

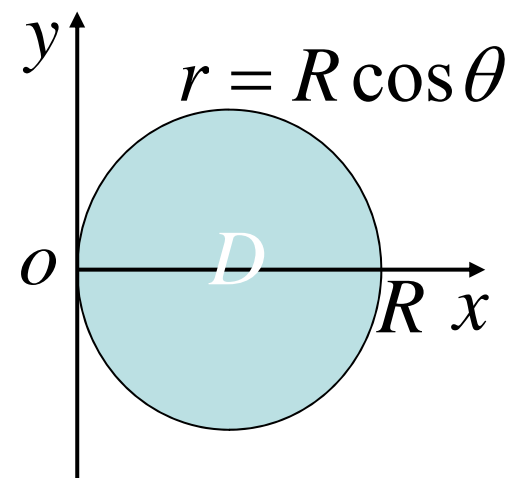
重积分习题课

P80 4(2) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, d\sigma$,

其中 D 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$ 所围成的闭区域.

提示: 利用极坐标

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq R \cos \theta \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R \cos \theta} r \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \, dr$$

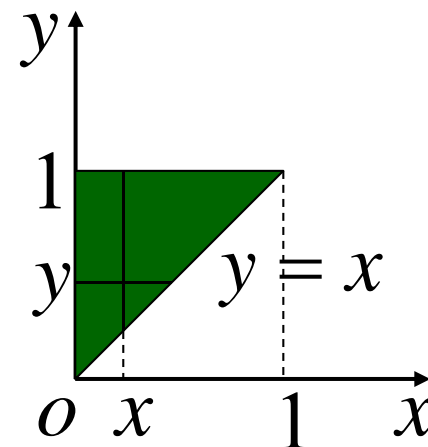
$$= \frac{2}{3} R^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} R^3 \left(\pi - \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

P101. 3.

设 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, 且 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$,

求 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy$.



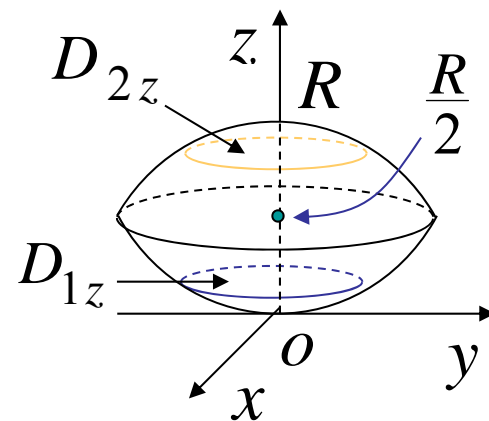
提示：交换积分顺序后, x, y 互换

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x)f(y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 2I &= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x)f(y) dy = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 f(y) dy = A^2 \end{aligned}$$

P101. 5(1). 计算积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 \, dx \, dy \, dz$, 其中 Ω 是两个球 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$ ($R > 0$) 的公共部分.

提示: 由于被积函数缺 x, y , 利用“先二后一”计算方便.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int_0^{R/2} z^2 \, dz \iint_{D_{1z}} dx \, dy + \int_{R/2}^R z^2 \, dz \iint_{D_{2z}} dx \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^{R/2} z^2 \cdot \pi(2Rz - z^2) \, dz + \int_{R/2}^R z^2 \cdot \pi(R^2 - z^2) \, dz \\
 &= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5
 \end{aligned}$$

P101. 5(3). 试计算椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ 的体积 V .

解法1 利用“先二后一”计算.

$$D_z : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^c dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^c \pi ab \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) dz = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc \end{aligned}$$

***解法2** 利用三重积分换元法. 令

$$x = ar \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \quad y = br \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \quad z = cr \cos \varphi$$

则

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = abc r^2 \sin \varphi, \quad \Omega' : \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega'} |J| d\theta d\varphi dr$$

$$= abc \iiint_{\Omega'} r^2 \sin \varphi d\theta d\varphi dr$$

$$= abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 dr = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc$$

例1. 设 $f(u) \in C, f(0) = 0, f'(0)$ 存在, 求 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi t^4} F(t)$,

$$\text{其中 } F(t) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) dx dy dz$$

解: 在球坐标系下

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^t f(r) r^2 dr \end{aligned}$$

$$F(0) = 0$$

利用洛必达法则与导数定义, 得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t)}{\pi t^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\pi f(t) t^2}{4\pi t^3} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t - 0} = f'(0)$$

例2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right)^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

证: 左端 $= \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy = \iint_D f(x) f(y) dx dy$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [f^2(x) + f^2(y)] dx dy$$

$$D: \begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ a \leq y \leq b \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_a^b dy \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b dx \int_a^b f^2(y) dy \right)$$

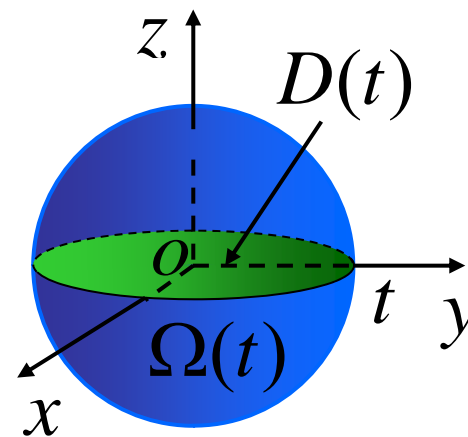
$$= \frac{b-a}{2} \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b f^2(y) dy \right)$$

$$= (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx = \text{右端}$$

例3. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续且恒大于零,

$$F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}$$

$$G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^t f(x^2) dx}$$



其中 $\Omega(t) = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2\},$

$D(t) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}.$

(1) 讨论 $F(t)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的单调性;

(2) 证明 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t).$

(03考研)

解: (1) 因为

$$F(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \sin \varphi dr}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr} = \frac{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}$$

两边对 t 求导, 得

$$F'(t) = 2 \frac{t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r(t-r) dr}{\left[\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right]^2}$$

\therefore 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 $F'(t) > 0$, 故 $F(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

(2) 问题转化为证 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$

$$G(t) = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) dr} = \frac{\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) dr}$$

即证 $g(t) = \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left[\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right]^2 > 0$

因 $g'(t) = f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) (t-r)^2 dr > 0$

故 $g(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 单调增, 又因 $g(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 连续, 故有

$$g(t) > g(0) = 0 \quad (t > 0)$$

因此 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$.