### 第 10 章 b: 二重积分的计算

数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



#### Outline

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



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● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
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• 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?

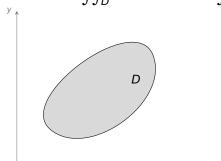


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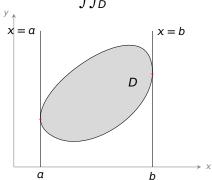


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

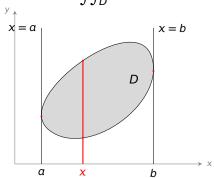




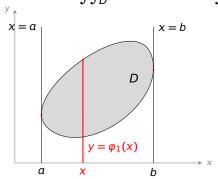
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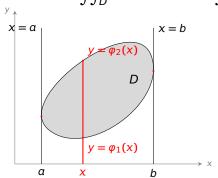
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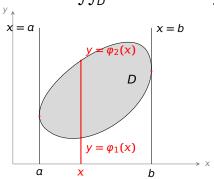
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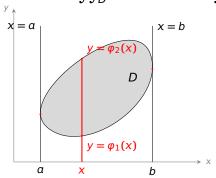
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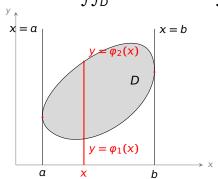
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



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



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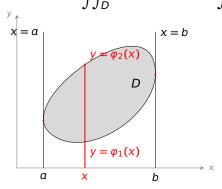
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

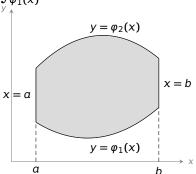
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \alpha \le x \le b\}$$

称为 X-型区域。



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





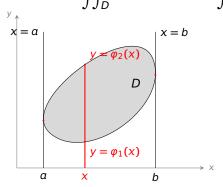
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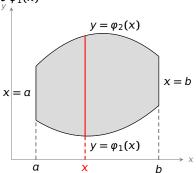
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注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

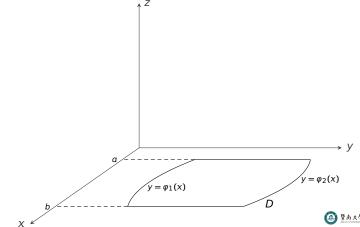
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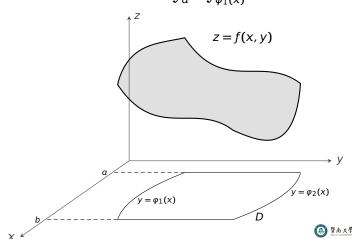
• 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), a \le x \le b\}$$
,则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

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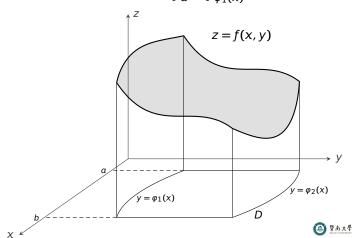


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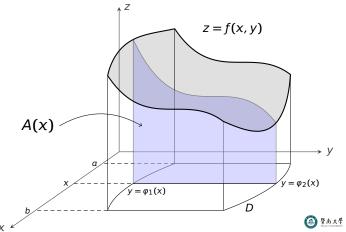
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•  $\ \mathcal{D} = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ \mathcal{D}$   $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$ 

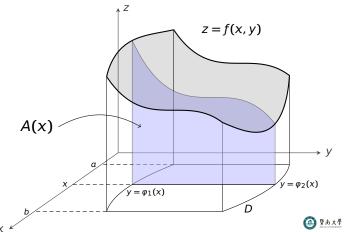


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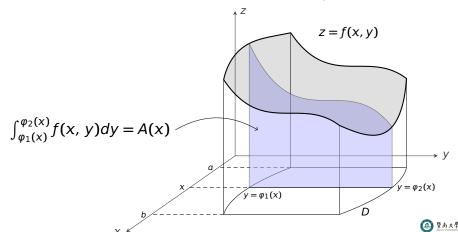


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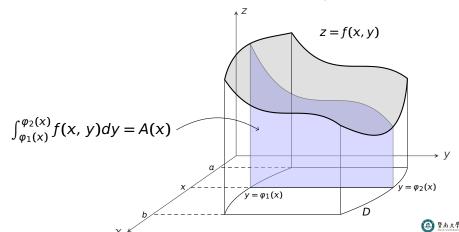
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_a^b A(x) dx \int_a^b \left[ \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

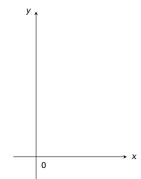


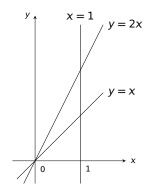
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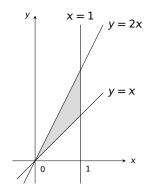


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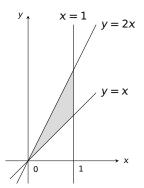






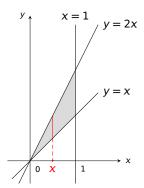


$$\iiint_{\Omega} xydxdy = \int \left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$

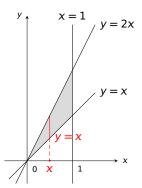


例 计算 
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中  $D$  是由直线  $y = 2x$ ,  $y = x$  和  $x = 1$  所围成区域。

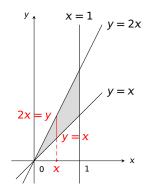
$$\mathbf{H} \qquad \iiint_{D} xydxdy = \iiint_{D} xydy dx$$



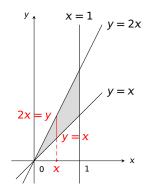
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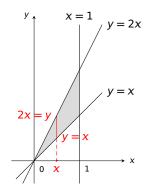
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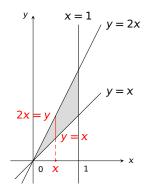
$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}} \quad \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$



$$\iiint_D xydxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$



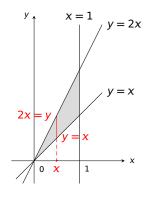
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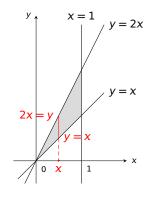
$$\frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x}$$



例 计算  $\iint_D xydxdy$ , 其中 D 是由直线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域。

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

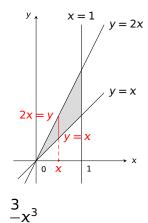
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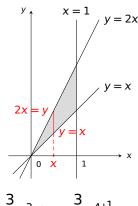
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$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域, 可以表示为

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

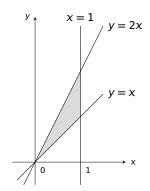


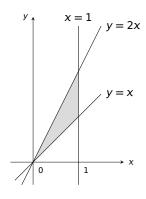
$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x y^2 \Big|_x^{2x} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \frac{3}{8} x^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}$$

# <u>注</u> D 是 <math>X-型区域,可以表示为

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

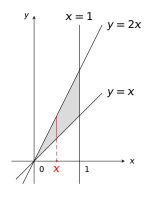






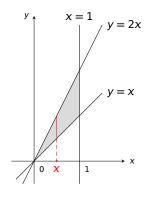
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$





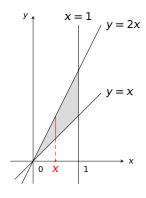
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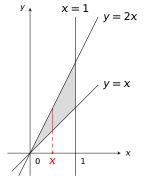


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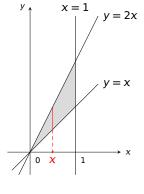
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



解

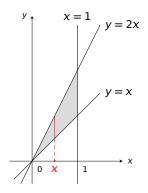
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 $e^{x+y}$ 



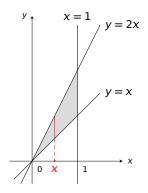
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$$e^{x+y}\Big|_x^{2x}$$



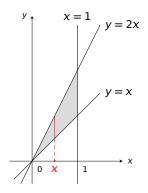
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$



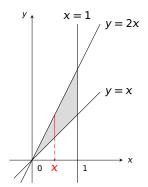


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$



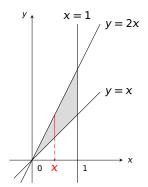


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx$$



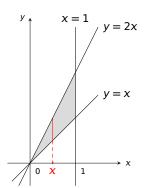
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$





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



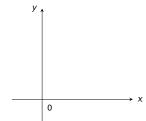


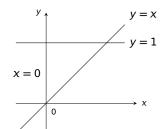
解

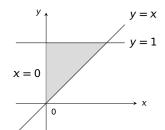
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} e^{3} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2} + \frac{1}{6} e^{3} + \frac{1}{2}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

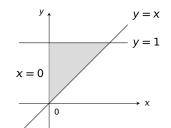


第 10 章 b:二重积分的计算



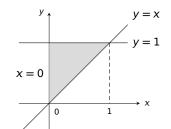






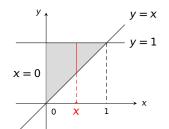
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





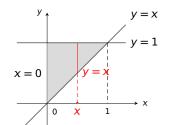
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





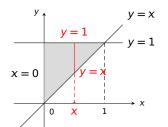
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





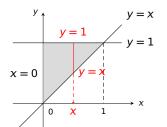
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





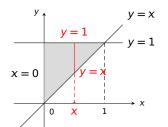
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





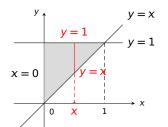
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





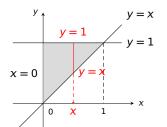
$$\iint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$





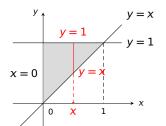
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$2xy+3y^{2}$$





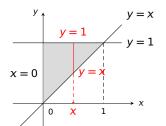
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$





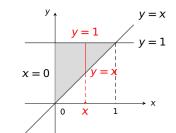
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx$$





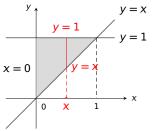
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx \qquad -5x^{2} + 2x + 3$$





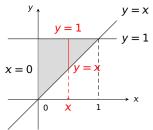
$$\iint_{D} (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$





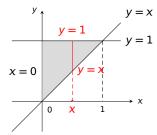
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x$$





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





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



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

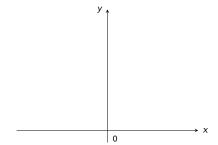
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[ 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

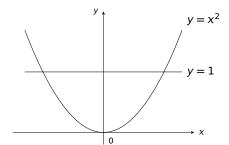
$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + 3x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{7}{3}$$

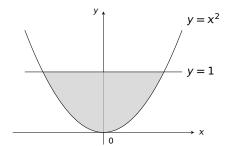
 $D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1\}$ 

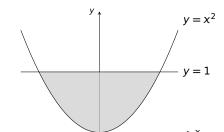
注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为





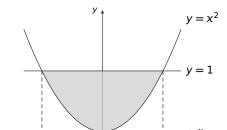






$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$

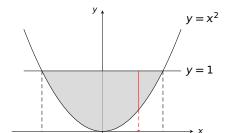




-1

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

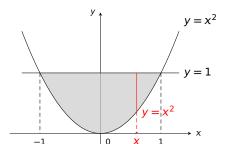




-1

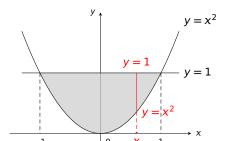
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





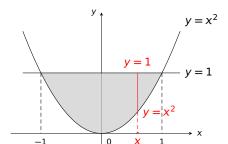
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





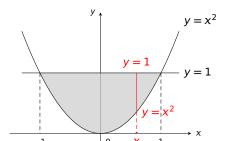
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





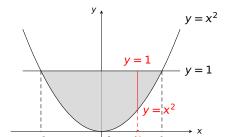
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





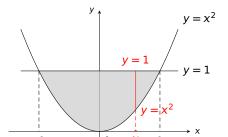
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





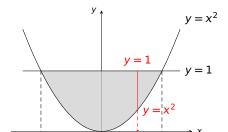
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx \qquad \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$





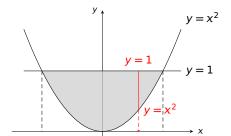
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx \qquad \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1}$$



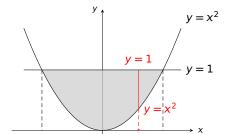


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$



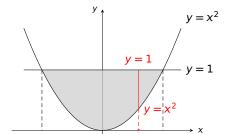


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$



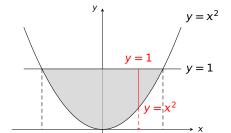
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx$$



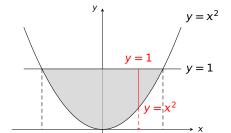


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7})$$



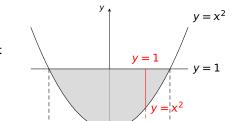


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$



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



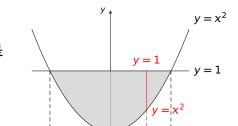


解

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

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

⚠ 整点大小



解

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

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

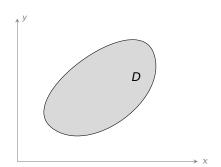


#### We are here now...

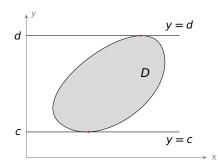
- 1. 如何计算二重积分?
- 2. 固定 x, 先对 y 积分
- 3. 固定 y, 先对 x 积分
- 4. 交换二重积分的积分次序
- 5. 极坐标下计算二重积分
- 6. 二重积分的应用



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

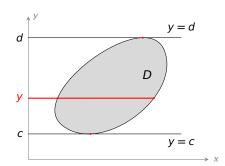


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

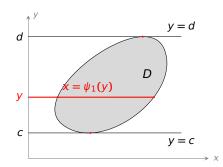




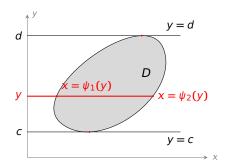
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



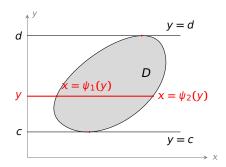
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

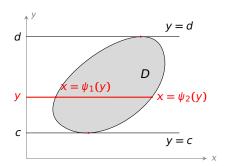


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[ \int_{\psi_1(x)}^{\psi_2(x)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



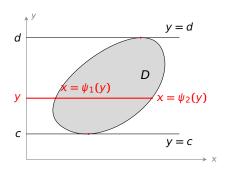
# 固定 y, 先对 x 积分

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



# 固定 y, 先对 x 积分

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



注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

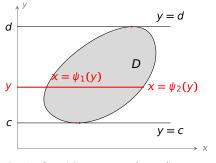
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

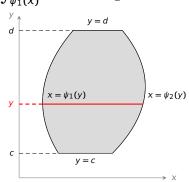




# 固定 y, 先对 x 积分

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



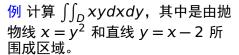


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

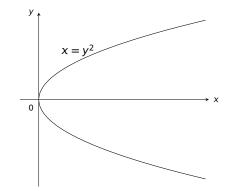
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

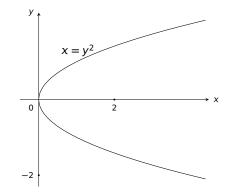
称为 Y-型区域。

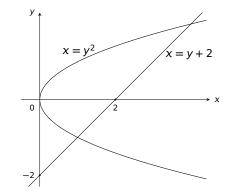


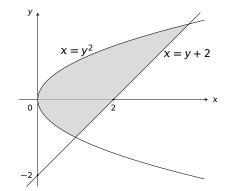




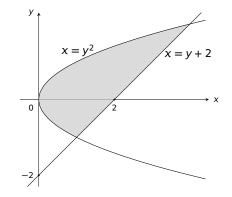


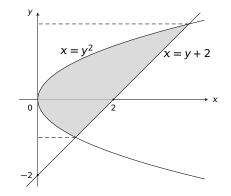




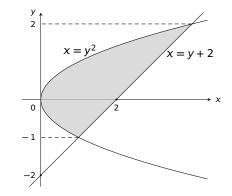




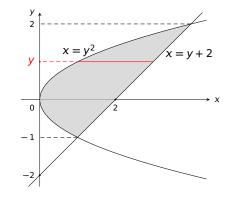




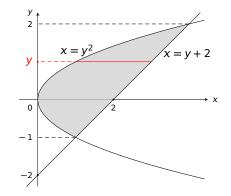




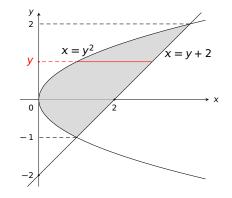




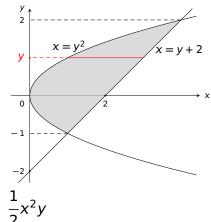
原式 = 
$$\int \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy$$



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

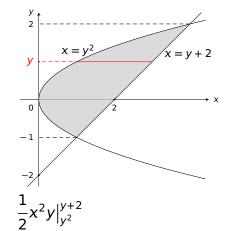


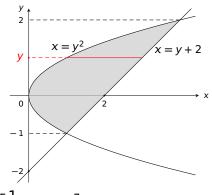
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy$$



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

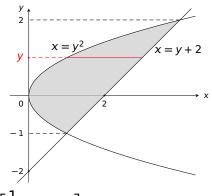
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy$$



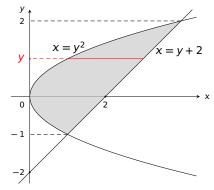


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$

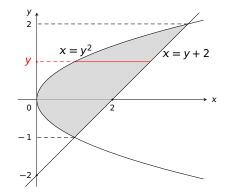




原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
$$y \left[ (y+2)^2 - y^4 \right]$$

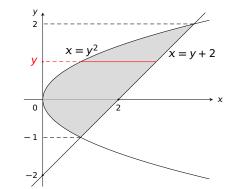


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ (y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right] dy$$



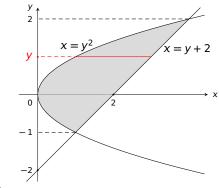
原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
  
=  $\int_{-1}^{2} y \left[ (y+2)^2 - y^4 \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^5 + y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y dy$ 





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



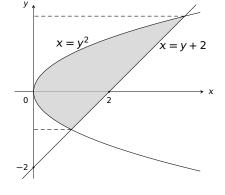


原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \int_{y^{2}}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y \Big|_{y^{2}}^{y+2} \right] dy$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{2} \left[ (y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^{5} + y^{3} + 4y^{2} + 4y dy = \frac{45}{8}$$

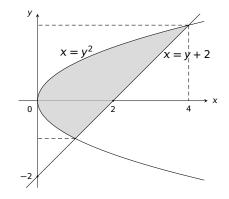
 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$ 

<u>注</u> D 是 <math>X-型区域,可以表示为

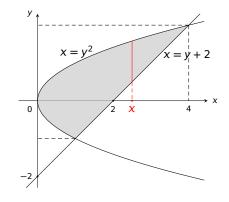




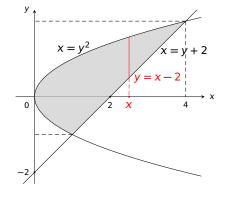




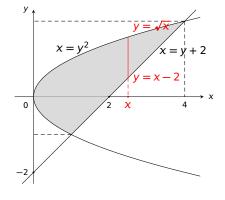




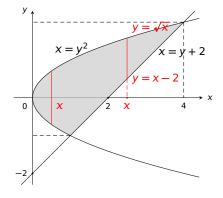




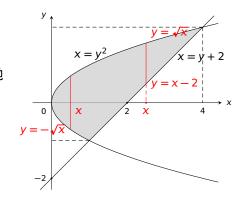






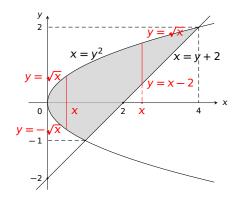




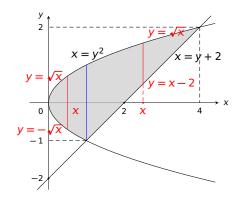


原式 = 
$$\left[ \int xydy \right] dx$$

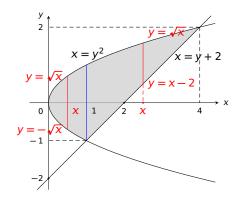




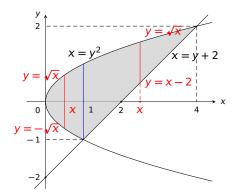




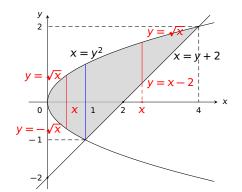


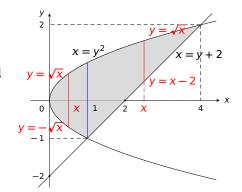




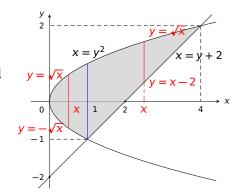




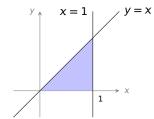




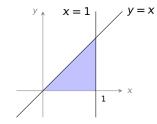






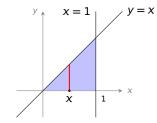


例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ , $x = 1$ , $x$  轴所围成的区域



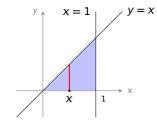
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int \left[ \int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

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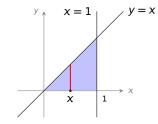
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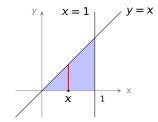


$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

例 计算 
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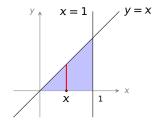


$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

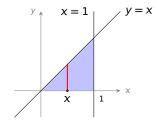


$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

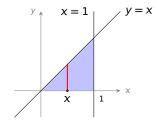
$$e^{x^2}y\Big|_0^x$$



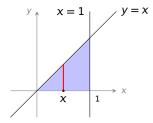
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$



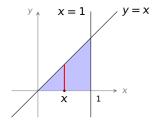
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= x e^{x^{2}}$$



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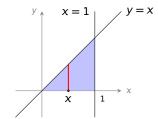


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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中  $D$  是由  $y = x$ , $x = 1$ , $x$  轴所围成的区域

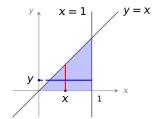


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$$\iint_{\mathbb{D}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{D}} \left[ \int_{\mathbb{D}} e^{x^2} dx \right] dy$$



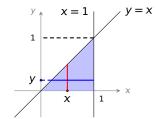
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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
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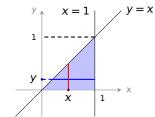


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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy$$



例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
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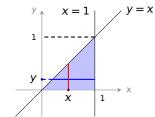


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$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

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



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

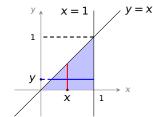


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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \int_y^1 e^{x^2} dx \right] dy$$

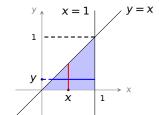


例 计算 
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}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





解法一 固定 x, 先对 y 积分:

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

解法二 固定 y, 先对 x 积分:

$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{1} e^{x^2} dx \right] dy = \cdots$$
积不出

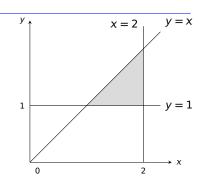
注 选择恰当的积分次序,才能算出二重积分!



## We are here now...

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





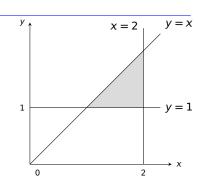
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx =$$



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

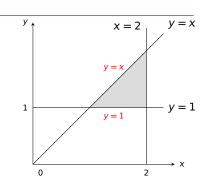
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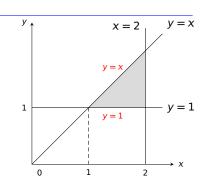
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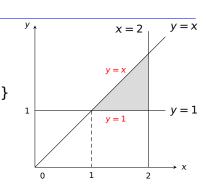


### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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

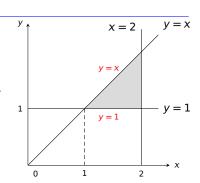


### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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

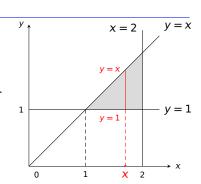


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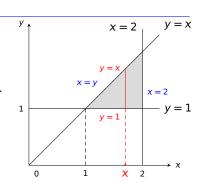


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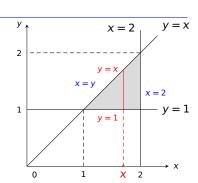


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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



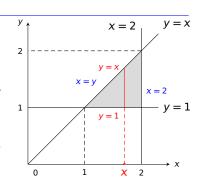
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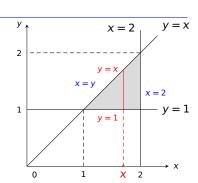
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$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le y \le x, 1 \le x \le 2\}$$

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

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



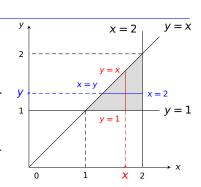
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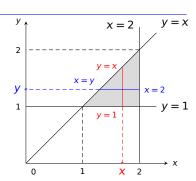
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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



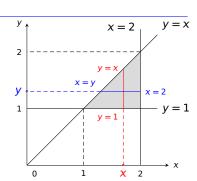
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$$D = \{(x, y) | y \le x \le 2, \ 1 \le y \le 2\}$$

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



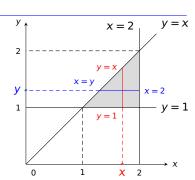
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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

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

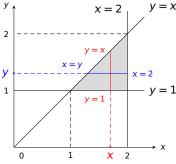


#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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



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

#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

Y-型区域:

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

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

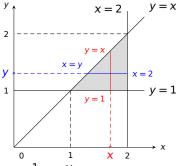
#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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



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

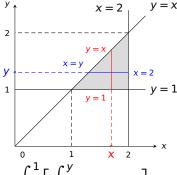
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X-型区域:

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

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



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

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



#### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

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



### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

Y-型区域:

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

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

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

У,

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

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



y = x

x = 2

x = 2

### 区域 D 同时是

X-型区域:

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

Y-型区域:

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

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

у,

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

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



y = x

x = 2

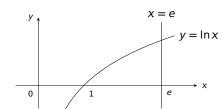
2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
.

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

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

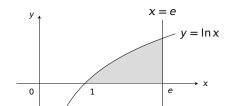
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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
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$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$



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



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

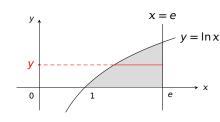
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

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

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

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

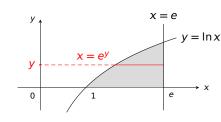
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

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

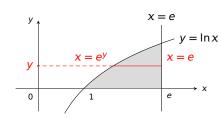
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
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2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

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

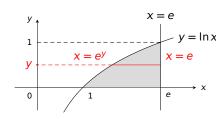
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

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

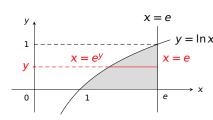
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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
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$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \ln x, \ 1 \le x \le e\}$$
$$= \{(x, y)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

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



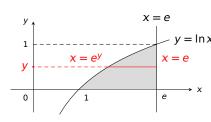
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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

解 1. 因为

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

所以

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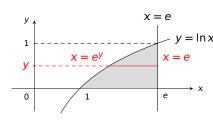
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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$
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$$\int_{1}^{e} \left[ \int_{0}^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$
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$$\int_{-1}^{1}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

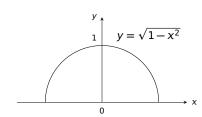
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$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



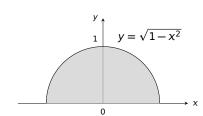
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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

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

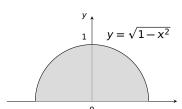


2. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_{*}^{*} \left[ \int_{*}^{*} f(x,y) dx \right] dy.$$

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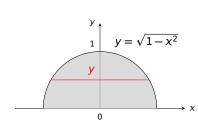


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$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left[ \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解 2. 因为

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

所以

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

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

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

$$0$$

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

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

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所以

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

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

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

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

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

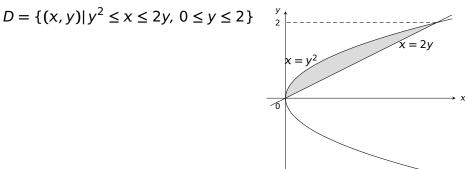
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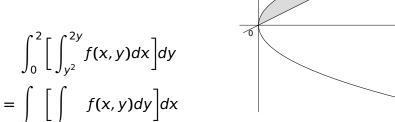
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例 补充积分限 
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

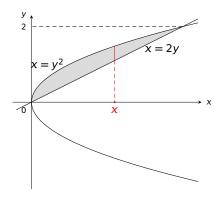
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le 2y, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$$



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

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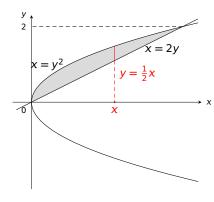
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
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$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

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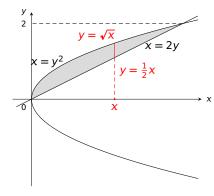
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$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
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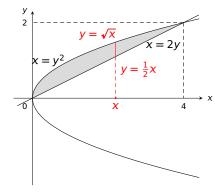


例 补充积分限 
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

#### 解 因为

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

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

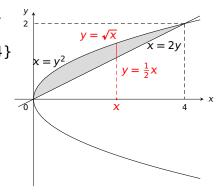


例 补充积分限  $\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$ 

#### 解 因为

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

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





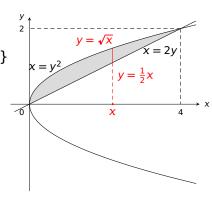
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所以

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





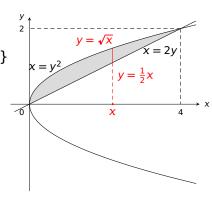
例 补充积分限 
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy = \int_*^* \left[ \int_*^* f(x,y) dy \right] dx.$$

#### 解 因为

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

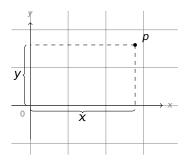
$$\int_0^2 \left[ \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_0^4 \left[ \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

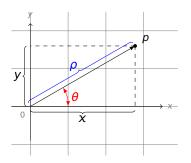


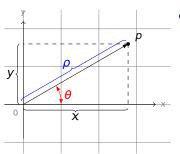
### We are here now...

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



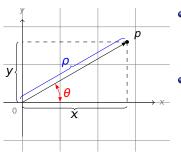






# • 直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 $(\rho, \theta)$ 的转换:

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

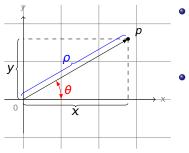


直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

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



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

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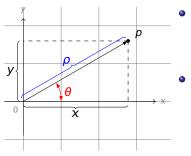
- 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$
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如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

● 函数 *f*(*x*, *y*) 在极坐标下, 能够简化

• 点集 D 在极坐标下的表示, 显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

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如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

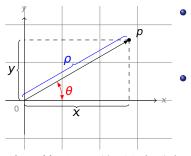
函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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

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

▲ 点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

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

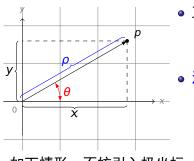
如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

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

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

• 点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

• 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$ 

• 射线的方程是  $\theta = \theta_0$ 

如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

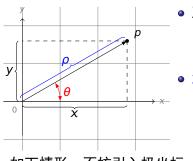
函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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

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

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单





直角坐标 (x, y), 极坐标 (ρ, θ) 的转换:

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

注

• 圆周的方程是  $\rho = \rho_0$ 

• 射线的方程是  $\theta = \theta_0$ 

如下情形,不妨引入极坐标:

函数 f(x, y) 在极坐标下,能够简化,如

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

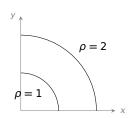
$$f_3(x,y) = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} = \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - r^2}$$

点集 D 在极坐标下的表示,显得简单

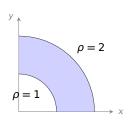


- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
- 2.  $D_2$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  在第一象限所围成的闭区域
- 3.  $D_3$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  所围成的闭区域

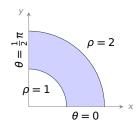
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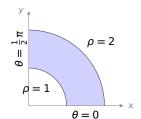


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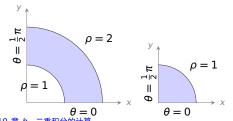
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1. 
$$D_1 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 1 \le \rho \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \}.$$



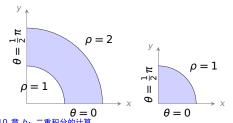
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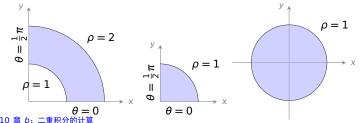
- 1.  $D_1$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  在第一象限围成的区域
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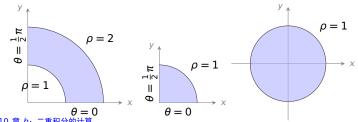
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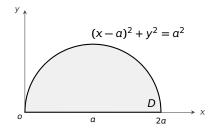
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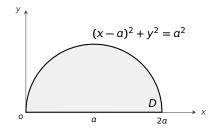


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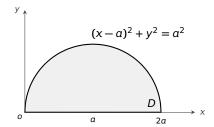
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- 3.  $D_3 = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}.$



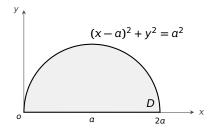




$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

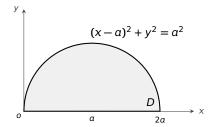


$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \implies x^2 - 2ax + y^2 = 0$$



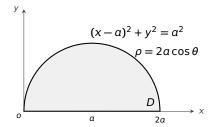
$$(x-\alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 - 2\alpha x + y^2 = 0$$

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



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

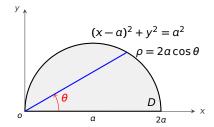
$$\xrightarrow{x=\rho\cos\theta} \quad \rho^{2} - 2\alpha\rho\cos\theta = 0$$



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

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

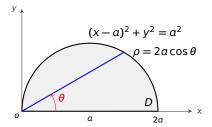
$$\Rightarrow \quad \rho = 2\alpha \cos \theta$$



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

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

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



#### 解 1. 先把圆弧的方程用极坐标改写:

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

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

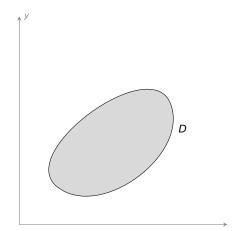
$$\Rightarrow \quad \rho = 2\alpha \cos \theta$$

#### 2. 所以

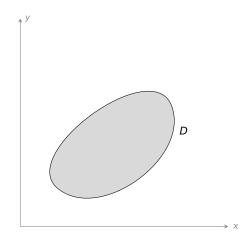
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \le \rho \le 2\alpha \cos \theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\}.$$



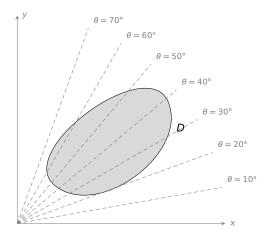
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$



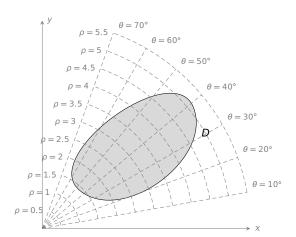
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



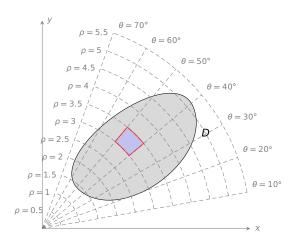
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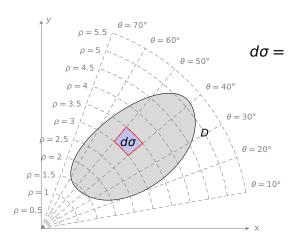
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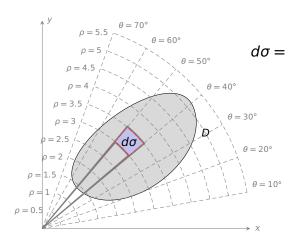
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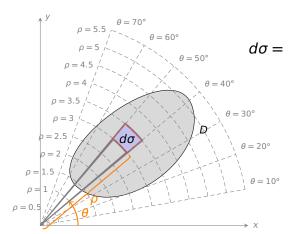
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



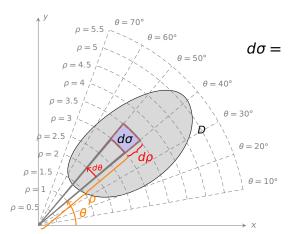
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



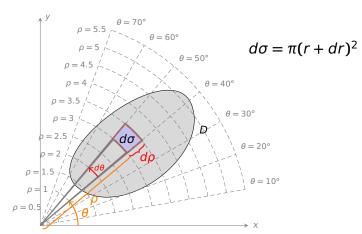
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



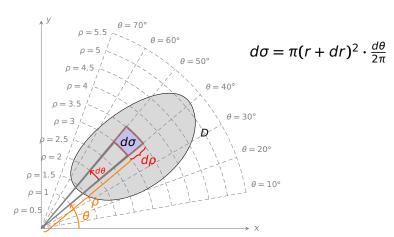
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



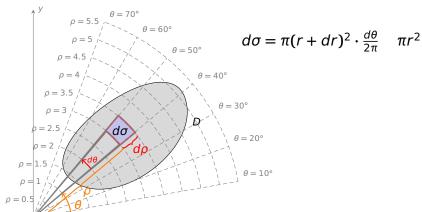
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



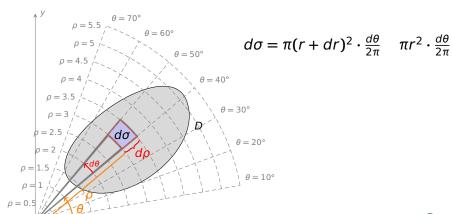
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)$$



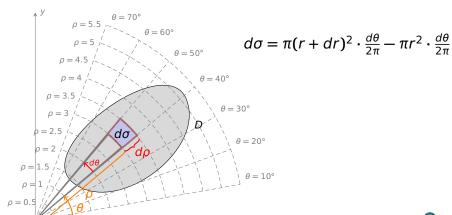
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



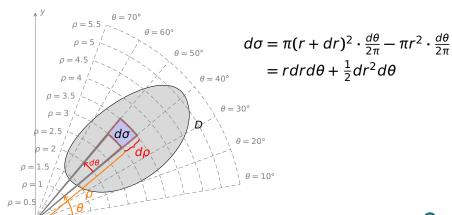
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\sum_{x=\rho \sin \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



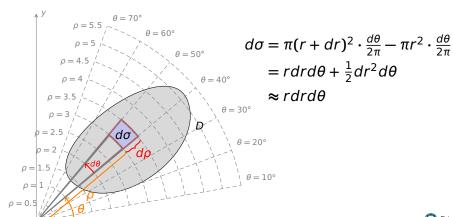
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\int_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



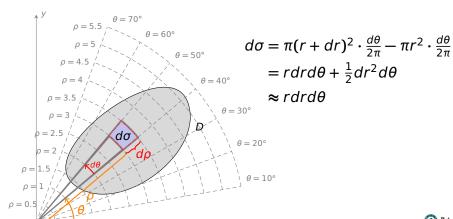
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \frac{\sum_{x=\rho \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}{\sum_{x=\rho \sin \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta)}$$



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



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



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

$$= \iint_{\rho = 5.5} \int_{\theta = 70^{\circ}} \frac{\theta = 60^{\circ}}{\theta = 60^{\circ}} d\sigma = \pi (r + dr)^{2} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} - \pi r^{2} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}$$

$$= r dr d\theta + \frac{1}{2} dr^{2} d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow r dr d\theta$$

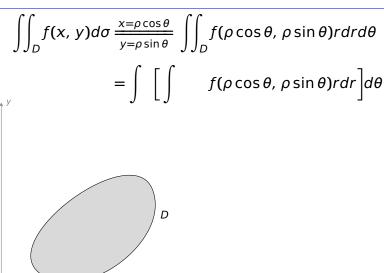
$$\Rightarrow r dr d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 10^{\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 10^{\circ}$$



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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

$$\theta = \beta$$

$$\theta = \phi_{2}(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \phi_{1}(\theta)$$

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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

$$\theta = \alpha$$

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

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

$$\theta = \beta$$

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

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

$$\theta = \alpha$$

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

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

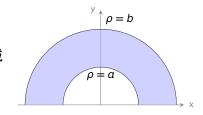
$$\theta = \beta$$

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

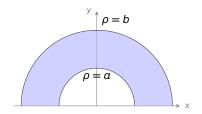
$$D = \{(r, \theta) | \varphi_{1}(\theta) \le r \le \varphi_{2}(\theta), \alpha \le \theta \le \beta\}$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$

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

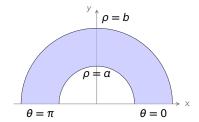


例 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示



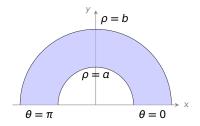
解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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



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

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

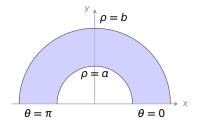


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

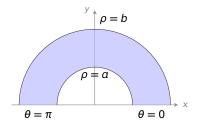


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

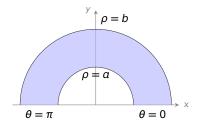


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

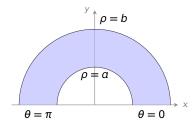


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

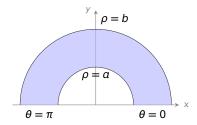


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

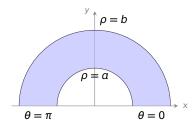


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

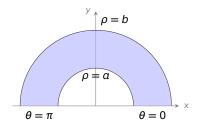


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

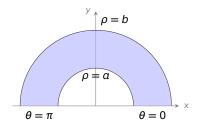


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

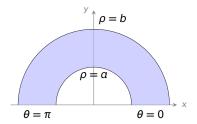


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

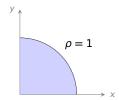


$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \alpha \le \rho \le b, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi\}$$

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



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

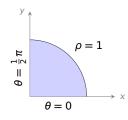


# 例 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示

 $\rho = 1$ 

解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

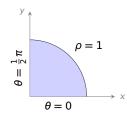
# 例 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$ ,其中区域 D 如右图所示



#### 解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:

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

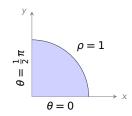
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



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

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

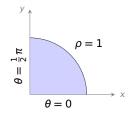
例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
,其中区域  $D$  如右图所示



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

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

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

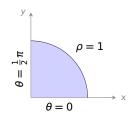


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

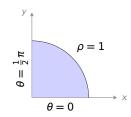


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

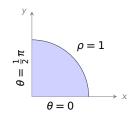


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

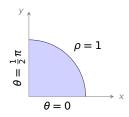


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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



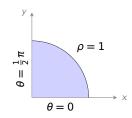
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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

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



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



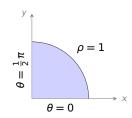
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

所以

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

In u

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

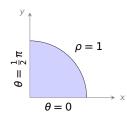


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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

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

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

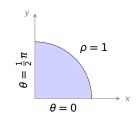


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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

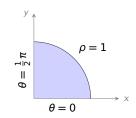


$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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



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



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

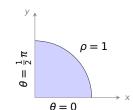
所以

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



 $=\pi$ .

例 计算 
$$\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2)dxdy$$
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$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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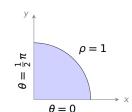
$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_1^2 \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$

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



第 10 章 b:二重积分的计算

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



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

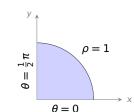
所以

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



第 10 章 b:二重积分的计算

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

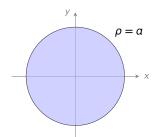


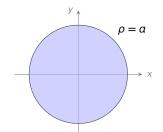
$$D = \{ (\rho, \, \theta) | \, 0 \le \rho \le 1, \, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{1}{2} \pi \}$$

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

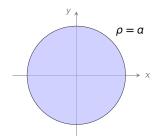
$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta \xrightarrow{u=1+\rho^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[ \int_1^2 \ln u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] d\theta$$
$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ u \ln u \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 u d \ln u \right] = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \ln 2 - 1 \right] = \frac{\pi}{4} (2 \ln 2 - 1)$$





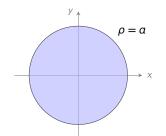


解 区域 D 用极坐标表示是:



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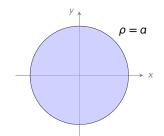
$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \le \rho \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$



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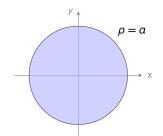
原式 
$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$



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

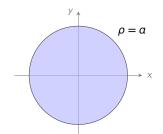


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$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
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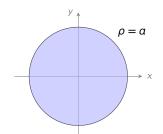


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$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int e^{-\rho^2}\cdot\rho d\rho\right]d\theta$ 



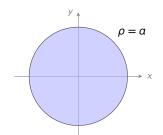


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$$\frac{x=\rho\cos\theta}{y=\rho\sin\theta}$$
  $\iint_D e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int \left[\int_0^a e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho\right] d\theta$ 



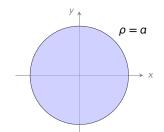


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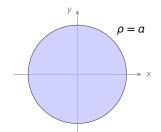
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$$= 2\pi$$





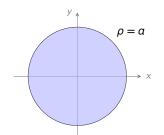
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$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{\pi} e^{-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta$$



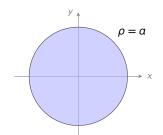


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$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ e^{-u} \right]$$

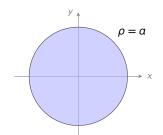


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$$\frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right]$$

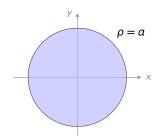


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$$= \frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{\alpha^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right]$$

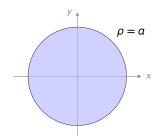


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$$= \frac{u=\rho^2}{2\pi} 2\pi \left[ \int_0^{a^2} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ -e^{-u} \Big|_0^{a^2} \right]$$





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



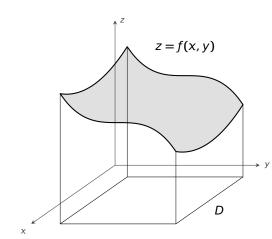
### We are here now...

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

### 曲顶柱体体积

曲顶柱体的体积:

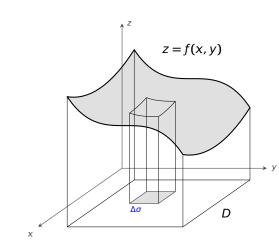
$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



### 曲顶柱体体积

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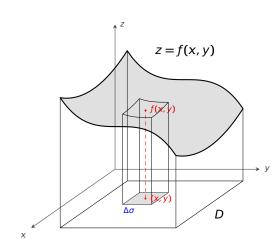
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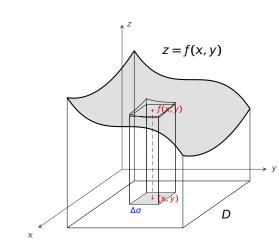
$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$



# 曲顶柱体体积

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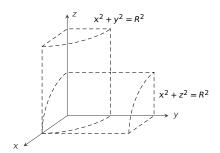
$$V = \int\!\!\int_D f(x, y) d\sigma$$

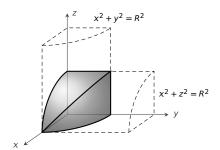


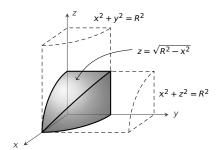
# 曲顶柱体体积

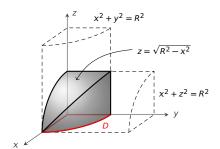
曲顶柱体的体积: 
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

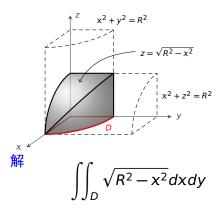
z = f(x, y)

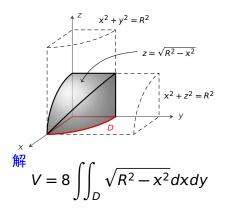


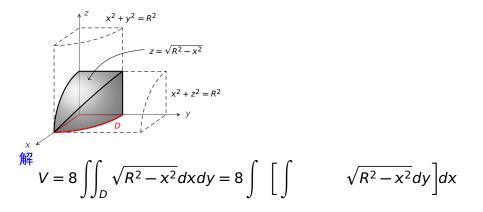




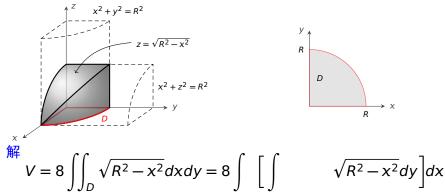


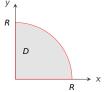


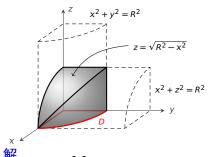




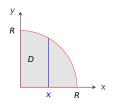




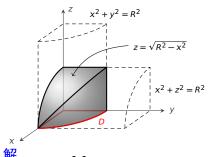




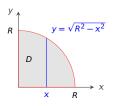
$$V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{R^2} \left[ \int_{R^2} \left$$



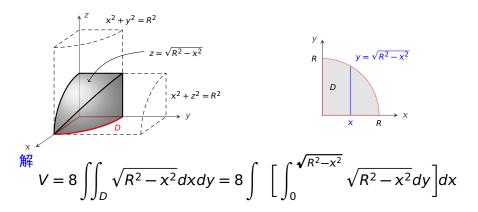
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
 dx

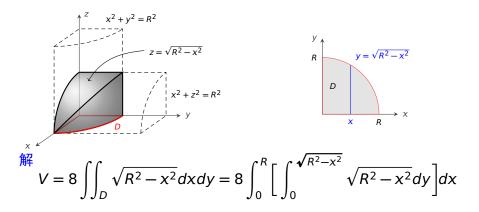


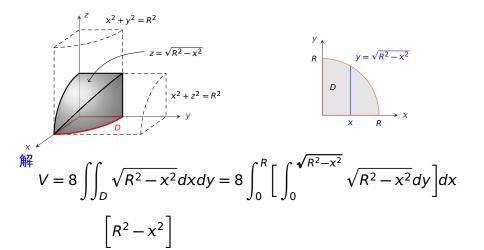
$$V = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dy = 8 \iint_{R^2 - x^2} \left[ \int_{R^2 - x^2} dx dy \right] dx$$

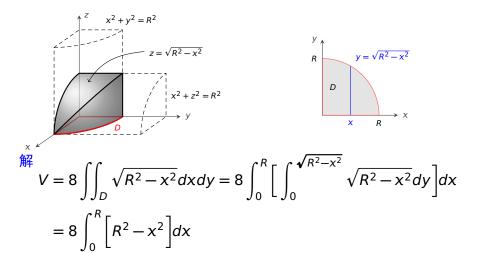


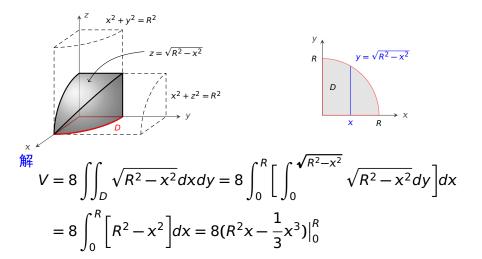
$$\sqrt{R^2-x^2}dy$$
 dx

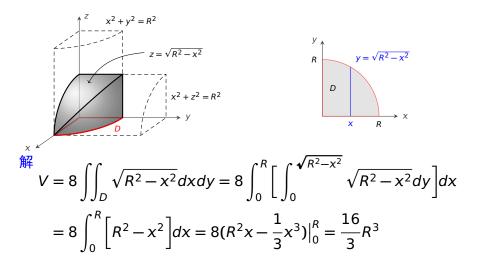




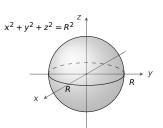


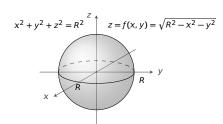


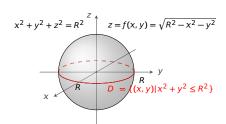












$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$$

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

$$R$$

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

解

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

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



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

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

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

$$R$$

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

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



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

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

$$R$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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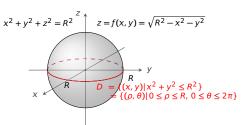
 $z^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$  x = R  $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}$  x = R x

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

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



解

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \xrightarrow{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} 2 \iint_{D} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho$$
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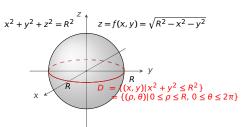
例 求半径为 R 的球的体积。

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

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

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

例 求半径为 R 的球的体积。



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

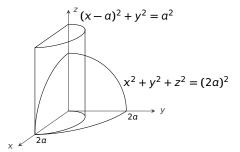
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \right] d\theta = 4\pi \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

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

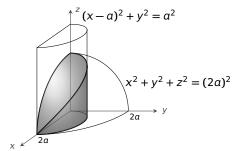


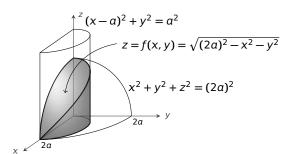
例 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le (2a)^2$  被圆柱  $(x - a)^2 + y^2 = 0$  (a > 0)

所截得的立体的体积。

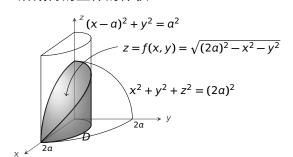


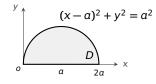
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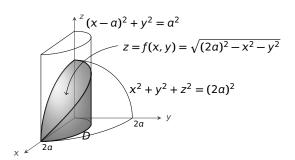


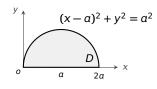


 $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{(2a)^2 - x^2 - y^2}$   $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{(2a)^2 - x^2 - y^2}$   $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (2a)^2$ 

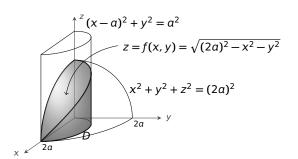


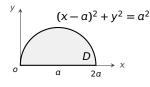




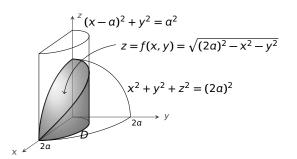


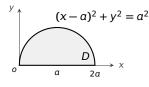
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$





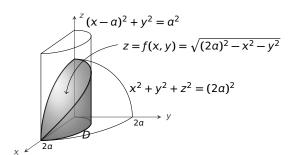
$$V = 4 \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$

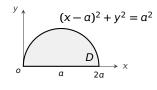




$$V = 4 \iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{4\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}$$

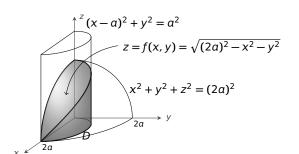


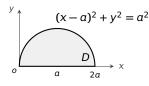




$$V = 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy = \frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} 4 \iint_{D} \sqrt{4a^{2} - \rho^{2}}$$



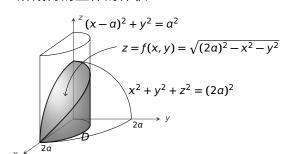


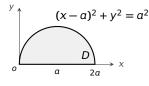


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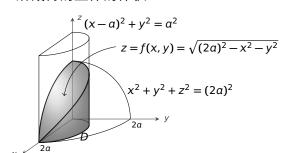
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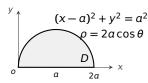




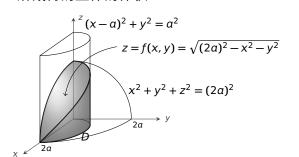
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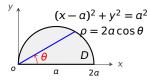






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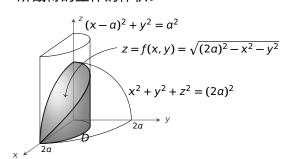


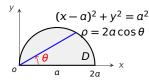


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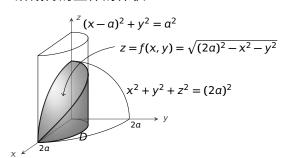
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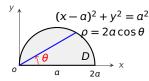




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$$u = 4\alpha^2 - \rho^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

其中 
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \alpha d\alpha = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \alpha d\alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



其中

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



第 10 草 D:二重枳分的计算

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

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

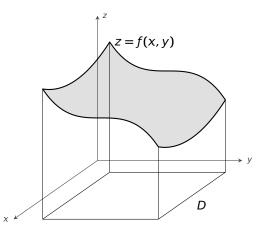
$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{4\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta}^{4\alpha^2} \right] d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8\alpha^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta$$

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

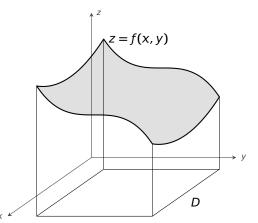
所以 
$$V = \frac{32}{3} \alpha^3 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right]$$



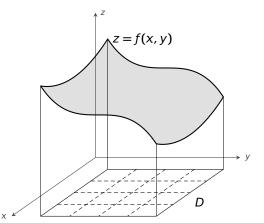
A =



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

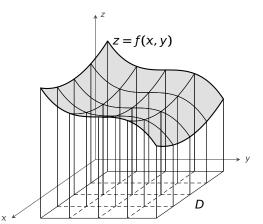


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

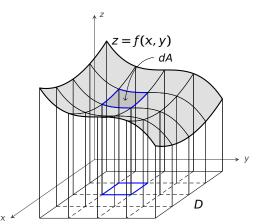




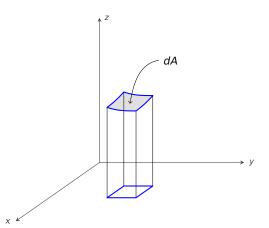
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



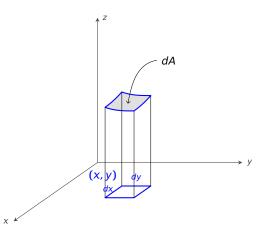
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



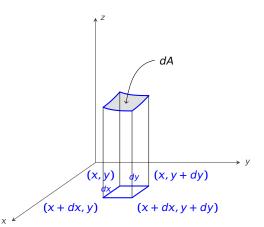
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



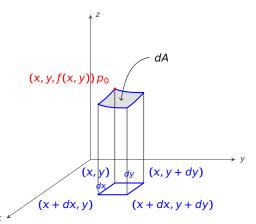
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



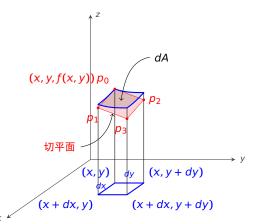
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



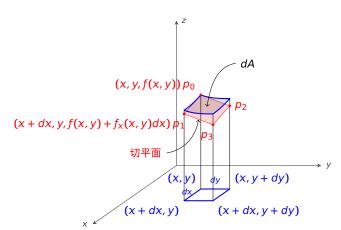
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



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

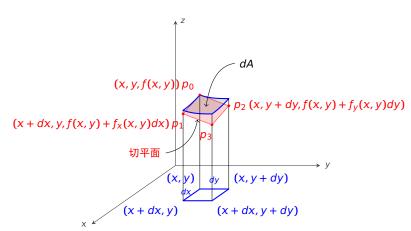


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



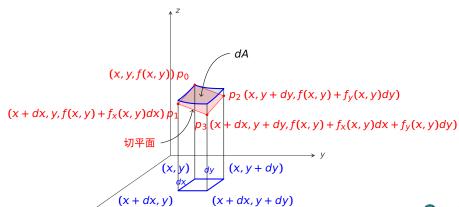


$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$

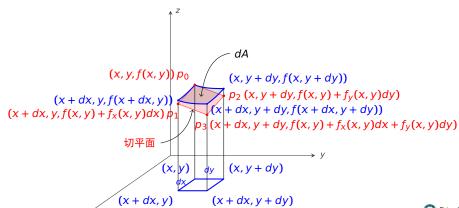




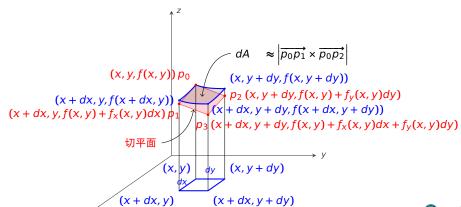
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) p_{2}$$

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

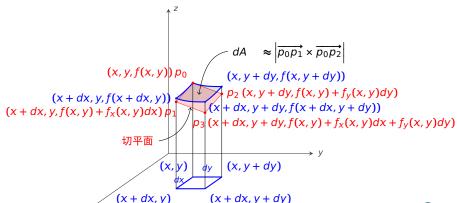
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx + f_{Y}(x, y)dy)$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{X}(x, y)dx) p_{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$p_{2}(x, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

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

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

$$\overrightarrow{y}$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(x + dx, y, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx) p_{2}$$

$$(x, y) dy$$

$$(x, y) dy$$

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

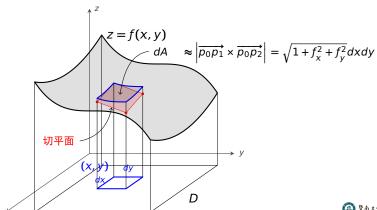
$$(x + dx, y + dy, f(x, y) + f_{x}(x, y)dx + f_{y}(x, y)dy)$$

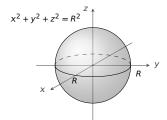
$$(x + dx, y) dy$$

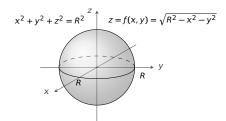
$$(x + dx, y) dy$$

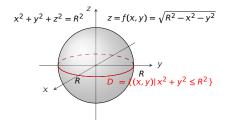
$$(x + dx, y + dy)$$

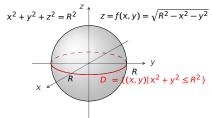
$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{X}(x, y)^{2} + f_{Y}(x, y)^{2}} dxdy$$



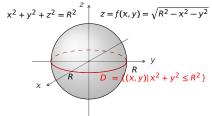




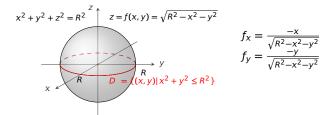




$$\iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_\chi^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$

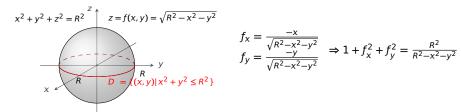


$$A = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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● 整角大型