第 10 章 c: 三重积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



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...

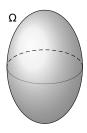
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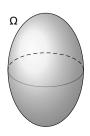
假设

- Ω 为空间中三维闭区域
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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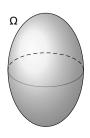
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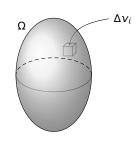


当材料均匀时(μ = 常数),

$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Vol}(\Omega)$$

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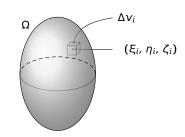
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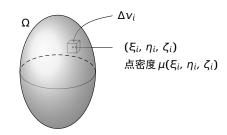
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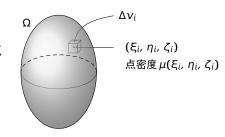
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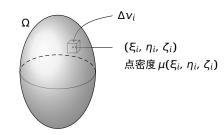
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)\Delta v_i$$



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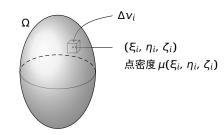
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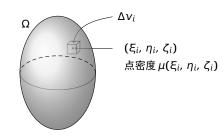
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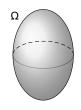
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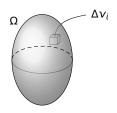
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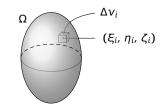
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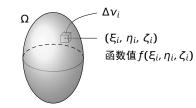
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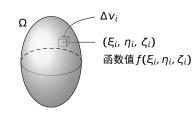
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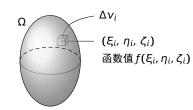
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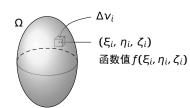


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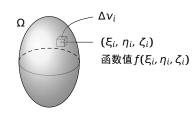
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$ 存在,



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- 与上述 Ω 的划分、(ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 的选取 无关。

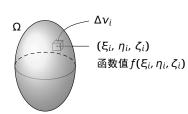


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 Δv_i (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 函数值 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)$

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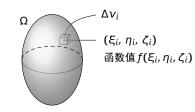
称为 f(x, y, z) 在 D 上的三重积分。

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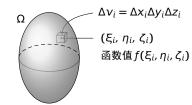


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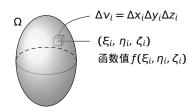


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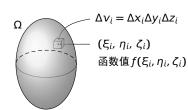
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注 三重积分的定义式与二重积分的类似,故性质也类似



• 存在性 若 f(x, y, z) 在空间有界闭区域 Ω 上连续,则

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

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- 可加性

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dv + \iiint_{\Omega_2} f(x, y, z) dv$$



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• $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = Vol(\Omega)$



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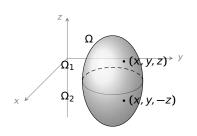
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- $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = Vol(\Omega)$
- 若 $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$, 则

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



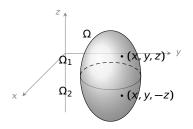
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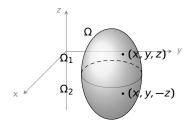
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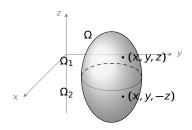
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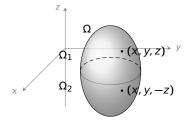


积分的对称性

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

例 计算
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解 因为

- 1. 被积函数函数关于变量 z 是基函数;
- 2 积分区域 Ω 关于 xoy 坐标面对称,

所以积分为 0

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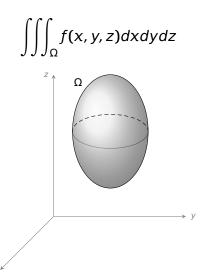
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 - 1. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$
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 - 3. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right]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





1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

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

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

$$D_{xy}$$

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

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

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

$$z_{3}(x, y)$$

$$D_{xy}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

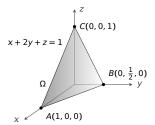
类似地

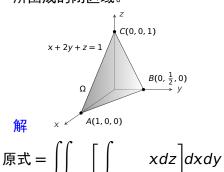
2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

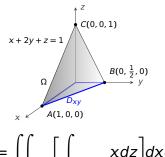
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[\int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

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

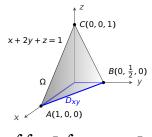
所围成的闭区域。

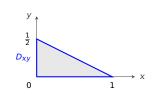


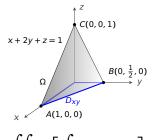




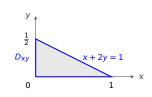
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$

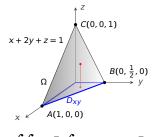


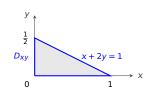


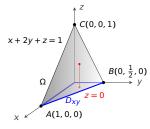


$$m = \iint \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$

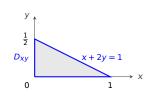


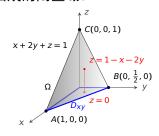






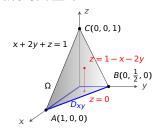
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \times $A(1,0,0)$
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}





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

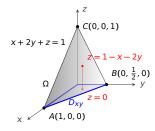
$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
1
\end{array}$$

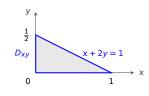


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

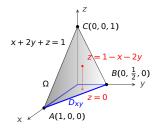
$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
1
\end{array}$$

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





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

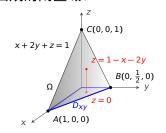


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

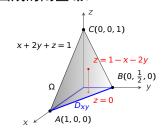


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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



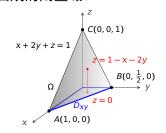


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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



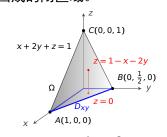


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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

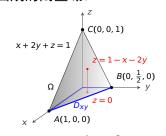




$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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



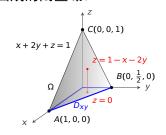


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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



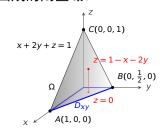


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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



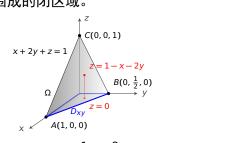


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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



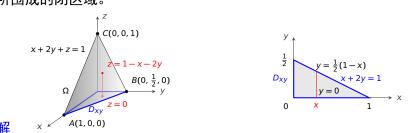


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

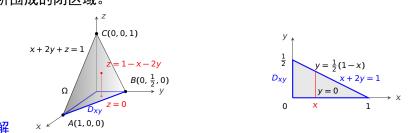
解
$$x \stackrel{A(1,0,0)}{=}$$
 原式 = $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$ = $\int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \left[(1-x)y - y^{2} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$





原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \left[(1-x)y - y^{2} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{4} x(1-x)^{2} \right] dx$$

4

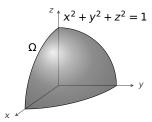


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$

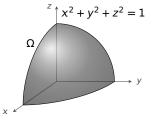
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[x \left[(1-x)y - y^2 \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{4} x(1-x)^2 \right] dx = \frac{1}{48}$$



限的部分。

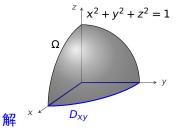


限的部分。

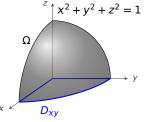


原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xyzdz \right] dxdy$$

限的部分。



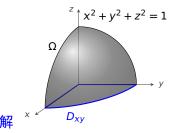
限的部分。



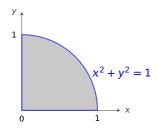
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xyzdz \right]$$

$$xyzdz$$
 $dxdy$

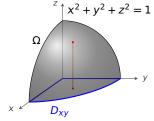
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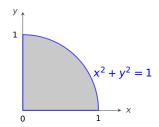
 $\int xyzdz dxdy$



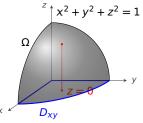
限的部分。



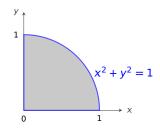
xyzdz dxdy



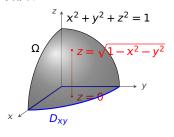
限的部分。



xyzdzdxdy



限的部分。

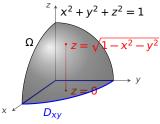


$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

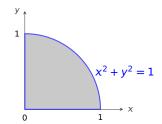
$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad x$$

xyzdzdxdy

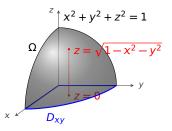
限的部分。



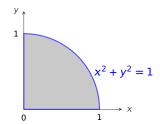
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E}

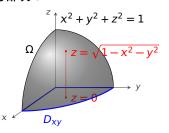


限的部分。

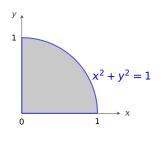


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{XY}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



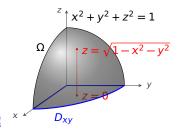


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



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

限的部分。

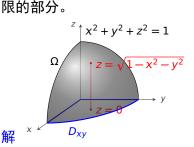


$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

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

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



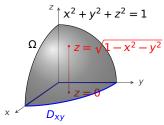


$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

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



限的部分。

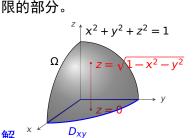


$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

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





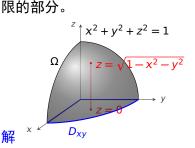
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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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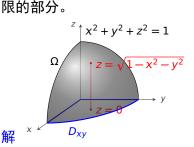
$$y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

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

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





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

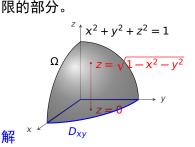
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$$y = 0$$

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





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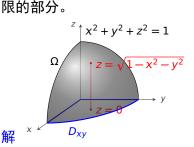
$$y = 0$$

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





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

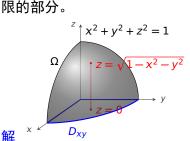
$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

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





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

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

$$y = 0$$

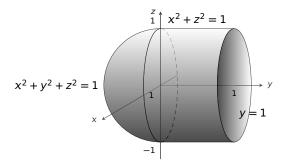
$$y = 0$$

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

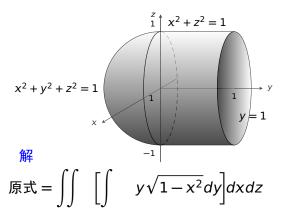
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^{2}-y^{2}) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{8} x(1-x^{2})^{2} \right] dx$$



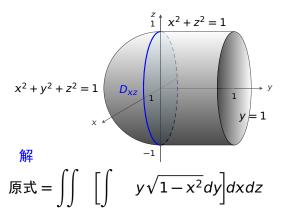
例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。

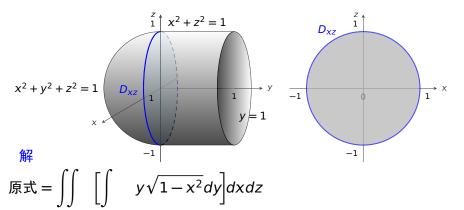


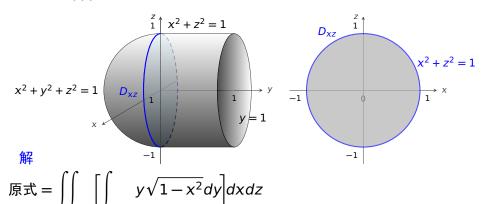
例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y\sqrt{1-x^2}dxdydz$, 其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。

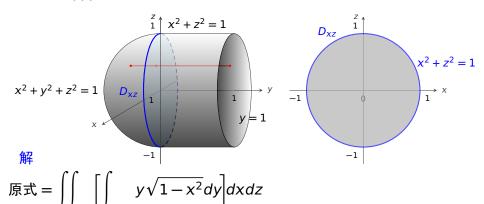


例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y\sqrt{1-x^2}dxdydz$, 其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。

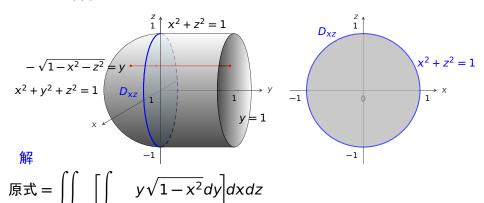


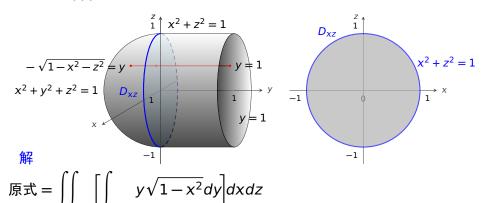


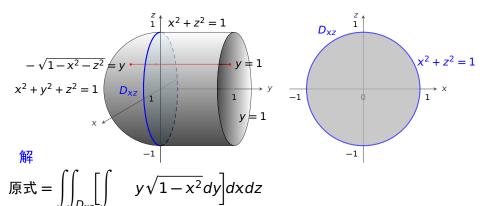


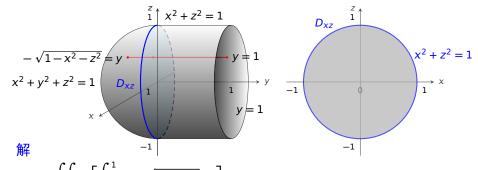






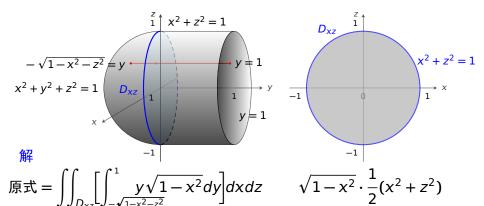


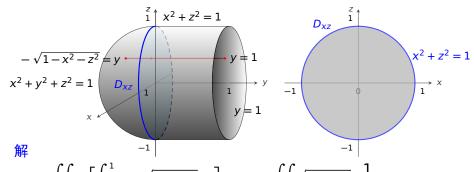




原式 = $\iint_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dy \right] dx dz$

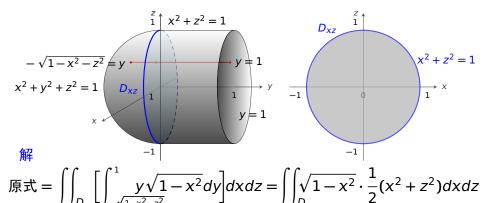






原式 = $\iint_{D_{XZ}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dy \right] dx dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dx dz$

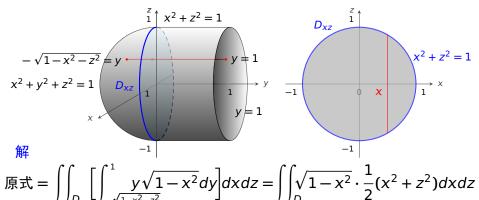




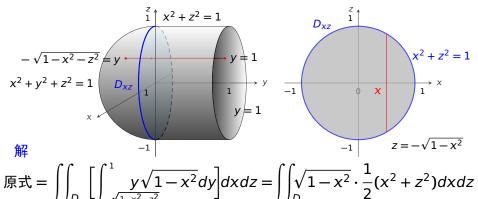
$$\iint_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}}$$



第 10 草 C: 二重积为



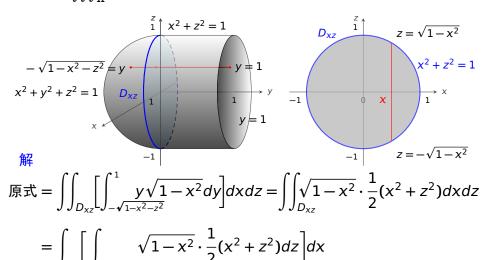




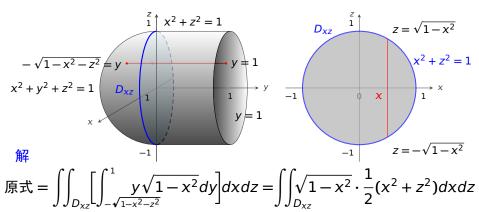
$$= \int \int_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \frac{y \sqrt{1-x}}{x^2} dy \right] dx dz = \int \int_{D_{xz}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

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







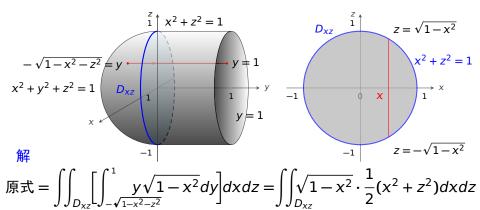


$$\int \int_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$$

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

$$= \iint_{D_{XZ}} \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2)$$

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

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



解
$$f(x) = \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{y\sqrt{1-x^2}}{y\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy dx dz = \int_{D_{xz}} \int_{D_{xz}}^{1} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dx dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz dx$$

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



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

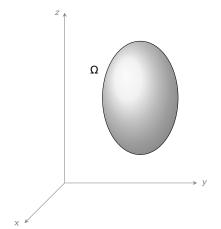
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz \right] dx$$

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

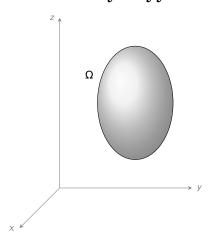




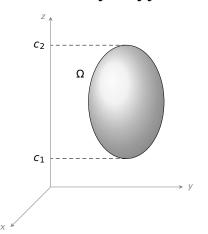
 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$



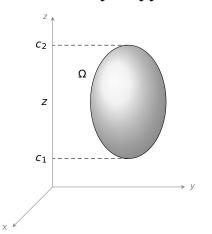
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



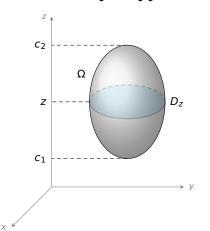
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



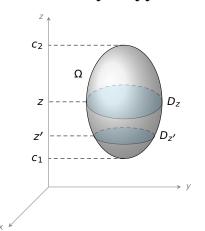
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



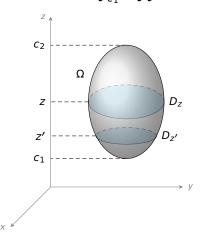
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



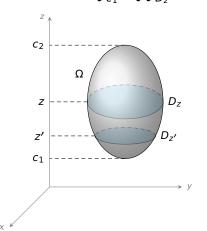
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

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

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

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$$

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

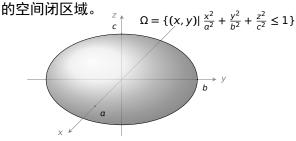
类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

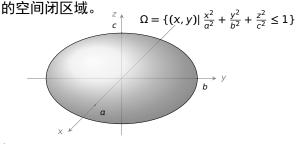
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[\iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

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

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



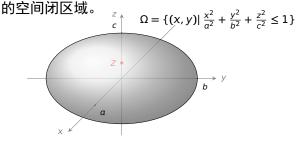
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解

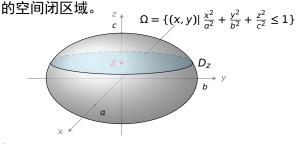


例 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围成

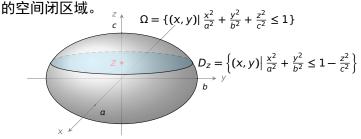


解

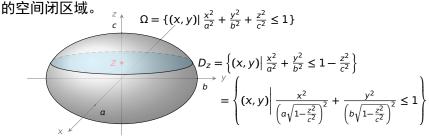






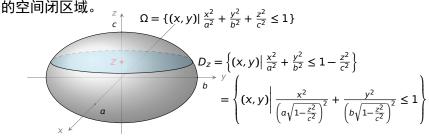






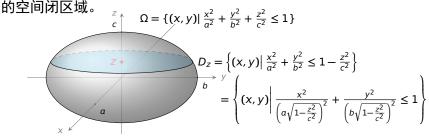
原式 =
$$\left[\iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$





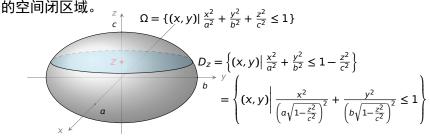
原式 =
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[\iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$





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





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



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



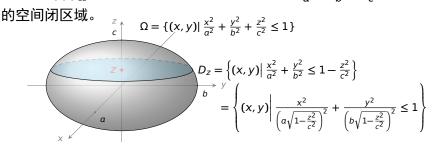
的空间闭区域。
$$C \cap \Omega = \{(x,y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1\}$$

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

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

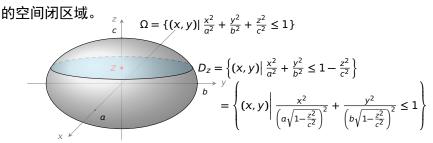
原式 =
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[\iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\pi \cdot ab \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$





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

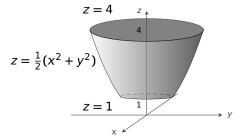


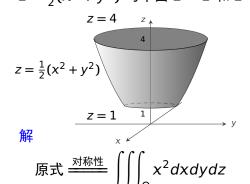


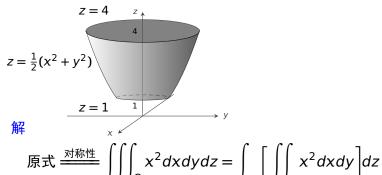
原式 =
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[\iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\pi \cdot ab \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$
$$= \pi \cdot ab \int_{1}^{4} \left(z^2 - \frac{z^4}{c^2} \right) dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^3$$

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。







$$z = 4$$

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

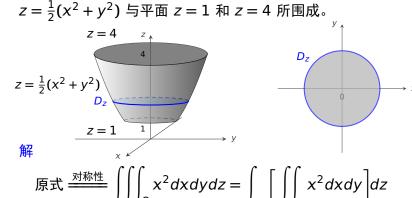
$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

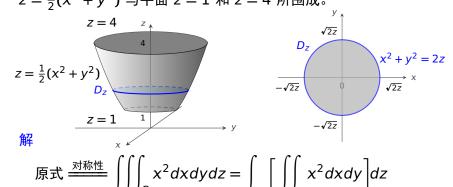
$$z = 1$$

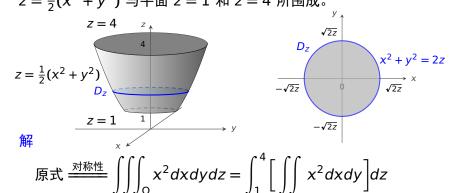
原式 $\xrightarrow{\text{对称性}}$ $\iiint_{z} x^{2} dx dy dz = \iiint_{z} x^{2} dx dy dz$

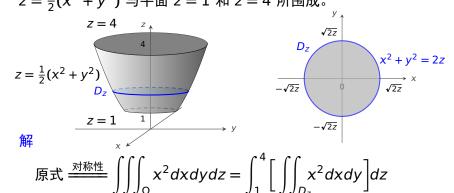
例 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面



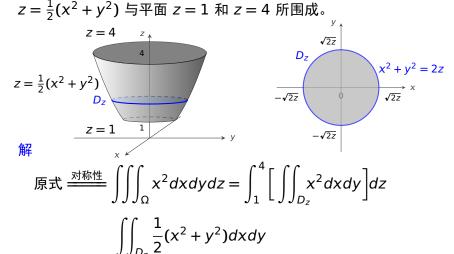




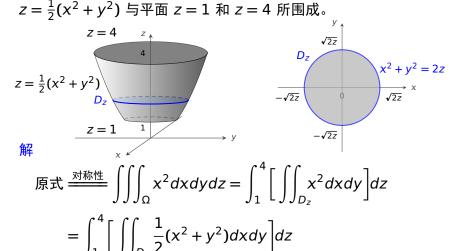




例 计算 $\iint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面



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





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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$z = 1$$

原式
$$\frac{\text{対称性}}{\text{ formula}}$$
 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \int_{1}^{4} \left[\iint_{D_z} x^2 dx dy\right] dz$
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[\iint_{D_z} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy\right] dz$$
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho\right) d\theta\right] dz$$



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。
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$

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

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

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





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

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

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

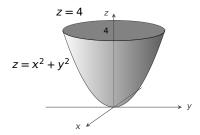
 $= \int_{1}^{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta \right] dz = \pi \int_{1}^{4} z^{2} dz = 21\pi$

- 上述坐标 (ρ, θ, z) 称为柱面坐标
- 变换

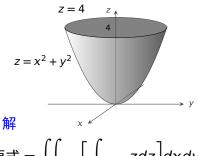
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

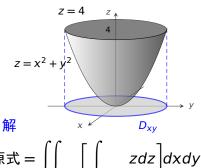
柱面坐标变换

所围成的闭区域。

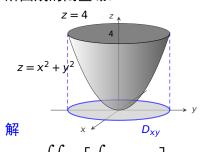


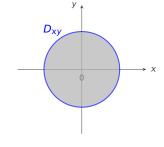
所围成的闭区域。



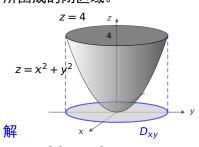


原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$

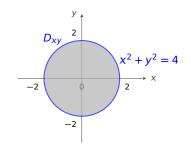


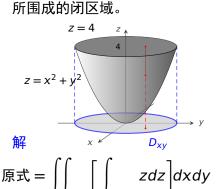


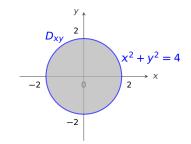
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$

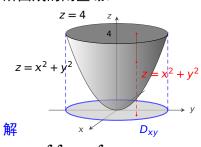


原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$

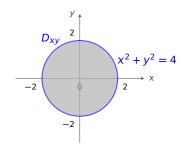


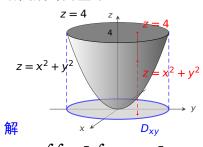




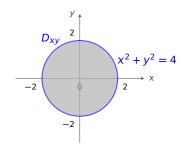


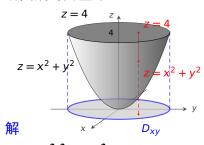
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$



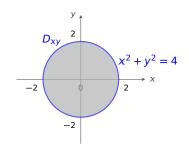


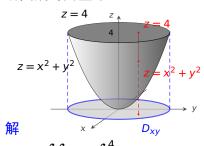
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$



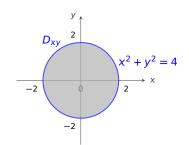


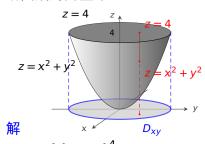
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$



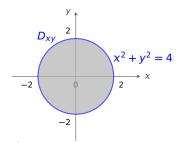


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy$$



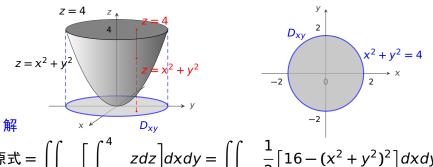


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy$$

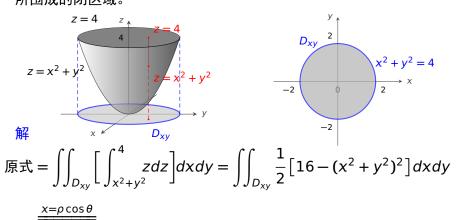


$$\frac{1}{2} \left[16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right]$$

例 计算 $\int \int \int_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与平面 z = 4所围成的闭区域。

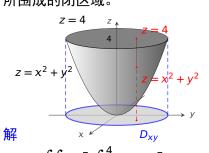


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$





 $y=\rho\sin\theta$

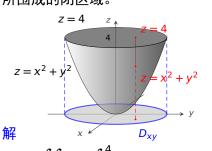


$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

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

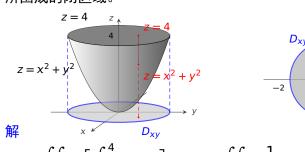
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right]$$





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





$$D_{xy}$$

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

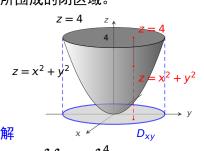
$$0$$

$$2$$

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

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



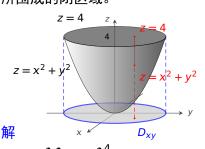


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

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

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





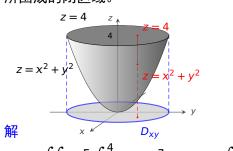
$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} X^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$-2 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad x$$

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

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





$$D_{xy}$$

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

$$-2$$

$$0$$

$$2$$

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

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

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



第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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

$$z = 4$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

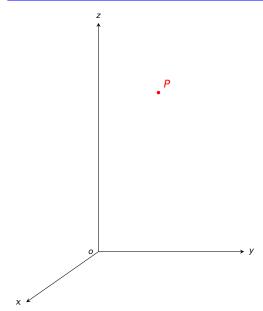
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

We are here now...

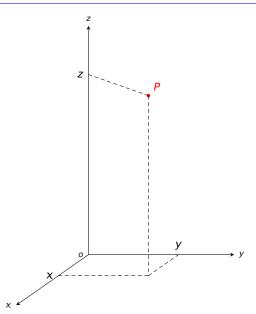
1. 三重积分的概念

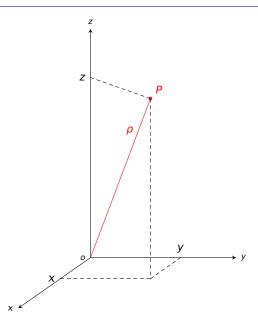
2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

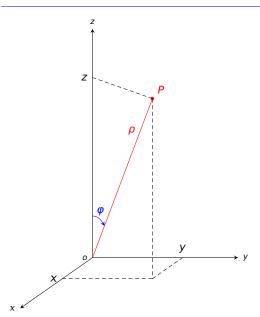
3. 球面坐标

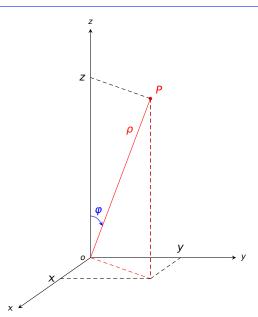


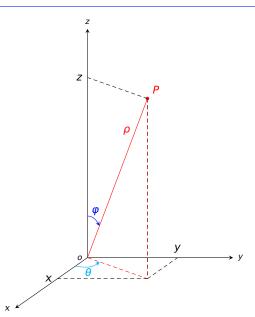




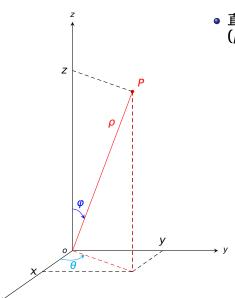


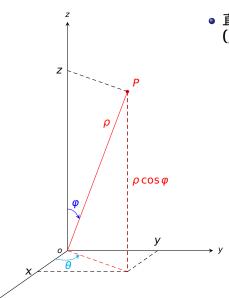


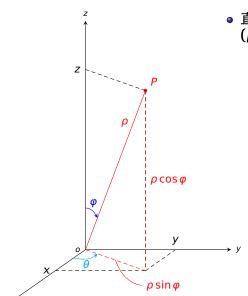


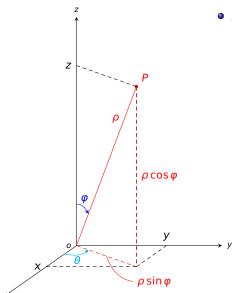




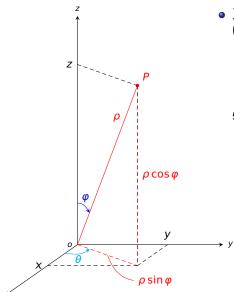






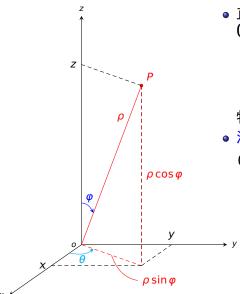


$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
$$y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$
$$z = \rho \cos \varphi$$



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

特别地,
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$

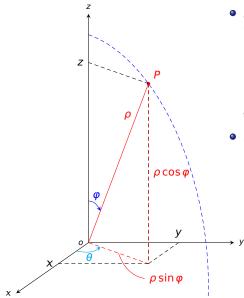


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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

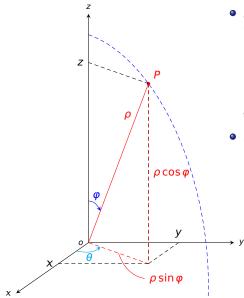


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

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

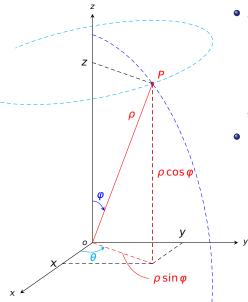


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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

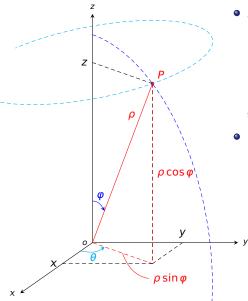


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

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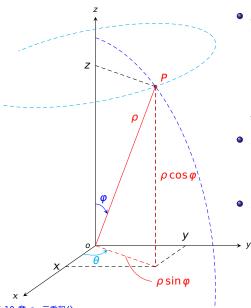
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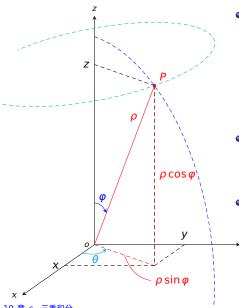
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- 注 三组坐标面
 - $\rho = \rho_0$:
 - $\varphi = \varphi_0$:
 - $\theta = \theta_0$:





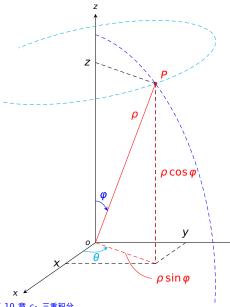
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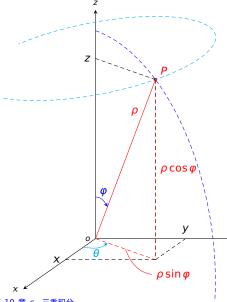
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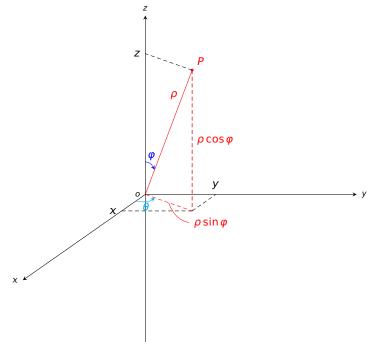
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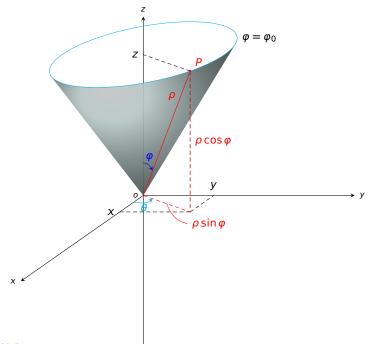
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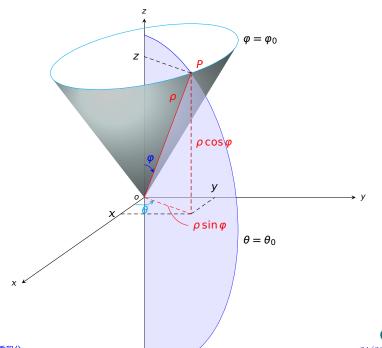
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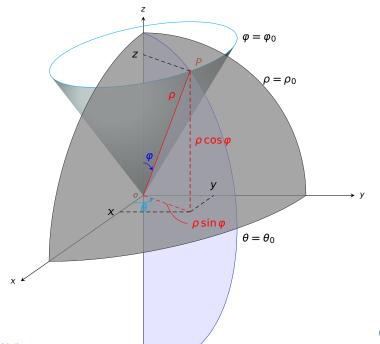
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 - $\theta = \theta_0$: 过 z 轴的半平面











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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M
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球体体积 =
$$\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \sin \varphi d\varphi \right\}$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \rho^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$