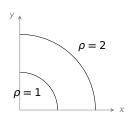
$$f_1(x,y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2} = e^{-\rho^2}; \quad f_2(x,y) = \ln(1+x^2+y^2) = \ln(1+\rho^2)$$

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



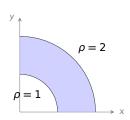
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域

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



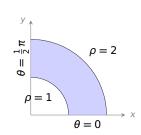


- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域





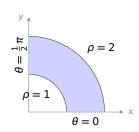
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域





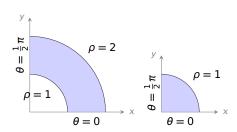
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域

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



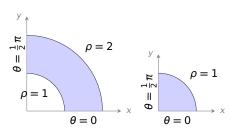
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域

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



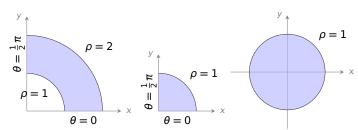
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域

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



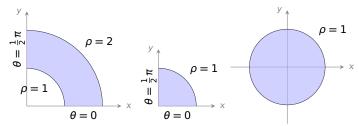
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域

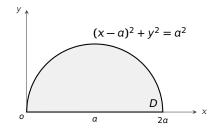
- 1. $D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$
- 2. $D_2 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$



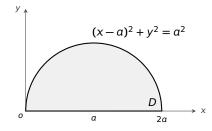
- 1. D_1 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 和 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 在第一象限围成的区域
- 2. D_2 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3. D_3 是由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 所围成的闭区域

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



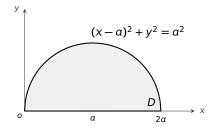






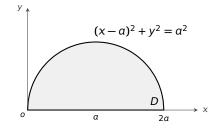
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$





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

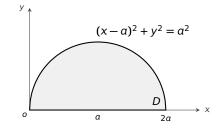




$$(x-\alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 2\alpha x + y^2 = 0$$

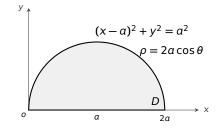
$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta}$$

$$y=\rho\sin\theta$$



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

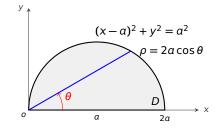
$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta} \quad \rho^{2} - 2\alpha\rho\cos\theta = 0$$



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

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

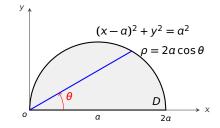
$$\Rightarrow \qquad \rho = 2a\cos\theta$$



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

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

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



解 1. 先把圆弧的方程用极坐标改写:

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

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

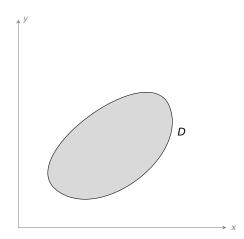
$$\Rightarrow \qquad \rho = 2a\cos\theta$$

2. 所以

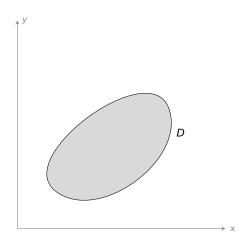
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \le \rho \le 2\alpha \cos \theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\}.$$



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

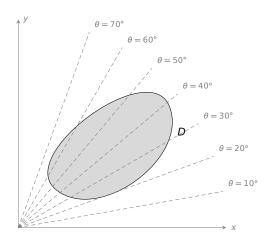


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$

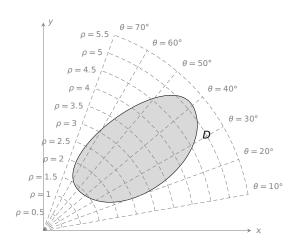




$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$

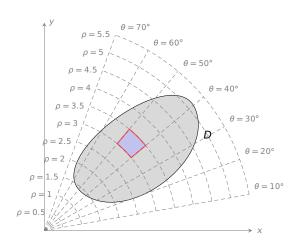


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



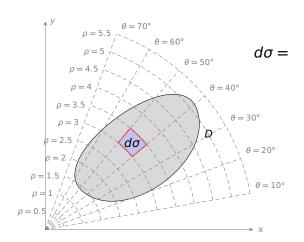


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



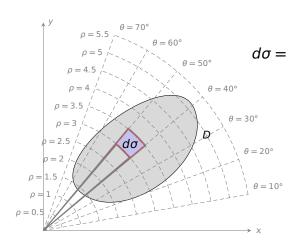


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



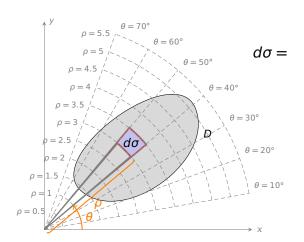


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



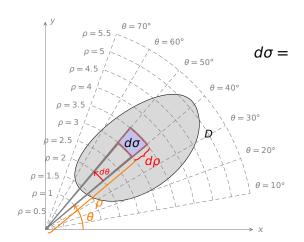


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\sum_{x=\rho \sin \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$

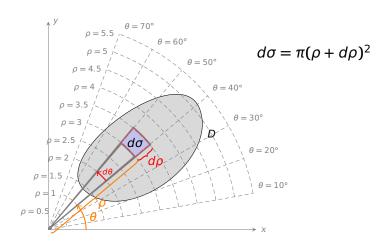




$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$

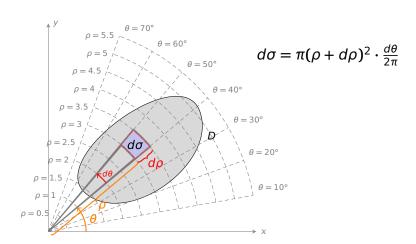


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



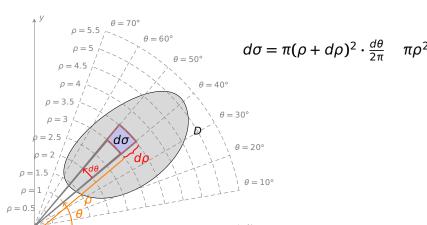


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



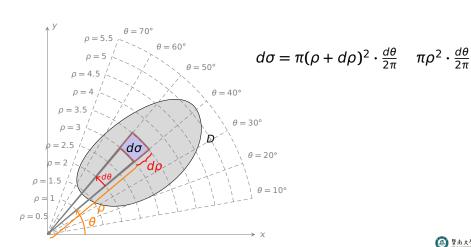


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



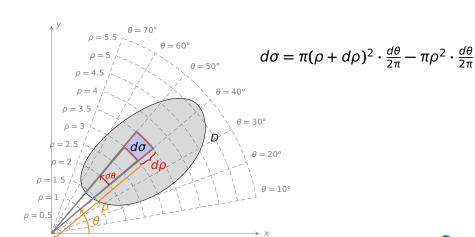


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



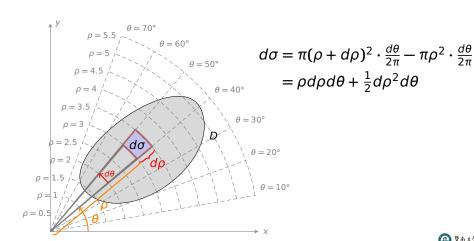


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



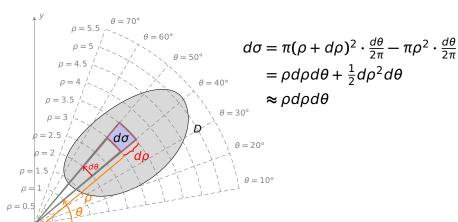


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



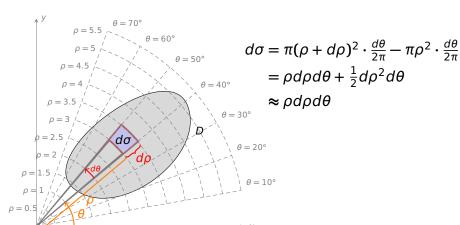


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



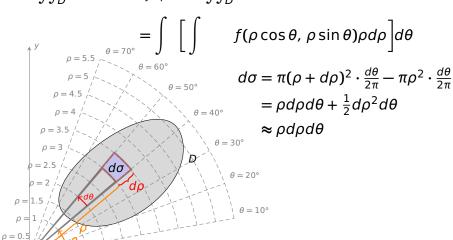


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$





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



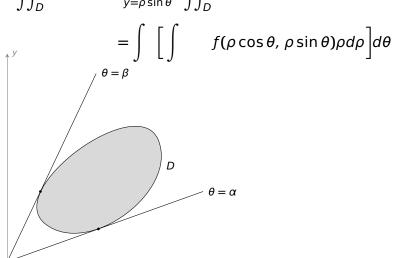


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int \left[\int f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

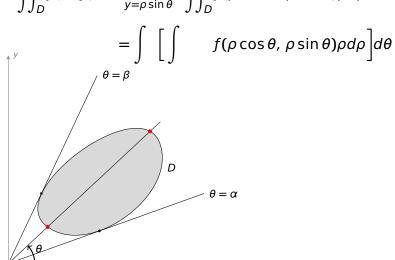


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$



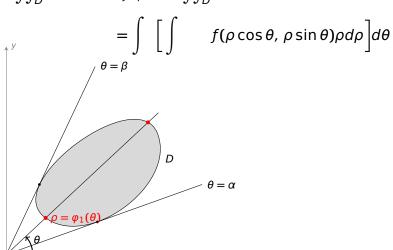


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$



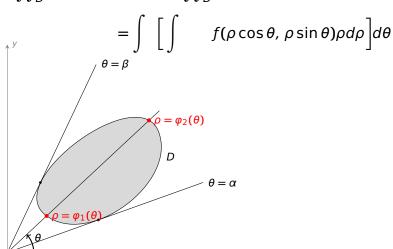


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$





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





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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

$$\theta = \alpha$$



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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

$$\theta = \alpha$$



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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

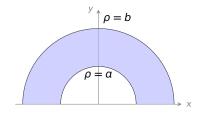
$$\rho = \varphi_{2}(\theta)$$

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

$$\theta = \alpha$$

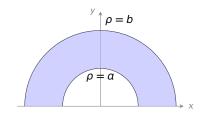


例1 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中区域 D 如右图所示.



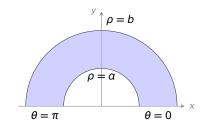


例1 计算 $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中区域 D 如右图所示.





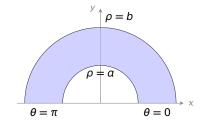
其中区域 D 如右图所示.



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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.



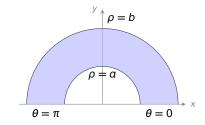
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.



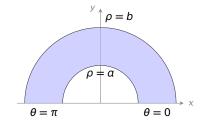
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.



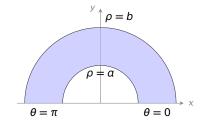
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.

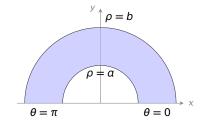


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

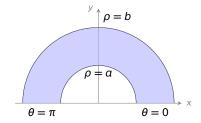


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

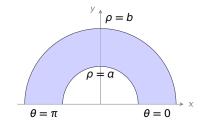
其中区域 D 如右图所示.



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

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

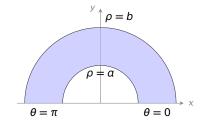
其中区域 D 如右图所示.



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

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

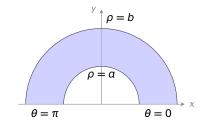
其中区域 D 如右图所示.



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

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

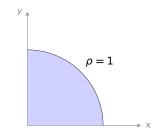
其中区域 D 如右图所示.



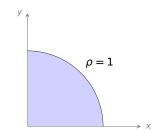
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

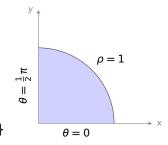


其中区域 D 如右图所示.



其中区域 D 如右图所示.

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

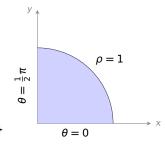


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

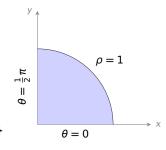


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

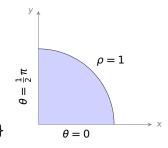


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

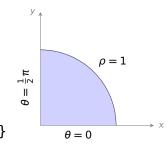


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

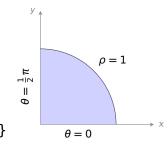


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

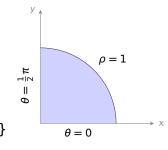


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

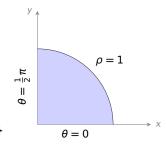


其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.

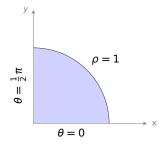
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

所以

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

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \rho = 1 \\
 & \theta \\
 & \theta \\
 & \theta = 0
\end{array}$

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

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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

$$\rho = 1$$

$$\theta = 0$$

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

例2 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$,

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

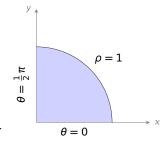
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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

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



其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

 $\theta = 0$

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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

 $\theta = 0$

例2 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$,

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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

 $\theta = 0$

例2 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$,

其中区域 D 如右图所示.

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

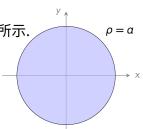
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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

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

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

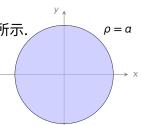
例3 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$,其中区域 D 如右图所示. $\rho = \alpha$





例3 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$,其中区域 D 如右图所示. $\rho = \alpha$

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

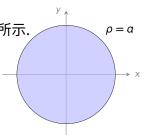




解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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



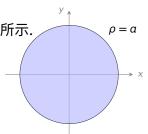


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



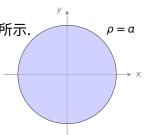


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



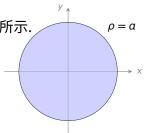


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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





解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

$$\iint_{D} e^{-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_{D} \left[\int_{D} e^{-\rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho\right] d\theta$$



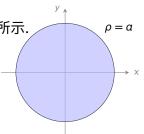
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

所示.
$$\rho = a$$

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





解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



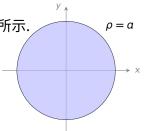
別所示. $\rho = a$

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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





解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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



\mathbf{M} 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

所示.
$$\rho = a$$

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

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



解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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



所示. $\rho = a$

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

区域
$$D$$
 用极坐标表示是:
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

原式
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
 $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\int_0^a e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$
$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[\int_0^{a^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[-e^{-u} \Big|_0^{a^2} \right]$$



例 3 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$,其中区域 D 如右图所示. $\rho = \alpha$

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

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

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



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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{2} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D e^2$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\Omega} \rho^2$$



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

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

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

解法二 由对称性,
$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$$
,所以
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} x^2 dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x^2 dx dy$$
,所以

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



解法一

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

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

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

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho \right] d\theta$$





解法一

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

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

 $=\frac{1}{4}\cdot\left|\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta+1)d\theta\right|=\frac{1}{4}\pi$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi.$$



解法一

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

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

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

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho$$





解法一

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

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

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

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{3} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

 \geq 如何根据对称性说明 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$?



 \geq 如何根据对称性说明 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$?

这是:

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



\ge 如何根据对称性说明 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$?

这是:

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



 $\mathbf{\dot{z}}$ 如何根据对称性说明 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy$?

这是:

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

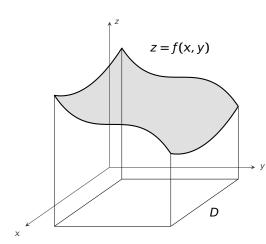


We are here now...

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

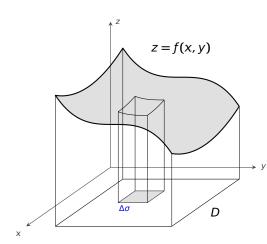


$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

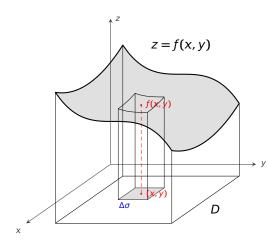




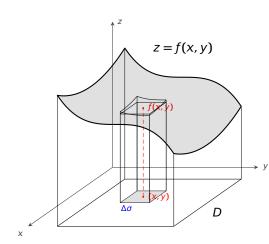
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



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



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



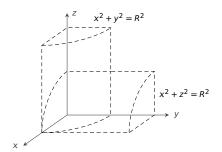


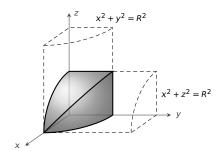
曲顶柱体的体积:

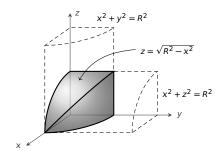
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

z = f(x, y)

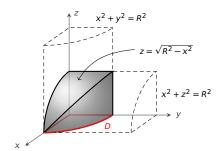


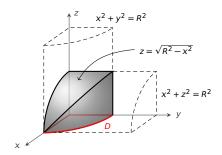




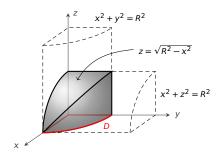


$\boxed{\textbf{M1}}$ 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积.



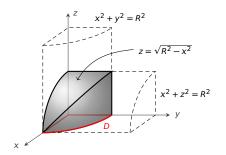


$$\iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy$$

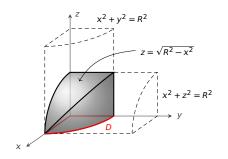


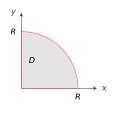
$$\mathbf{H} V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy$$

$\boxed{\textbf{M1}}$ 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积.



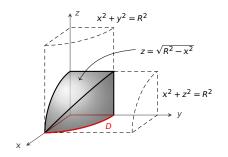
$$\mathbf{H} V = 8 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{D} \left[\int \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dy \right] dx$$

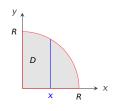




$$\mathbf{P} V = 8 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{D} \left[\int_{D} \left[\int_{D}$$

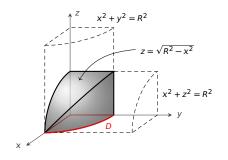
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy\bigg]dx$$

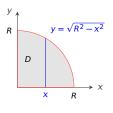




$$\mathbf{P} V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_D \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx dy \right] dx$$

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

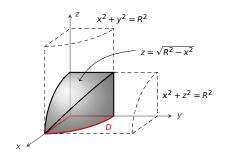


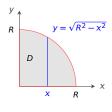


$$\mathbf{P} V = 8 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{D} \left[\int_{D} \left[\int_{D}$$

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

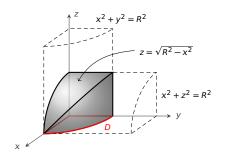
$\boxed{\textbf{M1}}$ 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积.

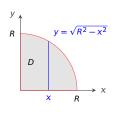




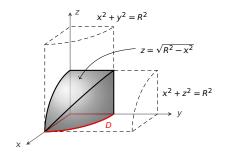
$$\mathbf{R} V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \int_0^R \left[\int_0^R \left[$$

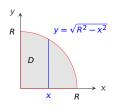
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
dx





$$\mathbf{R} V = 8 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}} dx dy = 8 \int_{0}^{R} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}} dy \right] dx$$

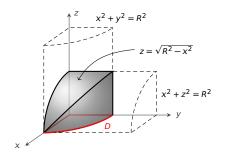


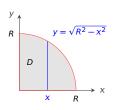


$$\mathbf{P} V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_0^R \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dy \right] dx$$

$$\left[R^2 - x^2 \right]$$



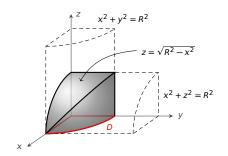


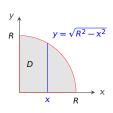


$$\mathbf{R} V = 8 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}} dx dy = 8 \int_{0}^{R} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}}} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2}} dy \right] dx$$

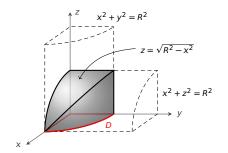
$$= 8 \int_{0}^{R} \left[R^{2} - x^{2} \right] dx$$

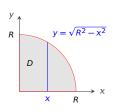
M1 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积.



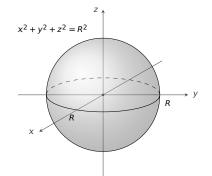


M1 求两个底圆半径均为 R 的直交圆柱面所围成的立体体积.

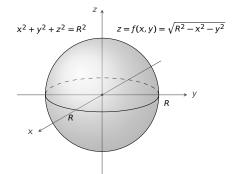








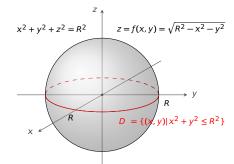






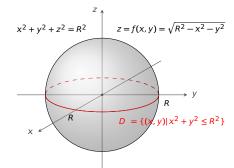
 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$





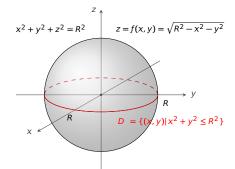
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$





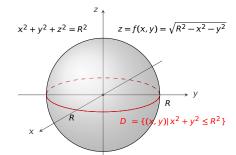
$$V = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$





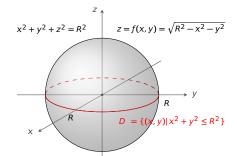
$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$





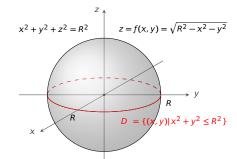
$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}$$





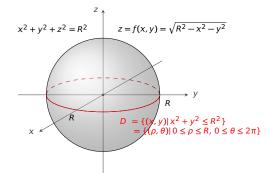
$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



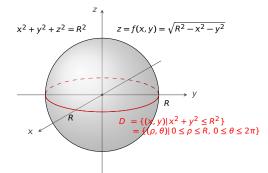


$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



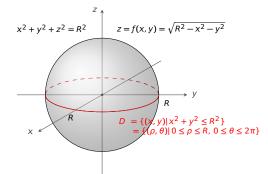


$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int \left[\int \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



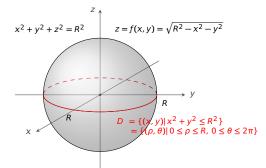
$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

● 整角大学



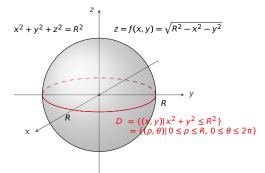
$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$





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





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

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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ R $D = \{(y, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$ $= \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le R, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$

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

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

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



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

例 2 求半径为 R 的球的体积.

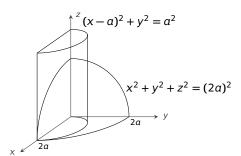
$$V = 2 \iiint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

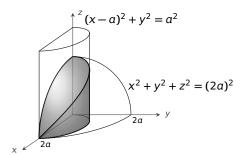
$$\frac{u = R^{2} - \rho^{2}}{2\pi} 4\pi \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R^{2}} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{R^{2}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$

10b 二重积分计算

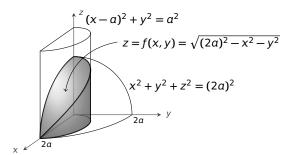
例 3 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2\alpha)^2$ 被圆柱 $(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2$ $(\alpha > 0)$ 所截得的立体的体积.

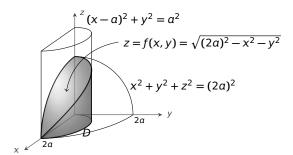


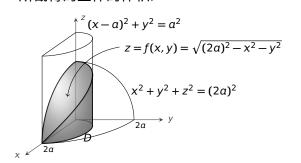
例 3 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2\alpha)^2$ 被圆柱 $(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2$ $(\alpha > 0)$ 所截得的立体的体积.

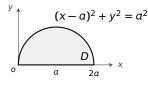


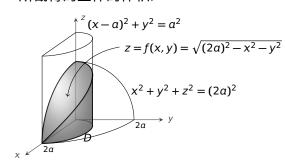


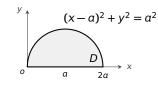






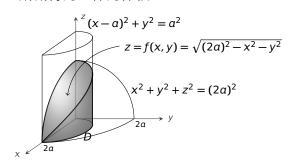


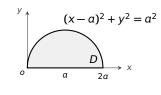




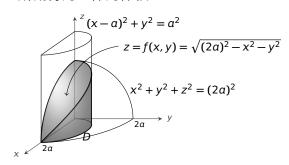
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

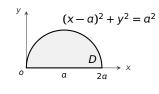




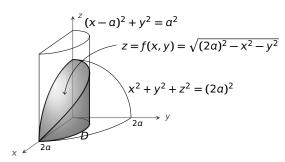


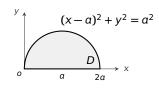
$$\mathbf{H} V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$





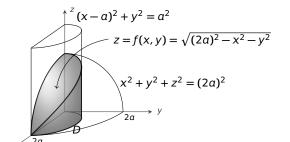
$$\mathbf{F} = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$

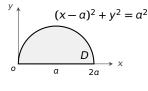




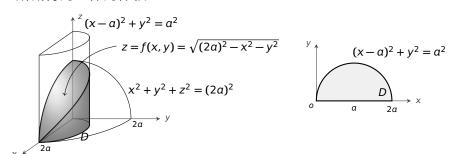
$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}}$$





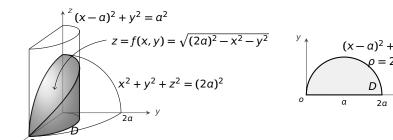


$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



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





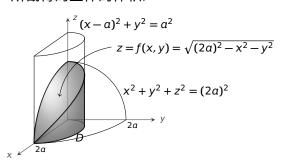
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

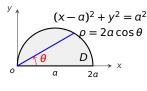
$$0 = 2a\cos\theta$$

$$0 \Rightarrow x$$

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

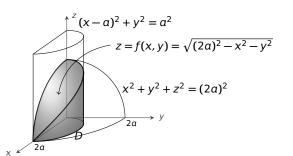


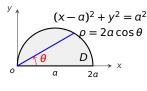




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



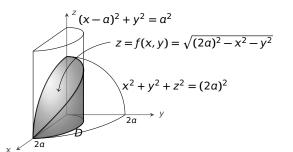


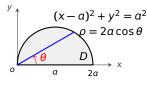


$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



例 3 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2a)^2$ 被圆柱 $(x - a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$ (a > 0) 所截得的立体的体积.





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



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



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

$$\underline{u = 4\alpha^2 - \rho^2}$$



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$



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

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

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta$$



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



10b 二重枳分计算

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{u = \cos \theta}{2} - \int_0^0 (1 - u^2) du = -(u - \frac{1}{3}u^3) \Big|_1^0 = \frac{2}{3}$$



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

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

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

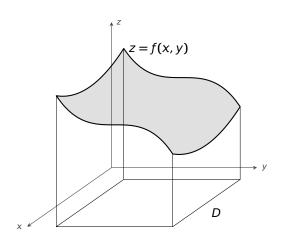
其中
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}\theta) d\cos\theta$$

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

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

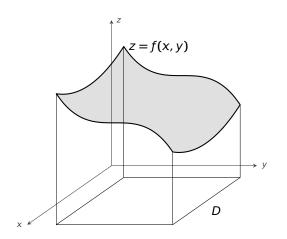


A =



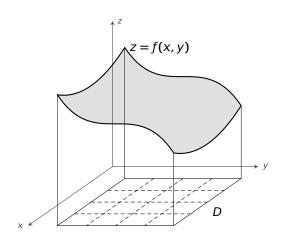


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



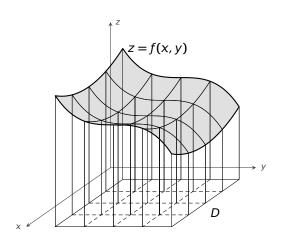


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



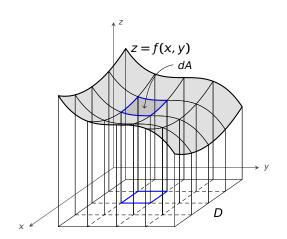


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

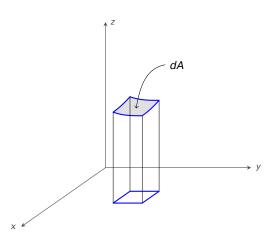




$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

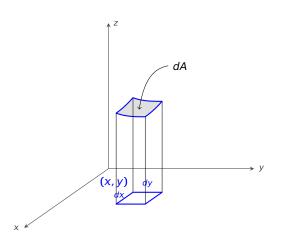


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



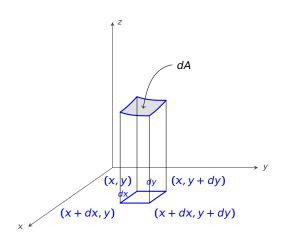


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



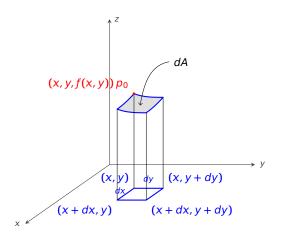


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



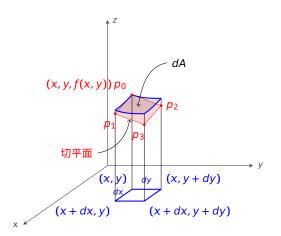


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



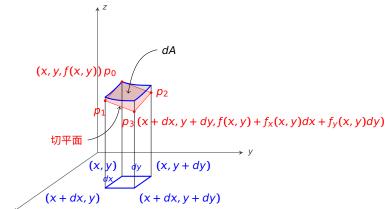


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



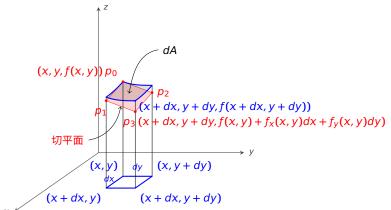


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



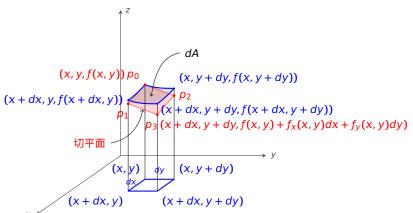


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



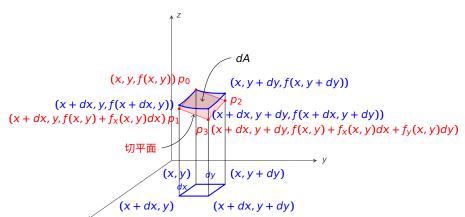


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



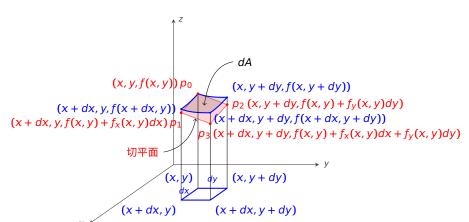


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



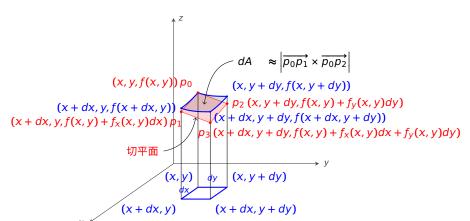


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$





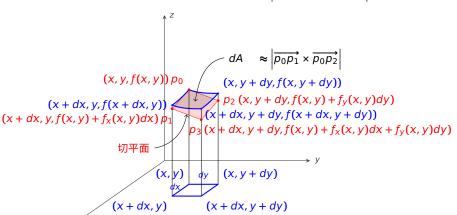
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$





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

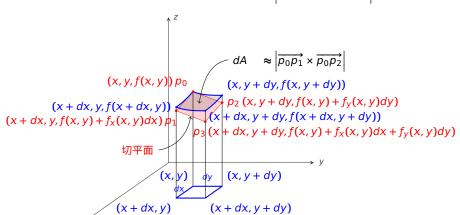
$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ & & \end{vmatrix}$$





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

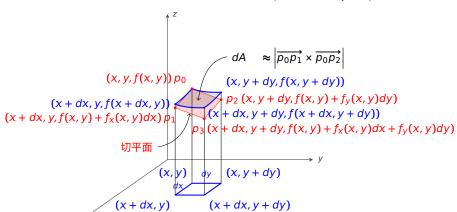
$$\overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{1}} \times \overrightarrow{p_{0}p_{2}} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ dx & 0 & f_{X}dx \end{vmatrix}$$





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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x + dx, y)$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{DPB}$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

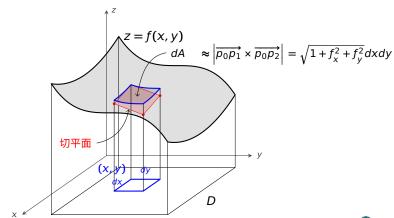
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

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

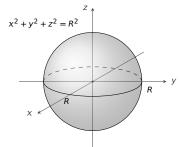
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

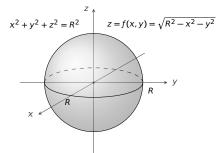


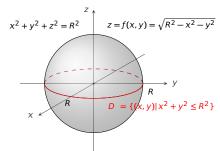
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

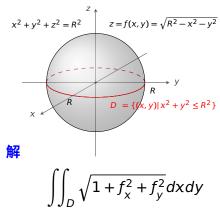












$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow R$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} \\
A &= 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} dx dy \\
&= \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 2 \iint_{D} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \\
&= 4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} d\rho
\end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow R$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{P}$$

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

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

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

$$=4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2}-\rho^{2}}} d\rho = \frac{u=R^{2}-\rho^{2}}{\sqrt{R^{2}-\rho^{2}}}$$





<mark>例</mark> 求半径为 R 的球面的表面积.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

 $= 4\pi R \int_0^R \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} d\rho = \frac{u - R^2 - \rho^2}{2} 4\pi R \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du$



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

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

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

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

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

$$\downarrow R$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = \rho \sin \theta \qquad \int \int_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \qquad \int_{0}^{R} \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} d\rho = 4\pi R \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}}} d\rho = 4\pi R \int_{R^{2}}^{0} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) du = 4\pi R^{2}$$











