



Review

- 二重积分的几何与物理意义
- 二重积分的定义

$$\iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{\lambda(T) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k f(\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j.$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{I=[a,b] \times [c,d] (\supset D)} f_I(x, y) dx dy.$$

- 二重积分的性质



● 可积条件

Thm. $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$, 则

- (1) $f \in R(D) \Rightarrow f$ 在 D 上有界;
- (2) $f \in C(D) \Rightarrow f \in R(D)$;
- (3) f 在 D 上的间断点集为零面积集 $\Rightarrow f \in R(D)$.

Thm. $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为有界闭集, f 为 D 上有界函数. 若 f 在 D 上的间断点集为零面积集, ∂D 为零面积集, 则 $f \in R(D)$.



§ 2. 二重积分的计算

- 直角坐标下二重积分的计算及例题
- 极坐标下二重积分的计算及例题
- 补充例题

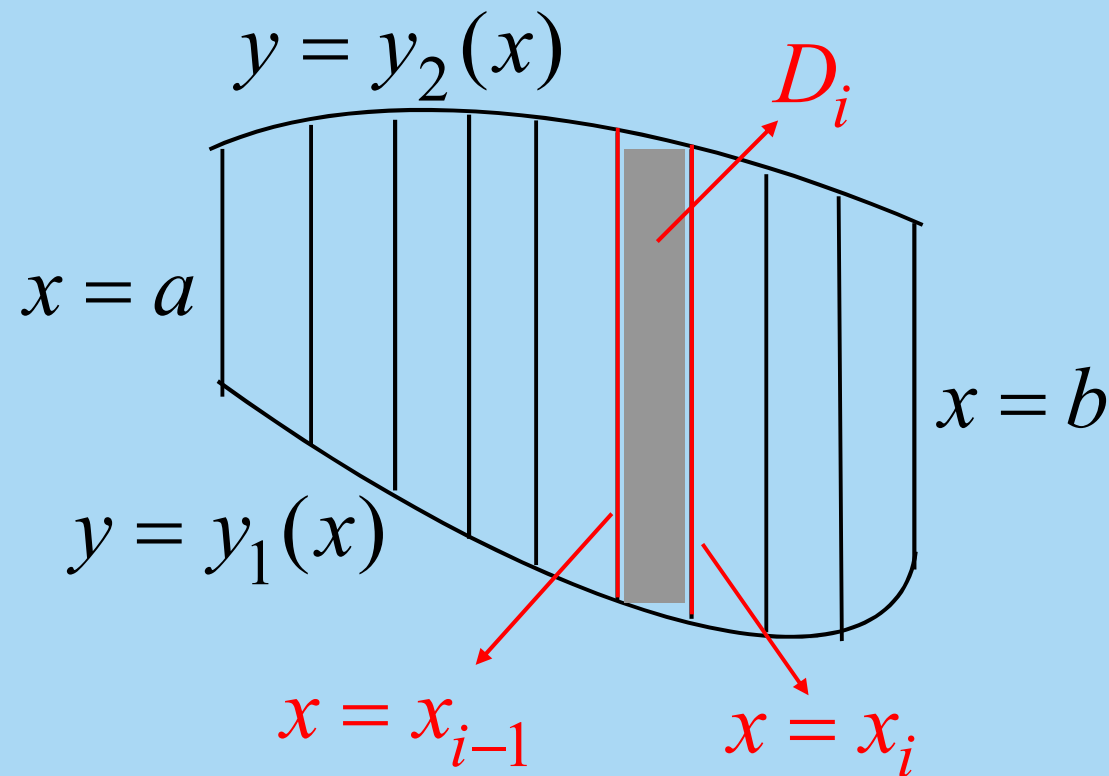
1. 用直角坐标系计算二重积分

$$S : z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D.$$

换一个思路来计算以 D 为下底,以 S 为顶的曲顶柱体 Ω 的体积 $V(\Omega) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy.$



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



- Step 1. 对 D 进行分划: $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$, 将 D 分成平行于 y 轴的细条 D_1, D_2, \cdots, D_n .



相应地, Ω 被平行于 OYZ 平面的平面 $x = x_i$ 切成薄片 $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \dots, \Omega_n$.

• Step 2. 求近似和

曲顶柱体 Ω 中截面 $x = x$ 的面积为

$$A(x) = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy.$$

于是薄片 Ω_i 的体积近似为

$$V(\Omega_i) \approx A(x_i)(x_{i+1} - x_i) = A(x_i)\Delta x_i.$$

曲顶柱体的体积近似为 $V(\Omega) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n A(x_i)\Delta x_i.$

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• Step 3. 取极限 — 当分划越来越细时,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n A(x_i) \Delta x_i \rightarrow V(\Omega).$$

综上,

$$V(\Omega) = \int_a^b A(x) dx = \int_a^b \left(\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx,$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_a^b \left(\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx \\ &\triangleq \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy. \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$



Remark: 等式后两项的意义是, 先固定 x (视 x 为常数), 对变量 y 求定积分

$$A(x) = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy,$$

再让 x 变起来, 对变量 x 求定积分

$$\int_a^b A(x) dx.$$

正因为如此, (*)式右端的积分也称为先 y 后 x 的累次积分.



Remark: 对称地, 若区域 D 具有如下形式:

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

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

$$\triangleq \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x, y) dx.$$

Remark: 对于一般的区域 D , 可以分成若干个具有以上两种形式的区域, 并将二重积分利用区域可加性化为累次积分来计算.



Thm. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, 若

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

其中 $y_1(x), y_2(x) \in C([a, b])$, 则

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

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

其中 $x_1(y), x_2(y) \in C([c, d])$, 则

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



Remark:将二重积分化为累次积分计算时, 选择不同的积分次序, 难易程度可能相差很大. 一般应根据被积函数和积分区域选择合适的累次积分次序.



例: 求 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} y^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx dy$.

解: 积分区域为 $x \in [-a, a], y \in [-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}]$.

$$I = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} y^2 \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dy \Rightarrow y \text{ 的上下限依赖于 } x \text{ 肯定不能先积 } x \text{ 再积 } y$$

$$= \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} y^2 dy$$

$$= \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} y^3 \Big|_{y=-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \right) dx = \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} (a^2-x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-a}^a (a^2-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{32}{45} a^5. \square$$

$\int_{-a}^a (a^2-x^2)^2 dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^a (a^2-x^2)^2 dx$
 $= 2 \int_0^a (a^4 - 2a^2x^2 + x^4) dx$
 $= 2a^5 - 4a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}a^3 + \frac{2}{5}a^5$
 $= \frac{30-20+6}{15}a^5 = \frac{16}{15}a^5$

完全错误: $\sqrt{a^2-r^2}\cos^2\theta$

~~$\iint_{\Omega} r^2 \sin^2\theta \cdot r \sin\theta \cdot r d\theta dr$ 区域为 $[0, 2\pi] \times [0, a]$ 无法利用奇偶性~~

~~r 与 θ 为独立变量, 故原式 $= 2 \int_0^a dr \int_0^\pi r^4 \sin^3\theta d\theta = 2 \int_0^a r^4 dr \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{2!!}{3!!} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} a^5$~~

注意此处为什么不好用传统极坐标.

① $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ 消不掉

② 非传统三角换元
(这不太像极坐标)

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos\theta (\theta \in [0, \pi]) \\ y = y \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\theta,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -a \sin\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a \sin\theta$$

$$2 \int_{-a \sin\theta}^{a \sin\theta} y^2 dy \int_0^\pi a^2 \sin^2\theta d\theta$$

\downarrow y 依赖于 θ , 先积 y

\uparrow 积分上下限从小到大即可

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2a^3 \sin^3\theta \cdot a^2 \sin^2\theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} a^5 \cdot \frac{4!!}{5!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{15} a^5$$

中间有很多步 $\times 2$.

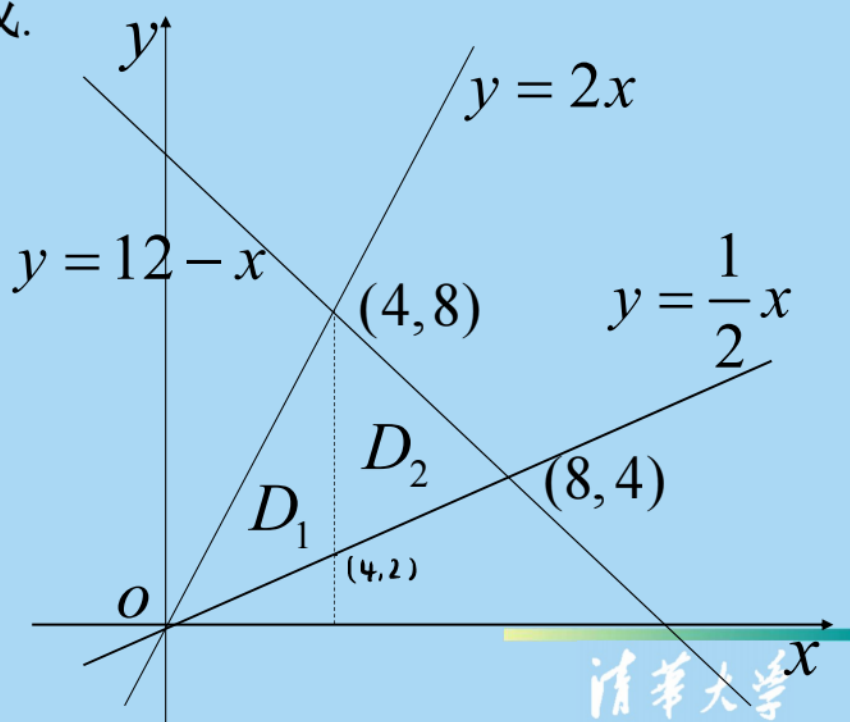
$$= \frac{16}{45} a^5 \pi = \frac{32}{45} a^5 \pi$$



例. 求 $I = \iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 由直线 $y = 2x$, $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

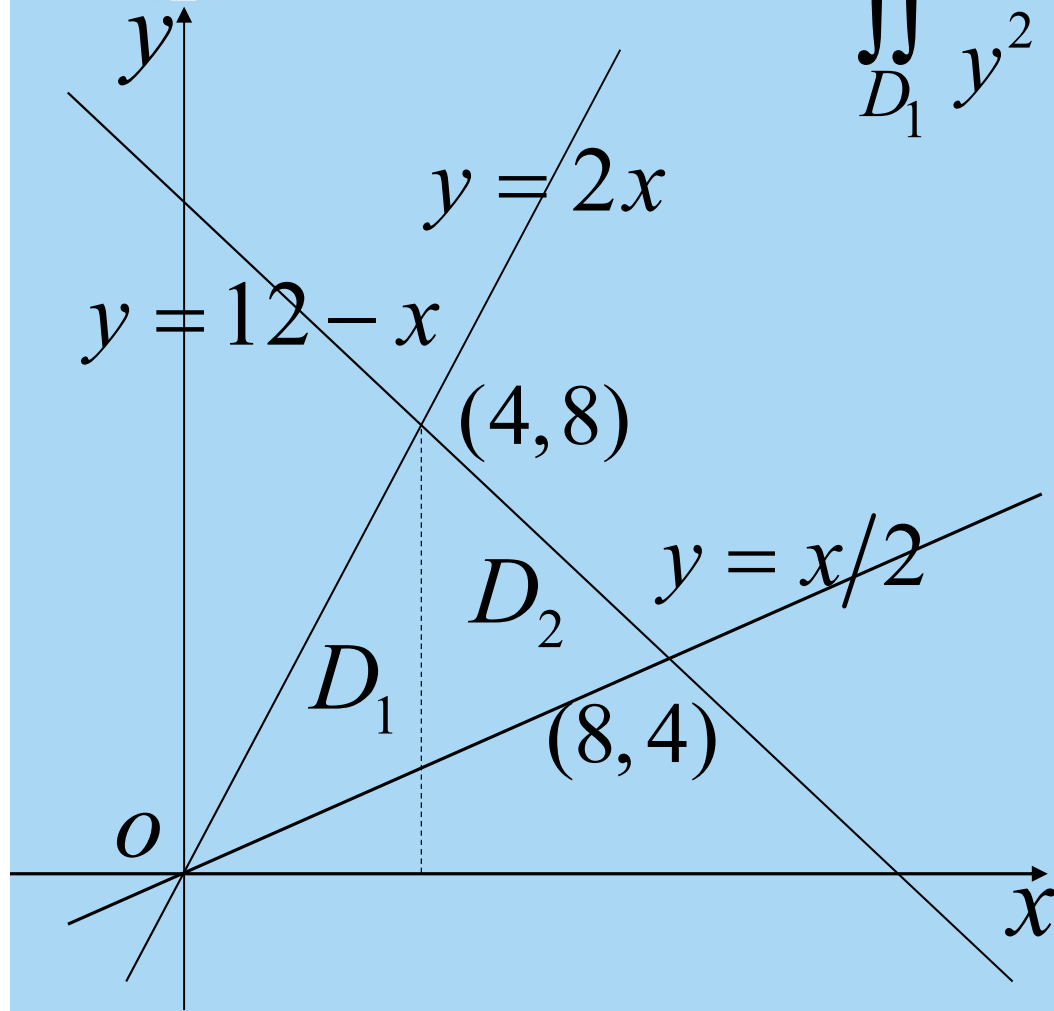
及 $y = 12 - x$ 围成.

解: 如图,
区域 D 可
以分成 D_1 ,
 D_2 两部分.



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{2x} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^4 x^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{2x} dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \frac{3}{2}x dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^2 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_4^8 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{12-x} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy \\ &= \int_4^8 x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{12-x}\right) dx \\ &= \int_4^8 2x dx - \int_4^8 \frac{x^2}{12-x} dx \xrightarrow{t=12-x} \int_8^4 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (64-16) - \int_4^8 \frac{(12-t)^2}{t} dt \quad \text{换了三次符号} \\ &= 48 - \int_4^8 \frac{144}{t} - 24 + t dt = 120 - 144 \ln 2 \\ & \int_4^8 \frac{144}{t} - 24 + t dt = 144 \cdot \ln 2 - 96 + \frac{1}{2} (64-16) \\ &= 144 \cdot \ln 2 - 96 + 24 = 144 \ln 2 - 72 \end{aligned}$$



$$\iint_{D_1} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{2x} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 \left(-\frac{x^2}{y} \Big|_{y=\frac{1}{2}x}^{2x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 x^2 \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx$$

$$= 12,$$



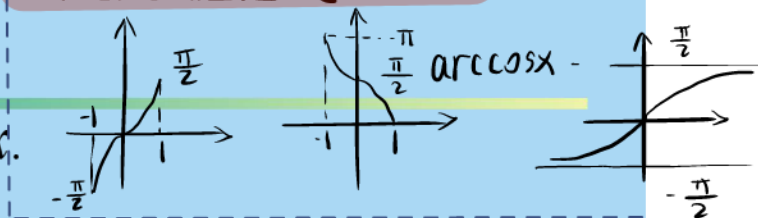
$$\iint_{D_2} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy = \int_4^8 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{12-x} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^4 x^2 \left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{12-x} \right) dx = 120 - 144 \ln 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy + \iint_{D_2} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy \\ &= 132 - 144 \ln 2. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$



常见反三角主值+或-与图象



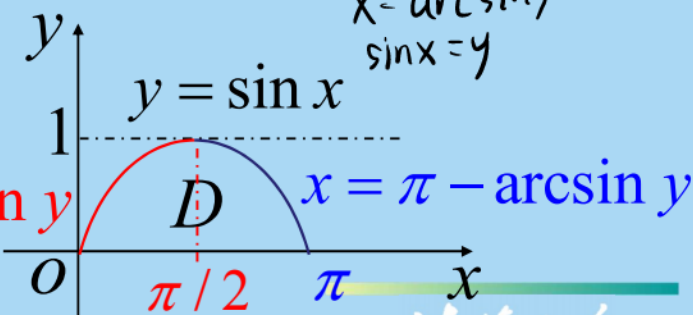
例: 求 $I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} x dx$.

分析: 按所给积分次序, 内层积分容易求出, 但再积分就困难了. 所以尝试交

换积分次序.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi} x dx \int_0^{\sin x} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x d \cos x \\ &= -x \cos x \Big|_{x=0}^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \pi. \square \end{aligned}$$

$x = \arcsin y$
 $\sin x = y$



此类交换积分次序
① 注意到前文 $\int_a^b dx \int_{f(x)}^{g(x)} dy$ 不可能
简单换为 $\int_{f(x)}^{g(x)} dy \int_a^b dx$
② 只能换为 $\int_c^d dy \int_{f(y)}^{g(y)} dx$

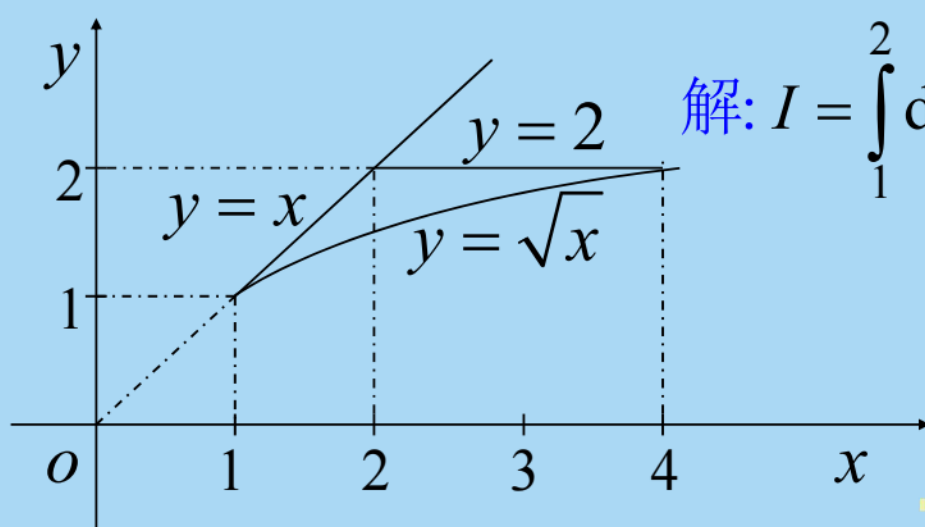
$x > \frac{\pi}{2}$ 后, $x = \pi - \arcsin y$ 有:

$\pi - x = \arcsin y$
 $\sin x = \sin(\pi - x) = \sin(\arcsin y) = y$
综上: $x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时,
 $x = \arcsin y$ 才有
 $\sin x = y$



例: $I = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy.$

分析: 里层积分困难, 考虑交换积分次序.



解: $I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx$

$$= \left(-\cos \frac{\pi x}{2y} \right) \cdot \frac{2y}{\pi} \Big|_y^{y^2}$$

$$= \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{2} y + 0 \right) \cdot \frac{2y}{\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y dy$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y d\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} y\right)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} y \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} y\right) dy \right)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(-1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} y\right) \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \Big|_1^2 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(-1 + (-1) \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \right)$$

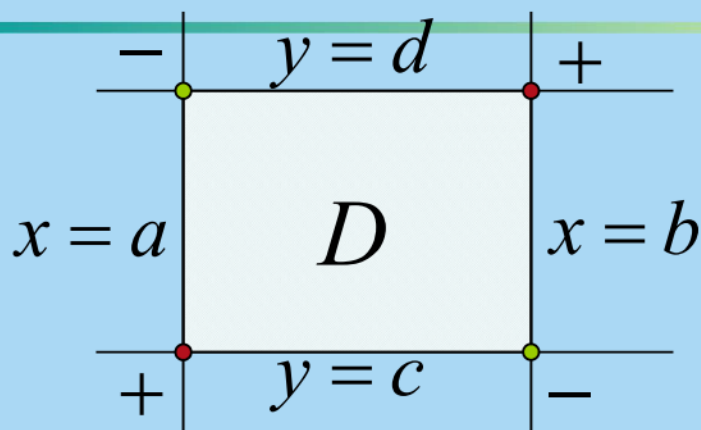
$$= \frac{4\pi + 8}{\pi^3}$$



$$I = \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi y}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y \cos \frac{\pi y}{2} dy = 4(2 + \pi) / \pi^3 . \square$$



例：设 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上可积, 则

$$\iint_D \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy = f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c).$$



证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy &= \int_c^d dy \int_a^b \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx \\ &= \int_c^d \left[\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=a}^b \right] dy \\ &= \int_c^d \frac{\partial f(b, y)}{\partial y} dy - \int_c^d \frac{\partial f(a, y)}{\partial y} dy \\ &= f(b, y) \Big|_{y=c}^d - f(a, y) \Big|_{y=c}^d \\ &= f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

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2. 用极坐标系计算二重积分

将二重积分化为直角坐标系下的累次积分来计算,如果被积区域 D 的形状不好,或者被积函数的表达式比较复杂,那么累次积分的计算将很复杂,甚至可能计算不出结果来.

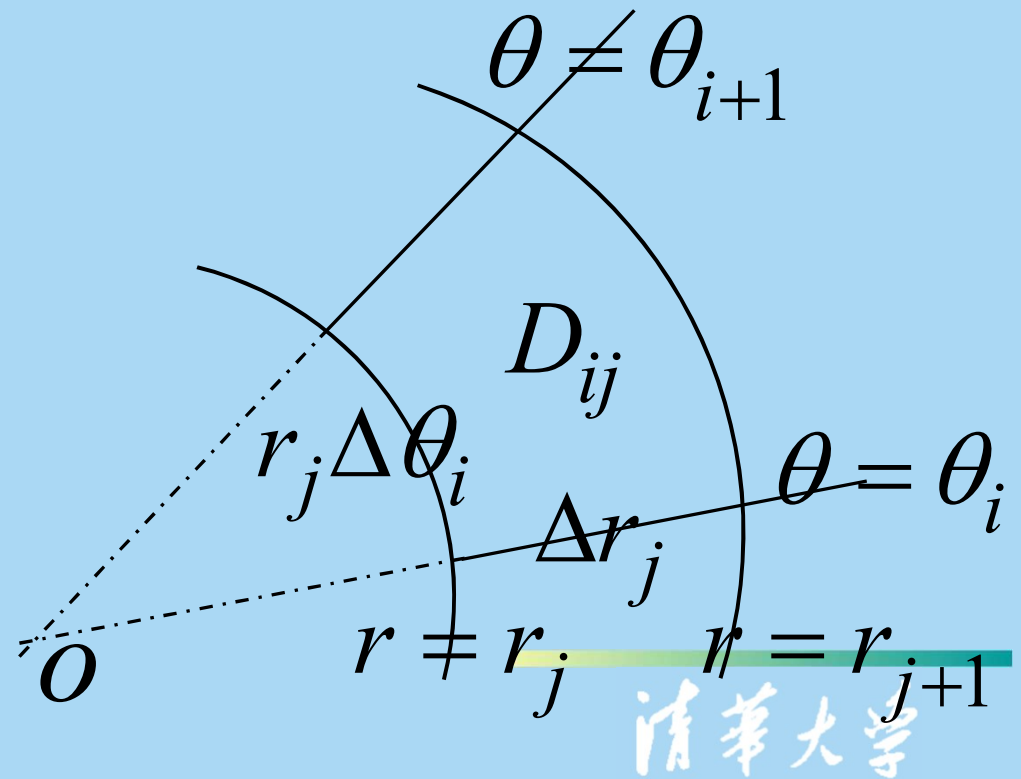
再换一个思路来计算以 D 为底,以曲面 $S : z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$ 为顶的曲顶柱体的 Ω 体积 $V(\Omega) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$.



用过原点的射线 $\theta = \theta_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 和以原点为圆心的同心圆 $r = r_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 对区域 D 作分划. 忽略位于区域 D 边界的那些不规则的小区域, 考虑由 $\theta = \theta_i, \theta = \theta_{i+1}, r = r_j$ 和 $r = r_{j+1}$ 围成的曲边四边形

D_{ij} . 当 $\Delta r_j = r_{j+1} - r_j$,
 $\Delta \theta_i = \theta_{i+1} - \theta_i$ 很小时,
 D_{ij} 近似为矩形, 边长
分别为 Δr_j 和 $r_j \Delta \theta_i$.

$$\sigma(D_{ij}) \approx r_j \Delta \theta_i \Delta r_j$$





$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } V(\Omega) &\approx \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m} \sigma(D_{ij}) f(r_j \cos \theta_i, r_j \sin \theta_i) \\ &\approx \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m} f(r_j \cos \theta_i, r_j \sin \theta_i) r_j \Delta \theta_i \Delta r_j. \end{aligned}$$

当分划越来越细时,有.

$$\sum_{i,j} f(r_j \cos \theta_i, r_j \sin \theta_i) r_j \Delta \theta_i \Delta r_j \rightarrow V(\Omega).$$

设 E 是原积分区域 D 在极坐标下的表示, 即

$$E = \{(r, \theta) \mid (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \in D, r \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}.$$

$$\text{则 } V(\Omega) = \iint_E f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

$$\text{即 } \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_E f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

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Remark: 于是在极坐标系下面积微元为 $d\sigma = r dr d\theta$.

若 $E = \{(r, \theta) \mid \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, r_1(\theta) \leq r \leq r_2(\theta)\}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_E f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \\ = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{r_1(\theta)}^{r_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 我们可以将二重积分化为极坐标下的累次积分来计算.

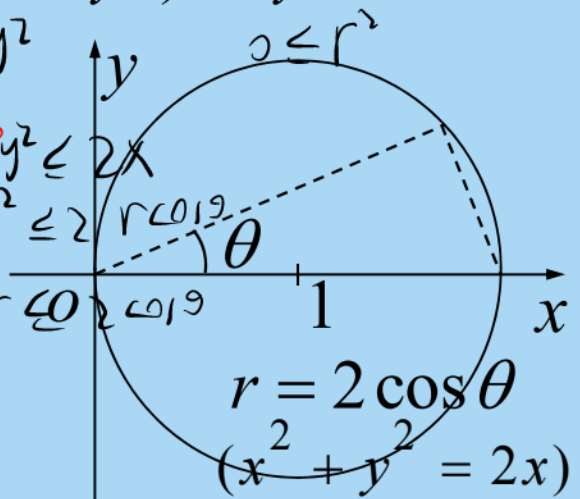


例: 求 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} (y + \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy$.

解: 积分区域关于 OX 轴对称,

故 $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} y dx dy = 0$,
且 $f(x,y) = y$
有: $f(x,y) = f(x,y)$

$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy.$$



极坐标下, 积分区域为 $\{-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta\}$.

故

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^2 dr = \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{32}{9} \quad \square$$

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~~$2 \iint_{\Omega} r^2 dr d\theta = 2 \int_0^2 r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 8$~~ 谁允许你如此随意确定 r 与 θ 范围?

这样的 r 与 θ 是以原点为圆心的圆的形式

比如 $r \in [0, 2] \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ 圆上任何点都与这坐标一一对应.

给定一个 θ , r 下界为 $f(\theta) = 0$ 上界为 $g(\theta) = 2$

但上图: 下界为 $f(\theta) = 0$ 上界为 $g(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta$

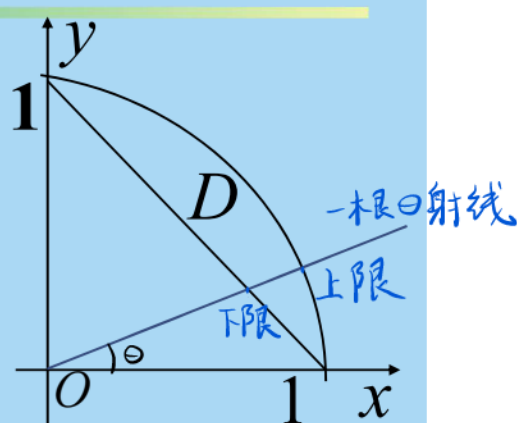
$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^2 dr = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} 8 \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{2!!}{3!!} = \frac{32}{9}$$



例: 求 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x+y \geq 1} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy.$

解: 极坐标下积分区域为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \leq r \leq 1.$$



$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^1 \frac{r \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{r^2} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1) d\theta = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad \square$$

$\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 对 r 上界显然 $\frac{0}{1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{0}{1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$ 清华大学

下界: ① 三角定理

② 解出下限

$$x + y = 1 \Rightarrow r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$



例. 求 $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + xy + 2y^2) dx dy$.

解: $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} xy dx dy = 0$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} x^2 dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} y^2 dx dy \quad (\text{轮换不变性})$$

$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + 2y^2) dx dy = \frac{3}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

↓
没换为 $3x^2$ 即换为 $\frac{3}{2}(x^2+y^2)$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{3\pi}{4}. \square$$

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例: 求 *Poisson* 积分 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

解: 令 $I(R) = \int_{-R}^{+R} e^{-x^2} dx$, 则 $I(R) > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} I^2(R) &= \int_{-R}^{+R} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-R}^{+R} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \iint_{-R \leq x, y \leq R} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是, } \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy &\leq I^2(R) \\ &\leq \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{而} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r e^{-r^2} dr$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^R = \pi(1 - e^{-R^2}).$$

$$\text{同理, } \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \pi(1 - e^{-2R^2}).$$

$$\text{所以 } \pi(1 - e^{-R^2}) \leq I^2(R) \leq \pi(1 - e^{-2R^2}).$$

$$\text{由夹挤原理, } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I^2(R) = \pi.$$

$$\text{故 } I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I(R) = \sqrt{\pi}. \quad \square$$



3. 补充例题

*例: 求 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx$.

解:

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(2-x)^2} \left(\int_0^x \frac{1}{1+y} dy \right) dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+y} dy \int_y^1 \frac{1}{(2-x)^2} dx \quad (\text{交换积分次序})$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right)' = +\frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \left. \frac{1}{2-x} \right|_y^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2-y} = \frac{1-y}{2-y}$$

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

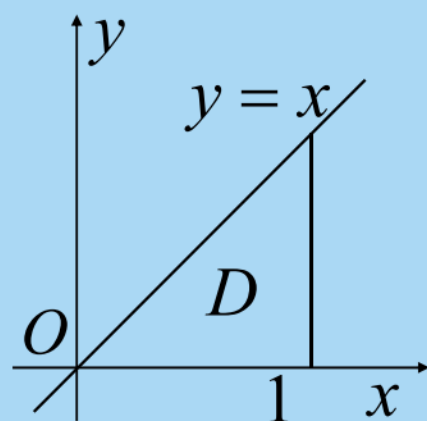
$$y=2, \text{ 有 } B = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y=-1, \text{ 有 } A = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1-y}{1+y} dy + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1-y}{y-2} dy$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \ln|y+1| \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{3} \ln|y-2| \Big|_0^1 \quad \text{绝对值}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln^2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln^2$$





$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \frac{(1-y)dy}{(1+y)(2-y)} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+y} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{2-y} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2. \square \end{aligned}$$

Remark: 将一元函数的定积分化成二重积分计算, 有时候可能会更简单.



*例:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

证明: 记 $D = [a, b] \times [a, b]$.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \iint_D [f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x)]^2 dx dy \\ &= \iint_D f^2(x)g^2(y) dx dy + \iint_D f^2(y)g^2(x) dx dy \\ &\quad - 2 \iint_D f(x)f(y)g(x)g(y) dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b g^2(y) dy \\ &\quad - 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \int_a^b f(y)g(y) dy \\ &= 2 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b g^2(x) dx - 2 \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

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*例: $f(x) \in C[0,1], f > 0, f \downarrow$. 求证

$$\frac{\int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 x f(x) dx} \leq \frac{\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}.$$

证明: 只要证 $I = \int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f(x) dx$
 $-\int_0^1 x f(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \leq 0.$

定积分与积分变量所用字母无关, 故

$$I = \int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f(y) dy - \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(y) dy$$

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$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{0 \leq x, y \leq 1} x f^2(x) f(y) dx dy \\ &\quad - \iint_{0 \leq x, y \leq 1} x f(x) f^2(y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{0 \leq x, y \leq 1} x f(x) f(y) [f(x) - f(y)] dx dy \end{aligned}$$

由于积分区域关于直线 $y = x$ 对称, \Rightarrow 轮换对称性

$$I = \iint_{0 \leq x, y \leq 1} y f(x) f(y) [f(y) - f(x)] dx dy$$

两式相加, 由 $f > 0, f \downarrow$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 2I &= \iint_{0 \leq x, y \leq 1} (x - y) f(x) f(y) [f(x) - f(y)] dx dy \\ &\leq 0. \square \end{aligned}$$

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作业：习题3.3 No. 5, 6, 11

$$\text{No.6(2)} \ D = \left\{ (x, y) \left| \begin{array}{l} (x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 \leq a^2, \\ 0 \leq x, y \leq a \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

$$\text{No.6(7)} \ D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x, y \leq \pi\}$$