# 工科数学分析

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# 第二节 二重积分的计算

#### 本章主要内容:

- 二重积分的几何意义
- 直角坐标系下的二重积分的计算
- 极坐标系下二重积分的计算
- 曲线坐标下二重积分的计算(二重积分的换元法)







1. 把二重积分 $\iint f(x,y) dx dy$ 化为极坐标形式



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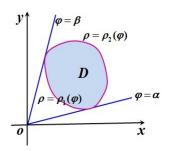




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用以极点为中心的一族同心圆  $\rho$  =常数,以及从极点出发的 一族射线 $\varphi$  =常数,把区域(D) 分成了n个小闭区域 $(\Delta\sigma_i)$ .



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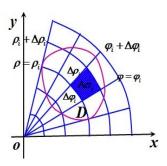
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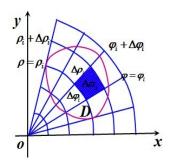






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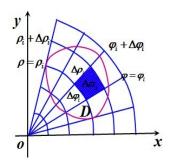
$$\Delta \sigma_i = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_i + \Delta \rho_i)^2 \Delta \varphi_i - \frac{1}{2} \rho_i^2 \cdot \Delta \varphi_i$$





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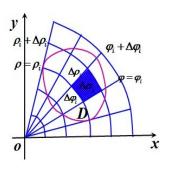
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$$\approx \rho_i \Delta\rho_i \Delta\varphi_i$$







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$$f(\xi_i, \eta_i) = f(\rho_i \cos \varphi_i, \rho_i \sin \varphi_i)$$
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▶ 二重积分的变量从直角坐标变换为极坐标的变换公式:



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▶ 二重积分的变量从直角坐标变换为极坐标的变换公式:

$$\iint\limits_{(D)} f(x,y)\mathrm{d}\sigma = \iint\limits_{(D)} f(\rho\cos\varphi,\rho\sin\varphi)\rho\mathrm{d}\rho\mathrm{d}\varphi$$

其中 $\rho d\rho d\varphi$ 称为极坐标系中的面积元素.







- 2. 把二重积分的极坐标形式化为二次积分
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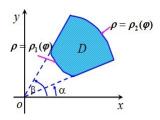
$$(D) = \{(\rho, \varphi) | \rho_1(\varphi) \leqslant \rho \leqslant \rho_2(\varphi), \alpha \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \beta\},\$$

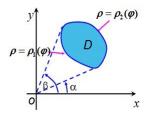


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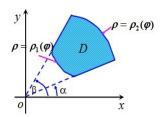


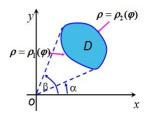


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$$\iint_{(\Omega)} f(\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi) \rho d\rho d\varphi = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_{\rho_1(\varphi)}^{\rho_2(\varphi)} f(\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi) \rho d\rho$$

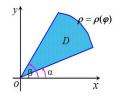




$$\begin{split} (D) &= \{(\rho,\varphi) | 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant \rho(\varphi), \\ \alpha \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \beta\}, \text{ M} \end{split}$$

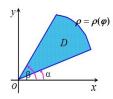


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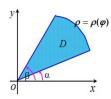
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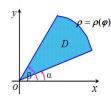
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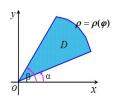
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例1. 将积分 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y$  化为极坐标下的二次积分.



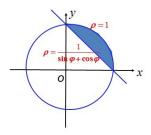
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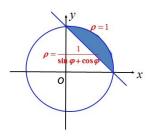




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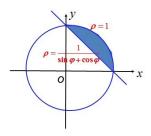




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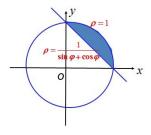
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$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi}}^1 f(\rho \cos\varphi, \rho \sin\varphi) \rho d\rho.$$





例2. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$$
,

其中
$$(\sigma) = \{(x,y)|1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4, y \geqslant 0, y \leqslant x\}.$$



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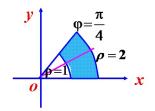
$$\mathbf{M} \colon D : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 1 \leqslant \rho \leqslant 2 \end{array} \right.$$



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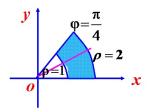




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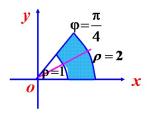
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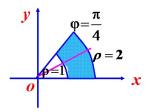
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**例3.** 二重积分 
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1} (y^2+y\cos y+2)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \underline{\qquad}$$
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$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1} (y^2 + y \cos y + 2) dx dy = \underline{\qquad}$$

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例4. 计算积分 
$$\iint_{(\sigma)} x^2 d\sigma$$
,其中 $(\sigma)$ 由圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 与直

线y = -x所围成的右上半圆域.



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**例5.** 计算二重积分 
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$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}\colon D: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant R\cos\varphi \end{array} \right.$$



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$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} d\varphi$$



**例5.** 计算二重积分 
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant Rx} \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$$
.

$$\mathbf{M}: \ D: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant R \cos \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

故 
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho$$
$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (R^{2} - \rho^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{3} R^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - |\sin\varphi|^{3}) d\varphi$$



**例5.** 计算二重积分 
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant Rx} \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}}\colon D: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant R\cos\varphi \end{array} \right.$$

故 
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho$$
$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (R^{2} - \rho^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{3} R^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - |\sin\varphi|^{3}) d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} R^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\varphi) d\varphi$$



## **例5.** 计算二重积分 $\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant Rx} \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} d\sigma$ .

$$\mathbf{H} \colon D : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant R \cos \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

故 
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{R^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} \sqrt{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} \rho d\rho$$
$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (R^{2} - \rho^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{0}^{R\cos\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1}{3} R^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - |\sin\varphi|^{3}) d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} R^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^{3}\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{R^{3}}{9} (3\pi - 4).$$



例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中 $D=\{(x,y)|0\leqslant |y|\leqslant x, x^2+y^2\leqslant 2x\}$ .



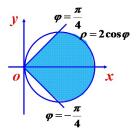
例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
,   
其中 $D=\{(x,y)|0\leqslant |y|\leqslant x, x^2+y^2\leqslant 2x\}$ .

解:



例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
,   
其中 $D=\{(x,y)|0\leqslant |y|\leqslant x, x^2+y^2\leqslant 2x\}$ .

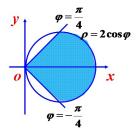
解:





例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中 $D=\{(x,y)|0\leqslant |y|\leqslant x, x^2+y^2\leqslant 2x\}$ .

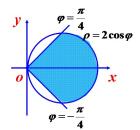
解: 
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$$





例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中 $D = \{(x,y)|0 \leqslant |y| \leqslant x, x^2+y^2 \leqslant 2x\}$ .

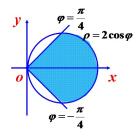
解: 
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^{3}\varphi d\varphi$$





例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
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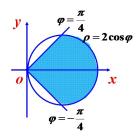
**#**: 
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^{3}\varphi d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^{2}\varphi) d\sin\varphi$$





例6. 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中 $D = \{(x,y)|0 \leqslant |y| \leqslant x, x^2+y^2 \leqslant 2x\}$ .

解: 
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\cos\varphi} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^{3}\varphi d\varphi$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin^{2}\varphi) d\sin\varphi$$
$$= \frac{20}{9} \sqrt{2}.$$









解: 曲线极坐标方程为 $\rho = 3\cos^3 \varphi$ ,





$$S = \iint_D d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} d\sigma$$



$$S = \iint_{D} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \rho d\rho d\varphi$$



$$S = \iint_{D} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \rho d\rho d\varphi = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{3\cos^{3}\varphi} \rho d\rho$$



$$S = \iint_{D} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \rho d\rho d\varphi = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{3 \cos^{3} \varphi} \rho d\rho$$
$$= 9 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{6} \varphi d\varphi$$

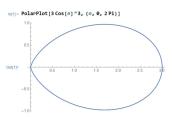


$$S = \iint_{D} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \rho d\rho d\varphi = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{3\cos^{3}\varphi} \rho d\rho$$
$$= 9 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{6}\varphi d\varphi$$
$$= 9 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{45}{32}\pi.$$



$$S = \iint_{D} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_1} \rho d\rho d\varphi = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{3\cos^{3}\varphi} \rho d\varphi$$

$$=9\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^6\varphi d\varphi$$
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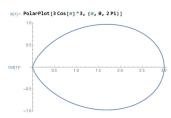




解: 曲线极坐标方程为 $\rho = 3\cos^3 \varphi$ , 由对称性可得,

$$S = \iint\limits_{D} \mathrm{d}\sigma = 2 \iint\limits_{D_1} \mathrm{d}\sigma = 2 \iint\limits_{D_1} \rho \mathrm{d}\rho \mathrm{d}\varphi = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{3\cos^3\varphi} \rho \mathrm{d}\varphi$$

$$=9\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^6\varphi d\varphi$$
$$=9\cdot\frac{5}{6}\cdot\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{45}{32}\pi.$$



练习. 求由曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^3 - 3xy^2)(a > 0)$ 所围成的图形的面积.





解:由对称性,所求体积为第一卦限的4倍.



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故 
$$V = 4 \iint\limits_D \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$$



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故 
$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$$
  
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2a\cos\varphi} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho$$



解:由对称性,所求体积为第一卦限的4倍.

故 
$$V=4\iint\limits_{D}\sqrt{4a^2-x^2-y^2}\mathrm{d}\sigma$$
 
$$=4\int\limits_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi\int\limits_{0}^{2a\cos\varphi}\sqrt{4a^2-\rho^2}\rho\mathrm{d}\rho$$
 
$$=\frac{32}{3}a^3(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{2}{3}).$$



例9. 计算无穷积分 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ .



解: 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$
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, 于是
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解: 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$
, 于是

$$I^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y^{2}} dy = \iint_{D} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} dx dy$$



解: 
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, 于是
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其中积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}.$ 

化为极坐标区域为



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$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$
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化为极坐标区域为 $D=\{(\rho,\varphi)|0\leqslant \rho<+\infty, 0\leqslant \varphi\leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\},$ 



解: 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$
, 于是

$$I^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y^{2}} dy = \iint_{D} e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} dx dy$$

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$$D=\{(\rho,\varphi)|0\leqslant \rho<+\infty,0\leqslant \varphi\leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\},$$

所以 
$$I^2 = \iint\limits_D \mathrm{e}^{-(x^2+y^2)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$



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解: 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy$$
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$$D=\{(\rho,\varphi)|0\leqslant \rho<+\infty,0\leqslant \varphi\leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\},$$

所以 
$$I^2 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4},$$



解: 
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故 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$



例9. 计算无穷积分 $I = \int_{\hat{x}}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ .

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化为极坐标区域为
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所以 
$$I^2 = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

故 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
. 此积分称为概率积分.

