

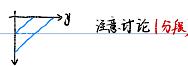
Theorem Int. Mean value

$$\int_{\Omega} f g dV = \int_0^1 g dV \quad \text{where } x \in [0,1], g \geq 0 \quad \text{上确界}$$

$$\iint_D f g dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f g dy \quad \text{significant} \star \text{反例}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{xy}, & 0 < x < y < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{xy}, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad \int_D f g dxdy = 1 \quad \text{累次积分不相等, 但在 } y=0 \text{ 时实则不存在}$$

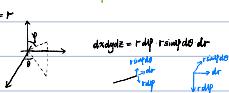
不是所有重积与可积为累次积分 Riemann

 注意讨论 (反例)

Some classic Transformation of Coordinates proof: $\Delta xyz \rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)} \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)} \right|$

$$x = ur \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta \quad \text{以极 极: } J = r$$

$$z = r \sin \phi \cos \theta, y = r \sin \phi \sin \theta, z = r \cos \theta \quad J = r^2 \sin \phi \quad (\text{看极})$$



备注: 因为口头以平面对称, then $\iint_D xy dxdy = 0$

Significance: 变量代换取值范围

曲面面积 (此前仅可计算直面)

$$\iint_D \left| \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \right| dxdydz = \iint_D \sqrt{E-F^2} dxdydz \quad \text{记: 法向量} \star$$

第一类积分

$$\iint_D f dS = \iint_D (P_{xx} + Q_{xy} + R_{xz}) dS = \iint_D P_{xx} dxdy \quad \text{切向量 (con, imp, out) (注意方向性)}$$

$$\iint_D f dS = \iint_D (P_{xx} + Q_{xy} + R_{xz}) dS = \iint_D \left(P_{xx} + Q_{xy} + R_{xz} \right) dxdy \quad \text{法向量 (con, imp, out) } \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right\} \text{ 且 } \theta = \pi - \alpha$$

小结: 对称性 $\iint_D f dS = \iint_D \left(P \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + R \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) dxdy$

方法: 求法向量 \star

$$\text{Given: } \iint_D f dS = \iint_D \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dxdy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \iint_D P_{xx} + Q_{xy} dxdy$$

$$\text{路径无关: } \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} \quad dV = P_{xx} + Q_{xy} \quad \text{物理意义: } \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} = 1 \text{ 可用于求面积.}$$

$$\text{Given: } \iint_D f dS = \iint_D \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dxdy \quad \text{which means: } \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \iint_D P_{xx} + Q_{xy} dxdy = \text{法向量} \star$$

"面"元关

$$\text{Step 4: } \iint_D P_{xx} + Q_{xy} dxdy = \iint_D \left| \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right| \quad \text{注意: 方向 } \rightarrow \text{看是否封闭}$$

证名-预备级: 和 $y=\frac{1}{x}$, $A+K$

Greatly Significantly 检验瑕点. \star

$$\int_0^\infty e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{1+4x^2}, \quad \int_0^\infty e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{2}{1+4x^2}$$

积分下可求导: f, f_x 连续, f_{xx} 单纯, f_{xy} - 预备级

$$B(p,q) = \int_0^1 x^p (1-x)^q dx$$

$$B(p,q) = \frac{q-1}{p+q-1} B(p,q-1), \quad B(p,q) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^p \theta \sin^{q-1} \theta d\theta \quad \text{修正级: } x = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}, \quad x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$T(p,q) = \int_0^\infty x^p e^{-q x} dx$$

$$T(p,q) = \Gamma(p+1) \cdot \Gamma(q) \quad T(p) = \sqrt{\pi} \quad T(1) = 1$$

$$B(p,q) = \frac{T(p)T(q)}{T(p+q)} \rightarrow \text{常用}$$

$$\text{余元公式: } T(p)(p-1) = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi p}{2}}$$

Euler integral variant: (hint) 误差项 = $\propto \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 目标是把积分上下限改为了 \int_a^b

练、 Significance: 4.1 & 4.2 习题

$$P259 (1) \quad \iint_D \frac{dxdydz}{(1-x-y-z)^2}, \quad x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=1 \quad \text{计算题: } \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}$$

$$P272 (4) \quad \text{面积: } \left(\frac{a-x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} \right)^a = \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}, \quad h, k, a, b, y > 0 \quad \frac{\partial(a^2+b^2)}{\partial(a^2+b^2)}$$

$$P305 (4.1.7) \quad I \iint_D \frac{dxdydz}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2+y^2}}, \quad \text{where } S: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \text{计算题: } \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\frac{a^2}{b^2})$$

$$(2) \quad \text{锥面 } x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{3} z^2 \quad (z \geq 0) \text{ 被平面 } x + y + z = 2a (a > 0) \text{ 所截的部分: } \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi a^2$$

$$(5) \quad \text{抛物面 } x^2 + y^2 = 2az \quad \text{包含在柱面 } (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2 xy (a > 0) \text{ 内的那部分: } \frac{1}{2} (2a-2\pi) \pi a^2$$

$$(6) \quad \int_0^1 (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) dS, \quad \text{其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为抛物面 } z = x^2 + y^2 \text{ 介于平面 } z = 0 \text{ 与 } z = 8 \text{ 之间的部分: } \frac{1664\sqrt{14}}{15} \pi$$

$$\text{例 14.2.5} \quad \text{计算 } \iint_D x^2 dydz + y^2 dx dz + z^2 dx dy, \quad \text{其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为上半椭球面}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \quad z \geq 0 \quad (a, b, c > 0), \quad \text{方向取上侧 (图 14.2.8).}$$

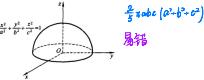


图 14.2.8

$$(8) \quad \iint_D \frac{1}{x} dydz + \frac{1}{y} dzdx + \frac{1}{z} dxdy, \quad \text{其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为椭球面 } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \quad \text{方向 } \frac{-4\pi}{abc} \cdot (a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2)$$

取外侧: $\int_{\Sigma} \text{称外侧}$

$$(9) \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 \cos a + y^2 \cos b + z^2 \cos c) dS, \quad \text{其中 } \Sigma \text{ 为锥面 } z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ 介于平面 } z = 0 \text{ 与 } z = h (h > 0) \text{ 之间的部分, 方向取下侧: } \frac{\pi b^2}{2}$$

用两种方法

$$(8) \quad \iint_D \frac{x dydz + y dzdx + z dxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \quad \text{其中 } \Sigma \text{ 是}$$

i) 椭球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$, 方向取外侧: 4π

ii) 抛物面 $1 - \frac{z}{5} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{16} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} \quad (z \geq 0)$, 方向取上侧. 2π

例 14.3.10 计算 $I = \int_L (y^2 + z^2) dx + (z^2 + x^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$, 其中 L

是上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2Rx (z \geq 0)$ 与圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2rx (R > r > 0)$ 的交线, 从 z 轴的正向看去, 是逆时针方向 (图 14.3.20).

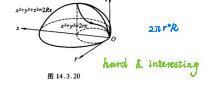


图 14.3.20 hard & interesting

