

二重积分理论

例.1 证明 $\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 t^t dt$ (第三章的总复习题 9, page 171)

证明: 先将重积分化为累次积分。再对累次积分作适当变换。

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (xy)^{xy} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} \int_0^1 (xy)^{xy} d(xy) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} \int_0^x t^t dt.$$

记 $f(x) = \int_0^x t^t dt$ 。则有 $\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 f(x) d(\ln x)$ 。作分部积分得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) d(\ln x) = f(x) \ln x \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 x^x \ln x dx = - \int_0^1 x^x \ln x dx.$$

注意到关系式 $[x \ln x]' = \ln x + 1$, 即 $\ln x = [x \ln x]' - 1$, 我们得到

$$\int_0^1 f(x) d(\ln x) = \int_0^1 x^x dx - \int_0^1 x^x [x \ln x]' dx. \text{ 容易看出后一个积分为零。这是因为}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^x [x \ln x]' dx = \int_0^1 e^{x \ln x} d[x \ln x] = e^{x \ln x} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = 0. \text{ 故}$$

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 t^t dt. \text{ 证毕。}$$

例.2 利用二重积分理论, 证明以下积分不等式。设 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 于 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则

$$(1) \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$$

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

$$(3) \iint_{[a,b]^2} \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy \geq (b-a)^2, \text{ 这里补充假设 } f(x) > 0, \forall x \in [a, b].$$

注: 证明上述不等式的方法有许多。以下的证明方法表明, 二重积分理论可以用于证明一些重要的不等式。

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 &= \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy = \iint_{[a,b]^2} f(x) f(y) dx dy \leq \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \iint_{[a,b]^2} [f^2(x) + f^2(y)] dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{[a,b]^2} f^2(x) dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \iint_{[a,b]^2} f^2(y) dx dy = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(y) dy = (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$$

(2) 由不等式 $[f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x)]^2 \geq 0$ 得

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

由此立刻得到不等式(ii).

$$(3) \quad \iint_{[a,b]^2} \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy = \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq \left(\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx \right)^2 = (b-a)^2,$$

上式的第二个不等式成立的根据是不等式(ii). 证毕。

例.3 改变累次积分顺序 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x, y) dy$;

$$\text{解: } \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{3-2y} f(x, y) dx$$

例.4 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 且 $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$. 证明:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy.$$

证: 令 $x = 1-u, y = 1-v$, 则

$$0 \leq v \leq 1, 0 \leq u \leq v, |J| = 1.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy &= \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v f(u, v) du \\ &= \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v f(v, u) du = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

例.5 对积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq x+y \leq 1\}$ 进行极坐标变换并写出

变换后不同顺序的累次积分

解: 由 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq x + y \leq 1\}$, 用极坐标变换后, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4} - \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 r dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4} + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta + \int_1^2 r dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{-\arccos \frac{1}{r}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

例.6 计算二重积分: $\iint_D |xy| dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆域: $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$.

解: 由对称性有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |xy| dx dy &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a r \sin \theta \cdot r \cos \theta \cdot r dr \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^a r^3 dr = 2 \cdot \frac{-\cos 2\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^a = \frac{a^4}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例.7 在下列积分中引入新变量 u, v 后, 试将它化为累次积分:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \leq \sqrt{a}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\},$$

若 $x = u \cos^4 v, y = u \sin^4 v$.

解: 由 $x = u \cos^4 v, y = u \sin^4 v$, 得 $D' = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$,

$|J| = 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_{D'} f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v du dv \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_0^a u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) du \\ &= 4 \int_0^a du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) dv \end{aligned}$$

例.8 试作适当变换, 计算下列积分:

(1) $\iint_D (x+y) \sin(x-y) dx dy, D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x+y \leq \pi, 0 \leq x-y \leq \pi\}$;

$$(2) \iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dx dy, D = \{(x, y) \mid x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}.$$

解 (1) 令 $x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$, 则 $D' = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq \pi, 0 \leq v \leq \pi\}$,

$$|J(u, v)| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{于是 } \iint_D (x+y) \sin(x-y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} u \sin v \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi u du \int_0^\pi \sin v dv = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2$$

(2) 令 $x = v - u, y = u$, 则 $D' = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq v, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J(u, v)| = 1$.

$$\text{于是 } \iint_D e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dx dy = \iint_{D'} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du dv = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du = \frac{1}{2}(e-1).$$

例.9 求由曲线所围的平面图形面积: $(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}) = x^2 + y^2$ 。

解: 令 $x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta$, 则 $|J| = abr$

$$D' = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}\}.$$

于是所求面积

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta D &= \iint_D dx dy = \iint_{D'} ab r dr d\theta \\ &= ab \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}} r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} ab \pi (a^2 + b^2). \end{aligned}$$

例.10 试作适当变换, 把 $\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$ 化为单重积分。

解: 令 $x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$, 则

$$-1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1; |J| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

于是

$$\iint_{|x|+|y|\leq 1} f(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du \int_{-1}^1 dv = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du.$$

例.11 计算积分 $\iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2}} [x+y] d\sigma$;

解 (1) 把 D 分成四个区域 D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 , f 分别在它上取值 0, 1, 2, 3. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D [x+y] d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} 0 \cdot d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} 2d\sigma + \iint_{D_4} 3d\sigma \\ &= 1 \times \frac{3}{2} + 2 \times \frac{3}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6.\end{aligned}$$

例. 12 计算 $I = \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$.

解: 考虑极坐标系 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$, $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$. $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial(x, y)} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial(x, y)} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} \cdot \frac{\partial(\rho, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \\ \text{因为: } \frac{\partial(\rho, \theta)}{\partial(x, y)} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} &= \left(\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \rho \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \theta & \rho \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ I &= \iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \left(y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = - \iint_{\rho \leq R} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^R d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} d\theta = - \int_0^R (f(2\pi, \rho) - f(0, \rho)) d\rho = 0\end{aligned}$$