第十二章 重积分

12.1 重积分的概念与性质

例 1 设f(x)在 (x_0, y_0) 点的某邻域内连续,

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \leqslant r^2 \},$$

求证:

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx dy = f(x_0, y_0).$$

证 设f(x)在 (x_0,y_0) 点的半径为r的邻域D内连续,由积分的中值定理,存在 $(\xi_r,\eta_r)\in D$ 使

$$\iint_D f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = f(\xi_r, \eta_r) \iint_D \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \pi r^2 f(\xi_r, \eta_r).$$

易见 $r \to 0$ 时 $(\xi_r, \eta_r) \to (x_0, y_0)$. 再由连续性

$$\lim_{r \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = f(x_0, y_0).$$

例 2 设D是xy平面上的有界闭区域, D在x轴和y轴上投影的长度分别记为u和v, 求证:

$$\left| \iint_{D} (x - a)(y - b) dx dy \right| \leq uv|D|,$$

$$\left| \iint_{D} (x - a)(y - b) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{1}{4}u^{2}v^{2},$$

其中(a,b)是D内任意一点, |D|表示D的面积.

证 显然有 $|x-a| \le u$, $|y-b| \le v$.

$$\left| \iint_D (x-a)(y-b) dx dy \right| \leqslant \iint_D uv dx dy = uv|D|.$$

可取长宽分别为u,v的长方形 $[s.t] \times [c,d]$ 盖住D.

$$\begin{split} & \left| \iint_D (x-a)(y-b) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \right| \leqslant \int_s^t |x-a| dx \int_c^d |y-b| dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left((a-s)^2 + (t-a)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left((b-c)^2 + (d-b)^2 \right) \leqslant \frac{1}{4} (t-s)^2 (d-c)^2 = \frac{1}{4} u^2 v^2. \end{split}$$

例 3 设A是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的有界集, 任取标准长方体H使得 $\overline{A} \subseteq H^\circ$, 令

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} 1, & X \in A, \\ 0, & X \in H \backslash A, \end{cases}$$

求证: A是 \mathbb{R}^n 中J可测集的充要条件是f(X)在H上可积.

证 必要性. 设A是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的有界J可测集,下面用可积的充要条件证明f(X)在H上可积. 对于H的任意方体分割 $\{V_i|i\in S\}$,小长方体分为三类,第一类 $\{V_i|i\in S_1\}$ 满足 $V_i\subseteq A^\circ$,第二类 $\{V_i|i\in S_2\}$ 满足 $V_i\cap \overline{A}=\emptyset$,其余的为第三类,这类 $\{V_i|i\in S_3\}$ 满足 $V_i\cap \partial A\neq\emptyset$. 因为A是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的有界J可测集,所以 ∂A 是J零测集,从而对任意 $\varepsilon>0$,存在H的一个方体分割 $\{V_i|i\in S\}$,使得 $\sum_{i\in S_3}\Delta V_i<\varepsilon$. 令 $M_i=\max_{X\in V_i}f(X)$, $m_i=\min_{X\in V_i}f(X)$, $\omega_i=M_i-m_i$. 则 $\omega_i=0$, $i\in S_1\cup S_2$, $\omega_i=1$, $i\in S_3$,从而

$$\sum_{i \in S} \omega_i \Delta V_i = \sum_{i \in S_3} \Delta V_i < \varepsilon.$$

因此由可积的充要条件知f(X)在H上可积.

充分性. 设f(X)在H上可积,则由可积的充要条件知对任意 $\varepsilon>0$,存在H的一个方体分割 $\{V_i|i\in S\}$,使得

$$\sum_{i \in S} \omega_i \Delta V_i < \varepsilon.$$

用上面的记号, $\partial A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in S_2} V_i$, 且

$$\sum_{i \in S_3} \Delta V_i = \sum_{i \in S} \omega_i \Delta V_i < \varepsilon.$$

按定义知 ∂A 是J零测集,从而A在 \mathbb{R}^n 中是J可测集.

例 4 设 $I = \iiint_V \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}}$,其中 $V: x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant R^2$, $|A|=\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}>R>0$. 求证:

$$\frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{R^3}{|A|+R} \leqslant I \leqslant \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{R^3}{|A|-R}.$$

证 当 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{|A|+R} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}} \leqslant \frac{1}{|A|-R}.$$

两边积分即得结论.

例 5 (切比雪夫不等式) 设p(x)在[a,b]上非负连续, f(x), g(x)在[a,b]上连续、单增, 求证:

$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} p(x)f(x)dx\right)\left(\int_{a}^{b} p(x)g(x)dx\right)$$

$$\leqslant \left(\int_{a}^{b} p(x)dx\right)\left(\int_{a}^{b} p(x)f(x)g(x)dx\right).$$

证 由f(x), g(x)在[a,b]上单增且 $p(x) \geqslant 0$,有 $p(x)p(y)[f(x)-f(y)][g(x)-g(y)] \geqslant 0$. 即

$$p(x)p(y)f(x)g(x) + p(x)p(y)f(y)g(y) - p(x)p(y)f(x)g(y) - p(x)p(y)f(y)g(x) \ge 0.$$

关于(x,y)在区域 $D=[a,b]\times[a,b]$ 积分,化为累次积分后,将积分变量y换成x,就得证了. \square

12.2 二重积分的计算

例 1 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x^2 - 3xy) dx dy$, $D: 1 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq 2.$

解

$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} - 3xy) dxdy = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{2} (x^{2} - 3xy) dy$$
$$= \int_{1}^{2} (2x^{2} - 7x + \frac{3}{2x}) dx = -\frac{35}{6} + \frac{3}{2} \ln 2.$$

例 2 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy$, $D: \pi^2 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4\pi^2$.

$$\mathbf{H} \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-r^2} r dr = \pi (e^{-\pi^2} - e^{-4\pi^2}).$$

例 3 求证:

$$\iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du,$$

其中D为xy = 1, xy = 2, y = x, y = 4x在第一象限所围的范围.

证 作变量变换: xy = u, $\frac{y}{x} = v$, 则 $\left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = \frac{1}{2v}$, $1 \le u \le 2$, $1 \le v \le 4$.

$$\iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \int_1^2 du \int_1^4 f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{2v} dv = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du.$$

例 4 交换累次积分的次序: $\int_0^a dx \int_{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{x+2a} f(x,y) dy$.

解

$$\int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{\sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}}}^{x+2a} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{\sqrt{a^{2}-y^{2}}}^{a} f(x,y) dx + \int_{a}^{2a} dy \int_{0}^{a} f(x,y) dx + \int_{2a}^{3a} dy \int_{y-2a}^{a} f(x,y) dx.$$

例 5 设f(x)在[0,1]上连续,且

$$f(x) = 1 + \lambda \int_{x}^{1} f(t)f(t - x)dt,$$

其中 λ 是常数. 证明: $\lambda \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

证 对f(x)在[0,1]上积分,得

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = 1 + \lambda \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} f(t) f(t - x) dt.$$

改变积分次序并利用对称性得

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} f(t)f(t-x)dt = \int_{0}^{1} dt \int_{0}^{t} f(t)f(t-x)dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dt \int_{0}^{t} f(t)f(y)dy \ (y=t-x) = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} f(t)f(y)dtdy \ (D=[0,1] \times [0,1])$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{0}^{1} f(t)dt \right]^{2}.$$

记
$$s = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$$
, 就有 $s = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2} s^2$, 由二次函数的判别式 $\Delta = 1 - 2\lambda \geqslant 0$ 得 $\lambda \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$.

例 6 求
$$\iint_D \sqrt{|x-y|} dx dy$$
, 其中 $D = [0,2] \times [-1,1]$.

解 记 $D_1 = [0,2] \times [0,1]$, 则由对称性知 $\iint_D \sqrt{|x-|y|} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \sqrt{|x-|y|} dxdy$. 记 $D_2 = \{(x,y) \in D_1 | x \leq y\}$, $D_3 = \{(x,y) \in D_1 | x \geq y\}$, 则由重积分的区域可加性得

$$\iint_{D_1} \sqrt{|x - |y|} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{|x - |y|} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{|x - |y|} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sqrt{y - x} dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_y^2 \sqrt{x - y} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{3}{2}} dy + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (2 - y)^{\frac{3}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} y^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (2 - y)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}.$$

于是
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{|x - |y|} dx dy = \frac{32\sqrt{2}}{15}.$$

例 7 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |\cos(x+y)| \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$,其中D是由 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi$, $0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi$ 所确定的闭区域.

解 注意到 $|\cos x|$ 是周期为 π 的函数,就有

原式 =
$$\int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\pi} |\cos(x+y)| dy = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{\pi} |\cos y| dy = \int_0^{\pi} 2dx = 2\pi.$$

例 8 设 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$, 求证:

$$\frac{61}{165}\pi < \iint_D \sin \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y < \frac{2}{5}\pi.$$

证 记 $I = \iint_D \sin \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3} dxdy$ 由极坐标变换得

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sin(r^3) r dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 r \sin(r^3) dr.$$

当x > 0时,有 $x - \frac{x^3}{6} < \sin x < x$,故而

$$\frac{61}{165}\pi = 2\pi \int_0^1 r\left(r^3 - \frac{x^9}{6}\right) dr < I < 2\pi \int_0^1 r \cdot r^3 dr = \frac{2}{5}\pi.$$

例 9 求曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 与 $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围成的空间区域的体积.

解 由 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2, \\ z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$ 得 $z = (2 - z)^2$,解得z = 1,z = 4(舍去).由此知该空间区域 在xy平面的投影区域为 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$,于是该空间区域的体积为

$$V = \iint_D \left[2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \right] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (2 - r - r^2) r dr = \frac{5}{6}\pi.$$

例 10 求
$$\iint_D \frac{1}{xy} dx dy$$
, 其中 $D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| 2 \leqslant \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant 4, 2 \leqslant \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant 4 \right\}$.

解 记 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{xy}$,则f(x,y) = f(y,x). 令 $D_1 = \{(x,y) \in D | x \ge y\}$,则由D关于直线y = x对称知

$$\iint_D \frac{1}{xy} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 2 \iint_D \frac{1}{xy} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y.$$

$$D_1 = \left\{ (r, \theta) \left| \arctan \frac{1}{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\cos \theta}{4} \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right. \right\}.$$

故

$$\iint_{D} \frac{1}{xy} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{xy} dx dy = 2 \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\cos \theta}{4}}^{\frac{\sin \theta}{2}} \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} r dr$$

$$= 2 \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(2 \tan \theta)}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} d\theta = 2 \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln 2 + \ln \tan \theta}{\tan \theta} d(\tan \theta)$$

$$= (2 \ln 2 \cdot \ln \tan \theta + \ln^2 \tan \theta) \Big|_{\arctan \frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln^2 2.$$

例 11 求曲线xy = 4, xy = 8, $xy^3 = 5$, $xy^3 = 15$ 在第一象限所围区域的面积.

解 作变量变换: u = xy, $v = xy^3$, 则

$$\frac{D(u,v)}{D(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ y^3 & 3xy^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2xy^3 = 2v,$$

从而 $\left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2v} \right| = \frac{1}{2v}$,故

$$S = \int_4^8 du \int_5^{15} \frac{1}{2v} dv = 2 \ln 3.$$

例 12 设f(x)是[-2,2]上的连续偶函数, $D = [-1,1] \times [-1,1]$,求证:

$$\iint_D f(x-y) dxdy = 2 \int_0^2 (2-t)f(t)dt.$$

解 作变量变换: s = x + y, t = x - y, 则积分区域变为 $D_1 = \{(s,t) | |s| + |t| \leq 2\}$,

$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(s,t)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

于是

$$\iint_D f(x-y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} ds dt.$$

记 $D_2 = \{(s,t) \in D_1 | s \ge 0, t \ge 0\}$,则由f(x)是[-2,2]上的偶函数以及积分区域关于s轴,t轴对称得

$$\iint_{D_1} f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} ds dt = 4 \iint_{D_2} f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} ds dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 f(t) dt \int_0^{2-t} ds = 2 \int_0^2 (2-t) f(t) dt.$$

12.3 三重积分的计算

例 1 计算三重积分 $\iint_V \frac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{(x+y+z+1)^3},\ V: x+y+z\leqslant 1,\ x,y,z\geqslant 0.$

解

$$\iiint_V \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{(x+y+z+1)^3} = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{1-x} \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{(x+y+z+1)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}.$$

例 2 设 $V = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2az, \ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 3a^2 \}$, 其中a > 0, 计算三重积分

$$\iiint_V (x+y+z)^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z.$$

解 使用柱坐标变换: $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, z = z, 注意到曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3a^2$ 的交线在xy平面的投影为 $x^2 + y^2 = 2a^2$, 即知 $0 \le r \le \sqrt{2}a$, 于是V对应于

$$V' = \left\{ (r, \theta, z) \left| 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt{2}a, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, \frac{r^2}{2a} \leqslant z \leqslant \sqrt{3a^2 - r^2} \right. \right\}.$$

$$\Box D = \left\{ (r, z) \middle| 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt{2}a, \frac{r^2}{2a} \leqslant z \leqslant \sqrt{3a^2 - r^2} \right\},$$

$$\iiint_V (x + y + z)^2 dx dy dz = \iiint_{V'} (r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta + z)^2 \cdot r dr d\theta dz$$

$$= \iint_D r dr dz \int_0^{2\pi} (r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta + z)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \iint_D r \cdot 2\pi (r^2 + z^2) dr dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} dr \int_{\frac{r^2}{2a}}^{\sqrt{3a^2 - r^2}} r(r^2 + z^2) dz$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{5} - \frac{97}{60} \right) a^5.$$

例 3 计算三重积分 $\iint_V \frac{b-x}{[(b-x)^2+y^2+z^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz$, $V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant a^2 \ (0 < a < b)$.

解 $\Rightarrow x = r \cos \varphi, \ y = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \ z = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi.$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a dr \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(b - r\cos\varphi)r^2 \sin\varphi}{(r^2 + b^2 - 2br\cos\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3b^2}.$$

例 4 计算三重积分 $\iint_V \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z, \ V: \ \frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2} \leqslant 1 \ (a,b,c>0).$

 $\mathbf{\widetilde{R}}\quad \diamondsuit x=ar\cos\theta\sin\varphi,\ y=br\sin\theta\sin\varphi,\ z=cr\cos\varphi,\ J=abcr^2\sin\varphi.$

$$I = abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - r^2} \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr = \frac{\pi^2 abc}{4}.$$

例 5 设V是以(0,0,1), (0,1,1), (1,1,1), (0,0,2), (0,2,2), (2,2,2)为顶点的棱台,计算三重积分 $\iint_V \frac{1}{y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$.

解 z的取值范围是[1,2],对任何 $z \in [1,2]$,过点(0,0,z)垂直于z轴的平面截棱台得到的截面是以(0,0,z),(0,z,z),(z,z,z) 为顶点的三角形,截面在xy平面的投影区域为D(z) =

 $\{(x,y) | 0 \leqslant x \leqslant y \leqslant z \}$. 于是

$$\iiint_{V} \frac{1}{y^{2} + z^{2}} dx dy dz = \int_{1}^{2} dz \iiint_{D(z)} \frac{1}{y^{2} + z^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{0}^{z} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{y^{2} + z^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} dz \int_{0}^{z} \frac{y}{y^{2} + z^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^{2} + z^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{z} dz = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

例 6 将累次积分 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{1-x} \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{x+y} f(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}z$ 改为先y后z再x的积分次序.

解 记 $D(x) = \{(y, z) | 0 \le y \le 1 - x, 0 \le z \le x + y\},$ 则

$$D(x) = \left\{ (y, z) \middle| 0 \leqslant z \leqslant x, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - x \right\} \cup \left\{ (y, z) \middle| x \leqslant z \leqslant 1, z - x \leqslant y \leqslant 1 - x \right\},$$

于是

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy \int_{0}^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \iint_{D(x)} f(x, y, z) dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} dz \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy.$$

例 7 设
$$V = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leqslant 1 \right. \right\}$$
, 其中 $a > 0$, $b > 0$, $c > 0$, 计算三重积分
$$\iiint_V (px^2 + qy^2 + rz^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z,$$

其中p, q, r是实数.

解 令x = au, y = bv, z = cw, 则V对应于 $V' = \{(u, v, w) | u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1\}$, $\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(u, v, w)} = abc$, 于是

$$\iiint_V (px^2 + qy^2 + rz^2) dx dy dz = \iiint_{V'} (pa^2u^2 + qb^2v^2 + rc^2w^2) \cdot abc du dv dw.$$

由对称性,有

$$\iiint_{V'} u^2 \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \mathrm{d}w = \iiint_{V'} v^2 \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \mathrm{d}w = \iiint_{V'} w^2 \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \mathrm{d}w,$$

故而

$$\iint_{V'} (pa^{2}u^{2} + qb^{2}v^{2} + rc^{2}w^{2}) du dv dw$$

$$= \frac{pa^{2} + qb^{2} + rc^{2}}{3} \iiint_{V'} (u^{2} + v^{2} + w^{2}) du dv dw$$

$$= \frac{pa^{2} + qb^{2} + rc^{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho^{2} \sin\varphi d\rho$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{15} (pa^{2} + qb^{2} + rc^{2}),$$

进一步得到

$$\iiint_{V} (px^2 + qy^2 + rz^2) dx dy dz$$

$$= abc \iiint_{V'} (pa^2u^2 + qb^2v^2 + rc^2w^2) du dv dw$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{15}abc(pa^2 + qb^2 + rc^2).$$

例 8 设函数f(x)在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续且恒大于0,对任意t>0,令 $V(t)=\left\{(x,y,z)\big|x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant t^2\right\}$, $D(t)=\left\{(x,y)\big|x^2+y^2\leqslant t^2\right\},$

$$F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{V(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy},$$
$$G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy}{\int_{-t}^{t} f(x^2) dx},$$

求证:对任意t > 0,有

$$F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi}G(t).$$

证 由极坐标变换与球坐标变换得

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

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

因此,要证的不等式等价于

$$\int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \cdot \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right)^2 > 0.$$

这可以由柯西-施瓦茨不等式得到:

$$\int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \mathrm{d}r \cdot \int_0^t f(r^2) \mathrm{d}r > \left(\int_0^t \sqrt{f(r^2) r^2} \cdot \sqrt{f(r^2)} \mathrm{d}r \right)^2 = \left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r \mathrm{d}r \right)^2.$$

这就完成了证明. □

12.4 重积分的应用

例 1 求由曲面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = \ln \frac{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c}}{\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}}$, x = 0, z = 0, $\frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 0$, $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 所围立体的体积.

$$\mathbf{F} \quad \diamondsuit \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = u, \quad \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = v, \quad \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = w, \quad \boxed{\square} \left| \frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,w)} \right| = abc.$$

$$V = \int_0^1 du \int_0^u dw \int_{ue^{-u}}^u abcdv = abc \left(\frac{5}{e} - \frac{5}{3} \right).$$

例 2 求三个圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, $x^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ (a > 0) 所围立体的表面积.

$$\mathbf{K} \quad S = 24 \iint_{\Omega} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx dy = 24(2 - \sqrt{2})a^2, \ \Omega = \{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2, x \geqslant 0, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x\}.$$

例 3 设 $D = \{(x_1, x_2 \cdots, x_n) | x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1, x_i \geq 0, i = 1, \cdots, n\}$, 计算n重积分

$$\int_D \sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n} \, \mathrm{d}x_1 \cdots \mathrm{d}x_n.$$

 \mathbf{K} 化n 重积分为累次积分,借助12.4节例1的结果,有

$$\int_{D} \sqrt{x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n}} \, dx_{1} \cdots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-2}} dx_{n-1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-1}} \sqrt{x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n}} \, dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-2}} \frac{2}{3} (x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{x_{n} = 0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-1}} dx_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-2}} dx_{n-1}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-2}} (x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n-1})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-3}} dx_{n-2}$$

$$+\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-3}} (x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n-2})^{\frac{5}{2}} dx_{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!} - \frac{2^{2}}{3 \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-2)!}$$

$$+ \frac{2^{2}}{3 \cdot 5} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} \int_{0}^{1-x_{1}} dx_{2} \cdots \int_{0}^{1-x_{1} - \dots - x_{n-3}} (x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n-2})^{\frac{5}{2}} dx_{n-2}$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 2^{k}}{(2k+1)!!(n-k)!} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-1}}{(2n-1)!!} \int_{0}^{1} x_{1}^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} dx_{1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 2^{k}}{(2k+1)!!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{[k!] \vec{k}!}{(2n-1)!!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 2^{k}}{(2k+1)!!(n-k)!} \cdot \frac{[k!] \vec{k}!}{(2n-1)!!}$$

例 4 求由曲面 $x^2+y^2+az=4a^2$ 将球体 $x^2+y^2+z^2\leqslant 4az$ 分成两部分的体积之比(a>0).

解 曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + az = 4a^2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4az$ 的交线在xy平面的投影为 $x^2 + y^2 = 3a^2$,于是含在曲面之下部分的体积为

$$V_1 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 3a^2} \left(4a - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a} - 2a + \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \right) dxdy$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a} \left(2a - \frac{r^2}{a} + \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} \right) rdr = \frac{37}{6}\pi a^3.$$

球 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leqslant 4az$ 的体积为 $V=\frac{32}{3}\pi a^3$,于是曲面之上部分的体积为 $V_2=V-V_1=\frac{27}{6}\pi a^3$,体积之比为 $V_1:V_2=37:27$.

例 5 设 $\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \middle| x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^{\frac{2}{3}} \leqslant 1 \right\}$, 求区域 Ω 的体积V.

解 星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{2}{3}}=a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ (a>0)所围区域的面积为 $\frac{3}{8}\pi a^2$, $\diamondsuit D(z)=\left\{(x,y)\left|x^{\frac{2}{3}}+y^{\frac{2}{3}}\leqslant 1-z^{\frac{2}{3}}\right.\right\}$, 则D(z)的面积为 $\frac{3}{8}\pi\left(1-z^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^3$,于是

$$V = \int_{-1}^{1} dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{3}{8} \pi \left(1 - z^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{3} dz$$
$$= \frac{3\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - z^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{3} dz = \frac{4}{35} \pi.$$

例 6 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 都是正数,求 \mathbb{R}^n 中曲面 $\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \dots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2} = \frac{x_n^2}{a_n^2}$ 和 $x_n = a_n$ 所围 \mathbb{R}^n 中区域的体积.

解
$$i \exists B_{n-1}(1) = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-1}) \left| \frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2} \leqslant 1 \right. \right\},$$

$$S_n = a_n \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2}}, 就有$$

$$V = \int_{B_{n-1}(1)} dx_1 \cdots dx_{n-1} \int_{S_n}^{a_n} dx_n$$

$$= \int_{B_{n-1}(1)} \left(a_n - a_n \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \dots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2}} \right) dx_1 \cdots dx_{n-1}.$$

令 $x_i = a_i y_i, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n - 1,$ 得

$$V = a_n \int_{B_{n-1}(1)} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{x_2^2}{a_2^2} + \dots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2}} \right) dx_1 \dots dx_{n-1}$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \dots a_n \int_B \left(1 - \sqrt{y_1^2 + \dots + y_{n-1}^2} \right) dy_1 \dots dy_{n-1},$$

这里 $B = \{(y_1, \cdots, y_{n-1}) | y_1^2 + \cdots + y_{n-1}^2 \le 1\}$ 是单位球体. 由12.4节例2知

$$\int_{B} dy_{1} \cdots dy_{n-1} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!!} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]}.$$

由球坐标变换计算得到

$$\int_{B} \sqrt{y_1^2 + \dots + y_{n-1}^2} dy_1 \cdots dy_{n-1} = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!!} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]}.$$

于是所求体积为

$$V = \frac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n} \cdot \frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!!} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]}.$$

例 7 设 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 都是正数,

$$D = \left\{ (x_1, x_2 \cdots, x_n) \left| \frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} \leqslant 1, x_i \geqslant 0, i = 1, \cdots, n \right. \right\},\,$$

求区域D的n维体积.

解 作变量替换 $x_i = a_i y_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, 则 D$ 对应于

$$\Omega = \{ (y_1, y_2 \cdots, y_n) | y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n \leq 1, y_i \geq 0, i = 1, \cdots, n \}.$$

由12.4节的例1知 $V_J(\Omega) = \frac{1}{n!}$,故

$$V_J(D) = \int_D dx_1 \cdots dx_n = \int_{\Omega} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n dy_1 \cdots dy_n = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n V_J(\Omega) = \frac{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n}{n!}.$$