§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...

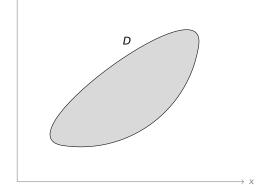
1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算



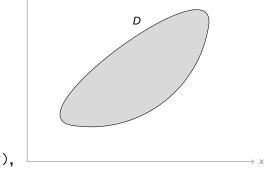
假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m

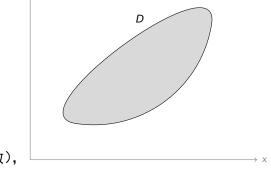


● 当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



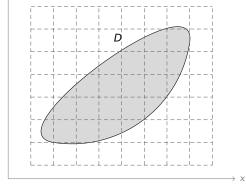
当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

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

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m

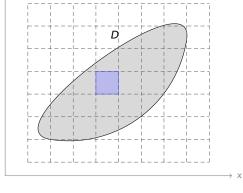


● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

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

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m

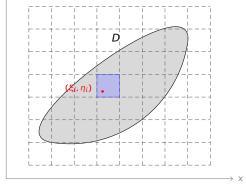


当薄片均匀时(μ=常数),

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

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m

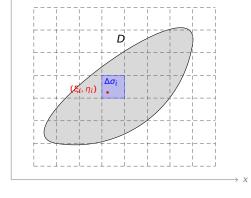


当薄片均匀时(μ=常数),

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

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m

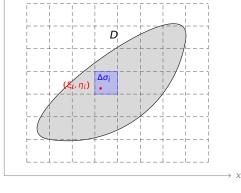


当薄片均匀时(μ=常数),

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

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



当薄片均匀时(μ=常数),

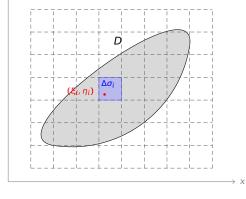
$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

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



假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



当薄片均匀时(μ=常数),

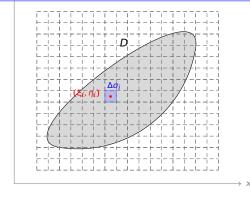
$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

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



假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 µ
- 质量为 m



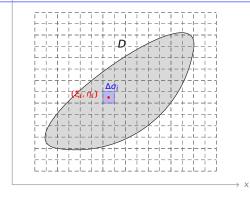
● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

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

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

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 µ
- 质量为 m



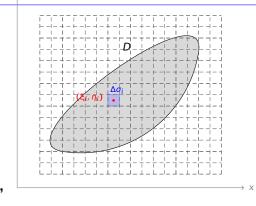
● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

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

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

假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 µ
- 质量为 m



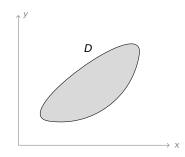
● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

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

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

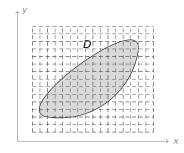
二重积分定义 设

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



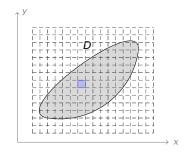
二重积分定义 设

- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x, y) 是 D 上的有界函数,



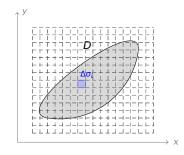
二重积分定义 设

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



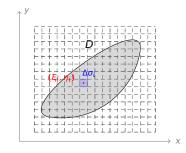
二重积分定义 设

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



二重积分定义 设

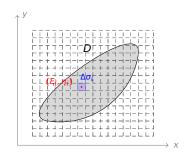
- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x, y) 是 D 上的有界函数,



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,

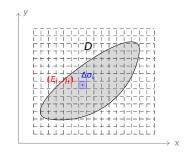
$$f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$



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,

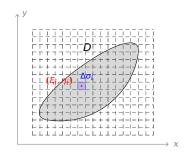
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i,\,\eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$



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,

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

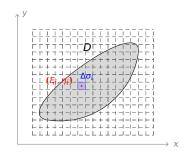


二重积分定义 设

- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x, y) 是 D 上的有界函数,

若

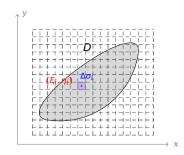
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 存在,



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,

- 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

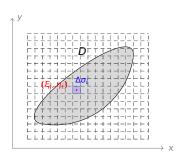
- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- f(x, y) 是 D 上的有界函数,

若

- 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,

则定义

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$



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,

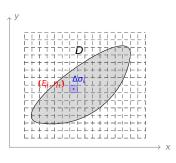
若

- 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,

则定义

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。



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,

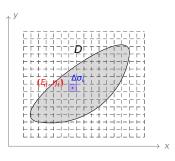
若

- 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,

则定义

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

称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。 $d\sigma$ 称为面积元素。



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,

若

- 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,

则定义

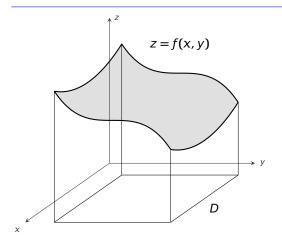
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。 $d\sigma$ 称为面积元素。

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。

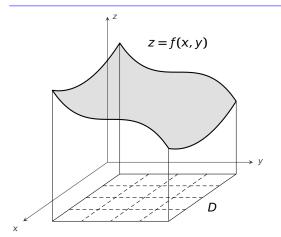






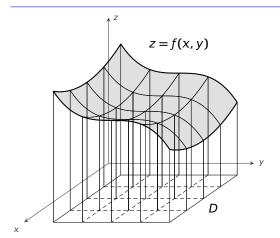
曲顶柱体的体积:





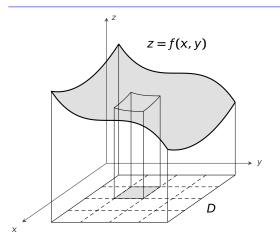
曲顶柱体的体积:





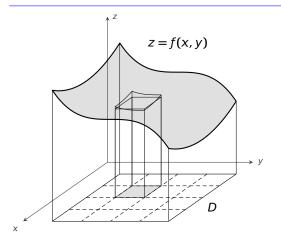
曲顶柱体的体积:





曲顶柱体的体积:

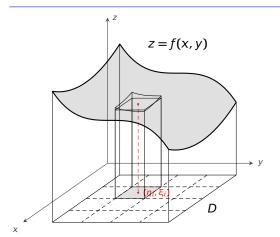




曲顶柱体的体积:

ν

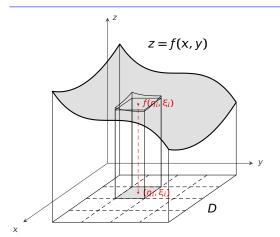




曲顶柱体的体积:

ν

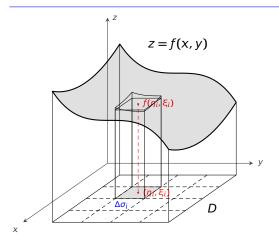




曲顶柱体的体积:

ν

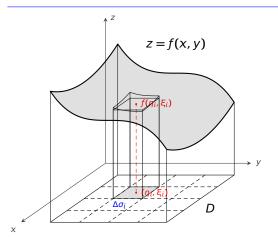




曲顶柱体的体积:

V



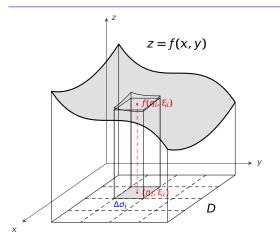


曲顶柱体的体积:

V

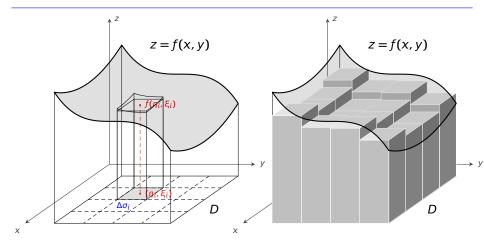
 $f(\eta_i, \xi_i)\Delta\sigma_i$





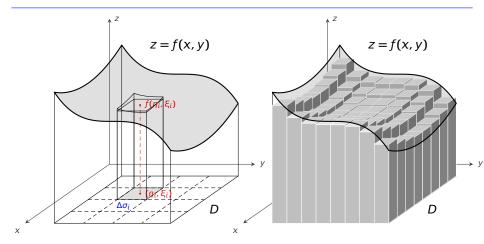
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





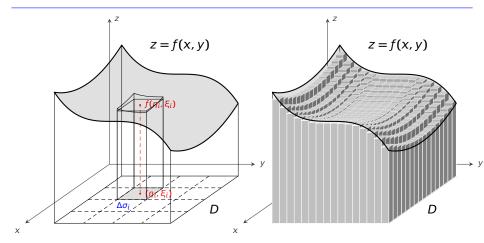
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





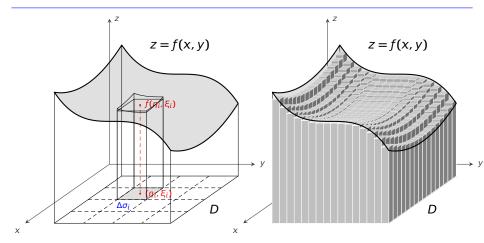
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





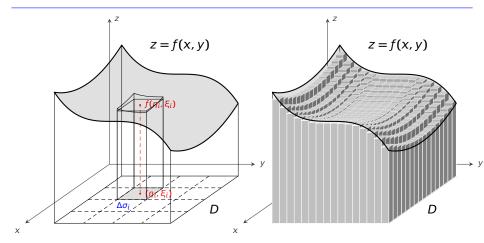
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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





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。

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。

证明

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

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

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。

证明

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

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

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



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。

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

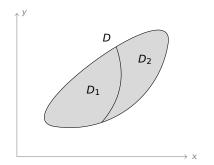
$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\alpha f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) + \beta g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i})] \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

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

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

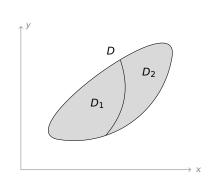
性质 2 (积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 , 则

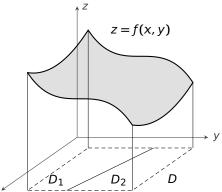
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 , 则

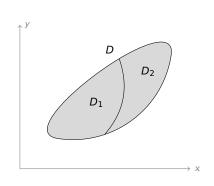
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

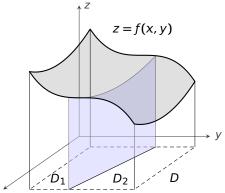




性质 2 (积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 , 则

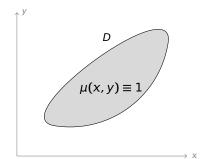
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



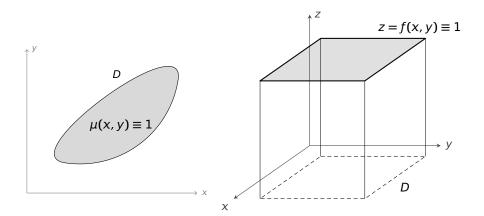


性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。

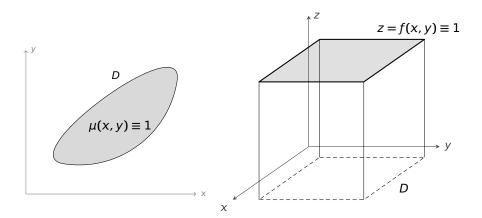
性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。



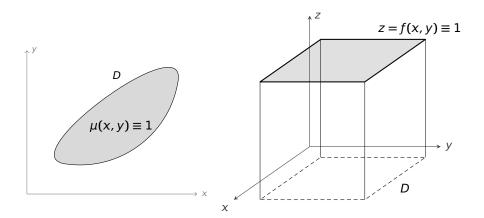
性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。



性质 3 $\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (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
$$D$$
 上成立 $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$,则
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

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

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

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

证明

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



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

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

$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$
 (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

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

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

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

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 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$ 。

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

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



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 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$ 。

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



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

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

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



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

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

$$|D| = 4\pi$$

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

证明

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

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|

是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

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|

是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

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|

是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

证明 因为

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

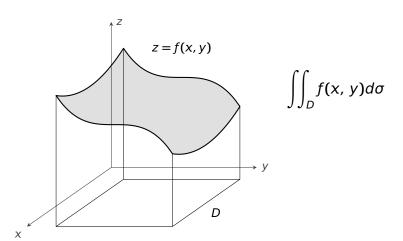
由闭区域上连续函数的中值定理可知:存在 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$,使得

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

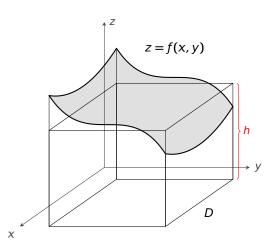
即

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

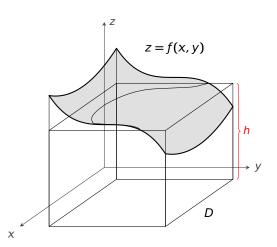






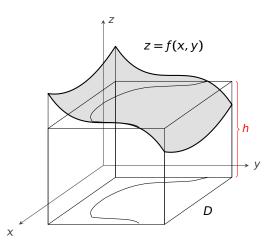


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



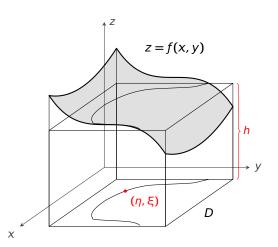
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$





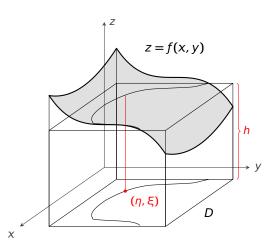
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



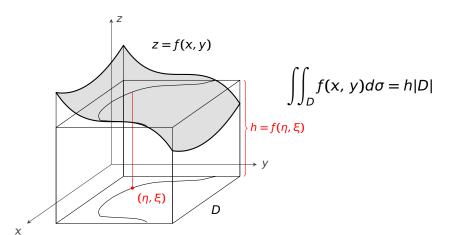


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$

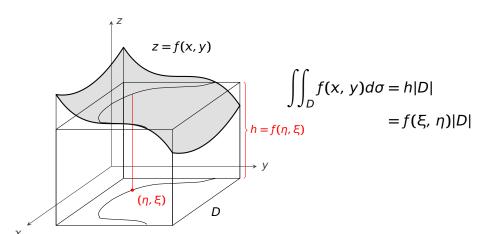




$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$









We are here now...

1. 二重积分的基本概念

2. 二重积分的计算



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

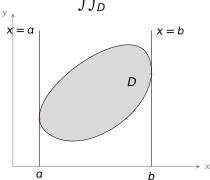
• 问题: 如何确定积分上下限?



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

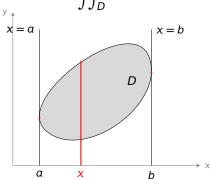


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

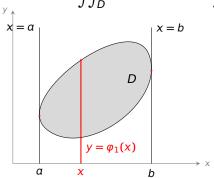




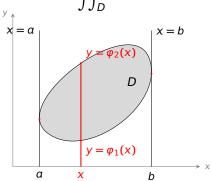
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



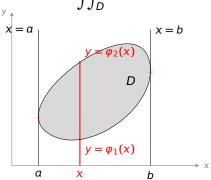
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



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

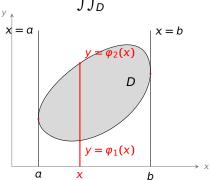


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



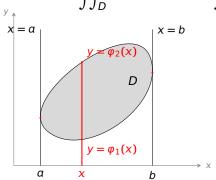


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$





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

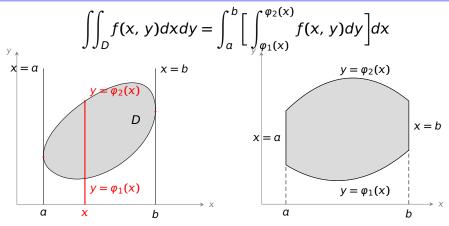


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

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

称为 X-型区域。



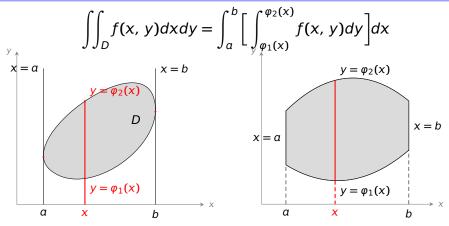


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

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

称为 X-型区域。





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。



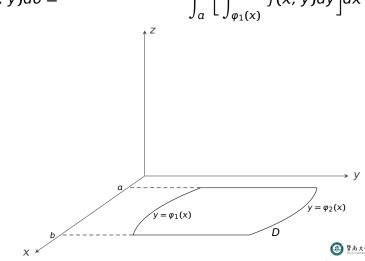
二次积分化为累次积分:几何解释

• 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$$

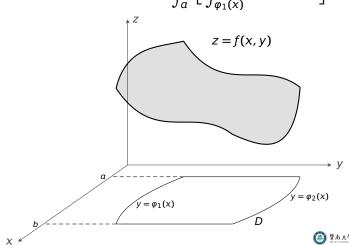
二次积分化为累次积分:几何解释

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

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

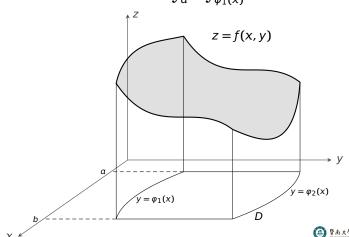


二次积分化为累次积分: 几何解释



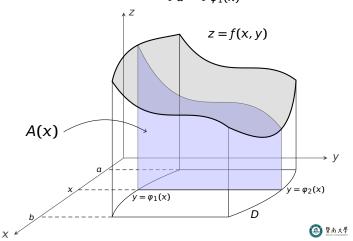
二次积分化为累次积分: 几何解释

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



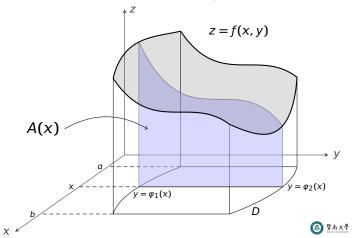
二次积分化为累次积分:几何解释

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

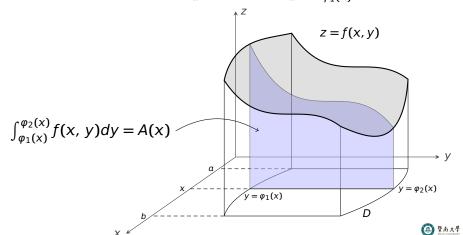


二次积分化为累次积分: 几何解释

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

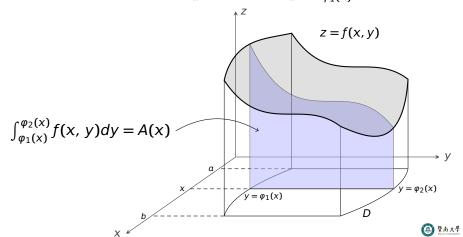


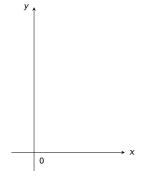
二次积分化为累次积分:几何解释



二次积分化为累次积分:几何解释

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





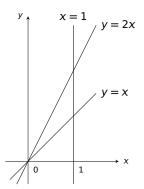
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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



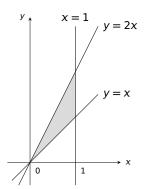
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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



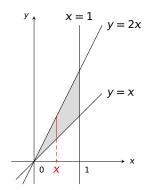
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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



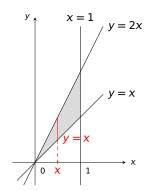
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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



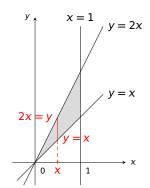
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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



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。

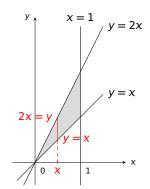
$$\mathbf{H} \iint_{D} xy dx dy = \int \left[\int xy dy \right] dx$$



§8.7 二重积分

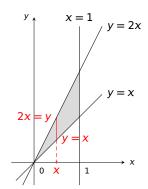
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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



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。

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

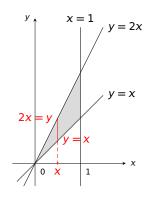


§8.7 二重积分

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。

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

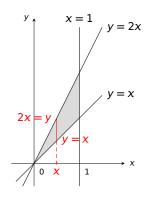
$$= \frac{1}{-x} x^{2}$$



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。

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

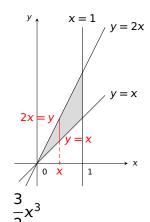
$$= \frac{1}{2} xy^{2} \Big|_{x}^{2x}$$



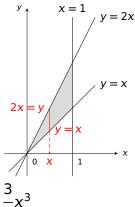
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

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

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



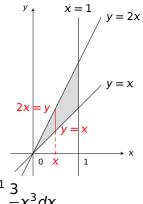
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
, 其中 D 是由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = x$ 和 $x = 1$ 所围成区域。

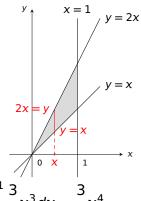


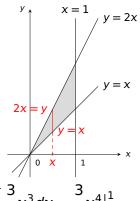
$$\frac{1}{2}x^{3}$$

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

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







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

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



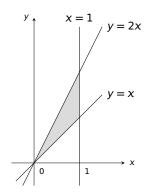
§8.7 二重积分

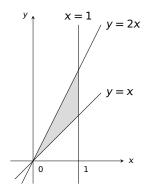
注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

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



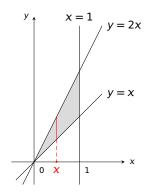
§8.7 二重积分





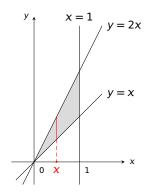
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



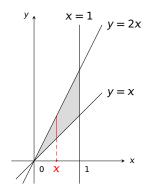


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$

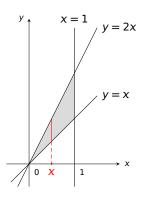




$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



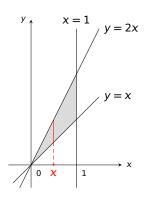
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx$$



解

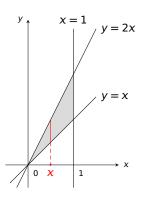
$$\iint_D e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$

e^{x+y}



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

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

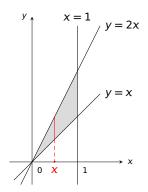


$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx =$$

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

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

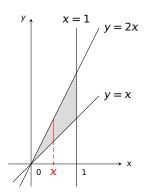




解

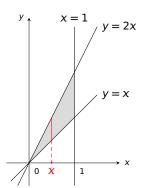
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= e^{3x} - e^{2x}$$

● 暨南大学



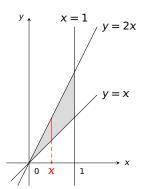
$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx$$





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

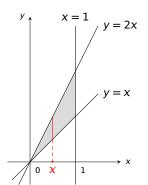




$$\iint_{D} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{2x} e^{x+y} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x+y} \Big|_{x}^{2x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{3x} - e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$



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。



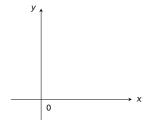
解

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



§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。

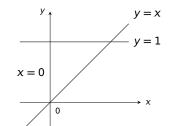


例 3 计算 $\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$,其中 D 是由 直线 x = 0, y = 1 和 y = x 所围成区域。



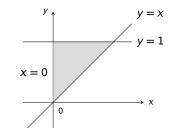
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





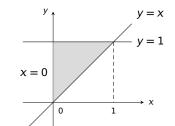
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





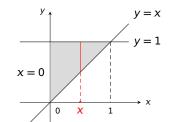
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





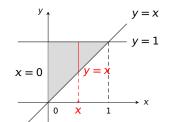
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





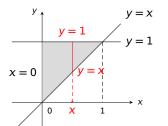
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





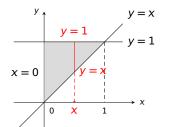
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





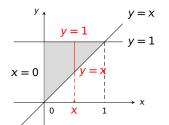
$$\iiint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





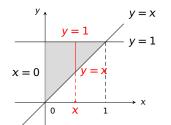
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$





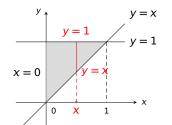
$$\iint_D (2x+6y)dxdy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_x^1 (2x+6y)dy \right] dx$$





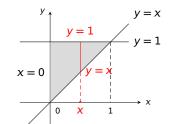
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y)dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y)dy \right] dx$$
$$= 2xy + 3y^{2}$$





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

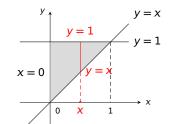




$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$

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

$$|2xy + 3y^2|_x^2 = -5x^2 + 2x + 3$$



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



$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

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

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



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。

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$0$$

$$x$$

$$x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = x$$

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

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

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



§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。

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = 1$$

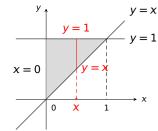
$$\iint_{D} (2x + 6y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{x}^{1} (2x + 6y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2xy + 3y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} -5x^{2} + 2x + 3dx$$

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

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



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。



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

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

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

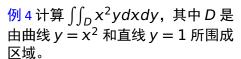
例 3 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 6y) dx dy$$
, 其中 D 是由 直线 $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $y = x$ 所围成区域。 $x = 0$ 解

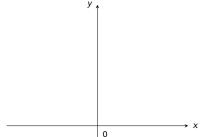
 $=-\frac{5}{3}x^3+x^2+3x\Big|_0^1=\frac{7}{3}$

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

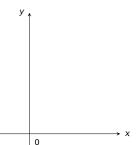
 $\geq D \in X$ -型区域,可以表示为

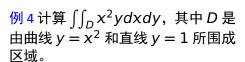


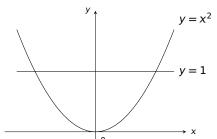




$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$

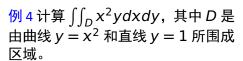


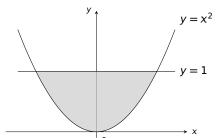




$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$

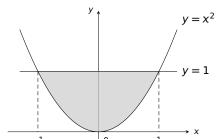






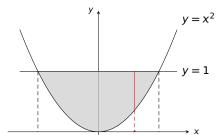
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





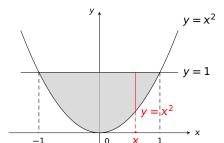
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





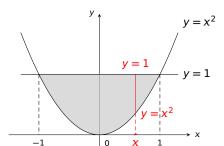
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





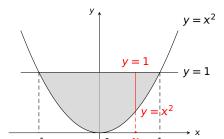
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





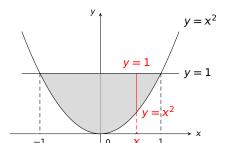
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int \left[\int x^{2}y dy \right] dx$$





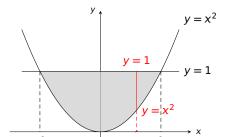
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{-1}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





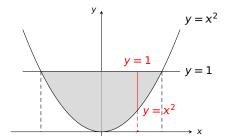
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx$$





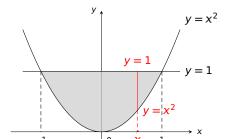
$$\iint_D x^2 y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{x^2}^1 x^2 y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$





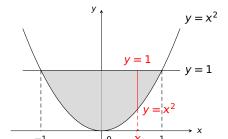
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x}^{1}$$





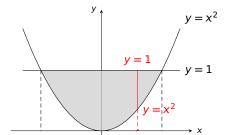
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$





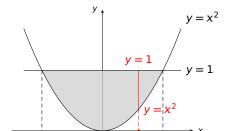
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4})$$





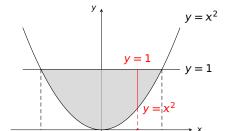
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx$$





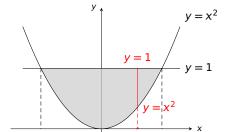
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7})$$





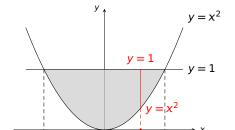
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$





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





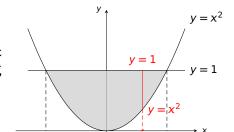
解

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

注 D 是 X- 型区域,可以表示为

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

● 整め大き MAN USEVERSE 例 4 计算 $\iint_D x^2 y dx dy$,其中 D 是由曲线 $y = x^2$ 和直线 y = 1 所围成区域。



解

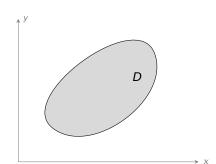
$$\iint_{D} x^{2}y dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{x^{2}}^{1} x^{2}y dy \right] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} y^{2} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{1} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1 - x^{4}) dx = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{7} x^{7}) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{4}{21}$$

注 D 是 X-型区域,可以表示为

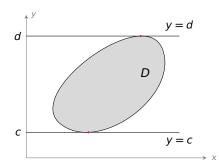
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le 1, -1 \le x \le 1\}$$



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

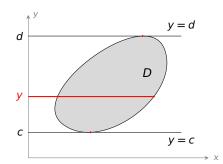


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



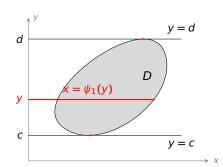


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

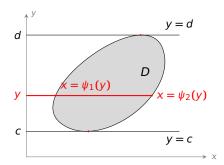




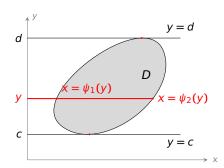
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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

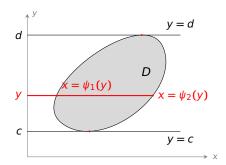


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

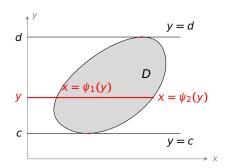




$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$



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



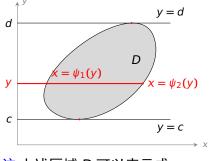
注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

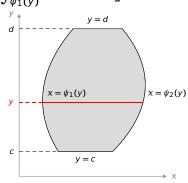
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

称为 Y-型区域。



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



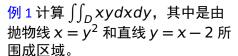


注 上述区域 D 可以表示成

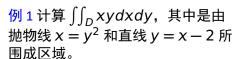
$$D = \{(x, y) | \psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$$

称为 Y-型区域。





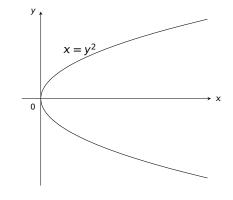






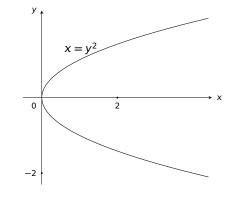
原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$





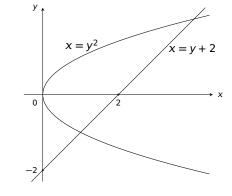
原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$





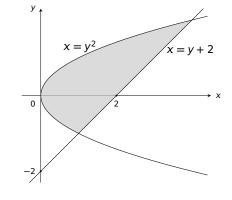
原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$





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



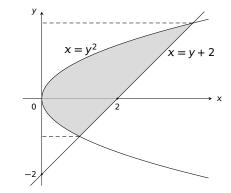


原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$

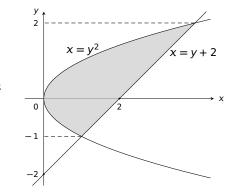




原式 =
$$\left[\int xydx \right] dy$$

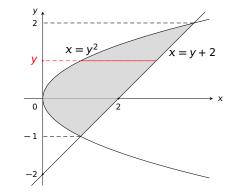


原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$



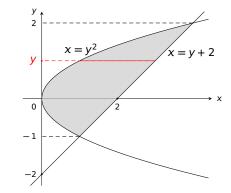


原式 =
$$\int \left[\int xydx \right] dy$$



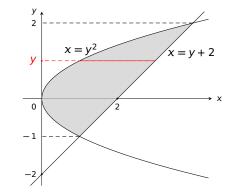


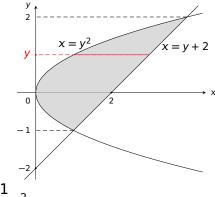
原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int xy dx \right] dy$$





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

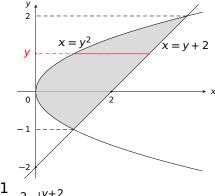




原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int_{v^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy =$$

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

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。

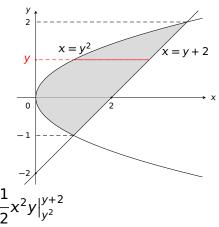


原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} x^2 y$$

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

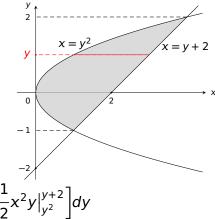
例1计算∫∫_Dxydxdy, 其中是由 抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 y = x - 2 所 围成区域。

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



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



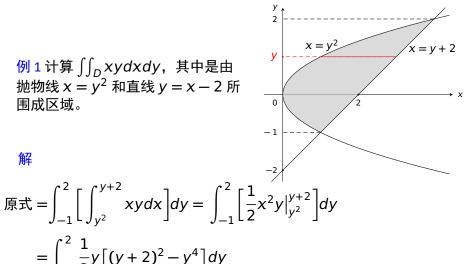


解

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

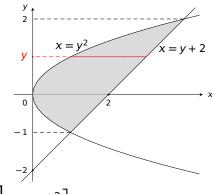
動 整南大学

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



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int_{y^{2}}^{2} xy \, dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \\
&= \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y \left[(y+2)^{2} - y^{4} \right] dy
\end{aligned}$$





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
$$\iint_D xydxdy$$
,其中是由
抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 $y = x - 2$ 所

围成区域。

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



.7 二重积分

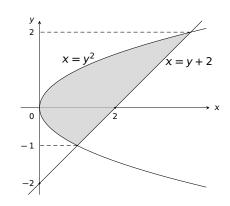
例 1 计算
$$\iint_D xy dx dy$$
, 其中是由 抛物线 $x = y^2$ 和直线 $y = x - 2$ 所 围成区域。

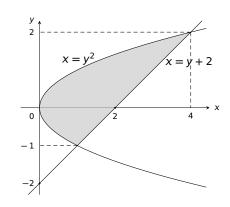
原式 = $\int_{-1}^{2} \left[\int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 y \Big|_{y^2}^{y+2} \right] dy$ = $\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} y \left[(y+2)^2 - y^4 \right] dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{2} -y^5 + y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y dy = \frac{45}{8}$

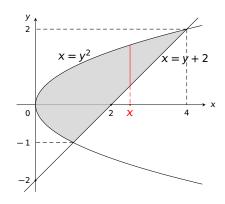
注
$$D \in X$$
-型区域,可以表示为
$$D = \{(x, y) | y^2 \le x \le y + 2, -1 \le y \le 2\}$$

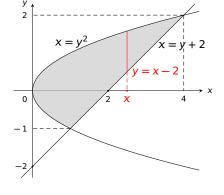




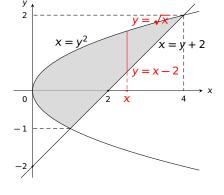






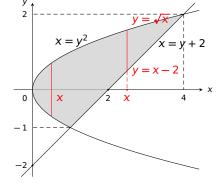




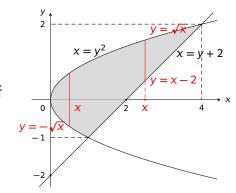


原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



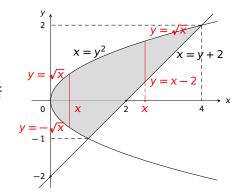




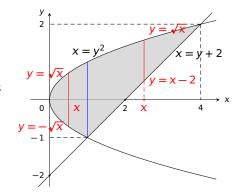


原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$



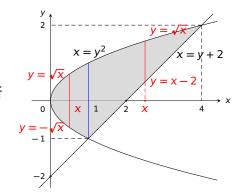




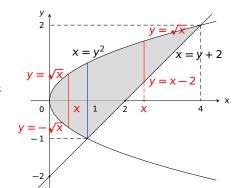


原式 =
$$\left[\int xydy \right] dx$$

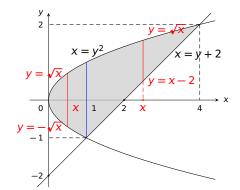




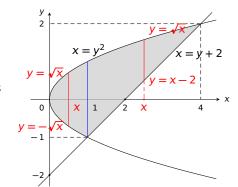




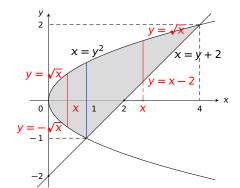






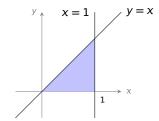




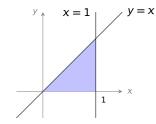




例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是由 y = x,x = 1,x 轴所围成的区域



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

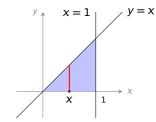


解法一固定x, 先对y积分:

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



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

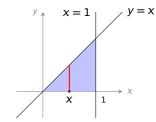


解法一固定x, 先对y积分:

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



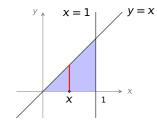
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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



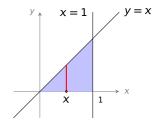
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



解法一固定x, 先对y积分:

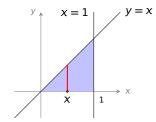
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x e^{x^2} dy \right] dx$$

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



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

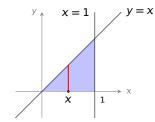
例 2 计算 $\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是由 y = x, x = 1, x 轴所围成的区域



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

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

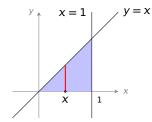
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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

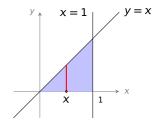
$$xe^{x^2}$$

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



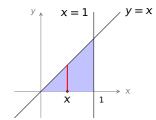
$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx$$

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

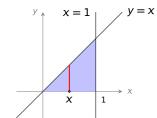


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

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



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

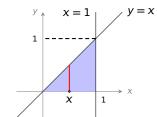


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

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



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

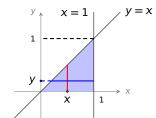


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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



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

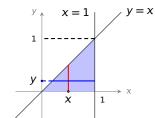


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

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



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

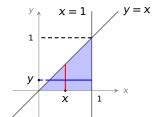


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2}$$

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



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

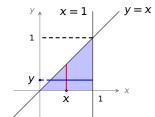


$$\iint_{D} e^{x^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[e^{x^{2}} y \Big|_{0}^{x} \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

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



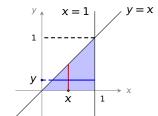
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D e^{x^2} dx dy$$
,其中 D 是由 $y = x$, $x = 1$, x 轴所围成的区域



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



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!

