§8.7 二重积分

2017-2018 学年 II



Outline

1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算



We are here now...

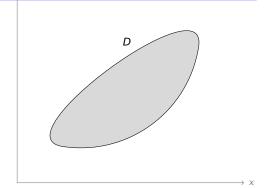
1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算



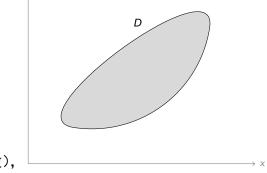
假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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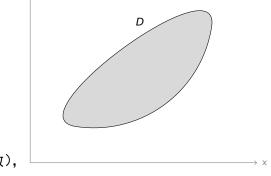


● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

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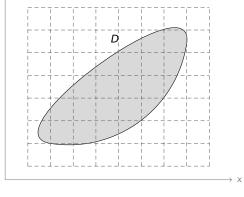
当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

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

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

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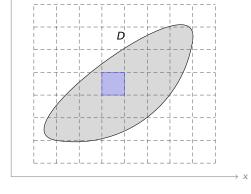


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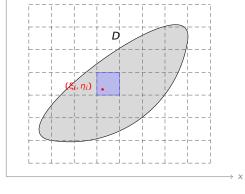


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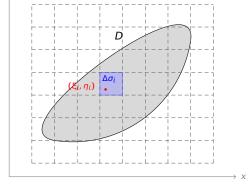


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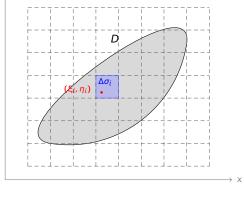


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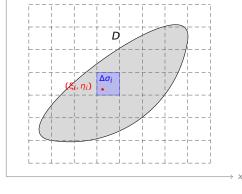
$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$



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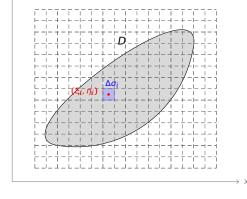
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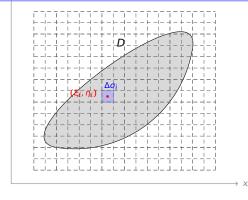
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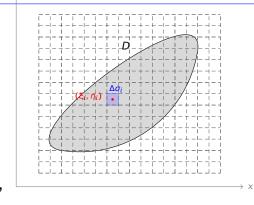
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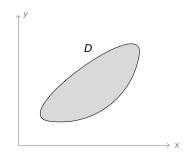
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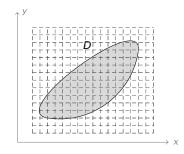
二重积分定义 设

- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x, y) 是 D 上的有界函数,



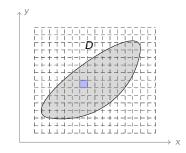
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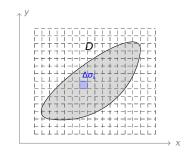
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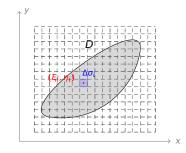
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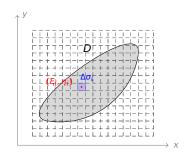
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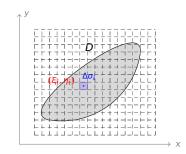
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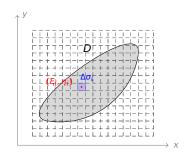
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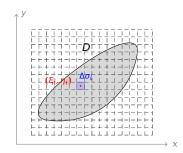


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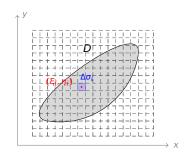
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 存在,



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



二重积分定义 设

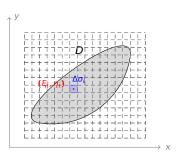
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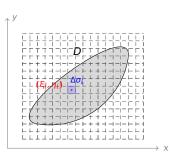
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$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

称为f(x, y)在D上的二重积分。



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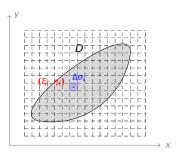
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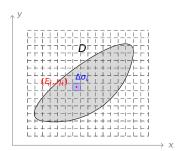
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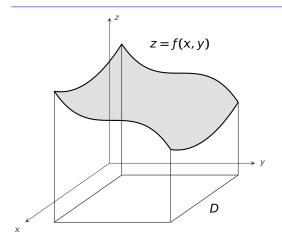
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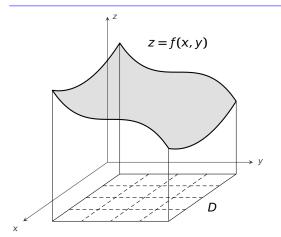
定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$ 存在。





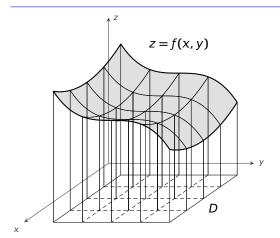
曲顶柱体的体积:

V



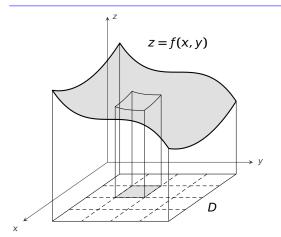
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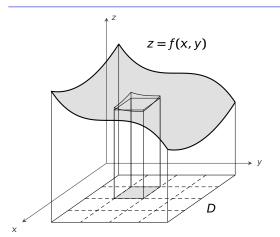




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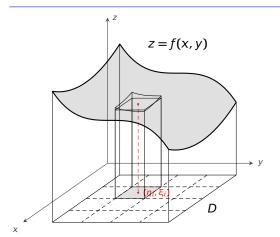
V





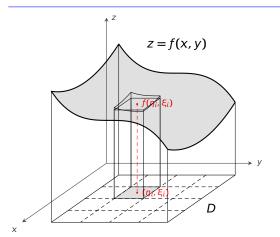
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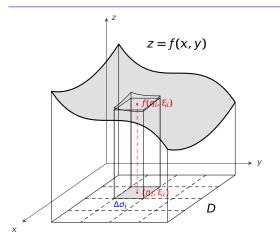
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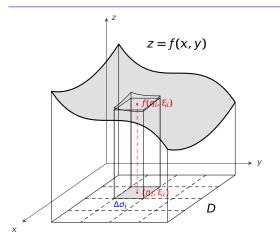




曲顶柱体的体积:

ν

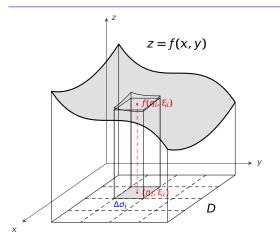




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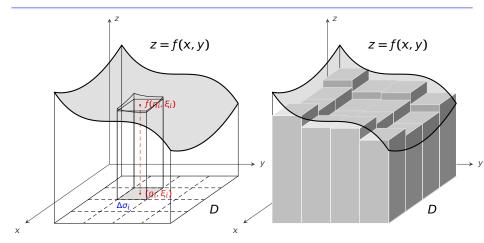
 $V f(η_i, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$





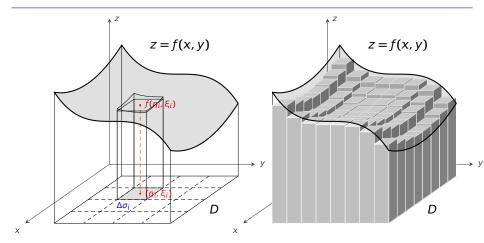
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





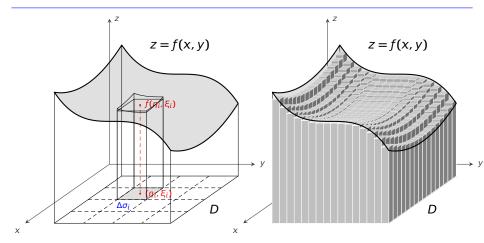
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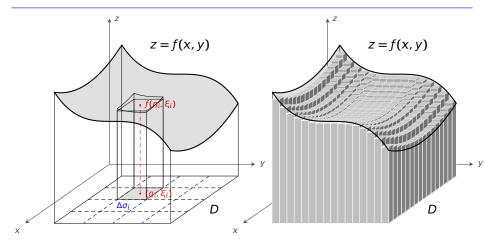
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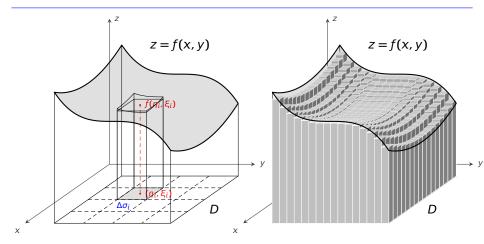
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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





曲顶柱体的体积:

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



§8.7 二重积分

性质1(线性性)

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



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



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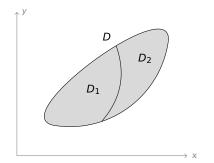
$$= \alpha \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} + \beta \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

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



性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 ,则

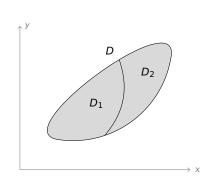
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

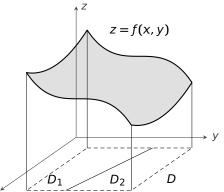




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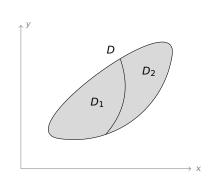
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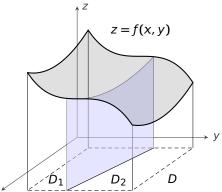




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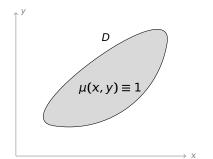
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



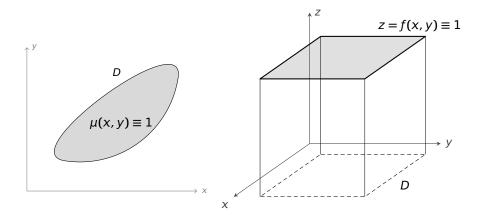


性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。

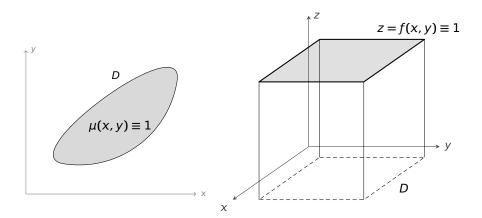
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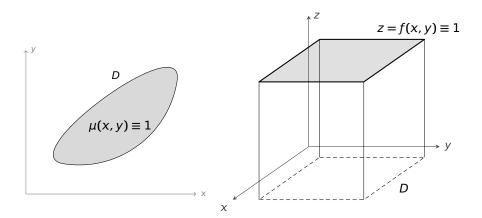


性质 3 $\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。特别地, $\iint_D kd\sigma =$ 。





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





性质 4 如果在
$$D$$
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$$\iint_{D} md\sigma \leq \iint_{D} f(x, y)d\sigma \leq \iint_{D} Md\sigma$$



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

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 (σ 为 D 的面积)

证明

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



§8.7 二重积分

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证明

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



§8.7 二重积分

例 估计下列积分 $I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$ 值的范围,其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 。

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$$9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9$$



例 估计下列积分
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
 值的范围,其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 。

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



例 估计下列积分
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
 值的范围,其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$ 。

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



例 估计下列积分
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
 值的范围,其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$ 。

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



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



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



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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \quad \Longrightarrow \quad 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$



性质 6(二重积分的中值定理) 设函数 f(x, y) 在闭区域 D 上连续,|D| 是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

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

二重积分的性质 (Cont.)

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

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证明

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



二重积分的性质 (Cont.)

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

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证明 因为

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

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

$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma,$$



§8.7 二重积分

二重积分的性质 (Cont.)

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

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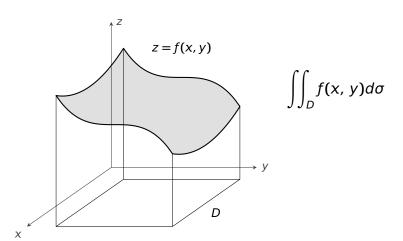
由闭区域上连续函数的中值定理可知:存在 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$,使得

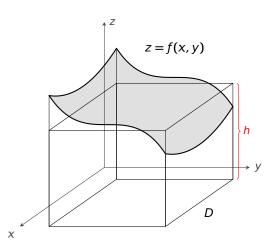
$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

即

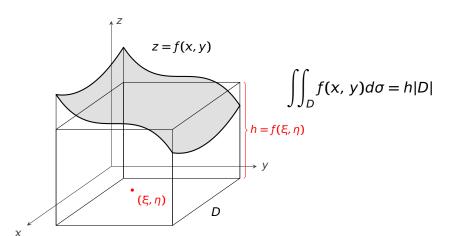
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot |D|.$$

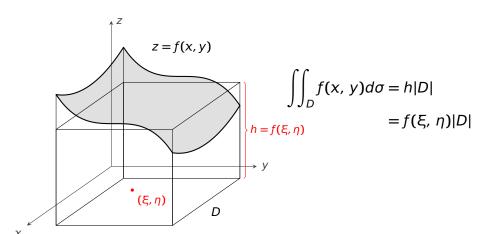




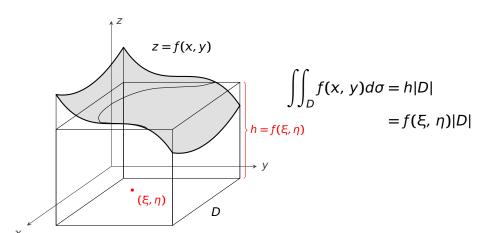


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$

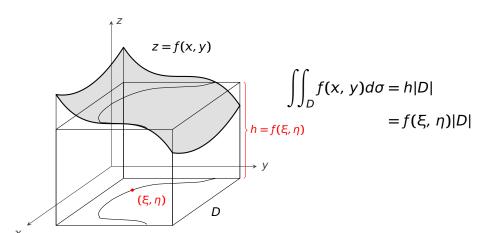




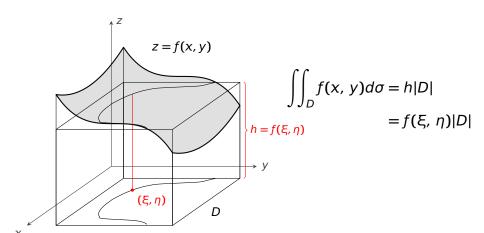














We are here now...

1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算



• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

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

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分": $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy$

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \int f(x, y) dx dy$$

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

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

● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

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

• 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\int_{*}^{*} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

一般方法 化二重积分为 "蒸火积分":
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_*^* \left[\int_*^* f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$
$$= \int_*^* \left[\int_*^* f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

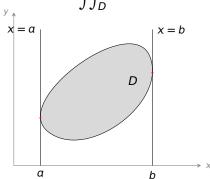
● 一般方法 化二重积分为 "累次积分":

• 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?

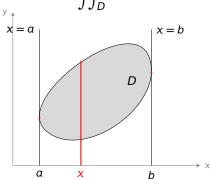


$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{D} \left[\int_{D} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

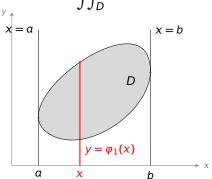
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



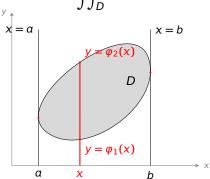
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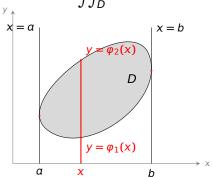


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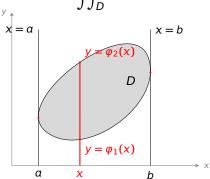




$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

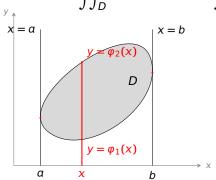


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$





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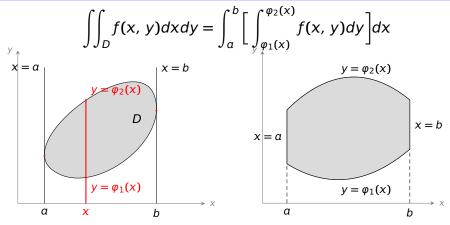


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

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

称为 X-型区域。



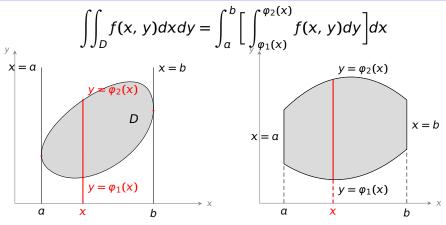


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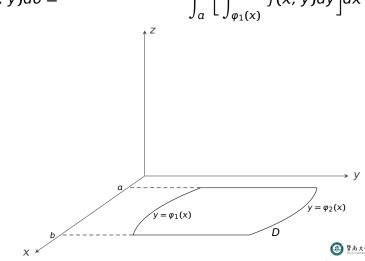
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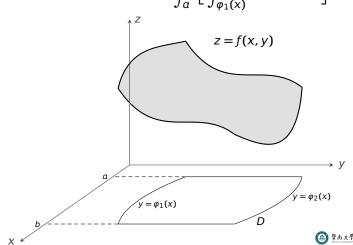
• 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \$$
则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

•
$$\mathfrak{P} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ \mathfrak{P}$$

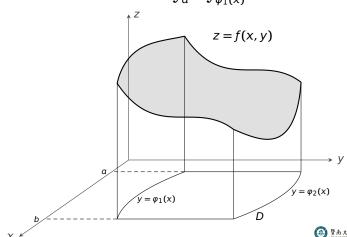
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



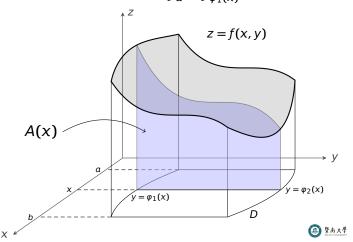
• $\mathfrak{P} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ \alpha \le x \le b\}, \ \mathfrak{P}$ $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$



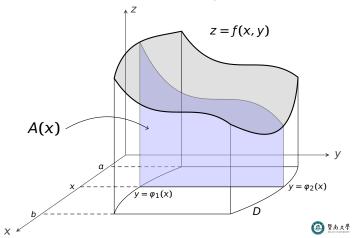
• 设 $D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \$ 则 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V \qquad \qquad \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$

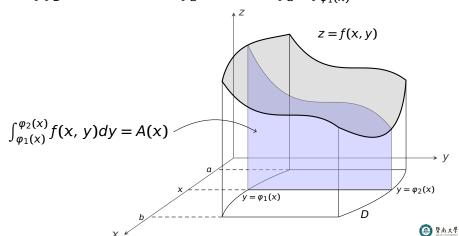


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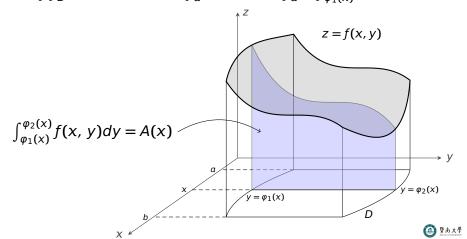
• $\mathfrak{P} D = \{(x, y) | \varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x), \ a \le x \le b\}, \ \mathfrak{M}$ $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = V = \int_a^b A(x) dx \quad \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$

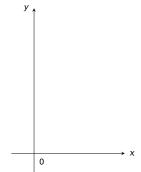




二次积分化为累次积分:几何解释

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



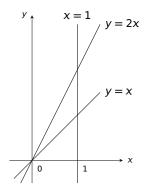


例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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

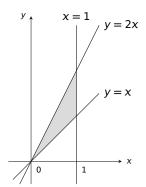


$$\mathbf{R} \quad \iiint_{D} xy dx dy = \iint_{D} xy dy dx$$



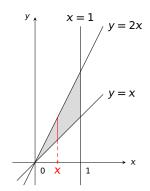
$$M 1$$
 计算 $\iint_D xydxdy$,其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

$$\mathbf{R} \int \int_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



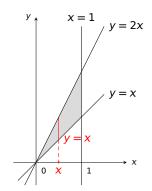
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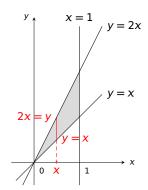
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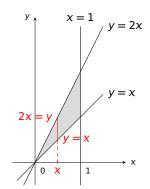
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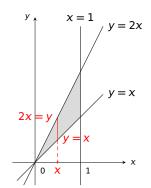
$$\mathbf{H} \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



§8.7 二重积分

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, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

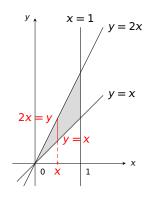
$$\iiint_D xydxdy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^{2x} xydy \right] dx$$



例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
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$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

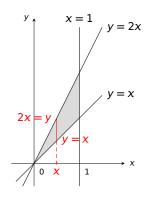
$$= \frac{1}{-x} xy^{2}$$



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

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

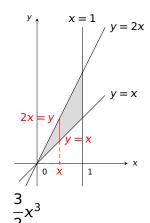
$$= \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x}$$



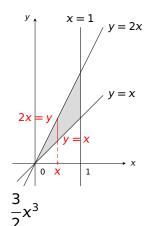
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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

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

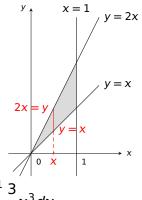


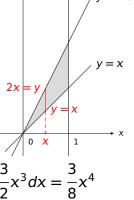
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。



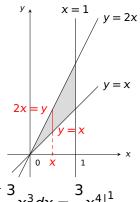
$$\mathbf{R} \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx$$

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





$$\Re \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right]$$



M1 计算 $\iint_D xydxdy$,其中 D 是由直线 y = 2x, y = x 和 x = 1 所围成区域。



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

$$\iiint_{D} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} xy dy \right] dx \qquad \xrightarrow{y = x} x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3}{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{3}{8} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{8} x^{4}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

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

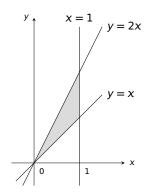
▲ 暨南大寺

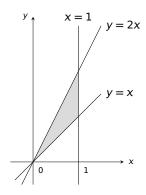
<u>注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为</u>

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



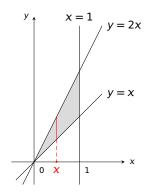
§8.7 二重积分





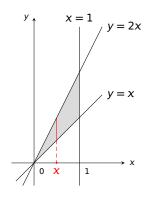
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



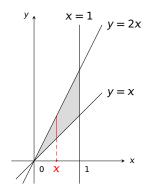


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



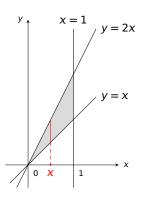


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

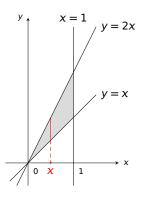


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



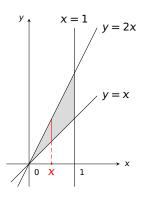


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$



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

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

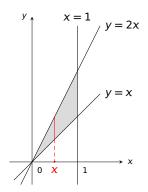


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$

$$= e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$

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

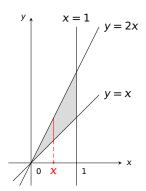




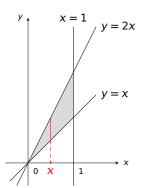
解

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

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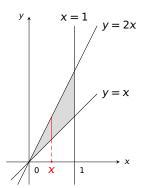


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx$$



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

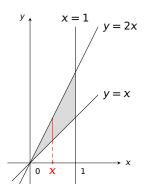




$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$



例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。



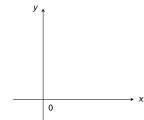
解

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



§8.7 二重积分

例 3 计算 $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 直线 x = 0, y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



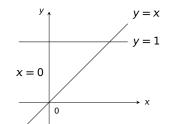
例 3 计算 $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 x = 0, y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



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

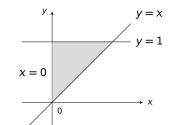


例 3 计算 $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$,其中 D 是由 直线 x = 0, y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



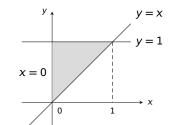
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





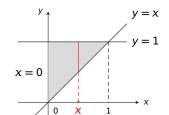
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





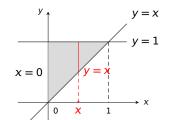
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





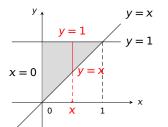
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





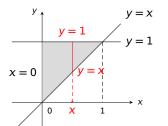
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





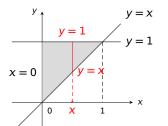
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





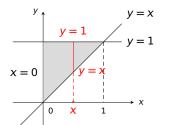
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





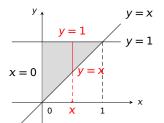
$$\iint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$





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

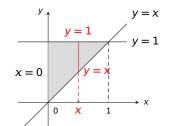




$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

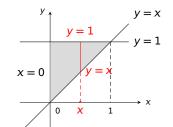
$$= 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$





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

$$= 2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} = -5x^{2} + 2x + 3$$



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



$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0$$

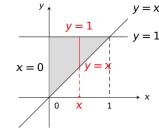
$$x = 1$$

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

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



例 3 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由
直线 $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域。



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

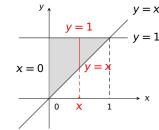
$$\int_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x} (2x + 6y) dy \right]^{1}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[2xy + 3y^2 \Big|_x^1 \right] dx = \int_0^1 -5x^2 + 2x + 3dx$$

$$= -\frac{5}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x$$



例 3 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由直线 $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域。



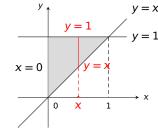
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

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

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



例 3 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
, 其中 D 是由 直线 $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域。



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

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

 $=-\frac{5}{3}x^3+x^2+3x\Big|_0^1=\frac{7}{3}$

例 3 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 直线 $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域。 $x = 0$ 解

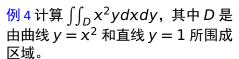
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

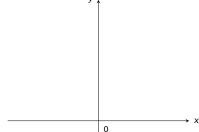
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

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

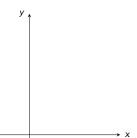
 $D = \{(x, y) | x \le y \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1\}$



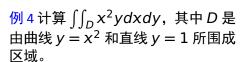


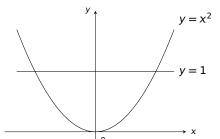


$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$



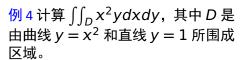
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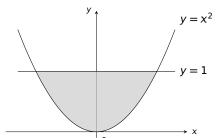




$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$

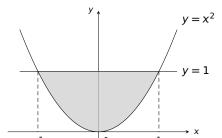






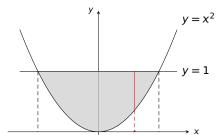
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





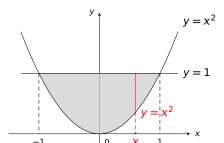
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





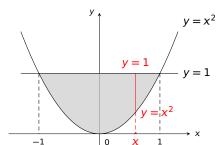
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





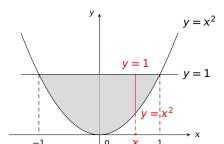
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





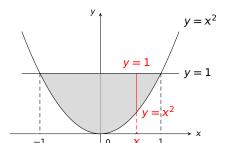
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





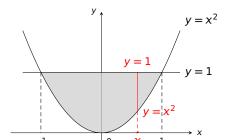
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{-1}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





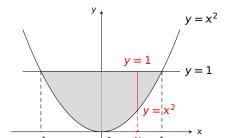
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





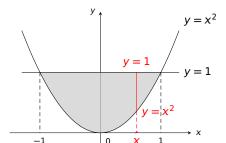
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$





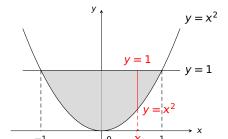
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2}y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$





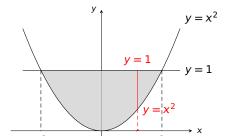
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$





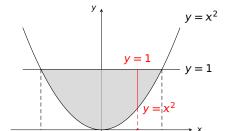
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$





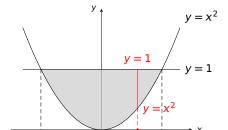
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx$$





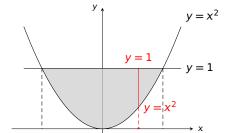
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7})$$





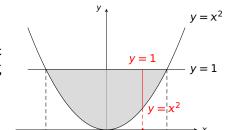
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$





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





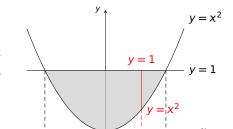
解

$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
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注 D 是 X- 型区域,可以表示为

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





解

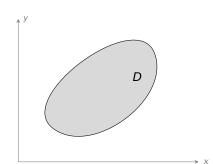
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{21}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

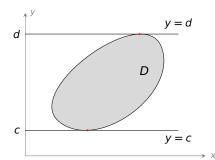
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

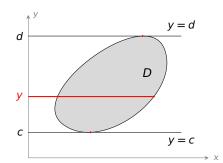


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



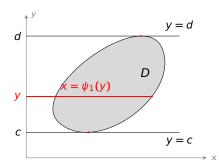


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



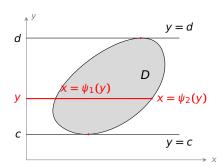


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

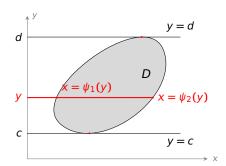




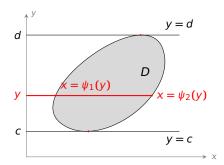
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

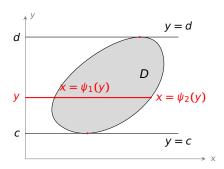


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$





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



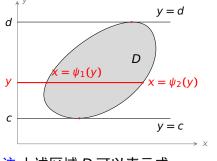
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

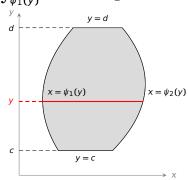
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

称为 Y-型区域。



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



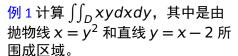


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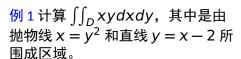
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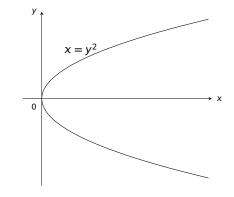






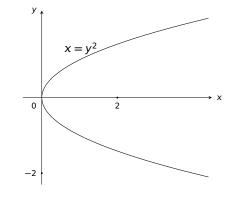
原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$





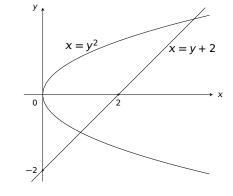
原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$





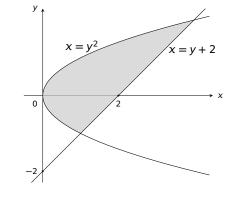
原式 =
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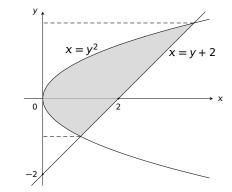


原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$

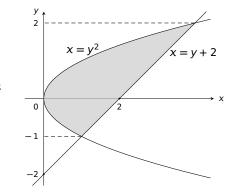




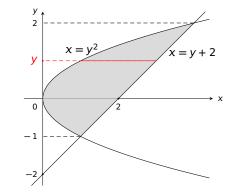
原式 =
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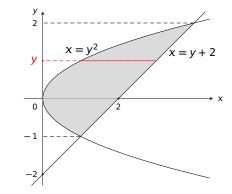


原式 =
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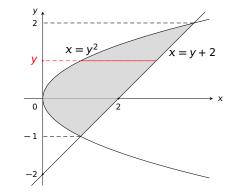


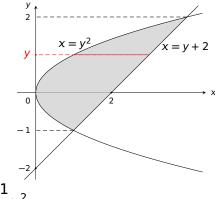
原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int xy dx \right] dy$$





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

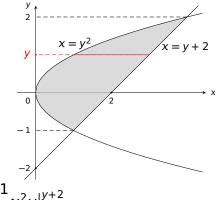




原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int_{v^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy =$$

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

例 1 计算 $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} xydxdy$, 其中是由 抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所 围成区域。

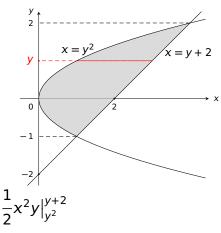


原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y\big|_{y^2}^{y+1}$$

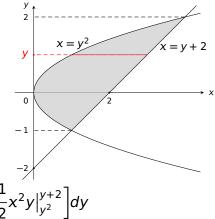
例1计算∫∫_Dxydxdy, 其中是由 抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所 围成区域。

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



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





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

= $\frac{1}{2} y [(y+2)^2 - y^4]$



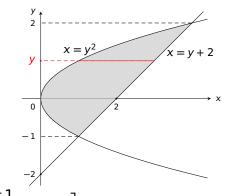
<mark>例 1</mark> 计算 $\iint_D xydxdy$,其中是由 抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所 围成区域。

0

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

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

= $\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y \left[(y+2)^2 - y^4 \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^5 + y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y dy$



例 1 计算
$$\iint_{\Omega} xydxdy$$
, 其中是由

抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所

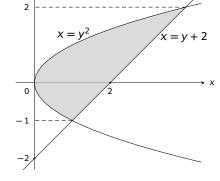


$$= \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y [(y+2)^{2} - y^{4}] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^{5} + y^{3} + 4y^{2} + 4y dy = \frac{45}{8}$$

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

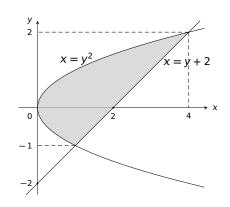
注 D 是 *X*-型区域,可以表示为

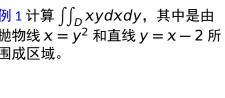
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2, -1 \le y \le 2\}$$

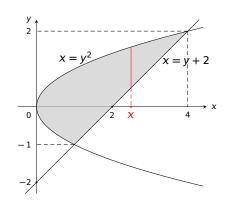


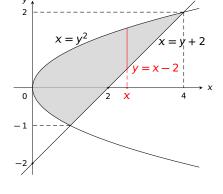
原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

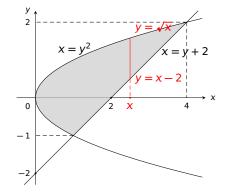






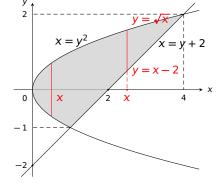




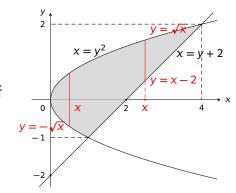


原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



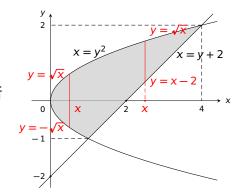




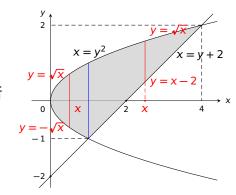


原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

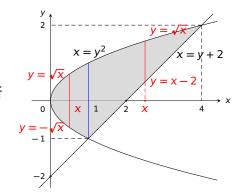






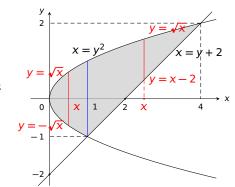




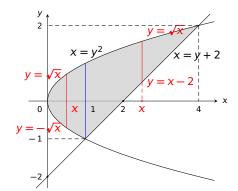


原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

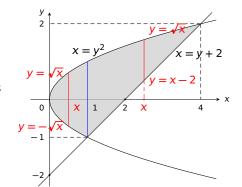




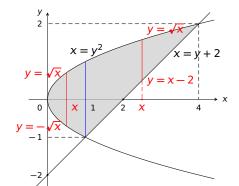






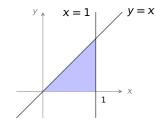




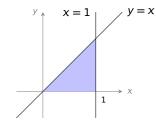




例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1,x 轴所围成的区域



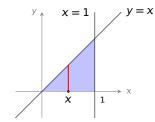
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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



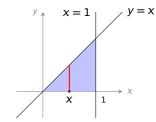
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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int \left[\int e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$



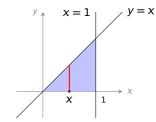
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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



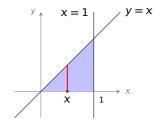
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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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

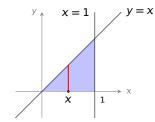


例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1,x 轴所围成的区域



$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx = e^{x^2} y \Big|_0^x$$

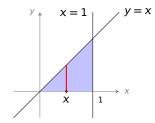
例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



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

$$= xe^{x^2}$$

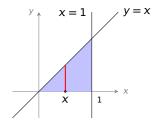
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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

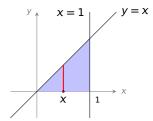
$$xe^{x^2}$$

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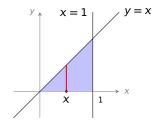
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx$$

例 2 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

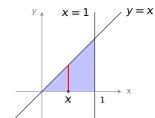


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

例 2 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



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

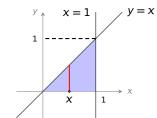


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$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{x^2} dx dy$$



例 2 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

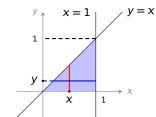


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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy$$



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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
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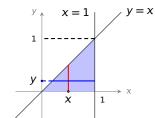


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
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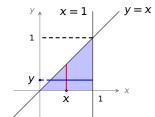


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$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int e^{x^{2}} dx \right] dy$$



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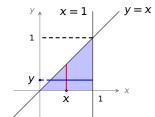


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$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_V^1 e^{x^2} dx \right] dy$$



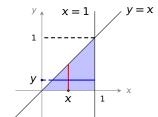
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例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



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:

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

注 选择恰当的积分次序,才能算出二重积分!

