

### 第8次习题课 三重积分

1. (三重积分) 设是锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  和球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$  所围成的区域, 积分

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz =$$

答案:  $\frac{\pi R^5}{5}(2 - \sqrt{2})$ 。原式  $= 2\pi \int_0^R \rho^4 d\rho \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi$ 。

2. 求  $\iiint_{\Omega} (1 + x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq H\}$ 。

解: 用柱坐标系,  $\Omega = \{(\rho, \varphi, z) | 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq H, \rho \leq z \leq H\}$ ,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (1 + x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^H d\rho \int_{\rho}^H (1 + \rho^2) z \rho dz = \pi \left( \frac{H^4}{4} + \frac{H^6}{12} \right).$$

3. 设  $f(t)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续,  $F(t) = \iiint_{\Omega} (z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)) dx dy dz$ , 其中

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq h, x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\} \quad (t > 0). \text{ 求 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2}.$$

解: 用柱坐标系,

$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^t d\rho \int_0^h [z^2 + f(\rho^2)] \rho dz = \frac{\pi h^3}{3} t^2 + 2\pi h \int_0^t \rho f(\rho^2) d\rho,$$

用 L'Hospital 法则,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \frac{\pi h^3}{3} + 2\pi h \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^t \rho f(\rho^2) d\rho}{t^2} = \frac{\pi h^3}{3} + \pi h f(0).$$

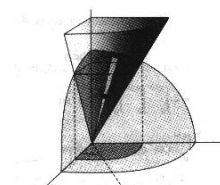
4. 求三重积分:  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z) dv$ , 其中  $\Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1 - y^2 - x^2} \\ z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{array} \right. \right\}$ 。

解: 由函数与域的对称性;  $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv$

$$\text{球坐标系: } I = \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos \theta r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{\pi}{8};$$

$$\text{柱坐标系: } I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} z dz = \frac{\pi}{8};$$

$$\text{直角坐标系: } I = \int_{-\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{2}/2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1/2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1/2-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z dz = \frac{\pi}{8}$$



先对  $xy$  积分: 
$$I = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D(z)} dx dy = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} z \pi z^2 dz + \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^1 z \cdot \pi(1-z^2) dz = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

5. 求由曲面  $S: (x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = z$  所围立体  $\Omega$  的体积。

解: 记立体  $\Omega$  的体积为  $|\Omega|$ 。由观察可知平面  $z = z \in [0, 1]$  截立体  $\Omega$  所得的截面为圆盘  $D_z$ 。

圆心位于  $(0, 0, z)$ , 半径为  $r_z = (z - z^4)^{1/2}$ , 其面积为  $\pi(z - z^4)^{1/2}$ 。于是

$$|\Omega| = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_0^1 \pi(z - z^4)^{1/2} dz = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^1 (1 - u^2)^{1/2} du = \frac{\pi^2}{6}。$$

6. 令曲面  $S$  在球坐标下方程为  $\rho = a(1 + \cos \varphi)$ ,  $\Omega$  是  $S$  围成的有界区域, 计算  $\Omega$  在直角坐标系下的形心坐标。

解:  $\Omega$  的体积  $V = \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos \varphi)} \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{8}{3} \pi a^3,$

$\Omega$  关于  $z=0$  平面的静力矩

$$V_{xy} = \iiint_{\Omega} z dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{a(1+\cos \varphi)} r^3 dr = \frac{32}{15} \pi a^4,$$

$\Omega$  的形心坐标为  $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0, \bar{z} = \frac{4}{5}a;$

7. 求由六个平面  $3x - y - z = \pm 1, -x + 3y - z = \pm 1, -x - y + 3z = \pm 1$  所围立体的体积。

解: 作线性变换  $u = 3x - y - z, v = -x + 3y - z, w = -x - y + 3z$ , 则

$$\det \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 16,$$

$(x, y, z) \in V$  与  $(u, v, w) \in U$  一一对应, 其中  $U$  为  $|u| \leq 1, |v| \leq 1, |w| \leq 1$ . 于是所求体积为

$$|V| = \iiint_V dx dy dz = \iiint_U \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw = \frac{1}{16} |U| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

8. 设  $V = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ ,  $h = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} > 0$ ,  $f(u)$  在区间  $[-h, h]$  上

连续, 证明:  $\iiint_V f(ax+by+cz)dx dy dz = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2)f(ht)dt$ 。

证明: 作变量代换

$$\begin{aligned}u &= \frac{1}{h}(ax+by+cz) \\v &= a_2x+b_2y+c_2z \\w &= a_3x+b_3y+c_3z\end{aligned}$$

其中系数矩阵为正交矩阵。则  $\det \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)} = \pm 1, u^2+v^2+w^2 = x^2+y^2+z^2$ . 于是

$$\iiint_V f(ax+by+cz)dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 du \iint_{D_u} f(hu)dv dw$$

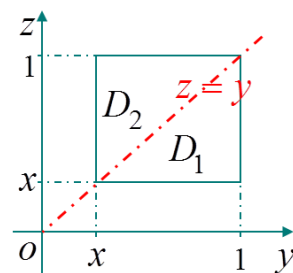
其中  $D_u = \{(v,w) | v^2+w^2 \leq 1-u^2\}$ 。故

$$\iiint_V f(ax+by+cz)dx dy dz = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-u^2)f(hu)du = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2)f(ht)dt.$$

9. 设  $f \in C([0,1])$ , 证明:  $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dz = \frac{1}{6} \left( \int_0^1 f(x)dx \right)^3$ 。

证明:  $\forall x \in [0,1]$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(y)f(z)dz &= \iint_{D_1} f(y)f(z)dy dz \\&= \iint_{D_2} f(y)f(z)dy dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} f(y)f(z)dy dz \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_x^1 dy \int_x^1 f(y)f(z)dz = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_x^1 f(y)dy \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$



记  $F(x) = \int_x^1 f(y)dy$ , 则  $F'(x) = -f(x)$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z)dz &= \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(y)f(z)dz \\&= \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_x^1 f(y)dy \right]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 -F'(x)F^2(x)dx \\&= \frac{-1}{6} F^3(x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} F^3(0) = \frac{1}{6} \left( \int_0^1 f(x)dx \right)^3.\end{aligned}$$

10. 设  $f \in C([a, b])$ , 证明:  $\int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n = \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^b (b-x)^n f(x) dx$ .

证明:  $n=2$  时, 由轮换不变性, 有

$$\int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} f(x_2) dx_2 = \int_a^b dx_1 \int_{x_1}^b f(x_1) dx_2 = \int_a^b (b-x_1) f(x_1) dx_1;$$

设  $n=k$  时,

$$\int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{k-1}} f(x_k) dx_k = \frac{1}{k!} \int_a^b (b-x)^k f(x) dx,$$

则  $n=k+1$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_k} f(x_{k+1}) dx_{k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} (x_1-x)^k f(x) dx \quad (\text{归纳假设}) \\ &= \frac{1}{k!} \int_a^b dx_1 \int_{x_1}^b (x-x_1)^k f(x_1) dx \quad (\text{轮换不变性}) \\ &= \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \int_a^b (b-x_1)^{k+1} f(x_1) dx_1. \end{aligned}$$