

## 第二节

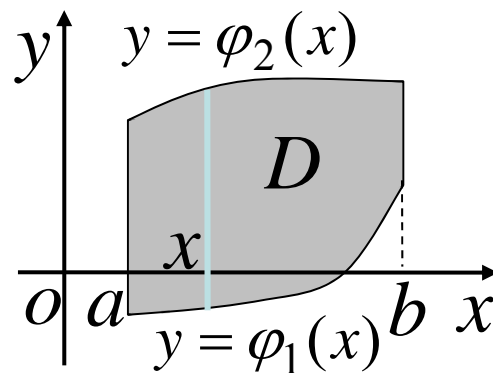
# 二重积分的计算法

- 一、利用直角坐标计算二重积分
- 二、利用极坐标计算二重积分
- 三、二重积分的换元法

## 一、利用直角坐标计算二重积分

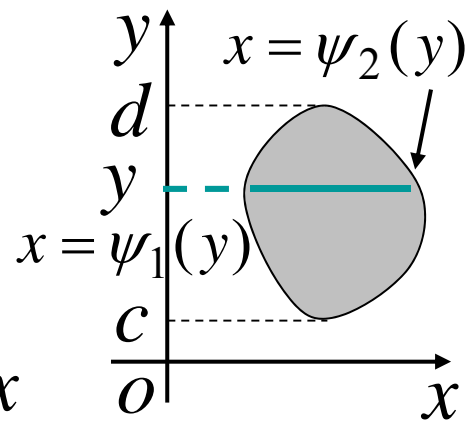
由曲顶柱体体积的计算可知, 当被积函数  $f(x, y) \geq 0$  且在  $D$  上连续时, 若  $D$  为  $X$ -型区域

$$D: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_2(x) \\ a \leq x \leq b \end{cases}$$



则 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

若  $D$  为  $Y$ -型区域  $D: \begin{cases} \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y) \\ c \leq y \leq d \end{cases}$



则 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

当被积函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上变号时, 由于

$$f(x, y) = \underbrace{\frac{f(x, y) + |f(x, y)|}{2}}_{f_1(x, y)} - \underbrace{\frac{|f(x, y)| - f(x, y)}{2}}_{f_2(x, y)} \text{ 均非负}$$

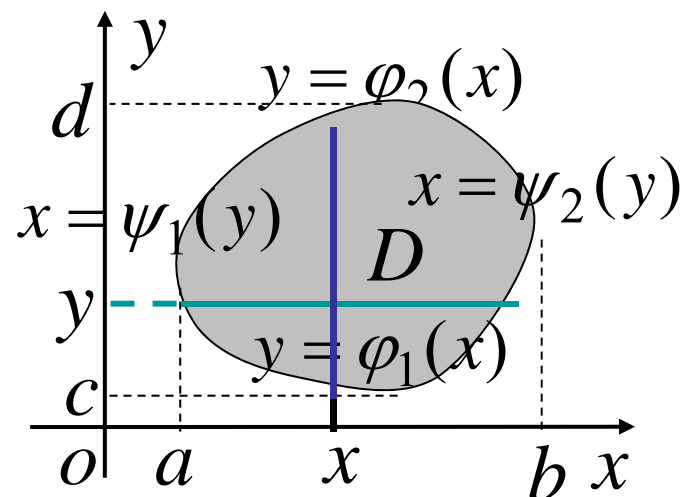
$$\therefore \iint_D f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_D f_1(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - \iint_D f_2(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

因此上面讨论的累次积分法仍然有效.

说明: (1) 若积分区域既是X-型区域又是Y-型区域,

则有

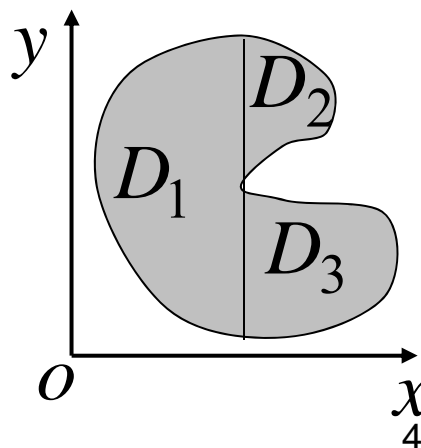
$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$



为计算方便,可选择积分序,必要时还可以交换积分序.

(2) 若积分域较复杂,可将它分成若干X-型域或Y-型域,则

$$\iint_D = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} + \iint_{D_3}$$

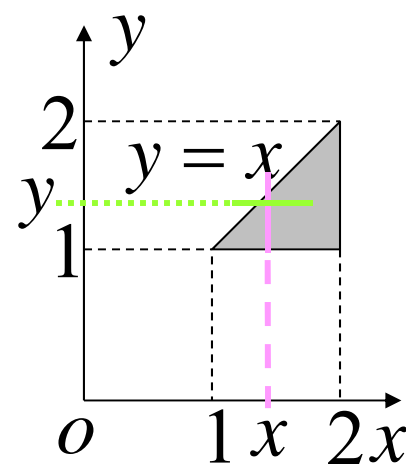


例1. 计算  $I = \iint_D xy d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是直线  $y=1$ ,  $x=2$ , 及  $y=x$  所围的闭区域.

解法1. 将  $D$  看作  $X$ -型区域, 则  $D: \begin{cases} 1 \leq y \leq x \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_1^2 dx \int_1^x xy dy = \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy^2 \right]_1^x dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x \right] dx = \frac{9}{8}$$



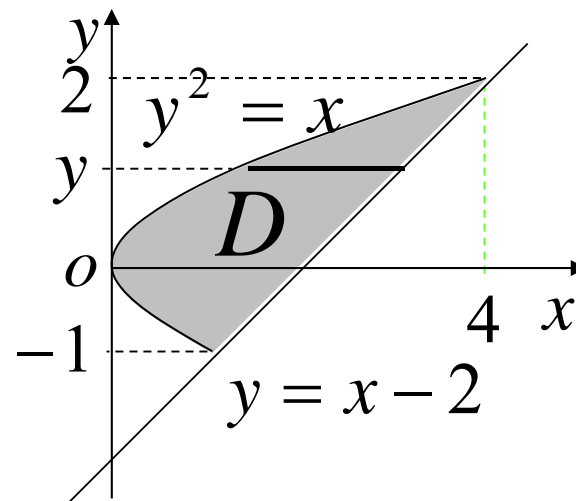
解法2. 将  $D$  看作  $Y$ -型区域, 则  $D: \begin{cases} y \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$$I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 xy dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \right]_y^2 dy = \int_1^2 \left[ 2y - \frac{1}{2} y^3 \right] dy = \frac{9}{8}$$

例2. 计算  $\iint_D xy d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是抛物线  $y^2 = x$  及直线  $y = x - 2$  所围成的闭区域.

解: 为计算简便, 先对  $x$  后对  $y$  积分,

则  $D: \begin{cases} y^2 \leq x \leq y + 2 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$



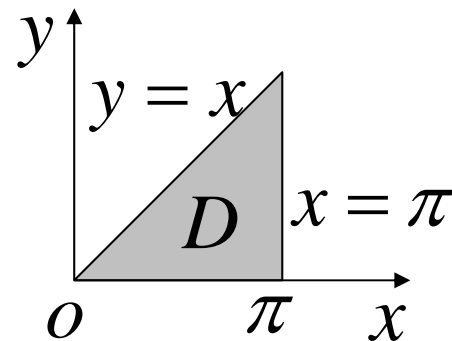
$$\therefore \iint_D xy d\sigma = \int_{-1}^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \right]_{y^2}^{y+2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 [y(y+2)^2 - y^5] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{4}{3} y^3 + 2y^2 - \frac{1}{6} y^6 \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{45}{8}$$

例3. 计算  $\iint_D \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  是直线  $y = x, y = 0, x = \pi$  所围成的闭区域.

解: 由被积函数可知, 先对  $x$  积分不行, 因此取  $D$  为  $X$ -型域:



$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq x \\ 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \int_0^x dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^\pi = 2 \end{aligned}$$

说明: 有些二次积分为了积分方便, 还需交换积分顺序.

例4. 交换下列积分顺序

$$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{x^2}{2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{8-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

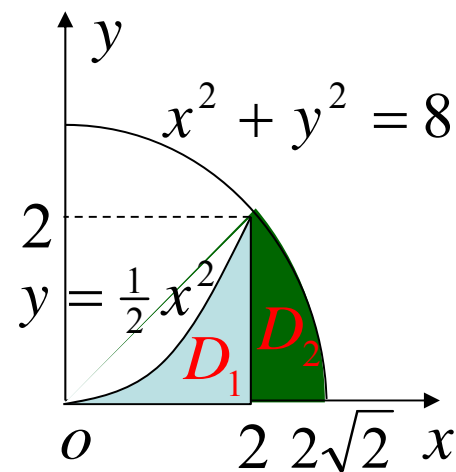
解: 积分域由两部分组成:

$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}, D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{8-x^2} \\ 2 \leq x \leq 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

将  $D = D_1 + D_2$  视为Y-型区域, 则

$$D: \begin{cases} \sqrt{2y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{8-y^2} \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{2y}}^{\sqrt{8-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$





例5. 计算  $I = \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  由  $y = 4 - x^2$ ,  $y = -3x$ ,  $x = 1$  所围成.

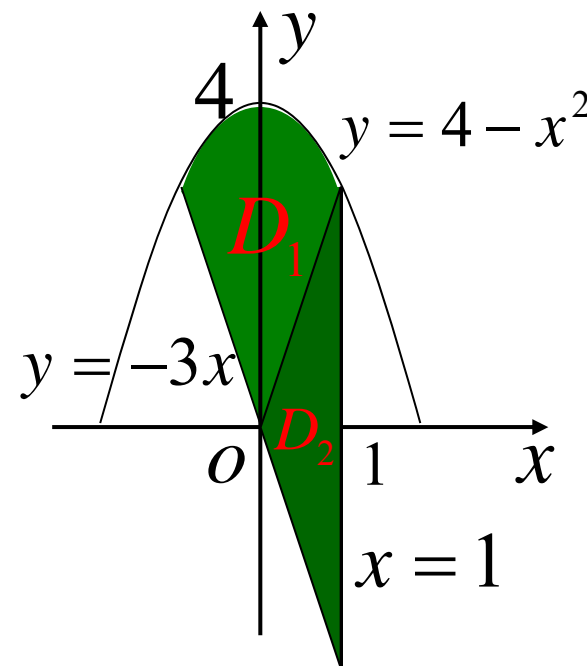
解: 令  $f(x, y) = x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2})$

$D = D_1 + D_2$  (如图所示)

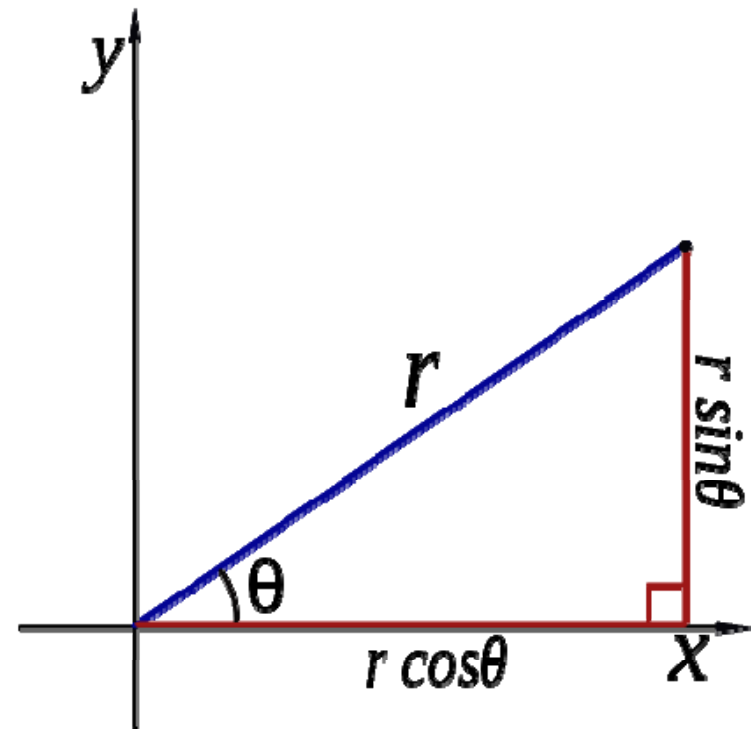
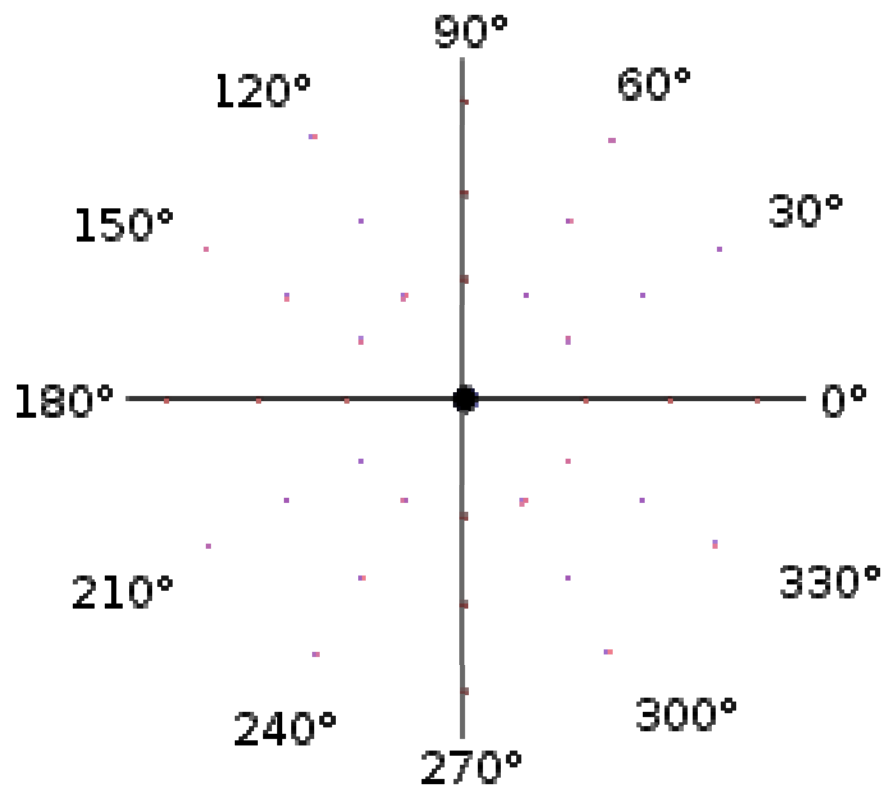
显然, 在  $D_1$  上,  $f(-x, y) = -f(x, y)$

在  $D_2$  上,  $f(x, -y) = -f(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I &= \iint_{D_1} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy \\ &\quad + \iint_{D_2} x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy = 0 \end{aligned}$$



# 极坐标系与直角坐标系



## 坐标转化公式

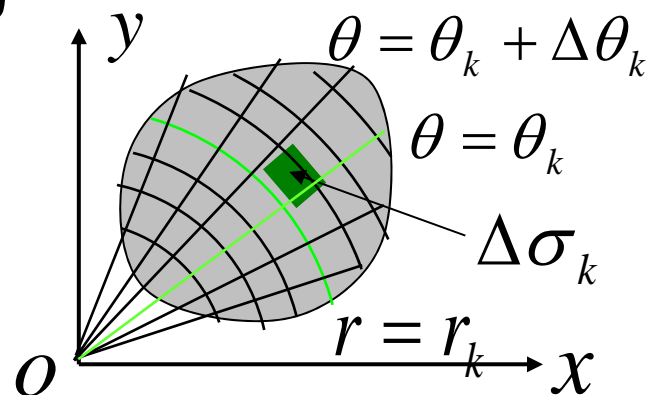
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{y^2 + x^2} \\ \theta = \begin{cases} \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) + \pi & \text{if } x < 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0 \\ \arctan(\frac{y}{x}) - \pi & \text{if } x < 0 \text{ and } y < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } x = 0 \text{ and } y > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{if } x = 0 \text{ and } y < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \text{ and } y = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

## 二、利用极坐标计算二重积分

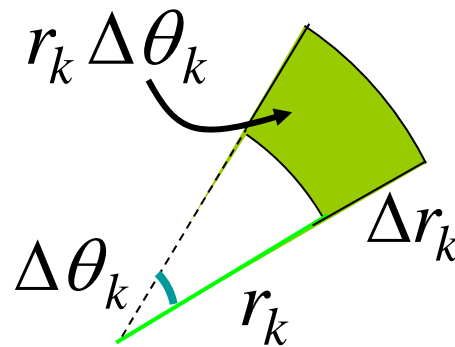
在极坐标系下, 用同心圆  $r = \text{常数}$  及射线  $\theta = \text{常数}$ , 分划区域  $D$  为

$$\Delta\sigma_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$$



则除包含边界点的小区域外, 小区域的面积

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\sigma_k &= \frac{1}{2}(r_k + \Delta r_k)^2 \cdot \Delta\theta_k - \frac{1}{2}r_k^2 \cdot \Delta\theta_k \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[r_k + (r_k + \Delta r_k)]\Delta r_k \cdot \Delta\theta_k \\ &= \overline{r_k} \Delta r_k \cdot \Delta\theta_k\end{aligned}$$



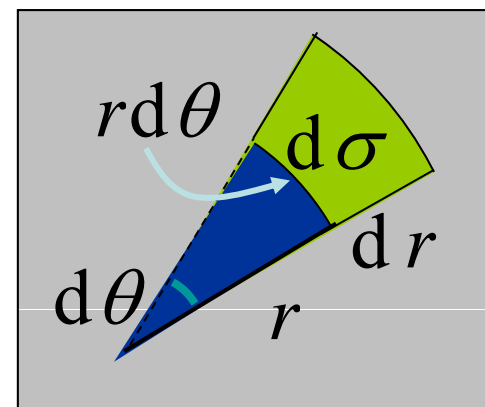
在  $\Delta\sigma_k$  内取点  $(\overline{r_k}, \overline{\theta_k})$ , 对应

$$\xi_k = \overline{r_k} \cos \overline{\theta_k}, \quad \eta_k = \overline{r_k} \sin \overline{\theta_k}$$

$$\lim_{\|\Delta\sigma\|\rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta\sigma_k$$

$$= \lim_{\|\Delta\sigma\|\rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\bar{r}_k \cos \bar{\theta}_k, \bar{r}_k \sin \bar{\theta}_k) \bar{r}_k \Delta r_k \Delta \theta_k$$

即 
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$



设  $D: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(\theta) \leq r \leq \varphi_2(\theta) \\ \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \end{cases}$ , 则

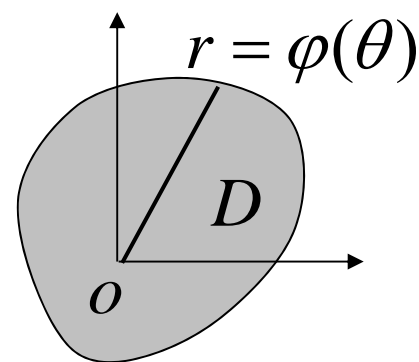
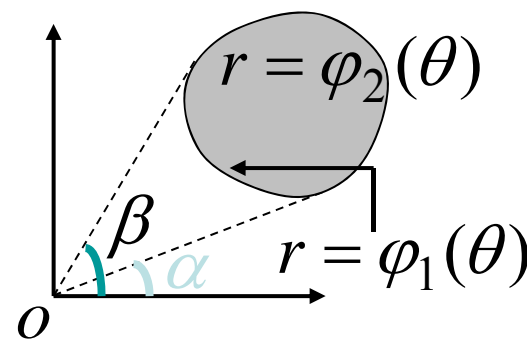
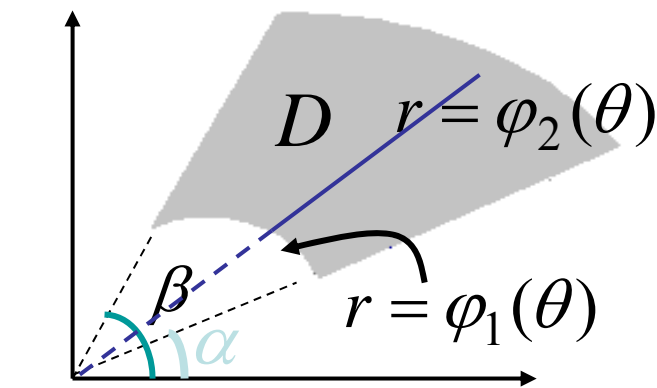
$$\iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \, dr$$

特别, 对  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq \varphi(\theta) \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$

$$\iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta$$

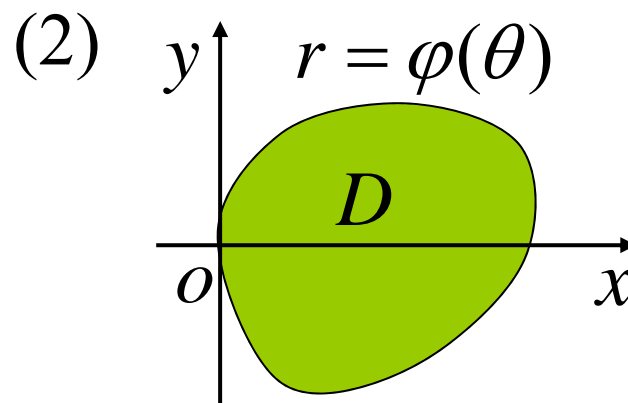
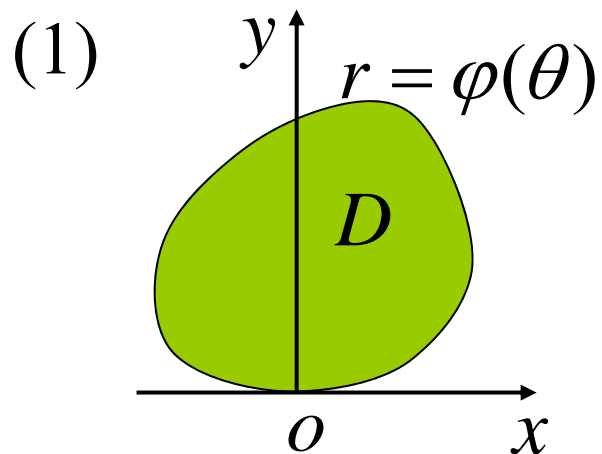
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \, dr$$



若  $f \equiv 1$  则可求得  $D$  的面积

$$\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi^2(\theta) d\theta$$

思考: 下列各图中域  $D$  分别与  $x, y$  轴相切于原点, 试问  $\theta$  的变化范围是什么?



答: (1)  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ; (2)  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

例6. 计算  $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$ , 其中  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ .

解: 在极坐标系下  $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_D e^{-r^2} r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a r e^{-r^2} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{-1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^a = \pi(1 - e^{-a^2}) \end{aligned}$$

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由于  $e^{-x^2}$  的原函数不是初等函数, 故本题无法用直角坐标计算.



注:利用例6可得到一个在概率论与数理统计及工程上非常有用的反常积分公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad (1)$$

事实上, 当 $D$ 为 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= 4 \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

利用例6的结果, 得

$$4 \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \pi(1 - e^{-a^2}) = \pi$$

故①式成立.

例7. 求球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4a^2$  被圆柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.

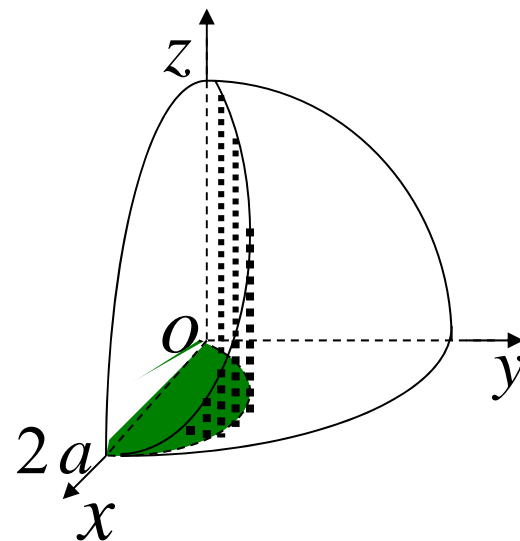
解: 设  $D: 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

由对称性可知

$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} r \, dr$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{32}{3} a^3 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$



### 三、二重积分换元法

定理：设  $f(x, y)$  在闭域  $D$  上连续，变换：

$$T : \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in D' \rightarrow D$$

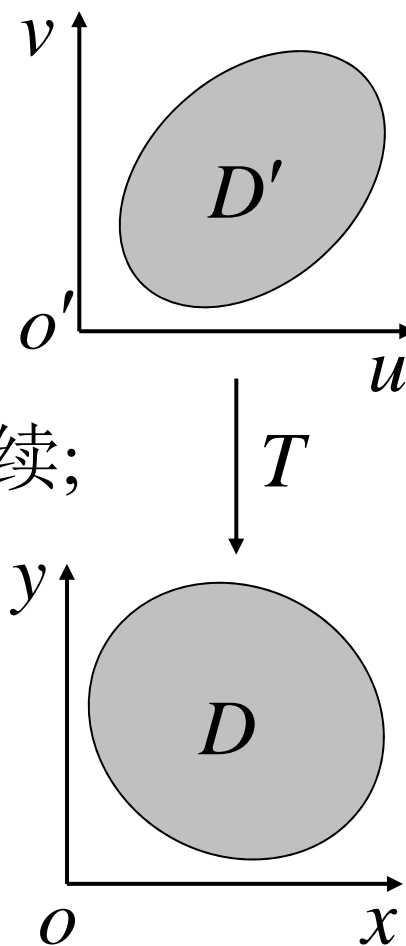
满足 (1)  $x(u, v), y(u, v)$  在  $D'$  上一阶偏导连续；

(2) 在  $D'$  上 雅可比行列式

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0;$$

(3) 变换  $T : D' \rightarrow D$  是一一对应的，

$$\text{则 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$



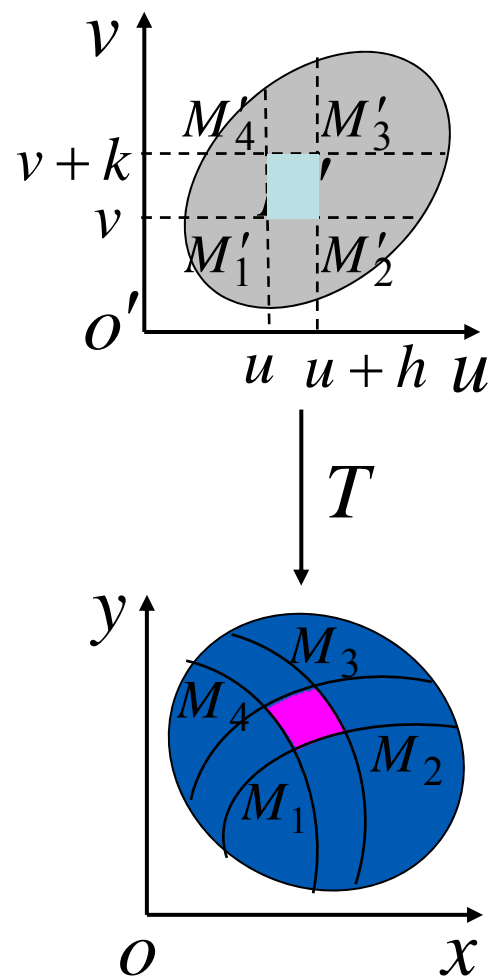
证: 根据定理条件可知变换  $T$  可逆.  
 在  $uo'v$  坐标面上, 用平行于坐标轴的  
 直线分割区域  $D'$ , 任取其中一个小矩  
 形, 其顶点为

$$\begin{aligned} M'_1(u, v), & \quad M'_2(u+h, v), \\ M'_3(u+h, v+k), & \quad M'_4(u, v+k). \end{aligned}$$

通过变换  $T$ , 在  $xoy$  面上得到一个四边  
 形, 其对应顶点为  $M_i(x_i, y_i)$  ( $i=1, 2, 3, 4$ )

令  $\rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$ , 则

$$x_2 - x_1 = x(u+h, v) - x(u, v) = \left. \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho)$$



$$x_4 - x_1 = x(u, v + k) - x(u, v) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$

$$\text{同理得 } y_2 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Big|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho)$$

$$y_4 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$

当 $h, k$ 充分小时, 曲边四边形 $M_1M_2M_3M_4$ 近似于平行四边形, 故其面积近似为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\sigma &\approx \left| \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} \times \overrightarrow{M_1M_4} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} \right| \\ &\approx \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} h & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} k \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} h & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} k \end{vmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \right| hk = |J(u, v)| hk \end{aligned}$$

因此面积元素的关系为  $\mathrm{d}\sigma = |J(u, v)| \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v$

从而得二重积分的换元公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \end{aligned}$$

例如, 直角坐标转化为极坐标时,  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \mathrm{d}r \mathrm{d}\theta \end{aligned}$$

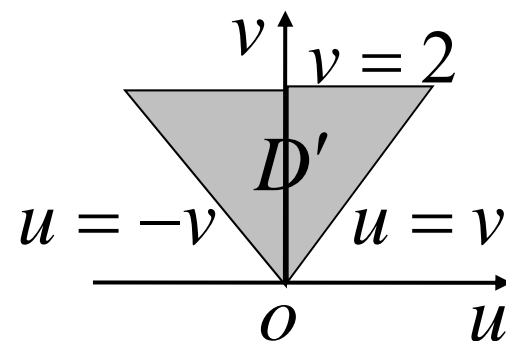
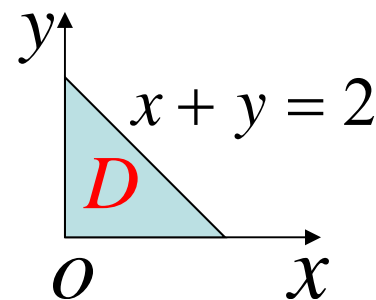
例8. 计算  $\iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  是  $x$  轴  $y$  轴和直线  $x+y=2$  所围成的闭域.

解: 令  $u = y - x, v = y + x$ , 则

$$x = \frac{v-u}{2}, y = \frac{v+u}{2} \quad (D' \rightarrow D)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy &= \iint_{D'} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \left| \frac{-1}{2} \right| du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dv \int_{-v}^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (e - e^{-1}) v dv = e - e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



例9. 计算由  $y^2 = px$ ,  $y^2 = qx$ ,  $x^2 = ay$ ,  $x^2 = by$  ( $0 < p < q, 0 < a < b$ ) 所围成的闭区域  $D$  的面积  $S$ .

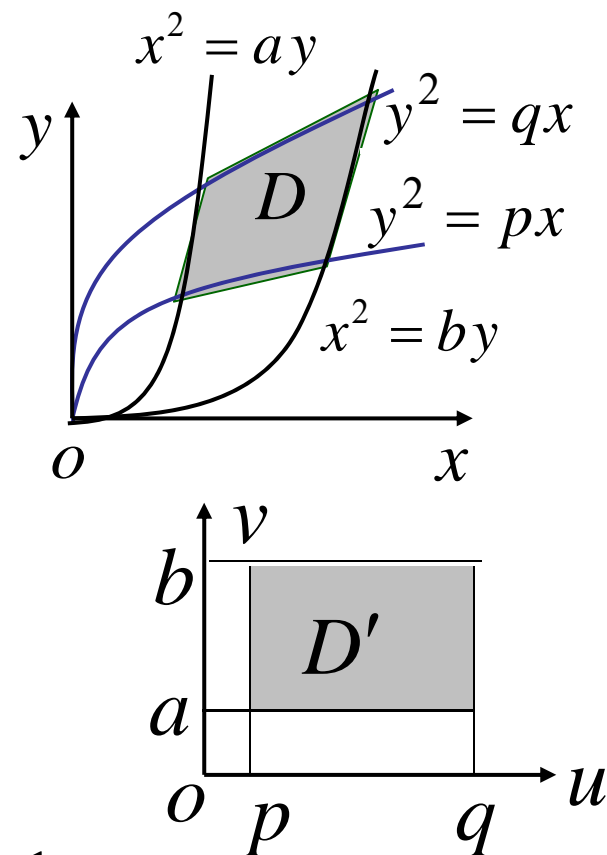
解: 令  $u = \frac{y^2}{x}$ ,  $v = \frac{x^2}{y}$ , 则

$$D' : \begin{cases} p \leq u \leq q \\ a \leq v \leq b \end{cases} \longrightarrow D$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore S = \iint_D dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} |J| du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_p^q du \int_a^b dv = \frac{1}{3} (q - p)(b - a)$$





例10. 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: 取  $D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ , 由对称性

$$V = 2 \iint_D z \, dx \, dy = 2c \iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \, dx \, dy$$

令  $x = ar \cos \theta$ ,  $y = br \sin \theta$ , 则  $D$  的原象为

$$D': r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta & -ar \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & br \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = ab r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore V &= 2c \iint_D \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, ab r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 2abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} \, r \, dr = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc \end{aligned}$$

## 内容小结

(1) 二重积分化为累次积分的方法

直角坐标系情形：

- 若积分区域为

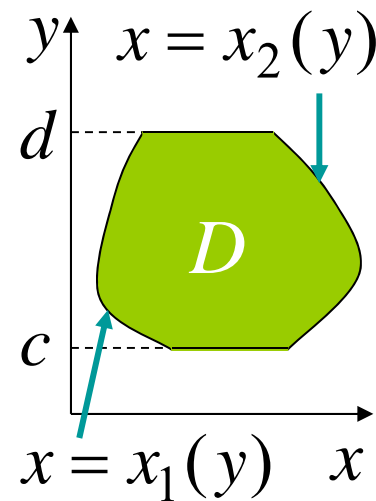
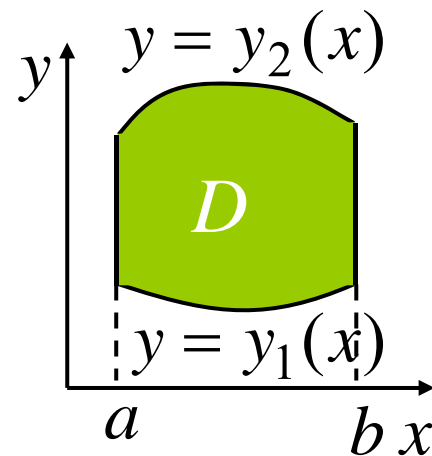
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)\}$$

则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$

- 若积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y)\}$$

则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$



极坐标系情形：若积分区域为

$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, \varphi_1(\theta) \leq r \leq \varphi_2(\theta)\}$$

则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$

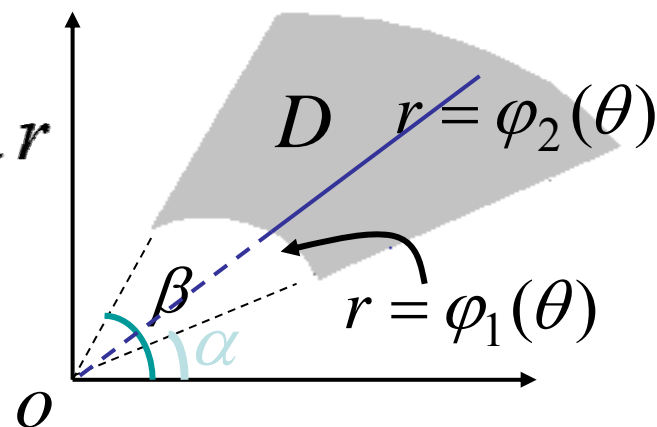
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$$

(2) 一般换元公式

在变换  $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$  下

$$(x, y) \in D \longleftrightarrow (u, v) \in D', \text{ 且 } J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$$

则  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D'} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] |J| du dv$

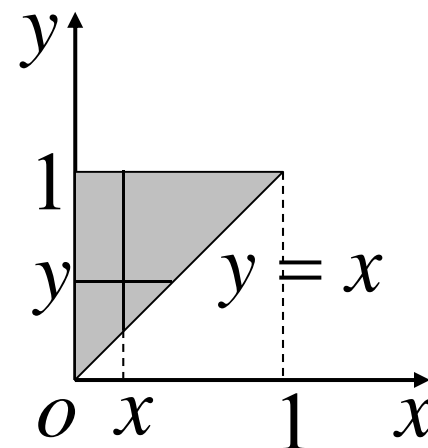


### (3) 计算步骤及注意事项

- 画出积分域
- 选择坐标系 { 域边界应尽量多为坐标线  
被积函数关于坐标变量易分离
- 确定积分序 { 积分域分块要少  
累次积好算为妙
- 写出积分限 { 图示法  
不等式 (先积一条线, 后扫积分域)
- 计算要简便 { 充分利用对称性  
应用换元公式

## 思考与练习

1. 设  $f(x) \in C[0,1]$ , 且  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = A$ ,  
求  $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy$ .



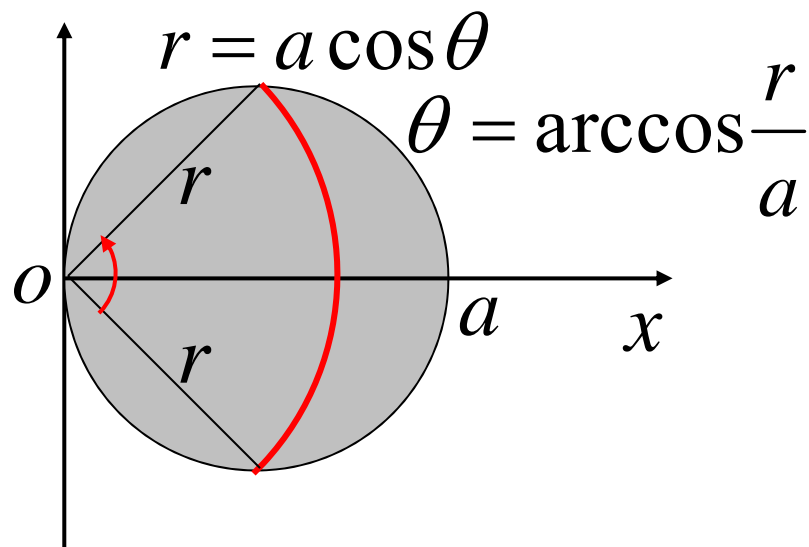
提示: 交换积分顺序后,  $x, y$  互换

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

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

2. 交换积分顺序  $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(r, \theta) dr \quad (a > 0)$

提示: 积分域如图



$$I = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{a}} f(r, \theta) d\theta$$

备用题 1. 给定  $I = \int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x, y) dy \quad (a > 0)$

改变积分的次序.

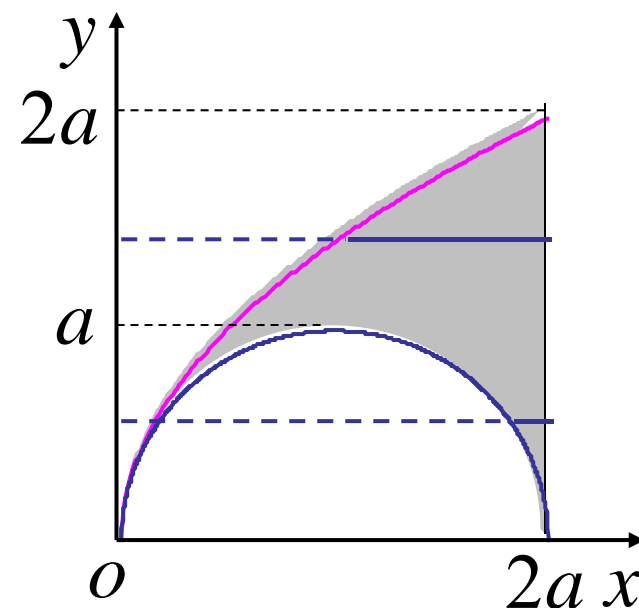
解:  $y = \sqrt{2ax} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{2a}$

$$y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$

$$= \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{a - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$+ \int_0^a dy \int_{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx + \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx$$



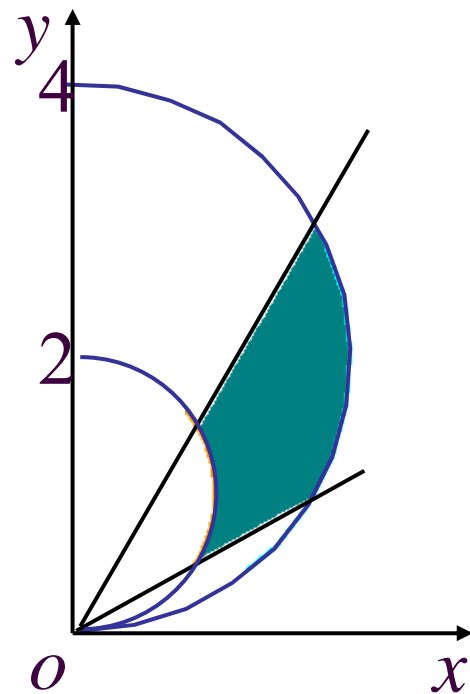
**2.** 计算  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  为由圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 4y$  及直线  $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$ ,  $y - \sqrt{3}x = 0$  所围成的平面闭区域.

解:  $x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow r = 2 \sin \theta$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Rightarrow r = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$y - \sqrt{3}x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x - \sqrt{3}y = 0 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2 \sin \theta}^{4 \sin \theta} r^2 \cdot r dr = 15 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} \right)$$