第六章 多元函数积分学及其应用

第二节 二重积分的计算 (4学时)
Computation of Double Integrals

- 二重积分的几何意义
- 直角坐标系下二重积分的计算法
- 极坐标系下二重积分的计算法
- 曲线坐标下二重积分的计算法

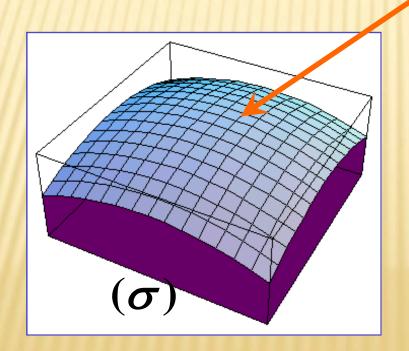
作业: 习题6.2

3 (5) (6)(7)(8)(9)(10), 5, 6(3)(4)(5)(6),7, 8, 9, 13,14 (1) (2)

第一部分 二重积分的几何意义

$$\iint_{(\sigma)} f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_k, \eta_k) \Delta \sigma_k$$

$$z = f(x,y)$$

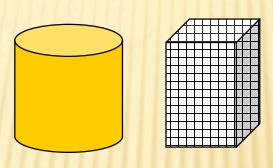


1. 曲顶柱体的体积

定义 设有一立体,底是 xoy 面上的闭区域 D,侧面是以 D 的边界曲线为准线而母线平行于z 轴的柱面,它的顶是曲面 z = f(x,y),设 $f(x,y) \ge 0$ 且 f(x,y)在 D 上连续.这样的立体叫做曲顶柱体.

平顶柱体的体积计算:

体积=底面积×高

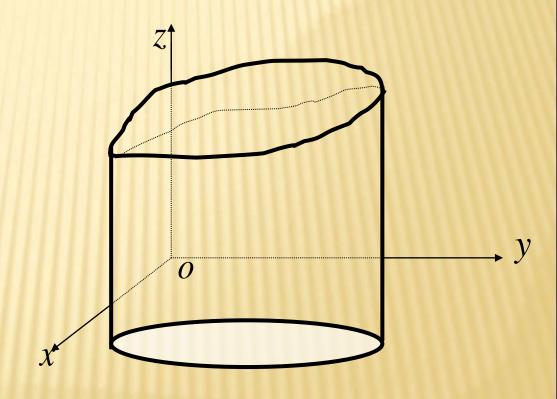


曲顶柱体的体积计算

具体步骤如下:

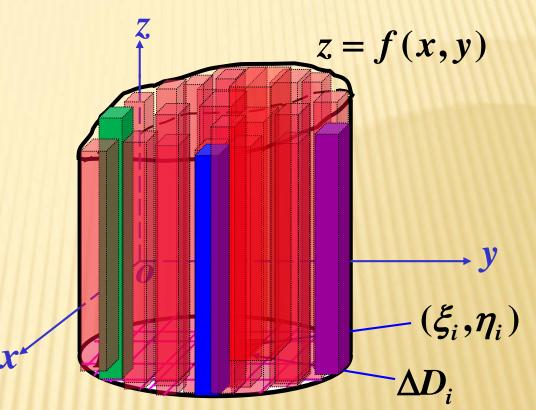
先用曲线网把 D 分成 n 个小闭区域

 $\Delta \sigma_1, \Delta \sigma_2, \cdots, \Delta \sigma_n$.



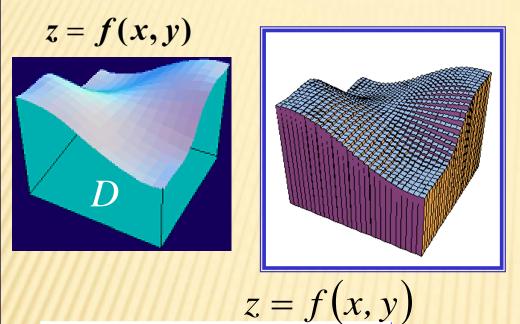
并取典型小区域,

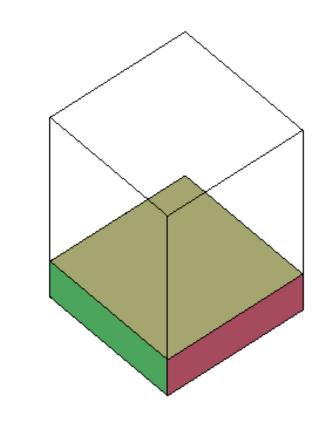
用若干个小平 顶柱体体积之 和近似表示曲 顶柱体的体积



曲顶柱体的体积
$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i.$$

求曲顶柱体的体积采用"分、匀、和、精"的方法.



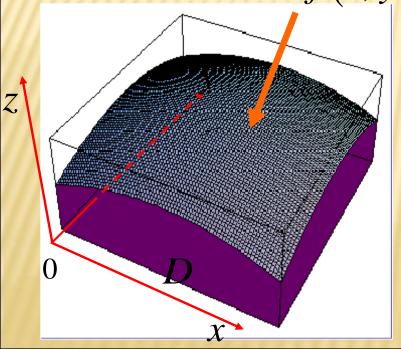




若在 (σ) 上 $f(x,y) \geq 0$,则:

二重积分 $\iint f(x,y)d\sigma$ 表示以D为底,

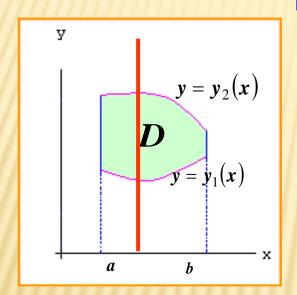
以z = f(x,y)为顶的曲顶柱体的体积.

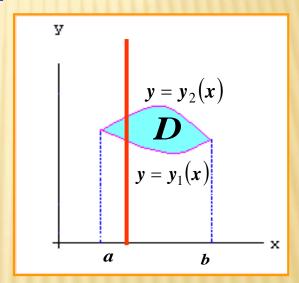


第二部分 直角坐标系下二重积分的计算

如果积分区域为: $a \le x \le b$, $y_1(x) \le y \le y_2(x)$.

[X一型]





其中函数 $y_1(x)$ 、 $y_2(x)$ 在区间 [a,b]上连续.

X=c与边界至多二个交点

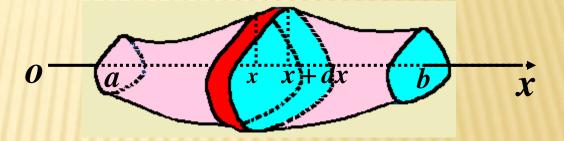
已知平行截面面积的立体体积

如果一个立体不是旋转体,但却知道该立体上垂直于一定轴的各个截面面积,那么,这个立体的体积也可用定积分来计算.

 A(x)表示过点

 x且垂直于x轴

 的截面面积,



A(x)为x的已知连续函数

$$dV = A(x)dx$$
, 立体体积 $V = \int_a^b A(x)dx$.

$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma$ 的值等于以 D 为底, 以曲面

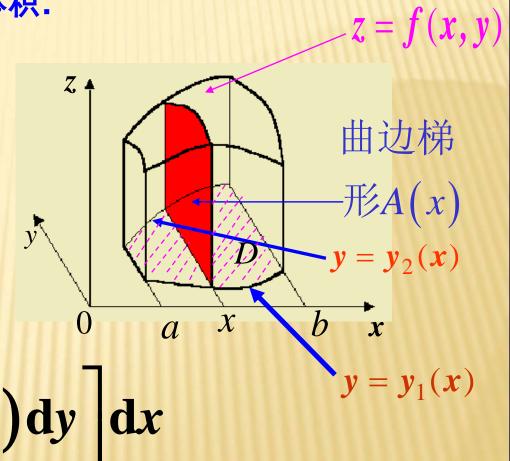
z = f(x,y) 为曲顶的柱体体积.

应用计算"平行截面面积为已知的立体求体积"的方法,得:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma$$

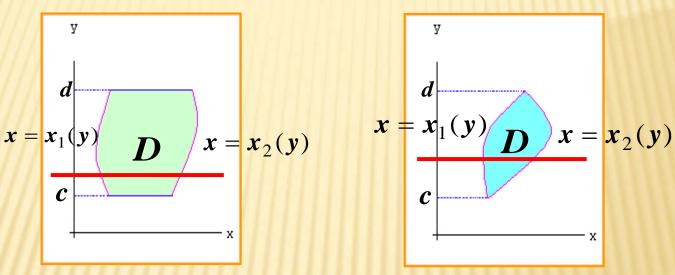
$$= \int_a^b \left[\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \mathbf{d}x \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \quad \frac{\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}}$$



如果积分区域为: $c \le y \le d$, $x_1(y) \le x \le x_2(y)$.

[Y一型]



$$\iint\limits_{(D)} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_c^d dy \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x,y) dx.$$



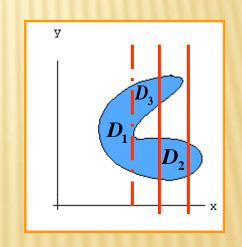
X型区域的特点: 穿过区域且平行于y轴的直线与区域边界相交不多于两个交点.

Y型区域的特点: 穿过区域且平行于x轴的直线与区域边界相交不多于两个交点.

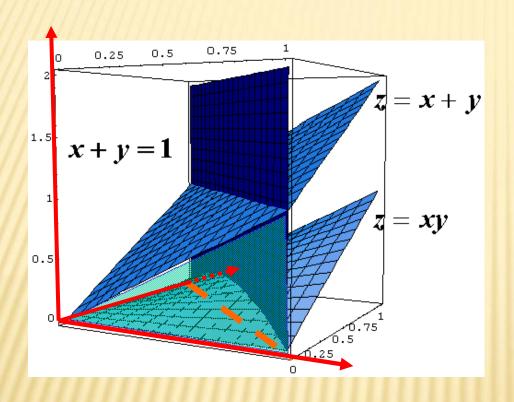
若区域如图,则必须分割.

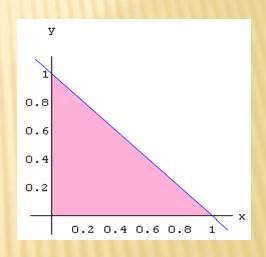
在分割后的三个区域上分别使用积分公式

$$\iint_{D} = \iint_{D_{1}} + \iint_{D_{2}} + \iint_{D_{3}}.$$

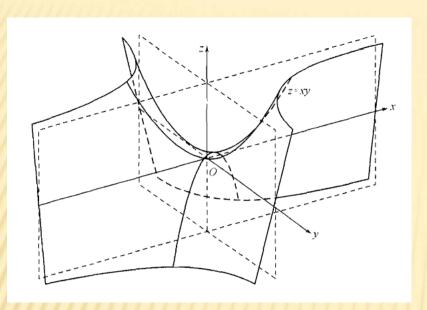


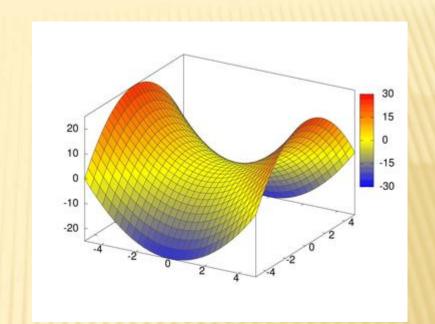
例1 求由下列曲面所围成的立体体积,z=x+y,z=xy, x+y=1, x=0, y=0.

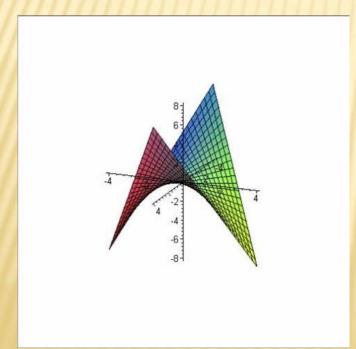




所求体积:
$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma - \iint_D g(x, y) d\sigma$$







例1 求由下列曲面所围成的立体体积,z=x+y,z=xy, x+y=1, x=0, y=0.

解 曲面围成的立体如图. x + y = 1 影是第一象限的三角形。

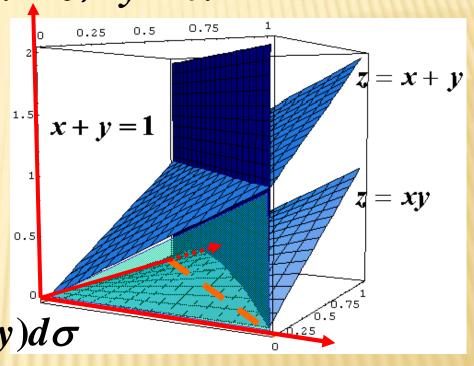
$$0 \le x + y \le 1,$$

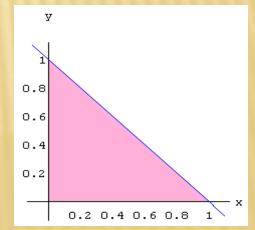
$$x + y \ge xy,$$

所求体积 $V = \iint_{D} (x + y - xy)d\sigma$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x + y - xy) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^3\right] dx = \frac{7}{24}.$$



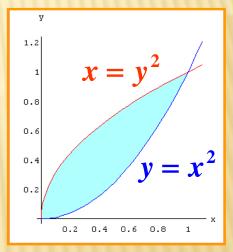


例 2 求 $\iint_D (x^2 + y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是由抛物线

 $y = x^2 \pi x = y^2$ 所围平面闭区域.

解两曲线的交点

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ x = y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (0,0), (1,1),$$



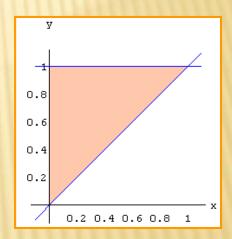
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} (x^{2} + y) dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} [x^{2}(\sqrt{x} - x^{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(x - x^{4})] dx = \frac{33}{140}.$$

例 3 求 $\iint_D x^2 e^{-y^2} dx dy$,其中 D 是以(0,0),(1,1), (0,1)为顶点的三角形.

 \mathbf{p} : $\int e^{-y^2} dy$ 无法用初等函数表示

:. 积分时必须考虑次序

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



$$= \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} \cdot \frac{y^3}{3} dy = \int_0^1 e^{-y^2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{6} dy^2 = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \frac{2}{e}).$$



练习 改变积分

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

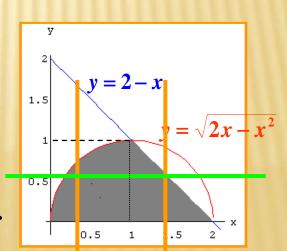
$$(A) \cdot \int_0^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

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

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

解:积分区域如图

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



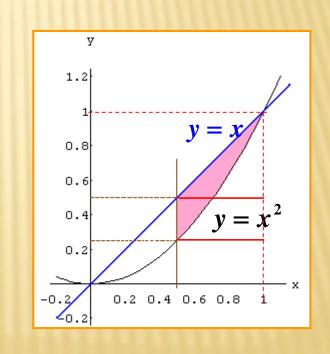
例 4 计算积分
$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{\sqrt{y}} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx$$

解 $:: \int e^{\frac{y}{x}} dx$ 不能用初等函数表示

:: 考虑改变积分次序

原式=
$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{x^{2}}^{x} e^{\frac{y}{x}} dy$$

= $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} x(e - e^{x}) dx$
= $\frac{3}{8}e - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e}$.



例 5 改变积分 $\int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x,y) dy \quad (a>0)$ 的次序.

解

$$y = \sqrt{2ax} \longrightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{2a}$$

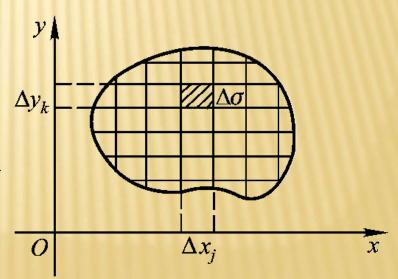
$$y = \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \Rightarrow x = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$$

原式 =
$$\int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x,y)dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{2a} f(x,y)dx$$

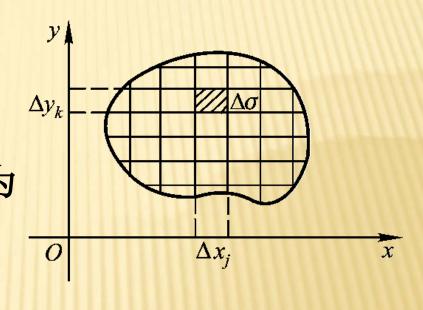
$$+\int_{a}^{2a}dy\int_{\frac{y^{2}}{2a}}^{2a}f(x,y)dx.$$

在直角坐标系中,用平行于x轴和平行于y轴的两族直线,即x=常数和y=常数, 把区域<math>D分割成许多子域. 这些子域除了靠边界曲线的一些子域外,绝大多数都是矩形域(如图).

(当分割更细时,这些不规则子域的面积之和趋向于 0. 所以不必考虑). 于是,图中阴影所示的小矩形 $\Delta \sigma_i$ 的面积为 $\Delta \sigma_i = \Delta x_i \cdot \Delta y_k$.



(当分割更细时,这些不规则子域的面积之和趋向于 0. 所以不必考虑). 于是,图中阴影所示的小矩形 $\Delta \sigma_i$ 的面积为



$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i = \Delta \boldsymbol{x}_i \cdot \Delta \boldsymbol{y}_k.$$

因此,在直角坐标系中的面积微元可记为

$$d\sigma = dx dy$$
.

而二重积分可记为

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy.$$

二重积分化为累次积分的直观解释:

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) d\sigma$$

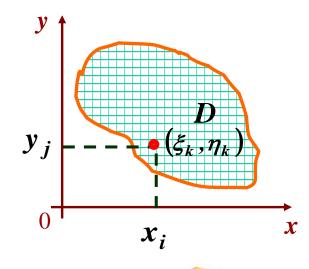
若
$$d\sigma = \Delta x \Delta y = dxdy$$

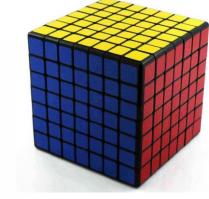
则
$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{d\to 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k, \eta_k) dxdy$$

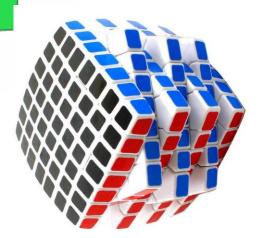
$$= \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} f(x_i, y_j) dy \right) dx$$

$$= \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} f(x_i, y_j) dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \left[\int_{\phi_1(x)}^{\phi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$



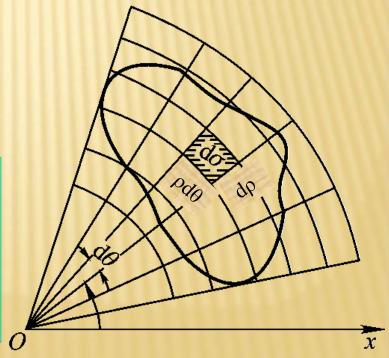




第三部分 极坐标系下二重积分的计算

在极坐标系中,可用 θ =常数和 ρ =常数的两族曲线,即一族从极点发出的射线 和另一族圆心在极点的同心圆,把 D 分割成许多子域,这些子域除了靠边界曲线的一些子域外,绝大多数都是扇形域(如图).

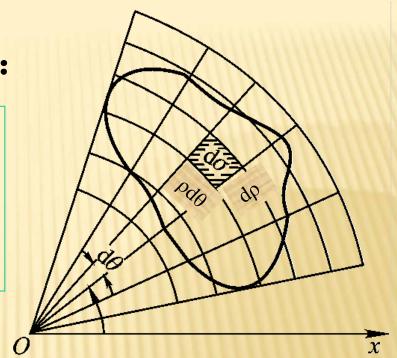
(当分割更细时,这些不规则子域的面积之和趋向于 0. 所以不必考虑). 于是图中所示的子域的面积近似等于以 pd 分长,dp为宽的矩形面积,因此在极坐标系中的面积元素可记为



 $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$

图中所示的子域的面积近似等于:

以 ρ d θ 为长, $d\rho$ 为宽的矩形面积,因此在极坐标系中的面积元素可记为 $d\sigma = \rho d\rho d\theta$,



再通过变换
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

于是二重积分的极坐标形式为:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta.$$

第三部分 极坐标系下二重积分的计算

$$\Delta \sigma_{i} = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_{i} + \Delta \rho_{i})^{2} \cdot \Delta \varphi_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \rho_{i}^{2} \cdot \Delta \varphi_{i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2\rho_{i} + \Delta \rho_{i}) \Delta \rho_{i} \cdot \Delta \varphi_{i}$$

$$= \rho_{i} \cdot \Delta \rho_{i} \cdot \Delta \varphi_{i} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\Delta \rho_{i})^{2} \Delta \varphi_{i}$$

$$\approx \rho_{i} \cdot \Delta \rho_{i} \cdot \Delta \varphi_{i},$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_{i} + \Delta \varphi_{i}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_{i} + \Delta \varphi_{i}$$

$$\Delta \sigma_{i}$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_{i}$$

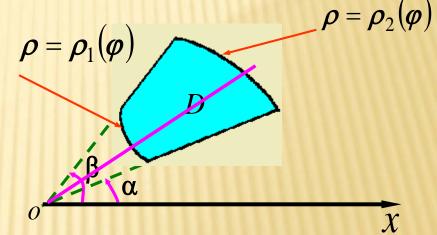
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{D} f(\rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi, \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi) \rho d\rho d\varphi.$$

极坐标下二重积分化为二次积分的公式(1)

区域特征如图 (原点在D外)

$$\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$$
,

$$\rho_1(\varphi) \leq \rho \leq \rho_2(\varphi).$$



$$\iint_{D} f(\rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi, \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi) \rho d\rho d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \int_{\rho_1(\boldsymbol{\varphi})}^{\rho_2(\boldsymbol{\varphi})} f(\boldsymbol{\rho}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \cos \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \boldsymbol{\rho}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \sin \boldsymbol{\varphi}) \boldsymbol{\rho} d\boldsymbol{\rho}.$$

区域特征如图

$$\rho = \rho_1(\varphi)$$

$$D$$

$$\rho = \rho_2(\varphi)$$

$$A$$

$$\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$$
,

$$\rho_1(\varphi) \leq \rho \leq \rho_2(\varphi).$$

$$\iint_{D} f(\rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi, \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi) \rho d\rho d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \int_{\rho_1(\boldsymbol{\varphi})}^{\rho_2(\boldsymbol{\varphi})} f(\boldsymbol{\rho}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \cos \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \boldsymbol{\rho}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) \sin \boldsymbol{\varphi}) \boldsymbol{\rho} d\boldsymbol{\rho}.$$

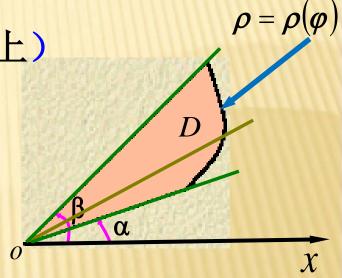
二重积分化为二次积分的公式(2)

区域特征如图(原点在D的边界上)

$$\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$$
,
 $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho(\varphi)$.

$$\iint_{D} f(\rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi, \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi)\rho d\rho d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\rho(\varphi)} f(\rho(\varphi) \cos\varphi, \rho(\varphi) \sin\varphi) \rho d\rho.$$



$$\varphi = \beta$$

$$\varphi = \alpha$$

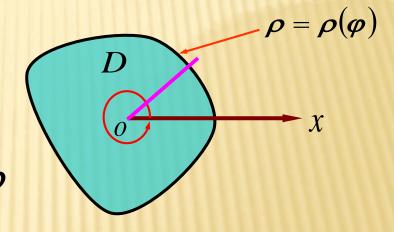
$$x$$

二重积分化为二次积分的公式(3)

区域特征如图 (原点在D内)

$$0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$$
, $0 \le \rho \le \rho(\varphi)$.

$$\iint_{D} f(\rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi, \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi)\rho d\rho d\varphi$$

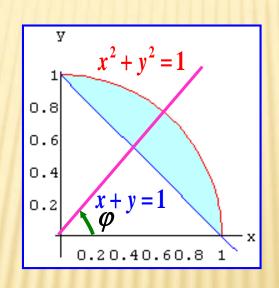


$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \int_0^{\boldsymbol{\rho}(\boldsymbol{\varphi})} f(\boldsymbol{\rho} \cos \boldsymbol{\varphi}, \boldsymbol{\rho} \sin \boldsymbol{\varphi}) \boldsymbol{\rho} d\boldsymbol{\rho}.$$

若f≡1 则可求得D 的面积

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

例 写出积分 $\iint_D f(x,y)dxdy$ 的极坐标二次积分形式,其中积分区域 $D = \{(x,y) | 1-x \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1\}.$



例 写出积分 $\iint_D f(x,y)dxdy$ 的极坐标二次积分形式,

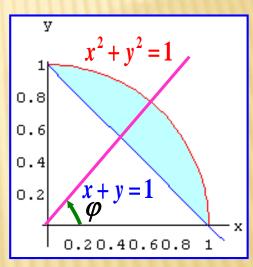
其中积分区域 $D = \{(x,y) | 1-x \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1\}.$

解 直角坐标与极坐标系的关系为

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho(\varphi)\cos\varphi \\ y = \rho(\varphi)\sin\varphi \end{cases}$$

所以,在极坐标系下圆方程为 $\rho(\varphi)=1$

直线方程为
$$\rho(\phi) = \frac{1}{\sin\phi + \cos\phi}$$



从而
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi}}^{1} f(\rho \cos\varphi, \rho \sin\varphi) \rho d\rho.$$

When 何时用极坐标计算二重积分?

当积分区域是圆域或圆域的一部分,或者被积函数含有 $x^2 + y^2$ 时,采用极坐标变换往往能简化二重积分的计算.

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

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

例 计算 $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy$,其中D是由中心在原点,半径为a的圆周所围成的闭区域.

解 在极坐标系下,区域D为:

$$0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi$$
, $0 \le \rho \le a$;

$$\iint_{\mathbf{D}} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\boldsymbol{\varphi} \int_{0}^{a} e^{-\rho^2} \boldsymbol{\rho} d\rho$$

$$=\pi(1-e^{-a^2}).$$

由于 e^{-x^2} 的原函数不是初等函数, 故本题无法用直角 坐标计算. 例 求广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} d$.

$$|\mathbf{R}| \quad D_1 = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2R^2 \}$$

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

$$D_1$$
 D_1
 $R = \sqrt{2}R$

$$\{x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$$
 显然有 $D_1 \subset S \subset D_2$

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

$$\therefore \iint_{D_1} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{S} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \leq \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy.$$

$$I = \iint_{S} e^{-x^{2} - y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx \int_{0}^{R} e^{-y^{2}} dy = (\int_{0}^{R} e^{-x^{2}} dx)^{2};$$

$$I_{1} = \iint_{D} e^{-x^{2}-y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{R} e^{-\rho^{2}} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-R^{2}});$$

同理可得
$$I_2 = \iint_{D_2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2R^2});$$

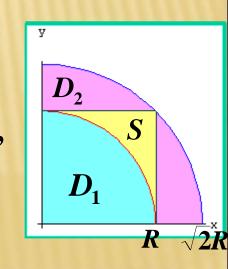
因为
$$I_1 < I < I_2$$
,

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

当
$$R \to \infty$$
时, $I_1 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$, $I_2 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$,

因此当
$$R \to \infty$$
时, $I \to \frac{\pi}{4}$,即 $(\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,

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



例 计算 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$,其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.

$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\rho_{2}(\varphi) = 4 \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho_{1}(\varphi) = 2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 2y$$

$$\rho_{1}(\varphi) = 2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho_{2}(\varphi) = 4 \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho_{3}(\varphi) = 2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho_{4}(\varphi) = 2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho_{5}(\varphi) = 4 \sin \varphi$$

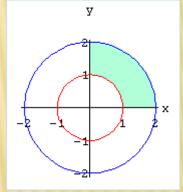
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_{2\sin\varphi}^{4\sin\varphi} \rho^{2} \cdot \rho d\rho = 15(\frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3}).$$

例 计算二重积分
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy,$$
 其中积分区域为
$$D = \{(x, y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4 \}.$$

解 由对称性,可只考虑第一象限部分,

$$D=4D_1$$

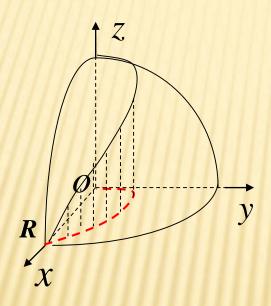
注意:被积函数也要有对称性.

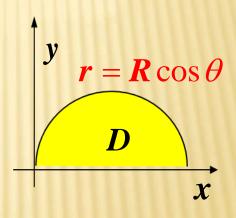


$$\iint_{D} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{\sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi\int_1^2\frac{\sin\pi\rho}{\rho}\rho\mathrm{d}\rho=-4.$$

例 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le \mathbb{R}^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = \mathbb{R}x$ 所截得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.





例 求球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2$ 被圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$ 所載得的(含在柱面内的)立体的体积.

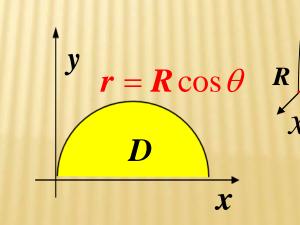
解 由对称性可知

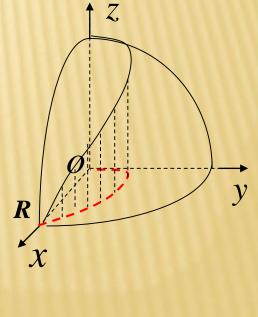
$$V = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R\cos\theta} \sqrt{R^2-r^2} r dr$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}R^3\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-\sin^3\theta)\,\mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}R^3(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{2}{3})$$





例13 求曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 \ge a^2$ 所围成的图形的面积.

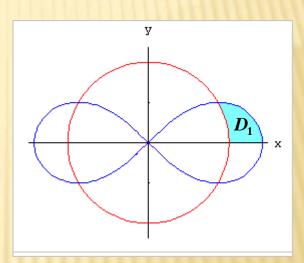
根据对称性有 $D = 4D_1$ 在极坐标系下

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = a^{2} \longrightarrow \rho_{1}(\varphi) = a$$

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

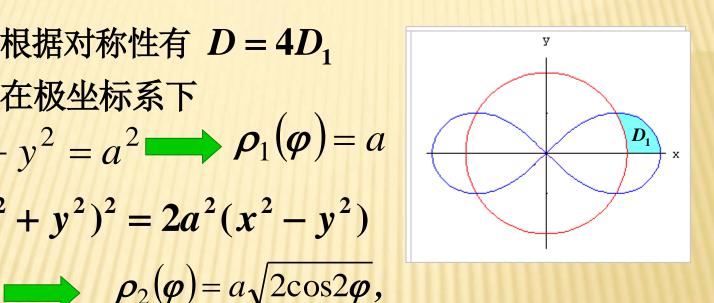
$$\longrightarrow \rho_{2}(\varphi) = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi},$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi} \\ \rho = a \end{cases}$$
 交点 $A = (a, \frac{\pi}{6}),$



求曲线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ 例 与 $x^2 + v^2 \ge a^2$ 所围成的图形的面积.

根据对称性有 $D = 4D_1$ 在极坐标系下 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \longrightarrow \rho_1(\varphi) = a$ $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$

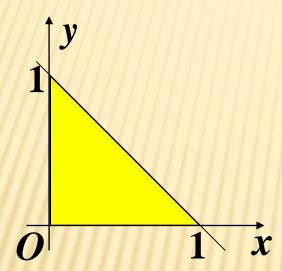


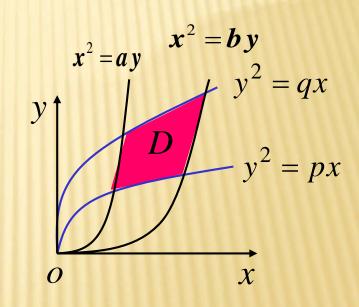
$$\begin{cases} \rho = a\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi} & \longrightarrow \\ \rho = a \end{cases}$$
 交点 $A = (a, \frac{\pi}{6}), \quad$ 所以

$$\sigma = \iint_{D} dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_{1}} dx dy = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_{a}^{a\sqrt{2\cos 2\varphi}} \rho d\rho = a^{2}(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}).$$

问题1 计算 $\iint_D e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dxdy$ 其中 $D \neq x = 0$, y = 0,

x + y = 1 所围区域.





问题2. 计算由 $y^2 = px$, $y^2 = qx$, $x^2 = ay$, $x^2 = by$ (0 所围成的闭区域 <math>D 的面积 S.

第四部分 曲线坐标下二重积分的计算

1.二重积分的一般换元法

设f(x,y)在闭域D上连续,

正则变换:
$$T: \begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases} (u,v) \in D' \to D$$

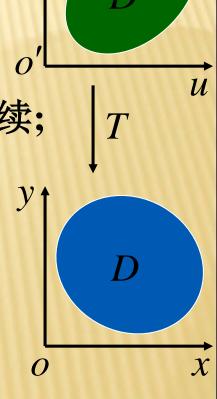
满足(1) x(u,v), y(u,v) 在D'上一阶偏导数连续;

(2) 在
$$D'$$
上Jacobi行列式 $\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| \neq 0$;

(3) 变换 $T:D'\to D$ 是一一对应的,

则
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$

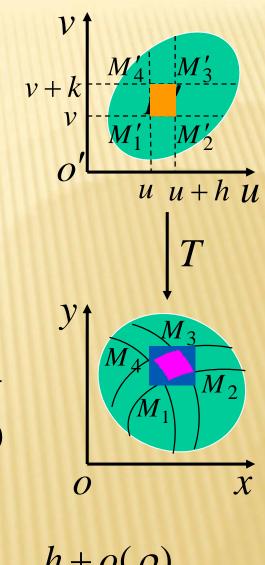
$$= \iint_{D'} f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| du dv$$



正则变换将有界区域的 内部变为内部, 外部变为外部, 边界变为边界. 证 根据定理条件可知变换 T 可逆. 在uo'v坐标面上, 用平行于坐标轴的 直线分割区域D', 任取其中一个小矩 形, 其顶点为

$$M'_1(u,v),$$
 $M'_2(u+h,v),$ $M'_3(u+h,v+k),$ $M'_4(u,v+k).$

通过变换T, 在 xoy 面上得到一个四边形, 其对应顶点为 $M_i(x_i, y_i)$ (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)



$$x_4 - x_1 = x(u, v + k) - x(u, v) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$
同理得 $y_2 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \Big|_{(u, v)} h + o(\rho)$

$$y_4 - y_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \Big|_{(u, v)} k + o(\rho)$$

当h,k 充分小时,曲边四边形 $M_1M_2M_3M_4$ 近似于平行四边形,故其面积近似为

$$|\Delta \sigma \approx |M_1 M_2 \times M_1 M_4| = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 \\ x_4 - x_1 & y_4 - y_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

二重积分的换元公式:

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

面积微元间的关系为:

$$\mathbf{d}\,\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| \mathbf{d}\,u\,\mathbf{d}\,v$$

如何确定区域D'的边界?

正则变换将有界区域的内部变为内部,外部变为外部,边界变为边界.

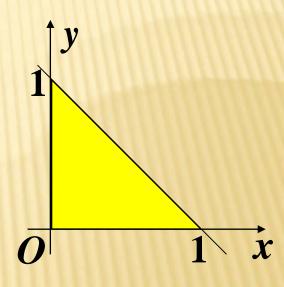
例1 计算 $\iint_{D} e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dxdy$ 其中 $D \stackrel{\cdot}{=} x = 0$, y = 0,

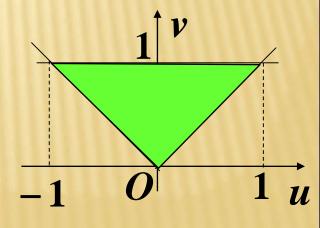
$$x + y = 1$$
 所围区域.

解: $\diamondsuit u = x - y, v = x + y, 则$

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

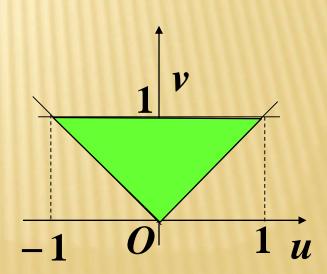
$$J(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2},$$





$$\iint_{D} e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dxdy = \iint_{D'} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dudv = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{-v}^{v} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (v e^{\frac{u}{v}}) \Big|_{-v}^v dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 v (e - e^{-1}) dv = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{4}$$



例2. 计算由 $y^2 = px$, $y^2 = qx$, $x^2 = ay$, $x^2 = by$

(0 所围成的闭区域 D 的面积 S.

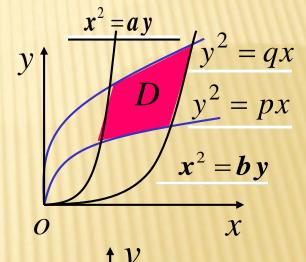
解: 令
$$u = \frac{y^2}{x}$$
, $v = \frac{x^2}{y}$, 则

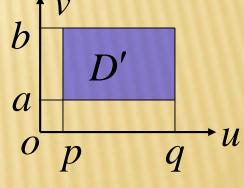
$$D': \begin{cases} p \le u \le q \\ a \le v \le b \end{cases} \longrightarrow D$$

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

$$\therefore S = \iint_D dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D'} |J| \, \mathrm{d} u \, \mathrm{d} v = \frac{1}{3} \int_{p}^{q} \, \mathrm{d} u \int_{a}^{b} \, \mathrm{d} v = \frac{1}{3} (q - p)(b - a)$$





例3 试计算椭球体 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$ 的体积 V.

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

$$V = 2 \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = 2 c \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\Rightarrow x = ar\cos\theta, y = br\sin\theta$$
, 则

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} a\cos\theta & -ar\sin\theta \\ b\sin\theta & br\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = abr$$

$$\therefore V = 2c \iint_{D\sqrt{1-r^2}} abr dr d\theta$$

$$= 2abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$$

广义极坐标变换

用极坐标计算二重积分

当积分区域是圆域或圆域的一部分,或者被积函数含有 $x^2 + y^2$ 时,采用极坐标变换往往能简化二重积分的计算.此时,

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

$$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = \left| \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} - r\sin\theta \right| = r$$

$$: \iint_{D} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$$

第三部分 小结

二重积分在直角坐标下的计算公式

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x,y) dy. \quad [X-\mathbb{Z}]$$

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{x_{1}(y)}^{x_{2}(y)} f(x,y) dx. \quad [Y- 2]$$

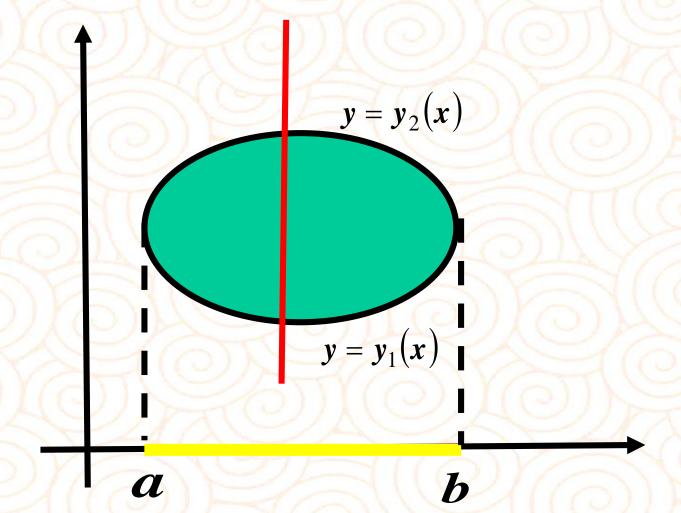
(在积分中要正确选择积分次序)

二重积分在极坐标下的计算公式

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D} f(r\cos \theta, r\sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

二重积分的一般换元法





$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}(x)}^{y_{2}(x)} f(x,y) dy.$$

1画域

2投影

3发射

4定限

思考题1 交换积分次序:

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{0}^{a\cos\varphi} f(\rho,\varphi) d\rho \quad (a \ge 0).$$

思考题2

计算
$$I = \iint_D x \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}) dx dy$$
, 其中**D** 是下右图中 $y = 4 - x^2$, $y = -3x$, $x = 1$ 所围成的区域.

