### 第 10 章 $\alpha$ : 重积分的概念和性质

数学系 梁卓滨

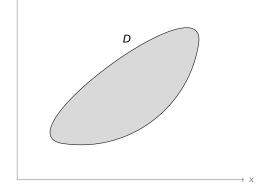
2018-2019 学年 II





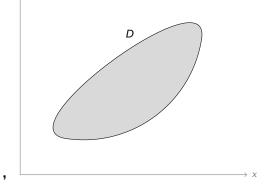
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- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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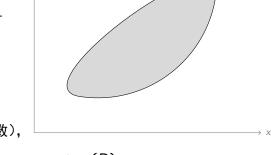


● 当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

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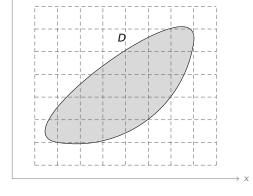
● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

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

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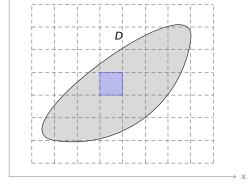


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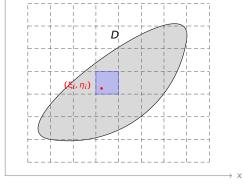


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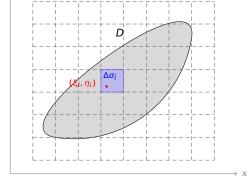


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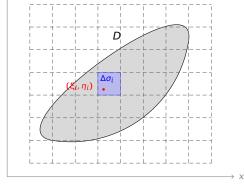


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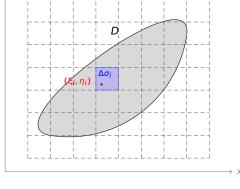
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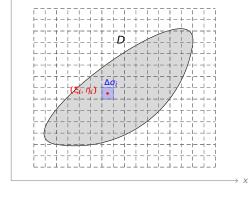
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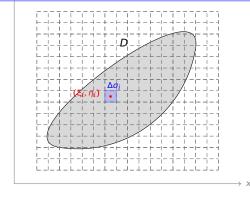
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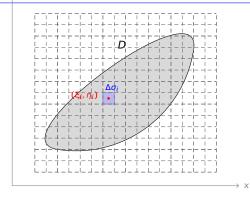
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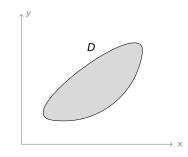
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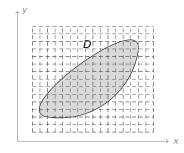
### 二重积分定义 设

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



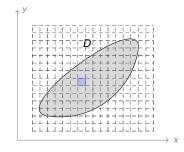
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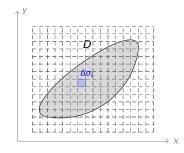
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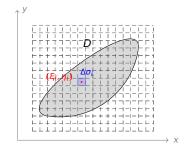
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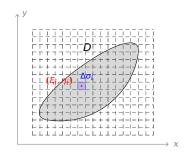
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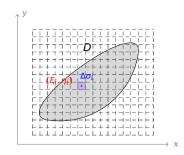
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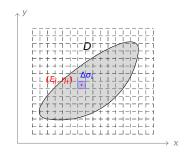
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$



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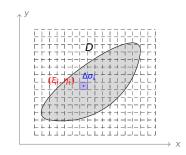


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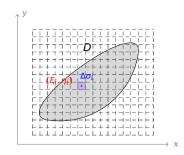
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- 与上述 D 的划分、 $(\xi_i, \eta_i)$  的选取无关,



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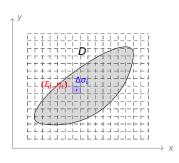
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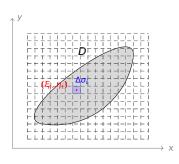
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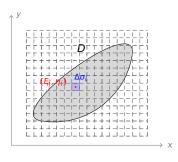
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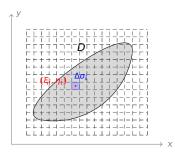
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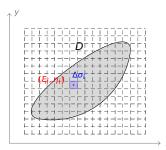
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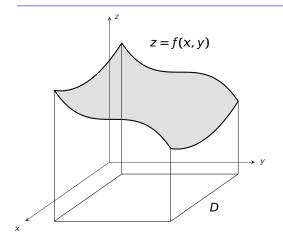
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定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则  $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$  存在。

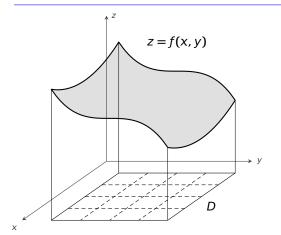






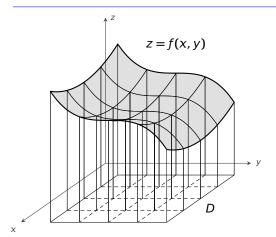
曲顶柱体的体积:





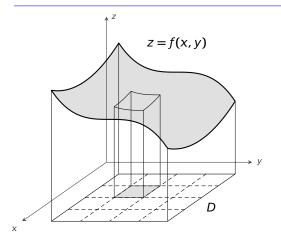
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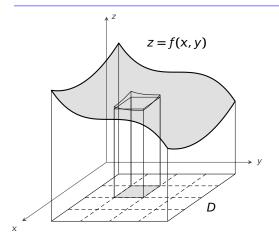




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ν

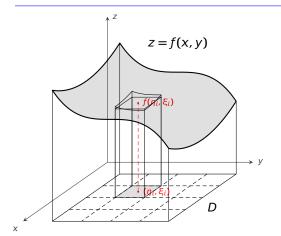




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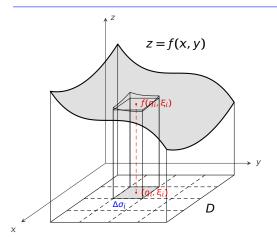




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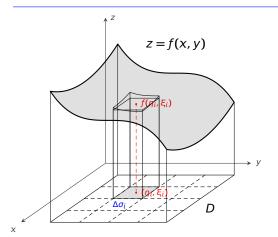
ν





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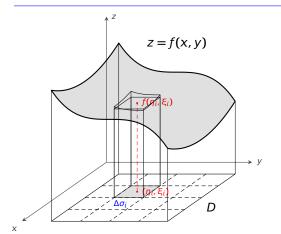




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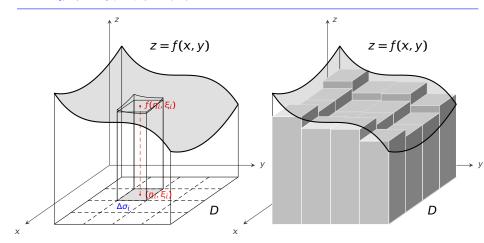
 $V f(η_i, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 





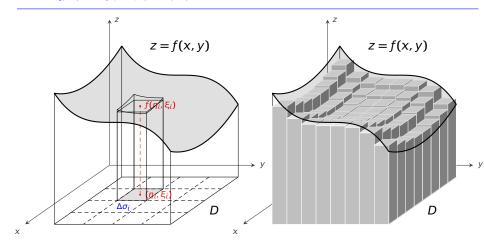
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





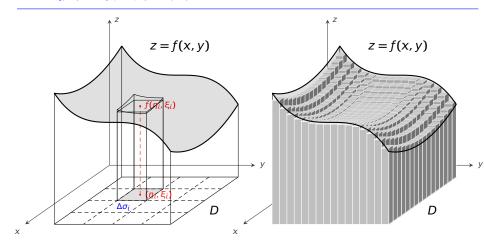
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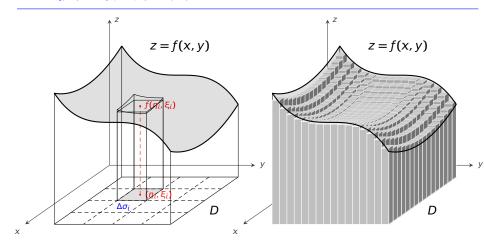
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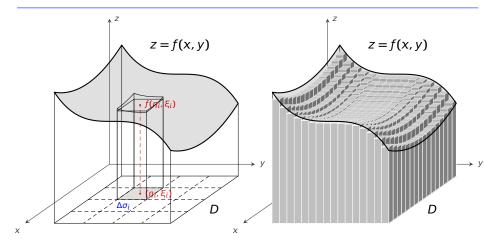
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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





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



### 性质1(线性性)

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

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



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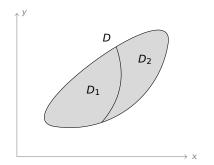
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$$= \alpha \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma + \beta \iint_{D} g(x, y) d\sigma$$

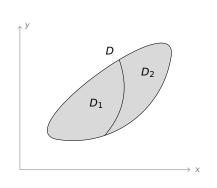
性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ ,则

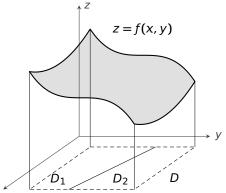
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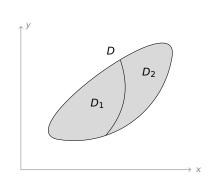
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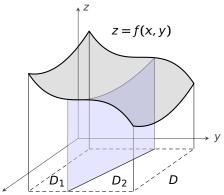




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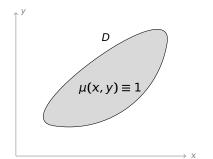
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



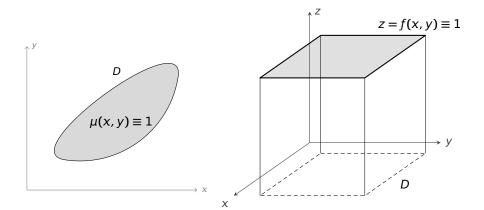


性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。

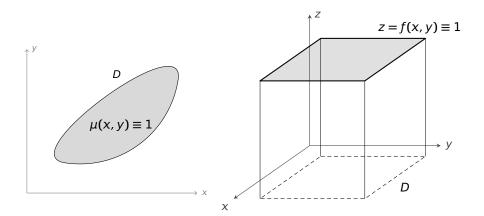
性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。



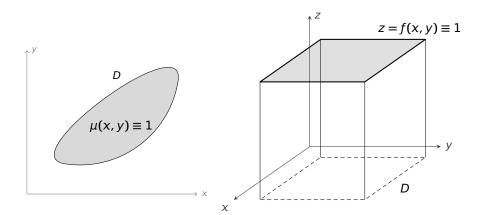
性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。



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



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





性质 4 如果在 
$$D$$
 上成立  $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$ ,则 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

性质 4 如果在 
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性质 5 假设在 
$$D$$
 上成立  $m \le f(x, y) \le M$ ,则

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$

性质 4 如果在 
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 上成立  $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$ ,则 
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性质 5 假设在 D 上成立  $m \le f(x, y) \le M$ ,则

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 ( $\sigma$ 为 $D$ 的面积)

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

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性质 5 假设在 D 上成立  $m \le f(x, y) \le M$ ,则

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$$\iint_{D} md\sigma \leq \iint_{D} f(x, y)d\sigma \leq \iint_{D} Md\sigma$$



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

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

性质 5 假设在 D 上成立  $m \le f(x, y) \le M$ ,则

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$
 ( $\sigma$ 为 $D$ 的面积)

$$\iint_{D} md\sigma \leq \iint_{D} f(x, y)d\sigma \leq \iint_{D} Md\sigma = M\sigma$$



性质 4 如果在 
$$D$$
 上成立  $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$ ,则 
$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_{\Omega} g(x, y) d\sigma$$

性质 5 假设在 D 上成立  $m \le f(x, y) \le M$ ,则

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$
 ( $\sigma$ 为 $D$ 的面积)

$$m\sigma = \iint_{D} md\sigma \le \iint_{D} f(x, y)d\sigma \le \iint_{D} Md\sigma = M\sigma$$



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

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

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

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$$9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9$$



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1. 
$$9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25$$



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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D|$$



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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \xrightarrow{|D|=4\pi}$$



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$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \xrightarrow{|D|=4\pi} 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$

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

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

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

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$$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x + y)^2 + 16$$

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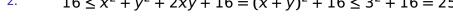
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$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{if } & 9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25
\end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \quad \stackrel{|D|=4\pi}{\Longrightarrow} \quad 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$

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

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

1. 
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3.  $I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \le 10\}$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{If } & 9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25
\end{array}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \implies 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$
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$$16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x+y)^2 + 16 \le 3^2 + 16 = 25$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{If } & 9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25
\end{array}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le 1 \le 25|D| \implies 36\pi \le 1 \le 100\pi$$

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

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

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

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

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$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}, D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \implies 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$
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$$16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x+y)^2 + 16 \le 3^2 + 16 = 25$$

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

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

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



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



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



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$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$

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

1. 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{102}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100}|D| \quad \stackrel{|D|=200}{\Longrightarrow}$$



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

$$1 \qquad 1 \qquad |D| = 200 \qquad 50$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{102}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100}|D| \quad \xrightarrow{|D|=200} \quad \frac{50}{51} \le I \le 2$$



1. 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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,  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$   
2.  $I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$ 

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{102} |D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100} |D| \xrightarrow{|D| = 200} \frac{50}{51} \le I \le 2$$

画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
  
•  $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$  时,  
•  $x \ge 0, y \le 0$  时,  
•  $x \le 0, y \ge 0$  时,  
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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

•  $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$  时, $x + y = 10$ 

•  $x \ge 0, y \le 0$  时,
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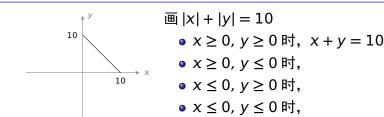
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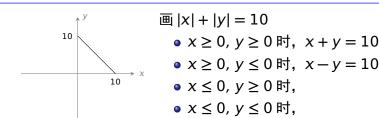
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•  $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \le 0$  时, x - y = 10

x ≤ 0, y ≥ 0 时,
x ≤ 0, y ≤ 0 时,

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$$|B| |x| + |y| = 10$$

$$\bullet x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \text{ 时}, x + y = 10$$

● 整点大

-10

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•  $x \le 0, y \ge 0$  时, $-x + y = 10$   
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-10

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画 
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$$x \ge 0$$
,  $y \ge 0$  时,  $x + y = 10$ 

• 
$$x \ge 0$$
,  $y \le 0$  时,  $x - y = 10$ 

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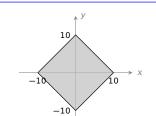
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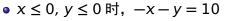
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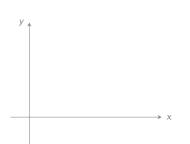


- $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \ge 0$  时, x + y = 10
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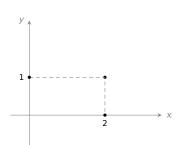


$$I_1 = \iint_{\Omega} (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_{\Omega} (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

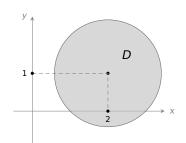
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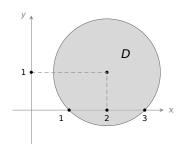
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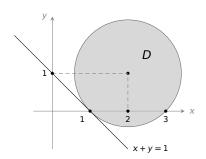
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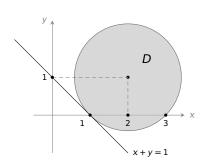


例 2 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 2\}$$
,比较以下两个积分大小:

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

解 如图,在比区域 *D* 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$



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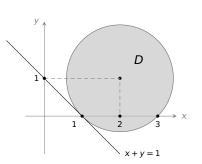
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所以

$$(x+y)^2 \le (x+y)^3$$



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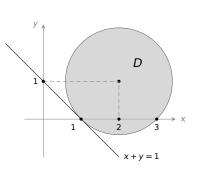
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所以

$$I_1 \leq I_2$$



性质 6(二重积分的中值定理) 设函数 f(x, y) 在闭区域 D 上连续, |D|

是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点  $(\xi, \eta)$ ,使得

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证明

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



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



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证明因为

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由闭区域上连续函数的中值定理可知:存在  $(\xi, \eta) \in D$ ,使得

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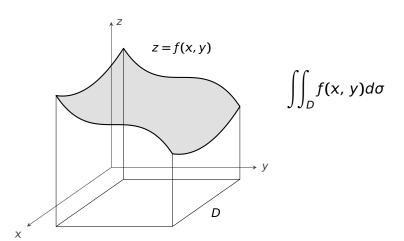
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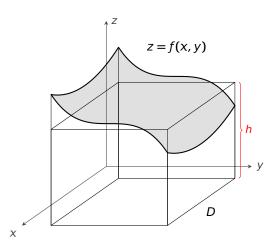
即

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



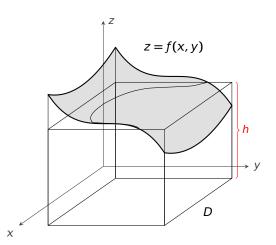




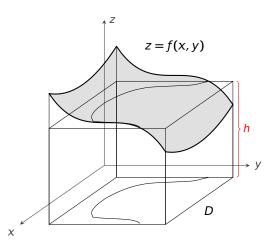


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$

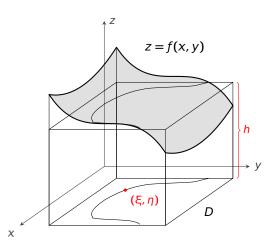




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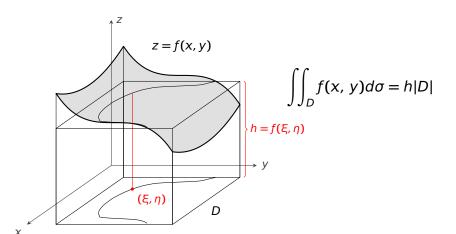


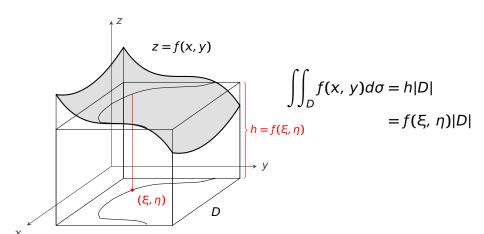
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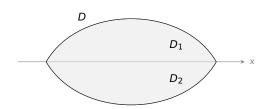
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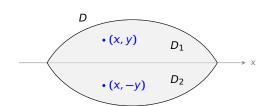




性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

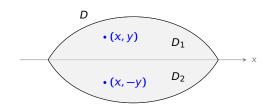


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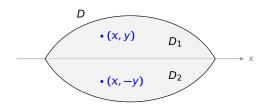
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

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



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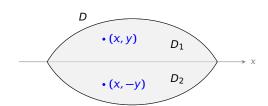


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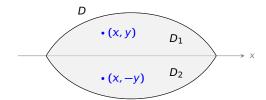
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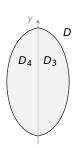
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 y 是偶函数 (即: f(x, -y) = f(x, y)),则

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

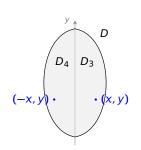




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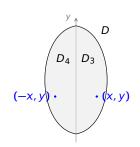


性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,



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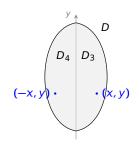
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是奇函数 (即: f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)), 则



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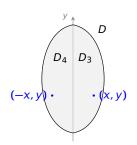


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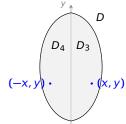
## 性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

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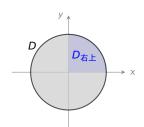
• 若f(x, y) 关于x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)), 则

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



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

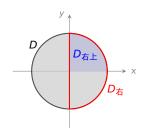
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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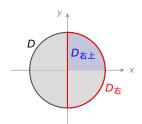
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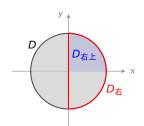
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\bar{\pi}\perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

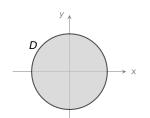
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$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{fa}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{fa, b}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

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

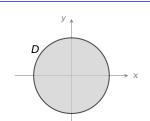




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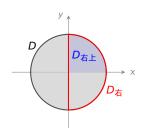


解原式 =  $2\iint_D x d\sigma + 3\iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2} d\sigma$ 

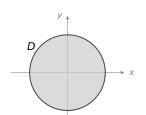


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解原式 =  $2 \iint_D x d\sigma + 3 \iint_D y \sqrt{1 - x^2} d\sigma = 0$ .

