第 10 章 c: 三重积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2017-2018 学年 II





Outline

1. 三重积分的概念

2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

3. 球面坐标

We are here now...

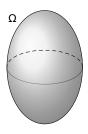
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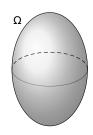
假设

- Ω 为空间中三维闭区域
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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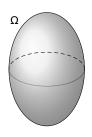


● 当材料均匀时(µ=常数),

• 当材料非均匀时($\mu = \mu(x, y, z)$ 为 Ω 上函数),

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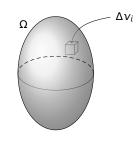


当材料均匀时(μ=常数),

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

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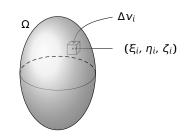
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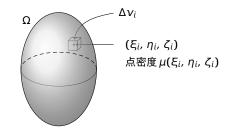
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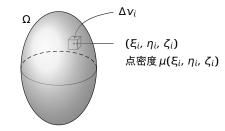
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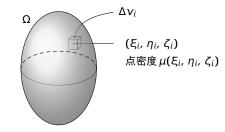
$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Vol}(\Omega)$$

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



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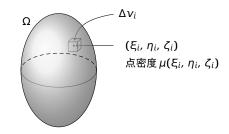
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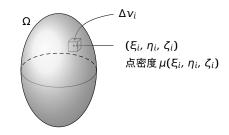
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$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(\xi_i, \, \eta_i, \, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$$



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• 当材料非均匀时($\mu = \mu(x, y, z)$ 为 Ω 上函数),利用微元法可知

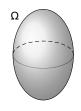
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第 10 章 c: 三重积分

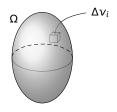
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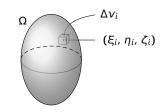
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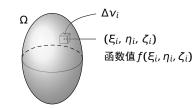
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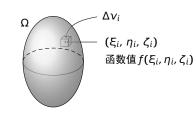
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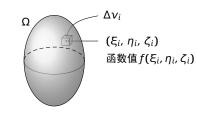
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$$



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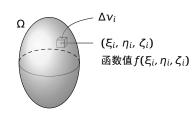


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若

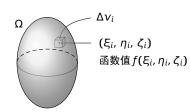
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$ 存在,



三重积分定义 设

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- 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta \nu_i$ 存在,且 极限
- 与上述 Ω 的划分、(ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 的选取无关,

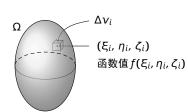


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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$$





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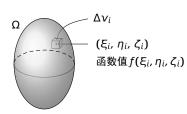
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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x)$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$$

称为 f(x, y, z) 在 D 上的三重积分。



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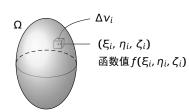
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则定义

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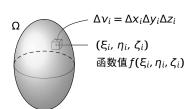
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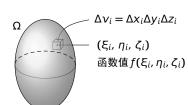
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注 三重积分的定义式与二重积分的类似,故性质也类似



 $\Delta v_i = \Delta x_i \Delta v_i \Delta z_i$

函数值 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)$

 (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i)

• 存在性 若 f(x, y, z) 在空间有界闭区域 Ω 上连续,则

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

存在。

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• 线性性 $\iiint_{\Omega} (\alpha f + \beta g) dv = \alpha \iiint_{\Omega} f dv + \beta \iiint_{\Omega} g dv$

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- 线性性 $\iiint_{\Omega} (\alpha f + \beta g) dv = \alpha \iiint_{\Omega} f dv + \beta \iiint_{\Omega} g dv$
- 可加性

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



• 存在性 若 f(x, y, z) 在空间有界闭区域 Ω 上连续,则

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

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



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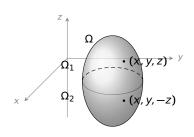
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- $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = Vol(\Omega)$
- 若 $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$,则

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

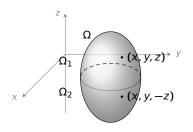


性质 设空间中三维闭区域 Ω 关于 xoy 坐标面对称,



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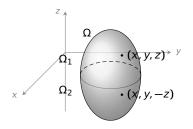
• 若f(x, y, z) 关于z 是奇函数(即: f(x, y, -z) = -f(x, y, z)),则





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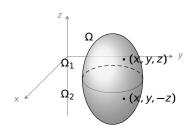




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• 若 f(x, y, z) 关于 z 是偶函数 (即: f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z)),则





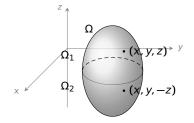
积分的对称性

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





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



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

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

所以积分为0



We are here now...

1. 三重积分的概念

2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

3. 球面坐标

• "先一后二"

• "先二后一"

• "先一后二"

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

• "先二后一"

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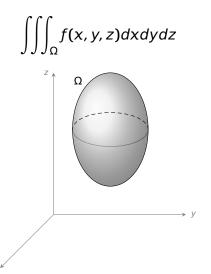
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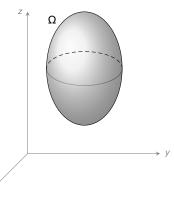
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 - 1. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$
 - 2. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x, y, z) dy \right] dx dz$
 - 3. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz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





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



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

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

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

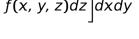
$$z_{1}(x, y)$$

$$D_{xy}$$

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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

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

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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

3. 先积 *y*,再积 *xz*

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

f(x, y, z)dydxdz

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

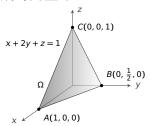
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

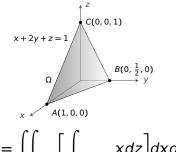
类似地

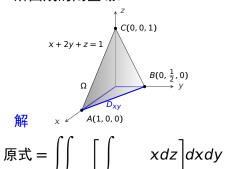
2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

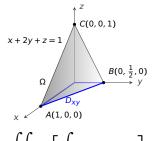
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[\int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

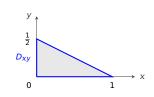
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{XZ}} \left[\int_{y_1(x, z)}^{y_2(x, z)} f(x, y, z) dy \right] dx dz$$

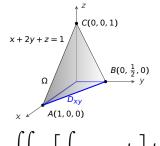




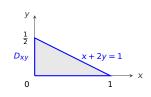


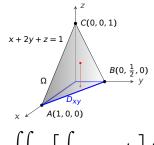


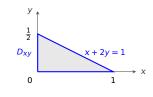




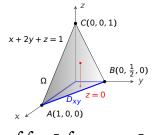
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$

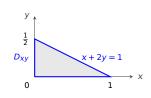


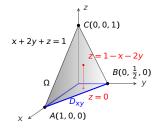


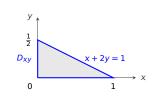


原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$

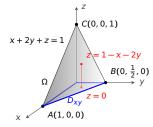




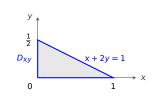




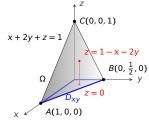
所围成的闭区域。



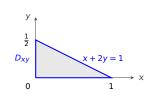
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$



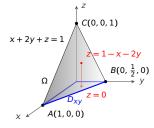
所围成的闭区域。



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



所围成的闭区域。



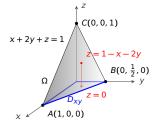
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

所围成的闭区域。

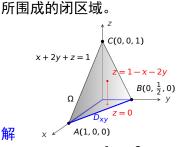


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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

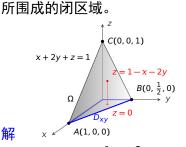




$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

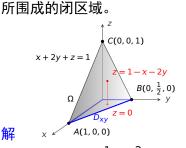
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$



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

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

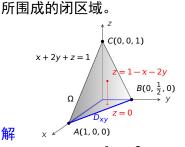




$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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





$$D_{xy}$$

$$0$$

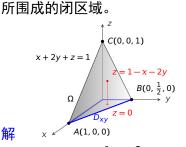
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

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



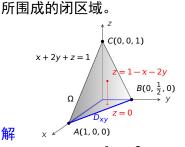


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x) \\
x + 2y = 1 \\
y = 0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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





$$D_{xy}$$

$$0$$

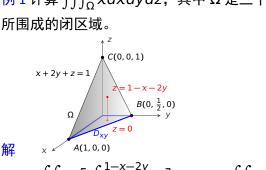
$$y = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

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

例 1 计算 $\prod_{\alpha} x dx dy dz$,其中 Ω 是三个坐标面及平面 x + 2y + z = 1



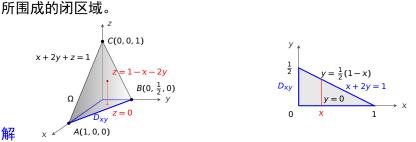
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

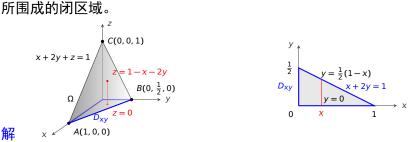




原式 = $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$

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



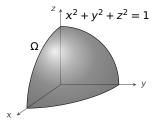


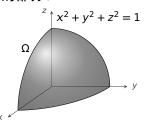
原式 = $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$

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



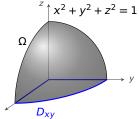
象限的部分。



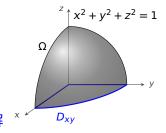


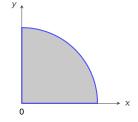
xyzdz dxdy

象限的部分。



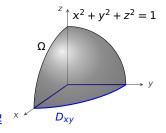
象限的部分。





xyzdzdxdy

象限的部分。

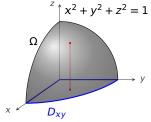


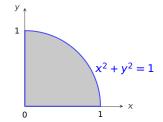
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad x$$

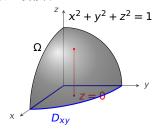
xyzdz]dxdy

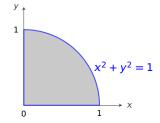
象限的部分。





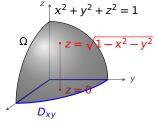
象限的部分。

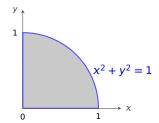




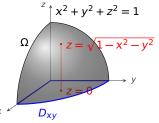
xyzdzdxdy

象限的部分。



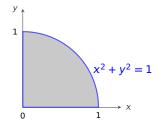


象限的部分。

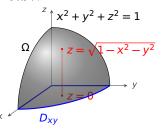


$$\mathbf{R}$$
 $\mathbf{X} = \int_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{D_{xy}} \right]$

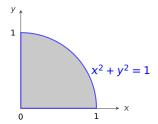
xyzdz dxdy



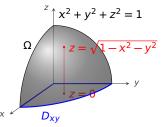
象限的部分。



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

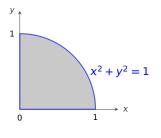


象限的部分。

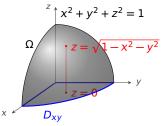


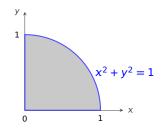
$$\int \int \int \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$$

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



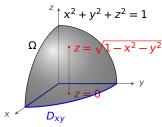
$$\frac{1}{2}xy(1-x^2-y^2)$$





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





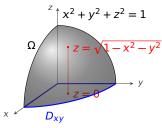
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

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

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

$$1 - x^2 - v^2 dv dx$$

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



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

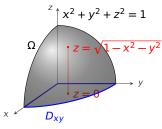
$$x = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\Box + - \bigcap \int \int \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$$

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





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

$$y = 0$$

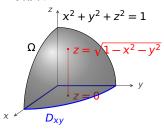
$$x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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

$$\int \int_{D_{xy}} \int \int_{D_{xy}} dx$$

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



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

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

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

$$y = 0$$

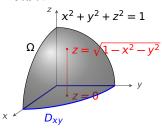
$$x = 1$$

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

$$\int_{D_{xy}} 2^{2}$$

$$1 - x^{2} - y^{2} dy dx$$

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



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

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

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

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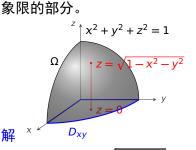
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{vir}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_{vir}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$$

$$\int_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \int_{D_{xy}} 2^{x}$$

$$(1 - x^2 - y^2) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx$$





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

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

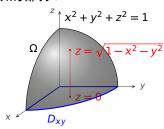
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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





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

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

$$y = 0$$

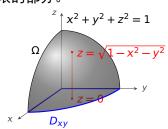
$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{8} x(1-x^2)^2 \right] dx$$





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

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

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

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

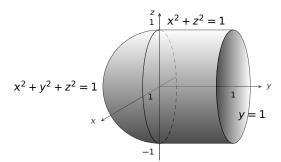
$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

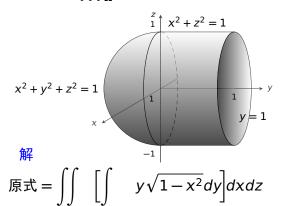
原式 = $\iint_{\Omega} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$

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

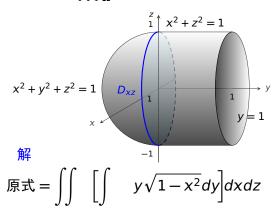
例 3 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。

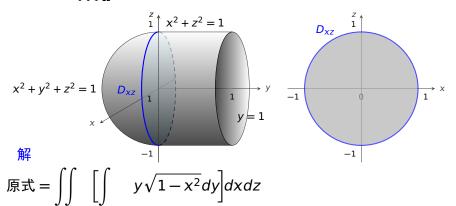


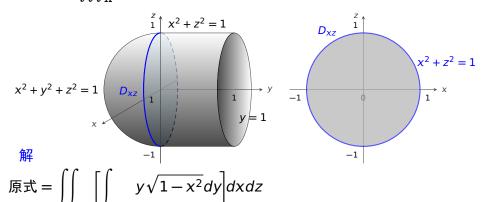
例 3 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。



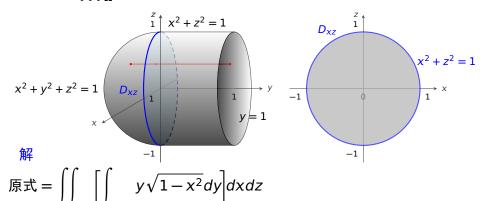
例 3 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是如图的闭区域。



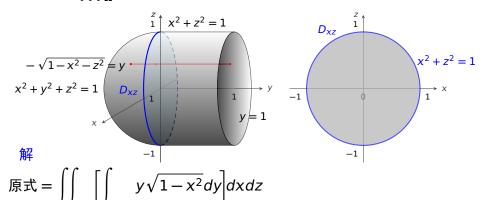




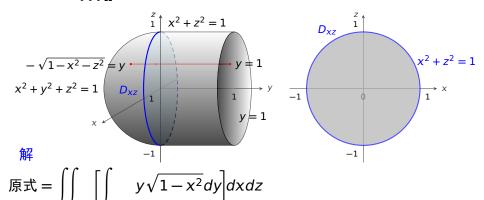




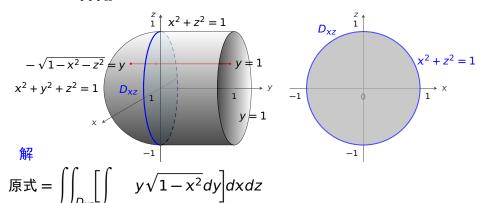




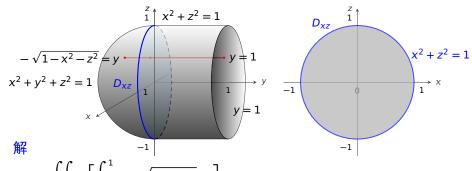


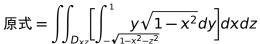




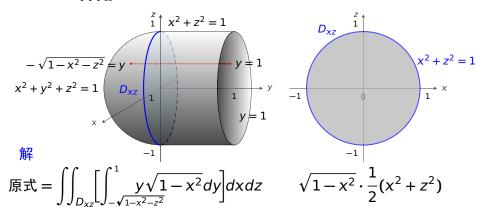




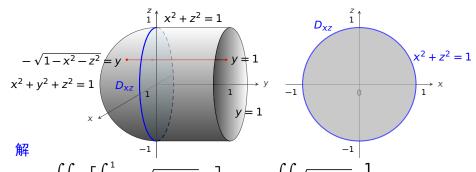






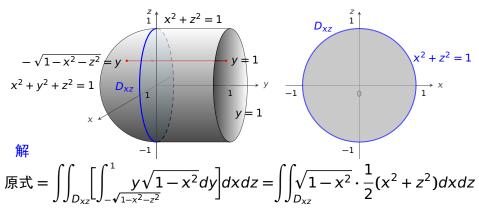






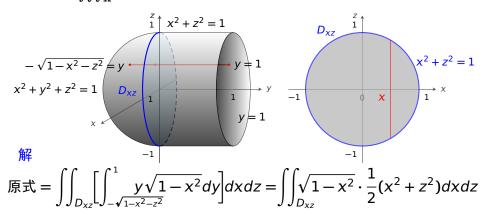
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \right] dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dx dz$$





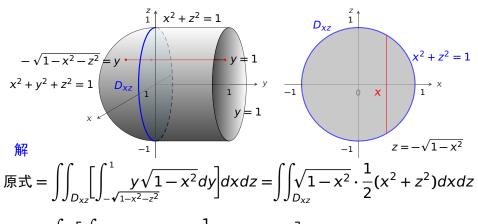
$$= \int \int \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz dx$$





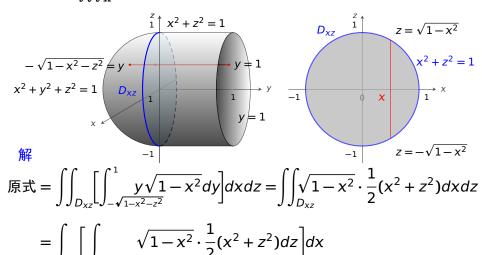
$$= \int \int \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz dx$$



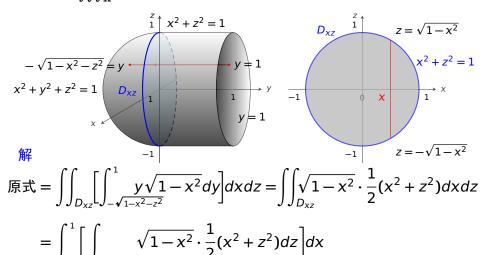


$$= \int \left[\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz \right] dx$$

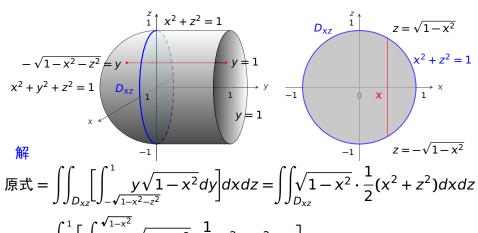






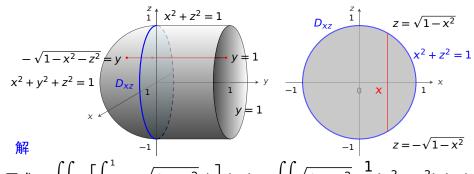






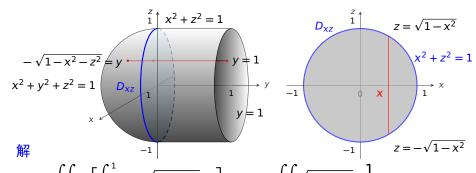
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz \right] dx$$





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

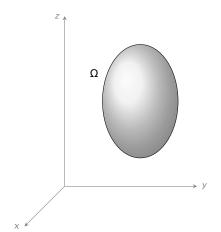




 $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{3} (1+x^2-2x^4) \right] dx = \frac{28}{45}$

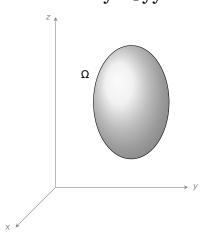


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$



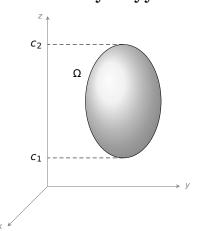


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

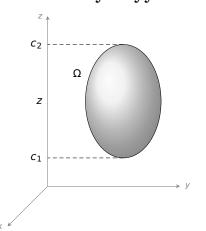




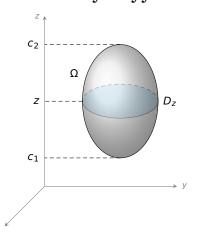
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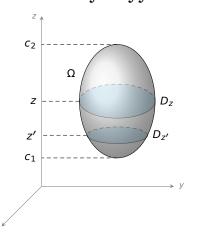


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



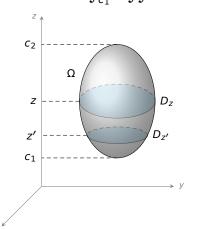


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



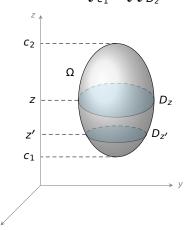


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{\Omega}^{c_2} \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$





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





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

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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



1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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



1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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



1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

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

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

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

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

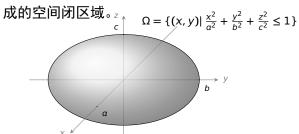
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[\iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

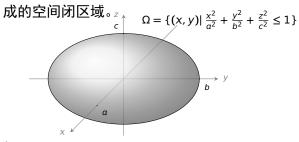
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{e_1}^{e_2} \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$$

第 10 章 c:三重积分

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

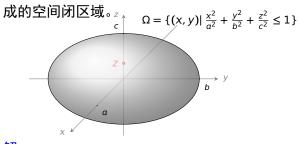


例 1 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$,其中 Ω 是由椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围



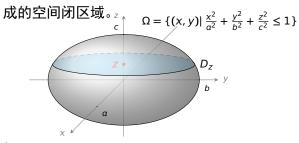
解

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

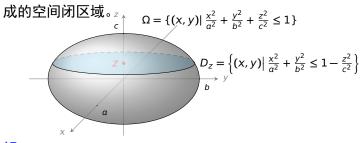


解

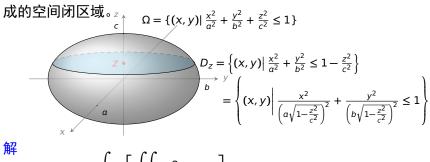
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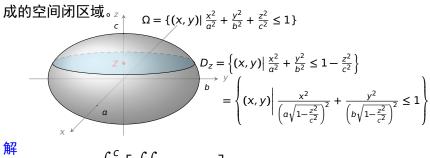


例 1 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围



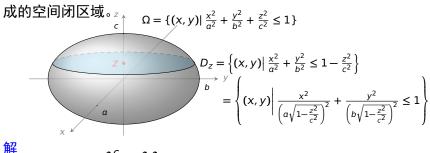
原式 =
$$\left[\iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$

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



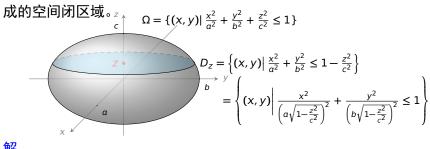
原式 =
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[\iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

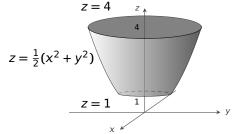
$$D_z = \left\{ (x,y)|\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right\}$$

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

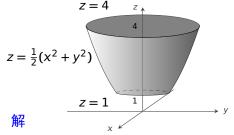
原式 =
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[\iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\pi \cdot ab \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$
$$= \pi \cdot ab \int_{1}^{4} \left(z^2 - \frac{z^4}{c^2} \right) dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^3$$



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

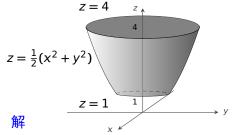


$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面 $z = 1$ 和 $z = 4$ 所围成。



原式 $\frac{\text{対称性}}{\text{ }}$ $\int \int \int x^2 dx dy dz$

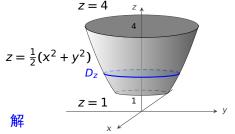
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面 $z = 1$ 和 $z = 4$ 所围成。



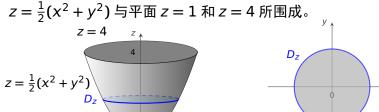
原式
$$\frac{\text{対称性}}{\text{one}}$$
 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \left[\iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy\right] dz$



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



原式
$$\frac{\text{对称性}}{\text{one}}$$
 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \left[\iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy\right] dz$

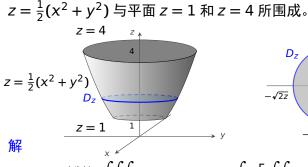


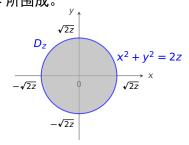
解

z = 1

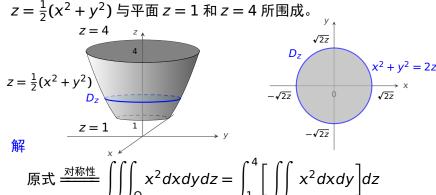
原式
$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称性}}$$
 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \int_{\Omega} \left[\iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy \right] dz$

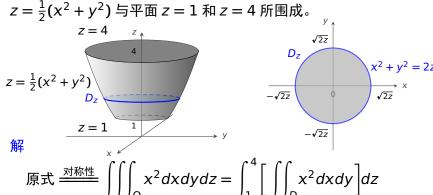






原式
$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称性}}$$
 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz$





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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

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



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

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

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

$$D_z$$

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

$$D_z$$

$$z = 1$$

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

$$z = 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta$$



例 2 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)$ 与平面 z = 1 和 z = 4 所用成.

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

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

$$D_z$$

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

$$D_z$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

$$z = 1$$

原式
$$\frac{\text{对称性}}{}$$

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

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



例 2 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$,其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 与平面 z = 1 和 z = 4 所围成。

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

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

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

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

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



例 2 计算 $\int \int \int_{\Omega} (x^2 + 5xy^2 \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ 与平面 z = 1 和 z = 4 所围成。

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

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

$$D_z$$

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

$$D_z$$

$$z = 1$$

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

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

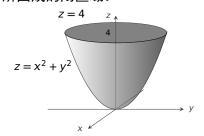
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta \right] dz = \pi \int_{1}^{4} z^{2} dz = 21\pi$$

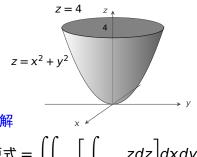
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2z}} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho \right) d\theta \right] dz = \pi \int_{1}^{4} z^{2} dz = 21\pi$$

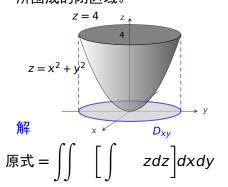
- 上述坐标 (ρ, θ, z) 称为柱面坐标
- 变换

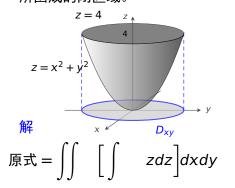
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

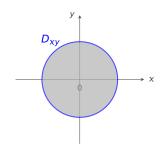
柱面坐标变换

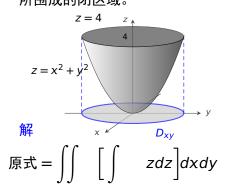


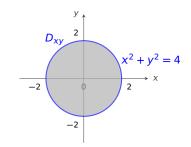


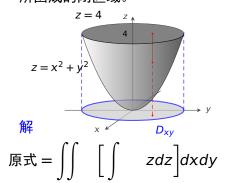


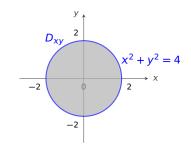


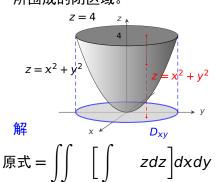


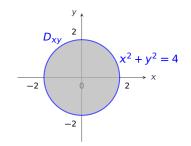


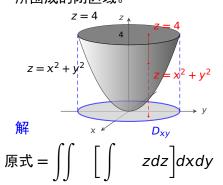


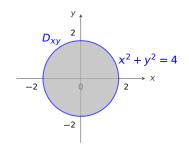


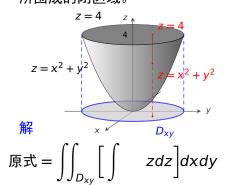


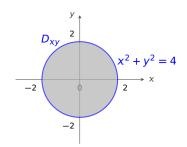


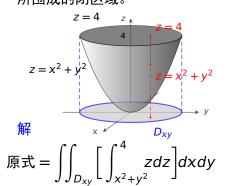


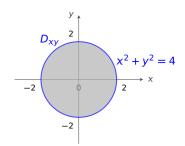


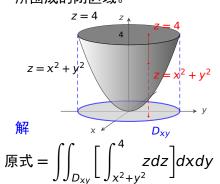


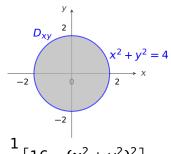




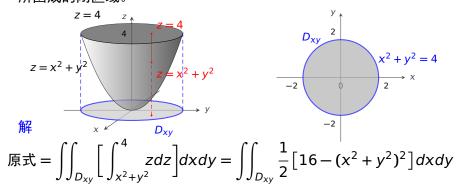


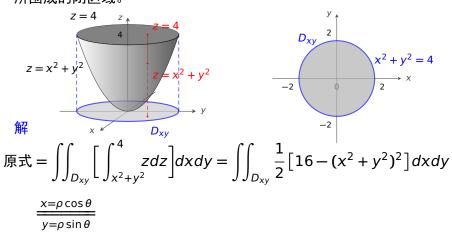


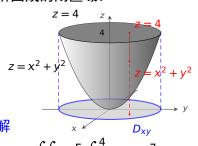




$$\frac{1}{2} \left[16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right]$$





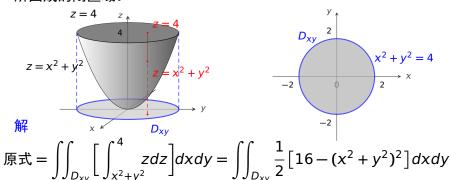


$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

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

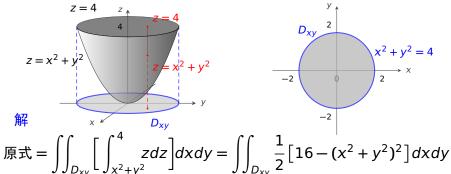
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right]$$





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

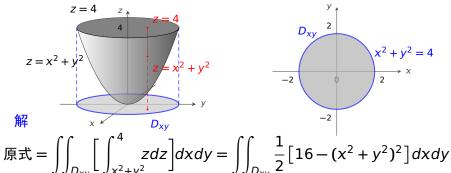




$$\frac{\int \int_{D_{xy}} L \int_{X^2 + y^2} \int \int \int_{D_{xy}} 2}{\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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

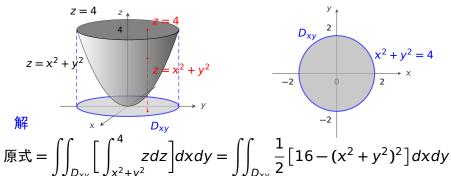




$$\int_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \right]$$

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



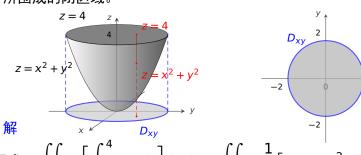


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2} 2dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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



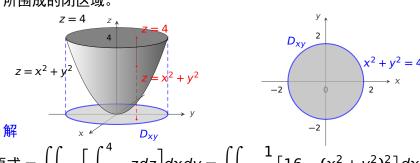


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2}^4 z dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - (x^2 + y^2)^2 \right] dx dy$$

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

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





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

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

$$\frac{1}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} 2^{[16 - \rho^{4}]} \rho d\rho d\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{2} (16 - \rho^{4}) \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{64}{3} \pi$$

第 10 章 c:三重积分

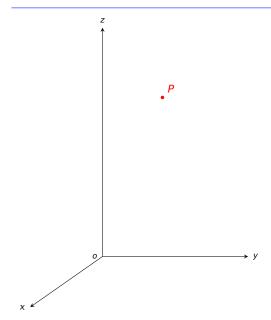
We are here now...

1. 三重积分的概念

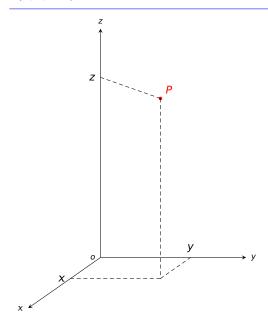
2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

3. 球面坐标

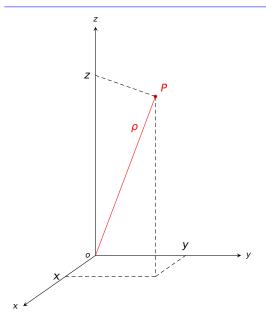


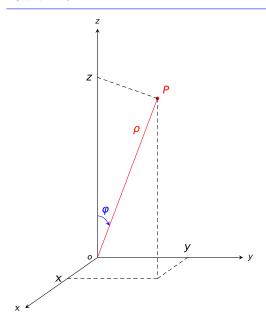


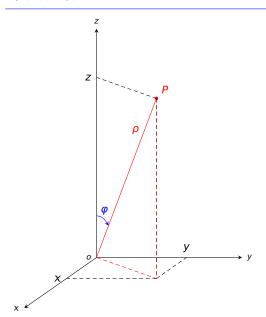


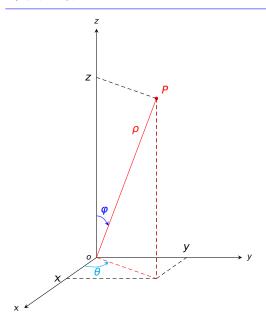


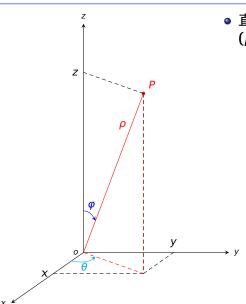


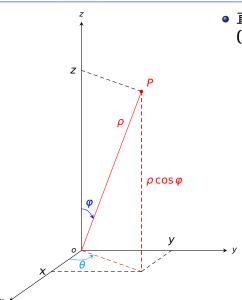


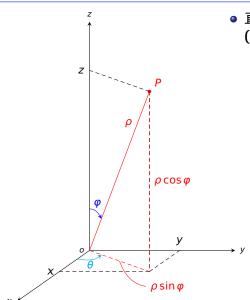


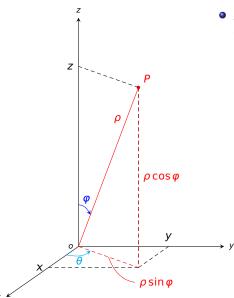








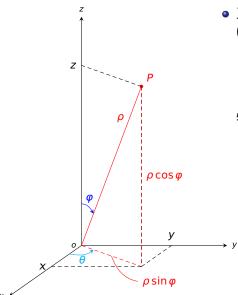




$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

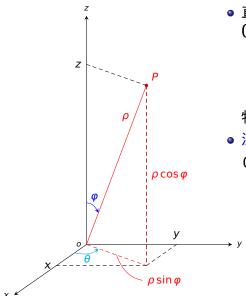
$$y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = \rho \cos \varphi$$



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

特别地,
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$

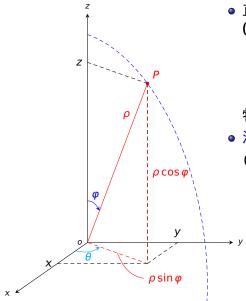


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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

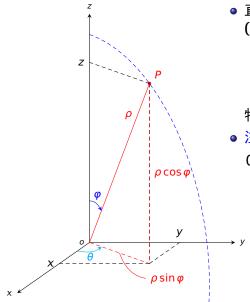


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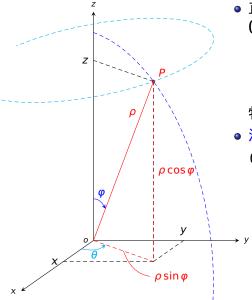


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特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$,

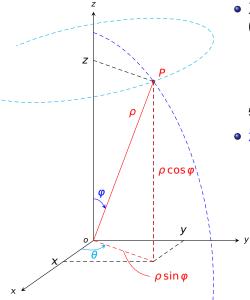


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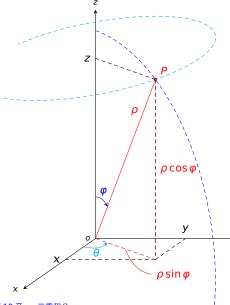
直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

$$0\!\leq\!\rho\!<\infty,\;0\!\leq\!\varphi\!\leq\!\pi,\;0\!\leq\!\theta\!\leq\!2\pi$$





直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

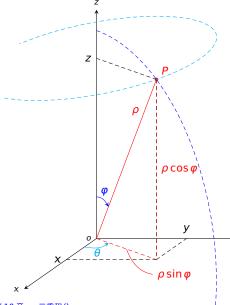
$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
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$$z = \rho \cos \varphi$$

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

$$0 \le \rho < \infty$$
, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

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





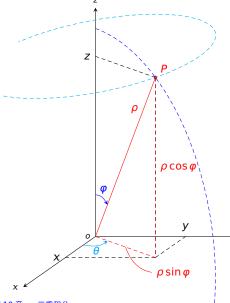
直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

$$0 \le \rho < \infty$$
, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

- 注 三组坐标面
 - ρ = ρ₀: 球面
 - $\varphi = \varphi_0$:
 - $\theta = \theta_0$:



直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

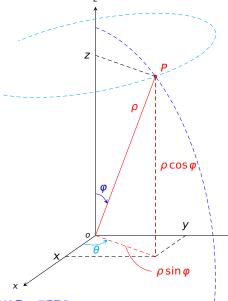
$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$
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特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

$$0 \le \rho < \infty$$
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- 注 三组坐标面
 - $\rho = \rho_0$: 球面
 - φ = φ₀: 以原点为顶点、z 轴为 轴的圆锥面
 - $\theta = \theta_0$:





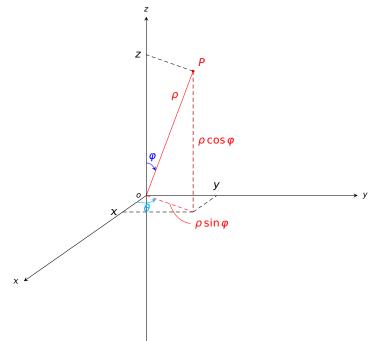
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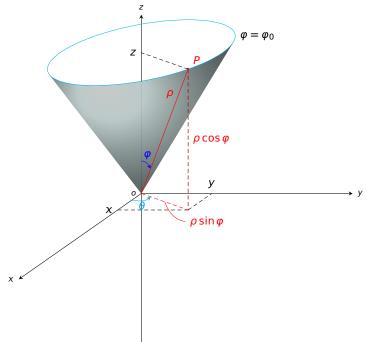
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$$0 \le \rho < \infty$$
, $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$

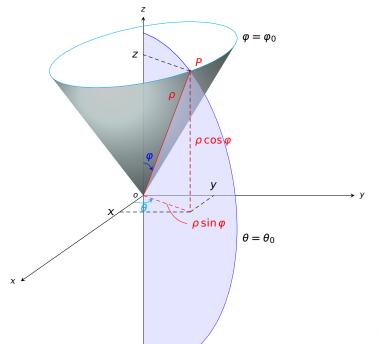
- 注 三组坐标面
 - ρ = ρ₀: 球面
 - φ = φ₀: 以原点为顶点、z 轴为 轴的圆锥面
 - $\theta = \theta_0$: 过 Z 轴的半平面





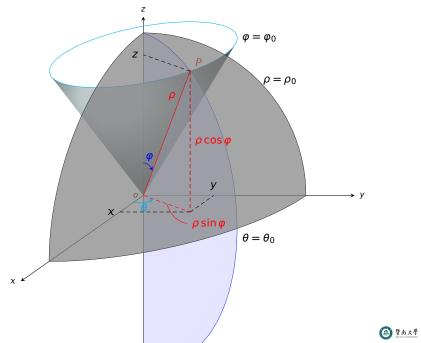






第 10 章 c: 三重积分

24/28 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽



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

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

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

解 因为
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$
,所以 $f = e^{\rho^3}$

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



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

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$
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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \varphi) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \varphi) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$F(\rho, \varphi, \theta)$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$

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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \varphi) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int \left\{ \int \left[\int F(\rho, \varphi, \theta) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$

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• 当 Ω 是球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$ 时,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$

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$$\Omega = \{0 \le \rho \le \alpha, \ 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$

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第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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• 当Ω是球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le \alpha^2$ 时,

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并且

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int \left[\int F(\rho, \varphi, \theta) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \frac{x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta}$$

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• 当 Ω 是球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le a^2$ 时,

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第 10 章 c:三重积分

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$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\alpha} F(\rho, \varphi, \theta) \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

原式 =
$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^3}$$

原式 =
$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

原式 =
$$\iiint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int \left\{ \int \left[\int e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

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原式 =
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \left[\int_0^R e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \left[\int_0^R e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \left[\int_0^R e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 d\rho \right] \sin \varphi d\varphi \right\}$$

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
=
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$
=
$$2\pi \cdot \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 d\rho \right] \sin \varphi d\varphi \right\}$$
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$$2\pi \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 d\rho \right] \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$

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$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$

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

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

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$$\left(\frac{1}{3} e^{\rho^{3}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R}$$

原式 =
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$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

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

原式 =
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \sin \varphi d\varphi \right\}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{R} e^{\rho^{3}} \cdot \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{\rho^{3}} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi (e^{R^{3}} - 1)$$

球体体积 =
$$\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz$$

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