

25考研 | 题型通法14笔记

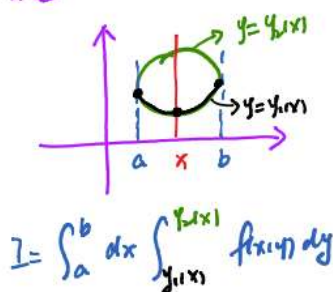


第六章 二重积分 (2)

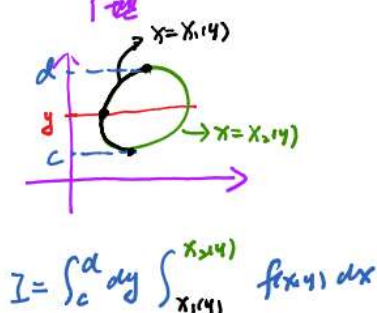
题型考点 二重积分的计算

1. 画 D ; 描点, 草纸
2. 观察对称性; 普通对称, 轮换对称
3. 选择坐标系与积分次序; $\odot$ X -型, Y -型 $\odot$ r -型 θ -型
4. 化成累次积分, 并计算.

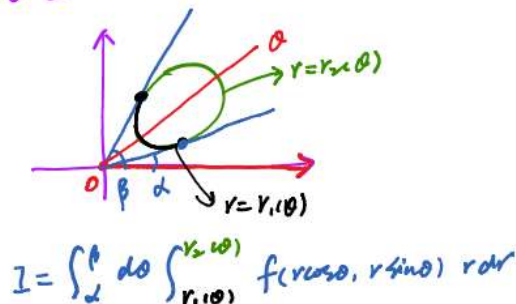
X -型



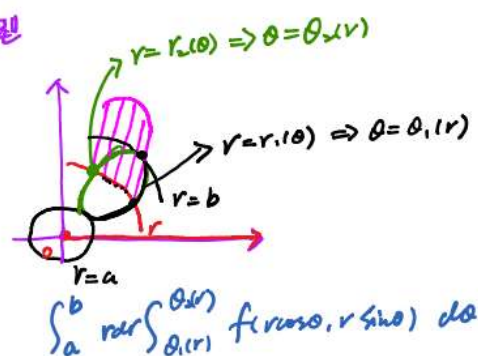
Y -型



θ -型



r -型



【试题 187】 (09-2.19;3.17)

计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x-y) dx dy$, 其中

$$D = \{(x, y) | (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 2, y \geq x\}.$$

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

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.346, 数学三难度值为 0.370, 数学一的考生也应

掌握此题.

解: 注意到: $I_{xy} = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\cos\theta+\sin\theta)} r(\cos\theta-\sin\theta) r dr$

$$= \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^3 \cdot (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^4 \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}}$$

$$(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)' = -\sin\theta + \cos\theta$$



$$= -\frac{8}{3}.$$

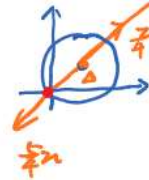
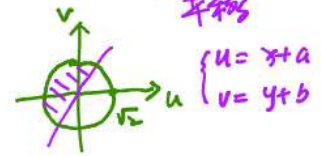
解2: 令 $x-1=u$, $y-1=v$, 则 $D_{uv} = \{(u,v) \mid u^2+v^2 \leq 2, v > u\}$, $\frac{dx dy}{du dv} = 1$

$$I = \iint_{D_{uv}} (u-v) du dv$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r(\cos\theta - \sin\theta) r dr$$

$$= \dots = -\frac{8}{3}.$$

$$\text{令 } x-1=r\cos\theta, y-1=r\sin\theta, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$$



(3解) [14.14] $D = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$, 则 $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 令 $\frac{x}{a} = u, \frac{y}{b} = v$, 则 $D_{uv} = \{(u, v) \mid u^2 + v^2 \leq 1\}$, $dx dy = ab du dv$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= au & y &= bv \\ dx &= a du & dy &= b dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } I = \iint_{D_{uv}} (a^2 u^2 + b^2 v^2) ab du dv$$

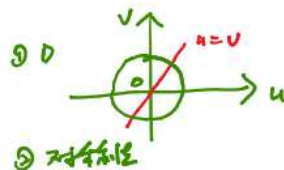
$$= \iint_{D_{uv}} (a^2 v^2 + b^2 u^2) ab du dv$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} \iint_{D_{uv}} (a^2 + b^2)(u^2 + v^2) du dv$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} (a^2 + b^2) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} (a^2 + b^2) \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi ab}{4} (a^2 + b^2)$$



【试题 188】(10-3.16)

计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 dx dy$, 其中 D 由曲线 $x = \sqrt{1+y^2}$

与直线 $x + \sqrt{2}y = 0$ 及 $x - \sqrt{2}y = 0$ 围成.

$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x$$

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x$$

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.346, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

解: 由对称性可知:

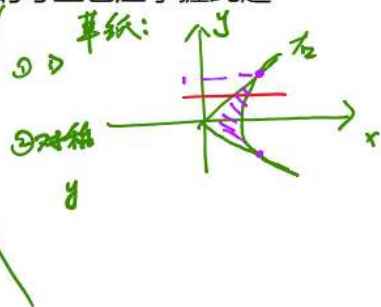
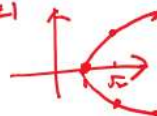
$$I = \iint_D (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx dy + \iint_D (3x^2y + y^3) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx + 0$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \frac{14}{15}$$

提示: $x=1$ 时, $y=0$
 $x=\sqrt{2}$ 时, $y=\pm 1$

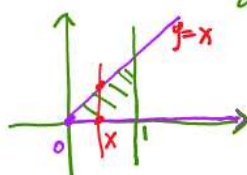


【试题 189】(10-2.20)

计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{y} \sqrt{1-r^2} \cos 2\theta dr d\theta$, 其中

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \sec \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}.$$

$$r = \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \therefore r \cos \theta = 1 \therefore x = 1$$



【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.182 数学一 数学二的考生也应掌握此题

【难度】 本题的奴子一难度值为 0.102, 奴子一、奴子二时与王也应手解此题.

解: 记 $D_y = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$, 则

$$I = \iint_{D_y} y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} d(1-x^2+y^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left. \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|_0^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 [1 - (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] dx$$

$$\stackrel{x=\cos t}{=} \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t \cdot \cos t dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16}.$$

① D

② 对称性

③ 坐标轴: 直

次有: y, x^2

$$(1-x^2+y^2)'_y = 2y$$

【试题 190】 (11-2.13)

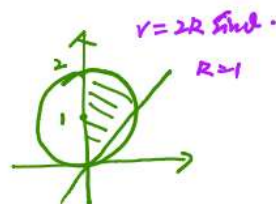
设平面区域 D 由直线 $y=x$, 圆 $x^2+y^2=2y$ 及 y 轴所

围成, 则二重积分 $\iint_D xy d\sigma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.364, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r \cos\theta \cdot r \sin\theta \cdot r dr$$

$$= \dots = \frac{7}{12}.$$



【试题 191】 (11-3.19)

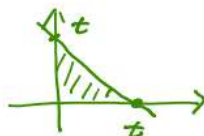
设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0,1]$ 具有连续导数, $f(0)=1$, 且满

足

$$y = t - x$$

$$\iint_{D_t} f'(x+y) dx dy = \iint_{D_t} f(t) dx dy, \quad D_t = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq y \leq t-x, 0 \leq x \leq t\} \quad (0 < t \leq 1).$$

求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.



【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.285, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

解: $\iint_{D_t} f'(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^t dx \int_0^{t-x} f'(x+y) dy$ $dy = d(y+x)$, x 为常数

$$= \int_0^t (f(x+y) \Big|_0^{t-x}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^t [f(t) - f(x)] dx$$

$$= tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx$$

$$\iint_{D_t} f(t) dx dy = f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2$$

$$\therefore tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx = \frac{t^2}{2} f(t)$$

含变限积分的方程 $\begin{cases} \text{初值} \\ \text{求导} \end{cases}$

对 t 求导:

$$f(t) + tf'(t) - f(t) = tf'(t) + \frac{t^2}{2} f'(t)$$

$$\therefore (1 - \frac{t}{2}) f'(t) = f(t)$$

$$\therefore \frac{df(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{2}{2-t} dt \quad \left(\frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{2}{2-t} \right)$$

积分为: $\ln |f(t)| = -\ln |2-t| + \ln C$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{C}{(2-t)^2}$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 1 \quad \therefore c = 4 \quad \therefore f(t) = \frac{4}{(2-t)^2}$$

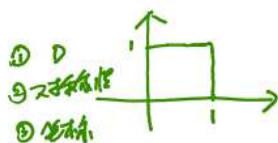
$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4}{(2-x)^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

【试题 192】(11-1.19;2.21)

已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且 $f(1, y) = 0$,

$f(x, 1) = 0$, $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$, 计算二重积分

$$I = \iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy.$$



【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.284, 数学二难度值为 0.259, 数学三的考生也应

掌握此题.

解: $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 xy f''_{xy} dy$ → 含抽象函数的积分用分部积分

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中: } \int_0^1 xy f''_{xy} dy &= \int_0^1 xy df'_x \\ &= xy f'_x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x f'_x dy \\ &= x f'_x(x, 1) - \int_0^1 x f'_x dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\because f(x, 1) = f(x, y) \Big|_{y=1} = 0$$

$$\therefore f'_x(x, 1) = \frac{df(x, 1)}{dx} = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 xy f''_{xy} dy = - \int_0^1 x f'_x dy$$

$$\therefore I = - \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 x f'_x dy = - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x f'_x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中: } \int_0^1 x f'_x dx &= \int_0^1 x df(x, y) \\ &= x f(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \\ &= f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a.$$

【试题 193】(12-2.6)

设区域 D 由曲线 $y = \sin x$, $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$, $y = 1$ 围成, 则

$$\iint_D (x^5 y - 1) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} x^5 y dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x^5 y dx dy - \int_{-2}^2 1 dx = 0 + 0 - 2 = -2$$

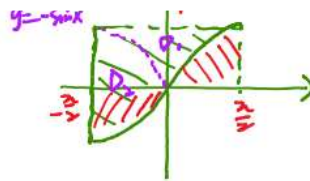
(A) π

(B) 2

(C) -2

(D) $-\pi$

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.622, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

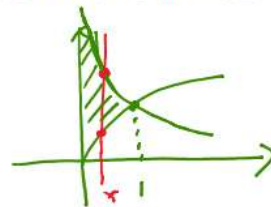


【试题 194】(12-3.16) 计算二重积分 $\iint_D e^x xy dx dy$, 其中 D 是以曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

及 y 轴为边界的无界区域.

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.585, 数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } I &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}^{\sqrt{x}} e^x xy dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} e^x x \left(\frac{1}{x} - x \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^x (1 - x^2) dx \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$



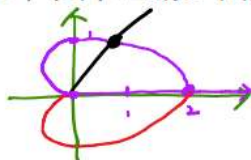
【试题 195】 (12-2.18)

计算二重积分 $\iint_D xy d\sigma$, 其中区域 D 由曲线

$r = 1 + \cos \theta (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$ 与极轴围成.

$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + x$$

心形线



$$\theta = 0, r = 2$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, r = 1$$

$$\theta = \pi, r = 0$$

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.440, 数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^2 \cos\theta \sin\theta \cdot r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \cos\theta \sin\theta (1+\cos\theta)^4 d\theta \quad (1+\cos\theta)' = -\sin\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \left[(1+\cos\theta)^5 - (1+\cos\theta)^4 \right] d(1+\cos\theta) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{6} (1+\cos\theta)^6 - \frac{1}{5} (1+\cos\theta)^5 \right] \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{16}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

【试题 196】 (13-2.17;3.17)

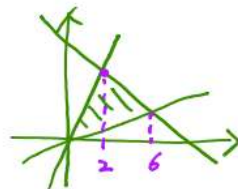
设平面区域 D 由直线 $x = 3y$, $y = 3x$, $x + y = 8$ 围

成, 求 $\iint_D x^2 dx dy$.

【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.650, 数学三难度值为 0.677, 数学一的考生也应

掌握此题.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{3}x}^{3x} x^2 dy + \int_2^6 dx \int_{\frac{1}{3}x}^{8-x} x^2 dy \\ &= \dots \\ &= \frac{416}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



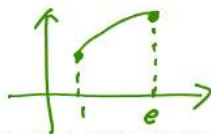
【试题 197】 (13-2.21)

设曲线 L 的方程为 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x (1 \leq x \leq e)$.

(I) 求 L 的弧长;

(II) 设 D 是由曲线 L , 直线 $x = 1$, $x = e$ 及 x 轴所围平面图形, 求 D 的形心的横坐

标.



【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.424, 数学一的考生也应掌握此题, 数学三的考试

大纲对平面曲线弧长和形心坐标不作要求, 但建议数学三的考生了解形心公式, 便于快速求

解某些二重积分的计算题.

$$I = \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x \right) dx$$

解: (1) $L = \int_1^e \sqrt{1+y^2} dx = \int_1^e \sqrt{1+(\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x})^2} dx$

$$= \int_1^e (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \dots = \frac{e^2+1}{4}$$

$$(2) \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x d\sigma}{\iint_D 1 d\sigma} = \frac{\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\ln x} x dy}{\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\ln x} 1 dy}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \frac{3(e^2+1)(e^2-3)}{4(e^2-1)}$$

【试题 198】(14-2.17;3.16)

设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$,

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



【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.532, 数学三难度值为 0.501, 数学一的考生也应

掌握此题.

解: 由对称性可知:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left[\frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} + \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \sin(\pi r) r dr \quad \left(= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\pi r) d\theta \right) \\ &= \dots \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{另法: } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{r \cos \theta}{r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta} \cdot \sin(\pi r) \cdot r dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \cdot \int_1^2 \sin(\pi r) \cdot r dr \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta &\stackrel{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_1^2 \sin(\pi r) \cdot r dr = \dots$$

题型考点 二重积分交换积分次序

1. 题干提示交换积分次序或坐标系;

2. 被积函数直接积分不好算时, 一般需要交换积分次序或坐标系;

3.对累次积分求导, 后半部分有求导变量时, 一般需要交换积分次序或坐标系.

【试题 199】 (09-2.4) 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 则 $\int_1^2 dx \int_x^2 f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{4-y} f(x, y) dx =$

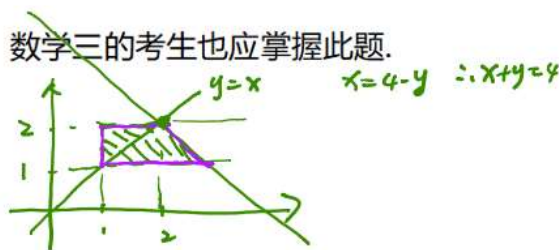
(A) $\int_1^2 dx \int_1^{4-x} f(x, y) dy.$

(B) $\int_1^2 dx \int_x^{4-x} f(x, y) dy.$

(C) $\int_1^2 dy \int_1^{4-y} f(x, y) dx.$

(D) $\int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 f(x, y) dx.$

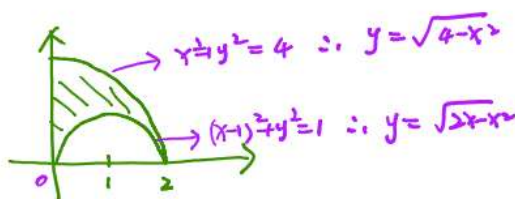
【难度】 本题的数学二难度值为 0.815，数学一、数学三的考生也应掌握此题。



【试题 200】 (12-3.3) 设函数 $f(r)$ 连续，则二次积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2\cos\theta}^2 f(r^2) r dr =$

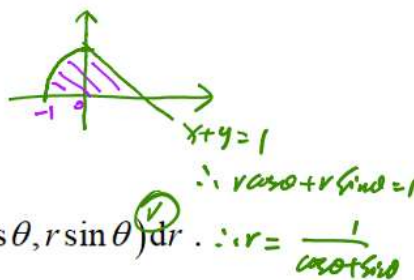
- (A) $\int_0^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} f(x^2+y^2) dy$ (B) $\int_0^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x^2+y^2) dy$
 (C) $\int_0^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} f(x^2+y^2) dx$ (D) $\int_0^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x^2+y^2) dx$

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.619，数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题。



【试题 201】 (14-1.3) 设 $f(x, y)$ 是连续函数，则 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx =$

- (A) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x-1} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$
 (B) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^0 f(x, y) dy$
 (C) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr$
 (D) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos\theta+\sin\theta}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$

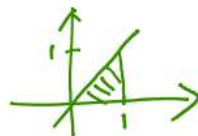


【难度】 本题的数学一难度值为 0.809，数学二、数学三的考生也应掌握此题。

【试题 202】 (14-3.12) 二次积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \left(\frac{e^{x^2}}{x} - e^{y^2} \right) dx =$ _____.

【难度】 本题的数学三难度值为 0.320，数学一、数学二的考生也应掌握此题。

解:
$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} dx - \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 e^{y^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{e^{x^2}}{x} dy - \int_0^1 (1-y) e^{y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx - \int_0^1 e^{y^2} dy + \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} e^y \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e-1)$$

15: 无穷级数 (数-12)

16: 空间曲线, 曲线方程, } 数- } 争取一节

17: 三重积分, 曲线积分

18: 曲面积分,