第 10 章 α : 重积分的概念和性质

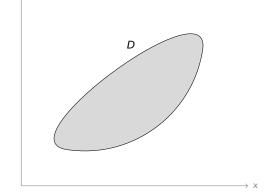
数学系 梁卓滨

2016-2017 **学年** II



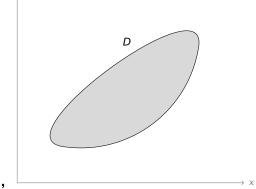
假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



假设

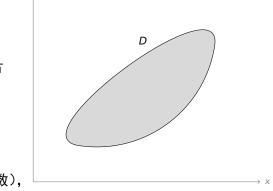
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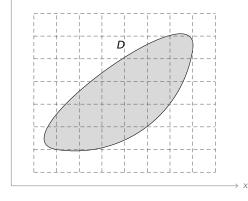


当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Area}(D)$$

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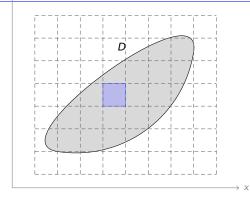
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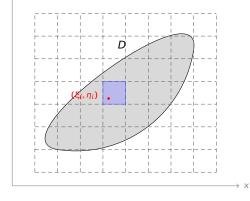
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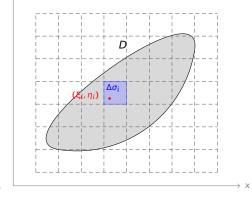
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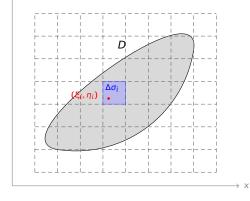
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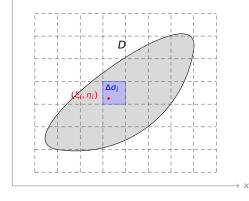
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$$\mu(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$$



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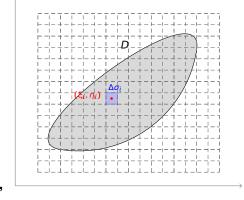
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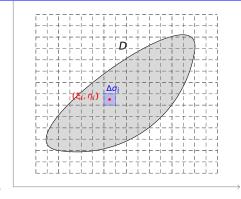
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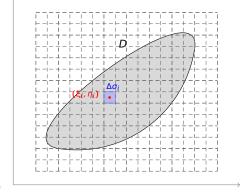
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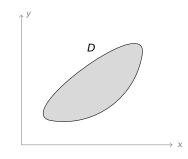
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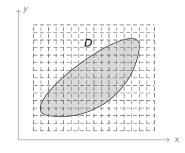
二重积分定义 设

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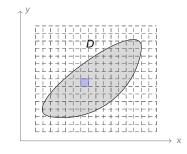
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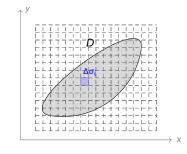
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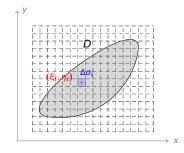
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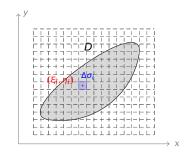


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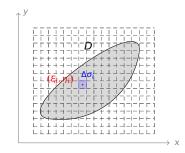
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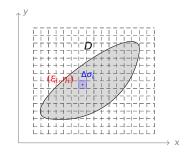
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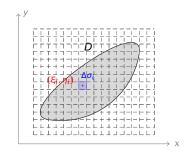


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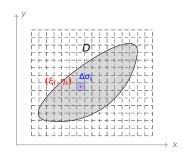
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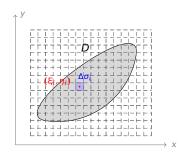
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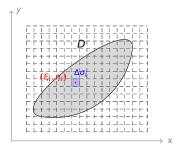


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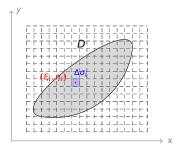


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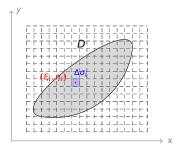
称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。

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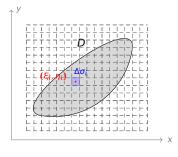
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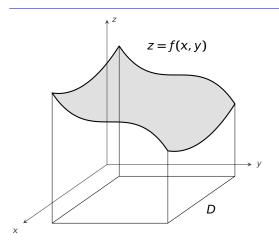
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

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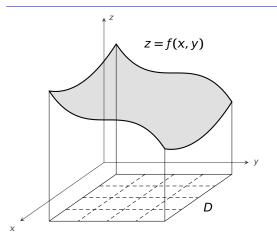
定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 存在。





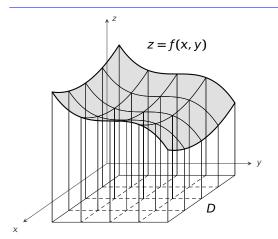


曲顶柱体的体积:



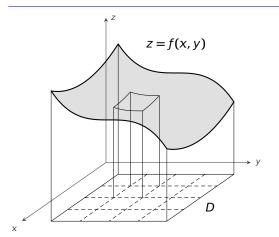
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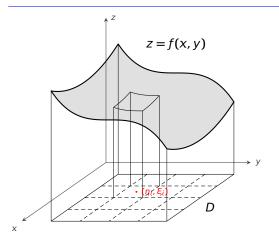
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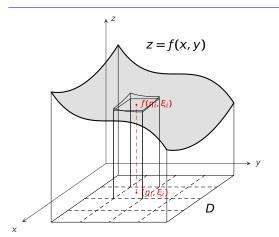
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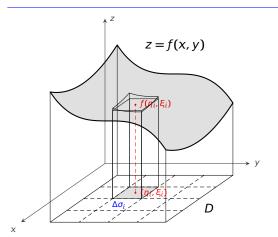
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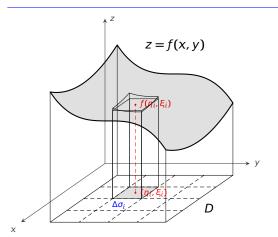
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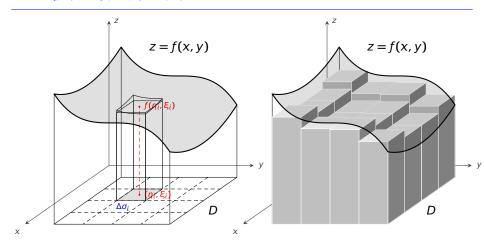




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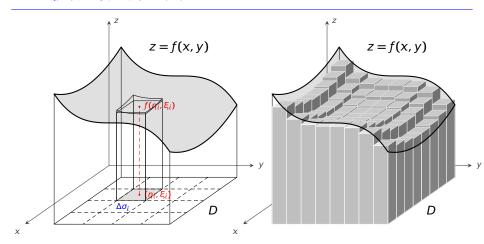
 $V f(η_i, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$





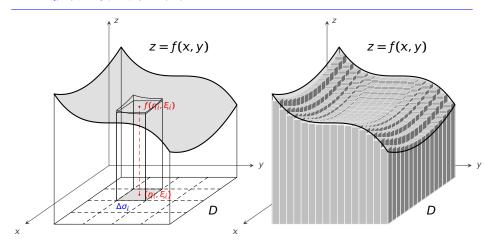
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





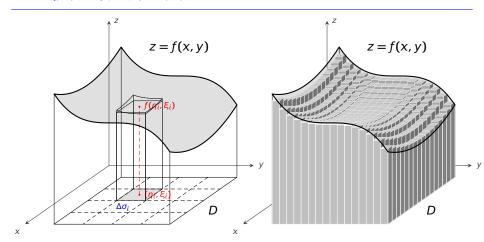
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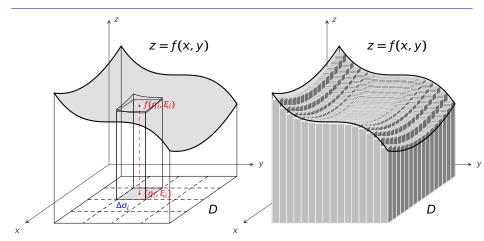




マヤ:

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



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 α , β 是常数。

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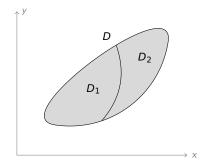
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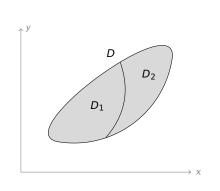
性质 2 (积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 , 则

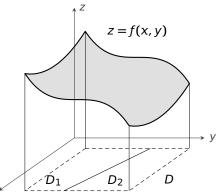
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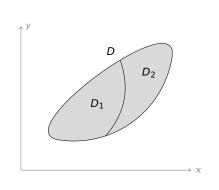
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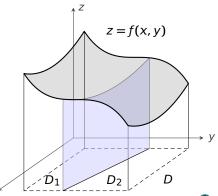




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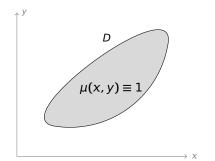
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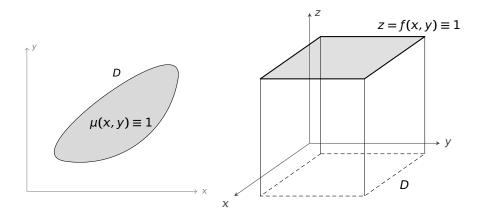


性质
$$3 \iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$$
 (D 的面积)。

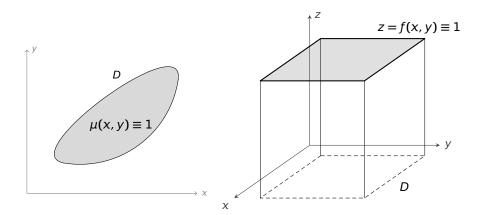
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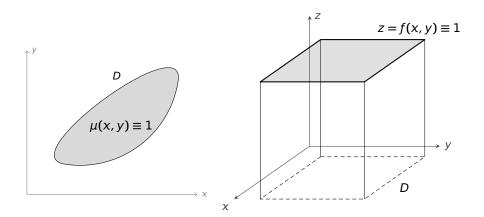
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性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。特别滴, $\iint_D kd\sigma = k|D|$ 。



性质 4 如果在
$$D$$
 上成立 $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$,则
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性质 5 假设在
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性质 5 假设在
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$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$
 (σ 为 D 的面积)

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

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

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$$2. x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16$$

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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le 1 \le 25|D| \implies 36\% \le 1 \le 100$$

2. $x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x + y)^2 + 16$

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暨南大学 JKAN UNIVERSETS

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10 章 α : 重积分的概念和性质

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画
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
• $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$ 时,
• $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$ 时,
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, $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \le 10\}$

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

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

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

• $x \le 0, y \le 0$ 时,

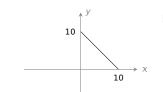
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$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
, $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$

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

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画
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

- $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$ 时, x + y = 10
- x ≥ 0, y ≤ 0 时,
 - x ≤ 0, y ≥ 0 时,
 - x ≤ 0, y ≤ 0 时,



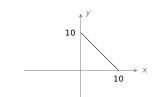
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$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

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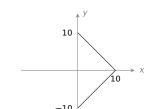
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- $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$ 时, x + y = 10
- $x \ge 0$, $y \le 0$ 时, x y = 10
- $x \le 0$, $y \ge 0$ 时, -x + y = 10• $x \le 0, y \le 0$ 时,



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$$|B| |x| + |y| = 10$$

$$|C| x \ge 0, y \ge 0 |D|, x + y = 1$$

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

•
$$x \ge 0, y \ge 0$$
 时, $x + y = 10$

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

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

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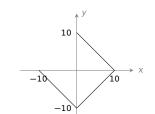
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$$\begin{array}{c}
10 \\
\hline
-10 \\
\hline
-10
\end{array}$$

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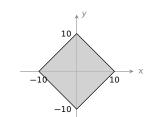


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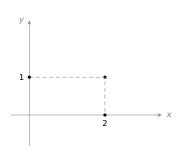


$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

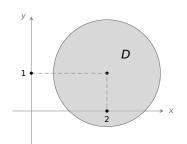
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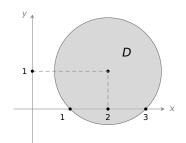
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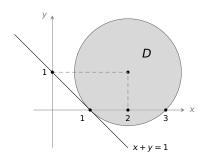
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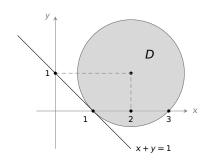
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解

如图,在比区域 D 上成立 $x+y \ge 1$



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

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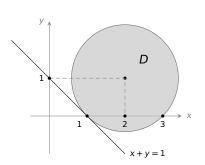
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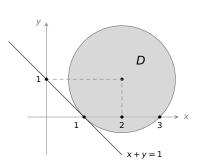
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所以

$$I_1 \leq I_2$$



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 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

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

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

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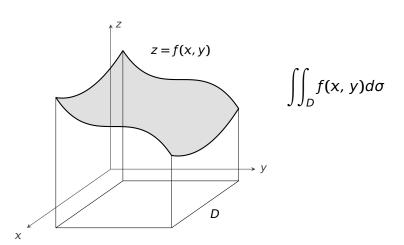
$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

即

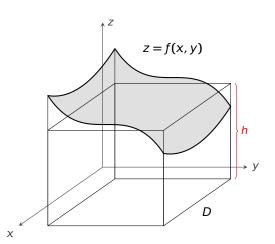
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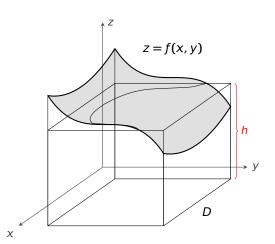
二重积分中值定理的几何直观



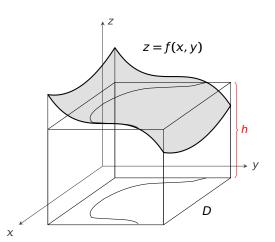




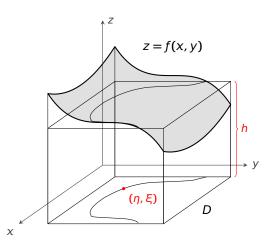
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



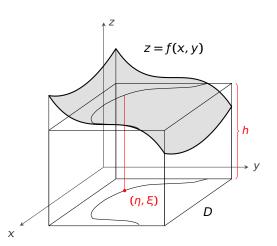
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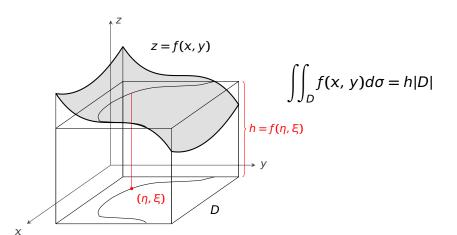
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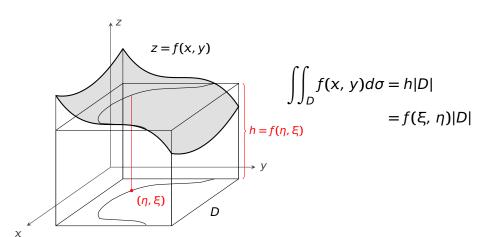


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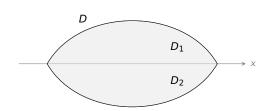


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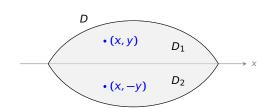




性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

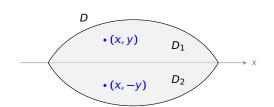


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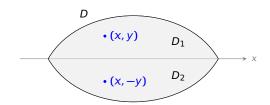
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

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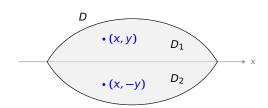
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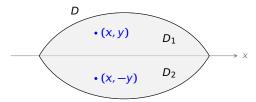
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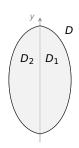
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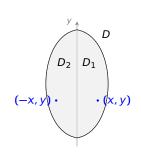




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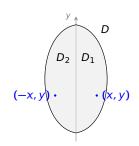


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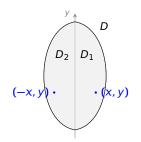
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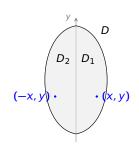


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• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)), 则



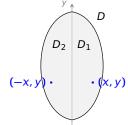
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

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

$$\iiint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

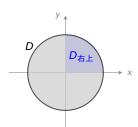
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)), 则

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



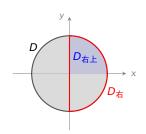
例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

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

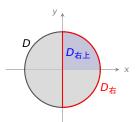


$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

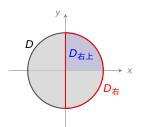
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\bar{\pi}\perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

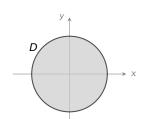
例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



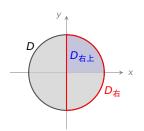
$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pi}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{\pi+}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

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

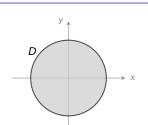


例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

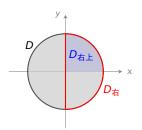


解 原式 = $2\iint_D x d\sigma + 3\iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2} d\sigma$

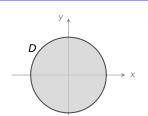


例 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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 = $2 \iint_{\Omega} x d\sigma + 3 \iint_{\Omega} y \sqrt{1 - x^2} d\sigma = 0$.

