

重积分讲义

要点: 1. 观察

2. 根据

3. 根据区域

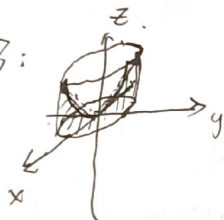
把区域表示成

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y) \in D_{xy}, z_1(x, y) \leq z \leq z_2(x, y)\}$$

$$= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y) \in D_{xy}, a \leq z \leq b\}$$

熟悉二次曲面的基础上, 可能利用对称性, 选线辅助作图.

例 8:



直角坐标: "先-后":

先对与z轴平行的直线积分, 再在圆上积分. ✓
"后-先": 先对每个高度上的圆环积分, 再沿z方向累加起来

~~先-后~~

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2\}$$

$$= \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2\}$$

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

柱坐标: 代入

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

可以解得

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) \rho d\rho d\theta dz$$

类似于直角坐标, 先对z积分, 再对xoy上投影的圆积分时, 采用柱坐标.

$$\Omega: 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq \rho^2$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{\rho^2} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) dz$$

例 9:

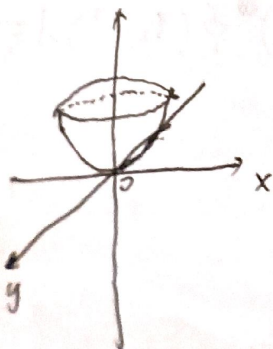
由曲线z轴为旋转对称性, 选柱坐标积分, 先-(对z积分)后=(xoy投影为圆).

联立, 得曲线:

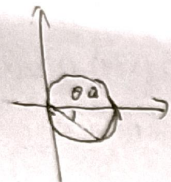
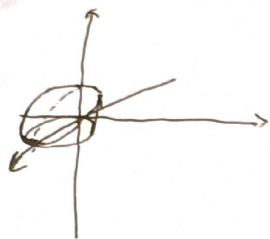
$$\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = \sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases}$$

Ω在xoy面上投影为 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$.
 $\Omega: 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \rho^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{2 - \rho^2}$

$$I = \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} z \rho^2 dz = \dots = \frac{5}{24} \pi$$



例10:



球体的半径与圆柱底面的直径相同

区域虽然奇怪, 但总归其在xy投影是一个圆, 且其表面由圆柱面, 上半球面的一部分, 下半球面的一部分构成.

由对称性, 计算 ~~上半球面~~ 部分体积即可, 这部分区域记作 Ω' .

用柱坐标, 先- (对z) 后 = (R, θ) (这里是对函数先定)

$$I = 2 \iiint_{\Omega'} dv = 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} dx dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dz = 2 \int_0^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dz$$

$$= 2 \int_0^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2} dy = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2-\rho^2} \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3} a^3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{9} a^3$$

$$I = 4 \iiint_{\Omega'} dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega'} \rho \rho d\rho d\theta dz = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rho d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-\rho^2}} \rho dz$$

例11: $\iiint_{\Omega} (-\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c})^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}) dv + 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{xy}{ab} + \frac{yz}{bc} + \frac{xz}{ac}) dv$

由对称性, $\iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{1}{3}(x^2+y^2+z^2) dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^R r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{4}{15} \pi R^5$

关于x, y, z 互竟面对称, 可知交叉项积分为0.

$$I = (\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}) \frac{4}{15} \pi R^5$$

例12: 区域决定了能用直角坐标积分, 但是函数又让我们回到了柱坐标.

$$I = \iiint_{0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1} dx dy \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{(1+x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} \rho d\rho \int_0^1 \frac{\rho dz}{(1+\rho^2+z^2)^2}$$

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

交换积分次序

相当于先-后-积分 (最后再对z积分).

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} \frac{\rho d\rho}{(1+\rho^2+z^2)^2} = \frac{1}{16} \pi^2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{1+\sec^2 \theta + z^2}$$

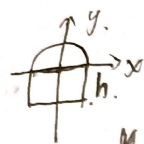
令 $z = \tan t$, 则 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t} dt$. ($1 + \tan^2 t = \sec^2 t$, $d(\tan t) = \sec^2 t dt$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t}{\sec^2 \theta + \sec^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$

例13:

例13: 假设圆半径为1, 密度为1.

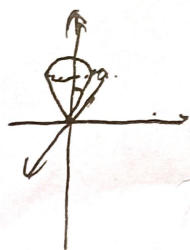


$$\bar{y}_c = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D dx \, dy} = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_D y \, dx \, dy = 0, \text{ 其中 } D: -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

$$\iint_D y \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_h^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} (1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2} h^2 \right] dx = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - h^2 = 0. \Rightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

即为 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

例14: 球锥体具有绕原点O的中心对称性, 因此, 采取球坐标.



$$dF = \frac{\rho_0 \, dv}{r^2} \quad \text{其中 } dv = r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\theta, \quad r \in [0, R], \quad \varphi \in [0, \alpha], \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi].$$

$$F = \iiint_V \frac{\rho_0 \, dv}{r^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\alpha d\varphi \int_0^R \frac{\rho_0}{r^2} r^2 \sin \varphi \, dr.$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha) \rho_0 R.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos 2\alpha).$$