## 第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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2017.07 暑期班



### Outline

1. 三重积分的概念

2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

3. 球面坐标



### We are here now...

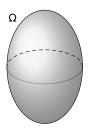
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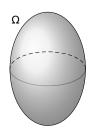
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- Ω 为空间中三维闭区域
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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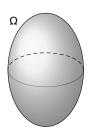
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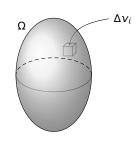


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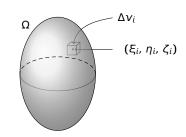
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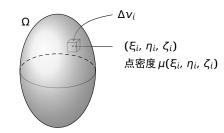
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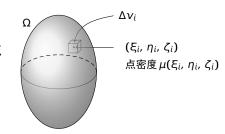
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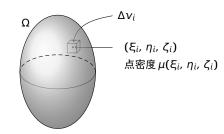
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)\Delta v_i$$



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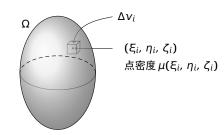
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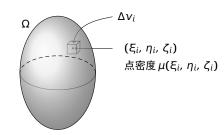
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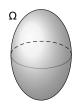
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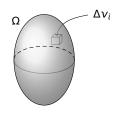
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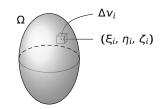
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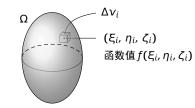
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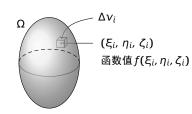
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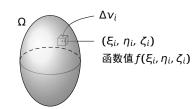
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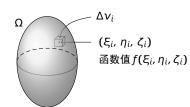


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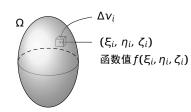
• 极限  $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$ 存在,



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- 极限  $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta \nu_i$ 存在,且 极限
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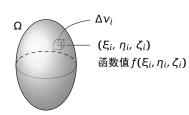


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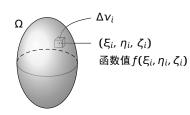
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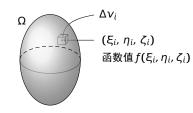


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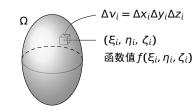


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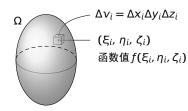


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 $\Delta v_i = \Delta x_i \Delta y_i \Delta z_i$ ( $\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i$ )
函数值 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)$ 

则定义

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注 三重积分的定义式与二重积分的类似,故性质也类似



• 存在性 若 f(x, y, z) 在空间有界闭区域  $\Omega$  上连续,则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv$$

存在。

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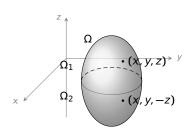
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- $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = Vol(\Omega)$
- 若  $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$ , 则

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv \leq \iiint_{\Omega} g(x, y, z) dv$$



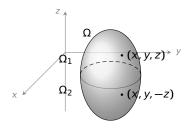
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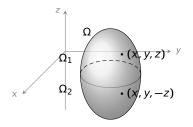
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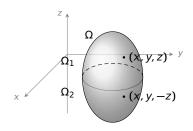
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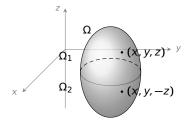


#### 积分的对称性

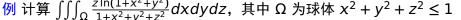
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• 若 
$$f(x, y, z)$$
 关于  $z$  是偶函数 (即:  $f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z)$ ),则 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_2} f(x, y, z) dv$$



例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(1+x^2+y^2)}{1+x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  为球体  $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1$ 



## 例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(1+x^2+y^2)}{1+x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$ , 其中 Ω 为球体 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1$

#### 解因为

- 1. 被积函数函数关于变量 z 是奇函数;
- 2. 积分区域  $\Omega$  关于 xoy 坐标面对称,

所以积分为 0

#### We are here now...

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2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

3. 球面坐标

• "先一后二"

• "先二后一"

• "先一后二"

1. 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

• "先二后一"

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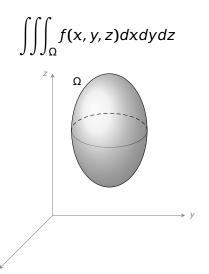
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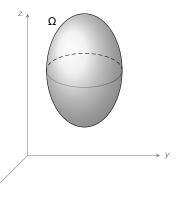
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  - 3.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$
- "先二后一"
  - 1.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$
  - 2.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$

- "先一后二"
  - 1.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$
  - 2.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dy \right] dx dz$
  - 3.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$
- "先二后一"
  - 1.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$
  - 2.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$
  - 3.  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$





$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint \left[ \int f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega}$$

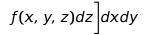
 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{Z} \left[ \int_{X} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{Z} \left[ \int f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$z_{Y}(x, y)$$

$$D_{xy}$$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{Z_2} \left[ \int_{X_2} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$= \int_{Z_2} \int_{X_2} f(x, y) dx dy dz = \int_{X_2} \int_{X_2} f(x, y) dx dy dx dy dz = \int_{X_2} \int_{X_2} f(x, y) dx dy dx dy dx dy dx dy$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | z_{1}(x, y) \leq z \leq z_{2}(x, y), (x, y) \in D_{xy} \}$$

$$Z_{1}(x, y)$$

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

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | z_1(x, y) \le z \le z_2(x, y), (x, y) \in D_{xy} \}$$

$$Z_{y}(x, y)$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_{1}(x, y)}^{z_{2}(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

$$Q = \{(x, y, z) | z_{1}(x, y) \leq z \leq z_{2}(x, y), (x, y) \in D_{xy}\}$$

$$Z_{1}(x, y)$$

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

#### 类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint \left[ \int f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

#### 类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

#### 类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{D_{yz}} \left[ \int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{D_{yz}} \left[ \int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint \left[ \int f(x, y, z) dy \right] dx dz$$

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{D_{yz}} \left[ \int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

3. 先积 y, 再积 xz

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} \left[ \int_{D_{xz}} \left[$$

f(x, y, z)dy dxdz

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

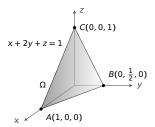
类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{VZ}} \left[ \int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

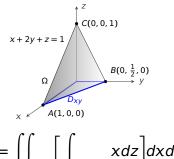
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} \left[ \int_{y_1(x, z)}^{y_2(x, z)} f(x, y, z) dy \right] dx dz$$

所围成的闭区域。

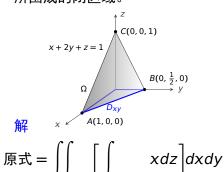


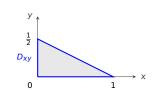
x + 2y + z = 1  $\Omega$  A(1,0,0) Z C(0,0,1)  $B(0,\frac{1}{2},0)$  y

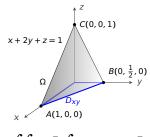
原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int xdz \right] dxdy$$



原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int xdz \right] dxdy$$



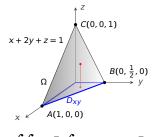


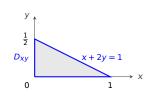


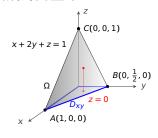
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
1
\end{array}$$



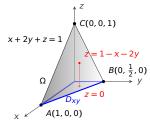




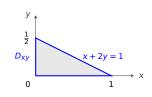


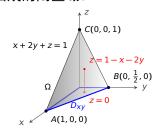


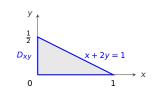
原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int xdz \right] dxdy$$



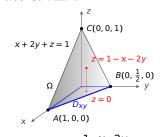
解 
$$\times A(1,0,0)$$
 原式 =  $\iint xdz dxdy$ 

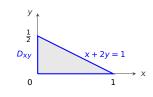


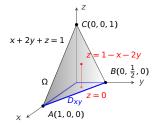


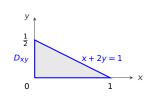


原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int xdz \right] dxdy$$



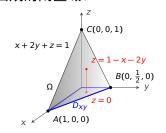






原式 =  $\iint_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy \qquad x(1-x-2y)$ 

$$x(1-x-2y)$$

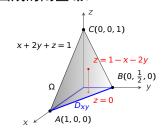


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
1
\end{array}$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$





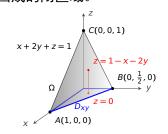
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
1
\end{array}$$

解

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int \left[ \int x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$



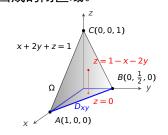


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
\end{array}$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int \left[ \int x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$

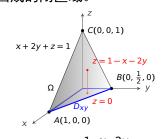




$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int \left[ \int x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$





$$D_{xy}$$

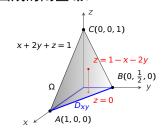
$$0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

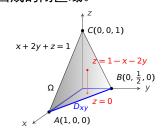
原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \\
x + 2y = 1 \\
x & 1
\end{array}$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$

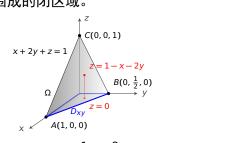


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \\
x + 2y = 1 \\
x + 2y = 1
\end{array}$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$





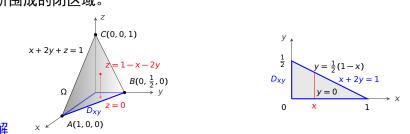
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \\
x + 2y = 1 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

解 
$$x = A(1,0,0)$$
原式 =  $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$ 

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



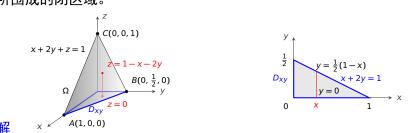


原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$

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

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{4} x(1-x)^{2} \right] dx$$

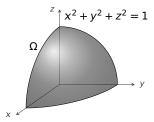




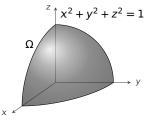
原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[ x \left[ (1-x)y - y^2 \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{4} x(1-x)^2 \right] dx = \frac{1}{48}$$



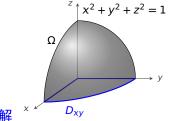


限的部分。

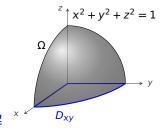


解

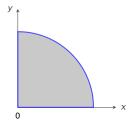
原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



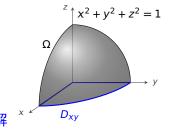
原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



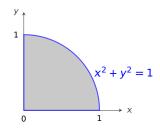
$$xyzdz$$
 $dxdy$ 



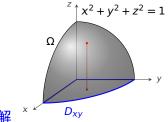
限的部分。



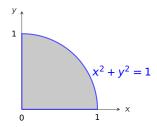
xyzdz]dxdy



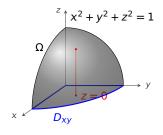
限的部分。



xyzdzdxdy



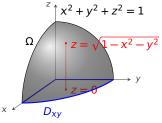
限的部分。

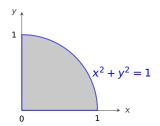


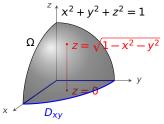
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad x$$

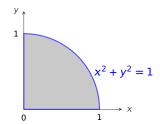
xyzdzdxdy

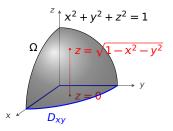




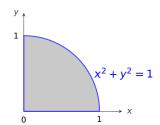


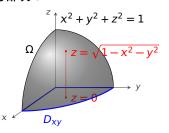
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 第  $\sum_{D_{xy}}^{D_{xy}} \left[ \int xyzdz \right] dxdy$ 



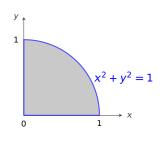


原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{XY}} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



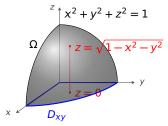


原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



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

限的部分。

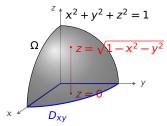


$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad x$$

原式 =  $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$ 



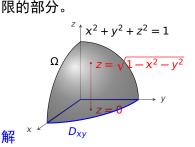


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$$= \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx$$



 $\Omega \qquad z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$   $Z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 

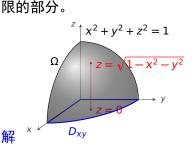
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

原式 =  $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$  $= \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx$ 





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

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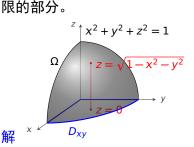
$$y = 0$$

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$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$$
$$= \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx$$





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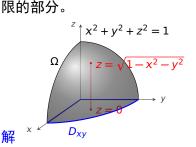
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$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx$$





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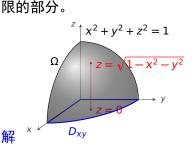
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$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

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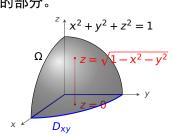
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原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{8} x(1-x^2)^2 \right] dx$$



第 10 章 c: 三重积分



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

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

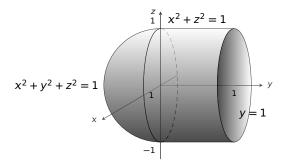
$$y = 0$$

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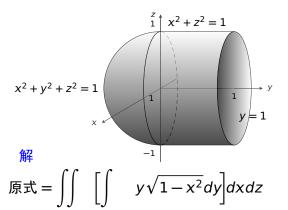
原式 =  $\iint_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$ 

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{8} x(1-x^2)^2 \right] dx$$

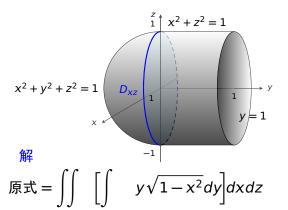
#### 例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz$ , 其中 $\Omega$ 是如图的闭区域。

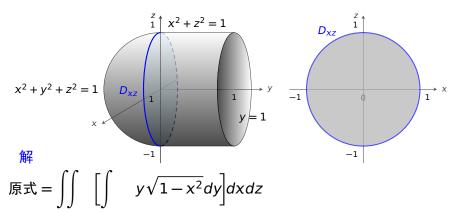


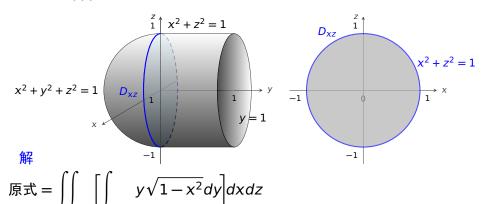
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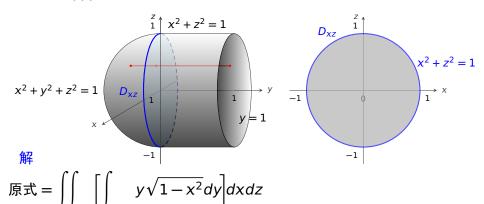


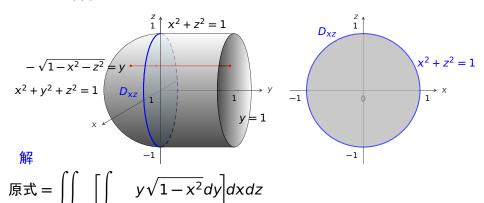
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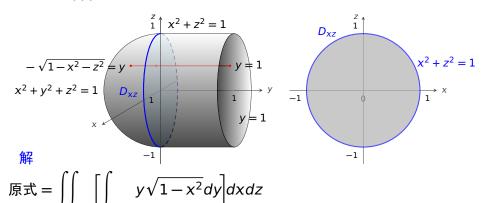


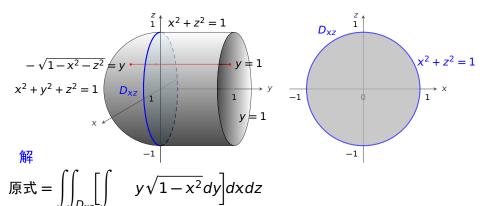


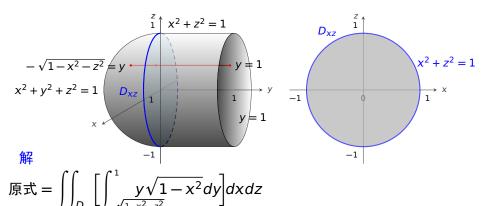




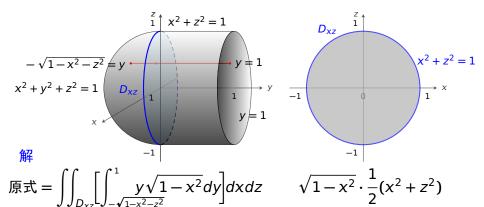




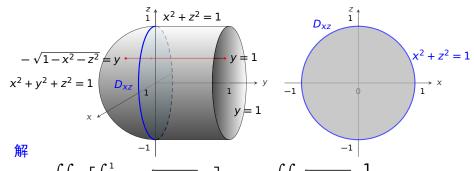








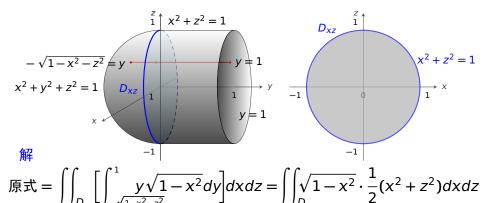




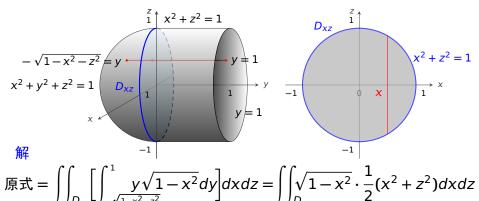
原式 =  $\iint_{D_{XZ}} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dy \right] dx dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dx dz$ 



第 10 章 c: 三重积:



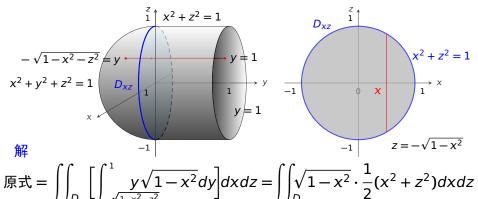




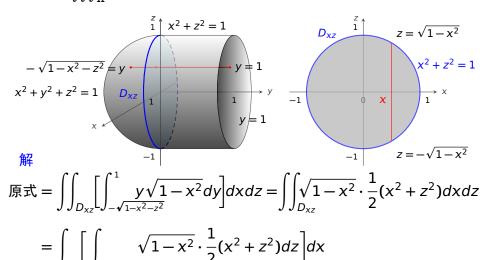
$$\iint_{D_{xz}} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}}$$



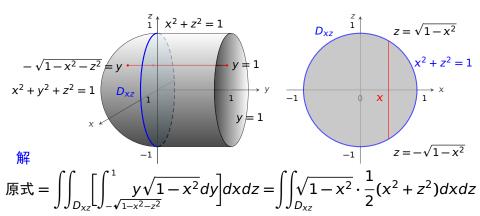
第 10 草 c: 三重积分







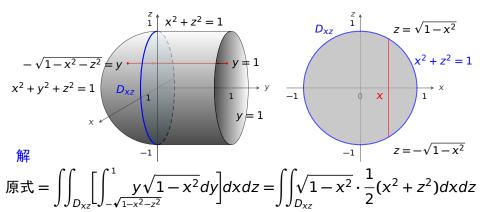




$$\int_{D_{xz}} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$$





$$||f|| = \int_{D_{xz}} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \frac{y\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$$



第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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



例 计算  $\int \int_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz$ ,其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。  $\uparrow x^2 + z^2 = 1$ 

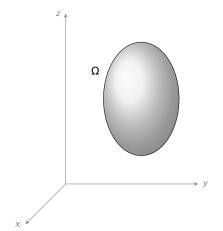
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{1} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$ 

解
$$= \int \int_{D_{xz}} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \right] dx dz = \int \int_{D_{xz}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dx dz$$

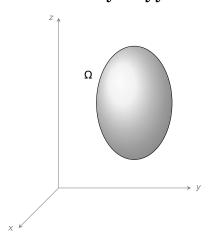
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$$

 $= \int_{1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (1 + x^{2} - 2x^{4}) \right] dx = \frac{28}{45}$ 

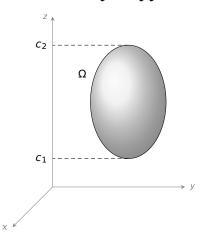
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$



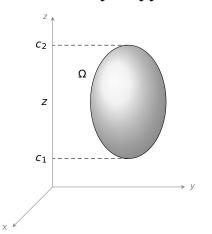
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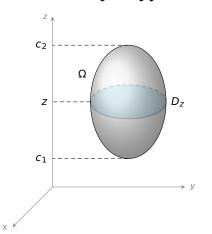
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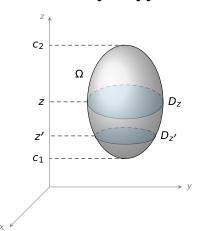
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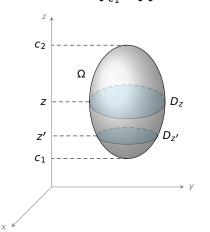
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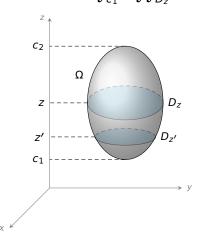
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[ \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} \left[ \iint f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{C_1}^{C_2} \left[ \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} \left[ \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} \left[ \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} \left[ \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[ \iint f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$



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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} \left[ \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[ \iint f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{C_1}^{C_2} \left[ \iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[ \iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$



1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{C_1}^{C_2} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[ \iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

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类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[ \iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{e_1}^{e_2} \left[ \iint_{e_1} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$$

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

/29 ◀ ▶

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{C_1}^{C_2} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[ \iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

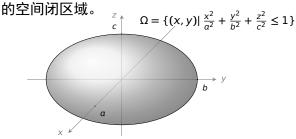
3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{e_1}^{e_2} \left[ \iint_{D_Y} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$$

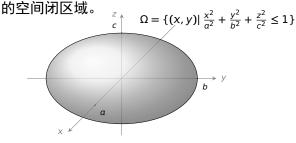
第 10 章 c: 三重积分

7/29 ◁ ▷ △

# 例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中 $\Omega$ 是由椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围成



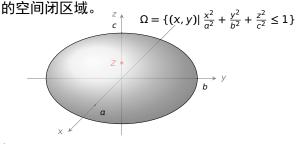
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解

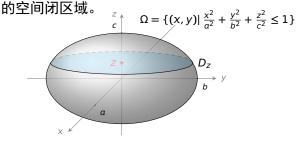


# 例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中 $\Omega$ 是由椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围成



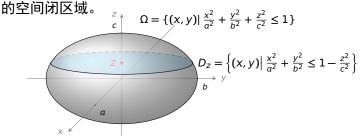
解



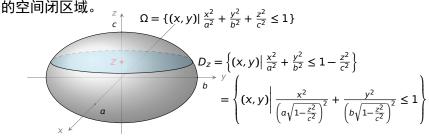


原式 = 
$$\left[ \iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$



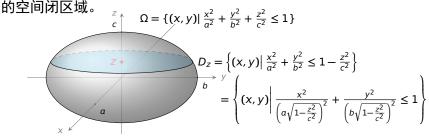






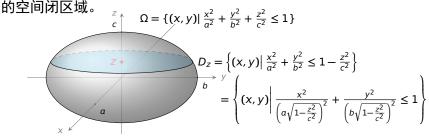
原式 = 
$$\left[ \iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$





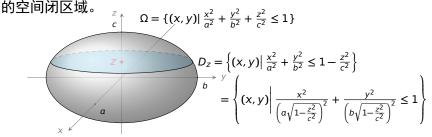
原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$





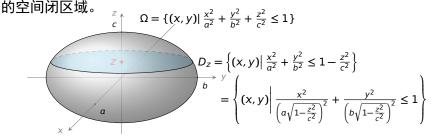
原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$





原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$





原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$\pi \cdot ab \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)$$



的空间闭区域。
$$C \cap \Omega = \{(x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1\}$$

$$D_z = \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{\left(a\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(b\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} \le 1 \right\}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \pi \cdot ab \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$



的空间闭区域。
$$C \cap \Omega = \{(x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1\}$$

$$D_z = \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{\left(a\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(b\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} \le 1 \right\}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \pi \cdot ab \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$
$$= \pi \cdot ab \int_{1}^{4} \left( z^2 - \frac{z^4}{c^2} \right) dz$$



的空间闭区域。
$$C = \{(x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1\}$$

$$D_z = \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right\}$$

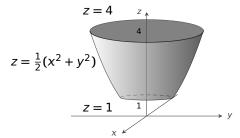
$$= \left\{ (x,y) | \frac{x^2}{\left(a\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(b\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} \le 1 \right\}$$

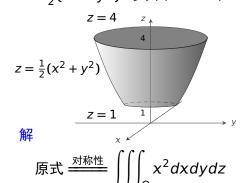
原式 = 
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[ \pi \cdot ab \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$
$$= \pi \cdot ab \int_{1}^{4} \left( z^2 - \frac{z^4}{c^2} \right) dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^3$$

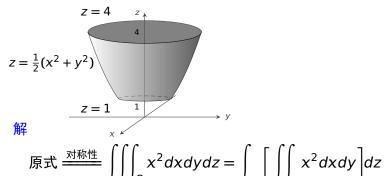


例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ , 其中 Ω 是由曲面

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面  $z = 1$  和  $z = 4$  所围成。







$$z = 4$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

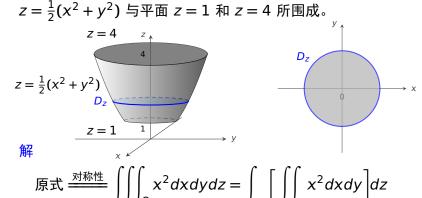
$$z = 1$$

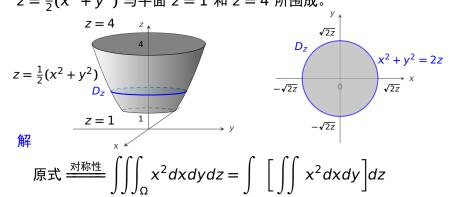
$$x = 1$$

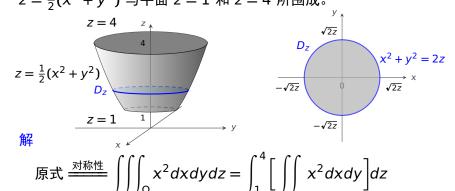
原式 
$$\frac{\text{対称性}}{\text{ }}$$
  $\iiint_{\mathcal{C}} x^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\mathcal{C}} x^2 dx dy dz$ 

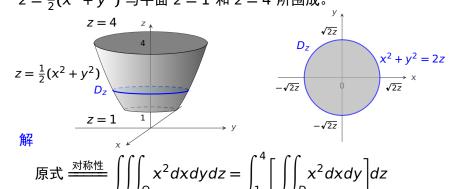


例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面

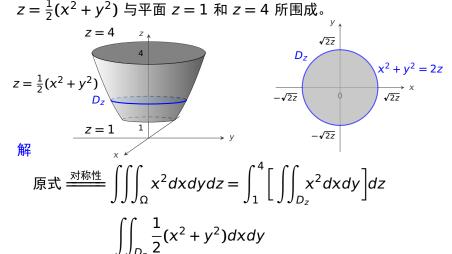




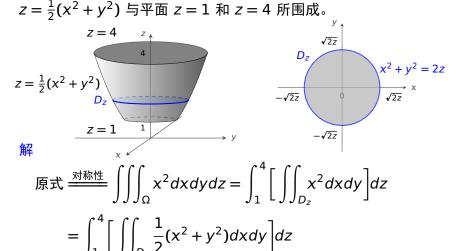




例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面



例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面





例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面  $z = 1$  和  $z = 4$  所围成。
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 +$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy \right] dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta$$



例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面  $z = 1$  和  $z = 4$  所围成。
$$z = 4$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta \right] dz$$



例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$ ,其中 Ω 是由曲面

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面  $z = 1$  和  $z = 4$  所围成。
$$z = 4$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$z = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z$$

$$z = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = -\sqrt{2z}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} x \, dx \, dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} \frac{1}{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx \, dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho \, d\rho \right) d\theta \right] dz = \pi \int_{1}^{4} z^{2} dz$$



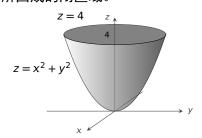


$$Z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
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$$Z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

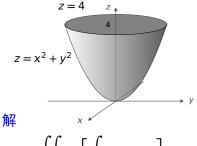
$$Z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2$$

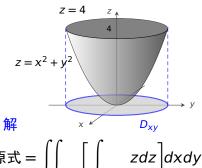
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \iint_{D_z} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \right] dz$$

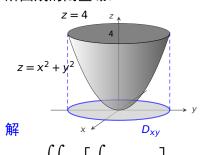
 $= \int_{1}^{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta \right] dz = \pi \int_{1}^{4} z^{2} dz = 21\pi$ 

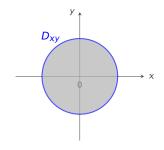


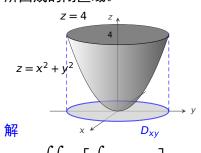
所围成的闭区域。



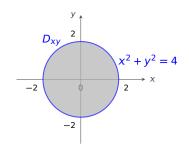


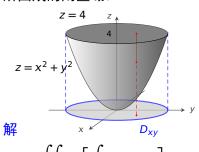




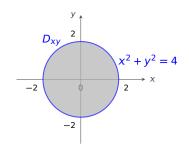


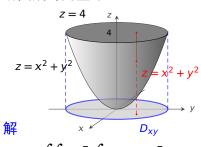
原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int zdz \right] dxdy$$

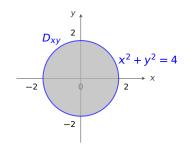


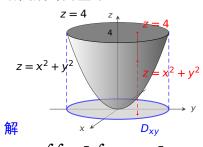


原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int zdz \right] dxdy$$

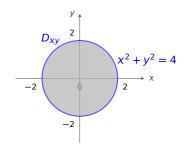


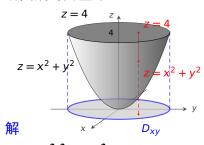




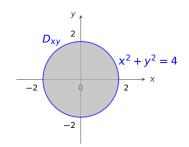


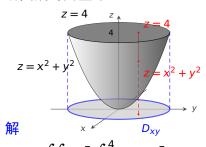
原式 = 
$$\iint \left[ \int zdz \right] dxdy$$



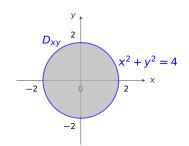


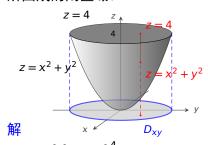
原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int zdz \right] dxdy$$



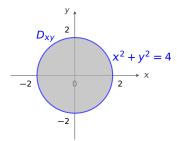


原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy$$

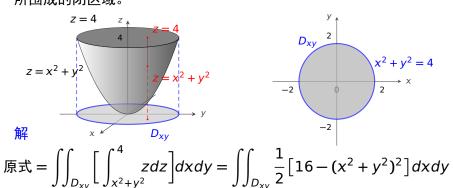


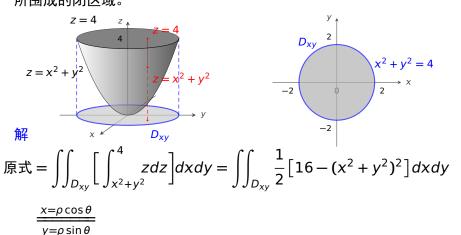


原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy$$

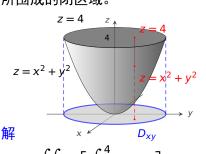


$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right]$$







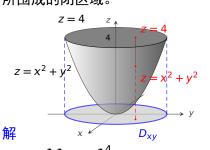


$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

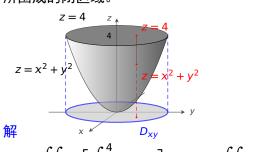
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right]$$





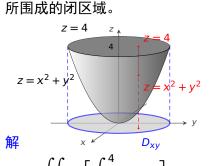
$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= \left[ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$





$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

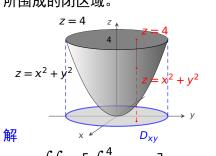
$$-2 \qquad \qquad 2 \qquad x$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$





$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2}$$

$$-2 \qquad \qquad x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

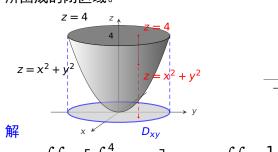
$$-2 \qquad \qquad x \xrightarrow{2} \qquad x$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$





$$D_{xy}$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 4$$

$$-2$$

$$0$$

$$2$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^{4} \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{2} (16 - \rho^{4}) \cdot \rho d\rho$$



$$z = 4$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$-2 \qquad \qquad 2 \qquad x$$

原式 = 
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[ 16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{y=\rho\sin\theta} \int_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16-\rho^{4}\right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[16-\rho^{4}\right] \cdot \rho d\rho\right] d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{2} (16-\rho^{4}) \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{64}{3}\pi$$

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

20/29 ◁ ▷ △ ▽

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \int z dz \right] dx dy$$

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int z dz \right] dx dy$$

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $x$   $y$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \int z dz \right] dx dy$$

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{y^2 + y^2} z dz \right] dx dy$$

例 计算  $\int \int_{\Omega} z dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy$$

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $x$   $y$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy \qquad \frac{1}{2} z^2$$

解一 "先一后二": Ω 在 
$$xoy$$
 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy \qquad \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

解一 "先一后二": Ω 在 
$$xoy$$
 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} zdv = \iiint_{\Omega} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} zdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dxdy$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$  
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$2-x^2-v^2-(x^2+v^2)^2$$



例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} z dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} z dv = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2} \right] dx dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

解一 "先一后二":  $\Omega$  在 xoy 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$   $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$   $= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$ 

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

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 往  $xoy$  国上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \qquad \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right]$$

解一 "先一后二": Ω 在 
$$xoy$$
 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{v = \rho \sin \theta} \qquad \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $x$   $x$   $x$   $y$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 往  $xoy$  闽上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{XY}} \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$



解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[ \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \left\{\int \left[2-\rho^2-\rho^4\right]\cdot \rho d\rho\right\}d\theta$$



解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\left\{\int \left[2-\rho^{2}-\rho^{4}\right]\cdot\rho d\rho\right\}d\theta$$



解一 "先一后二": 
$$\Omega$$
 在  $xoy$  面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2 - \rho^{2} - \rho^{4} \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right\} d\theta$$



例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中 Ω 是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

解一 "先一后二": Ω 在 xoy 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy 
= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy 
= \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2 - \rho^{2} - \rho^{4} \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \right\} d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2\rho - \rho^{3} - \rho^{5} \right] d\rho$$



$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{XY}} \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

解一 "先一后二": Ω 在 xoy 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 

例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中 Ω 是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

 $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2 - \rho^{2} - \rho^{4} \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right\} d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2\rho - \rho^{3} - \rho^{5} \right] d\rho$ 

 $= \pi \left( \rho^2 - \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 - \frac{1}{6} \rho^6 \right) \Big|_1^1$ 

$$\int_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{D_{xy}} \right]$$

$$\int_{D_{xy}} \int_{D_{xy}} \int_{D_{xy}$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - x^2 - y^2 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ 2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

解一 "先一后二": Ω 在 xoy 面上投影:  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{D_{xv}} \left[ \int_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 \Big|_{x^2 + y^2}^{\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}} \right] dx dy$ 

例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中 Ω 是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

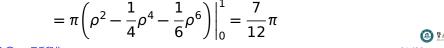
$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} zdz dxdy = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} |dxdy| dxdy$$

 $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

$$y = \rho \sin \theta + 2 \int \int_{D_{xy}} L d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2\rho - \rho^{3} - \rho^{5} \right] d\rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2\rho - \rho^{2} - \rho^{4} \right] \cdot \rho d\rho \right\} d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2\rho - \rho^{3} - \rho^{5} \right] d\rho$$





$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int \left[ \iint z dx dy \right] dz$$

解二 "先二后一"法: $0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$ 。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy \right] dz$$

解二 "先二后一"法:
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz$$

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 0 ≤ 
$$z$$
 ≤ 1 时,截面  $D_z$ 

当 1 ≤ 
$$z$$
 ≤  $\sqrt{2}$  时,截面  $D_z$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz$$

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le z\};$ 

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z$ 

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{\Omega} z dx dy \right] dz$$

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le z\};$ 

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2 \}$ 。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz$$

例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。(用 "先一后二"及 "先二后一")

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 0 ≤ 
$$z$$
 ≤ 1 时,截面  $D_z$  = { $(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 ≤ z$ };

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2\}$ 。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy \right] dz$$

例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。(用 "先一后二"及 "先二后一")

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 0 ≤ 
$$z$$
 ≤ 1 时,截面  $D_z$  = { $(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 ≤ z$ };

当 1 ≤ 
$$z$$
 ≤  $\sqrt{2}$  时,截面  $D_z$  = { $(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2$ }。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_{z}| dz$$

例 计算 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$$
,其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。(用 "先一后二" 及 "先二后一")

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le z\}$ ;

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2\}$ 。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_{z}| dz = \int_{0}^{1} z |D_{z}| dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_{z}| dz$$

例 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及  $z = x^2 + y^2$  所围成的闭区域。(用 "先一后二"及"先二后一")

解二 "先二后一"法: 
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当 
$$0 \le z \le 1$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le z\}$ ;

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2\}$ 。

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} z dx dy \right] dz = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z \left[ \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_{z}| dz = \int_{0}^{1} z |D_{z}| dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_{z}| dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} z (\pi z) dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z \pi (2 - z^{2}) dz$$



$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一")

例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} z dv$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

解二 "先二后一"法:
$$0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
。

当  $0 \le z \le 1$  时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le z\};$ 

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2\}$ 。
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z dx dy \right] dz = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} z \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_z| dz = \int_0^1 z |D_z| dz + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_z| dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z|D_{z}|dz = \int_{0}^{1} z|D_{z}|dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z|D_{z}|dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} z(\pi z)dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z\pi(2-z^{2})dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi z^{3} \bigg|_{0}^{1} + \pi (z^{2} - \frac{1}{4}z^{4}) \bigg|_{1}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
 所围成的闭区域。(用"先一后二"及"先二后一") 解二 "先二后一"法: $0 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$ 。

当  $0 \le z \le 1$  时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le z\};$ 

例 计算  $\iint_{\Omega} z dv$ ,其中 Ω 是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  及

当 
$$1 \le z \le \sqrt{2}$$
 时,截面  $D_z = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2 - z^2\}$ 。
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[ \iint_{D_z} z dx dy \right] dz = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z \left[ \iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_z| dz = \int_{0}^{1} z |D_z| dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z |D_z| dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} z|D_{z}|dz = \int_{0}^{1} z|D_{z}|dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z|D_{z}|dz$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} z(\pi z)dz + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} z\pi(2-z^{2})dz$$

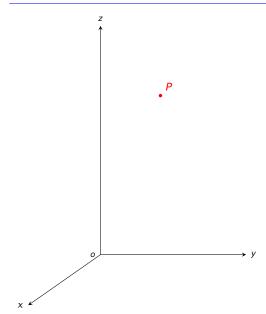
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} z(\pi z)dz + \int_{1}^{\pi} z\pi(2-z^{2})dz$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi z^{3}\Big|_{0}^{1} + \pi(z^{2} - \frac{1}{4}z^{4})\Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{7}{12}\pi$$

#### We are here now...

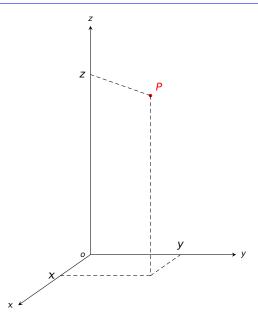
1. 三重积分的概念

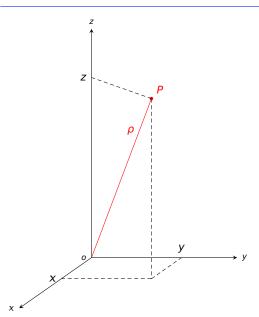
2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

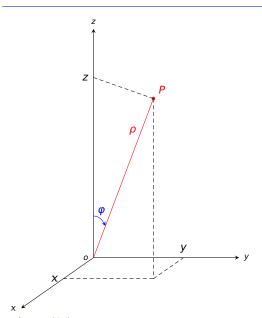
3. 球面坐标

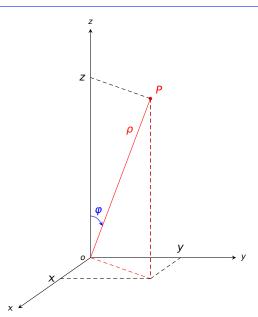


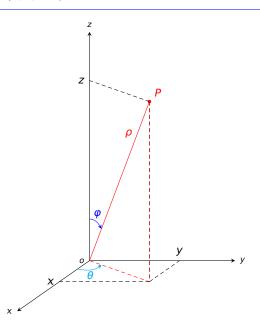




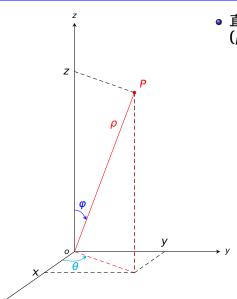


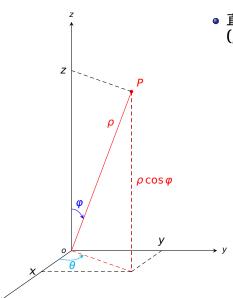


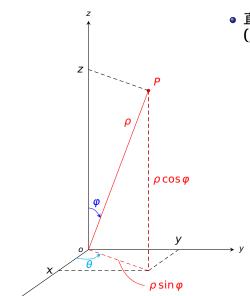


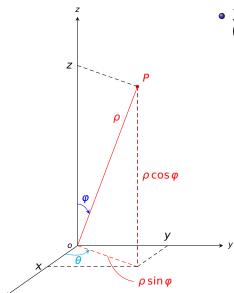




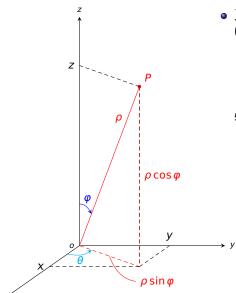






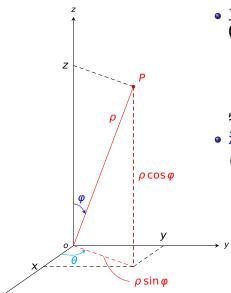


$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
$$y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$
$$z = \rho \cos \varphi$$



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

特别地, 
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$

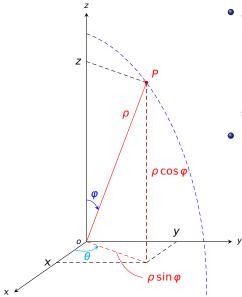


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标  $(\rho, \varphi, \theta)$  的转换:

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

特别地,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ 

$$0 \le \rho < \infty$$
,

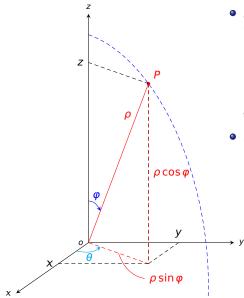


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标  $(\rho, \varphi, \theta)$  的转换:

$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
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特别地,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ 

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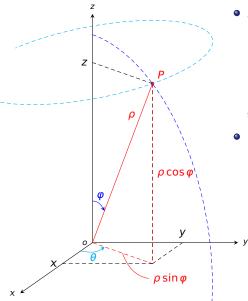


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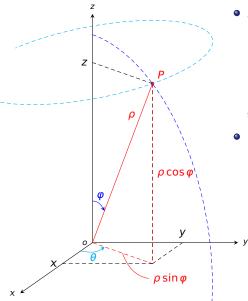


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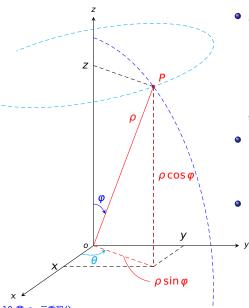
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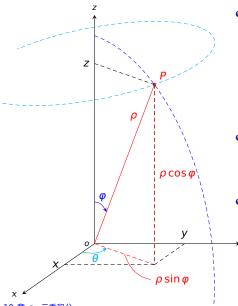
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- 注 三组坐标面
  - $\rho = \rho_0$ :
  - $\varphi = \varphi_0$ :
    - $\theta = \theta_0$ :





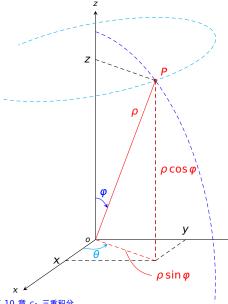
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注

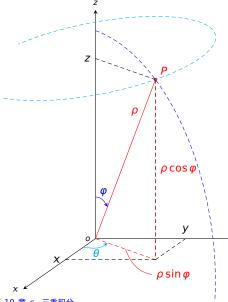
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• 注 三组坐标面

• 
$$\varphi = \varphi_0$$
: 以原点为顶点、 $Z$  轴为轴的圆锥面

• 
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:





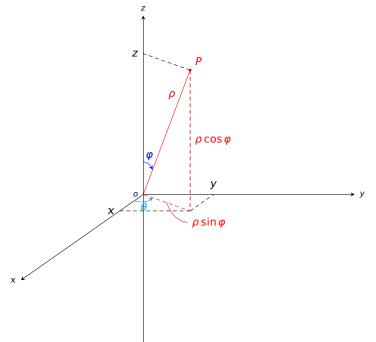
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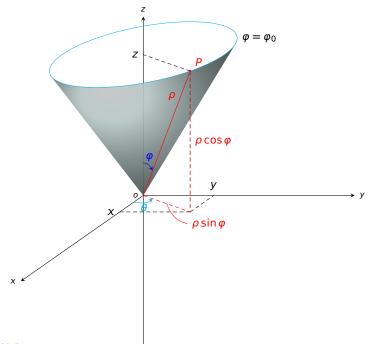
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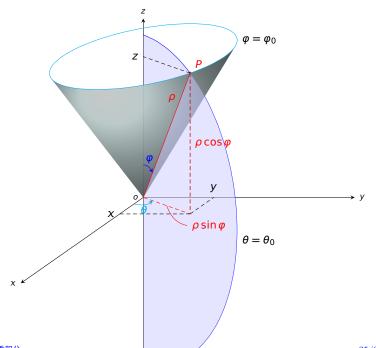
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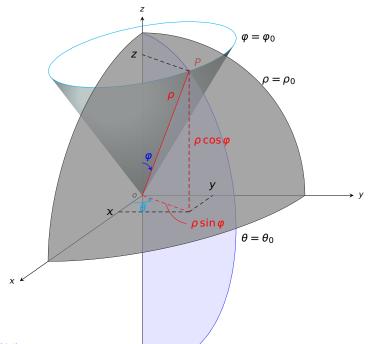
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  - φ = φ<sub>0</sub>: 以原点为顶点、z 轴为 轴的圆锥面
  - $\theta = \theta_0$ : 过 z 轴的半平面











例 函数  $f(x, y, z) = e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  在球面坐标系下的表示是什么?

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解 因为 
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例 球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$  在球面坐标下的表示是什么?

**M** 
$$\{0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

#### 球面坐标下计算三重积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$
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$$\left( \frac{1}{3} e^{\rho^{3}} \right)$$

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$$\left( \frac{1}{3} \rho^{3} \right)$$

球体体积 = 
$$\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \sin \varphi d\varphi \right\}$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$
$$\left( \frac{1}{3} \rho^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R}$$

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$$= 2\pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} \rho^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R} \cdot 2$$

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$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \cdot \left[ \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} \rho^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$