

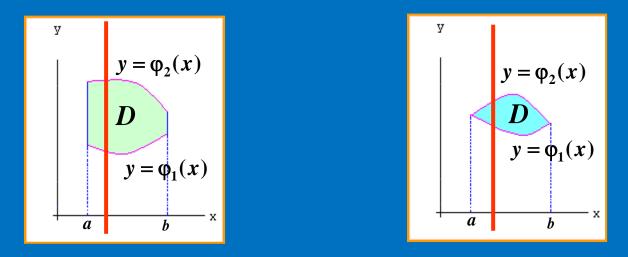
二重积分的

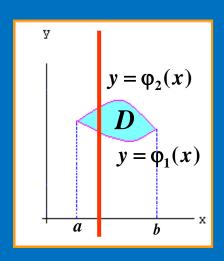
直角坐标系下计算二重积分的方法 直角坐标系下计算二重积分的例题 极坐标系下计算二重积分的方法 极坐标系下计算二重积分的例题



设 $f(x,y) \geq 0$.

(1) X—型区域:
$$\varphi_1(x) \le y \le \varphi_2(x)$$
, $a \le x \le b$

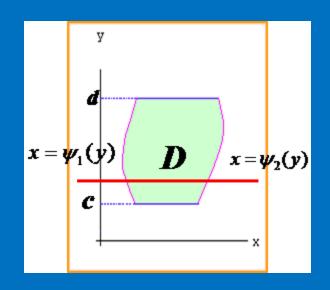


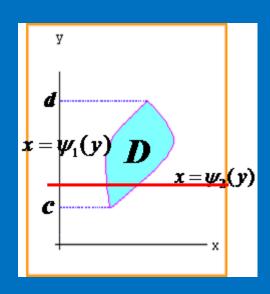


其中函数 $\varphi_1(x)$ 、 $\varphi_2(x)$ 在区间 [a,b]上连续.

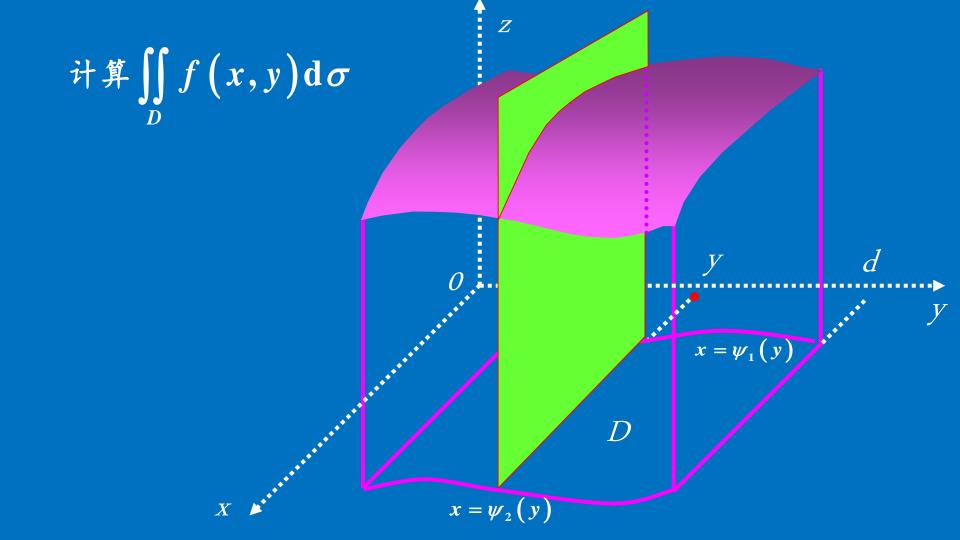
则
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x,y) dy$$

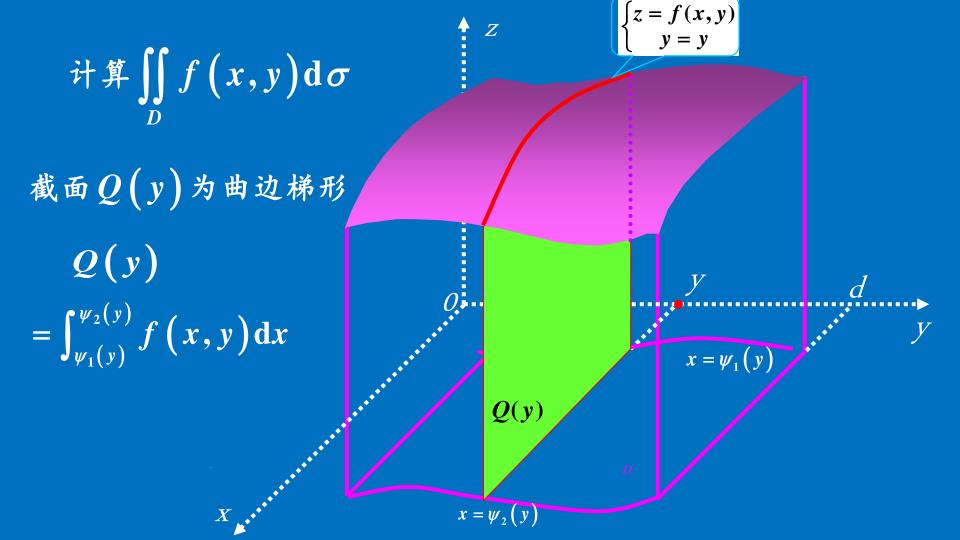
2) Y—型区域: $\psi_1(y) \le x \le \psi_2(y)$, $c \le y \le d$

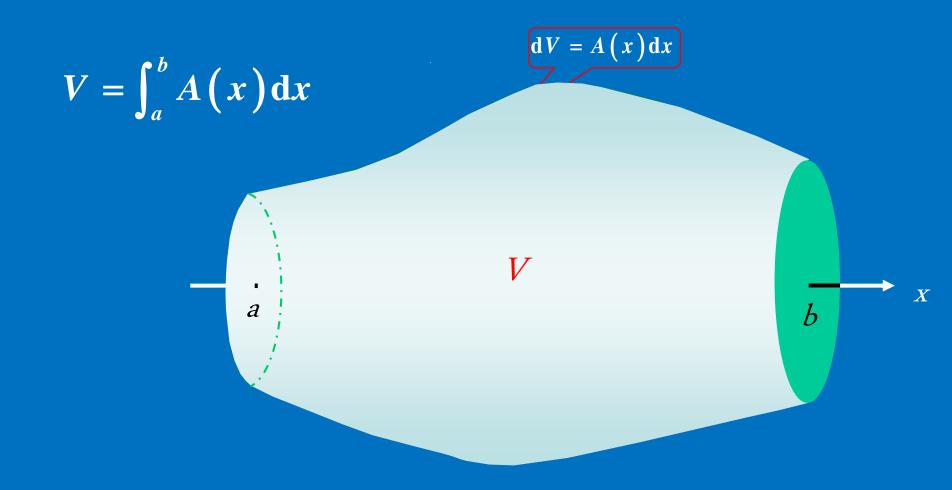


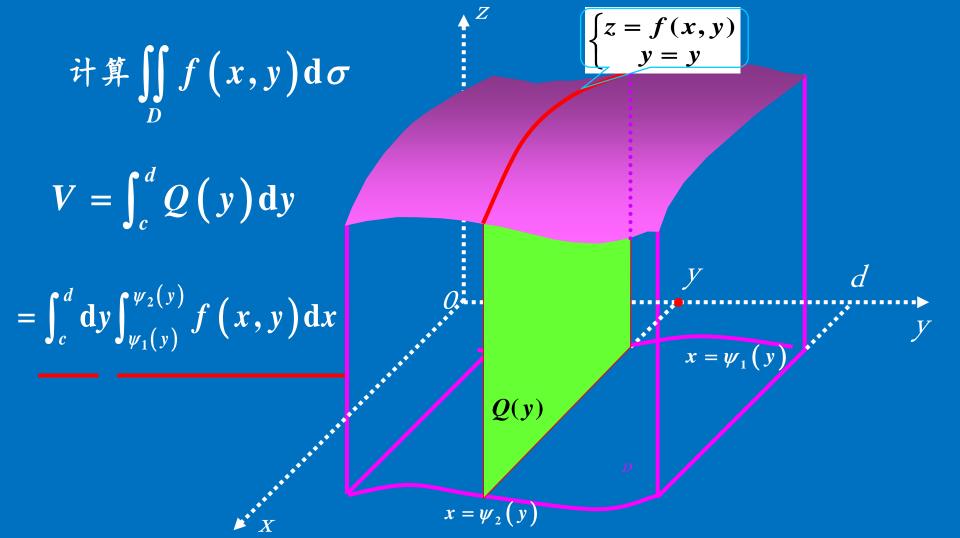


$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x,y) dx$$



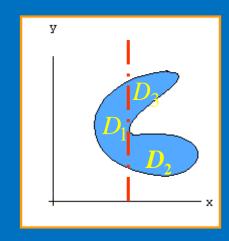






3) 既非 X—型,又非 Y—型区域:利用区域的可加性计算

$$\iint\limits_{D} = \iint\limits_{D_1} + \iint\limits_{D_2} + \iint\limits_{D_3}$$

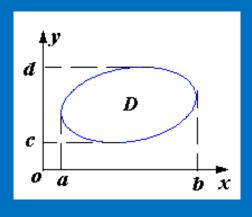


4) 既是 X—型, 又是 Y—型区域:

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x, y) \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_{c}^{d} \mathrm{d}y \int_{\psi_{1}(y)}^{\psi_{2}(y)} f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x$$



二重积分化为二次积分确定积分限的方法:

X-型: 任取一线穿过区域, 上下曲线定 y 限, 用域外两线夹区域, 左右直线定 x 限

$$\iint\limits_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{\varphi_{1}(x)}^{\varphi_{2}(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

二重积分化为二次积分确定积分限的方法:

Y-型: 任取一线穿过区域, 左右曲线定 x 限, 用域外两线夹区域, 上下直线定 y 限

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x, y) dxdy = \int_{c}^{d} dy \int_{\psi_{1}(y)}^{\psi_{2}(y)} f(x, y) dx$$



直角坐标系下计算二重积分的例题

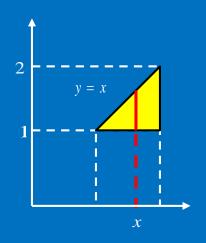
例 计算: $\iint xyd\sigma$, 其中 D 由直线 y=1, x=2, y=x

所围成.

解 积分区域为 X-型.

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} xy d\sigma = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{x} xy dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left[x \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{1}^{x} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{x^{3}}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{9}{8}.$$



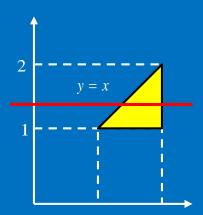
例 计算: $\iint xyd\sigma$, 其中 D 由直线 y=1, x=2, y=x

所围成.

解 D又是Y-型区域.

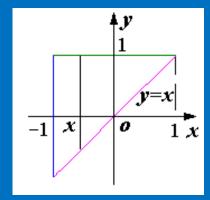
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} xy d\sigma = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\int_{y}^{2} xy dx \right] dy$$

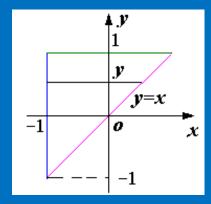
$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left[y \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right]_{y}^{2} dy = \int_{1}^{2} (2y - \frac{y^{3}}{2}) dy = \frac{9}{8}.$$



例 $\iint_{D} y \sqrt{1 + x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 由直线 y = 1, x = -1, y = x 所围成.

解





D既是 X-型区域, 又是 Y-型区域.

例 $\iint_{D} y \sqrt{1 + x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 由直线 y = 1, x = -1, y = x 所围成.

解 根据被积函数的特点,视D为X-型区域:

$$\iint_{D} y \sqrt{1 + x^{2} - y^{2}} d\sigma = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} y \sqrt{1 + x^{2} - y^{2}} dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{1} (1 + x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left| \frac{1}{x} dx \right| = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{1} (|x|^3 - 1) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

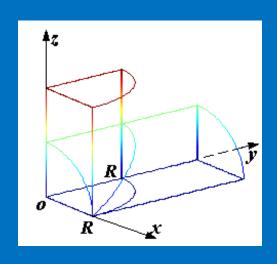
例 求两个底圆半径等于 R 的直交圆柱面围成的立体体积.

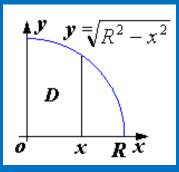
解 设这两个圆柱面的方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$
, $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$.

$$V = 8V_1 = 8 \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$=8\int_0^R \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \sqrt{R^2-x^2} \, dy\right] dx = \frac{16}{3}R^3$$

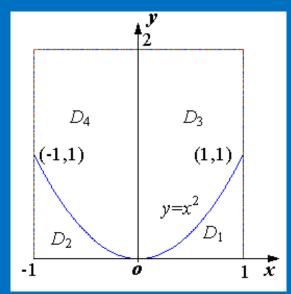




例 计算
$$\iint_D \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dxdy$$
, 其中 $D: -1 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2$.

解
$$\iint_{D} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dxdy$$

$$=2\iint_{D_1} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dxdy + 2\iint_{D_3} \sqrt{|y-x^2|} dxdy$$



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

$$=2\int_0^1 \left[-\frac{2}{3}(x^2-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_0^{x^2} dx + 2\int_0^1 \left[\frac{2}{3}(y-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{x^2}^2 dx$$

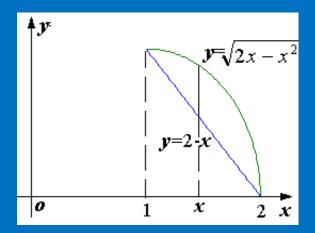
$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 (2 - x^2)^{3/2} dx$$

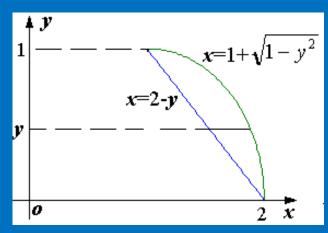
$$=\frac{5}{3}+\frac{\pi}{2}$$

例 交换下列二次积分的积分次序:

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

解 积分区域 D 为:1 $\leqslant x \leqslant$ 2, 2 $-x \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2x-x^2}$.





积分区域 D 为:0 $\leq y \leq 1$,2 $-y \leq x \leq 1 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}$.

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