

第二节

二重积分的计算(2)

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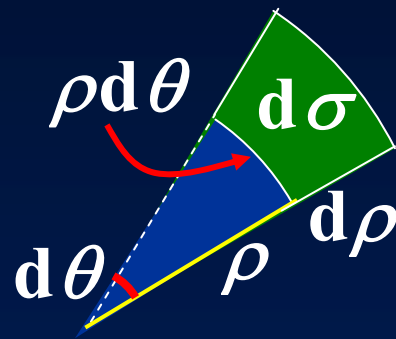
一、主要内容

(一) 极坐标系下二重积分的计算

利用直角坐标与极坐标的转换关系：

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta, \\ y = \rho \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

有



$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta,$$

其中 $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$ 称为极坐标系下的面积元素。

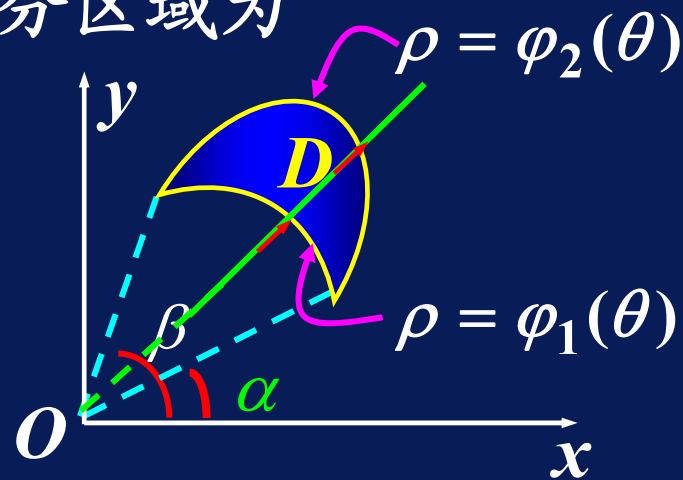


由极点与积分区域的位置，可分为四种情况讨论。

(1) 极点在积分区域之外，积分区域为

$$D: \begin{cases} \varphi_1(\theta) \leq \rho \leq \varphi_2(\theta) \\ \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \end{cases},$$

D 的特点：从极点发出的射线



$\theta = \theta_0$ ($\alpha < \theta_0 < \beta$) 与 D 的边界至多有两个交点，则

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho. \end{aligned}$$



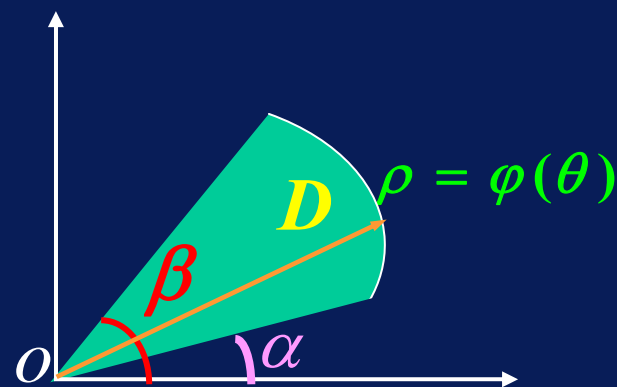
(2) 极点在积分区域边界, 积分区域为 D :

$$0 \leq \rho \leq \varphi(\theta), \quad \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$$

则

$$\iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

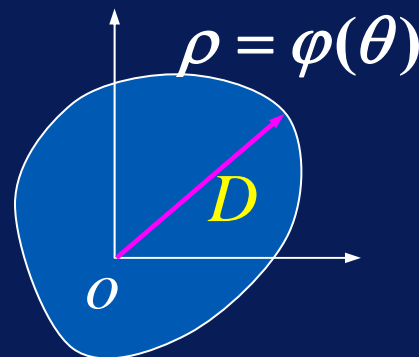
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho.$$



(3) 极点在积分区域内，积分区域为 D :

$$0 \leq \rho \leq \varphi(\theta), 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\varphi(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \end{aligned}$$



若 $f \equiv 1$ 则可求得 D 的面积

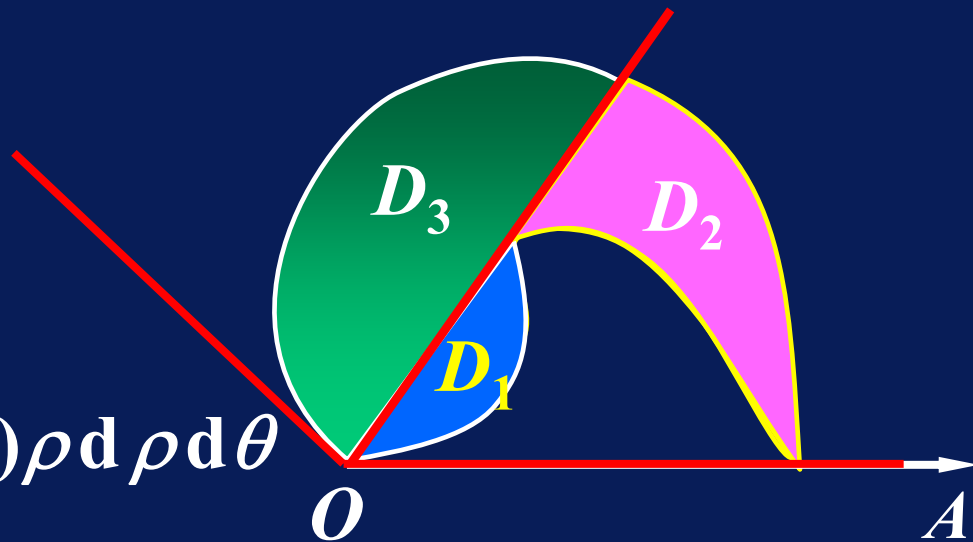
$$\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi^2(\theta) d\theta.$$



(4) 其他情形

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \iint_{D_1} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ & \quad + \iint_{D_2} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ & \quad + \iint_{D_3} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \end{aligned}$$



何时使用极坐标计算二重积分？

D	$f(x, y)$
中心或边界过原点的圆域、圆环域、扇形域、环扇形域等等	$g(x^2 + y^2)$ $g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$



计算二重积分的步骤及注意事项

- 画出积分域
- 选择坐标系
- 确定积分序 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{积分域分块要少} \\ \text{累次积分好算为妙} \end{array} \right.$
- 写出积分限 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{图示法} \\ \text{不等式} \end{array} \right.$
- 计算累次积分 (注意利用对称性)



★ (二) 二重积分的换元法

定理 设 $f(x, y)$ 在闭域 D 上连续, 变换:

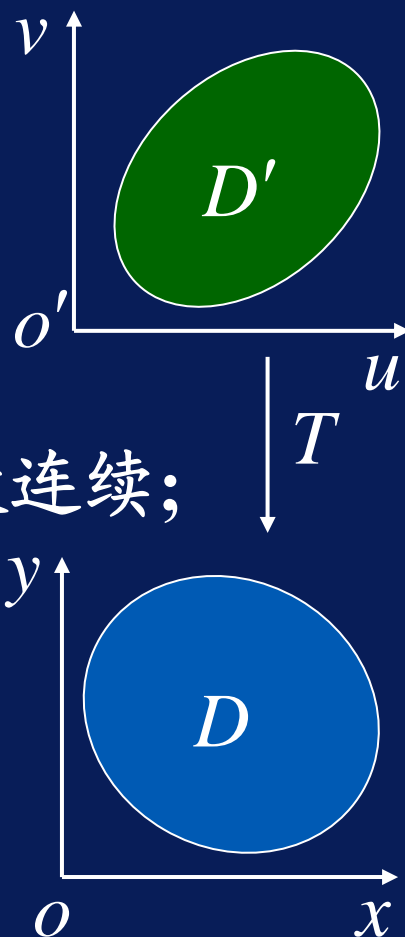
$$T: \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (u, v) \in D' \rightarrow D$$

满足 (1) $x(u, v), y(u, v)$ 在 D' 上一阶导数连续;

(2) 在 D' 上 雅可比行列式

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \neq 0;$$

(3) 变换 $T: D' \rightarrow D$ 是一一对应的, 则



$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv.$$

例如, 直角坐标转化为极坐标时,

$$x = \rho \cos \theta, y = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \rho \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \rho,$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta. \end{aligned}$$



二、典型例题

例1 化下列二次积分为极坐标形式的二次积分:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy.$$

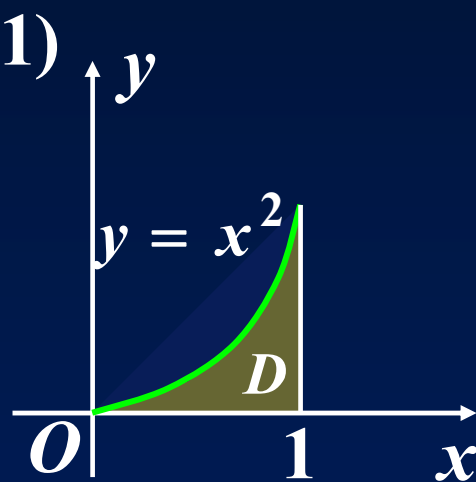
解 在极坐标下直线 $x = 1$ 变为 $(1,1)$

$$\rho \cos \theta = 1,$$

即 $\rho = \sec \theta,$

$y = x^2$ 变为 $\rho \sin \theta = (\rho \cos \theta)^2,$

即 $\rho = \tan \theta \sec \theta.$



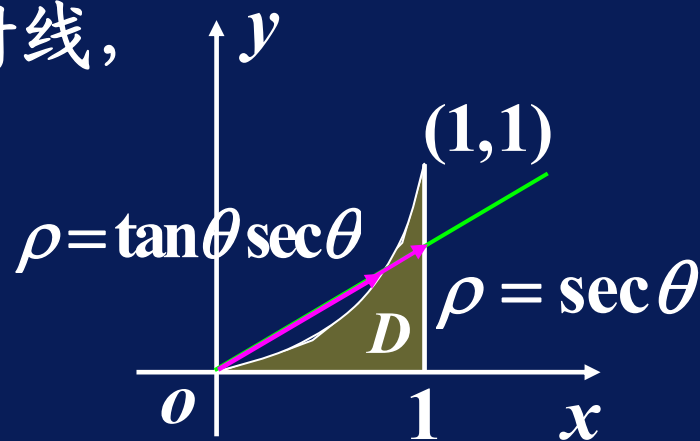
作从极点出发穿过区域的射线,

因此

$$D: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\tan \theta \sec \theta \leq \rho \leq \sec \theta,$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\tan \theta \sec \theta}^{\sec \theta} \rho f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) d\rho.$$



例2 计算 $I = \iint_D x(y+1) dx dy$,

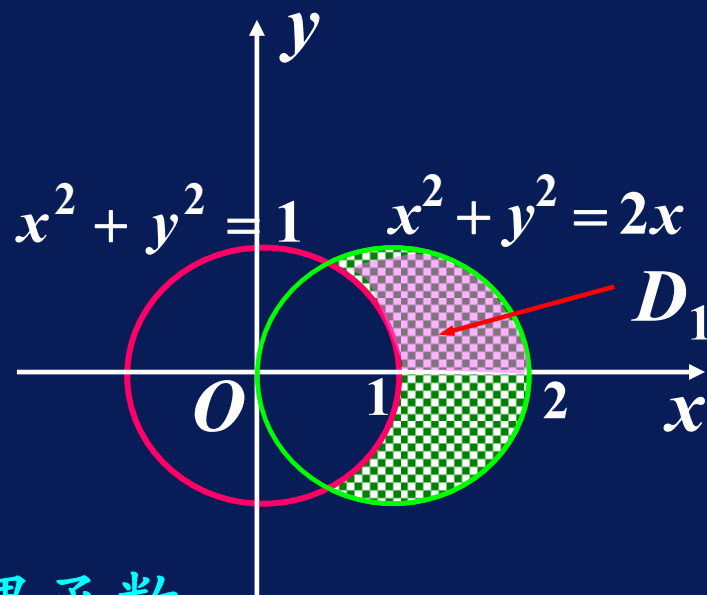
其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$.

解 D 关于 x 轴 ($y=0$) 对称.

$$I = \iint_D x(y+1) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D xy dx dy + \iint_D x dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 2 \iint_{D_1} x dx dy$$



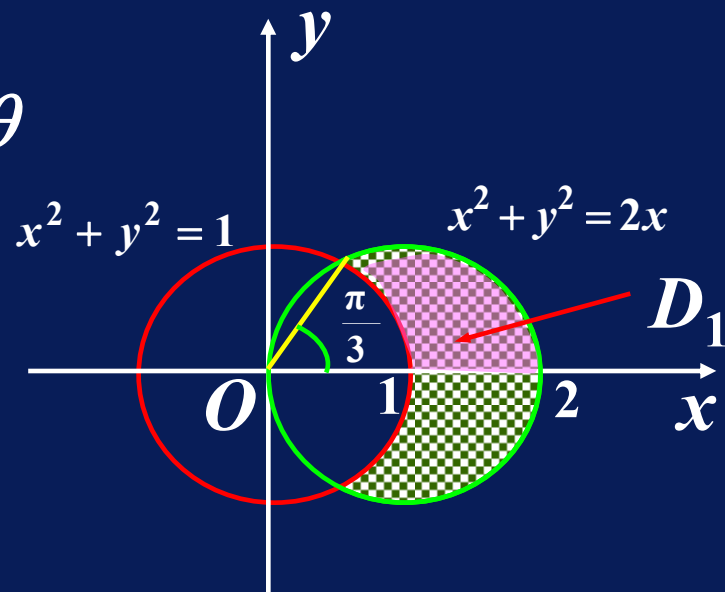
在极坐标系下,

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \longrightarrow \rho = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x \longrightarrow \rho = 2\cos\theta$$

由 $\begin{cases} \rho = 1, \\ \rho = 2\cos\theta \end{cases}$ 得 $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$,

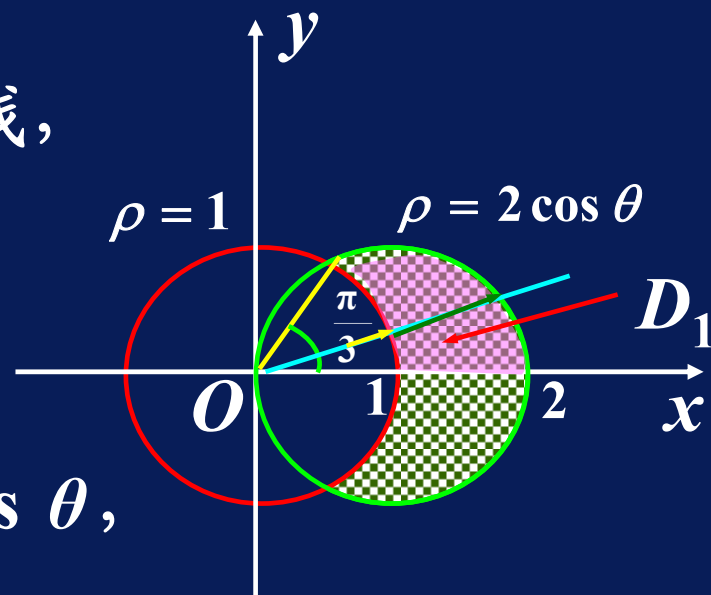
知两圆的交点对应的 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$.



作从极点出发穿过区域的射线,

因此

$$D_1 : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, 1 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \theta,$$



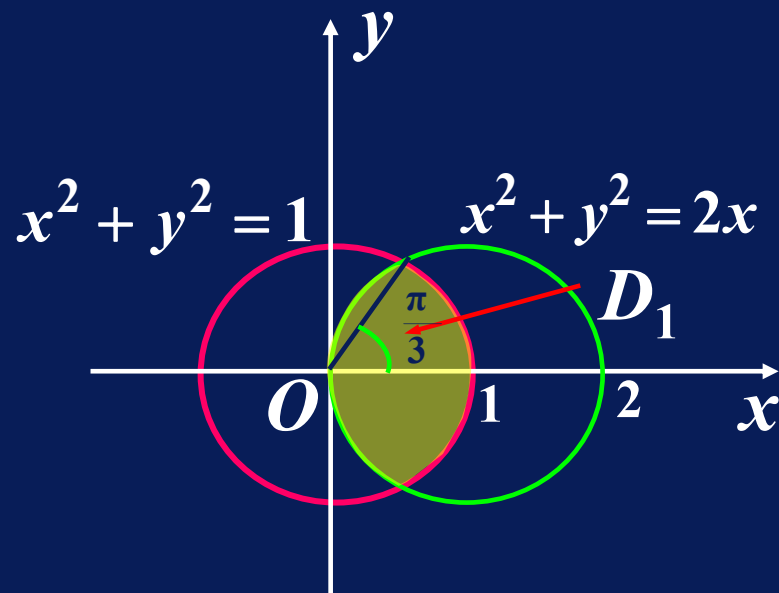
$$I = 2 \iint_{D_1} x \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_1^{2 \cos \theta} \rho^2 \, d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$



注：本例若求两圆公共区域上的二重积分，
则应分块计算：

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2 \iint_{D_1} x \, dx \, dy \\ &= 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \, d\rho \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \rho^2 \, d\rho \right) \end{aligned}$$



例3 计算 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 D 为由圆

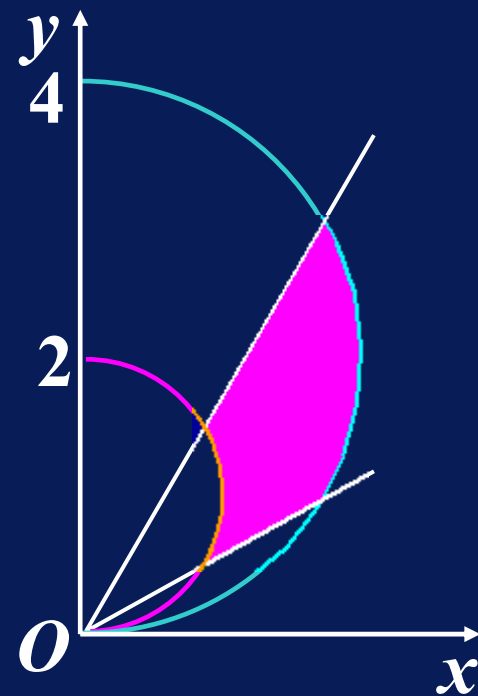
$x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, $x^2 + y^2 = 4y$ 及直线 $x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$, $y - \sqrt{3}x = 0$ 所围成的平面闭区域.

解 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow \rho = 2\sin\theta$

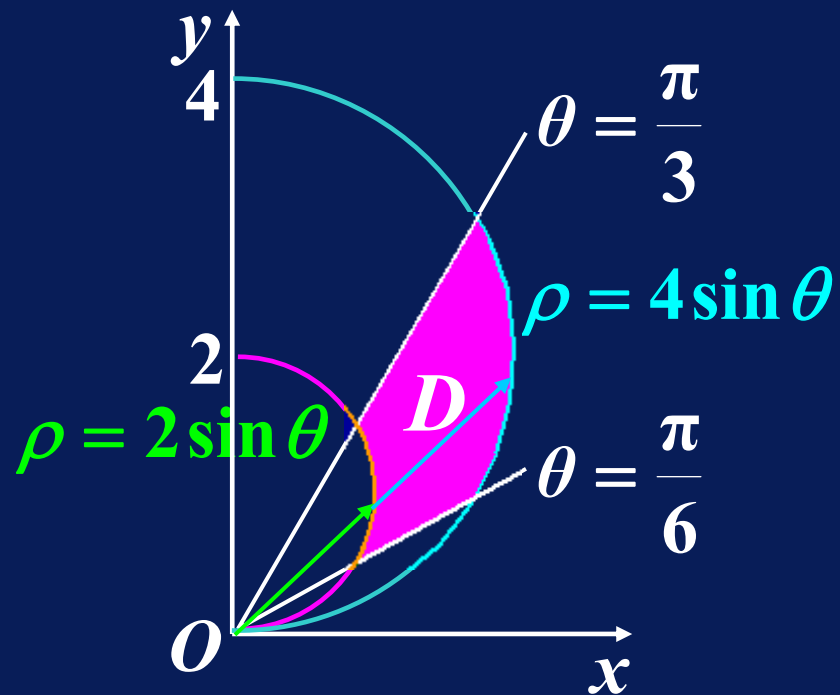
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Rightarrow \rho = 4\sin\theta$$

$$y - \sqrt{3}x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x - \sqrt{3}y = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$



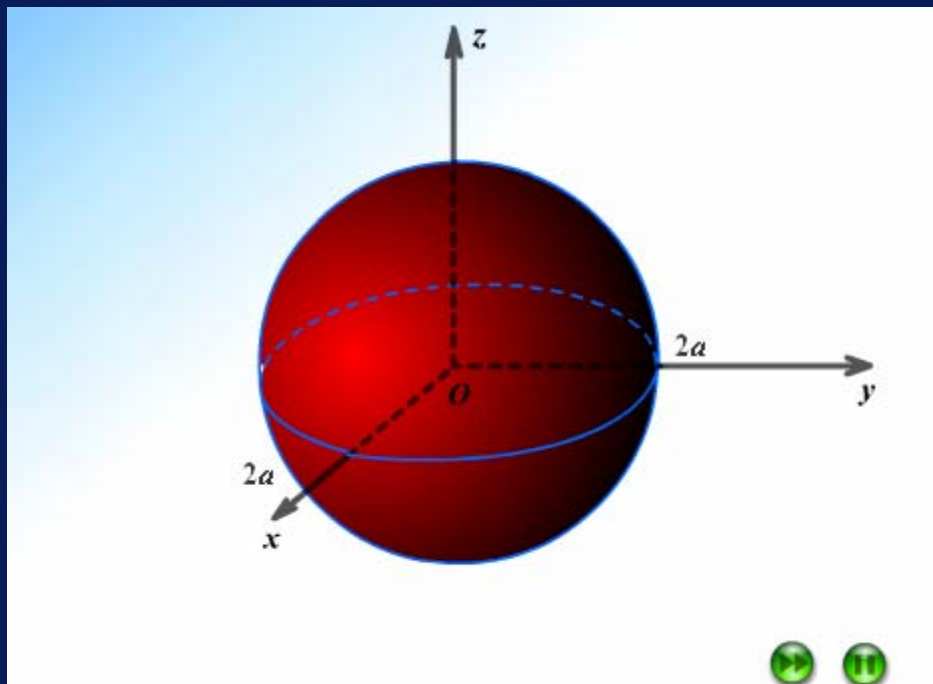
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^{4\sin\theta} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \\
 &= 15\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$



例4 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4a^2$ 被圆柱面
 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \quad (a > 0)$

所截得的含在柱面内的立体的体积.

解 立体关于 xOy 面和 xOz 面对称.



立体位于第一卦限的部分在 xOy 面上的投影 D 为

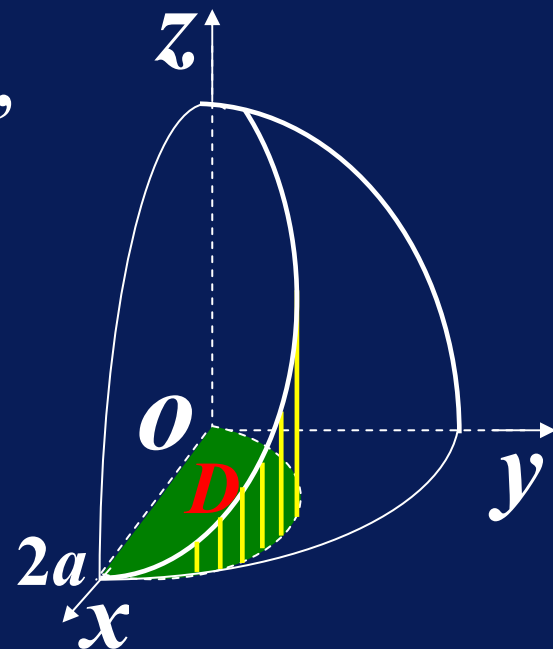
$$D: 0 \leq \rho \leq 2a \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= 4 \iint_D \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2} \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{32}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right).$$



例5 求广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

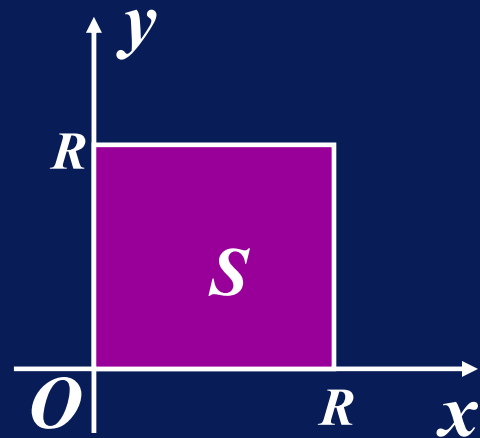
分析 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx$

令 $I = \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2$,

则 $I = \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy \right)$

$$= \int_0^R e^{-x^2} \left(\int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_0^R \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-y^2} dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^R dx \int_0^R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dy = \iint_S e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$



解 $S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq R, 0 \leq y \leq R\},$

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

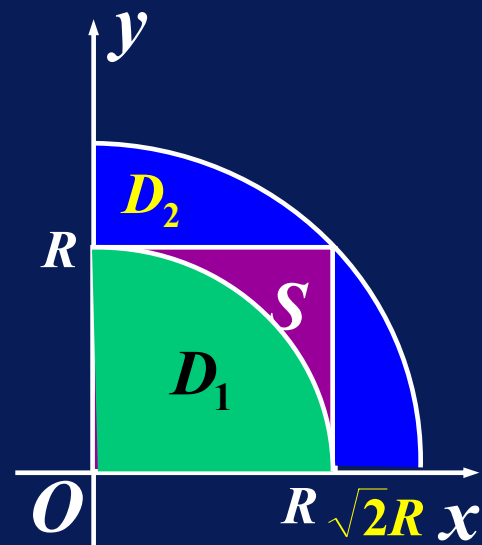
$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$$

则 $D_1 \subset S \subset D_2.$

$$\because e^{-x^2-y^2} > 0,$$

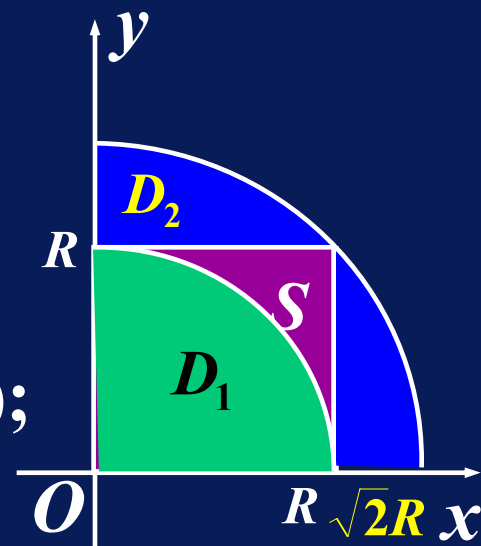
$$\therefore \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$

$$\leq \iint_S e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy.$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \because I &= \iint_S e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^R e^{-y^2} dy = \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^R e^{-\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^2}); \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{同理 } I_2 = \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2R^2});$$



$$\because I_1 < I < I_2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-R^2}) < \left(\int_0^R e^{-x^2} dx\right)^2 < \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-2R^2});$$

$$\text{当 } R \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } I_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad I_2 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{故当 } R \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } I \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \text{即 } \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$\text{所求广义积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$



例6 求由直线 $x + y = c$, $x + y = d$, $y = ax$,

$y = bx$, ($0 \leq c \leq d$, $0 \leq a \leq b$)

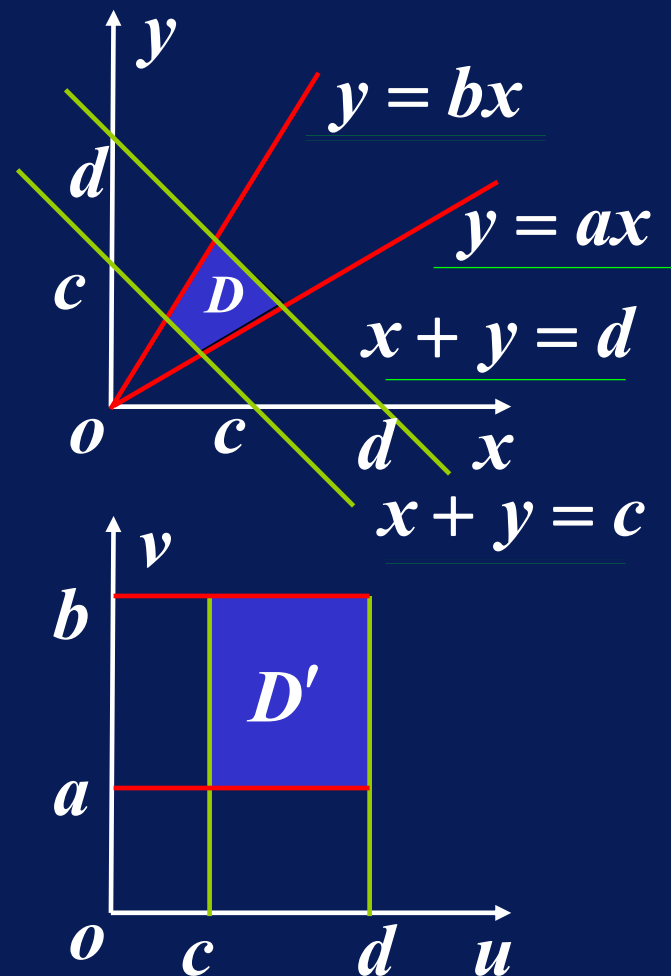
所围成的闭区域 D 的面积.

解 令 $u = x + y, v = \frac{y}{x}$, 则

$$x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}$$

从而

$$D \rightarrow D' : \begin{cases} c \leq u \leq d \\ a \leq v \leq b \end{cases}$$



$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} \neq 0, \quad (u, v) \in D'.$$

区域面积为

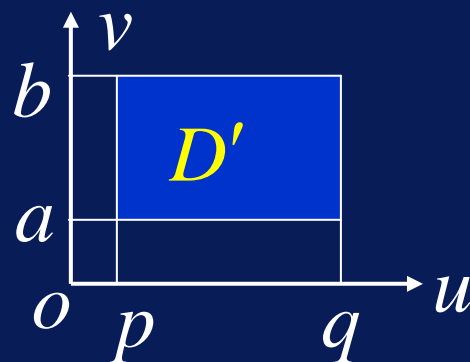
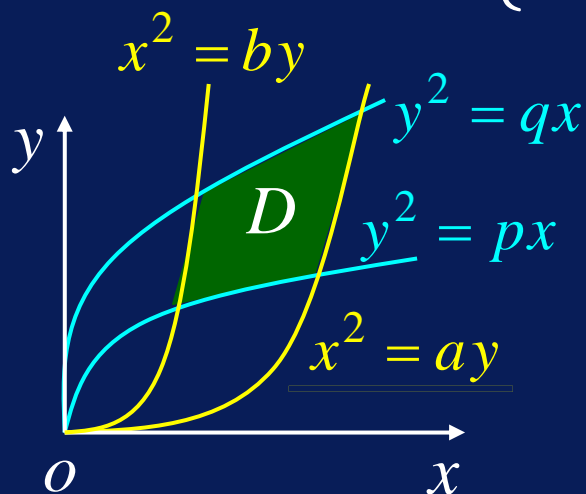
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_D dx dy = \iint_{D'} \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} du dv \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{1}{(1+v)^2} dv \int_c^d u du \\ &= \frac{(b-a)(d^2 - c^2)}{2(1+a)(1+b)}. \end{aligned}$$



例7 计算由 $y^2 = px, y^2 = qx, x^2 = ay, x^2 = by$
 $(0 < p < q, 0 < a < b)$ 所围成的闭区域 D 的面积 S .

解 令 $u = \frac{y^2}{x}, v = \frac{x^2}{y}$, 则

$$D' : \begin{cases} p \leq u \leq q \\ a \leq v \leq b \end{cases} \longrightarrow D$$



$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore S = \iint_D \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{D'} |J| \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_p^q \mathrm{d}u \int_a^b \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (q - p)(b - a).$$



例8 试计算椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ 的体积 V .

解 取 $D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$, 由对称性

$$V = 2 \iint_D z \, dx \, dy = 2c \iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \, dx \, dy.$$

令 $x = a \rho \cos \theta$, $y = b \rho \sin \theta$, 广义极坐标变换

则 D 的原象为

$$D': \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$



$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\rho, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta & -a \rho \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & b \rho \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = ab\rho$$

$$\therefore V = 2c \iint_D \sqrt{1-\rho^2} ab\rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 2abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi abc.$$



三、同步练习

1. 求位于心脏线 $\rho = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ 内, 圆 $\rho = a$ 外的平面图形的面积 .

2. 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y,$

其中 D 为域 $\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}.$



3. 计算 $\iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy$, 其中 D 是 x 轴 y 轴和直线 $x + y = 2$ 所围成的闭域.

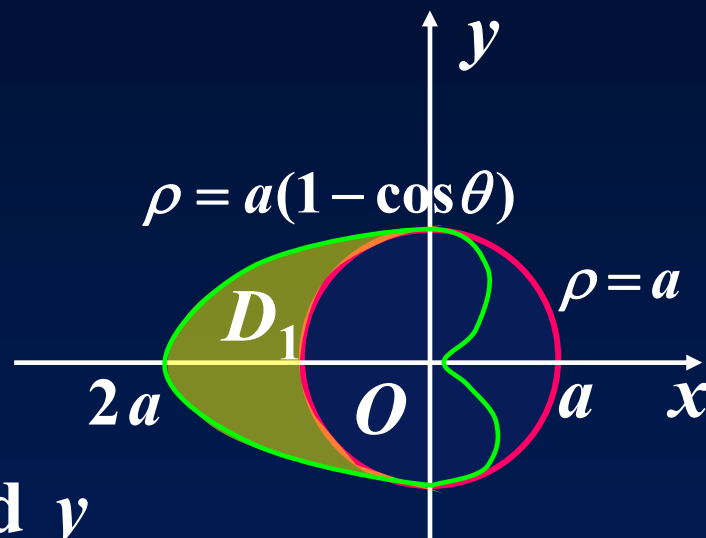
4. 求由曲面 $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$ 和 $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ 所围成的立体的体积.



四、同步练习解答

1. 求位于心脏线 $\rho = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ 内, 圆 $\rho = a$ 外的平面图形的面积.

解 设平面图形占有区域 D ,
则 D 关于 x 轴($y = 0$)对称.



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_a^{a(1-\cos \theta)} \rho d\rho \end{aligned}$$



$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_a^{a(1-\cos\theta)} \rho d\rho$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} a^2 [(1-\cos\theta)^2 - 1] d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) - 2 \cos \theta \right] d\theta$$

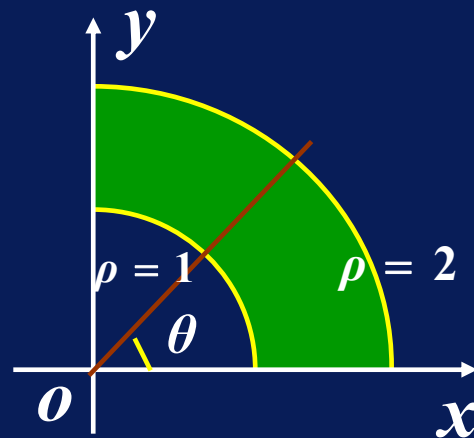
$$= \frac{\pi + 8}{4} a^2.$$

2. 计算 $\iint_D \ln(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$,

其中 D 为域 $\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$.

解 $D : 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\iint_D \ln(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \ln(1 + \rho) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} (\ln 27 - \frac{1}{2}).$$



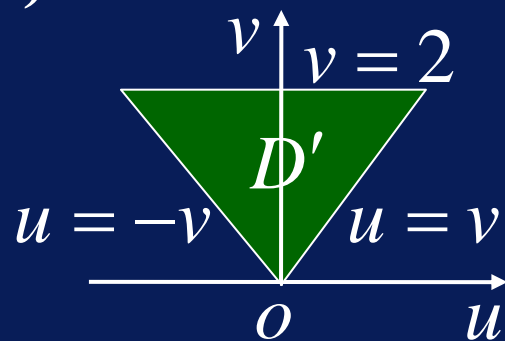
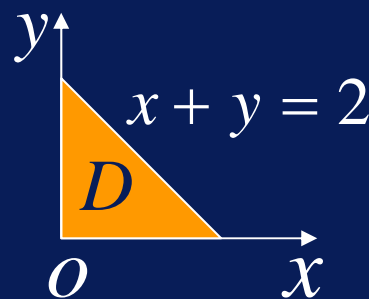
3. 计算 $\iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy$, 其中 D 是 x 轴 y 轴和直线

$x + y = 2$ 所围成的闭域.

解 令 $u = y - x, v = y + x$, 则

$$x = \frac{v - u}{2}, y = \frac{v + u}{2} \quad (D' \rightarrow D)$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$



因此

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D e^{\frac{y-x}{y+x}} dx dy &= \iint_{D'} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \left| \frac{-1}{2} \right| du dv \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 dv \int_{-v}^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (e - e^{-1}) v dv \\&= e - e^{-1}.\end{aligned}$$



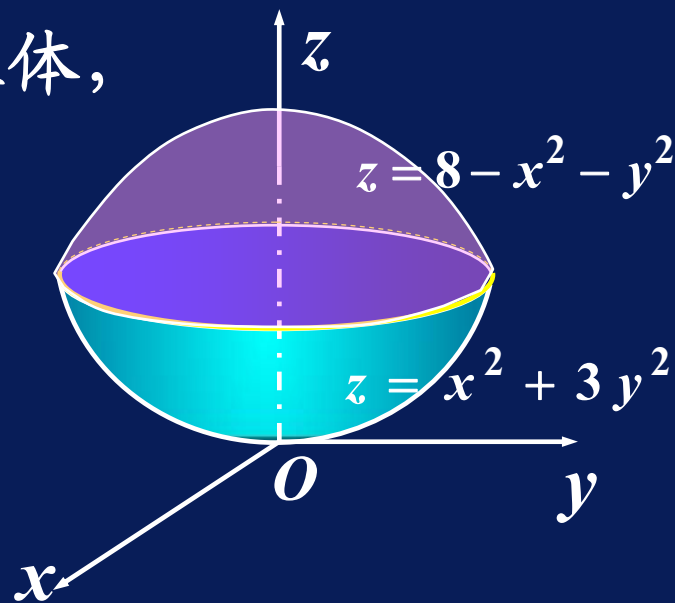
4. 求由曲面 $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$ 和 $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ 所围成的立体的体积.

解 这是一个有曲顶、曲底的柱体，
立体在 xOy 面上的投影域为

$$x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 4.$$

利用广义极坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = 2\rho \cos \theta & (0 \leq \rho \leq 1), \\ y = \sqrt{2}\rho \sin \theta & (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi), \end{cases}$$



可得所求体积为

$$V = \iint_D (8 - x^2 - y^2 - x^2 - 3y^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_D (8 - 2x^2 - 4y^2) d\sigma$$

$$= 8 \iint_D \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) d\sigma$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 2\sqrt{2}\rho(1 - \rho^2) d\rho$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2}\pi.$$

