课前练习题

0. 设Ω由锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 所围成, 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z)^2 dv$.

1. 计算
$$\int_{D} \frac{y}{x+y} e^{(x+y)^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中 D: $x+y=1$, $x=0$ 和 $y=0$ 所围成.

2. 交换积分次序:

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

思考与练习

2. 设Ω由锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 所围成, 计算 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x + y + z)^2 dv$.

提示:

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2xz) dv$$
利用对称性

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, \mathrm{d}v$$

用球坐标

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 r^4 dr = \frac{64}{5} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \pi$$

课前练习题

1. 计算
$$\int_{D} \frac{y}{x+y} e^{(x+y)^2} d\sigma$$
, 其中 D: $x+y=1$, $x=0$ 和 $y=0$ 所围成.

思考题解答

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u - v \\ y = v \end{cases}, \qquad D$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$0$$

雅可比行列式
$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1$$
, $v \mid u = v$

变换后区域为

$$\iint_{D} \frac{y}{x+y} e^{(x+y)^{2}} d\sigma = \iint_{D'} f(u,v) |J| du dv$$

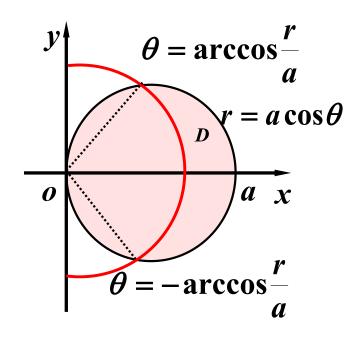
$$= \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{u} \frac{v}{u} \cdot e^{u^{2}} dv = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u}{2} \cdot e^{u^{2}} du = \frac{1}{4} (e-1).$$

2. 交换积分次序:

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

$$D: \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 \le r \le a \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos\frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos\frac{r}{a}} f(r,\theta) d\theta.$$



19. 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续, 又设 D 是由直线 x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 1 在第一象限所围成的平面区域.

(1)求证:
$$\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx. \quad (2) \ \text{求} \iint_D e^{(x+y)^2} dx dy.$$

$$In I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(t) dt$$

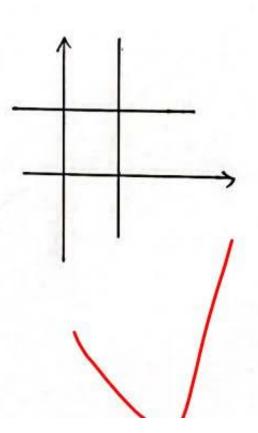
$$= \int_0^1 dt \int_0^t f(t) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 t \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \quad Q.E.D$$

(2)
$$\pm 10$$

$$\iint_{S} e^{(x+y)t} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \pm e^{x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

21. 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续, 试证: $\int_0^1 e^{f(x)} dx \int_0^1 e^{-f(y)} dy \ge 1$.



第四节

重积分的应用

- 一、立体体积
- 二、曲面的面积
- 三、物体的重心
- 四、物体的转动惯量

一、立体体积

• **曲顶柱体**的顶为连续曲面 $z = f(x,y), (x,y) \in D$,则其体积为

$$V = \iint_D f(x, y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

• 占有**空间有界域** Ω 的立体的体积为

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

例1. 求曲面 $S_1: z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ 任一点的切平面与曲面 $S_2: z = x^2 + y^2$ 所围立体的体积 V.

解: 曲面 S_1 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 的切平面方程为 $z = 2x_0x + 2y_0y + 1 - x_0^2 - y_0^2$

它与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 的交线在 xoy 面上的投影为 $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = 1$ (记所围域为D)

$$V = \iint_{D} \left[2x_{0}x + 2y_{0}y + 1 - x_{0}^{2} - y_{0}^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left[1 - \left((x - x_{0})^{2} + (y - y_{0})^{2} \right) \right] dx dy$$

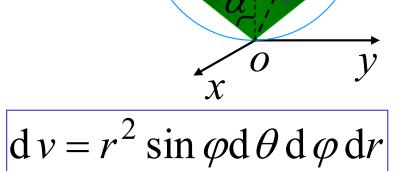
$$\Leftrightarrow x - x_{0} = r \cos \theta, \ y - y_{0} = r \sin \theta$$

$$= \pi - \iint_{D} r^{2} \cdot r d r d\theta = \pi - \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例2. 求半径为 α 的球面与半顶角为 α 的内接锥面上部所围成的立体的体积.

解: 在球坐标系下空间立体所占区域为

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2a \cos \varphi \\ 0 \le \varphi \le \alpha \\ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$



则立体体积为

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\alpha} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2a\cos \varphi} r^2 dr$$
$$= \frac{16\pi a^3}{3} \int_0^{\alpha} \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} (1 - \cos^4 \alpha)$$

二、曲面的面积

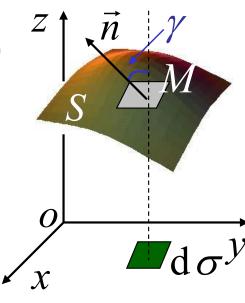
设光滑曲面 $S: z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D$

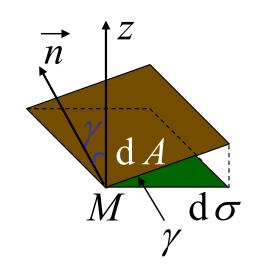
则面积 A 可看成曲面上各点 M(x,y,z) 处小切平面的面积 dA 无限积累而成. 设它在 D 上的投影为 $d\sigma$, 则

$$d\sigma = \cos \gamma \cdot dA$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)}}$$

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2(x, y) + f_y^2(x, y)} d\sigma$$
(称为面积元素)





故有曲面面积公式

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + f_{x}^{2}(x, y) + f_{y}^{2}(x, y)} d\sigma$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y$$

若光滑曲面方程为 $x = g(y,z), (y,z) \in D_{yz}$,则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})^2 + (\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})^2} \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$$

若光滑曲面方程为 $y = h(z,x), (z,x) \in D_{zx}$,则有

$$A = \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})^2 + (\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})^2} \, dz \, dx$$

若光滑曲面方程为隐式 F(x,y,z)=0, 且 $F_z\neq 0$, 则

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}, \quad (x, y) \in D_{xy}$$

$$\therefore A = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}}{|F_z|} dx dy$$

例3. 计算双曲抛物面 z = xy 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所截出的面积 A.

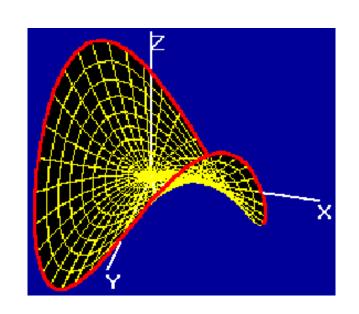
解: 曲面在 xoy 面上投影为 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$, 则

$$A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + x^{2} + y^{2}} \, dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \sqrt{1 + r^{2}} \, r \, dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\pi \left[(1 + R^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right]$$



例4. 计算半径为 a 的球的表面积.

解:方法1 利用直角坐标方程.

上半球面的方程
$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

投影区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} d\sigma = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma$$

$$A = 2 \iint_{D} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}} d\sigma = 2a \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}}} r dr$$
$$= 2\pi a^{2}$$

解:方法2 利用球坐标方程.

设球面方程为 r = a球面面积元素为

$$dA = a^2 \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta$$

$$\therefore A = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi$$
$$= 4\pi a^2$$

