### 第 10 章 $\alpha$ : 重积分的概念和性质

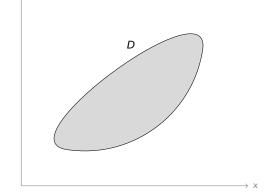
数学系 梁卓滨

2017.07 暑期班



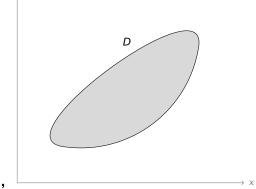
### 假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



#### 假设

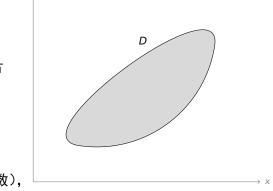
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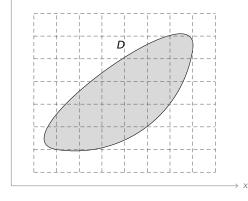


当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

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

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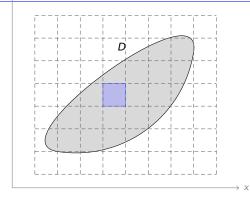
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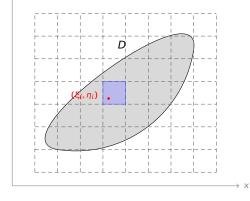
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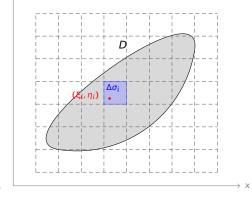
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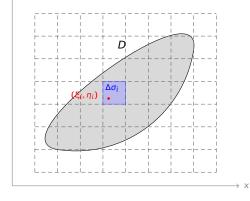
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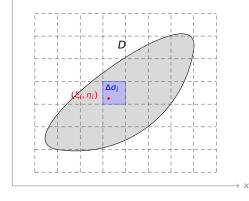
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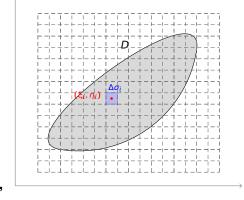
$$m = \mu \cdot \text{Area}(D)$$

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



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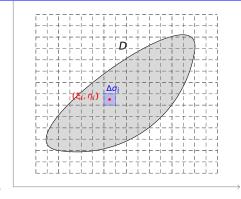
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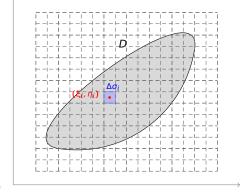
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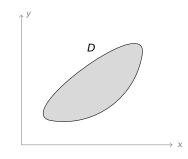
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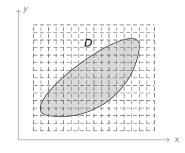
#### 二重积分定义 设

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



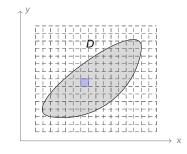
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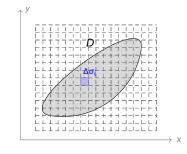
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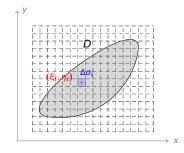
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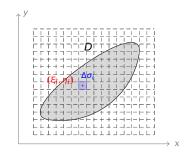


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若

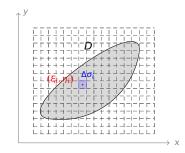
 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$ 



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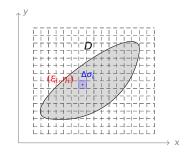
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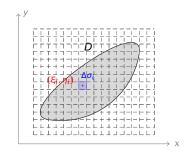


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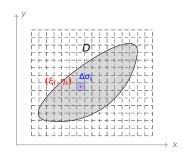
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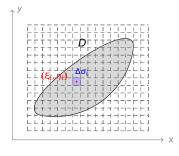


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#### 则定义

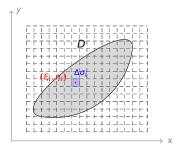
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$

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

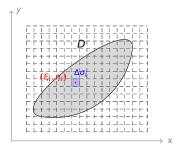
称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。

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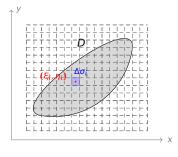
称为 f(x, y) 在 D 上的二重积分。 $d\sigma$  称为面积元素。

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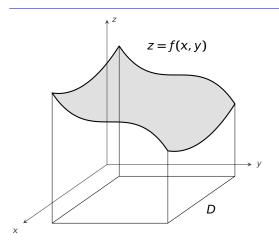
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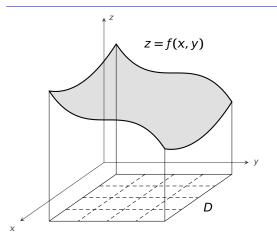
定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$  存在。





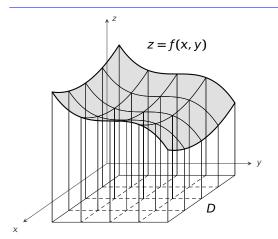


#### 曲顶柱体的体积:



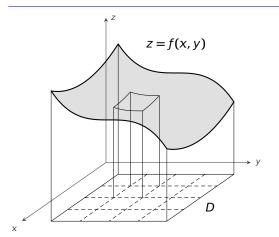
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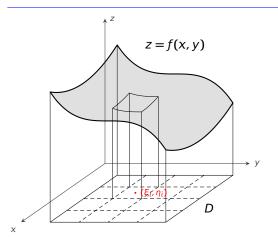
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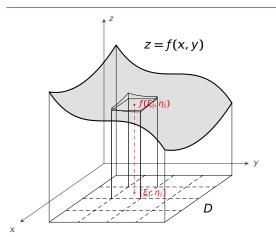
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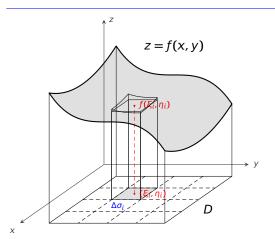
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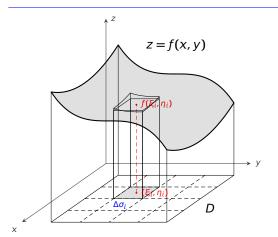
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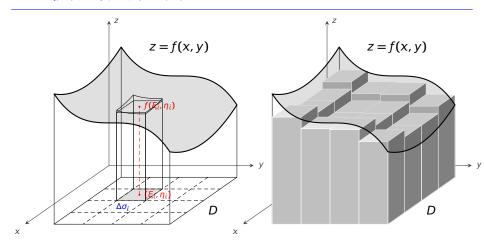


### 曲顶柱体的体积:

V

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

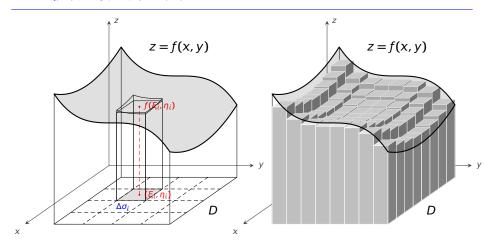




### 曲顶柱体的体积:

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

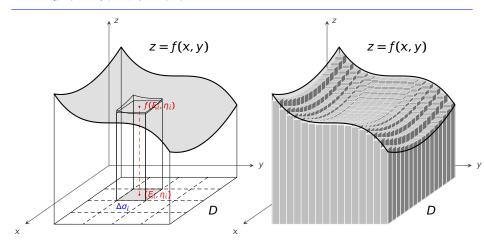




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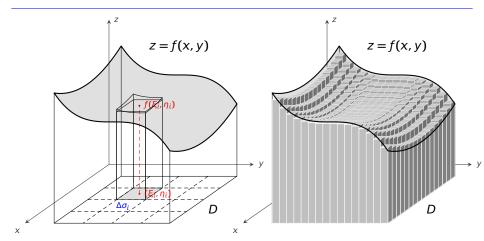




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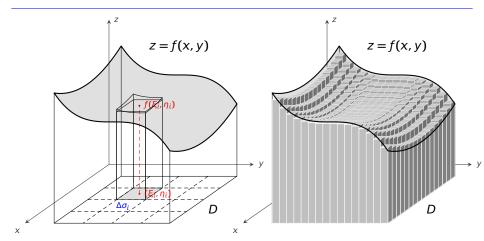




### 曲顶柱体的体积:

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





### 曲顶柱体的体积:

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



第 10 章 α: 重积分的概念和性质

#### 性质1(线性性)

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

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

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



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

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

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



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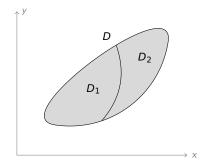
$$= \alpha \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} + \beta \cdot \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}$$

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



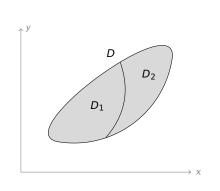
性质 2 (积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分  $D_1$  和  $D_2$ , 则

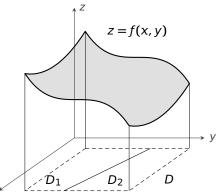
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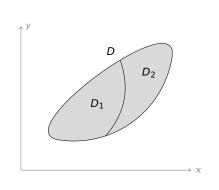
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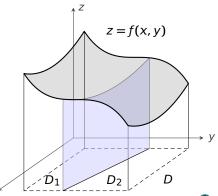




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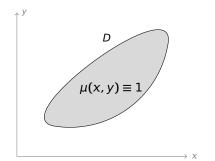
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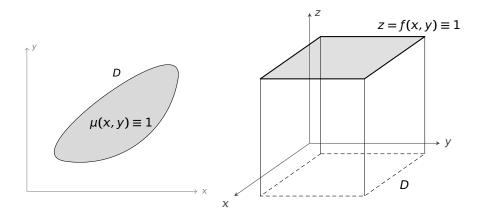


性质 
$$3 \iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$$
 ( $D$  的面积)。

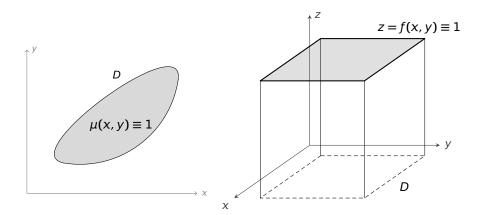
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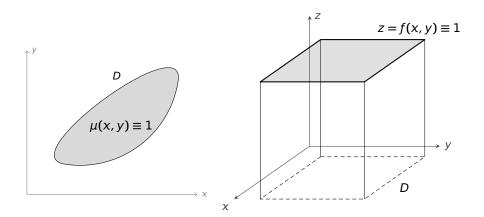
性质  $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$  (D 的面积)。



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



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 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$

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性质 5 假设在 
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性质 5 假设在 
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$$m\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq M\sigma,$$
 ( $\sigma$ 为 $D$ 的面积)

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

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

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

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$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
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解

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

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$$y^2 + y^2 + 2yy + 16 - (y + y)^2 + 16$$

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

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暨南大学 (KAN UNIVERSETS

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10 章  $\alpha$ : 重积分的概念和性质

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$$\mathbf{F}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{5}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{4}|D| \quad \stackrel{|D|=2}{\Longrightarrow} \quad \frac{2}{5} \le I \le \frac{1}{2}$$
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**群** 

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

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

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画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$
•  $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$  时,
•  $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$  时,
•  $x \le 0, y \ge 0$  时,
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$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}, D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

3. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
,  $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \le 10\}$ 

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

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

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,

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

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

3. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
,  $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \le 10\}$ 

3

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

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

画 
$$|x| + |y| = 10$$

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

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

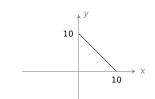
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$$\frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$

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



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 ≤ 0, y ≥ 0 时,

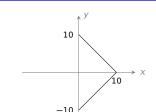
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$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$

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



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

•  $x \le 0, y \le 0$  时,



1. 
$$I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$$
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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,  $-x + y = 10$   
•  $x \le 0$ ,  $y \le 0$  时,



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

画 |x| + |y| = 10

3. 
$$I = \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$
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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{102} |D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100} |D| \xrightarrow{|D| = 200} \frac{50}{51} \le I \le 2$$

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

• 
$$x \ge 0$$
,  $y \ge 0$  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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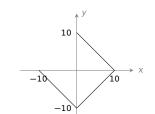
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$$1 \qquad 1 \qquad |D| = 200 \qquad 50$$

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



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

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

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



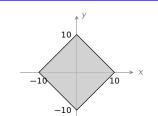
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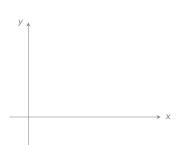


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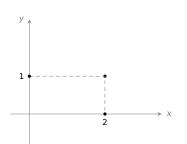
$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

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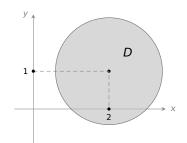




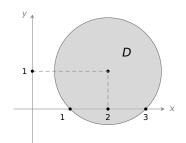
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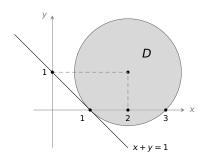
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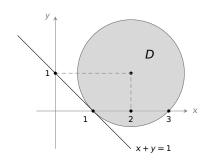
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$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

解

如图,在比区域 D 上成立  $x+y \ge 1$ 



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

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

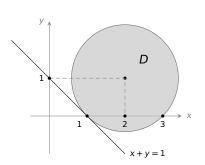
解

如图, 在比区域 D 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$

所以

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



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解

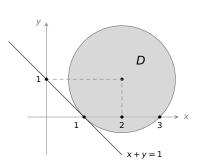
如图, 在比区域 D 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$

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

所以

$$I_1 \leq I_2$$



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

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

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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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证明

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

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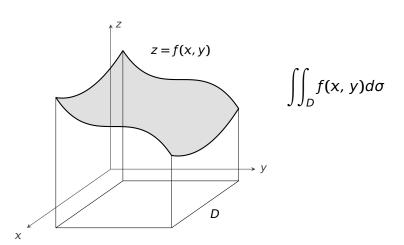
$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

即

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

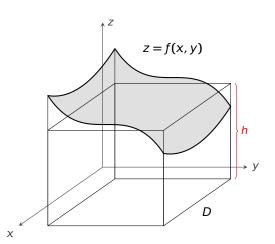


#### 二重积分中值定理的几何直观

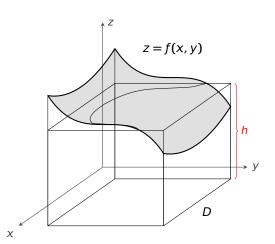




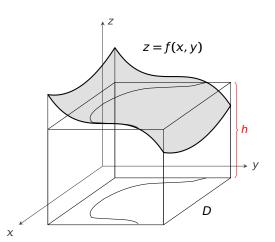
#### 二重积分中值定理的几何直观



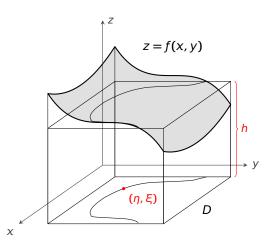
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



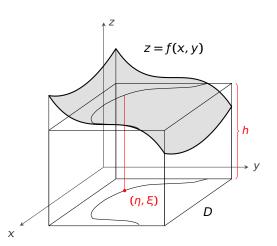
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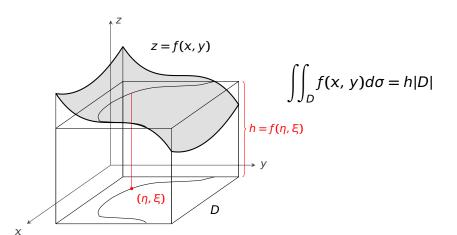
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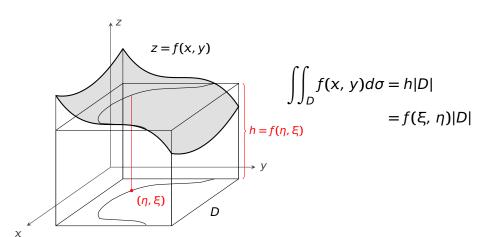


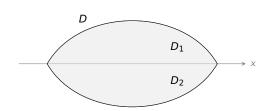
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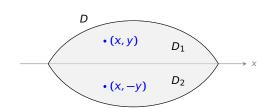


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$



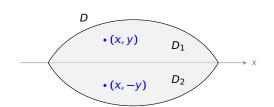






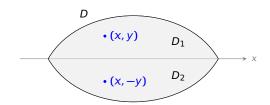
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

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



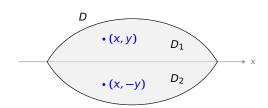
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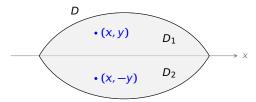


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- 若 f(x, y) 关于 y 是偶函数 (即: f(x, -y) = f(x, y)), 则

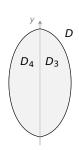


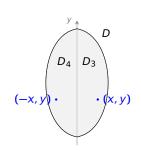


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- 若 f(x, y) 关于 y 是偶函数(即: f(x, -y) = f(x, y)),则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$



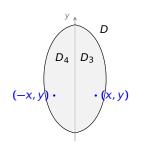






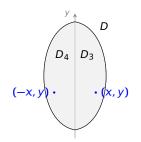
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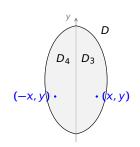


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$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

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



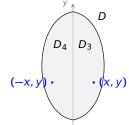
性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

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

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

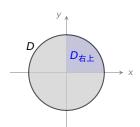
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)), 则

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



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

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



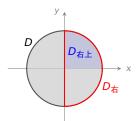
例设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\bar{\tau}_1 \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$

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

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

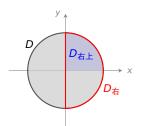
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\bar{\pi}\perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

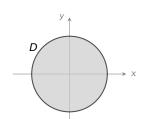
例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



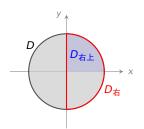
$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pi}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{\pi+}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

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



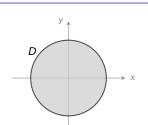
例 设 
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



$$\Re \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{fa}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \cdot 2 \iint_{D_{fa, b}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma.$$

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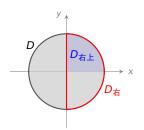


解 原式 =  $2\iint_D x d\sigma + 3\iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2} d\sigma$ 

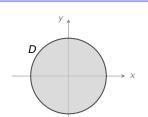


例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

