

第二节 二重积分的计算

习题 9-2

1. 分别用两种不同的次序, 将二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 化为二次积分, 其中积分

区域 D 是

- (1) 以 $A(1, 0)$, $B(3, 0)$, $C(3, 4)$, $D(1, 4)$ 为顶点的矩形;
- (2) 以 $O(0, 0)$, $A(1, 2)$, $B(0, 2)$ 为顶点的三角形;
- (3) 由 $x + y = 1$, $y - x = 1$, $y = 0$ 围成;
- (4) 由曲线 $y = \ln x$, 直线 $x = 2$ 及 x 轴围成;
- (5) 由抛物线 $y = x^2$ 及直线 $x + y = 2$ 围成;
- (6) 以 $O(0, 0)$, $A(2a, 0)$, $B(3a, a)$, $C(a, a)$ 为顶点的平行四边形.

解 (1) 积分区域如图 9.1,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_1^3 dx \int_0^4 f(x, y) dy; \quad \text{或} \quad \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^4 dy \int_1^3 f(x, y) dx.$$

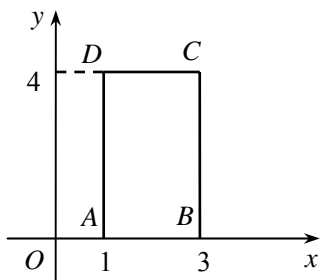


图 9.1

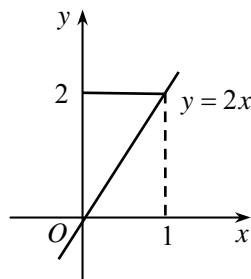


图 9.2

(2) 积分区域如图 9.2,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{2x}^2 f(x, y) dy; \quad \text{或} \quad \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}y} f(x, y) dx.$$

(3) 积分区域如图 9.3,

将 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 化为先对 y 后对 x 的积分得:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{1+x} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy;$$

将 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 化为先对 x 后对 y 的积分得:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-1}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx.$$

(4) 积分区域如图 9.4, 故

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy;$$

或

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{\ln 2} dy \int_{e^y}^2 f(x, y) dx.$$

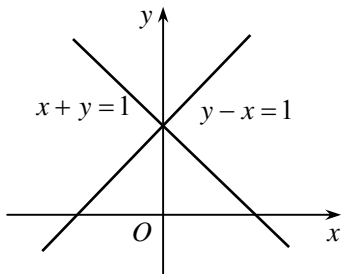


图 9.3

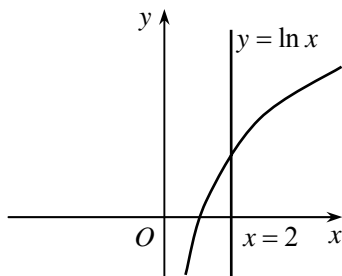


图 9.4

(5) 积分区域如图 9.5, 求得 $y = x^2$ 与 $x + y = 2$ 的交点为 $(1, 1)$, $(-2, 4)$, 故

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_{-2}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x, y) dy;$$

或

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^4 dy \int_{2-y}^{-\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx.$$

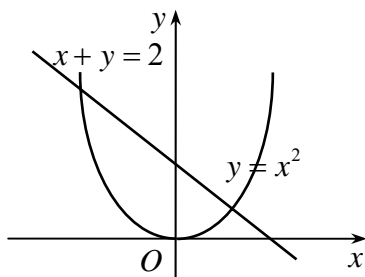


图 9.5

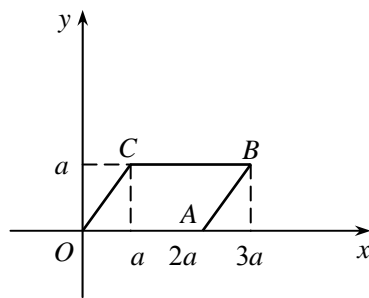


图 9.6

(6) 积分区域如图 9.6, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy \\ &+ \int_a^{2a} dx \int_0^a f(x, y) dy + \int_{2a}^{3a} dx \int_{x-2a}^a f(x, y) dy; \end{aligned}$$

或

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^a dy \int_y^{y+2a} f(x, y) dx.$$

2. 改换下列二次积分的积分次序

$$(1) \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x, y) dx; \quad (2) \int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$(3) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy; \quad (4) \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x f(x, y) dy;$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 dx \int_{2\sqrt{1-x}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy;$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy.$$

解 (1) 如图 9.7, 积分区域为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ y \leq x \leq 1, \end{cases}$

也可表示成 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq y \leq x, \end{cases}$ 所以

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

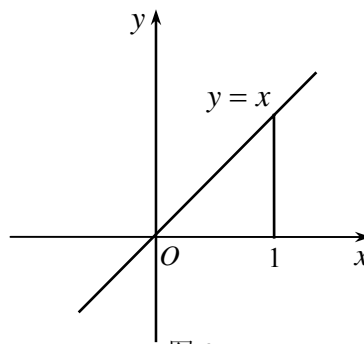


图 9.7

(2) 如图 9.8, 积分区域为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ y^2 \leq x \leq 2y, \end{cases}$

也可表示成 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 4, \\ \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, \end{cases}$ 所以

$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy.$$

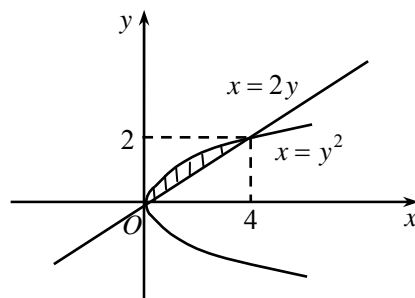


图 9.8

(3) 如图 9.9, 积分区域为 $\begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 1-x^2 \leq y \leq x^2-1, \end{cases}$

也可表示成 $\begin{cases} -1 \leq y \leq 0, \\ -\sqrt{1+y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1+y}, \end{cases}$ 和

$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ -\sqrt{1-y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y}, \end{cases}$ 所以

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1+y}}^{\sqrt{1+y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x, y) dx.$$

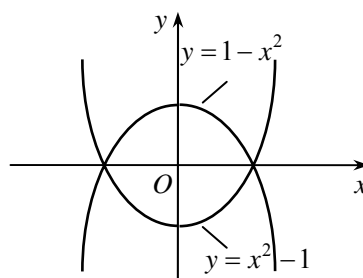


图 9.9

(4) 如图 9.10, 积分区域为 $\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq x, \end{cases}$

$x = y$ 与 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 在第一象限的交点为 $(1, 1)$, 故上述

积分区域也可表示成 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{y} \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$ 和 $\begin{cases} 1 \leq y \leq 2, \\ y \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$

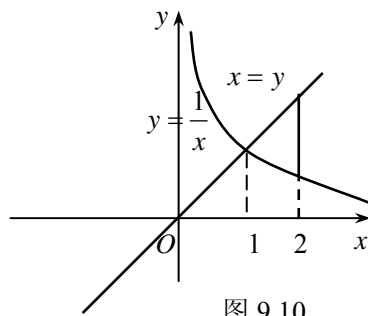


图 9.10

$$\text{所以 } \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x f(x, y) dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 f(x, y) dx.$$

(5) 如图 9.11, 积分区域为

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2\sqrt{1-x} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}, \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}, \end{cases}$$

也可表示成 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 2, \\ 1 - \frac{y^2}{4} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2}, \end{cases}$ 所以

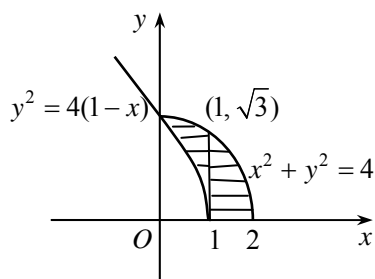


图 9.11

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{2\sqrt{1-x}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{1-\frac{y^2}{4}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

(6) 如图 9.12, 积分区域为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}, \end{cases}$ 和

$\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2-x, \end{cases}$ 也可表示成 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 1 - \sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq 2-y, \end{cases}$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{2-y} f(x, y) dx. \end{aligned}$$

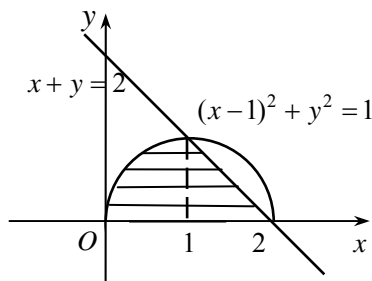


图 9.12

3. 计算下列二重积分

(1) $\iint_D (x^3 + 3x^2y + y^3) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$;

(2) $\iint_D \frac{1}{x+y} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 1 \leq x+y \leq 2\}$;

(3) $\iint_D \sin(x+y) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由直线 $x=0$, $y=\pi$ 与 $y=x$ 围成的闭区域;

(4) $\iint_D xy^2 dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 4x \geq y^2, x \leq 1\}$;

(5) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - x) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $y=x$, $y=2x$, $y=2$ 所围成的闭区域;

(6) $\iint_D ye^{xy} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $x=2$, $y=2$ 及 $xy=1$ 所围闭区域.

解 (1)
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^3 + 3x^2y + y^3) d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x^3 + 3x^2y + y^3) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (y^3 + y + \frac{1}{4}) dy = 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 积分区域如图 9.13,

$$\iint_D \frac{1}{x+y} d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} \frac{1}{x+y} dy = \int_0^1 \ln 2 dx = \ln 2.$$

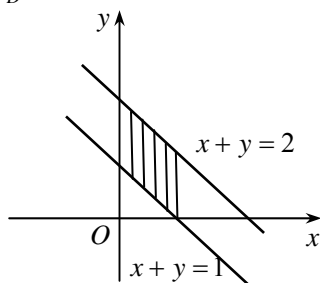


图 9.13

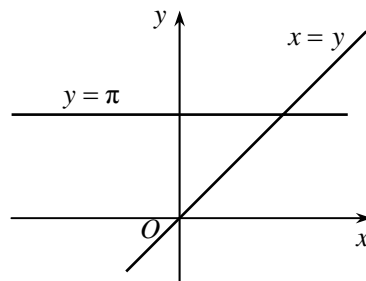


图 9.14

(3) 积分区域如图 9.14,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sin(x+y) d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_x^\pi \sin(x+y) dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi (-\cos(x+\pi) + \cos(2x)) dx \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 积分区域如图 9.15,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy^2 dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4x}}^{\sqrt{4x}} xy^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{16}{3} x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{32}{21}. \end{aligned}$$

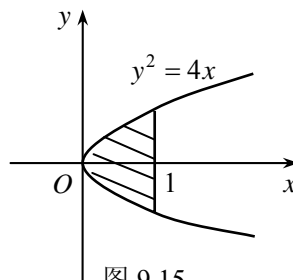


图 9.15

(5) 积分区域如图 9.16,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - x) dx dy &= \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y (x^2 + y^2 - x) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \left(\frac{19}{24} y^3 - \frac{3}{8} y^2 \right) dy = \frac{13}{6}.\end{aligned}$$

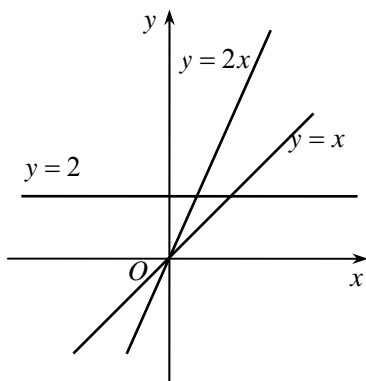


图 9.16

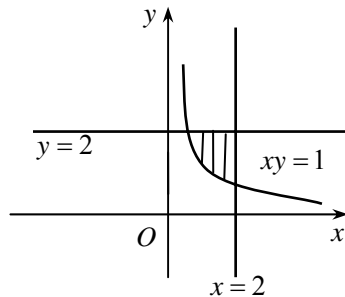


图 9.17

(6) 积分区域如图 9.17,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D ye^{xy} dx dy &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 ye^{xy} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (e^{2y} - e) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^4 - 2e.\end{aligned}$$

4. 如果二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 的被积函数 $f(x, y)$ 是两个函数 $f_1(x)$ 及 $f_2(y)$ 的

乘积, 即 $f(x, y) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y)$, 积分区域 D 是矩形 $\{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$, 证明

这个二重积分等于两个单积分的乘积, 即

$$\iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \left[\int_a^b f_1(x) dx \right] \cdot \left[\int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right].$$

$$\text{证} \quad \iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy \right] dx,$$

其中 $\int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy$ 是对 y 求积分, 故 $\int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy = f_1(x) \int_c^d f_2(y) dy$, 因此

$$\iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[f_1(x) \int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right] dx,$$

由于 $\int_c^d f_2(y) dy$ 是一常数, 于是,

$$\iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \left[\int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right] \left[\int_a^b f_1(x) dx \right],$$

即

$$\iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \left[\int_a^b f_1(x) dx \right] \left[\int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right].$$

5. 利用“对称性”计算下列二重积分

(1) $\iint_D x^3 \cos(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y\}$;

(2) $\iint_D (|x| + |y|) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$.

解 (1) 积分区域如图 9.18,

由于积分区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 且被积函数

$f(x, y) = x^3 \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ 关于 x 是奇函数, 故

$$\iint_D x^3 \cos(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = 0.$$

(2) 积分区域如图 9.19,

由于积分区域 D 关于 x 轴和 y 轴都对称, 且被积

函数 $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$ 关于 x 和 y 都是偶函数, 故

$$\iint_D (|x| + |y|) d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} (|x| + |y|) d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} (x + y) d\sigma,$$

其中 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y \text{ 且 } x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (|x| + |y|) d\sigma &= 4 \iint_{D_1} (x + y) d\sigma \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + y) dy = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

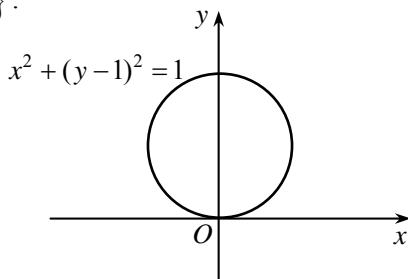


图 9.18

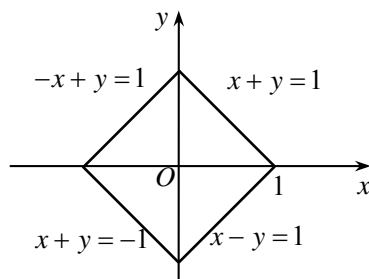


图 9.19

6. 计算 $I = \iint_D |y - x^2| dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

解 积分区域如图 9.20, 曲线 $y = x^2$ 将区域 D 分成 D_1 和 D_2 , 在 D_1 上, $|y - x^2|$

$= y - x^2$, 在 D_2 上, $|y - x^2| = x^2 - y$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D_1} (y - x^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 - y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y - x^2) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x^2 - y) dy \\ &= \frac{4}{15} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{30}. \end{aligned}$$

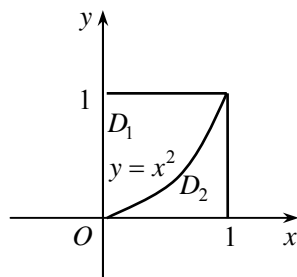


图 9.20

7. 通过交换积分次序计算下列二次积分

$$(1) \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x dx \int_{x^2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy;$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{2x} e^{y^2} dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{y^2} dy.$$

解 (1) 积分区域如图 9.21, 交换积分次序,

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x dx \int_{x^2}^{\pi} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin y}{2} dy = 1.$$

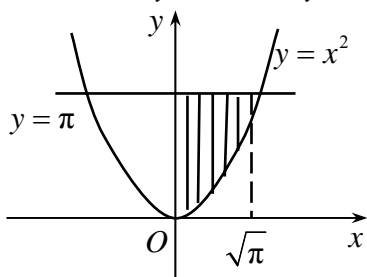


图 9.21

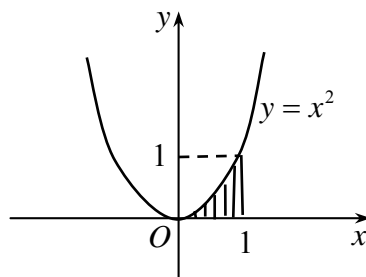


图 9.22

(2) 积分区域如图 9.22, 交换积分次序,

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy = \int_0^1 x(e^x - 1) dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) 积分区域如图 9.23, 交换积分次序,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \int_x^{2x} e^{y^2} dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx \int_x^1 e^{y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y e^{y^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{2} e^{y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e - 1). \end{aligned}$$

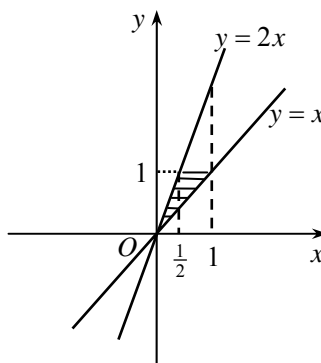


图 9.23

8. 画出积分区域, 把积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 表示成极坐标形式的二次积分, 其中

积分区域 D 是:

$$(1) \{(x, y) | a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2\};$$

$$(2) \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq ax, a > 0\};$$

$$(3) \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq by, b > 0\};$$

$$(4) \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\};$$

$$(5) \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \text{ 和 } x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y \text{ 之公共部分}\}.$$

解 (1) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域 D (如图 9.24)

可表示为 $\begin{cases} a \leq \rho \leq b, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$ 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

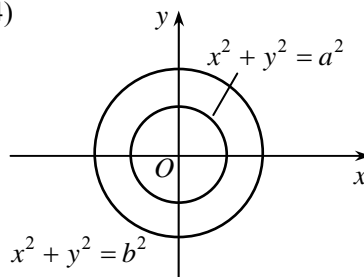


图 9.24

(2) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域 D (如图 9.25)

可表示为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq a \cos \theta, \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$ 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

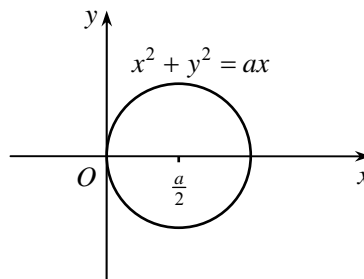


图 9.25

(3) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域 D (如图 9.26)

可表示为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq b \sin \theta, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \end{cases}$ 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{b \sin \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

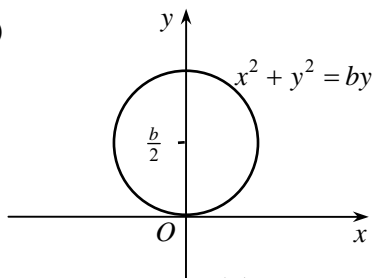


图 9.26

(4) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域 D (如图 9.27)可表示为

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

故

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

(5) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域 D (如图 9.28)由 D_1 和 D_2 构成,

$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \sin \theta, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{cases} \quad D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \theta, \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

故

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

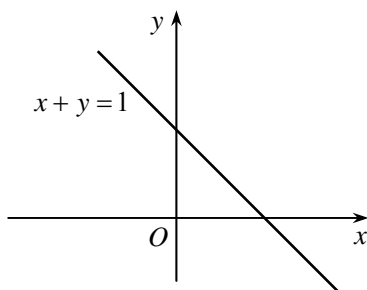


图 9.27

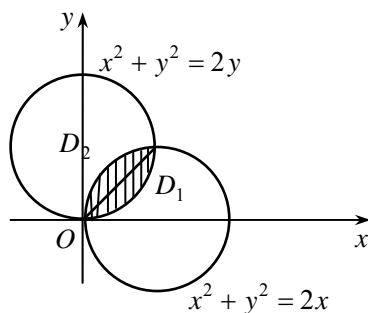


图 9.28

9. 化下列二次积分为极坐标形式的二次积分

- (1) $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx;$ (2) $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(\frac{y}{x}) dy;$
- (3) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x^2 + y^2) dy;$ (4) $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy.$

解 (1) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域(如图 9.29)

由 D_1 和 D_2 构成,

$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta}, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{cases}$$

$$D_2: \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta}, \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

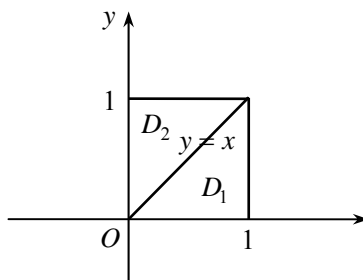


图 9.30

故 $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

(2) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域(如图 9.30)

可表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta}, \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \end{cases}$$

故
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} f(\tan \theta) \rho d\rho.$$

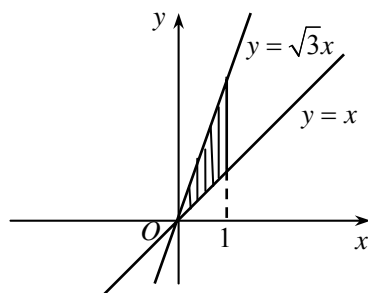


图 9.30

(3) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域(如图 9.31)

可表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

故
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x^2 + y^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 f(\rho^2) \rho d\rho.$$

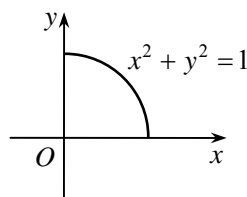


图 9.31

(4) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域(如图 9.32)

可表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq \tan \theta \sec \theta, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \end{cases}$$

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

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

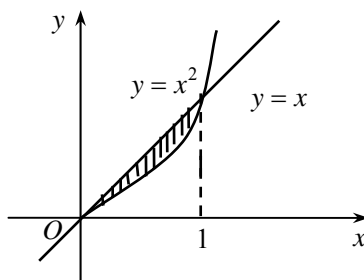


图 9.32

10. 利用极坐标计算下列二重积分或二次积分

(1) $\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$;

(2) $\iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}$;

(3) $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$;

(4) $\iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x+y > 1, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$;

(5) $\int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy.$

解 (1) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域可表示为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$

$$\text{故} \quad \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^{\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (e^4 - 1) d\theta = \pi(e^4 - 1).$$

(2) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域可表示为 $\begin{cases} \pi \leq \rho \leq 2\pi, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$

$$\text{故} \quad \iint_D \sin(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \pi(\cos \pi^2 - \cos 4\pi^2).$$

(3) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域可表示为 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq R, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad \iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arctan(\tan \theta) d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \arctan(\tan \theta) d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \arctan(\tan \theta) d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{3\pi}{2} d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域(如图 9.33)可表示为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} \leq \rho \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint_D \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}}^1 \frac{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{\rho} \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta - 1) d\theta = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 在极坐标系中, 积分区域(如图 9.34)可表示为

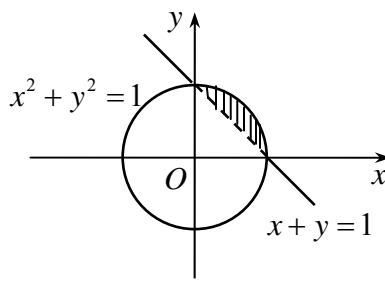


图 9.33

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 2a \cos \theta, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{3}{4} \pi a^4. \end{aligned}$$

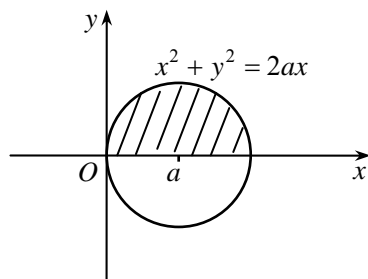


图 9.34

11. 计算二重积分 $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2| dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 3$.

解 将积分区域分块表示为 $D = D_1 + D_2$, 其中

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}, \quad D_2 = \{(x, y) | 2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 3\},$$

在 D_1 上, $x^2 + y^2 - 2 \leq 0$, 在 D_2 上, $x^2 + y^2 - 2 \geq 0$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2| dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} (2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{3}} (\rho^2 - 2) \rho d\rho = \frac{5}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

12. 选用适当的坐标计算下列各题

(1) $\iint_D xy dx dy$, 其中 D 是由 $y = x - 4$, $y^2 = 2x$ 围成的平面区域;

(2) $\iint_D (x + y) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 - 2Rx \leq 0\}$;

(3) $\iint_D \frac{y^2}{x^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $x = 2$, $y = x$ 与双曲线 $xy = 1$ 所围成的区域;

(4) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{2x - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2}, y \geq 0\}$.

解 (1) 积分区域如图 9.35,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy dx dy &= \int_{-2}^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{y+4} xy dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}}^{y+4} xy dx = 90. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_D (x + y) d\sigma$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} \rho (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) \cdot \rho d\rho$$

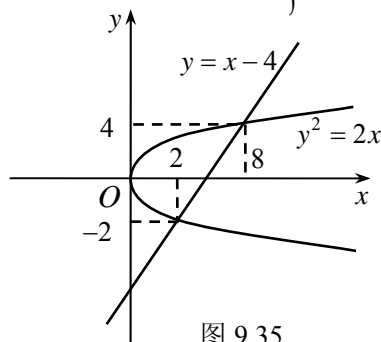


图 9.35

$$= \frac{8}{3} R^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + \cos^4 \theta) d\theta = \pi R^3.$$

(3) 积分区域如图 9.36,

$$\iint_D \frac{y^2}{x^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{y^2}{x^2}} dy = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{3x^5} \right) dx = \frac{27}{64}.$$

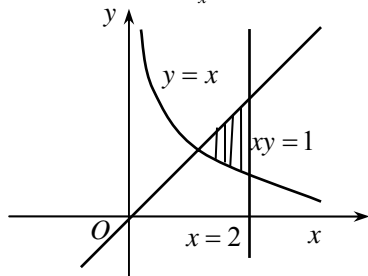


图 9.36

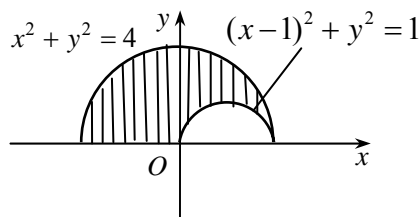


图 9.37

(4) 积分区域如图 9.37,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\sin\theta}^2 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4(1 - \sin^4 \theta) d\theta + 2\pi = \frac{13}{4}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

13. 将下列方程变换为极坐标方程, 并计算曲线所围图形的面积.

(1) 双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 所围图形(圆外部分)的面积 ($a > 0$);

(2) 心脏线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{3}ay$ 所围图形(心脏线内部分)的面积 ($a > 0$).

解 (1) 如图 9.38, 方程 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 的极坐标系形式为

$$\rho^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta,$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$$

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 的极坐标系形式为 $\rho = a$,

易知 A 点的极坐标为 $(a, \frac{\pi}{6})$, 所求面积为图

中阴影部分 D 的面积, 由对称性,

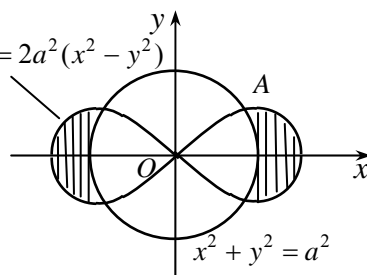


图 9.38

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \iint_D \rho d\rho d\theta \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_a^{a\sqrt{2\cos 2\theta}} \rho d\rho \\
 &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (2\cos 2\theta - 1) d\theta = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - \pi}{3} a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 如图 9.39,

$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{3}ay$ 的极坐标形式为

$\rho = \sqrt{3}a \sin \theta$, 点 B 的极坐标为 $(\frac{3}{2}a, \frac{\pi}{3})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所求面积 } S &= \iint_D \rho d\rho d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}a \sin \theta} \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a(1+\cos \theta)} \rho d\rho \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{3}{2} a^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} (\pi - \sqrt{3}) a^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

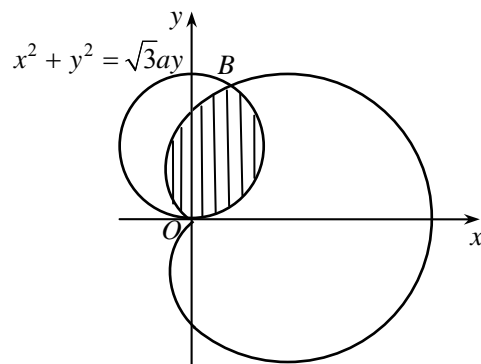


图 9.39