

高数B第一次课 (3.31)

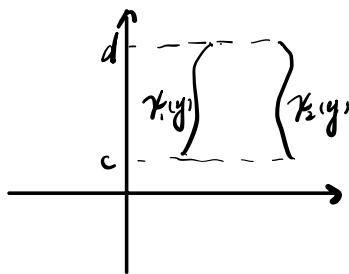
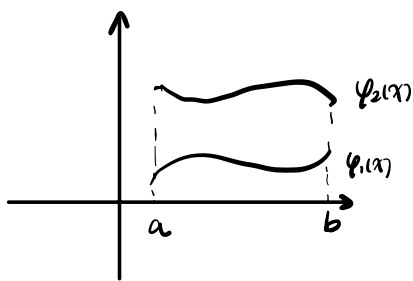
§7. 重积分

1. 二重积分

• 形式: $\iint_D f(x,y) da$ 或 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$

• 几何意义: $\iint_D da$ 表示 D 的面积

• 计算: (重点是化为累次积分)



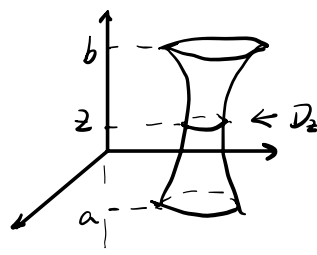
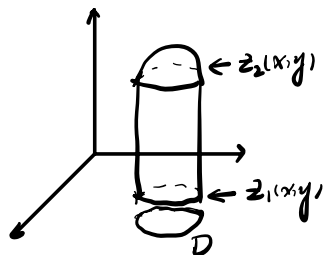
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_c^d \left(\int_{g_1(y)}^{g_2(y)} f(x,y) dx \right) dy$$

2. 三重积分

• 形式: $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dv$ 或 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$

• 几何意义: $\iiint_{\Omega} dv$ 表示 Ω 的体积.

• 计算:



$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dv = \iint_D \left(\int_{z_1(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z) dz \right) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\iint_{D_2} f(x,y,z) dx dy \right) dz$$

3. 常见的计算方法.

• 一般步骤.

(1) 画出积分区域示意图.

(2) 选择合适的积分顺序

} 倾向于选择不需要分段的顺序
难积是积分时, 及时转变顺序.

(3) 写出相应的累次积分

(4) 计算累次积分.

• 提示: 重积分的对称性问题.

} ① 区域具有对称性.
② 被积函数形式复杂但有对称性.

• 重积分换元.

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(\xi,\eta), y(\xi,\eta)) \left| \frac{D(x,y)}{D(\xi,\eta)} \right| dx dy$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega'} f(x(u,v,w), y(u,v,w), z(u,v,w)) \left| \frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,w)} \right| du dv dw$$

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(u,v,w)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix}$$

极坐标换元

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \quad r \geq 0, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

柱坐标换元.

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}, \quad r \geq 0, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dv = \iiint_{\Omega'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

球坐标换元

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin\varphi \cos\theta \\ y = \rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta \\ z = \rho \cos\varphi \end{cases} \quad \rho \geq 0, \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \varphi \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} f(\rho \sin\varphi \cos\theta, \rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta, \rho \cos\varphi) \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

4. 重积分的应用

- 面积和体积的计算
- 曲面表面积的计算

$$(1) \quad z = f(x, y)$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$$

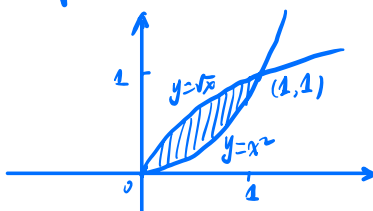
$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{\left| \frac{D(y, z)}{D(u, v)} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{D(z, x)}{D(u, v)} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right|^2} du dv$$

- 物体的质量
- 物体的质心
- 转动惯量

例题

例1. 求 $I = \iint_D (x^2 + 2y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是 $y = x^2$ 与 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 所围区域.

解. (画出区域示意图)



(选择积分顺序写出累次积分)

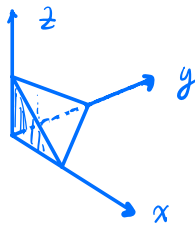
$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} (x^2 + 2y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} (x^2 + 2y) dx \right) dy$$

(计算累次积分)

$$I = \int_0^1 (x^2 y + y^2) \Big|_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x - 2x^4) dx = \frac{27}{10}$$

例2. 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (1-y) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 是平面 $x+y+z=1$ 和三个坐标平面相交在第一卦限形成的四面体.

解. (画出区域示意图)



(选择合适的积分顺序写出累次积分)

$$I = \iint_{D(y,z)} \left(\int_0^{1-y-z} (1-y) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dx \right) dy dz$$

(计算累次积分)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D(y,z)} (1-y)(1-y-z) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dy dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-y} (1-y)(1-y-z) e^{-(1-y-z)^2} dz \right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-y) (1 - e^{-(1-y)^2}) dy = \frac{1}{4e} \end{aligned}$$

例3. (2023期中, 题6) 计算积分 $I = \iint_D (x+y+xy)^2 dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}$.

解. 注意到

$$(x+y+xy)^2 = x^2+y^2+(xy)^2 + 2xy + 2x^2y + 2xy^2.$$

故由区域对称性得

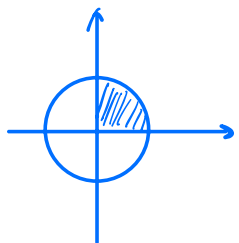
$$\iint_D xy dx dy = 0, \quad \iint_D x^2y dx dy = 0, \quad \iint_D xy^2 dx dy = 0.$$

再利用极坐标换元得

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D (x^2+y^2+xy^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^4 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta \cdot r dr d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{24} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\theta d\theta = \frac{13\pi}{24}. \end{aligned}$$

例4 (2021期中) 求 $I = \iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$.

解.

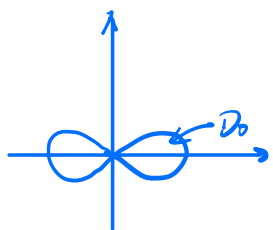


$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta \\ y = r \sin\theta \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_D \ln(1+r^2) \cdot r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_0^1 r \ln(1+r^2) dr \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left((1+r^2) \ln(1+r^2) - (1+r^2) \right) \Big|_0^1 d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (2\ln 2 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

例5. 在平面上计算曲线 $(x^2+y^2)^2 = x^2y^2$ 所围区域的面积.

解. 令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta \\ y = r \sin\theta \end{cases}$, 原式 $r^2 = \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta$. 由 $r^2 \geq 0$ 知 $0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$

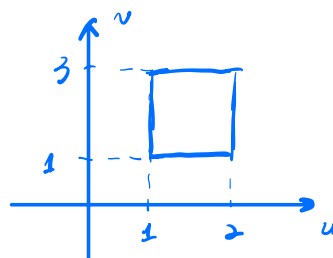
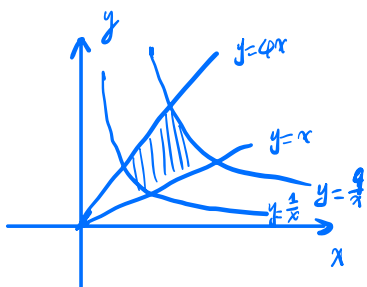


于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= 4 \iint_{D_0} 1 \, d\alpha = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\tan 2\theta}} r \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\tan 2\theta}} \, d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan 2\theta \, d\theta = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

例6. 求 $I = \iint_D (\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} + \sqrt{xy}) \, dx \, dy$, 其中 D 由 $xy=1$, $xy=9$, $y=x$ 和 $y=4x$ 在第一象限围成.

解



令

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \\ v = \sqrt{xy} \end{cases}$$

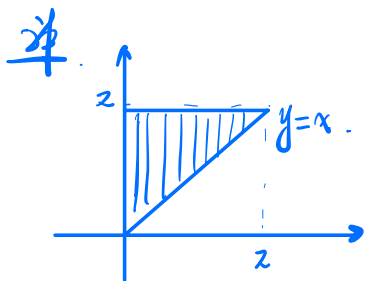
则

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{v}{u} \\ y = uv \end{cases}, \quad J = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{v}{u^2} & \frac{1}{u} \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{2v}{u}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \iint_D (u+v) \frac{2v}{u} \, du \, dv = \int_1^2 \int_1^3 (2v + \frac{2v^2}{u}) \, dv \, du \\
 &= \int_1^2 8 + \frac{5v^2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \, du \\
 &= 8 + \frac{5}{3} \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

例7 求 $I = \int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 \frac{\sin y}{y} \, dy$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= \iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 dy \int_0^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \sin y dy = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

例8. (难) 设 f 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的正值连续函数, 设 $m \leq f(x) \leq M$. 求证

$$\left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right) \geq 1.$$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} dx dy \\
 &= \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} \left(\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} + \frac{f(y)}{f(x)} \right) dx dy \\
 &\geq 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

练习题

1. 求 $I = \iint_D (x+y) dx dy$, 其中 D 是 $y=2x$, $x+y=4$ 和 $x+y=12$ 所围区域.

2. 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2+z^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 代表区域 $0 \leq z \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 1$.

3. (难) 求 $I = \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dv$, 其中 Ω 是 $x^2+y^2 \leq 2z$ 和 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 3$ 相交部分. (提示: 拆分被积函数并利用对称性).