专题7 二重积分

(A组) 基础题

1.【考点定位】二重积分的直角坐标计算;二重积分的极坐标计算。

【答案】D

【解】对于选项(A): 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 得 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$, 从而 $y = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$, 所以区域

$$D: \begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \le y \le 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \end{cases}, \ \text{故} \iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}^{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} f(xy) dy , \ \text{因此}(A) 错误。$$

对于选项(B): 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 得 $x^2 = 2y - y^2$, 从而 $x = \pm \sqrt{2y - y^2}$, 所以区域

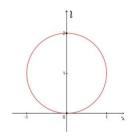
$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 2 \\ -\sqrt{2y - y^2} \le x \le \sqrt{2y - y^2} \end{cases}, \quad \text{id} \iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{2y - y^2}}^{\sqrt{2y - y^2}} f(xy) dx, \quad \text{id} H(B) \text{ figs.}$$

对于选项(C)和(D): 由 $x^2+y^2=2y$ 得 $r^2=2r\sin\theta$, $r=2\sin\theta$, $\theta\in[0,\pi]$, 所以区域 D 的极

坐标表示为:
$$D \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \pi \\ 0 \le r \le 2\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
, 故 $\iint_D f(xy) dxdy = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} f(r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta) r dr$, 因

此(C)错误,(D)正确。

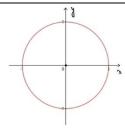
综上所述,答案选(C)。



- 【注】在直角坐标系下,二重积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$ 中的面积微元 $d\sigma = dxdy$,在极坐标系下 $d\sigma = rdrd\theta$ 。
- 2. 【考点定位】二重积分的性质。

【答案】A

【解】如图,当
$$x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
时, $1 \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \ge (x^2 + y^2) \ge (x^2 + y^2)^2 \ge 0$,
因为 $\cos t$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上单调递减所以 $\cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le \cos (x^2 + y^2) \le \cos (x^2 + y^2)^2$,
故 $\iint_D \cos (x^2 + y^2)^2 d\sigma > \iint_D \cos (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \ge \iint_D \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$,即 $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$,因此答案选 (A) 。



【注】利用极坐标,可以计算出 I_1 , I_2

$$\begin{split} I_1 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 r \cos r \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \int_0^1 r \cos r \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \Big(r \sin r + \cos r\Big)\Big|_0^1 = 2\pi \Big(\sin 1 + \cos 1 - 1\Big); \\ I_2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 r \cos r^2 \mathrm{d}r = \pi \int_0^1 \cos r^2 \mathrm{d}r^2 = \pi \Big(\sin r^2\Big)\Big|_0^1 = \pi \sin 1_\circ \end{split}$$

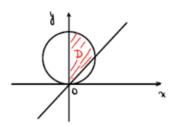
$$I_3$$
 可以表示为 $I_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \cos r^4 dr = \pi \int_0^1 \cos r^4 dr^2 \stackrel{u=r^2}{=} \pi \int_0^1 \cos u^2 du$

3. 【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【答案】 $\frac{7}{12}$

【解】如图,由
$$x^2+y^2=2y$$
得 $r^2=2r\sin\theta$, $r=2\sin\theta$,所以积分区域为 $D: \begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2\sin\theta, \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$

$$I = \iint_{D} xy d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r^{2} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \cdot r dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r^{3} dr$$
$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta \cos\theta d\theta = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta d\sin\theta = \frac{4}{6} \sin^{6}\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{7}{12}.$$



4.【考点定位】定积分的几何应用;二重积分的几何应用。

【答案】4ln2

【解】如图所示。

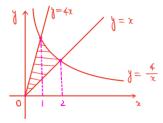
方法一:由
$$\begin{cases} y = 4x \\ y = \frac{4}{x} \end{cases}$$
 可得直线 $y = 4x$ 与曲线 $y = \frac{4}{x}$ 交点为 $(1,4)$,由
$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = \frac{4}{x} \end{cases}$$
 可得直线 $y = x$ 与曲线

$$y = \frac{4}{r}$$
 的交点为 $(2,2)$, 所以平面区域 D 的面积为

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 (4x - x) dx + \int_1^2 \left(\frac{4}{x} - x \right) dx = \int_0^1 3x dx + \int_1^2 \left(\frac{4}{x} - x \right) dx = \frac{3}{2} x^2 \left| \frac{1}{0} + \left(4 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \right|_1^2 = 4 \ln 2.$$

方法二:由二重积分的几何意义可知平面区域D的面积

$$\sigma = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{4x} dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_x^{\frac{4}{x}} dy = \int_0^1 3x dx + \int_1^2 \left(\frac{4}{x} - x\right) dx = 4 \ln 2$$



5.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

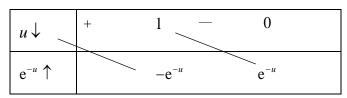
【答案】
$$\frac{1}{3}\left(1-\frac{2}{e}\right)$$
。

【解】积分区域如图所示,记 $I = \iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy$ 。

方法一:
$$D: \begin{cases} -y \le x \le y \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_{D} x^{2} e^{-y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-y}^{y} x^{2} e^{-y^{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{1} y^{3} e^{-y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} e^{-y^{2}} dy^{2} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} u e^{-u} du$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} (u+1) e^{-u} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{2}{e}\right) \circ$$

其中 $\int u e^{-u} du = -(u+1)e^{-u} + c$

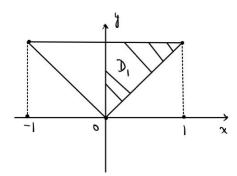


方法二:如图所示,积分区域D关于y轴对称,其位于第一象限的部分为 D_{i} : $\begin{cases} x \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases}$

$$I = \iint_{D} x^{2} e^{-y^{2}} dy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} x^{2} e^{-y^{2}} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} x^{2} e^{-y^{2}} dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{x}^{1} e^{-y^{2}} dy$$

记
$$f(x) = \int_{x}^{1} e^{-y^{2}} dy$$
 , 则 $f(1) = 0$, $f'(x) = -e^{-x^{2}}$, 所以 ,

$$I = 2\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = 2\int_0^1 f(x) dx \frac{x^3}{3} = 2\left[\frac{x^3}{3} f(x)\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{3} f'(x) dx\right] = 2\left[0 + \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 x^3 e^{-x^2} dx\right]$$
$$= \frac{2}{3}\int_0^1 x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 x^2 e^{-x^2} dx^2 = \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 u e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{e}\right).$$



(B组)提升题

1.【考点定位】二重积分的计算;二重积分的对称性。

【解】记
$$I = \iint_{D} y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \right] dxdy$$

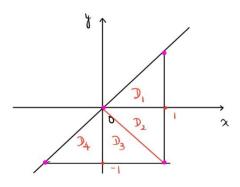
方法一: 积分区域为D: $\begin{cases} -1 \le y \le x, \\ -1 \le x \le 1. \end{cases}$

$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_D y \left[1 + x \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)} \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-1}^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{-1}^x y \left[1 + x \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)} \right] \mathrm{d}y \;, \quad \text{iff} \\ &\int_{-1}^x y \left[1 + x \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right)} \right] \mathrm{d}y = \int_{-1}^x \left(1 + x \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} x^2} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} y^2} \right) \mathrm{d}\frac{y^2}{2} \stackrel{u = \frac{y^2}{2}}{=} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2} x^2} \left(1 + x \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} x^2} \mathrm{e}^u \right) \mathrm{d}u \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + x \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} x^2} \left(\mathrm{e}^u \left| \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}} \right| \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + x \left(\mathrm{e}^{x^2} - \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x^2} \right), \end{split}$$

$$\text{Iff } \exists I = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + x \left(\mathrm{e}^{x^2} - \mathrm{e}^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x^2} \right) \right] \mathrm{d}x \stackrel{\text{fight}}{=} 2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right] \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{e}^{x^2} + \frac{2}{3} \mathrm{$$

方法二:如图,将D分为 D_1 , D_2 , D_3 , D_4 四个部分,其中 D_1 , D_2 关于x轴对称, D_3 , D_4 关于y轴对称。

$$I = \iint_{D_1 \cup D_2} y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} \right] dx dy + \iint_{D_3 \cup D_4} y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} \right] dx dy ,$$



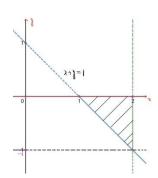
2【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序。

【答案】
$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$$

【解】对于累次积分
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx$$
, 当 $-1 \le y \le 0$ 时, $1 \le 1 - y \le 2$,所以
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx = -\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{1-y}^{2} f(x,y) dx$$
。

$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{1-y}^{2} f(x,y) dx$$
 的积分区域为 y 型区域
$$\begin{cases} 1-y \le x \le 2, \\ -1 \le y \le 0. \end{cases}$$
 如图,将其转化为 x 型区域

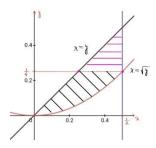
$$D: \begin{cases} 1 \le x \le 2 \\ 1 - x \le y \le 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{If } \bigcup_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx = -\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{1-x}^{0} f(x, y) dy = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y) dx = \int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{0}^$$



- 【注】关于积分换序及直角坐标与极坐标的相互转化
- 3.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序。

【答案】
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} f(x, y) dy$$

【解】如图,将 y 型积分区域转化成 x 型积分区域 D: $\begin{cases} x^2 \le y \le x \\ 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$,故原式= $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x,y) dy$ 。



4. 【考点定位】二重积分的性质;二重积分的计算。

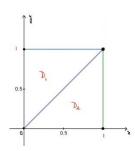
【解】记 $f(x,y)=e^{\max\{x^2,y^2\}}$,如图,积分区域D由 D_1,D_2 两部分构成。

由于
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{y^2}, (x,y) \in D_1 \\ e^{x^2}, (x,y) \in D_2 \end{cases}$$
 其中 D_1 可表为 $\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0 \le x \le y \end{cases}$, D_2 可表示为 $\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le x \end{cases}$,

所以

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{D_{1}} e^{y^{2}} dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} e^{x^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y} e^{y^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} e^{x^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} y e^{y^{2}} dy + \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{y^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = e - 1_{0}$$



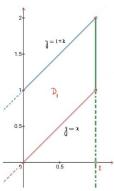
5.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【答案】 a²

【解】方法一:
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y-x) dy$$

由于 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y-x) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y-x) d(y-x)$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{0} g(u) du + \int_{0}^{1} g(u) du + \int_{1}^{+\infty} g(u) du = 0 + a + 0 = a$,
故 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} af(x) dx = a \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = a \int_{0}^{1} a dx = a^{2}$ 。
方法二: 由于 $f(x)g(y-x) = \begin{cases} a^{2}, 0 \le y - x \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a^{2}, x \le y \le 1 + x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, 其它 \end{cases}$,

(如图所示) 所以 $I = \iint_{D_1} a^2 d\sigma = a^2 S(D_1) = a^2 \times 1 = a^2$ 。



6【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;变限积分求导。

【答案】B

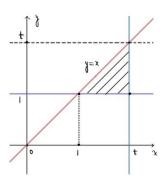
【解】方法一:由于

$$F(t) = \int_{1}^{t} \mathrm{d}y \int_{y}^{t} f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{1}^{t} \mathrm{d}x \int_{1}^{x} f(x) \mathrm{d}y = \int_{1}^{t} (x-1)f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$
所以 $F'(t) = (t-1)f(t)$, 从而 $F'(2) = f(2)$, 故答案选(B)。

方法二: 设 $G'(x) = f(x)$, 则 $\int_{y}^{t} f(x) \mathrm{d}x = G(t) - G(y)$, 从而

 $F(t) = \int_{1}^{t} \left[G(t) - G(y) \right] \mathrm{d}y = G(t)(t-1) - \int_{1}^{t} G(y) \mathrm{d}y$,所以

 $F'(t) = \int_{1}^{t} \left[G(t) - G(y) \right] \mathrm{d}y = G'(t)(t-1) + G(t) - G(t) = f(t)(t-1)$
从而 $F'(2) = f(2)$,故答案选(B)。



7.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;二重积分的性质。

【答案】B

【解】方法一: 记
$$g(x,y) = \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}}$$
, 由于区域 D 关于 $y = x$ 对称,所以
$$\iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D g(y,x) d\sigma$$
, 从而

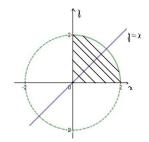
$$\iint_{D} g(x,y) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \left[g(x,y) + g(y,x) \right] d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \frac{a \left(\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)} \right) + b \left(\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)} \right)}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{a+b}{2} \iint_{D} d\sigma = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi_{\circ}$$

故答案选(D)。

方法二:作为选择题,通过观察选项,可采用特例法。由于f(x)为正值连续函数,取f(x)=1则

$$\iint_{D} \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma = \iint_{D} \frac{a+b}{2} d\sigma = \frac{a+b}{2} \iint_{D} d\sigma = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi.$$



8.【考点定位】极坐标计算二重积分与直角坐标计算二重积分的转化。

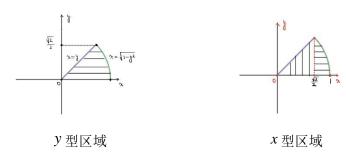
【答案】C

故

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 f\left(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta\right) r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_y^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f\left(x, y\right) dx$$

$$\vec{x} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{x} f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x, y) dy$$

对比各个选项,答案为(C)。



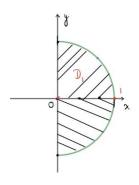
9【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】方法一:记D位于第一象限的部分为D,则由积分区域的对称性可得,

$$I = \iint_{D_1} \left[\frac{1 + xy}{1 + x^2 + y^2} + \frac{1 + x(-y)}{1 + x^2 + (-y)^2} \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \frac{2}{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdy \stackrel{\text{\tiny defr}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{2r}{1 + r^2} dr$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1 + r^2)}{1 + r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\ln(1 + r^2) \Big|_0^1 \right] = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}.$$

方法二: 若在考试过程中没有注意到对称性, 也可以直接计算:

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1 + r^{2} \cos \theta \sin \theta}{1 + r^{2}} r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{1 + r^{2}} dr + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r^{3}}{1 + r^{2}} r dr$$
$$= \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} + 0 = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}.$$



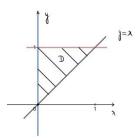
10.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】将积分区域表示为 y 型区域
$$D:$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le y \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$$
, 所以 $I = \iint_D \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx dy dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx dy dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx dy dx dy dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx dy dx$

$$\pm \int_0^y \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx = -\frac{1}{y} \int_0^y \left(y^2 - xy \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\left(y^2 - yx \right) = -\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(y^2 - xy \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^y = \frac{2}{3} y^2,$$

故
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3} y^2 dy = \frac{2}{9} y^3 \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{9}$$
.



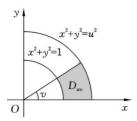
11.【考点定位】利用极坐标计算二重积分;变限积分求导;多元函数的偏导数。

【答案】A

【解】区域 D_{uv} 的极坐标表示为 D_{uv} : $\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le v \\ 1 \le r \le u \end{cases}$

$$F(u,v) = \iint_{D_{uv}} \frac{f(x^2 + y^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy = \int_0^v d\theta \int_1^u \frac{f(r^2)}{r} r dr = \int_0^v d\theta \int_1^u f(r^2) dr = v \int_1^u f(r^2) dr,$$

所以 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = v \cdot f(u^2)$, 故答案选(A)。

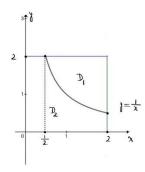


12.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】如图所示。
$$\max\{xy,1\} = \begin{cases} xy,(x,y) \in D_1, \\ 1,(x,y) \in D_2 \end{cases}$$
, $\iint_D \max\{xy,1\} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D_1} xy \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_2} 1 \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$ 。

$$\iint_{D_2} 1 dx dy = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} dy = 1 + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 + 2 \ln 2,$$

所以 $\iint_{D} \max\{xy,1\} \, dxdy = \frac{15}{4} - \ln 2 + 1 + 2 \ln 2 = \frac{19}{4} + \ln 2.$

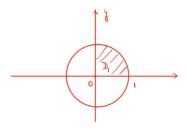


13.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;利用极坐标计算二重积分。

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【解】
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} - y) dx dy \stackrel{\text{对称性}}{=} 4 \iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta \cdot r dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{1} 4r^{3} dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

这里区域 D_1 如下图阴影部分所示。



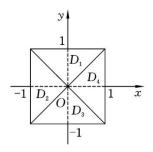
14. 【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;二重积分不等式的性质。

【答案】A

【解】设 $f(x,y) = y\cos x$,则f(x,y)关于x是偶函数,关于y是奇函数。

由于 D_2 , D_4 关于x轴对称,由二重积分的对称性知 $I_2 = I_4 = 0$,

又 $x \in [-1,1]$ 时 $\cos x > 0$,所以 $\forall (x,y) \in D_1$ 时 $y\cos x > 0$ 从而 $I_1 > 0$, $\forall (x,y) \in D_3$ 时 $y\cos x < 0$,从而 $I_3 < 0$ 。故答案选(A)。



【注】这里 I_1 , I_3 可以具体计算出来:

 $I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-y}^{y} y \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{-y}^{y} \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{1} 2y \sin y dy = 2(-y \cos y + \sin y) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2(\sin 1 - \cos 1);$ $I_{3} = \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-y}^{y} y \cos x dx = \int_{-1}^{0} y dy \int_{-y}^{y} \cos x dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2y \sin y dy = 2(-y \cos y + \sin y) \Big|_{-1}^{0} = -2(\sin 1 - \cos 1).$ 15. 【考点定位】二重积分的定义;定积分的定义。

【答案】D【解】方法一:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^2+j^2)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\left(i+\frac{i}{n}\right)\left[1+\left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^2\right]} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$$
。如图所示: 被

积函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)}$, 积分区域 $D = \{(x,y)|0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$, 将 D 按如图方式分割。

取
$$\left(\frac{i}{n}, \frac{j}{n}\right)$$
对应的函数值 $f\left(\frac{i}{n}, \frac{j}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)\left[1 + \left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^2\right]}$, 阴影区域面积为 $\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2}$ 。从而

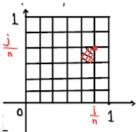
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\left(i + \frac{i}{n}\right) \left[1 + \left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^{2}\right]^{\bullet}} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{i}{n}, \frac{j}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n^{2}} = \iint_{D} f\left(x, y\right) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1 + x)(1 + y^{2})} dy$$

故答案选(D)。

方法二: 利用定积分的定义:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^{2}+j^{2})} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\left(i+\frac{i}{n}\right)\left[1+\left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^{2}\right]} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{2}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x} dx\right) \cdot \left(\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+y^{2}} dy\right) = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^{2})} dy, \text{ id } \hat{S} \text{ g.t. } (D).$$



16.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;利用直角坐标计算二重积分。

【答案】D

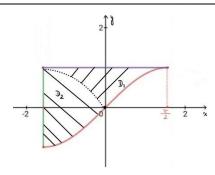
【解】 方法一: 直接用直角坐标计算。

$$\iint_{D} (x^{5}y - 1) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} (x^{5}y - 1) dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}x^{5}(1 - \sin^{2}x) - (1 - \sin x)) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1) dx = -\pi_{0}$$

方法二: 作辅助线 $y=-\sin x$,将 D 划分为 D_1 与 D_2 ,其中 D_1 关于 y 轴对称, D_2 关于 x 轴对称,又 x^5y 关于 x 及 y 均是奇函数,所以

$$\iint_{D} (x^{5}y - 1) dxdy = \iint_{D} x^{5}y dxdy - \iint_{D} dxdy = \iint_{D_{1}} x^{5}y dxdy + \iint_{D_{2}} x^{5}y dxdy - \iint_{D} dxdy$$
$$= -\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} dy = -\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin x) dx = -\pi$$

故答案选(D)。

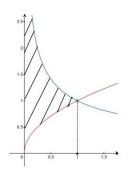


17.【考点定位】二重积分的计算;分部积分法。

【解】如图,积分区域表示为
$$x$$
型区域 $D: \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} \le y \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}; \\ 0 < x \le 1 \end{cases}$

$$I = \iint_{D} e^{x} xy dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} e^{x} xy dy = \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} y dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x e^{x} \left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 - x^2 + 2x - 2) e^x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[-(x - 1)^2 e^x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} .$$



【注】对 $\int (1-x^2)e^x dx$ 使用如下推广的分部积分法:

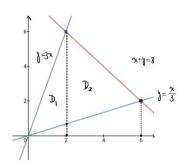
$(1-x^2)\downarrow$	+ (-2x)	- (-2)	+ 0
$e^x \uparrow$	e ^x	e ^x	e ^x

18.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】如图, y=3x与x+y=8的交点为(2,6), 直线x=3y, x+y=8的交点为(6,2)。将积分区

域
$$D$$
 分为 D_1 , D_2 两部分,其中 D_1 :
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x \le y \le 3x \\ 0 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$
, D_2 :
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x \le y \le 8 - x \\ 2 \le x \le 6 \end{cases}$$
 。则

$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \iint_{D_{1}} x^{2} dx dy + \iint_{D_{2}} x^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{3x} dy + \int_{2}^{6} x^{2} dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{8-x} dy = \frac{8}{3} \int_{0}^{2} x^{3} dx + \int_{2}^{6} x^{2} \left(8 - \frac{4}{3}x\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{4} \Big|_{0}^{2} + \left(\frac{8}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{3}x^{4}\right)\Big|_{2}^{6} = \frac{416}{3} \circ$$



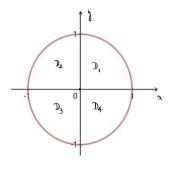
19.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;二重积分的不等式性质。

【答案】B

【解】因为 D_1 , D_3 这两个区域均是关于直线y=x对称的,所以

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_1} [(y-x)+(x-y)] dxdy = 0, \quad I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D_3} [(y-x)+(x-y)] dxdy = 0$$

在 D_2 上, $y-x \ge 0$ 则 $I_2 = \iint_{D_2} (y-x) dxdy > 0$,在 D_4 上, $y-x \le 0$ 则 $I_4 = \iint_{D_4} (y-x) dxdy < 0$ 。 综上所述,答案选(B)。



【注】这里 I_2 , I_4 可以具体计算出来:

$$\begin{split} I_2 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 \left(\sin\theta - \cos\theta \right) \mathrm{d}r = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\sin\theta - \cos\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 \mathrm{d}r = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}; \\ I_4 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 \left(\sin\theta - \cos\theta \right) \mathrm{d}r = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \left(\sin\theta - \cos\theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^2 \mathrm{d}r = -2 \times \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}. \end{split}$$

20.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;二重积分的不等式性质。

【答案】D

【解】对于
$$J_1$$
: 因为 D_1 关于直线 $y = x$ 对称,所以 $J_1 = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (\sqrt[3]{x - y} + \sqrt[3]{y - x}) dx dy = 0$ 。

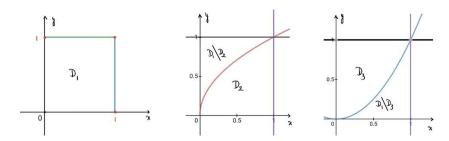
对于
$$J_2$$
: $J_2 = \iint_{D_2} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy - \iint_{D_1 \backslash D_2} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy = -\iint_{D_1 \backslash D_2} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy$, 由于

在区域
$$D_1 \setminus D_2$$
 上满足 $x-y < 0$,所以 $\iint_{D_1 \setminus D_2} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dx dy < 0$,故 $J_2 = -\iint_{D_1 \setminus D_2} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dx dy > 0$ 。

对于
$$J_3$$
, $J_3 = \iint_{D_3} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy - \iint_{D_1 \setminus D_3} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy = -\iint_{D_1 \setminus D_3} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy$, 由于在区

域
$$D_1 \setminus D_3$$
 上满足 $x-y > 0$,从而 $\iint_{D_1 \setminus D_3} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy > 0$,故 $J_3 = -\iint_{D_1 \setminus D_3} \sqrt[3]{x-y} dxdy < 0$ 。

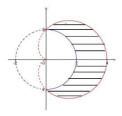
综上所述 $J_2 > J_1 > J_3$, 答案选(D)。



21.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;利用极坐标计算二重积分;瓦里士公式。

【解】积分区域如图所示,

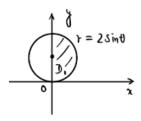
$$\iint_{D} x dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2}^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r^{2} \cos\theta dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta \int_{2}^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r^{2} dr
= \frac{8}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \left[\left(1 + \cos\theta \right)^{3} - 1 \right] d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \left(3\cos\theta + 3\cos^{2}\theta + \cos^{3}\theta \right) d\theta
= \frac{16}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(3\cos^{2}\theta + 3\cos^{3}\theta + \cos^{4}\theta \right) d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \left(3 \cdot \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{\pi}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{2!!}{3!!} + \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 5\pi + \frac{32}{3} .$$



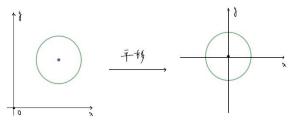
22.【考点定位】二重积分的计算;瓦里士公式。

【解】方法一:设D位于第一象限的部分为 D_1 ,则由对称性可得,

$$\iint_{D} (x+1)^{2} d\sigma = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + 2x + 1) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{2} + 1) d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} x^{2} d\sigma + 2 \iint_{D_{1}} d\sigma = \pi + 2 \iint_{D_{1}} x^{2} d\sigma$$
曲于



【注】 若
$$D = \{(x,y) | (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 \le R^2 \}$$
 , 将 D 平 移 为 $D' = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \}$ 则 有:
$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D'} f(x+a,y+b) d\sigma$$



这样往往可以起到简化计算的效果。

23.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;分部积分;变限积分求导。

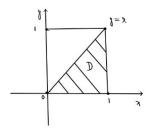
【答案】In sec1

【解】方法一:

$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\tan x}{x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \tan x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\cos x} d\cos x$$
$$= (-\ln \cos x) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \ln \sec 1_{0}$$

方法二: 记
$$f(y) = \int_{y}^{1} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx$$
, 则 $f'(y) = -\frac{\tan y}{y}$, $f(1) = 0$, 所以

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{\tan x}{x} dx = \int_0^1 f(y) dy = y f(y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 y f'(y) dy = \int_0^1 y \cdot \frac{\tan y}{y} dy = \left(-\ln \cos y\right) \Big|_0^1 = \ln \sec 1$$

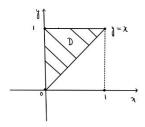


24. 【考点定位】变限积分求导;分部积分法;累次积分交换积分次序。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{4}(\cos 1 - 1)$$

【解】方法一: 记
$$g(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\sin t^{2}}{t} dt$$
,则 $g'(x) = \frac{\sin x^{2}}{x}$, $g(1) = 0$,从而

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx \int_1^x \frac{\sin y^2}{y} dy = -\int_0^1 x dx \int_x^1 \frac{\sin y^2}{y} dy = -\int_0^1 \frac{\sin y^2}{y} dy \int_0^y x dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y \sin y^2 dy = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (\sin y^2) d(y^2) = \frac{1}{4} \cos y^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 1 - 1)_0$$



25.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;分部积分法。(题目有错误!!)

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{18} (1 - 2\sqrt{2})$$
。

【解】方法一: 由于
$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$$
 得 $f(1) = 0$, $f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^4}$, 所以

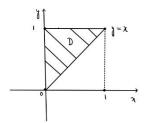
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx^{3} = \frac{x^{3}}{3} f(x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} \cdot f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 + x^{4}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + x^{4}} d(1 + x^{4}) = -\frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1 + x^{4})^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{18} (1 - 2\sqrt{2}).$$

$$\overrightarrow{7} : :$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{2} \cdot \int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1 + y^{4}} dy\right) dx = -\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{x}^{1} \sqrt{1 + y^{4}} dy \stackrel{\text{Riff}}{=} -\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + y^{4}} dy \int_{0}^{y} x^{2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} y^{3} \sqrt{1 + y^{4}} dy = -\frac{1}{12} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + y^{4}} d\left(1 + y^{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + y^{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{18} \left(1 - 2\sqrt{2}\right).$$



26.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;分部积分法。

【答案】
$$\frac{2}{9}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

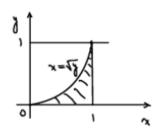
【解】积分区域如图所示。

方法一:

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{1 + x^3} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1 + x^3} dy = \int_0^1 x^2 \left(1 + x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left(1 + x^3\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\left(1 + x^3\right)$$
$$= \frac{2}{9} \left(1 + x^3\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{9} \left(2\sqrt{2} - 1\right)$$

方法二: 记
$$f(y) = \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{1} \sqrt{1+x^3} dx$$
,则 $f(1) = 0$, $f'(y) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(1+y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$,

$$I = \int_0^1 f(y) dy = y f(y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 y f'(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 + y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left(1 + y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\left(1 + y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\left(1 + y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + y^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 dx$$

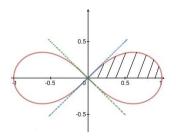


27.【考点定位】利用极坐标变换计算二重积分。

【解】令
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}, \quad \text{则曲线} \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2 = x^2 - y^2, \left(x \ge 0, y \ge 0\right), \quad \text{可化为极坐标} \end{cases}$$

$$r^4 = r^2 \left(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta\right) = r^2\cos2\theta \,, \quad \text{即} \, r = \sqrt{\cos2\theta} \left(0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \quad \text{如图} \, \text{于是}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} xy dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos2\theta}} r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\theta \cos\theta \left(\frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\cos2\theta}}\right) d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^22\theta \sin2\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^22\theta d(\cos2\theta) = -\frac{1}{48} \cos^32\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{48}$$



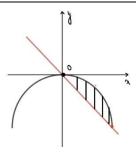
(C组) 拔高题

1.【考点定位】利用极坐标计算求二重积分;定积分的换元法。

【解】,将半圆
$$y = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$
 即 $(y + a)^2 = (\sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2ay = 0$ $(y \ge -a)$ 转化为极 坐标方程: 令
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
代入上式得 $r^2 + 2ar\sin\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = -2a\sin\theta$ 。如图,

积分区域
$$D$$
 的极坐标表示为:
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 0 \\ 0 \leq r \leq -2a \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
 , 记 $I = \iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d}\sigma$, 则

$$\text{th} \qquad I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} 2a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \theta \right) \mathrm{d}\theta = -a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta + \theta^2 \right) \bigg|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} = -a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{16} \right) = a^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

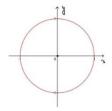


2. 【考点定位】利用极坐标变换计算二重积分。

【解】积分区域
$$D$$
的极坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ 0 \le r \le \sqrt{\pi} \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\int e^{-u} \sin u du = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} \left(\cos u + \sin u \right) + C.$$

故
$$I = \pi e^{\pi} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} \left(\cos u + \sin u \right) \right]_{0}^{\pi} = \pi e^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{-\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 + e^{\pi} \right)$$



3. 【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;利用极坐标计算二重积分。

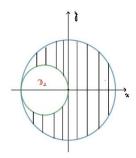
【解】由于积分区域 D 关于 x 轴对称,所以

$$I = \iint_{D} \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + y \right) d\sigma = \iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D} y d\sigma \stackrel{\text{Nift}}{=} \iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma.$$

记区域 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \le 4$,区域 $D_2: (x+1)^2 + y^2 \le 1$,则 $D = D_1 \setminus D_2$,所以

$$I = \iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma = \iint_{D} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$$

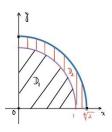
区域 D_1 的极坐标表示为 $\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ 0 \le r \le 2 \end{cases}$, D_2 的极坐标表示为 $\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ 0 \le r \le -2\cos\theta \end{cases}$ 。于是 $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \mathrm{d}r - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{-2\cos\theta} r^2 \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \cdot \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos^3\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{16\pi}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(1 - \sin^2\theta\right) \mathrm{d}\left(\sin\theta\right)$ $= \frac{16}{3} \pi - \frac{8}{3} \left(\sin\theta - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3\theta\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{16\pi}{3} - \frac{32}{9} \circ$



4. 【考点定位】利用极坐标计算二重积分;取整函数。

【解】取整函数
$$\left[1+x^2+y^2\right] = \begin{cases} 1,(x,y) \in D_1 \\ 2,(x,y) \in D_2 \end{cases}$$
,其中 $D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \le r \le 1 \end{cases}$ $D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 1 \le r \le \sqrt[4]{2} \end{cases}$ 。 所以

 $\iint_{D} xy \left[1 + x^2 + y^2 \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_1} xy dxdy + \iint_{D_2} 2xy dxdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta dr + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta dr + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta dr + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3 d\theta + 2 \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{2}} r^3$



5.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】方法一: 如图所示,将积分区域D分为 D_1 , D_2 两部分 ,记 $I = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma$ 。

$$|x^{2} + y^{2} - 1| = \begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} - 1, (x, y) \in D_{1} \\ 1 - (x^{2} + y^{2}), (x, y) \in D_{2} \end{cases}, \quad \sharp \oplus D_{2} \colon x^{2} + y^{2} \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0.$$

$$I = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \left[1 - (x^2 + y^2) \right] d\sigma = \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma - \iint_{D_2$$

$$= \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma - 2 \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma = \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma - 2 \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

曲于
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{1}{3} + x^{2}) dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\iint_{D_{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8},$$
所以
$$I = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

方法二: 在计算
$$I = \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} [1 - (x^2 + y^2)] d\sigma$$
 时,

区域D,的表示稍显复杂,但仍然可以直接计算,

$$\begin{split} & \iint_{D} \left(x^2 + y^2 - 1 \right) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 - 1 \right) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \left[1 - \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) \right] d\sigma \\ & = \iint_{D_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) d\sigma - \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \frac{\pi}{4} = \iint_{D_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) d\sigma + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \\ & = \iint_{D_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}^1 \left(x^2 + y^2 \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[x^2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \left(1 - x^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \right] dx \\ & = \int_0^1 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx - \int_0^1 \left[x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - x^2 \right) \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right] dx = \frac{2}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ & = \frac{2}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{3} \cos^4 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\cos^2 \theta - \frac{2}{3} \cos^4 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ & = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{8} \,, \end{split}$$

 $\iint (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad \text{MW} \quad I = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}.$

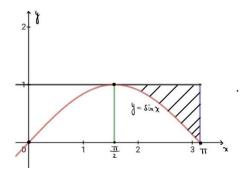
6.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;反三角函数。

【答案】B

【解】 当 $\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \pi$ 时,由 $y = \sin x$ 得 $y = \sin(\pi - x)$,由于 $\pi - x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$,所以 $\pi - x = \arcsin y$,

从而 $x = \pi - \arcsin y$ 。将积分区域 D 由 x 型区域转化为 y 型区域: $D: \begin{cases} \pi - \arcsin y \le x \le \pi \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$

(如图所示), 故 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\pi-\arcsin y}^{\pi} f(x,y) dx$ 。 因此答案选(B)。



- 7.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;利用极坐标变换计算二重积分。
- 【解】积分区域D如图所示,记D1为积分区域D在第一象限的部分。 因为区域D关于X轴,Y轴均

对称,且
$$f(-x,y)=f(x,y)$$
, $f(x,-y)=f(x,y)$ 。所以 $I=\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma=4\iint_{D_1} f(x,y)d\sigma$ 。

记 D_1 中满足 $|x|+|y| \le 1$ 部分为 D_{11} , D_1 中满足 $1 \le |x|+|y| \le 2$ 部分为 D_{12} ,因为 D_1 可表示为

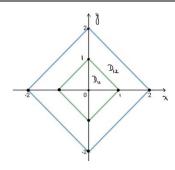
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 1 - x \\ 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{fig.} \quad \iint_{D_{11}} f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1 - x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \left(1 - x\right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{4}x^{4}\right) = \frac{1}{12} \text{ s}$$

$$D_{12}$$
的极坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \le r \le \frac{2}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \end{cases}$$
,所以

$$\iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^{\frac{2}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}} \frac{1}{r} \cdot r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{u=\theta - \frac{\kappa}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec u du = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec u du = \sqrt{2} \left[\ln\left|\sec u + \tan u\right|\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \ln\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right).$$

故
$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 4 \left[\frac{1}{12} + \sqrt{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{2} + 1 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{3} + 4\sqrt{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{2} + 1 \right)$$
。



8【考点定位】利用极坐标变换计算二重积分; 平移变换。

【解】方法一: $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$ 即 $x^2 + y^2 = 2(x+y)$ 的极坐标方程为 $r^2 = 2r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$ 化

简得 $r=2(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)$,所以积分区域 D 的极坐标表示为: $\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2(\cos\theta+\sin\theta) \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{cases}$ 如图 (a) 。

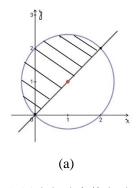
 $\iint_{D} (x - y) dxdy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)} (r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta) \cdot rdr = \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \cdot (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^{3} d\theta$

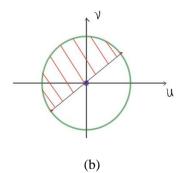
$$=\frac{8}{3}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left(\sin\theta + \cos\theta\right)^3 d\left(\sin\theta + \cos\theta\right) = \frac{2}{3}\left(\sin\theta + \cos\theta\right)^4 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3}\left[0 - \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^4\right] = -\frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}$$

方法二: 作平移变换 $\begin{cases} x = u + 1 \\ y = v + 1 \end{cases}$,则区域 D 变为 $D' = \{(u, v) | u^2 + v^2 \le 2, u \ge v \}$,如图,D' 的极坐

标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le \sqrt{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$
 从而

 $\iint_{D} (x - y) dxdy = \iint_{D'} [(u + 1) - (v + 1)] dudv = \iint_{D'} (u - v) dudv = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^{2} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) dr$ $= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^{2} dr = (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} r^{3} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = -\frac{8}{3} \circ$





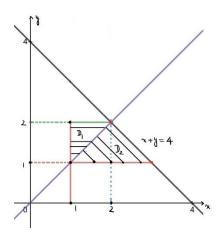
9.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;二重积分的可加性。

【答案】C

$$\text{[M]} \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2} f(x, y) dy + \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{4-y} f(x, y) dx = \iint_{D_{1}} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1} \cup D_{2}} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

这里积分区域 $D=D_1 \cup D_2$ 如图所示,表示为 y 型区域为: $\begin{cases} 1 \le x \le 4-y \\ 1 \le y \le 2 \end{cases}$

所以 $\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2} f(x, y) dy + \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{4-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{1}^{4-y} f(x, y) dx$, 故答案选 (C)。

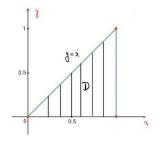


10.【考点定位】极坐标化直角坐标;定积分的换元法;瓦里士公式。

【解】积分区域的极坐标表示为
$$D$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \le r \le \sec \theta \end{cases}$$
,曲线 $r = \sec \theta$ 变为 $r = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$,即 $r \cos \theta = 1$

化为直角坐标表示的方程为: x=1 。如图所示,将积分区域表示为x型区域为: $\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le x \\ 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$

于是,
$$I = \iint_{D} r^{2} \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^{2} \cos 2\theta} dr d\theta = \iint_{D} (r \sin \theta) \cdot \sqrt{1 - (r \cos \theta)^{2} + (r \sin \theta)^{2}} \cdot r dr d\theta$$
$$= \iint_{D} y \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} y \sqrt{1 - x^{2} + y^{2}} dy,$$



11. 【考点定位】平面图形的面积。

【解】以贮藏罐的底面中心为原点,x 轴方向平行于地面建立坐标系,则平放时贮藏罐底面所对应的椭圆方程为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$,因为油的密度为常量,所以油的质量 $m = \rho \cdot V = \rho \cdot l \cdot s$,其中 S 为底面油的面

积,又由于平放时油高为 $\frac{3}{2}b$,故位于 x 轴上方部分油面高为 $\frac{b}{2}$,即 $y = \frac{b}{2}$,此时 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的

$$x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$
, \mathbb{M}

$$S = \pi ab - \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left(b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} - \frac{b}{2} \right) dx = \pi ab - \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left(\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{b}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \pi ab - \frac{2b}{a} \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ab = \pi ab - \frac{2b}{a} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} a \cdot \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ab$$

$$= \left(\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) ab - 2ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos^2 t dt = \left(\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) ab - ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} a \cdot \cos t \cdot a \cos t dt + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ab$$

$$= \left(\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) ab - \frac{\pi}{3} ab - \frac{ab}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) ab \cdot ab$$

所以油的质量

$$m = \rho \cdot l \cdot s = \rho \cdot l \cdot a \cdot b \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)$$

12.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】区域
$$D$$
 关于 x 轴对称, $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ 。由
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{1 + y^2} \\ x - \sqrt{2}y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得 $A(\sqrt{2}, 1)$, D_1 :
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 1 \\ \sqrt{2}y \le x \le \sqrt{1 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_D (x + y)^3 d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} [(x + y)^3 + (x - y)^3] d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} 2(x^3 + 3xy^2) d\sigma$$

$$= 2\iint_{D_1} (x^3 + 3xy^2) d\sigma = 2\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1 + y^2}} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx .$$

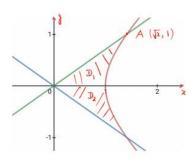
由于

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \left(x^3 + 3xy^2 \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} \left(1 + y^2 \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \left(1 + y^2 \right) y^2 \right) - \left(y^4 + 3y^4 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + 8y^2 - 9y^4 \right),$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 + 8y^2 - 9y^4 \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{9}{5} \right) = \frac{14}{15}.$$



13【考点定位】累次积分;二重积分几何意义;变限积分求导;可分离变量方程;一阶微分方程初值问题。

【解】因为

$$\iint_{D_{t}} f'(x+y) dxdy = \iint_{D_{t}} f'(x+y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{t} \left[\int_{0}^{t-x} f'(x+y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} \left[\int_{0}^{t-x} f'(x+y) d(x+y) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{t} \left[f(x+y) \Big|_{0}^{t-x} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} \left[f(t) - f(x) \right] dx = tf(t) - \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx,$$

又因为

$$\iint\limits_{D_t} f(t) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = f(t) \iint\limits_{D_t} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = f(t) S_{D_t} = \frac{1}{2} t^2 f(t), \text{ 其中 } S_{D_t} \text{ 为区域 } D_t \text{ 的面积}.$$

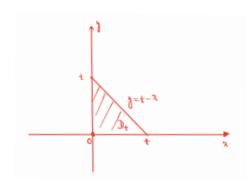
于是, 方程 $\iint_{D_t} f'(x+y) dxdy = \iint_{D_t} f(t) dxdy$ 可化为

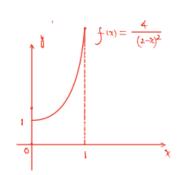
$$tf\left(t\right) - \int_{0}^{t} f\left(x\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}t^{2}f\left(t\right), \qquad \boxed{1}$$

方程①两边对t求导得 $tf'(t)+f(t)-f(t)=tf(t)+rac{1}{2}t^2f(t)$,即 $f'(t)=rac{2}{2-t}f(t)$ 。

分离变量得
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f\left(t\right)}{f\left(t\right)} = \frac{2}{2-t}\mathrm{d}t$$
 , 两边积分 $\int \frac{1}{f\left(t\right)}\mathrm{d}f\left(t\right) = \int \frac{2}{2-t}\mathrm{d}t$, 解得 $f\left(t\right) = \frac{C}{\left(2-t\right)^{2}}$ 。 因为

$$f(0)=1$$
, 所以 $C=4$, 故 $f(t)=\frac{4}{(2-t)^2}$, 即 $f(x)=\frac{4}{(2-x)^2}$ 。 (如图所示)





14. 【考点定位】分部积分法;变换积分次序;直角坐标系下的二重积分。

【解】
$$\iint_{D} xyf_{xy}''(x,y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} xyf_{xy}''(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} x dx \int_{0}^{1} y df_{x}'(x,y)$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} x \left[yf_{x}'(x,y) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} f_{x}'(x,y) dy \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} [xf_{x}'(x,1) - \int_{0}^{1} f_{x}'(x,y) dy] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} xf_{x}'(x,1) dx - \int_{0}^{1} x \int_{0}^{1} f_{x}'(x,y) dy dx,$$

由于 f(x,1)=0, 两端同时对 x 求偏导, 得 $f'_x(x,1)=0$, 从而 $\int_0^1 x f'_x(x,1) dx = 0$ 。

对 $\int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 f_x'(x,y) dy$ 交换积分次序,得 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x f_x'(x,y) dx$ 。

从而

$$\iint_{D} xyf_{xy}''(x,y) dxdy = -\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} xf_{x}'(x,y) dx = -\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} xdf(x,y) = -\int_{0}^{1} \left[xf(x,y) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

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

由 f(1, y) = 0 知 $\int_0^1 f(1, y) dy = 0$ 。

$$\iint_{D} xy f_{xy}''(x,y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) dx = \iint_{D} f(x,y) dxdy = a.$$

【注】在求积分时,若被积函数中出现抽象函数的导数,可首先考虑分部积分法。

15.【考点定位】二重积分的极坐标与直角坐标相互转化。

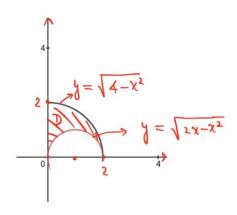
【答案】B

【解】由
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 f\left(r^2\right) r \mathrm{d}r$$
 知 $I = \iint_D f\left(x^2 + y^2\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$,其中 D 的极坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 2\cos\theta \le r \le 2 \\ 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

由于
$$r=2 \Leftrightarrow x^2+y^2=4$$
,

$$r = 2\cos\theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 2r\cos\theta \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$
,

故
$$D$$
 的直角坐标表示为 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{2x-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$,如图所示,因此 $I = \int_0^2 \mathrm{d}x \int_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f\left(x^2+y^2\right) \mathrm{d}y$ 。



16.【考点定位】利用极坐标变换计算二重积分;换元积分法。

【解】设
$$x = r\cos\theta$$
, $y = r\sin\theta$, 则 $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, $0 \le r \le 1 + \cos\theta$

从而
$$\iint_{D} xyd\sigma = \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1+\cos\theta} r^{2} \cos\theta \sin\theta r \cdot dr = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{1+\cos\theta} r^{3} dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{4} (1+\cos\theta)^{4} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos\theta (1+\cos\theta)^{4} d(-\cos\theta)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos\theta + 1 - 1) (1+\cos)^{4} d\cos\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+\cos\theta)^{5} d(\cos\theta + 1) + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1+\cos\theta)^{4} d(\cos\theta + 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24} (1+\cos\theta)^{6} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{20} (1+\cos\theta)^{5} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 2^{6} - \frac{1}{20} \cdot 2^{5} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{5} = \frac{16}{15} .$$

17.【考点定位】变换积分次序;直角坐标化为极坐标。

【答案】D

【解析】积分区域为
$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 1 \\ -\sqrt{1-y^2} \le x \le 1-y \end{cases},$$
 因为
$$D = D_1 + D_2, \quad \text{其中 } D_1: \begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 0 \\ 0 \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{cases}, \quad D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1-x \end{cases}$$
 所以
$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x = \iint_{D_1} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_2} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}y + \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{1-x} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}y \cdot \mathrm{D}(A), \quad (B)$$
都不正确。

令
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}, \quad \text{则} \ D_1 \, 可表示为 \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases}, \quad D_2 \, 可表示为 \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} \end{cases}$$

所以 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 f\left(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta\right) r \mathrm{d}r + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}} f\left(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta\right) r \mathrm{d}r$ 。
故(C)不正确,(D)为正确选项。

18. 【考点定位】交换积分次序;分部积分法。

【答案】
$$\frac{e-1}{2}$$

因为
$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy$$
,所以

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx^2 = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1) .$$

方法二:
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} dx - \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{y^2} dx \, \cdot$$

对 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} dx$ 交换积分次序,得

因为
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} dx \int_0^x dy = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx,$$

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy \int_y^1 dx = \int_0^1 (1-y) e^{y^2} dy = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy - \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy - \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy - \frac{1}{2} (e-1),$$
所以
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx - \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy + \frac{1}{2} (e-1) = \frac{1}{2} (e-1).$$

【注】由于重积分的值只与被积函数及积分区间相关而与积分变量利用何种符号表示无关。故

$$\int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy .$$

19.【考点定位】利用极坐标变换计算二重积分。

【解】方法一: 积分区域D关于y=x对称。

20.【考点定位】二重积分的对称性;直角坐标系下二重积分;极坐标系下二重积分。

【解】方法一:由于区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,所以,

$$\iint_{D} \frac{x^{2} - xy - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy - \iint_{D} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy - 0$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D} \frac{x^{2} + y^{2} - 2y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dxdy = 2 \iint_{D} (1 - \frac{2y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}}) dxdy$$

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

$$= 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{y} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{y} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{y} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{y} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{y})^{2}} dx = 1 - 4 \int_{0}^{y} y dy \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{$$

方法二: 在极坐标系下 $D_1 \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \csc \theta \end{cases}$

$$\iint_{D} \frac{x^{2} - xy - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{D} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy - \iint_{D} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy - 0$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\csc\theta} \frac{r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta - r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta}{r^{2}} \cdot r dr = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{\csc\theta} r dr$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^{2} \begin{vmatrix} \csc\theta \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta}{\sin^{2}\theta} d\theta$$

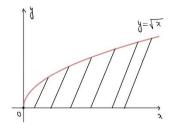
$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cot^2 - 1) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc^2 \theta - 2) d\theta = -\cot \theta \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \cdot (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

21【考点定位】利用直角坐标计算二重积分;反常积分。

【解】区域
$$D$$
可表示为:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le \sqrt{x} \\ 0 \le x \le +\infty \end{cases}$$
 , 则 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y^3}{\left(1 + x^2 + y^4\right)^2} \mathrm{d}y$ 。

所以

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{2}x\right)^2} d\sqrt{2}x = \frac{1}{4} \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{8} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) dx$$



22.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】由
$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} \\ y = \sqrt{3}x \end{cases}$$
可得 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$,则区域 D 可表示成

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le x \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \sqrt{3}x \le y \le \sqrt{3(1-x^2)} \end{cases},$$

所以

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3}(1-x^2)} x^2 dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \left(\sqrt{1-x^2} - x\right) dx = \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^3 dx$$

因为
$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} ,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 4t) dt = \frac{$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\left(t-\frac{1}{4}\sin 4t\right)\bigg|\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{\pi}{32}\,$$

所以

$$I = \iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{32} - \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{32} - \frac{1}{16} \right).$$

23. 【考点定位】二次积分;二重积分的对称性。

【答案】C

【解】积分区域 $D = D_1 \cup D_2$,其中 $D_1 : -1 \le x \le 0, -x \le y \le 2 - x^2$; $D_2 : 0 \le x \le 1, x \le y \le 2 - x^2$ 。

$$\iint \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-x}^{2-x^{2}} (1-xy) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{2-x^{2}} (1-xy) dy = \iint_{D} (1-xy) dxdy$$
$$= \iint_{D} dx dy - \iint_{D} xy dx dy,$$

因为D关于Y轴对称,所以

$$\iint_{D} xy dx dy = 0 , \quad \iint_{D} dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{2-x^{2}} dy = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(2 - x - x^{2}\right) dx = 2\left(2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3} ,$$

$$\iint_{D} dx \int_{-1}^{2-x^{2}} (1 - xy) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{2-x^{2}} (1 - xy) dy = \iint_{D} dx dy = \frac{7}{3} .$$

答案选(C)。

24.【考点定位】利用直角坐标计算二重积分;定积分的换元法;瓦里士公式。

【解】设参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$$
 所确定的函数为
$$y = y(x), \text{ 积分区域可表示为} D \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le y(x) \\ 0 \le x \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$
 记
$$I = \iint_D (x + 2y) dx dy, \text{ 则 } I = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} (x + 2y) dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(xy + y^2 \right) \Big|_0^{y(x)} \right] dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[xy(x) + y^2(x) \right] dx$$
 由
$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$$
 可知, 当
$$x = 0$$
 时,
$$t = 0, \text{ 当 } x = 2\pi$$
 时,
$$t = 2\pi, \text{ 将其代入上述积分 } I \text{ 得}$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(t - \sin t \right) (1 - \cos t) + \left(1 - \cos t \right)^2 \right] (1 - \cos t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) (1 - \cos t)^2 dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt$$
 由于

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} t(1-\cos t)^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} t \left(2\sin^{2}\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2} dt = 16 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{t}{2} \left(\sin^{2}\frac{t}{2}\right)^{2} d\frac{t}{2} = 16 \int_{0}^{\pi} u \sin^{4}u du$$

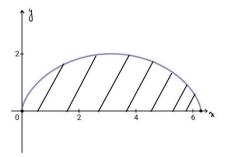
$$= 16\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}u du = 16\pi \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\pi^{2},$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin t (1-\cos t)^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1-\cos t)^{2} d(1-\cos t)^{u=1-\cos t} \int_{0}^{0} u^{2} du = 0,$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} (1-\cos t)^{3} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2\sin\frac{t}{2}\right)^{3} dt = 16 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\sin^{2}\frac{t}{2}\right)^{3} d\frac{t}{2} = 16 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{6}u du = 32 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6}u du$$

$$= 32 \times \frac{5!!}{6!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 5\pi,$$

故 $I = 3\pi^2 - 0 + 5\pi = 3\pi^2 + 5\pi$ 。



【注】这里除了多次使用瓦里士公式
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n$$
为奇数 以外,还用到了以下 $\frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n$ 为偶数。

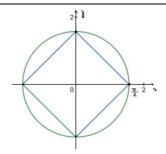
两个重要且常用的结论,这两个结论在专题四中我们给出了详细的推导过程:

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx; \qquad \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.$$

25.【考点定位】二重积分的性质。

【答案】A

【解】如图,当
$$|x|+|y| \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$
时, $x^2+y^2 \le \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2$ 。由于 $0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,有 $t \ge \sin t$,且 $\sin t + \cos t \ge 1$,所以 $t \ge \sin t \ge 1 - \cos t$ 。当 $(x,y) \in D$ 时, $0 \le \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \le \frac{\pi}{2}$,从而
$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \ge \sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \ge 1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$
。所以 $\int_D (1-\cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy < \iint_D (1-\cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy < \iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy < \iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$,即 $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ 。故答案选(A)。



26.【考点定位】二重积分的计算。

【解】分析: 当积分区域用直角坐标不易表示时,可考虑采用极坐标,反之亦然。

将直线
$$(x^2+y^2)^3=y^4$$
化为极坐标方程: $r^6=r^4\cdot\sin^4\theta$, 即 $r=\sin^2\theta$,

积分区域 D 关于 y 轴对称,记位于第一象限的部分为 D_1 ,且 D_1 $\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le \sin^2 \theta \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$,则

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} dxdy = \iint_{D_{1}} \left[\left(\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} + \frac{-x+y}{\sqrt{(-x)^{2}+y^{2}}} \right) \right] dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} dxdy = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sin^{2}\theta} \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} \cdot r dr$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta d\theta = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^{2}\theta)^{2} d\cos\theta$$

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

$$= \left(u - \frac{2}{3}u^{3} + \frac{1}{5}u^{5} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{43\sqrt{2}}{120} .$$

27.【考点定位】利用极坐标变换求二重积分。

【解】令
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
,则区域 D 可表示成
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sec\theta \le r \le 2\sec\theta \end{cases}$$
(如图所示)

于是

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} dxdy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\sec \theta}^{2\sec \theta} \frac{r}{r \cos \theta} r dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \left(\frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_{\sec \theta}^{2\sec \theta}\right) d\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3 \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \theta d \tan \theta = \frac{3}{2} \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$=3\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^{2}\theta - 1) \sec\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^{3}\theta d\theta + \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec\theta d\theta$$
所以
$$3\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln(\sec\theta + \tan\theta) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1),$$
則
$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{x} dxdy = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^{3}\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{4} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)],$$

28.【考点定位】二重积分的定义;直角坐标系下二重积分;二重积分的对称性;换元积分法;瓦里士公式;极坐标系下二重积分。

【解】设
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = A \quad \text{则 } f(x,y) = y\sqrt{1-x^2} + Ax$$

从而

$$A = \iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_D \left[y\sqrt{1 - x^2} + Ax \right] dxdy$$

$$= \iint_D y\sqrt{1 - x^2} dxdy + \iint_D Axdxdy = \iint_D y\sqrt{1 - x^2} dxdy + 0$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} y\sqrt{1 - x^2} dy = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} ydy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \stackrel{\approx_{x = \sin t}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{16} \pi,$$

故
$$f(x,y) = y\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{3\pi}{16}x$$
。

所以

$$\iint_{D} xf(x,y) dxdy = \iint_{D} \left(xy\sqrt{1-x^{2}} + \frac{3}{16}\pi x^{2} \right) dxdy = \iint_{D} xy\sqrt{1-x^{2}} dxdy + \frac{3}{16}\pi \iint_{D} x^{2} dxdy$$

由于D关于y轴对称,且 $xy\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 为关于x的奇函数,所以

$$\iint\limits_{D} xy\sqrt{1-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = 0$$

 $\iint_{D} xf(x,y) dxdy = \frac{3\pi}{16} \iint_{D} x^{2} dxdy = \frac{3\pi}{16} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta \cdot r dr$ $= \frac{3\pi}{16} \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr = \frac{3\pi}{16} \cdot 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{3\pi}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{128} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$

29.【考点定位】利用极坐标变换计算二重积分。

【解】积分区域的极坐标表示为
$$D$$
:
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}, \\ 0 \le r \le 1. \end{cases}$$

方法一: 先积 θ 再积r。

$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_D \mathrm{e}^{(x+y)^2} \cdot \left(x^2 - y^2 \right) \mathrm{d}\sigma = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{r^2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^2} r^3 \left(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta \right) \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{r^2(1 + \sin 2\theta)} \cdot r^3 \cos 2\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_0^1 r^3 \mathrm{e}^{r^2} \mathrm{d}r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{r^2 \sin 2\theta} \cos 2\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \circ \\ & \pm \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{r^2 \sin 2\theta} \cdot \cos 2\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = \frac{1}{2r^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{r^2 \sin 2\theta} \mathrm{d}\left(r^2 \sin 2\theta \right) = \frac{1}{2r^2} \mathrm{e}^{r^2 \sin 2\theta} \left| \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2r^2} \left(\mathrm{e}^{r^2} - 1 \right), \quad \text{If it } \mathcal{I} \\ & I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 r \mathrm{e}^{r^2} \left(\mathrm{e}^{r^2} - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}r = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \mathrm{e}^{r^2} \left(\mathrm{e}^{r^2} - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}r^2 = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^u \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}\left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}\left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^u \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^u \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^u \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^u \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \left(\mathrm{e}^u - 1 \right) \mathrm{e}^u \mathrm$$

方法二: 先积r再积 θ 。

$$I = \iint_{D} e^{(x+y)^{2}} \cdot (x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} e^{r^{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} r^{3} (\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta) dr$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^{2}\theta - \sin^{2}\theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{r^{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} dr,$$

由于

所以

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{r^{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} r^{3} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{r^{2}(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} r^{2} dr^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{4}} \int_{0}^{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} e^{u} \cdot u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{4}} \cdot (u - 1) e^{u} \Big|_{0}^{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} = \frac{1}{2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{4}} \cdot \Big[\Big((\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2} - 1 \Big) e^{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{2}} + 1 \Big]$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^4} \left[\left((\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 - 1 \right) e^{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2} + 1 \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos \theta - \sin \theta}{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^3} \left[\left((\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 - 1 \right) e^{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2} + 1 \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^3} \left[\left((\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 - 1 \right) e^{(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2} + 1 \right] d(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{u^{3}} \left[\left(u^{2} - 1 \right) e^{u^{2}} + 1 \right] du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{u} e^{u^{2}} - \frac{1}{u^{3}} e^{u^{2}} \right) du + \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{u^{3}} du$$

因为

$$\begin{split} &\int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{u} e^{u^{2}} - \frac{1}{u^{3}} e^{u^{2}} \right) du = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{u} e^{u^{2}} du + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} e^{u^{2}} d\frac{1}{2u^{2}} = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{u} e^{u^{2}} du + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{2}} e^{u^{2}} \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} - \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{2}} e^{u^{2}} \cdot 2u du \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{2}} e^{u^{2}} \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2} - e \right) = \frac{1}{4} e^{2} - \frac{1}{2} e \, ; \quad \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{u^{3}} du = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^{2}} \left| \sqrt{\frac{2}{1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \, , \end{split}$$

$$& \text{ if } I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} e^{2} - \frac{1}{2} e \right) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8} e^{2} - \frac{1}{4} e + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8} (e - 1)^{2} \, . \end{split}$$

【注】比较方法一与方法二可见方法二的计算量要小,请读者注意,在极坐标中可以先积 θ 再积r,也可以先积r再积 θ 。特别是在区域D为 $\begin{cases} \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \\ R \leq r \leq R \end{cases}$ 时,若先积r再积 θ 比较困难,则可考虑先积 θ 再

30.【考点定位】累次积分交换积分次序;变限积分求导。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{2}\cos\frac{2}{\pi}$$

【解】如图,
$$f(t) = \int_1^{t^2} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^t \sin \frac{x}{y} dy = \int_1^t dy \int_1^{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx$$
,

曲于
$$\int_{1}^{y^{2}} \sin \frac{x}{y} dy = -y \cos \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{1}^{y^{2}} = y \left(\cos \frac{1}{y} - \cos y \right)$$
, 所以 $f(t) = \int_{1}^{t} y \left(\cos \frac{1}{y} - \cos y \right) dy$,

故
$$f'(t) = t\left(\cos\frac{1}{t} - \cos t\right)$$
, 从而 $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}\cos\frac{2}{\pi}$ 。

