第 10 章 α : 重积分的概念和性质

数学系 梁卓滨

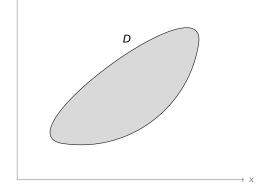
2018-2019 学年 II





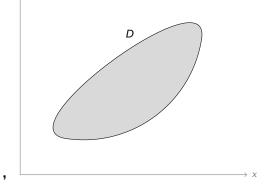
假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
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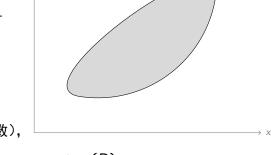


● 当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

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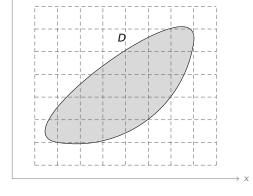
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$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

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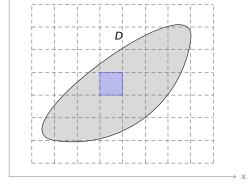


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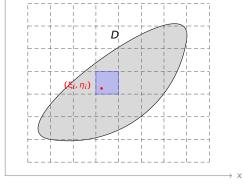


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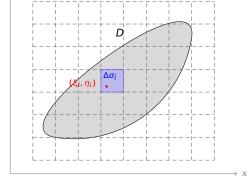


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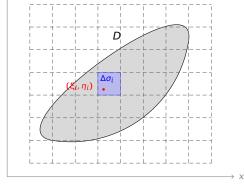


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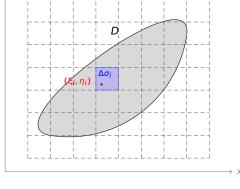
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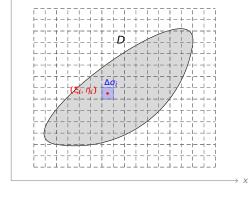
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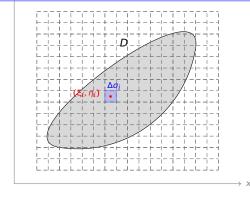
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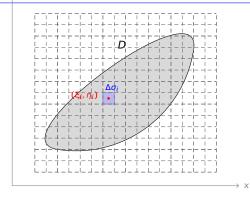
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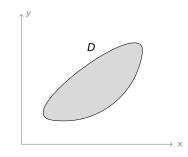
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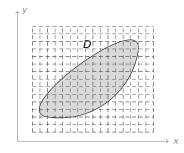
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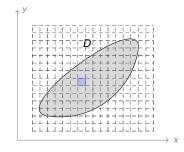
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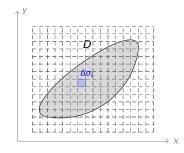
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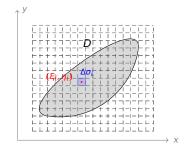
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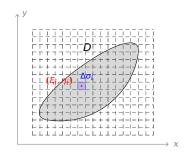
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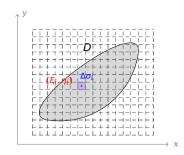
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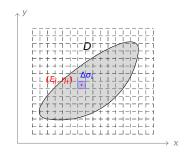
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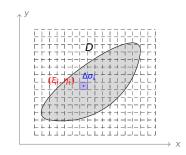


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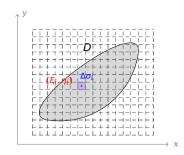
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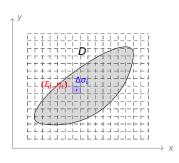
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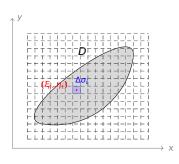
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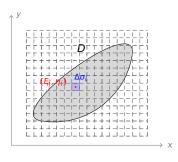
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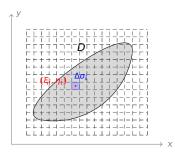
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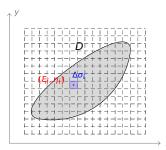
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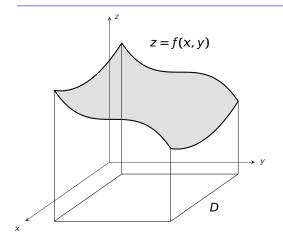
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定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$ 存在。

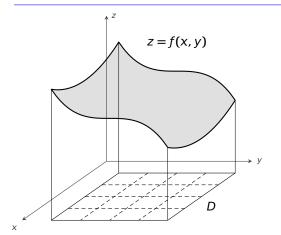






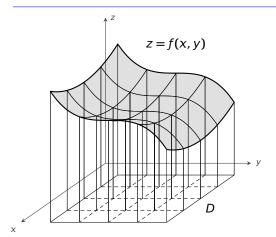
曲顶柱体的体积:





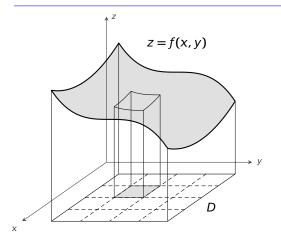
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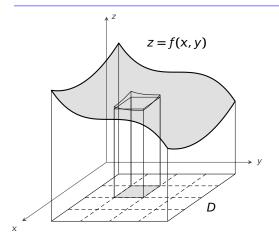
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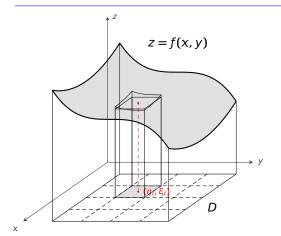
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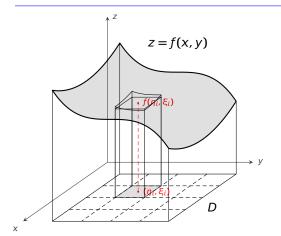
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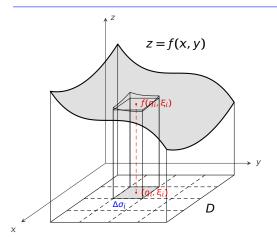
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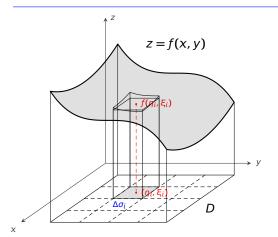
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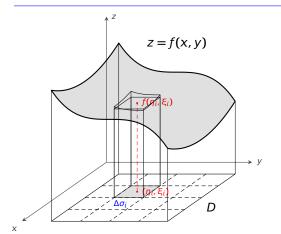




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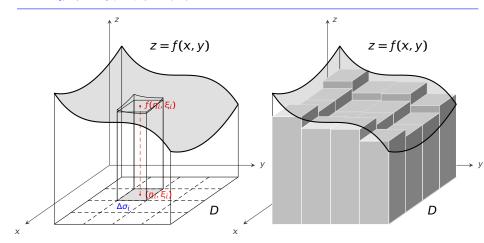
 $V f(η_i, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$





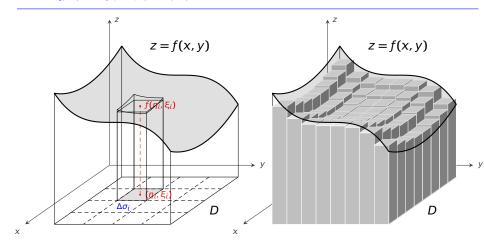
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





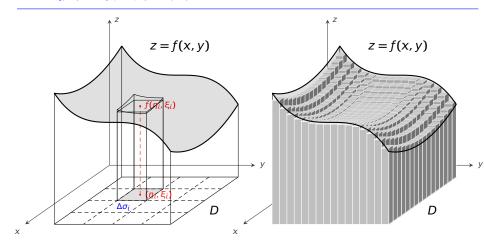
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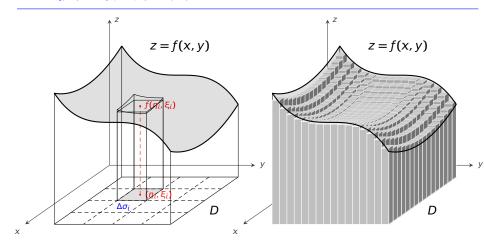
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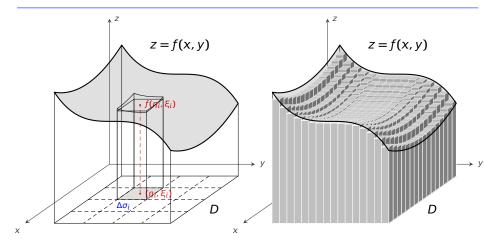
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\eta_i, \, \xi_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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





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



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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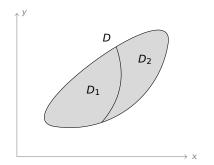
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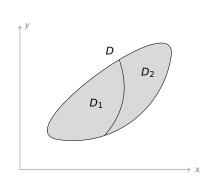
性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 ,则

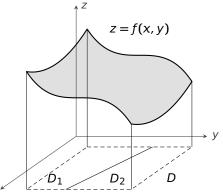
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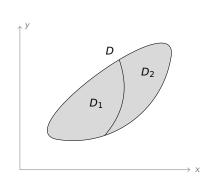
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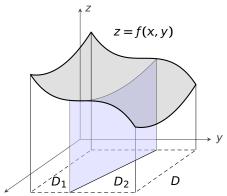




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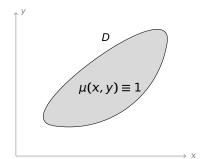
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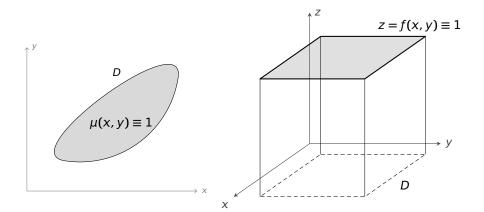


性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。

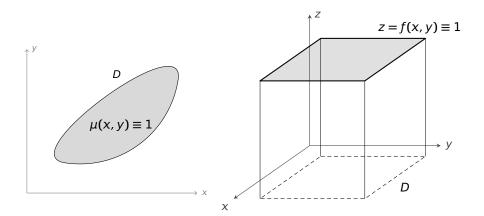
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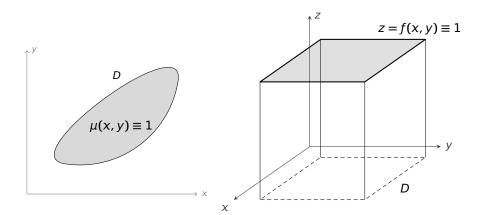
性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。



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



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





性质 4 如果在
$$D$$
 上成立 $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$,则
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性质 5 假设在
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$$m\sigma \leq \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$

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

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



性质 4 如果在
$$D$$
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性质 5 假设在 D 上成立 $m \le f(x, y) \le M$,则

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

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



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

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

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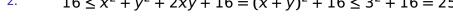
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$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{if } & 9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25
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$$16 \le x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16 = (x+y)^2 + 16 \le 3^2 + 16 = 25$$

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

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

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\text{If } & 9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25
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$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \xrightarrow{|D|=4\pi} 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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



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• $x \le 0, y \le 0$ 时,

3.
$$I = \int \int_D \frac{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}, D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \le 10\}$$

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

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

画
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

• $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$ 时,

• $x \ge 0, y \le 0$ 时,

• $x \le 0, y \ge 0$ 时,

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

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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,

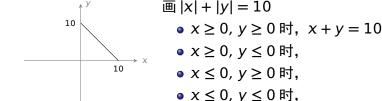
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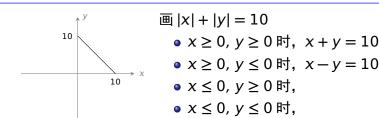
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• $x \ge 0$, $y \le 0$ 时, x - y = 10

x ≤ 0, y ≥ 0 时,
x ≤ 0, y ≤ 0 时,

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

$$\bullet x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \text{ 时}, x + y = 10$$

● 整点大

-10

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$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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画
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

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

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, $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \le 10\}$

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

-10

$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$
$$\frac{1}{102} |D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100} |D| \xrightarrow{|D| = 200} \frac{50}{51} \le I \le 2$$

画
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

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

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

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

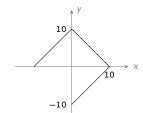
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$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$
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画
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

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

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

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

$$x < 0, y > 0$$
 Bt $-x + y = 10$

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



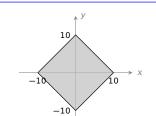
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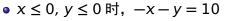
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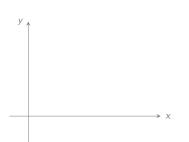


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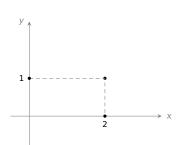


$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

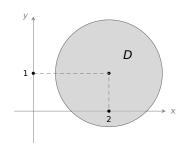
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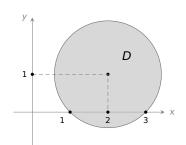
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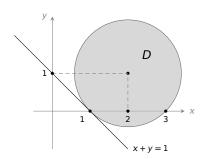
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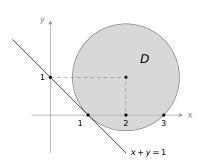
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$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

解 如图,在比区域 *D* 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$



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

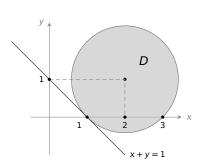
$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

解 如图,在比区域 D 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$

所以

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



例 2 设
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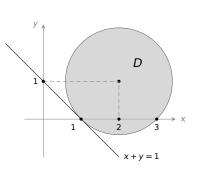
$$x + y \ge 1$$

所以

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

所以

$$I_1 \leq I_2$$



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

是 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

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证明

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



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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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证明因为

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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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二重积分的性质 (Cont.)

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

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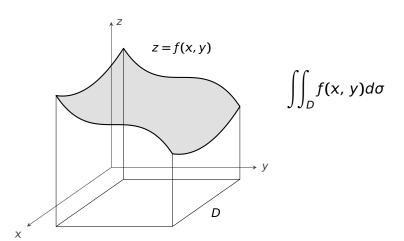
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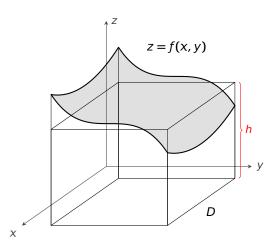
即

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



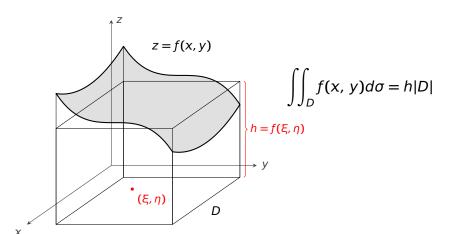


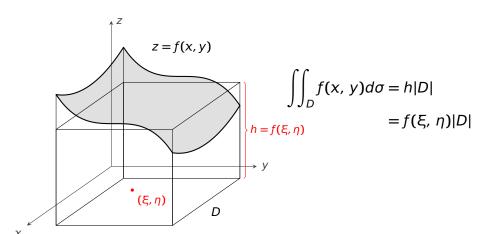


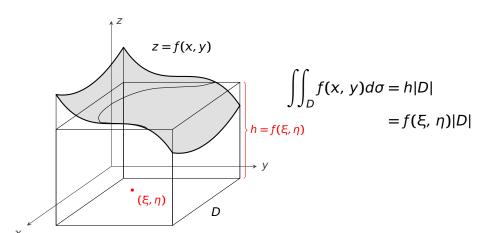


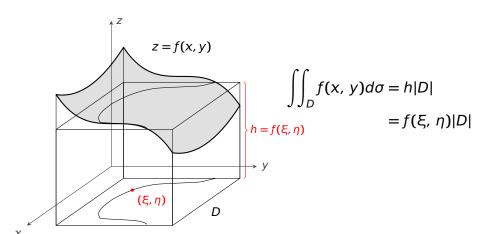
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$

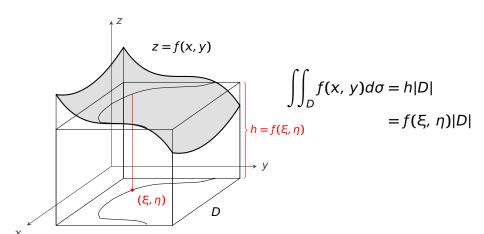




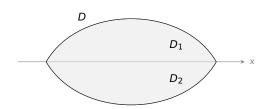




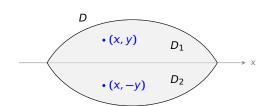




性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

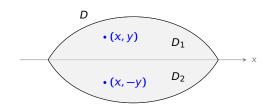


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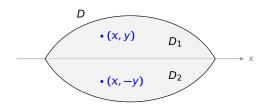
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

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



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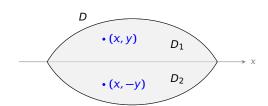


性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

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

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

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



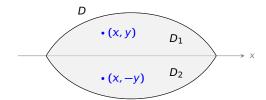
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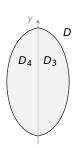
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 y 是偶函数 (即: f(x, -y) = f(x, y)),则

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

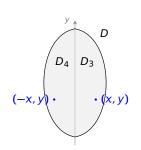




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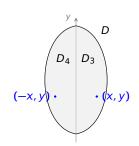


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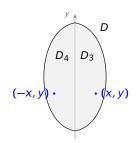
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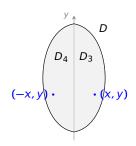


性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

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

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

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



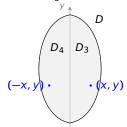
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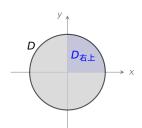
• 若f(x, y) 关于x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)), 则

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



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

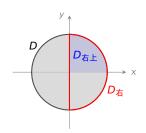
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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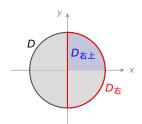
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$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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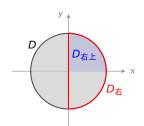
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\bar{\pi}\perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

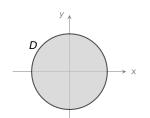
例 1 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\},$$
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$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{fa}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{fa, b}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

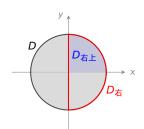
例 2 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
,
其中 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le 1\}$



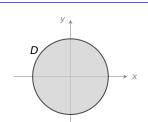


例 1 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
, 则

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



例 2 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
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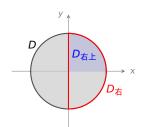


$$\mathbf{M}$$
 原式 = $2 \iint_{\mathcal{D}} x d\sigma + 3 \iint_{\mathcal{D}} y \sqrt{1 - x^2} d\sigma$

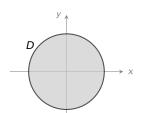


例 1 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\},$$
则

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



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

