高数基础班 (19)

19 二重积分(概念、性质、计算方法及举例) P142-148







第九章 二重积分

本章内容要点

- 一. 考试内容概要
 - (一) 二重积分的概念与性质
 - (二) 二重积分计算
- 二. 常考题型方法与技巧
 - 题型一 累次积分交换次序及计算
 - 题型二 二重积分计算



考试内容概要



1. 二重积分的概念

定义1
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_{i}, y_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i}.$$

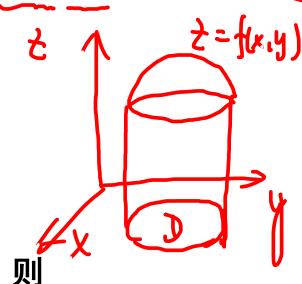
几何意义 ≥={レメィタ)≥□

2. 二重积分的性质

性质1(不等式)

(1) 在
$$D$$
 上若 $f(x,y) \leq g(x,y)$, 则

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



f(x) ≥ 0

42(x)





(2) 若在 D 上有 $m \le f(x,y) \le M$, 则

$$mS \leq \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \leq MS$$

其中 S 为区域 D 的面积。

(3)
$$\left| \iint_{D} f(x,y) \, d\sigma \right| \leq \iint_{D} |f(x,y)| \, d\sigma.$$

性质2(中值定理)设函数 f(x,y) 在闭区域 D 上连续,

S为区域 D 的面积,则在 D 上至少存在一点 (ξ,η) , 使得

$$\iint_D f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}\, \sigma = \underbrace{f(\xi,\eta) \cdot S}_{D}$$

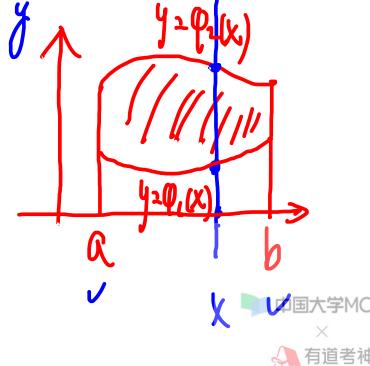
(二) 二重积分的计算

1. 利用直角坐标计算

1) 先 y 后 x
$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(x,y) dy$$

$$\varphi_1(x) \leq \gamma \leq \varphi_2(x)$$
.

 $\alpha \leq \chi \leq b$



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

2. 利用极坐标计算

利用极坐标计算

1) 先
$$\rho$$
 后 θ
$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d\theta \int_{\varphi_{1}(\theta)}^{\varphi_{2}(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$
 $C \leq \gamma \leq d$

【注】适合用极坐标计算的二重积分的特征

(1) 适合用极坐标计算的被积函数:

$$f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}), f(\frac{y}{x}), f(\frac{x}{y});$$

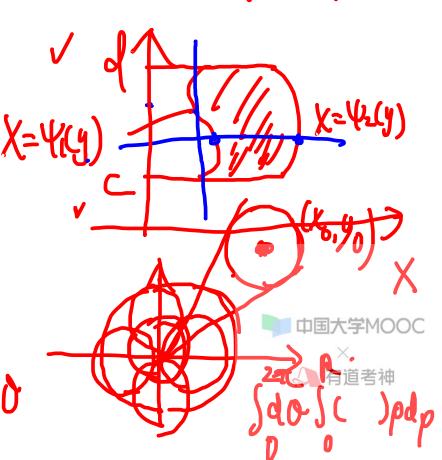
(2) 适合用极坐标的积分域:

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2;$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \le 2ax;$$

$$r^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2;$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \le 2by; \qquad \text{deg}$$



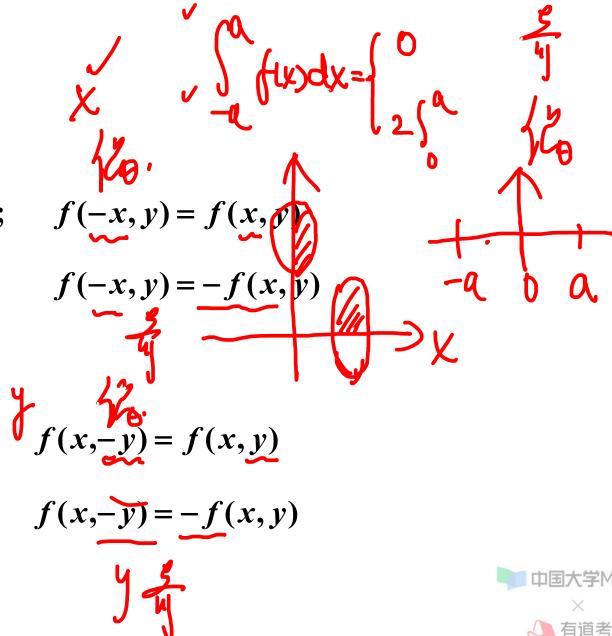
利用对称性和奇偶性计算

1) 若积分域 D 关于 y 轴对称,则:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2\iint_{D_{x\geq 0}} f(x,y)d\sigma; & f(-x,y) = f(x,y) \\ 0; & f(-x,y) = -f(x,y) \end{cases}$$

2) 若积分域 D 关于 x 轴对称,则:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \begin{cases} 2\iint_{D_{y\geq 0}} f(x,y)d\sigma & f(x,-y) = f(x,y) \\ 0 & f(x,-y) = -f(x,y) \end{cases}$$







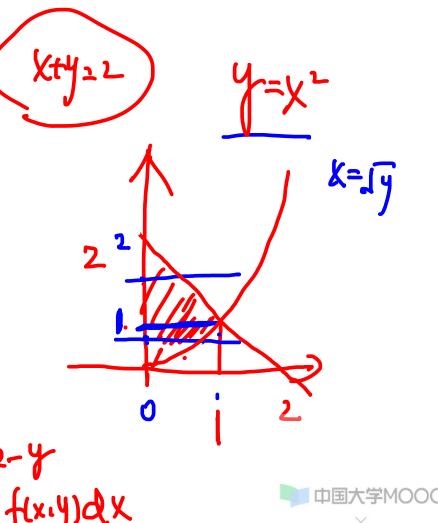
4. 利用变量对称性计算

常考题型与典型例题

常考题型

- 1. 累次积分交换次序或计算
- 2. 二重积分计算
 - 一.累次积分交换次序或计算

【例1】 交换累次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$ 的次序 _____



【例2】(2009年, 2) 设函数 f(x,y) 连续, 则

$$\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2} f(x,y) dy + \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{4-y} f(x,y) dx = \qquad (C)$$

$$(A) \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{1}^{4-x} f(x,y) dy.$$

$$(B) \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{4-x} f(x,y) dy.$$

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

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

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

$$(D) \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{4-y} f(x,y) dx.$$

$$(D) \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{4-y} f(x,y) dx.$$

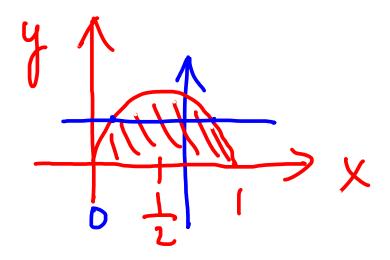
$$(D) \int_{1}^{2} dy \int_{y}^{4-y} f(x,y) dx.$$

【例3】(1996年, 3) 累次积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} f(\rho\cos\theta, \rho\sin\theta) \rho d\rho$

可以写成

$$\left\langle \text{(A)} \int_0^1 dy \int_{0\text{K}}^{\sqrt{y-y^2}} f(x,y) dx \right\rangle \left\langle \text{(B)} \int_0^1 dy \int_{0\text{K}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx \right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle \text{(C)} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy \right\rangle \left\langle \text{(D)} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x-x^2}} f(x,y) dy \right\rangle$$



(D)



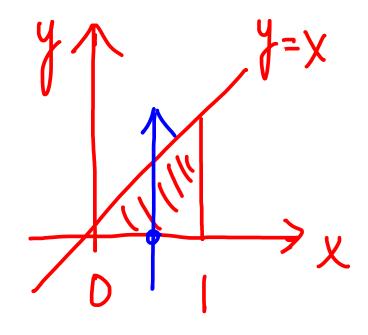
$$= \int_{0}^{1} t u x dx$$

$$= - ln as x |_{0}^{1}$$

$$= - ln as |_{0}^{1}$$



 $[-\ln\cos 1]$





【例5】 积分 $\int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy$ 的值等于 _____

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{16}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{16}{9}}^{\frac{16}{9}}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{16}{9}}^{2}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{16}{9}}^{2}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{2}$$

二. 二重积分计算

【例6】 (2008年, 3) 设
$$D = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le 1\}$$
,

则
$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} (x^2 - y) dx dy = \underline{\qquad}.$$

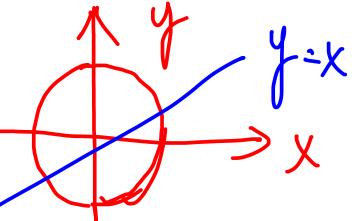
$$\iint y \, dx \, dy = 0 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

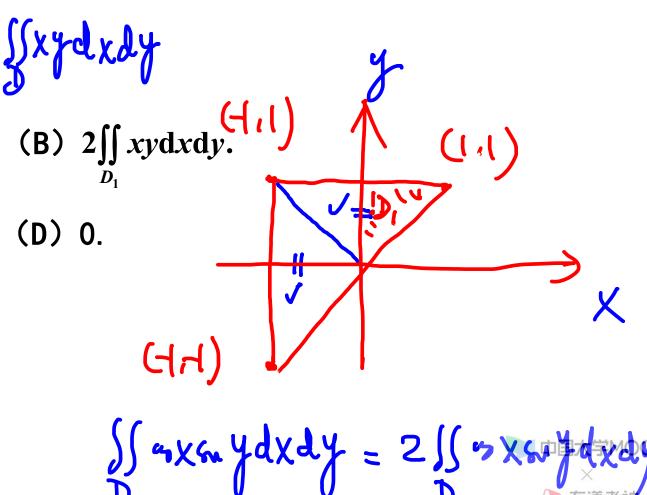


【例7】(1991年, 1, 2) 设 $D \in xO_V$ 平面上以 (1,1),(-1,1) 和

(-1,-1) 为顶点的三角形区域, D_1 是 D 在第一象限的部分,则

$$\iint_{D} (xy) + \cos x \sin^{2} y) dxdy =$$
(A)
$$2\iint_{D} \cos x \sin y dxdy.$$

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



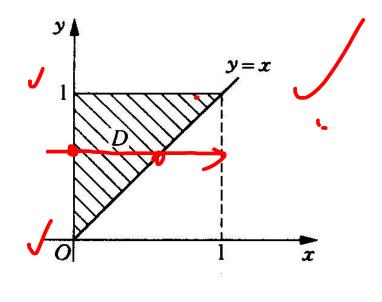
【例8】(2006年, 3) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dxdy$, 其中 D

是由直线 y = x, y = 1, x = 0 所围成的平面区域.

【解】 原式 =
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \sqrt{y^2 - xy} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{y} (y - x_0)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^y dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 y^2 \, \mathrm{d} y = \frac{2}{9}.$$





【例】(2018年, 3) 设平面区域 D 由曲线 $y = \sqrt{3(1-x^2)}$ 与直线 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 及 y 轴围成, 计算二重积分 $\iint x^2 dx dy$.

[解]
$$\iint_{D} x^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dx \int_{\sqrt{3}x}^{\sqrt{3}(1-x^{2})} x^{2} dy$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x^{2} (\sqrt{1-x^{2}} - x) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x^{2} dx = \frac{x + x^{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2} dx$$

【例9】(2017年2) 已知平面域
$$D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2y \}$$

计算二重积分
$$I = \iint_D (x+1)^2 dxdy$$
.

[解]
$$I = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + 2x + 1) dx dy$$

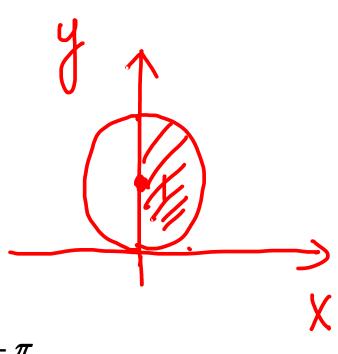
$$\iint_{D} 2x dx dy = 0$$

$$I = \iint_{D} (x^{2} + 1) dx dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} \rho^{2} \cos^{2}\theta \rho d\rho + \pi$$

$$=8\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4\theta\cos^2\theta d\theta+\pi$$

$$=8\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^4\theta(1-\sin^2\theta)d\theta+\pi$$

$$=8(\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{5}{6}\cdot\frac{3}{4}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2})+\pi=\frac{5}{4}\pi$$







【例10】(2005年, 2, 3) 计算二重积分
$$\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma$$
,

其中
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}.$$

【解】 如图所示,将 D 分成 D_1 与

$$D$$
, 两部分.

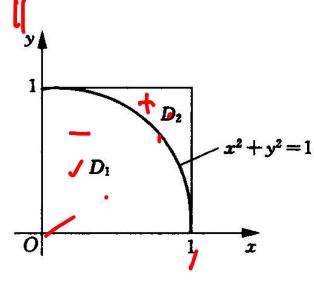
D₂ 两部分.
$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 1| d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$+\iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma.$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} (1 - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma + \left[\iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) d\sigma \right]$$

$$=2\iint_{D_{1}}(1-x^{2}-y^{2})d\sigma+\iint_{D}(x^{2}+y^{2}-1)d\sigma]$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (1 - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} (1 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8},$$





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

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{3}$$
因此
$$\iint_{D} |x^{2} + y^{2} - 1| d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

【例11】(14年2,3) 设平面域
$$D = \{(x,y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \}$$

计算
$$\iint_{D} \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy.$$

【解1】由于积分域 D 关于直线 y=x 对称,则

$$\iint_{D} \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{x + y} dxdy = \iint_{D} \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{x + y} dxdy$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left[\iint_{D} \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{x + y} dxdy + \iint_{D} \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{x + y} dxdy \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{1}^{2} \sin(\pi \rho) \rho d\rho$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{2} \rho d \cos(\pi \rho) = -\frac{3}{4}$$



[解2]
$$\iint_{D} \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}})}{x + y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \cdot \int_{1}^{2} \rho \sin(\pi \rho) d\rho$$
由于
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}d\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \rho \sin(\pi \rho) d\rho = \frac{1}{\pi} (-\rho \cos \pi \rho + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi \rho) \Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{3}{\pi}$$

故
$$\iint_{D} \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy = -\frac{3}{4}$$



【例12】(13年2,3) 设 D_k 是圆域 $D = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le 1\}$ 在第

$$k$$
 象限的部分,记 $I_k = \iint_{D_k} (y-x) dx dy \ (k=1,2,3,4), \ \emptyset$

(A)
$$I_1 > 0$$
.

(B)
$$I_2 > 0$$
.

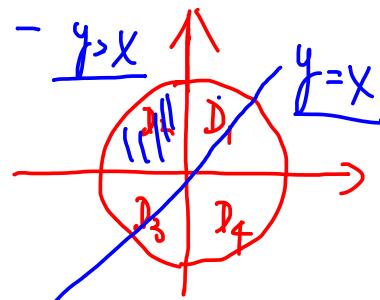
(C)
$$I_3 > 0$$
.

(A)
$$I_1 > 0$$
. (B) $I_2 > 0$. (C) $I_3 > 0$. (D) $I_4 > 0$.

$$I_1 = I_3 = 0$$

$$I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 = \int_1^2 (y-x) dx dy = \int_1^2 (x-y) dx dy = -I_1$$





【例】(2019年2) 已知平面域
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid |x| + |y| \le \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$
, 记

$$I_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma, I_2 = \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma, I_3 = \iint_D (1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) d\sigma$$

(A)
$$I_3 < I_2 < I_1$$

(C)
$$I_2 < I_1 < I_3$$

(B)
$$I_1 < I_2 < I_3$$

(D)
$$I_3 < I_1 < I_2$$
.

【解】 令
$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=r\ (0\leq r\leq \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$\sin r < r$$

$$\sin r < r$$
 $I_2 < I_1$

$$\sin r \ge \sin^2 r = 1 - \cos^2 r \ge 1 - \cos r$$





