第 10 章 c: 三重积分

数学系 梁卓滨

2018-2019 学年 II





We are here now...

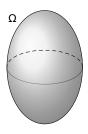
1. 三重积分的概念

2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

3. 球面坐标

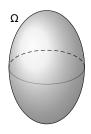
假设

- Ω 为空间中三维闭区域
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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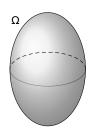
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当材料均匀时(μ=常数),

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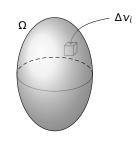


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$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Vol}(\Omega)$$

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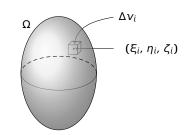


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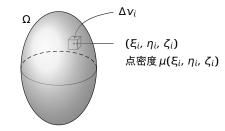


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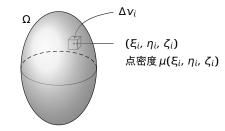
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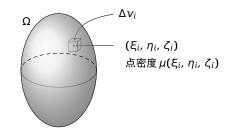
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)\Delta v_i$$

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

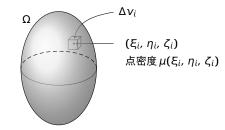
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \mu(\xi_i, \, \eta_i, \, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$$



第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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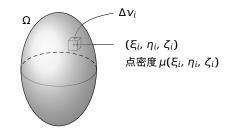
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第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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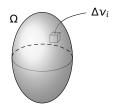
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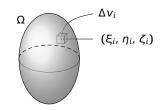
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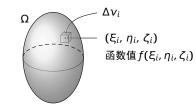
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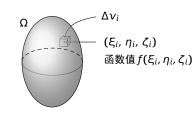
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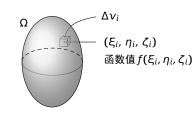
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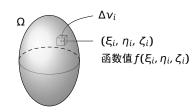


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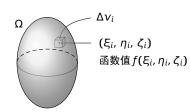
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$ 存在,



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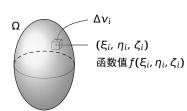


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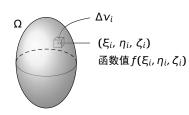
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称为 f(x, y, z) 在 D 上的三重积分。



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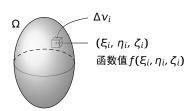
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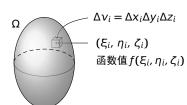
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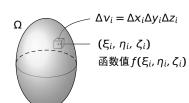
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注 三重积分的定义式与二重积分的类似,故性质也类似



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

函数值 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)$

 (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i)

• 存在性 若 f(x, y, z) 在空间有界闭区域 Ω 上连续,则

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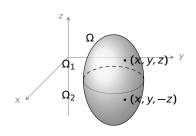
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- $\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dv = Vol(\Omega)$
- 若 $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$,则

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



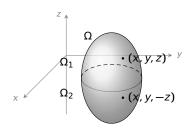
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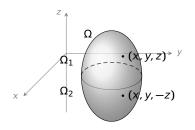
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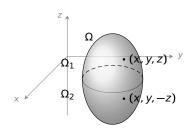




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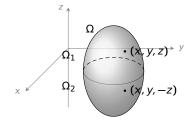
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• 若 f(x, y, z) 关于 z 是偶函数(即: f(x, y, -z) = f(x, y, z)),则 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_1} f(x, y, z) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega_2} f(x, y, z) dv$





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



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

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

所以积分为0

We are here now...

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• "先一后二"

• "先二后一"

• "先一后二"

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

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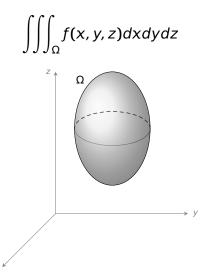
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 - 3. $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{*}^{*} \left[\iint_{*} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$





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



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

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

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

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

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

$$D_{xy}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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



1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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

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

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

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

类似地

2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

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

3. 先积 *y*,再积 *xz*

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

f(x, y, z)dy dxdz

1. 先积 z, 再积 xy

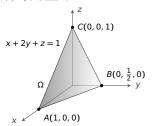
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right] dx dy$$

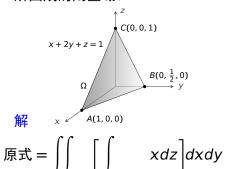
类似地

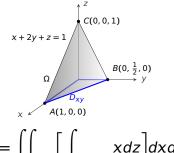
2. 先积 x, 再积 yz

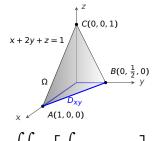
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} \left[\int_{x_1(y, z)}^{x_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right] dy dz$$

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

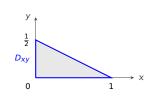


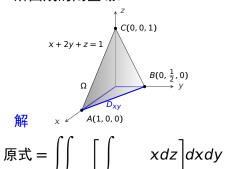


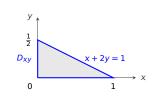


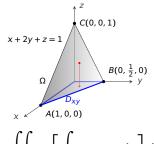


原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$



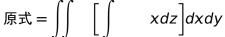


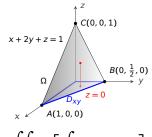




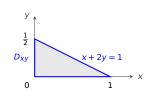
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

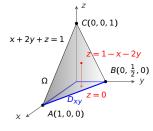
$$\begin{array}{c}
x + 2y = 1 \\
1
\end{array}$$

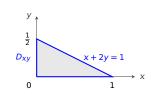


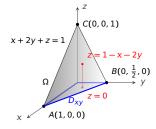


原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$

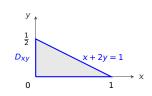




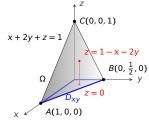




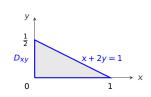
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int xdz \right] dxdy$$



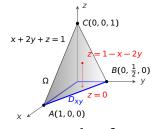
所围成的闭区域。



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



所围成的闭区域。



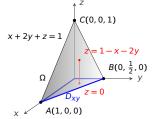
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

所围成的闭区域。 ↑ (0.0.1)



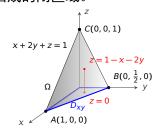
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
\end{array}$$

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

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



例 1 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} x dx dy dz$,其中 Ω 是三个坐标面及平面 x+2y+z=1 所围成的闭区域。

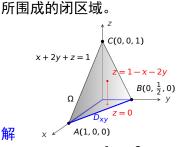


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0
\end{array}$$

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

解

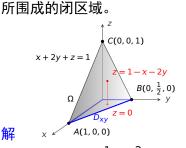
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int \left[\int x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$



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

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

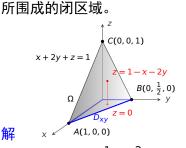
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$$
$$= \int \left[\int x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx$$



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

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



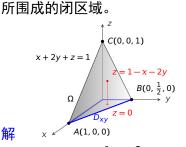


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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



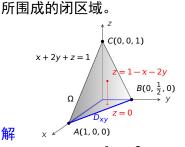


$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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





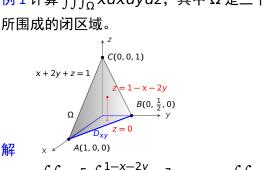
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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



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



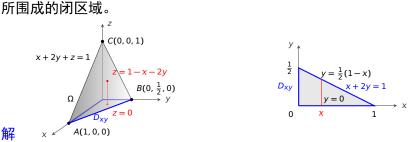
$$\begin{array}{c}
y \\
\frac{1}{2} \\
D_{xy} \\
0 \\
x \\
x \\
1
\end{array}$$

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

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

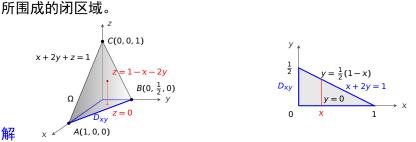
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left[x \left[(1-x)y - y^2 \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$$





解 $x \ge A(1,0,0)$ 原式 = $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$ = $\int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \left[(1-x)y - y^{2} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$ = $\int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{4} x(1-x)^{2} \right] dx$

(4)

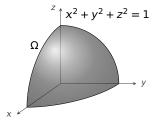


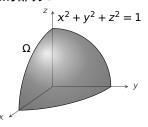
原式 = $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{1-x-2y} x dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-2y) dx dy$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} x(1-x-2y) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \left[(1-x)y - y^{2} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{1-x}{2}} \right] dx$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{4} x (1 - x)^{2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{48}$$

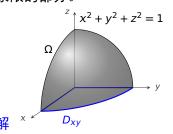


象限的部分。

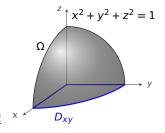




xyzdz dxdy

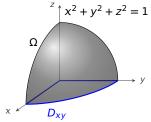


象限的部分。

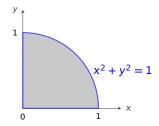


xyzdzdxdy

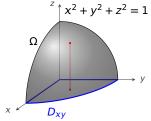
象限的部分。



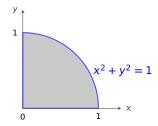
xyzdz dxdy



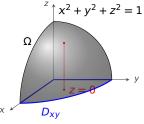
象限的部分。



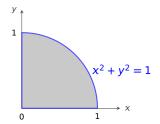
xyzdz dxdy



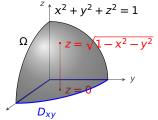
象限的部分。

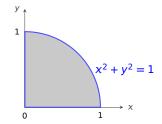


$$\mathbf{R}$$
 \times D_{xy}
原式 = $\int \int \int \int \mathbf{x} y z dz \, dx dy$

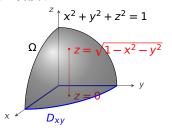


象限的部分。



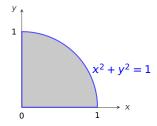


象限的部分。

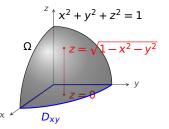


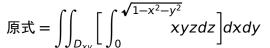
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} \right]$$

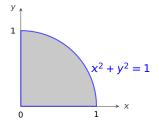
xyzdz dxdy



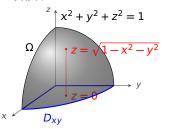
象限的部分。



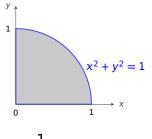




象限的部分。

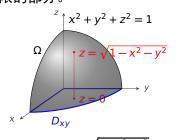


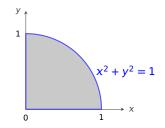
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy$$



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

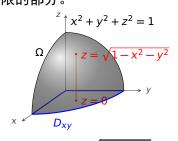






原式 = $\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$

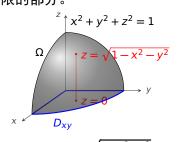
動 暨南大學



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

$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad x$$

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



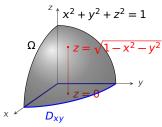
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$$

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

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

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

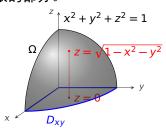




$$CC = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$$

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





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

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

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

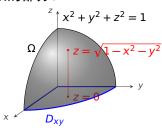
$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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

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





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

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

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

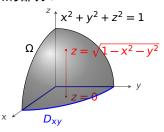
$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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

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





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

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

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

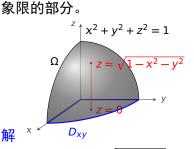
$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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

$$\int J_{D_{xy}} L J_0 \qquad \qquad \int J_{D_{xy}} dx
= \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy \right] dx$$





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

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

$$y = 0$$

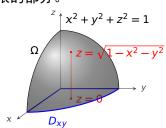
$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

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

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





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

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

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

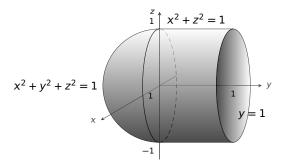
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

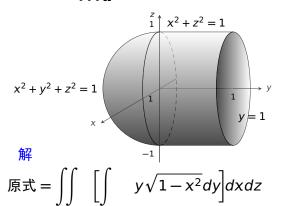
$$y = 0$$

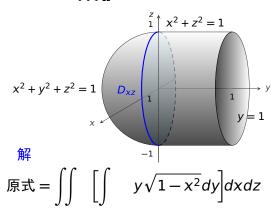
$$x = 1$$

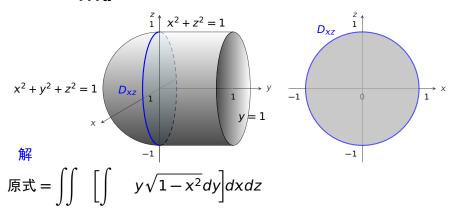
原式 = $\iint_{\Omega} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyzdz \right] dxdy = \iint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dxdy$

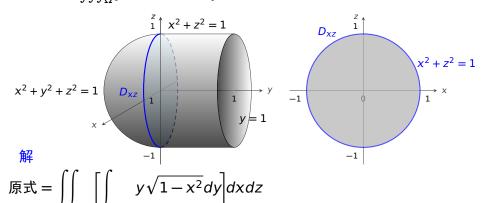
$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \left[\int_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^{2}-y^{2}) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^{2}-y^{2}) dy \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{8} x(1-x^{2})^{2} \right] dx$$



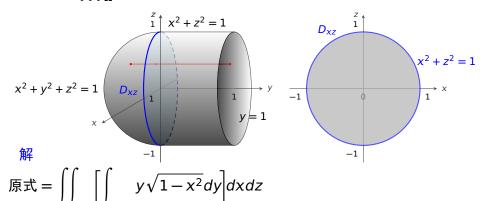




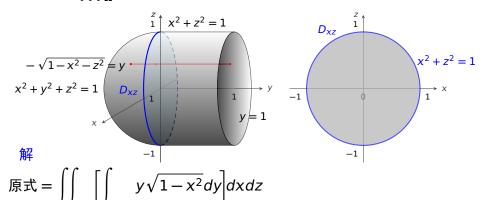




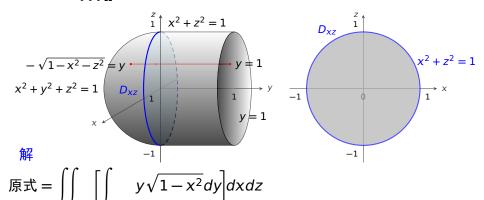




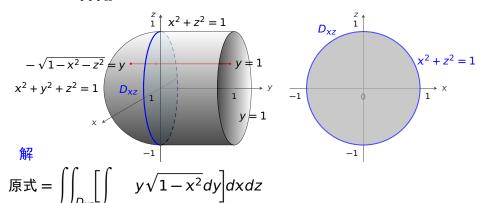




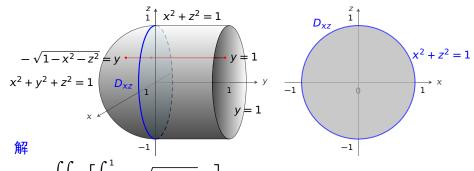


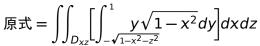


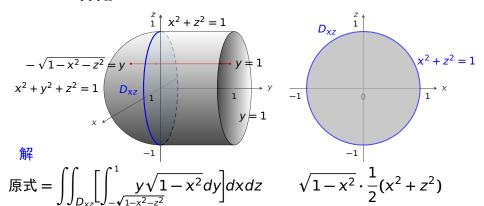




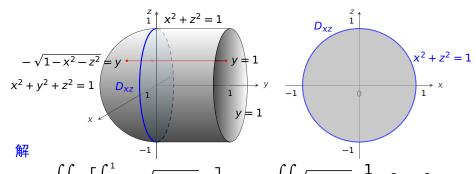






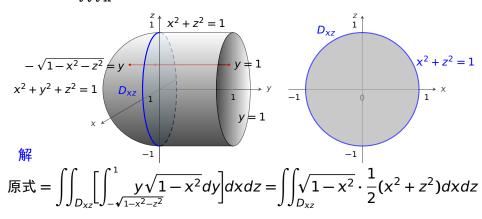






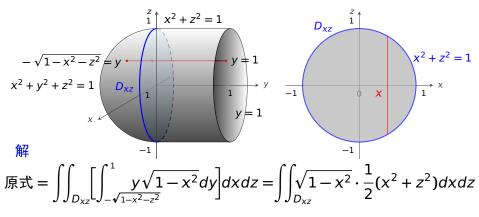
原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \right] dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dx dz$$





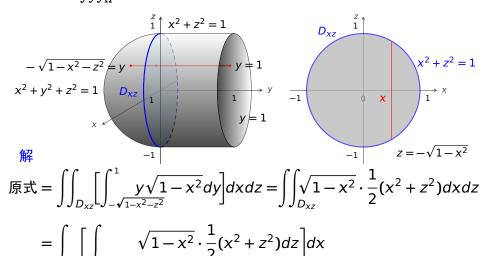
$$= \int \int \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz dx$$



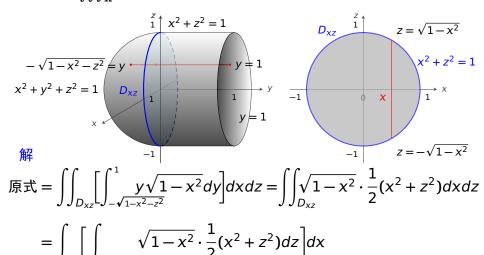


$$= \int \int \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + z^2) dz dx$$

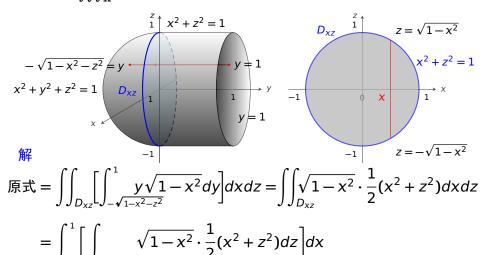




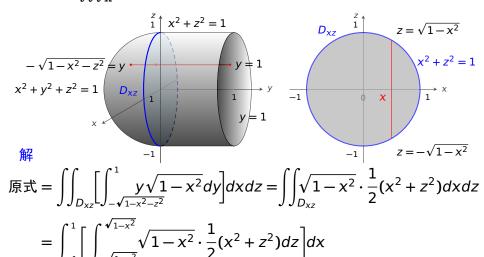




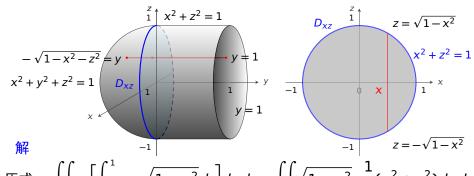








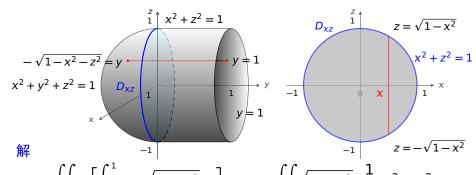




原式 = $\iint_{D_{xz}} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-z^2}}^{1} y\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \right] dx dz = \iint_{D_{xz}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dx dz$ $= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2+z^2) dz \right] dx$ $= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1}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

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

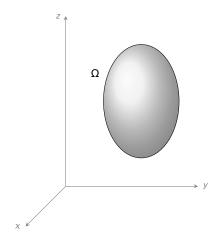




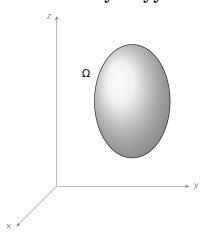
 $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{3} (1+x^2-2x^4) \right] dx = \frac{28}{45}$



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

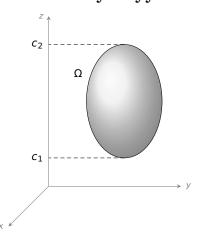


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$

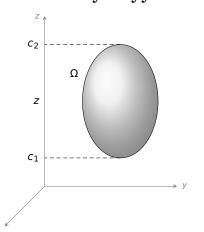




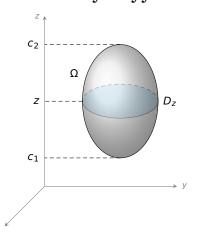
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



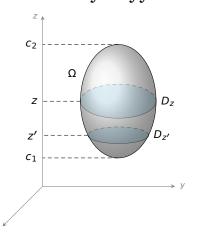
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



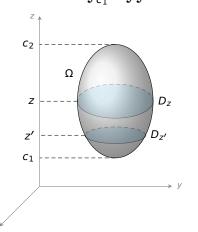
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$



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

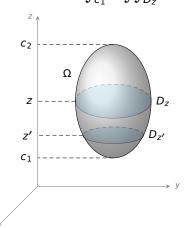


$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{\Omega}^{c_2} \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right] dz$$





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





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

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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



1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

3. 先积 *xz*,再积 *y*

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

第 10 章 c:三重积分

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

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

3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

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

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

1. 先积 xy, 再积 z

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

类似地

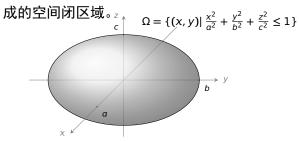
2. 先积 yz, 再积 x

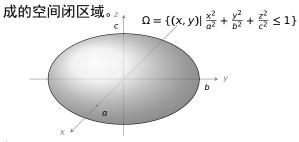
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \left[\iint_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right] dx$$

3. 先积 xz, 再积 y

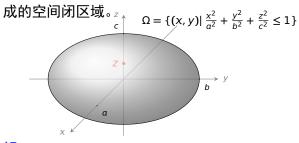
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{e_1}^{e_2} \left[\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dz \right] dy$$

第 10 章 c: 三重积分

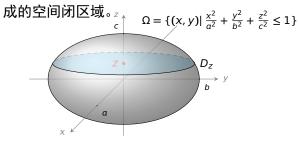




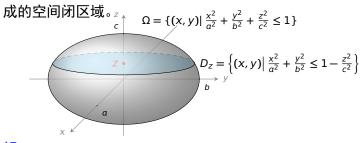
解

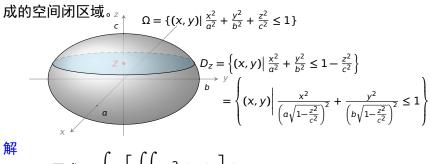


解

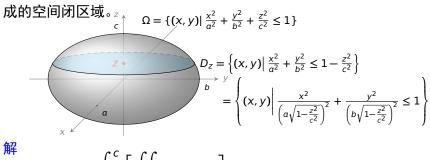


解

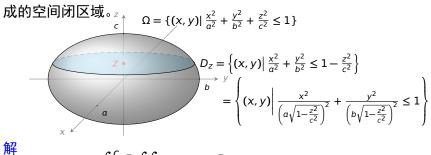




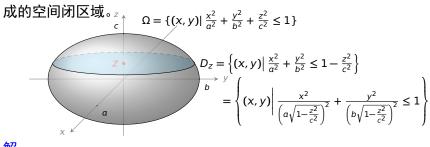
原式 =
$$\left[\iint z^2 dx dy \right] dz$$



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



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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

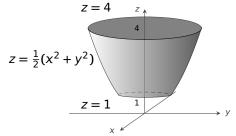
$$D_z = \left\{ (x,y)|\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right\}$$

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

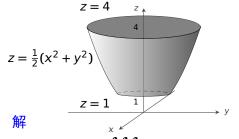
原式 =
$$\int_{-c}^{c} \left[\iint_{D_z} z^2 dx dy \right] dz = \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\iint_{D_z} dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{-c}^{c} z^2 \left[\pi \cdot ab \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) \right] dz$$
$$= \pi \cdot ab \int_{-c}^{c} \left(z^2 - \frac{z^4}{c^2} \right) dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^3$$



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

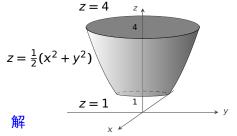


$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面 $z = 1$ 和 $z = 4$ 所围成。



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

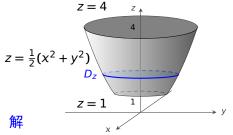
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面 $z = 1$ 和 $z = 4$ 所围成。



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

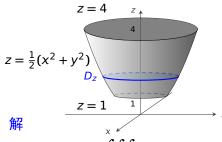


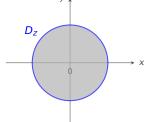
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面 $z = 1$ 和 $z = 4$ 所围成。



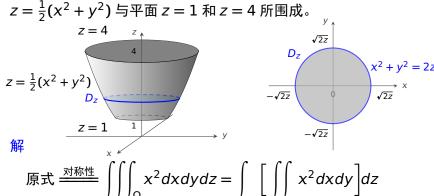
原式
$$\frac{\text{对称性}}{\text{one}}$$
 $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \left[\iint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy\right] dz$

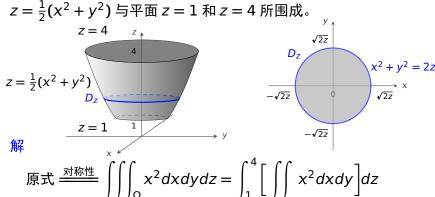
$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$
 与平面 $z = 1$ 和 $z = 4$ 所围成。

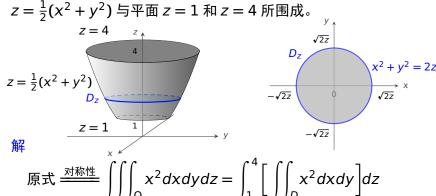




原式
$$\frac{\text{対称性}}{\text{ on } x^2 dx dy dz} = \int \left[\int \int x^2 dx dy \right] dz$$







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

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

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

$$z = 1$$

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

$$z = 1$$

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

$$y$$

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

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

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

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

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

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

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

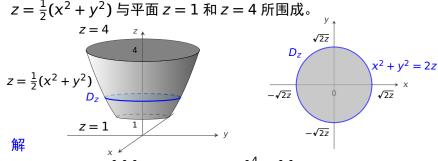
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z$$

$$\sqrt{2z}$$

$$x = 1$$



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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

$$z = 1$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$D_z$$

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

$$D_z$$

$$z = 1$$

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

$$z = 1$$

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

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

$$x = 1$$

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

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



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

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

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

$$D_z$$

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

$$D_z$$

$$z = 1$$

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

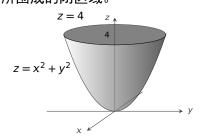
原式
$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称性}} \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \int_{1}^{4} \left[\iint_{D_z} x^2 dx dy \right] dz$$
$$= \int_{1}^{4} \left[\iint_{D_z} \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \right] dz$$

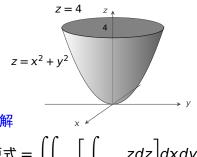
第 10 章 c: 三重和

- 上述坐标 (ρ, θ, z) 称为柱面坐标
- 变换

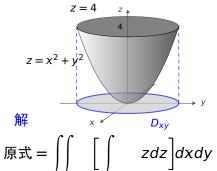
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

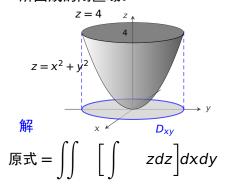
柱面坐标变换

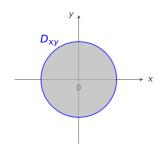


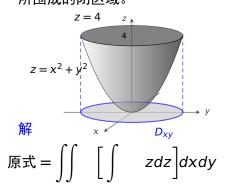


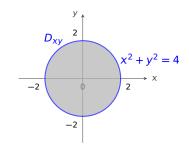
原式 =
$$\iint \left[\int zdz \right] dxdy$$

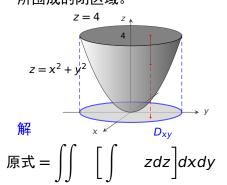


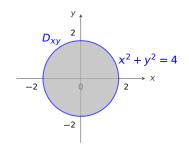


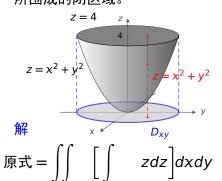


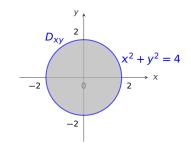


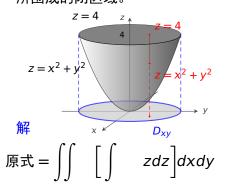


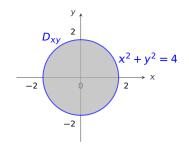


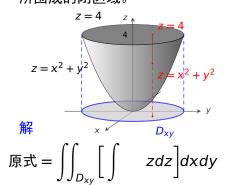


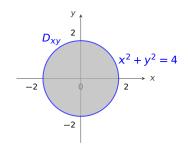


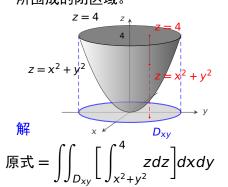


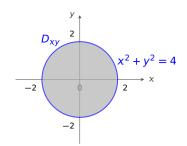


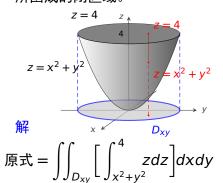


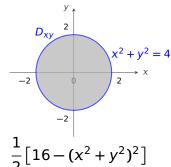




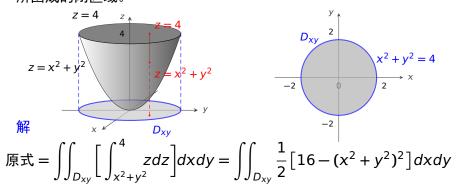


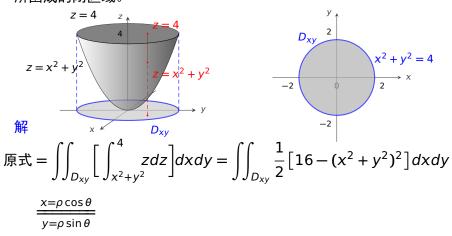


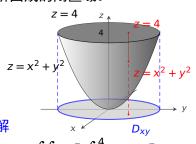




$$\frac{1}{2}[16-(x^2+y^2)^2]$$





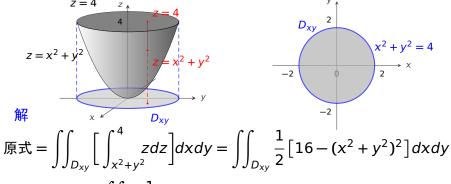


$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

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

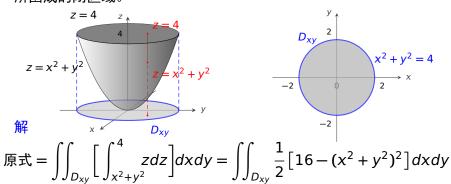
$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right]$$





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

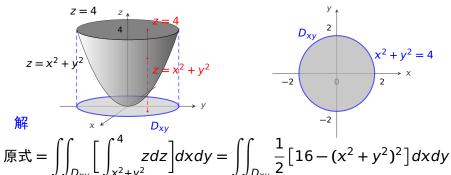




$$\frac{x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2} \left[16 - \rho^4 \right] \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta$$

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





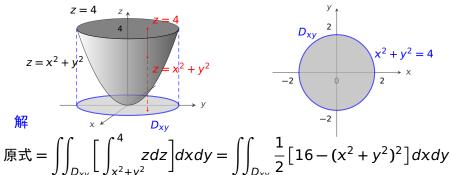
$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

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

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

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



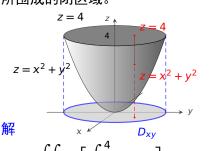


原式 =
$$\iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{x^2 + y^2} 2dz \right] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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





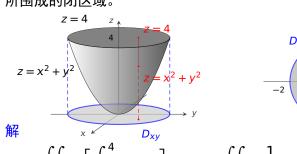
$$D_{xy} \xrightarrow{2} x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

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

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

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





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

$$-2 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad x$$

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

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

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

第 10 章 c:三重积分

20/27 ⊲ ⊳ ∆ ⊽

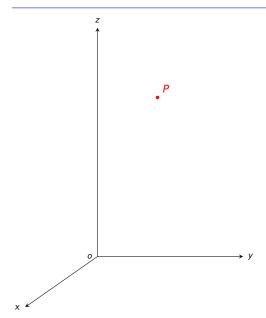
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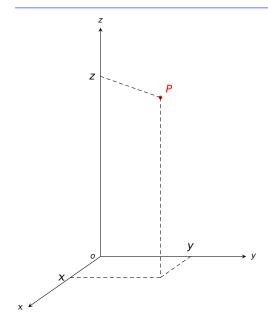
1. 三重积分的概念

2. 三重积分的计算: 化为累次积分

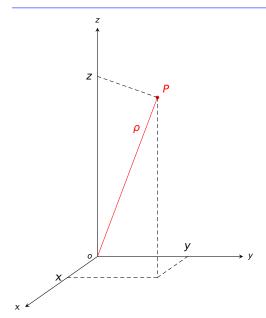
3. 球面坐标

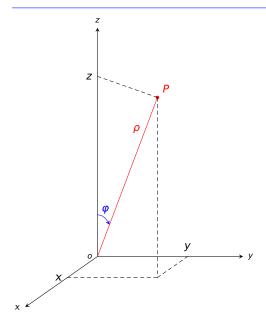


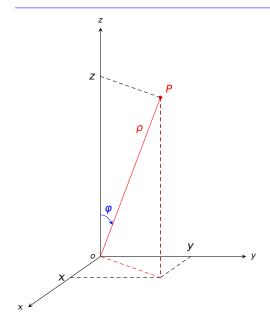


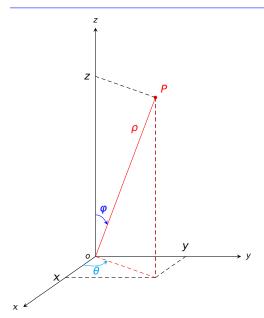


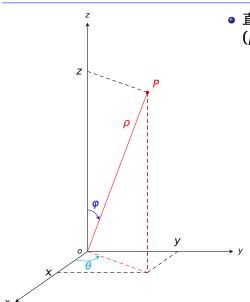


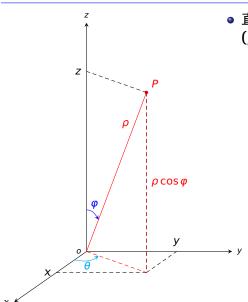


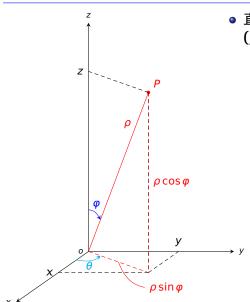


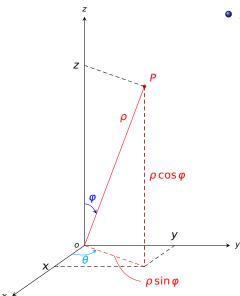




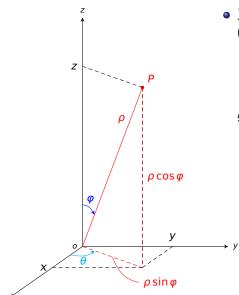






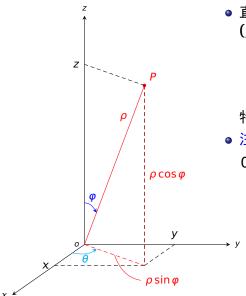


$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$



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

特别地,
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$



直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

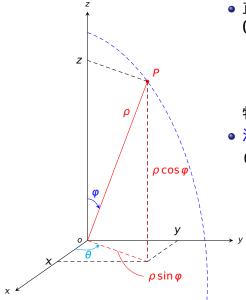
$$x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

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

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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

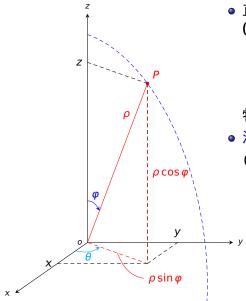


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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

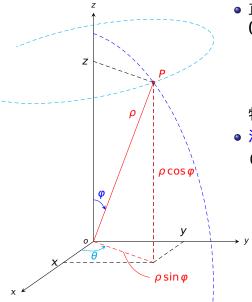


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

特别地, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$

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

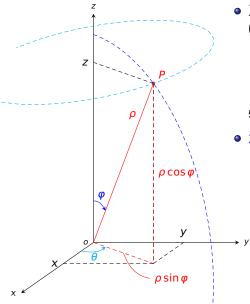


直角坐标 (x, y, z), 球面坐标 (ρ, φ, θ) 的转换:

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

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



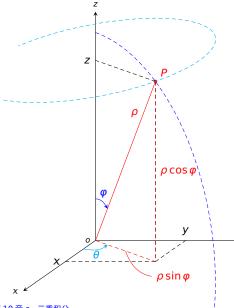
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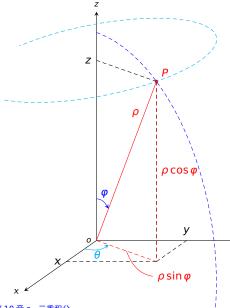
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- 注 三组坐标面
 - $\rho = \rho_0$:
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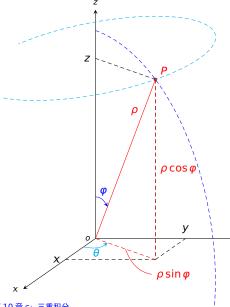
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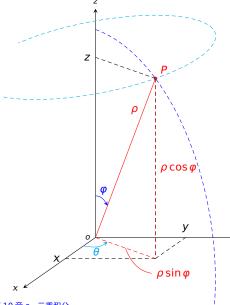
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•
$$\rho = \rho_0$$
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 φ = φ₀: 以原点为顶点、z 轴为 轴的圆锥面

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$$\theta = \theta_0$$
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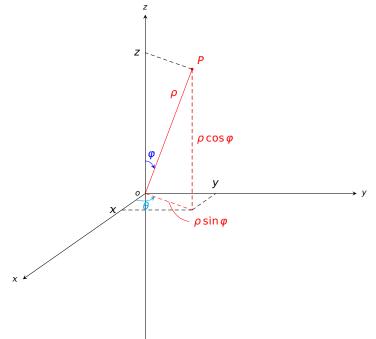
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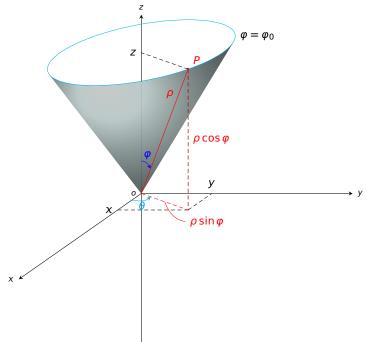
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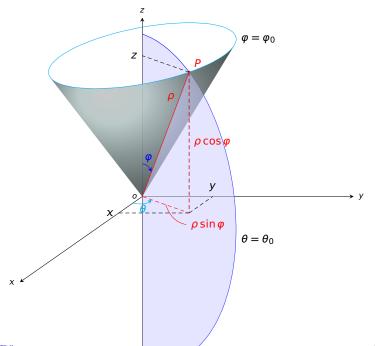
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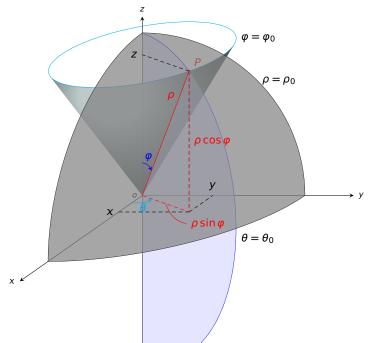












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第 10 章 c: 三重积分

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$$\iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} \sin \varphi d\rho \right] d\varphi \right\} d\theta$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \sin \varphi d\varphi \right\}$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{R} \rho^{2} d\rho \right] \cdot \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \right]$$
$$= 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \rho^{3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{R} \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^{3}$$