第10章α:重积分的概念和性质

数学系 梁卓滨

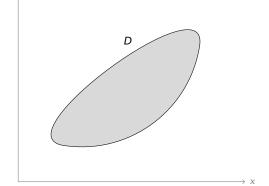
2017-2018 学年 II





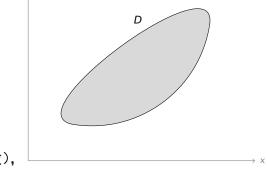
假设

- 区域 D 为平面薄片
- 密度为 μ
- 质量为 m



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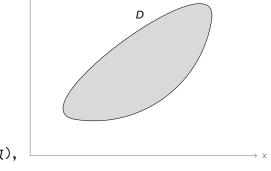


● 当薄片均匀时(μ = 常数),

当薄片非均匀时(μ = μ(x, y) 为 D 上函数),

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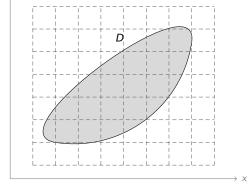
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$$m = \mu \cdot Area(D)$$

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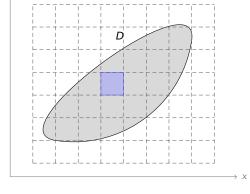


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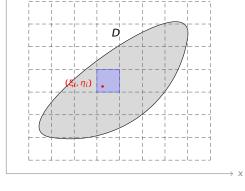


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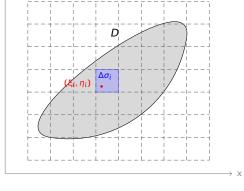


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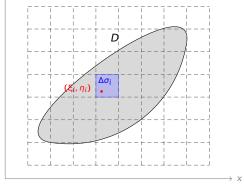


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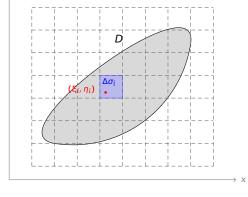
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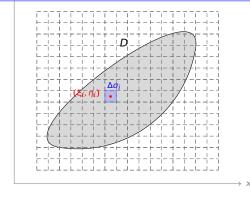
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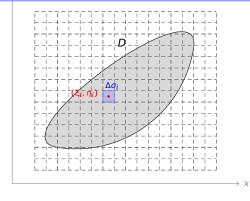
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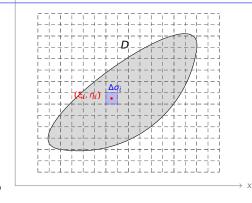
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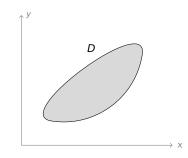
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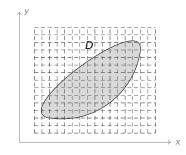
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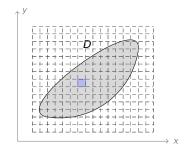
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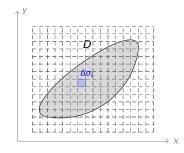
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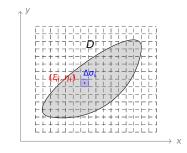
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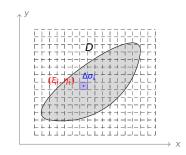
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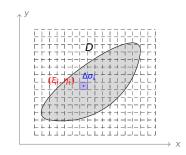
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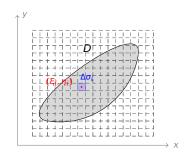
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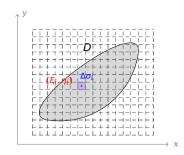


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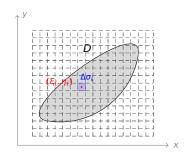
• 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 存在,



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- 极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$ 存在,且极限
- 与上述 D 的划分、 (ξ_i, η_i) 的选取无关,



二重积分定义 设

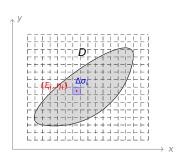
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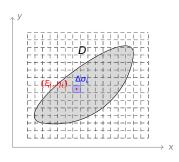
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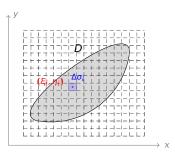
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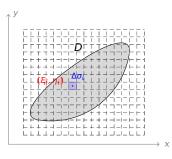
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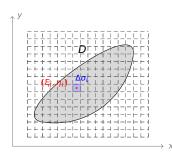
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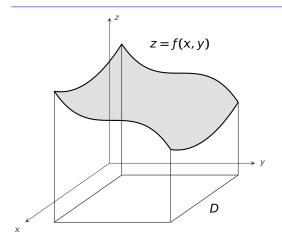
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定理 若 f(x, y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,则 $\iint_{D} f(x, y) d\sigma$ 存在。



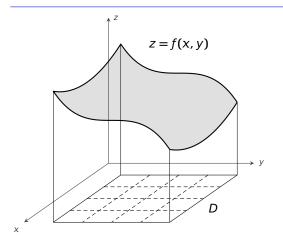




曲顶柱体的体积:

V

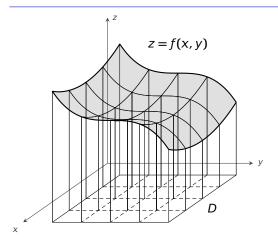




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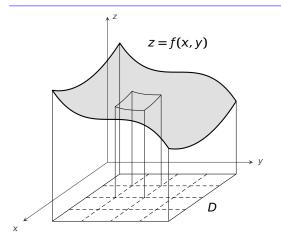




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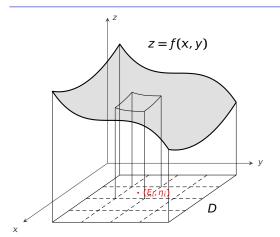




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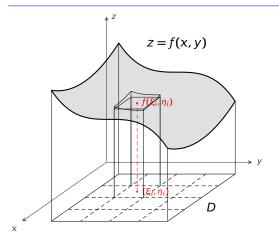




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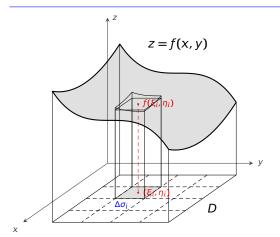




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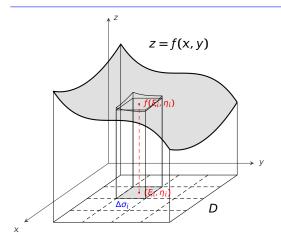




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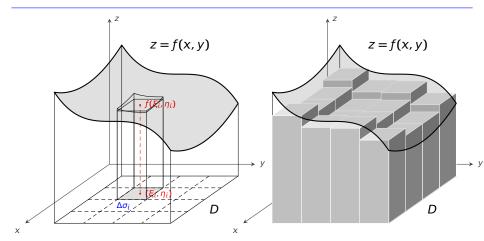


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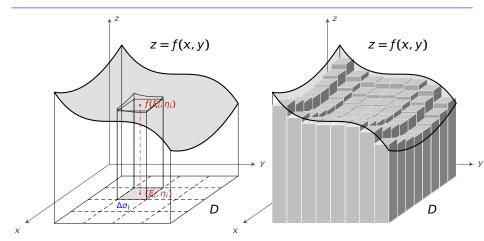
 $f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\Delta\sigma_i$





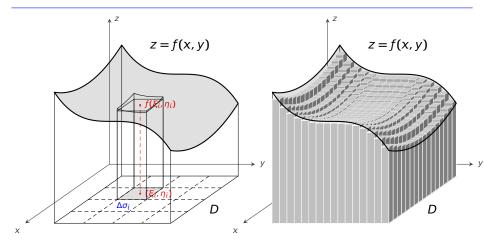
$$V \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





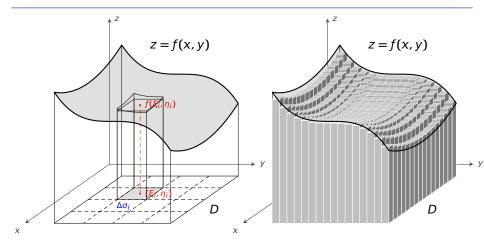
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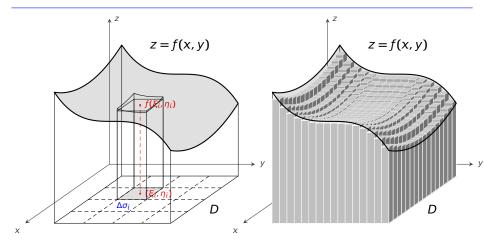
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$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i$$





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



性质1(线性性)

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

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



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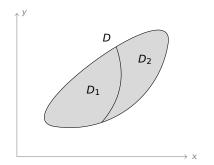
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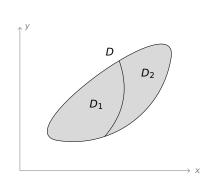
性质 2(积分可加性) 将 D 划分成两部分 D_1 和 D_2 , 则

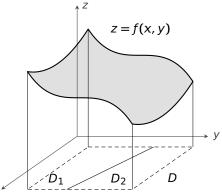
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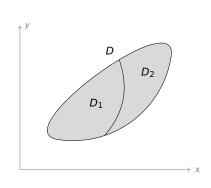
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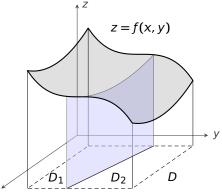




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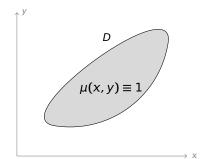
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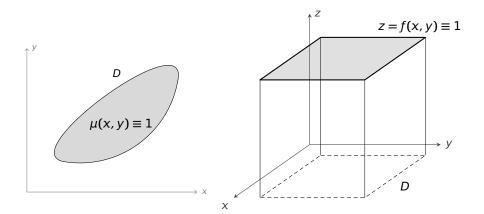


性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。

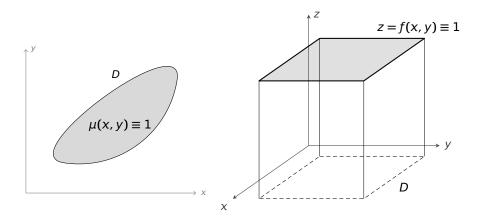
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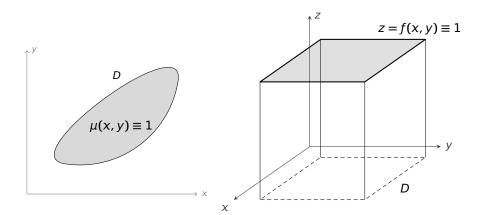
性质 $3\iint_D 1d\sigma = |D|$ (D 的面积)。



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



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

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

性质 4 如果在
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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)

性质 4 如果在 D 上成立 $f(x, y) \le g(x, y)$,则 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) d\sigma \le \iint_{\mathbb{R}} g(x, y) d\sigma$

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

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



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

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$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{if } & \\
1. & 9 \le x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 = (x^2 + y^2) + 3y^2 + 9 \le 4 + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = 25
\end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 9|D| \le I \le 25|D| \implies 36\pi \le I \le 100\pi$$
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$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{5}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{4}|D| \quad \stackrel{|D|=2}{\Longrightarrow}$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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



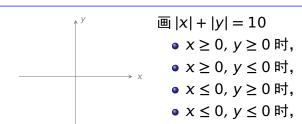
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$$I = \iint_D \frac{dg}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + 16}}, D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$

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

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

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,



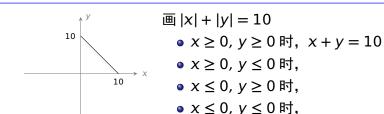
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, $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$

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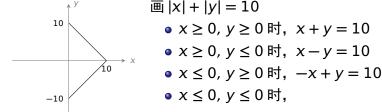
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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{102}|D| \le I \le \frac{1}{1}$$

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

$$|X| \le X$$

$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}$$
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$$x \ge 0$$
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•
$$x \ge 0$$
, $y \le 0$ 时, $x - y = 10$

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

x ≤ 0, y ≤ 0 时,

-10

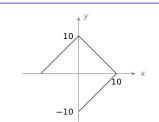
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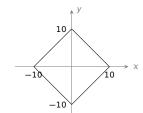
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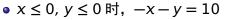
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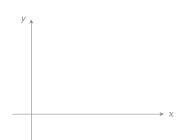
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{102} |D| \le I \le \frac{1}{100} |D| \xrightarrow{|D| = 200} \frac{50}{51} \le I \le 2$$

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

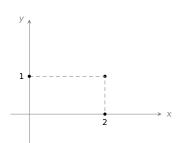
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$$I_1 = \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma, \qquad I_2 = \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$$

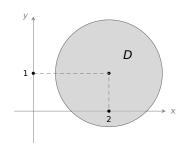
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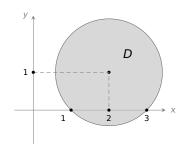
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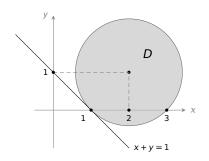
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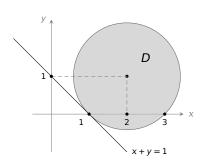


例 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 2\}$$
,比较以下两个积分大小:

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

解 如图,在比区域 *D* 上成立

$$x + y \ge 1$$



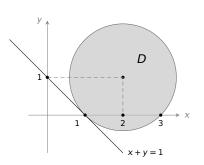
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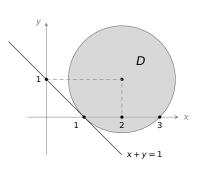
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$$x + y \ge 1$$

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

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 (ξ, η) ,使得

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

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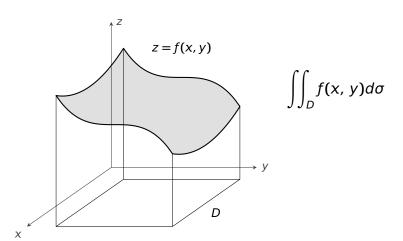
$$f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{|D|} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

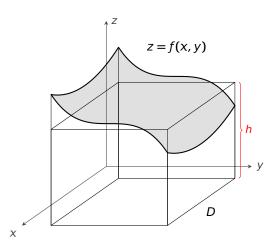
即

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



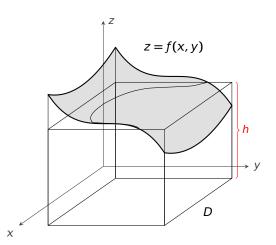
二重积分中值定理的几何直观



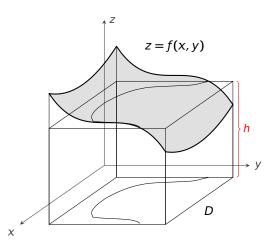


$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = h|D|$$

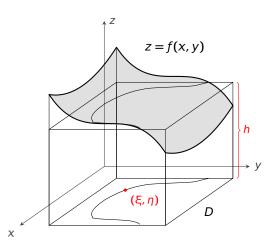




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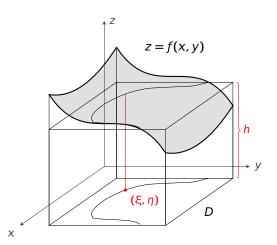


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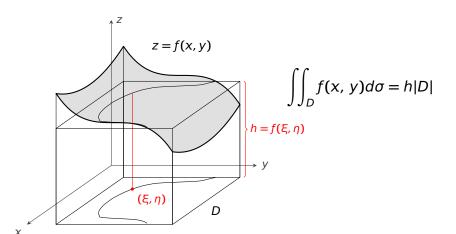
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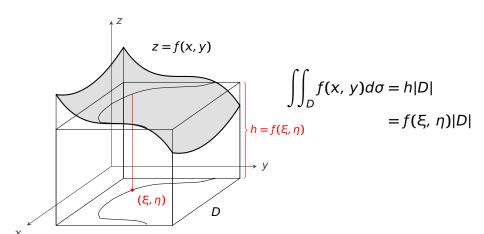




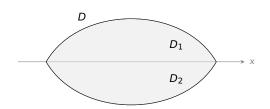
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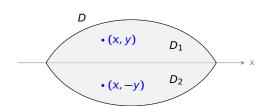




性质 设闭区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,

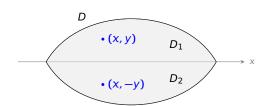


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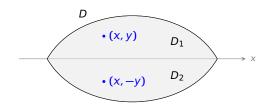
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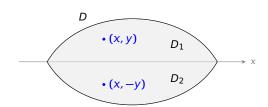


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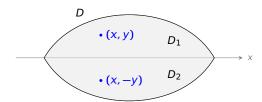
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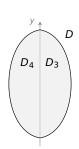
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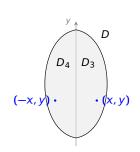
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma$$



性质 设闭区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,

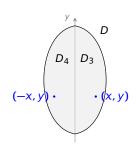


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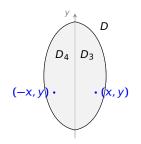
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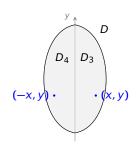


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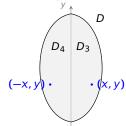
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$$\iiint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 0$$

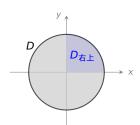
• 若 f(x, y) 关于 x 是偶函数 (即: f(-x, y) = f(x, y)),则

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



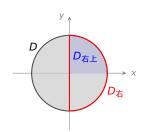
例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

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

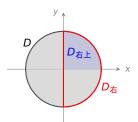


$$\mathbf{H} \iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{\pm}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

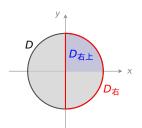
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_{\pm \perp}} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

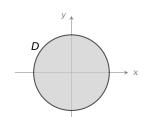
例设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则

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



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

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

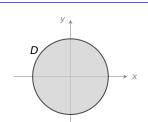




例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D+1} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$

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

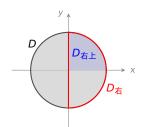
例 计算
$$\iint_D (2x + 3y\sqrt{1-x^2})d\sigma$$
,
其中 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le 1\}$



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

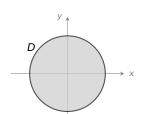


例设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
,则
$$\iint_D x^2 + y^2 d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D+1} x^2 + y^2 d\sigma$$



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

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



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



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