## 第10章α:重积分的概念和性质

数学系 梁卓滨

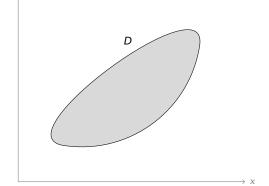
2017-2018 学年 II





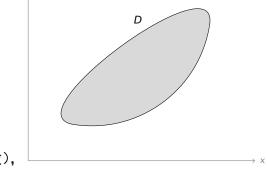
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- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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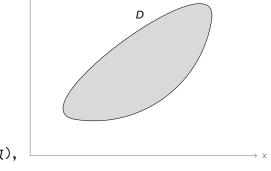


● 当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

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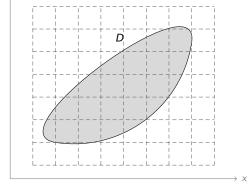
● 当薄片均匀时(µ=常数),

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

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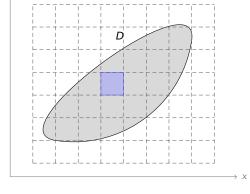


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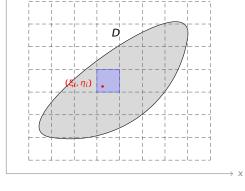


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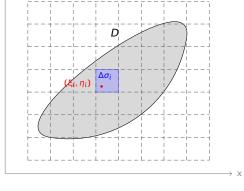


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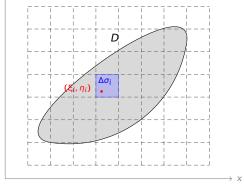


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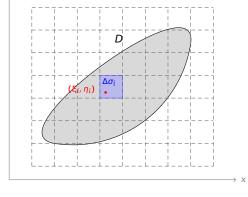
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$



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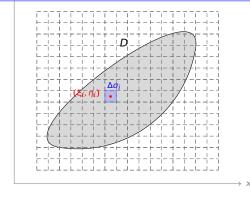
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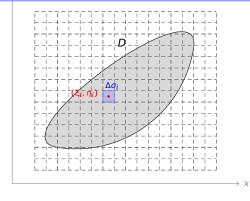
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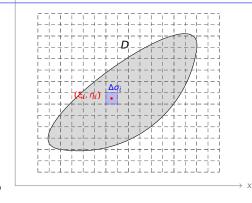
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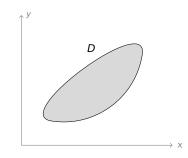
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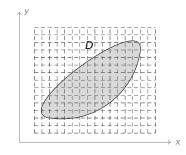
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- D 是平面上有界闭区域,
- *f*(*x*, *y*) 是 *D* 上的有界函数,



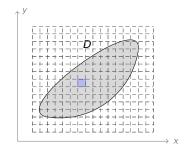
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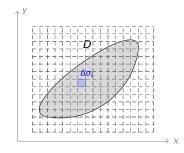
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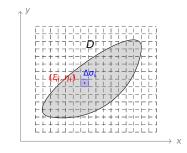
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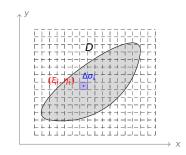
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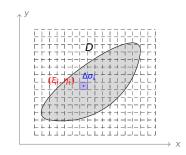
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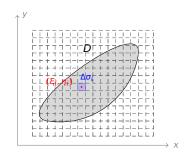
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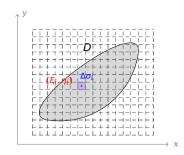


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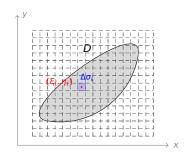
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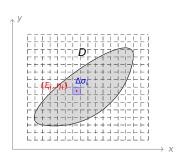
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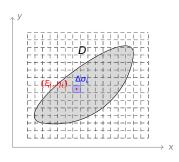
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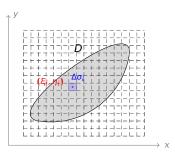
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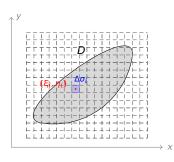
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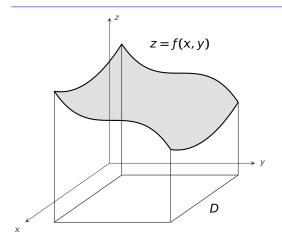
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定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则  $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$  存在。

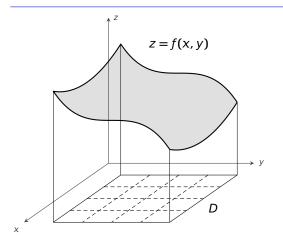




曲顶柱体的体积:

V

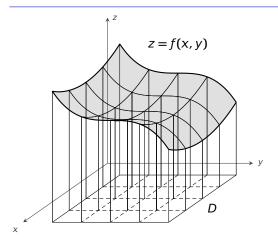




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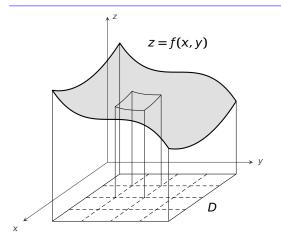




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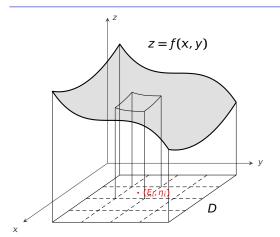




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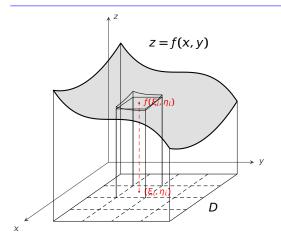




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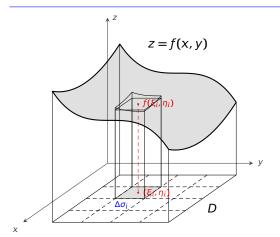




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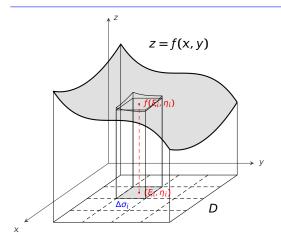




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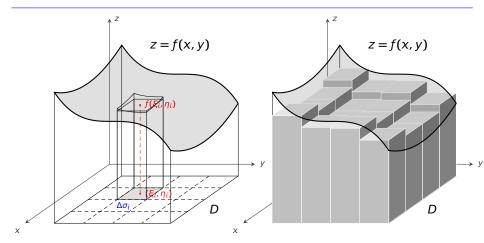


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 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$ 

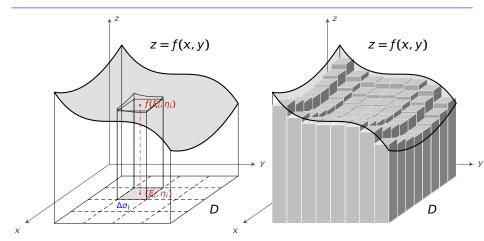




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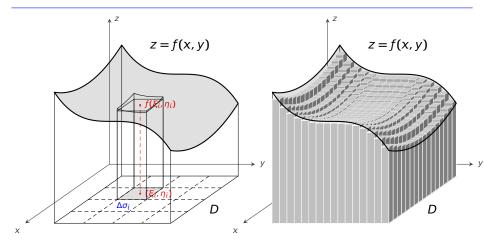
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





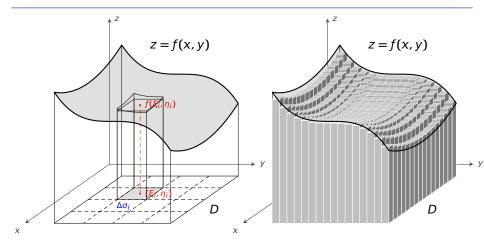
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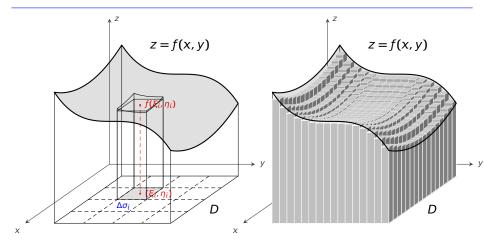
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$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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



#### 性质1(线性性)

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

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



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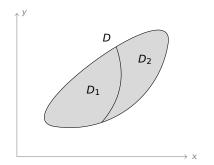
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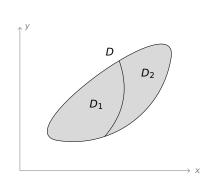
性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ , 则

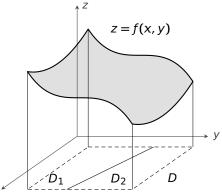
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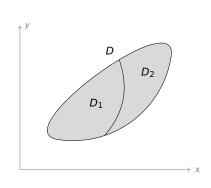
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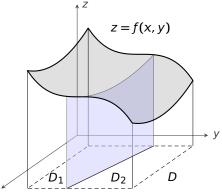




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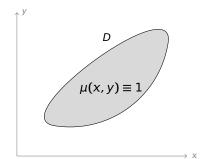
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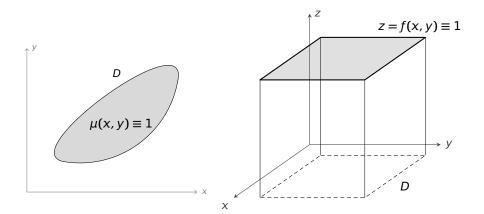


性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。

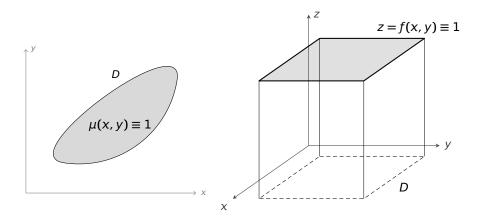
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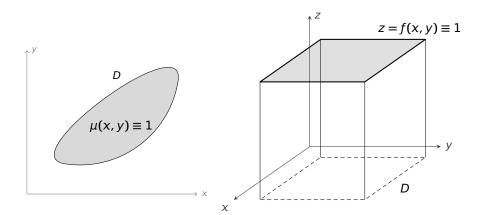
性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。



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

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

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

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 ( $\sigma$ 为 $D$ 的面积)

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



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



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

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



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

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

3. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
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$$2. x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16$$

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$$16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x+y)^2 + 16 \le 3^2 + 16 = 25$$
  
1 1

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \implies 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$
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$$16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x+y)^2 + 16 \le 3^2 + 16 = 25$$
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$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{5}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{4}|D| \quad \stackrel{|D|=2}{\Longrightarrow}$$

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

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

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

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



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



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



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

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



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

$$\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{|D| = 200}{100}$$

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

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

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



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

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

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



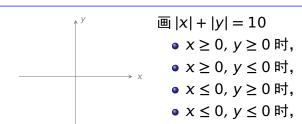
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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{102} |D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100} |D| \xrightarrow{|D| = 200} \frac{50}{51} \le I \le 2$$

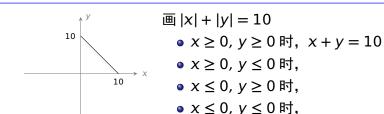
1. 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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2. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}, D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

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$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
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•  $x \le 0, y \le 0$  时,

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

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$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
  
•  $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \ge 0$  时,  $x + y = 10$   
•  $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \le 0$  时,  $x - y = 10$   
•  $x \le 0$ ,  $y \ge 0$  时,  
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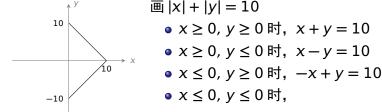
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$$|B| |x| + |y| = 10$$

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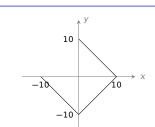
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- $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \le 0$  时, x y = 10
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•  $x \le 0$ ,  $y \le 0$  时, -x - y = 10

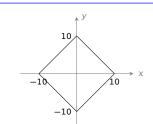
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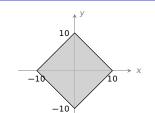
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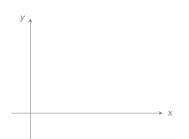
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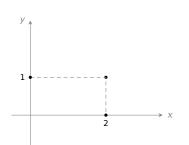
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$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

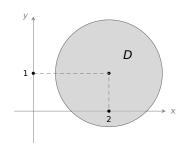
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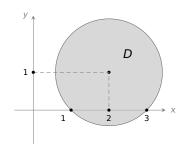
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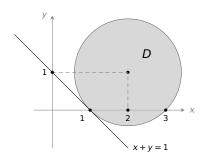
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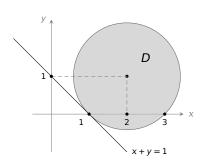


例 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 2\}$$
,比较以下两个积分大小:

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

解 如图,在比区域 *D* 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$



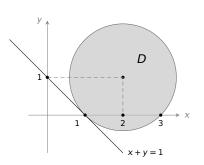
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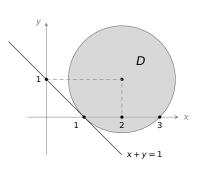
$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

$$x + y \ge 1$$

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

所以

$$I_1 \leq I_2$$



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

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

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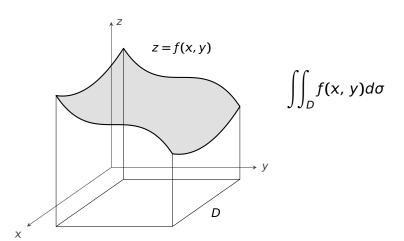
$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

即

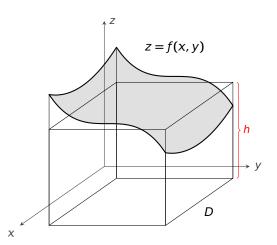
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \cdot |D|.$$



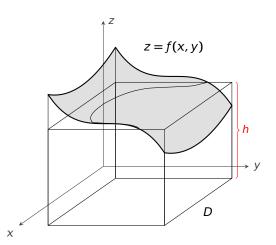
### 二重积分中值定理的几何直观



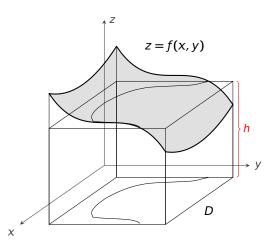
#### 二重积分中值定理的几何直观



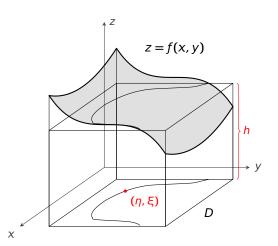
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



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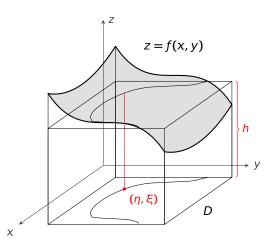


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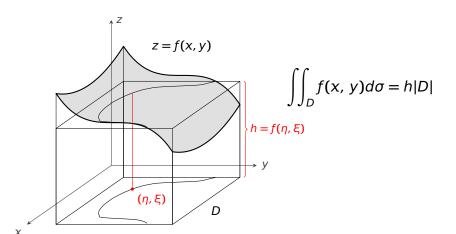


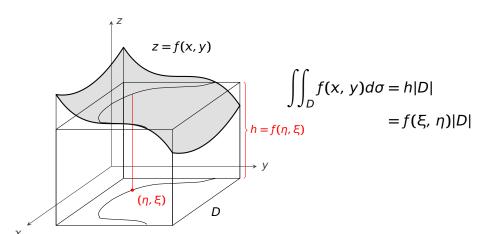
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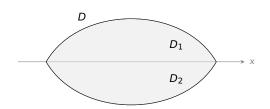


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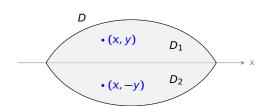




性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

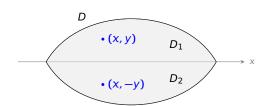


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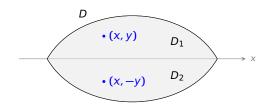
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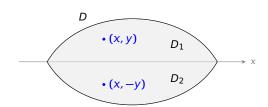


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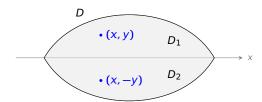
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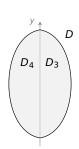
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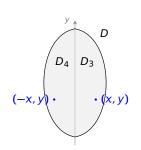
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

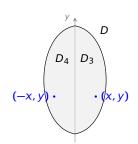


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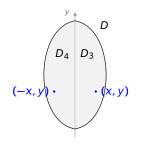
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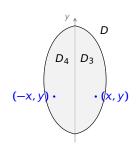


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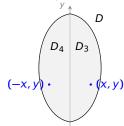
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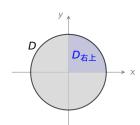
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)),则

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



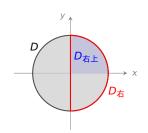
例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

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

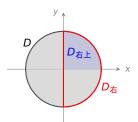


$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

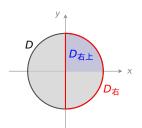
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

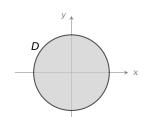
例设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

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

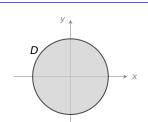




例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D+1} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$

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

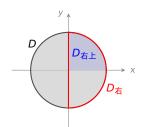
例 计算 
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
,  
其中  $D = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le 1\}$ 



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

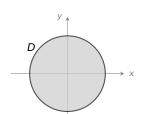


例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D+1} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

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



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



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