

# Review

- 二重积分的几何与物理意义
- 二重积分的定义

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

$$\iint\limits_D f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint\limits_{I=[a,b] \times [c,d](\supset D)} f_I(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y.$$

• 二重积分的性质



# ●可积条件

Thm.  $D = [a,b] \times [c,d], \mathbb{N}$ 

- $(1) f \in R(D) \Rightarrow f \oplus ED$ 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,  $\partial D$ 为零面积集,  $\bigcup f \in R(D)$ .

# § 2. 二重积分的计算

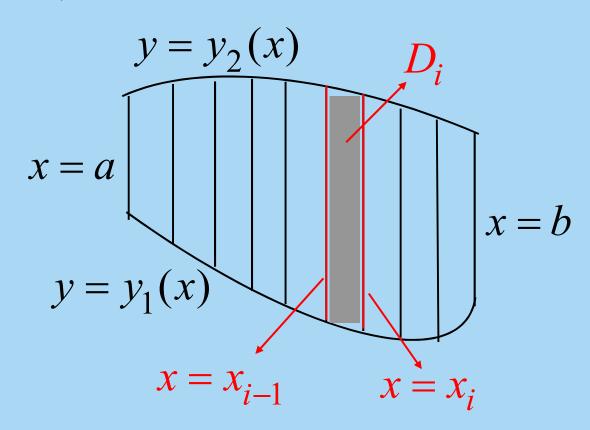
- •直角坐标下二重积分的计算及例题
- •极坐标下二重积分的计算及例题
- •补充例题

#### 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 $\Omega$ 的体积  $V(\Omega) = \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dxdy$ .

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



•Step1.对D进行分划:  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ ,将D分成平行于y轴的细条 $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$ 

相应地, $\Omega$ 被平行于OYZ平面的平面 $x=x_i$ 切成薄 片 $\Omega_1,\Omega_2,\cdots,\Omega_n$ .

# •Step2.求近似和

曲顶柱体 $\Omega$ 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 $\Omega_i$ 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  $V(\Omega) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} A(x_i) \Delta x_i$ .

·Step3.取极限 当分划越来越细时,

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

综上,

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

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

$$\triangleq \int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) \mathrm{d}y. \tag{*}$$

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:

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

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

$$\triangleq \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x, y) dx.$$

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

$$D = \{(x, y) | a \le x \le b, y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x) \},$$

其中 $y_1(x), y_2(x) \in C([a,b])$ ,则

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

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

其中
$$x_1(y), x_2(y) \in C([c,d])$$
,则

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



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.

$$\iiint_{x^2 + v^2 \le a^2} y^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

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

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

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

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

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

例: 求 $I = \iint_{D} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dxdy$ ,其中D由直线 $y = 2x, y = \frac{1}{2}x$ 

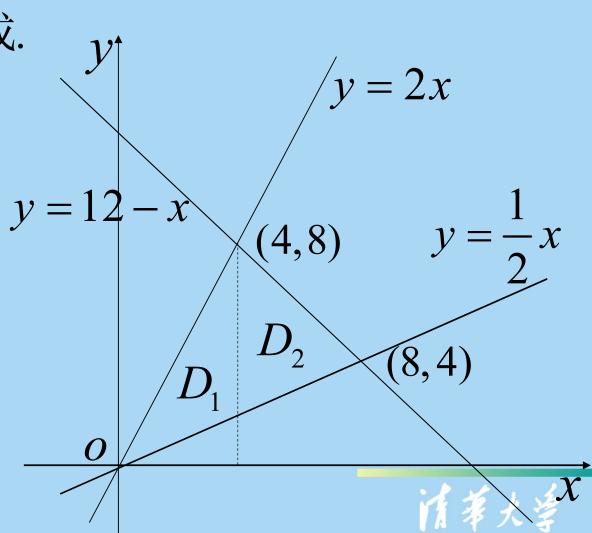
及y = 12 - x围成.

解:如图,

区域D可

以分成 $D_1$ ,

D,两部分.



$$\int_{D_{1}} \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{4} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{2x} \frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}} dy$$

$$y = 12 - x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} \left( -\frac{x^{2}}{y} \Big|_{y = \frac{1}{2}x}^{2x} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} x^{2} \left( \frac{2}{x} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx$$

$$= 12,$$

 $\iint_{D_2} \frac{x^2}{y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_4^8 \, \mathrm{d}x \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{12-x} \frac{x^2}{y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y$ 

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

于是
$$\iint_{D} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dxdy + \iint_{D_2} \frac{x^2}{y^2} dxdy$$

$$= 132 - 144 \ln 2$$
.

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.

分析:按所给积 解: 
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} x dx \int_0^{\sin x} dy$$
  
分次序,内层积  $= \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x d\cos x$   
分容易求出,但  $= -x \cos x \Big|_{x=0}^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \pi.$ 

$$x = \arcsin y$$

$$x = \arcsin y$$

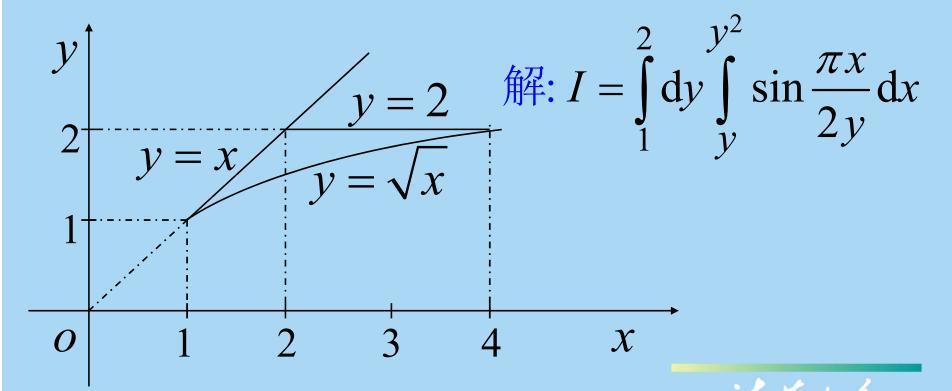
$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{D}} = \sin x$$

$$x = \pi - \arcsin y$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = \pi - \arcsin y$$

$$|\nabla y| = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_{2}^{4} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy.$$

分析: 里层积分困难, 考虑交换积分次序.





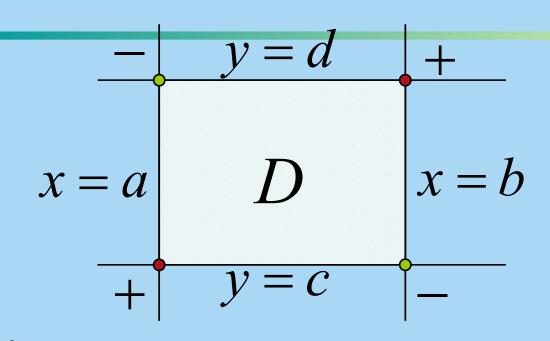
$$I = \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{y^{2}} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{1}^{2} y \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi y}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{1}^{2} y \cos \frac{\pi y}{2} dy = 4(2+\pi)/\pi^{3}.\square$$







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

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial v} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c).$$

$$\iint_{D} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} \, dx dy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x \partial y} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \left[ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=a}^{b} \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \frac{\partial f(b, y)}{\partial y} \, dy - \int_{c}^{d} \frac{\partial f(a, y)}{\partial y} \, dy$$

$$= f(b, y) \Big|_{y=c}^{d} - f(a, y) \Big|_{y=c}^{d}$$

$$= f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c). \square$$

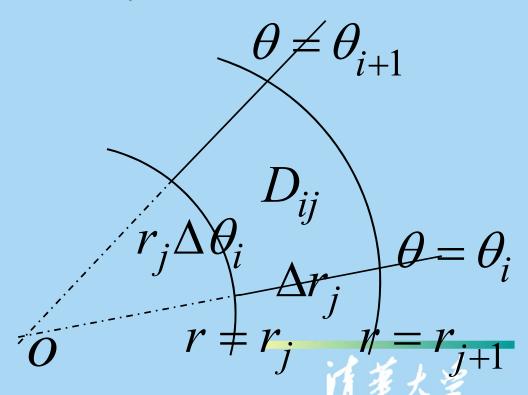
### 2. 用极坐标系计算二重积分

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 $\Omega$ 体积 $V(\Omega) = \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx dy$ .

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



于是  $V(\Omega) \approx \sum_{1 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le m} \sigma(D_{ij}) f(r_j \cos \theta_i, r_j \sin \theta_i)$   $\approx \sum_{1 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le m} f(r_j \cos \theta_i, r_j \sin \theta_i) r_j \Delta \theta_i \Delta r_j.$ 

当分划越来越细时,有.

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

设E是原积分区域D在极坐标下的表示,即

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

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

$$\mathbb{P} \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_E f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) rdrd\theta.$$

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

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

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.

解:积分区域关于OX轴对称,

故 
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leq 2x}ydxdy=0,$$

$$I = \iint\limits_{x^2 + v^2 \le 2x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y.$$

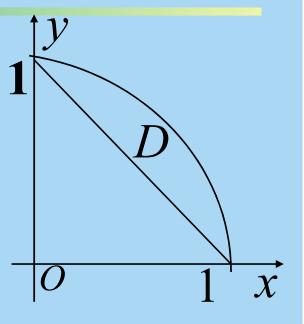
 $x^{2}+y^{2} \le 2x$ 极坐标下,积分区域为 $\{-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le r \le 2\cos\theta\}.$ 

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r^{2} dr = \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{32}{9}. \square$$

$$\frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x + y \ge 1} \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2} dxdy.$$

解:极坐标下积分区域为

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



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

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

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + xy + 2y^2) dxdy.$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} x^2 dx dy = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 1} y^2 dx dy (轮換不变性)$$

$$I = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + 2y^2) dxdy = \frac{3}{2} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le 1} (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$$

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

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 $I(R) > 0$ .

$$I^{2}(R) = \int_{-R}^{+R} e^{-x^{2}} dx \int_{-R}^{+R} e^{-y^{2}} dy$$
$$= \iint_{-R \le x, y \le R} e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} dx dy$$

于是, 
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \le R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy \le I^2(R)$$
$$\le \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le 2R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dxdy$$

$$\int_{0}^{R} \int_{0}^{R} re^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} re^{-r^{2}} dr$$

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

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

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

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

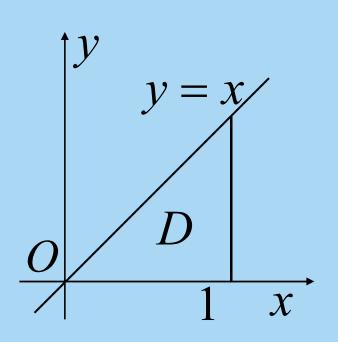
故
$$I = \lim_{R \to \infty} I(R) = \sqrt{\pi}$$
. □



## 3. 补充例题

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(2-x)^{2}} \left( \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+y} \, dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(2-x)^{2}} \, dx \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+y} \, dy$$



$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+y} dy \int_{y}^{1} \frac{1}{(2-x)^{2}} dx (交換积分次序)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(1-y)dy}{(1+y)(2-y)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{1+y} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{2-y} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2. \square$$

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.

(大力) 
$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx\right)^{2} \le \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx \int_{a}^{b} g^{2}(x)dx$$
.  
证明:记 $D = [a,b] \times [a,b]$ .  
 $0 \le \iint_{D} \left[ f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x) \right]^{2} dxdy$   
 $= \iint_{D} f^{2}(x)g^{2}(y)dxdy + \iint_{D} f^{2}(y)g^{2}(x)dxdy$   
 $-2\iint_{D} f(x)f(y)g(x)g(y)dxdy$   
 $= 2\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx \int_{a}^{b} g^{2}(y)dy$   
 $-2\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx \int_{a}^{b} f(y)g(y)dy$   
 $= 2\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx \int_{a}^{b} g^{2}(x)dx - 2\left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx\right)^{2}$ .

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

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

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

定积分与积分变量所用字母无关,故 $I = \int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f(y) dy - \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(y) dy$ 

$$I = \iint_{0 \le x, y \le 1} x f^{2}(x) f(y) dx dy$$

$$-\iint_{0 \le x, y \le 1} x f(x) f^{2}(y) dx dy$$

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

由于积分区域关于直线y=x对称,

$$I = \iint_{0 \le x, y \le 1} y f(x) f(y) [f(y) - f(x)] dxdy$$

两式相加,由f > 0,  $f \downarrow$ , 得

$$2I = \iint_{0 \le x, y \le 1} (x - y) f(x) f(y) [f(x) - f(y)] dxdy$$



作业: 习题3.3 No.5,6,11

No.6(2) 
$$D = \begin{cases} (x,y) | (x-a)^2 + (y-a)^2 \le a^2, \\ 0 \le x, y \le a \end{cases}$$

No.6(7) 
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x, y \le \pi\}$$

