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Review

•二重积分化累次积分

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy$$
$$= \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

•极坐标下二重积分的计算

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_E f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

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

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$$\frac{D(x,y)}{D(u,v)} = r$$

§ 3. 二重积分的变量替换

当被积区域D的形状不好,或者被积函数f的表达式比较复杂时,将二重积分化为直角坐标下的累次积分来计算可能会很复杂,甚至计算不出来.如果在极坐标下计算,积分可能会变得简单.但在极坐标下计算二重积分的方法也不是万能的,很多时候积分也不能被简化.因此,我们需要更一般的方法.这就是变量替换方法.

回到二重积分原始的几何背景,计算以D为下底,以曲面 $S:z = f(x,y),(x,y) \in D$ 为上顶的曲顶柱体的 Ω 体积 $V(\Omega) = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy.$

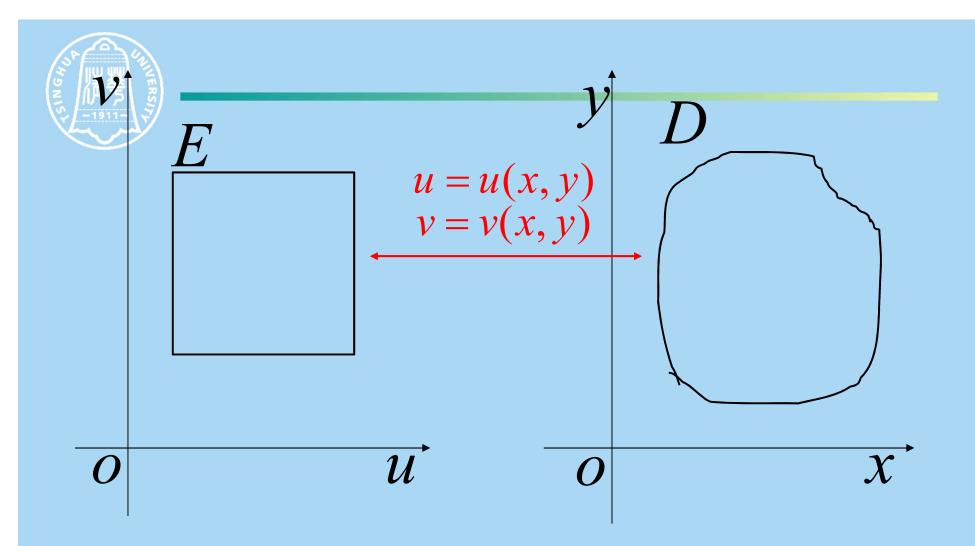
•Step1.对D进行分划:

对区域D做分划之前,先引进一一映射

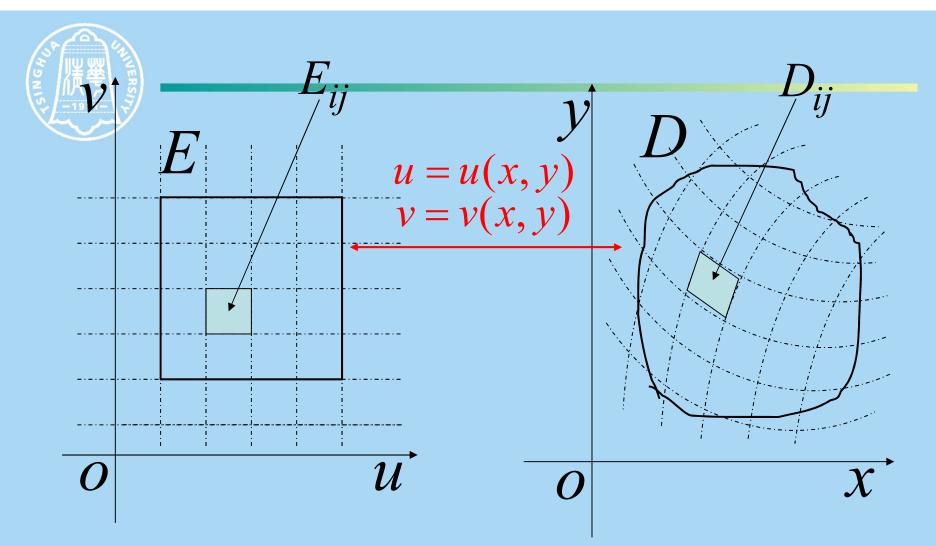
$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y),$$

将区域D映为区域E, 使 $(x,y) \in D$ 与 $(u,v) \in E$ 一一对应.

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在ouv平面上,用平行于坐标轴的直线 $u = u_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n), v = v_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$



将区域E分割成若干小矩形 E_{ij} (忽略区域边界上那些不规则的小区域). 在映射u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y)

下,小矩形 E_{ij} 与oxy平面上曲边四边形 D_{ij} 对应.

于是区域 D 有分划 $T = \{D_{ij}\}.$

•Step2.取标志点

$$(\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}) = (x(u_i, v_j), y(u_i, v_j)) \in D_{ij}$$

 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m).$

•Step3.近似求和:以 $\Delta \sigma_{ij}$ 表示 D_{ij} 的面积,则f在

区域D上的Riemann和

$$\sum_{i,j} f(\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}) \Delta \sigma_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} f(x(u_i, v_j), y(u_i, v_j)) \Delta \sigma_{ij}.$$

下面的任务是计算 $\Delta \sigma_{ij} = \sigma(D_{ij})$.

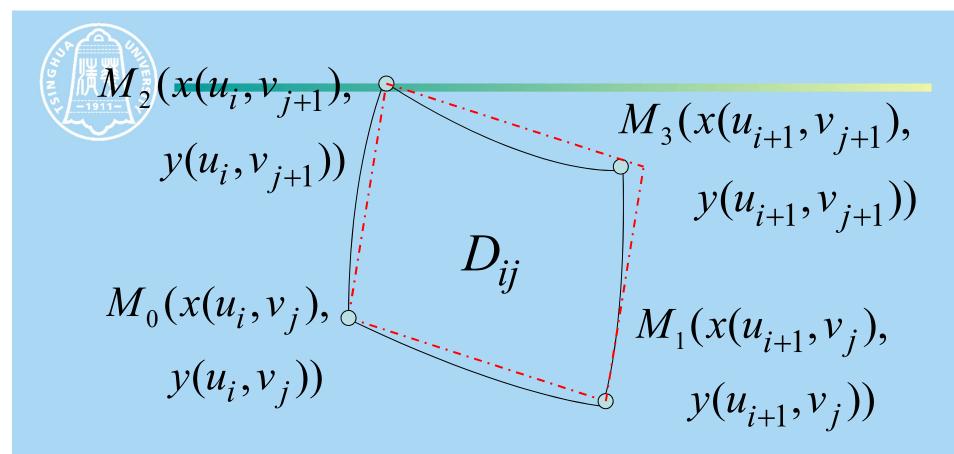
矩形ΔEij的四个顶点为

$$P_0(u_i, v_j), P_1(u_{i+1}, v_j), P_2(u_i, v_{j+1}) \neq P_3(u_{i+1}, v_{j+1}).$$

对应地,曲边四边形 ΔD_{ij} 的四个顶点为

$$M_0(x(u_i, v_j), y(u_i, v_j)),$$

 $M_1(x(u_{i+1}, v_j), y(u_{i+1}, v_j)),$
 $M_2(x(u_i, v_{j+1}), y(u_i, v_{j+1})),$
 $M_3(x(u_{i+1}, v_{j+1}), y(u_{i+1}, v_{j+1})).$



当对区域E的分割很细时, ΔD_{ij} 可以近似地看成以线段 M_0M_1,M_0M_2 为邻边的平行四边形.

$$\Delta \sigma_{ij} \approx \left\| \overrightarrow{M_0 M_1} \times \overrightarrow{M_0 M_2} \right\|$$

$$M_{2}(x(u_{i},v_{j+1}),y(u_{i},v_{j+1}))$$
 $M_{3}(x(u_{i+1},v_{j+1}),y(u_{i+1},v_{j+1}))$ $M_{0}(x(u_{i},v_{j}),y(u_{i},v_{j}))$ $M_{1}(x(u_{i+1},v_{j}),y(u_{i+1},v_{j}))$

记
$$\Delta u_i = u_{i+1} - u_i, \Delta v_j = v_{j+1} - v_j, 则$$

$$\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} = \left(x(u_{i+1}, v_j) - x(u_i, v_j), y(u_{i+1}, v_j) - y(u_i, v_j)\right)$$

$$\approx \left(x'_u(u_i, v_j) \Delta u_i, y'_u(u_i, v_j) \Delta u_i\right)$$

同理
$$\overline{M_0M_2} \approx (x'_v(u_i, v_j)\Delta v_j, y'_v(u_i, v_j)\Delta v_j).$$

子是
$$\Delta \sigma_{ij} \approx \|\overrightarrow{M_0} \overrightarrow{M_1} \times \overrightarrow{M_0} \overrightarrow{M_2}\|_{\frac{\partial X}{\partial u}} \text{Lui, } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} \text{Lui, } \frac{\partial X}{\partial u} \text{Lui, } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} \text{Lui, }$$

为了保证 $\Delta \sigma_{ij} \neq 0$,我们要求所做变量替换满足

$$\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0, \forall (u,v) \in E.$$

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于是Riemann和

$$\sum_{i,j} f(\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}) \Delta \sigma_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} f\left(x(u_i, v_j), y(u_i, v_j)\right) \Delta \sigma_{ij}.$$

$$\approx \sum_{i,j} \left\{ f\left(x(u_i, v_j), y(u_i, v_j)\right) \cdot \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_i, v_j)} \right| \Delta u_i \Delta v_j \right\}.$$

注意上式左边是(x,y)的二元函数函数f(x,y)在 区域D上的Riemann和,而右端是(u,v)的二元函数

$$f(x(u,v),y(u,v))$$
 $\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}$ 在区域 E 上的 $Riemann$ 和.

•Step4.取极限

当 $\max\{\Delta u_i, \Delta v_j\} \to 0$ 时,D的分划 $T = \{\Delta D_{ij}\}$ 的半径 $\lambda(T) \to 0$,于是

$$\iint_D f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \iint_E f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| dudv.$$

这就是变量替换u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)下二重积分的计算公式.

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换元前后记住都是从小积别大

先换区t或,再从小和到大比如在 Dix+12台 积 Joxy dxdy = Ji / Jix truy dxdy 持无后为 Jon John trois, rsins) rdodr X=rcoro

日从口到下时,X并非从一到1,而是1到一,但不影响.

只要在区域内从小积别大即可

Remark: 形式上,二重积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ 可以理解为由三部分构成:被积函数f(x,y),积分区域D和面积元dx dy.于是,在变量替换u = u(x,y),v = v(x,y)下,

- •被积函数f(x,y)化为f(x(u,v),y(u,v)),
- \bullet 积分区域D化为E,
- •面积元dxdy化为 $\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} dudv$.

Remark: 重新审视极坐标下二重积分的计算.



Remark:用变量替换方法计算二重积分时,所做的变量替换u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)必须是一一映射,且 (除有限个点外)满足 $\det \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0$. 算Tacobi

Remark: 通常选取适当的变量替换

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y),$$

使得在这一变换下,要么积分区域变得简单,要么被积函数被化简.



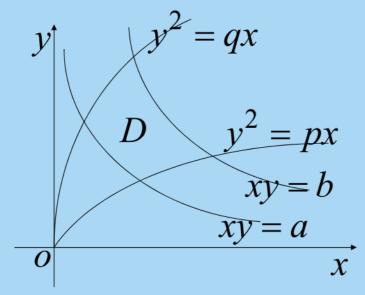
Remark. 二重积分的轮换不变性: 若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 关于x, y是轮换对称的,则 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_D f(y,x) dx dy$.

Proof. 令 u = y, v = x,则 $\left| \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = 1.D$ 关于x,y对称,即 $(x,y) \in D \Leftrightarrow (u,v) \in D$.于是 **近**人 大汉 大汉 **近**人 大汉 人 大汉 **万** $f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_D f(v,u) du dv.$

再令
$$x = u, y = v,$$
则 $\left| \det \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \right| = 1, (u,v) \in D \Leftrightarrow (x,y) \in D,$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_D f(v, u) dudv = \iint_D f(y, x) dxdy. \square$$

例: 区域D由 $y^2 = px, y^2 = qx(0 和<math>xy = a,$ xy = b(0 < a < b)围成.求D的面积.



qx 分析: 区域D的形状 不规则,用直角坐标 和极坐标都不容易 计算其面积 $\int_D dx dy$. 考虑做变量替换,将 积分区域变规则.

解: 做变量替换, $u = y^2/x$, v = xy.则 $(x, y) \in D$ 与

一边个想法很自然、

$$(u,v) \in \Omega = \{(u,v) \mid p \le u \le q, a \le v \le b\} \longrightarrow \overline{M}\overline{M},$$
且
$$\det \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \det \begin{bmatrix} -y^2/x^2 & 2y/x \\ y & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -3y^2/x = -3u \ne 0.$$
于是,区域D的面积为
$$S = \iint_D dxdy = \iint_\Omega \left| \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| dudv \qquad \int_{3u,y}^{2u,v} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \left| \frac{\partial u_v v}{\partial u_y} \right$$

绝对值且取倒数

$$\iint_{x^2 + 4y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\rho\sin\theta \\ \frac{1}{2}\sin\theta & \frac{1}{2}\rho\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\rho \neq 0,$$

$$I = \iint_{0 \le \rho \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi} \rho^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \rho d\rho d\theta$$

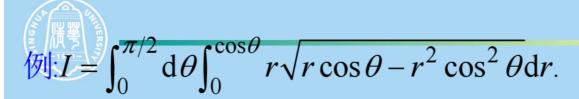
$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{32}.\Box$$

$$\left| \frac{\nabla(X,Y)}{\nabla(\Gamma,\Theta)} \right| = \left| \frac{\nabla(X,Y)}{\nabla(\Gamma,\Theta)} \right|$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}r$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} r^{3} dr \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\omega s^{2} 9 + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} 9) d9$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{11!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{32} \pi$$



分析:被积函数复杂,不论是先对r还是先对 θ 积分

都不容易.应作变量替换.

则
$$I = \iint_D \sqrt{x - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$
,

其中区域D如图所示.

$$y = x$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = x$$

$$r = \cos \theta$$

$$0$$

$$1/2$$

$$1/2$$

于是,
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dx$$

很好理解 r的上界为1019,也就是这个国

②从解抗維角度理解外的界

例. 求由 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 8x^3$ 围成的区域的面积.

分析: 我们很难画出曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 8x^3$ 的图形, 直角坐标系下累次积分的积分限也很复杂:

$$0 \le x \le 8$$
, $-\sqrt{\sqrt{8x^3} - x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{\sqrt{8x^3} - x^2}$.

但在极坐标下积分区域并不难把握.

解: $\diamondsuit x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 曲线方程可化为

$$r^4 = 8r^3 \cos^3 \theta, \exists \exists r = 8\cos^3 \theta.$$

由此,积分区域为 $\Omega = \{-\pi/2 \le \theta \le \pi/2, 0 \le r \le 8\cos^3\theta\}$. 所求面积为 $\iint_{\Omega} r dr d\theta$. 以下留作练习.

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① 鱼不出图时,少何从直角生标=>极生标

思考直角国的分布: 比如 (x+y²)²=8x³, x>0, 物布在X轴上下. 但 x>0, 故分布在四一象限 可以想见,这個有对物性 y=0有x=0或8 而射线从8出发 (0,8)统一圈回到 (0,0)

②厂射线 ① 与图的第一灰点的 一条服为[0, 于] O E [一于, 于] 下来 O. 第二个交点的上界 8 COS3 O

r+=8r3coio,故处如1为r=0 2为r=8coio

例:f连续,则

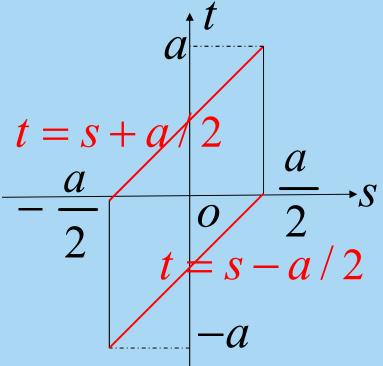
$$\iint_{|x|,|y| \le a/2} f(x-y) dx dy = \int_{-a}^{a} f(t)(a-|t|) dt.$$

解:
$$\diamondsuit s = x, t = x - y$$
,则

$$s \in \left[-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right],$$

$$t \in [s - \frac{a}{2}, s + \frac{a}{2}].$$

$$\det \frac{\partial(s,t)}{\partial(x,v)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \neq 0.$$





$$\iint_{|x|,|y| \le a/2} f(x-y) dx dy = \iint_{-a/2 \le s \le a/2} f(t) ds dt$$

$$= \iint_{-a/2 \le s \le a/2} f(t) ds dt$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{0} dt \int_{-a/2}^{t+a/2} f(t) ds + \int_{0}^{a} dt \int_{t-a/2}^{a/2} f(t) ds$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{0} f(t)(t+a) dt + \int_{0}^{a} f(t)(a-t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{a} f(t)(a-|t|) dt. \square$$



作业: 习题3.3

No. 12-14, 17, 18

