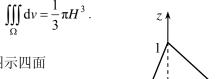
第九章总习题

1. 用重积分的几何意义计算下列积分并填空.

(2)
$$\mbox{iff } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y, z) \middle| \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le H \right\}, \ \ \mbox{iff } \mbox{iff } \mbox{d} v = \underbrace{\frac{1}{3}\pi H^3}_{O} \ \ ;$$

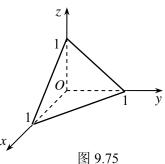
(3)
$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \le z \le 1 - x - y, 0 \le y \le 1 - x, 0 \le x \le 1 \}, \quad \text{III} \quad \text{d}v = \underbrace{\frac{1}{6}}_{\Omega}.$$

易知 $\iiint dv$ 表示的是高为H,底面半径为H的圆锥体的体积,故



如图 9.75, $\iint\limits_{\Omega} dv$ 表示的是图示四面 体的体积, 易知

$$\iiint_{\Omega} dv = \frac{1}{6}.$$



- 利用"对称性"完成下列单项选择题
- 设D是圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2(a > 0)$, D_1 是D在第一象限部分区域,则积分 $\iint_{D} (x+y+1) d\sigma \, \mathfrak{F}^{+}(C).$
 - (A) $4\iint_{D_1} (x+y+1) d\sigma;$

(B) $\iint_{D_1} (x+y+1) d\sigma;$

(C) πa^2 ;

- (D) 0.
- (2) 设D是xOy平面上以(1,1),(-1,1)和(-1,-1)为顶点的三角形区域, D_1 是 D在第一象限部分,则 $\iint_{D} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy$ 等于(A).
 - (A) $2\iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$;

(B) $2\iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$;

(C)
$$4\iint_{D_1} (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy;$$
 (D) 0.

(3) 设有空间区域
$$\Omega_1$$
: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$, $z \ge 0$; 及 Ω_2 : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$, $x \ge 0$,

 $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$, 则(C).

(A)
$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} x dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} x dv;$$

(B)
$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} y dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} y dv$$

(C)
$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} z dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} z dv;$$

(A)
$$\iint_{\Omega_{1}} x dv = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} x dv;$$
 (B)
$$\iint_{\Omega_{1}} y dv = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} y dv;$$
 (C)
$$\iint_{\Omega_{1}} z dv = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} z dv;$$
 (D)
$$\iint_{\Omega_{1}} xyz dv = 4 \iint_{\Omega_{2}} xyz dv.$$

$$\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{\mathbf{F}}}}}} \quad (1) \quad \iint\limits_{D} (x+y+1) \mathrm{d}\sigma = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} (\rho \cos\theta + \rho \sin\theta + 1) \rho \mathrm{d}\rho = \pi a^{2}.$$

(2) 如图 9.76,
$$\iint_D (xy + \cos x \sin y) dxdy = \iint_D xy dxdy + \iint_D \cos x \sin y dxdy,$$

由对称性, $\iint_D xy dx dy = 0$,

$$\iint_{D} \cos x \sin y dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1 + D_2} \cos x \sin y dx dy + \iint_{D_3 + D_4} \cos x \sin y dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D_1 + D_2} \cos x \sin y dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy.$$

$$= \iint_{D_1 + D_2} \cos x \sin y dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy.$$

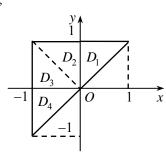


图 9.76

- (3) 略.
- 3. 把下列二次积分化为极坐标系下二次积分形式

(1)
$$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_{2x-x^2}^{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} f(x,y) dy;$$

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

解 (1) 如图 9.77,

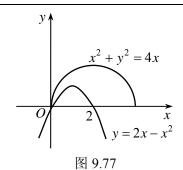
$$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_{2x-x^2}^{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

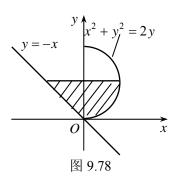
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{2\cos\theta-\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}}^{\frac{4\cos\theta}{2}} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta)\rho d\rho.$$

(2) 如图 9.78,

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

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta)\rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sin\theta}} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta)\rho d\rho.$$





4. 计算下列二重积分

(1)
$$\iint_{D} (x^2 - 2x + 5y + 9) d\sigma, \quad \sharp + D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2 \};$$

(2) $\iint_D y dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 x = -2, y = 0, y = 2 及曲线 $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 (1)
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} - 2x + 5y + 9) d\sigma$$

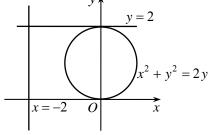
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} (\rho^{2} \cos^{2}\theta - 2\rho \cos\theta + 5\rho \sin\theta + 9) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\frac{R^{4}}{4} \cos^{2}\theta - \frac{2R^{3}}{3} \cos\theta + \frac{5R^{3}}{3} \sin\theta + \frac{9R^{2}}{2}) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} R^{4} + 9\pi R^{2}.$$

(2) 如图 9.79.

$$\iint_{D} y dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} y dy \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{2}y - y^{2}} dx$$



$$= \int_0^2 (2 - \sqrt{2y - y^2}) y dy = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

图 9.79

5. 设
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le t^2 \}$$
, $F(t) = \iint_D f(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 f 为可微函数,

t > 0, 试求 F'(t).

$$\mathbf{F}(t) = \iint_{D} f(x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} f(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho = 2\pi \int_{0}^{t} f(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho,$$

故

$$F'(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}(2\pi \int_0^t f(\rho^2)\rho \mathrm{d}\rho)}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2\pi t f(t^2).$$

6. 设
$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le x \}, f$$
 是连续函数, 试证:

$$\iint_D f(\frac{y}{x}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \cdot f(\tan \theta) d\theta.$$

证
$$\iint_D f(\frac{y}{x}) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} f(\tan\theta) \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta \cdot f(\tan\theta) d\theta.$$
 得证.

7. 设 f(x) > 0 且连续, 利用二重积分证明:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \ge (b-a)^2.$$

证 这里设 $D = \{(x, y) | a \le x \le b, a \le y \le b\}$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{f(y)} dy = \iint_{D} \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy = \iint_{D} \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} (\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \frac{f^{2}(x) + f^{2}(y)}{f(x)f(y)} dx dy \ge \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} \frac{2f(x)f(y)}{f(x)f(y)} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} dx dy = (b - a)^{2}.$$

8. 设 $D = \{(x, y) | t^2 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \}$, 求极限

$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} \iint_D \ln(x^2+y^2) dxdy.$$

解
$$\iint_{D} \ln(x^{2} + y^{2}) dxdy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{t}^{1} \ln(\rho^{2}) \rho d\rho = \pi(t^{2} - 1 - t^{2} \ln t^{2}),$$

故
$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} \iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) dxdy = \lim_{t\to 0^+} \pi(t^2 - 1 - t^2 \ln t^2) = -\pi$$
.

9. 计算下列三重积分

区域;

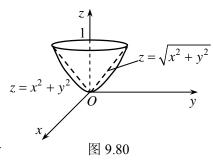
(2)
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{x \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1} dv, 其中 \Omega 是由球面 x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 所围成的闭区$$

域;

与平面 z=4 所围成的闭区域;

解 (1) 如图 9.80, 利用柱面坐标计算,

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x^2+y^2})}{x^2+y^2} dv
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\rho} \frac{\ln(1+\rho)}{\rho^2} \cdot \rho dz
= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1-\rho) \ln(1+\rho) d\rho = \pi (4\ln 2 - \frac{5}{2}).$$



(2) 利用球面坐标计算,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{x \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1} dv$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \cdot \ln(r^2 + 1)}{r^2 + 1} \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{r^3 \cdot \ln(r^2 + 1)}{r^2 + 1} dr = 0.$$

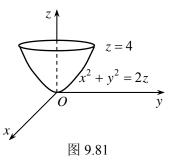
(3) 如图 9.81,
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2z, & \text{绕 } z \text{ 轴旋转} - \text{周得} \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

旋转体 $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$, 利用柱面坐标计算,

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z) dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} d\rho \int_{\frac{\rho^{2}}{2}}^{4} (\rho^{2} + z) \rho dz$$

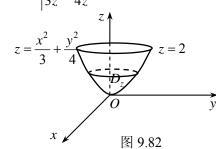
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{2}} (8\rho + 4\rho^{3} - \frac{5}{8}\rho^{5}) d\rho = \frac{256}{3}\pi.$$



10. 求椭圆抛物面 $z = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4}$ 与平面 z = 2 所围立体的体积.

解 如图 9.82, 利用先二后一法, $D_z = \{(x, y, z) | \frac{x^2}{3z} + \frac{y^2}{4z} \le 1 \}$,故

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_{0}^{2} dz \iint_{D_{z}} dx dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2} \pi \sqrt{3z} \cdot \sqrt{4z} dz = 4\sqrt{3}\pi.$$



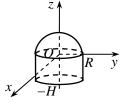
11. 在底半径为R, 高为H 的圆柱体上面, 拼加一个相同半径的半球体, 使整个立体的重心位于球心处, 求R与H 的关系(设立体的密度 μ =1).

解 如图 9.83, 以半球体的中心为坐标原点, 建立直角坐标系, 由立体质量均匀, 且关于 z 轴对称, 故质心坐标为 $(0,0,\bar{z})$,

立体质量

故 $R = \sqrt{2}H$.

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 \cdot dv = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3 + \pi R^2 H ,$$

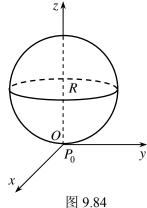


故
$$\overline{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \rho d\rho \int_{-H}^{R^{2} - \rho^{2}} z dz$$
 图 9.83
$$= \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \frac{1}{2} (R^{2} - H^{2} - \rho^{2}) \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{M} (\frac{1}{4} (R^{2} - H^{2}) R^{2} - \frac{1}{8} R^{4}) = 0$$

12. 设有一半径为R的球体, P_0 是此球表面上的一个定点,球体上任一点的密度与该点到 P_0 距离的平方成正比(比例系数k>0),求球体的质心位置.

解 如图 9.84, 以 P_0 为坐标原点建立直角坐标系, 球心在 (0,0,R) , 则球体为 $x^2+y^2+z^2\leq 2Rz$, 在球面坐标系下为 $r\leq 2R\cos\varphi$, 球体密度 $\mu=k\,r^2$, 由对称性可 知质心在 z 轴上,即 $\overline{x}=\overline{y}=0$,

$$\begin{split} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \mu \mathrm{d}v = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{2R\cos\varphi} kr^{2} \cdot r^{2} \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{32}{5} kR^{5} \cos^{5}\varphi \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{32}{15} k\pi R^{5} \,, \\ \overline{z} &= \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} \mu z \mathrm{d}v \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{2R\cos\varphi} kr^{2} \cdot r \cos\varphi \cdot r^{2} \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \frac{1}{M} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{64}{6} kR^{6} \cos^{7}\varphi \sin\varphi \mathrm{d}\varphi \end{split}$$



$$=\frac{\frac{8}{3}k\pi R^6}{\frac{32}{15}k\pi R^5}=\frac{5}{4}R,$$

所以球体质心为 $(0,0,\frac{5}{4}R)$.

注 若建立坐标系使球心在原点, P_0 在 (0,0,R),则质心为 $(0,0,-\frac{1}{4}R)$,这里从略.