

# 25高数强化 (18)

18

二重积分举例（二重积分计算、累次积分、综合题及不等式）

P185-P198

下 P199-211

主讲 武忠祥 教授



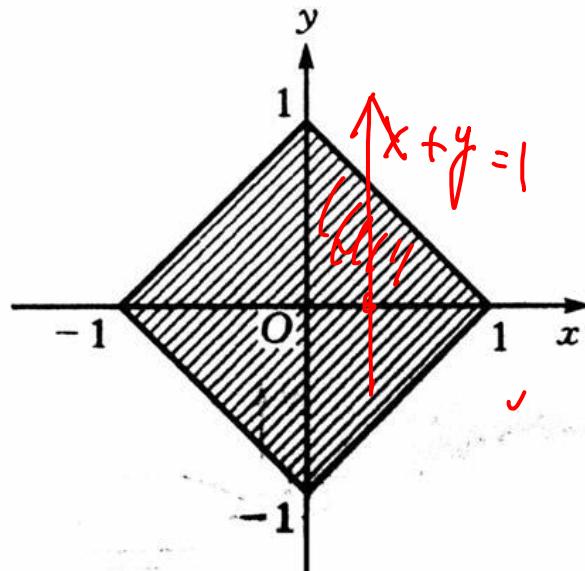
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## 题型一 计算二重积分

**【例1】** 计算  $\iint_D [|\underline{xy}| + \sin(\underline{xy^2})] d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由曲线  $\underline{|x|} + \underline{|y|} = 1$  所围成.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】} \quad & \text{原式} = \iint_D |\underline{xy}| d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} \underline{xy} d\sigma \\ & = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \underline{xy} dy = \frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$



还不关注，你就慢了



【例2】设区域  $D$  为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ , 则  $\iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) d\sigma = \underline{\quad}$ .

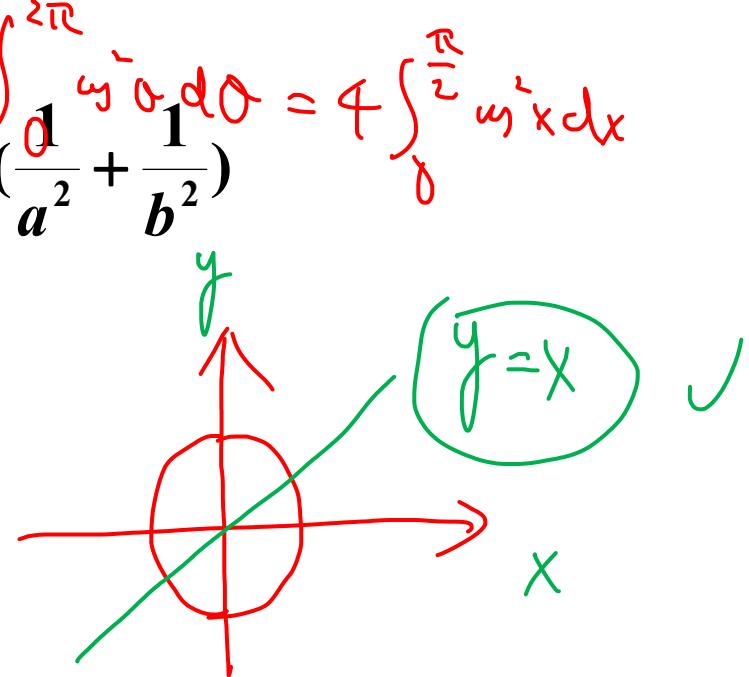
$$\iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \left( \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{b^2} \right) r^3 dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$$

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D \left( \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^2}{b^2} \right) d\sigma$$

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} [\text{左端} + \text{右端}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$$



【例3】设区域  $D\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ ,  $f(x)$  为  $D$  上正  $\frac{4\pi}{4}$

值连续函数,  $a, b$  为常数, 则  $\iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma = \underline{\quad}$ .

X A)  $ab\pi = 4\pi$  ✓ X

X B)  $\frac{ab}{2}\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  ✓ X

X C)  $(a+b)\pi = 2\pi$  ?

D)  $\frac{a+b}{2}\pi$  ✓

【解1】直接法

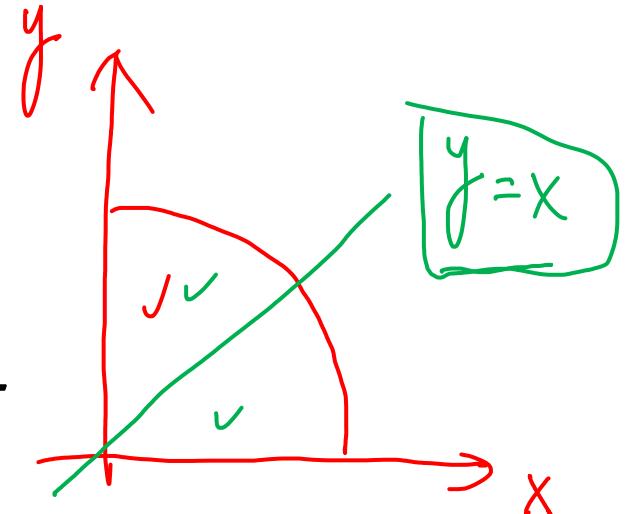
$$\iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(x)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma = \iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(y)} + b\sqrt{f(x)}}{\sqrt{f(y)} + \sqrt{f(x)}} d\sigma$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(x)} + b\sqrt{f(y)}}{\sqrt{f(y)} + \sqrt{f(y)}} d\sigma + \iint_D \frac{a\sqrt{f(y)} + b\sqrt{f(x)}}{\sqrt{f(y)} + \sqrt{f(x)}} d\sigma \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (a+b) d\sigma = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi$$

【解2】排除法 取  $f(x) \equiv 1$  ✓

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (a+b) d\sigma = \frac{a+b}{2} \pi$$



[解3]  $a=b=1$  原式  $= \iint_D 1 db = \pi$  ✓

$a=b=2$  原式  $= \iint_D 2 db = 2\pi$  ✓

【例4】计算  $\iint_D x[|y| + yf(x^2 + y^2)]d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是由  $y = x^3$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $x = -1$  围成的区域,  $f(u)$  为连续函数.

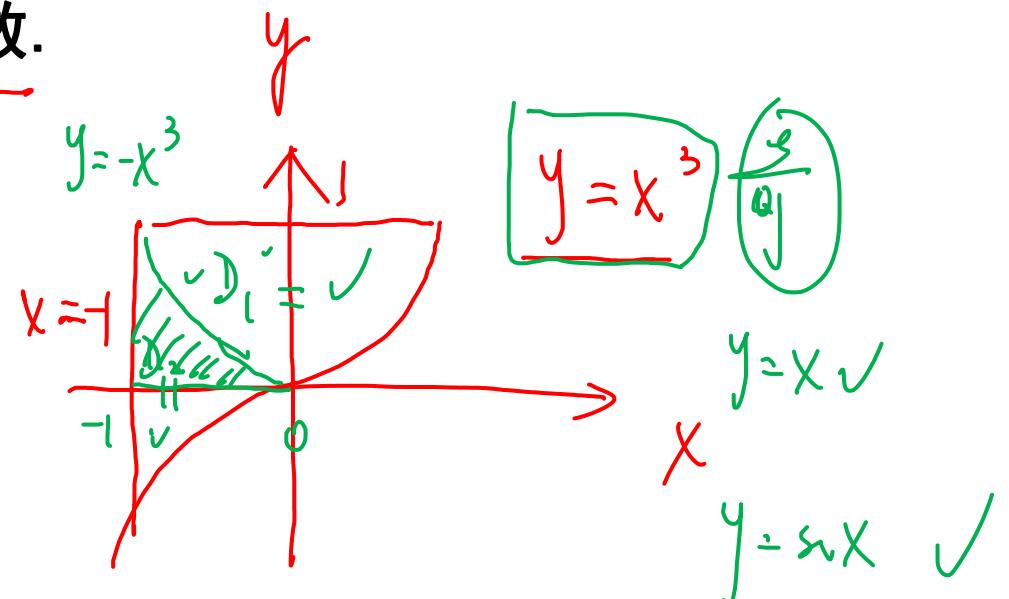
【解】  $\iint_D x[|y| + yf(x^2 + y^2)]dx dy$

$$= \boxed{\iint_D x|y|dx dy} + \boxed{\iint_D xyf(x^2 + y^2)dx dy}$$

$$\iint_D xyf(x^2 + y^2)dx dy$$

$$= \underset{D_1}{\iint_{-\infty}^0 xyf(x^2 + y^2)dx dy} + \underset{D_2}{\iint_0^{\infty} xyf(x^2 + y^2)dx dy} = 0$$

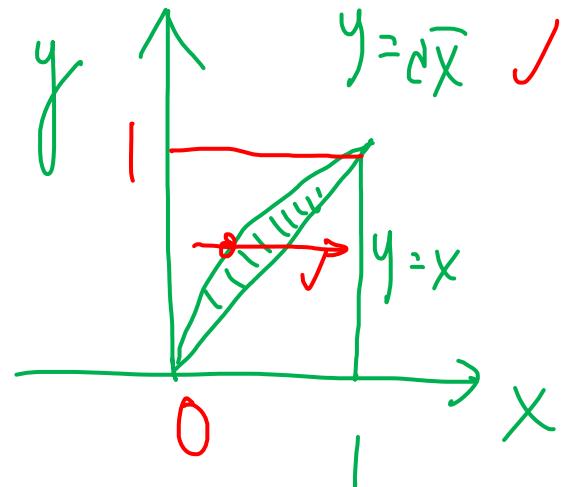
$$\iint_D x|y|dx dy = 2 \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_0^{-x^3} xy dy = -\frac{1}{8}$$



(奇偶性)

**【例5】** 计算  $\iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $y = \sqrt{x}$  和  $y = x$  围成.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} dxdy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx \quad \checkmark \\ &= \int_0^1 [\sin y - y \sin y] dy \\ &= 1 - \sin 1 \end{aligned}$$



**【例6】** 计算  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$ , 其中  $D$  由曲线  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ay$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围成.

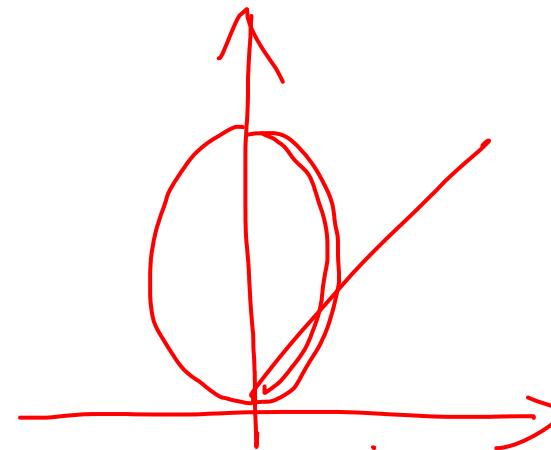
$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2a\sin\theta} r^2 dr$$

$$= \frac{8a^3}{3} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{16a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{32}{9} a^3$$

$$r^2 = 2a\sqrt{r}\sin\theta$$



$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$xy^3$$

$$-yx^3$$

$$(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y-\frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

**【例7】** 计算  $\iint_D [x(1+y^3) + y(1-x^3)] d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $x^2 + y^2 \leq x + y$  所确定.

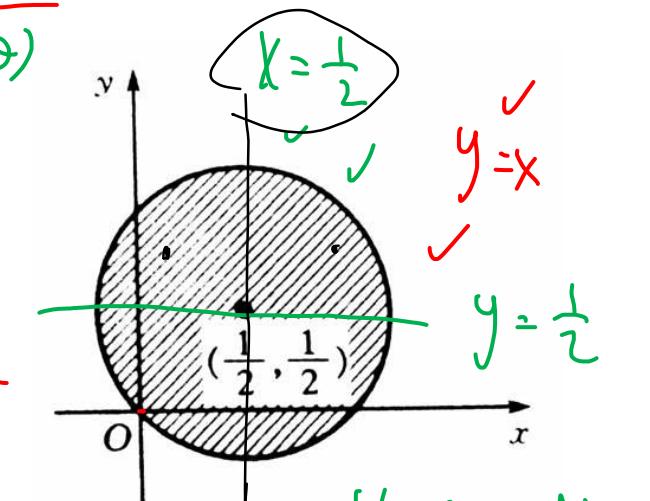
**【解1】** 由于区域  $D$  关于  $y=x$  对称, 则  $\iint_D xy^3 d\sigma = \iint_D yx^3 d\sigma$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta+\sin\theta} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) r^2 dr$$

$$d\sigma = r dr d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta d\theta = 0$$

$$\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = 0$$



**【解2】** 令  $\begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{2} = r \cos\theta, \\ y - \frac{1}{2} = r \sin\theta, \end{cases}$

$$\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (r \cos\theta + r \sin\theta + 1) r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} r dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

**【解3】**  $\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = \iint_D [(x-\frac{1}{2}) + (y-\frac{1}{2}) + 1] d\sigma = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$

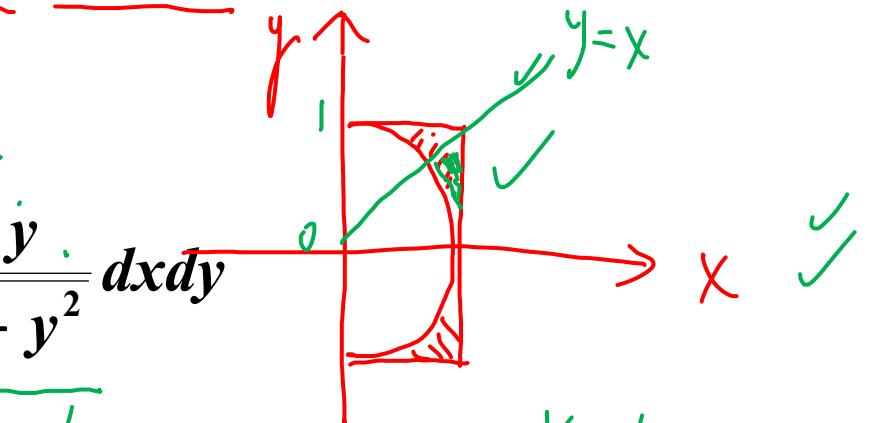
**【解4】**  $\iint_D (x+y) d\sigma = 2 \iint_D x d\sigma = 2 \bar{x} S = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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**【例】(24年1)** 已知平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$ ,

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

$$\int_{\sqrt{1+y^2}}^1 \frac{dy}{y} \stackrel{y=\tan t}{=} \int_{\arctan 1}^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\tan t} dt$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy &= 2 \iint_{D_{y \geq 0}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{D_{y \geq 0}} \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_1} \frac{x + y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \int_1^{\cos \theta} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} - \cos x - \sin x \right] dx = \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - 2$$

或  $\iint_D \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy \stackrel{A}{=} 2 \iint_{D_{y \geq 0}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+y^2} dy - 2 = [y\sqrt{1+y^2} + \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})] \Big|_0^1 - 2$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - 2$$

$\int_{\sqrt{1+y^2}}^1 \frac{dy}{y} = y \ln y - \int \frac{dy}{y}$

**【例】(24年2, 3)** 设平面有界区域  $D$  位于第一象限, 由曲线  $xy = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $xy = 3$

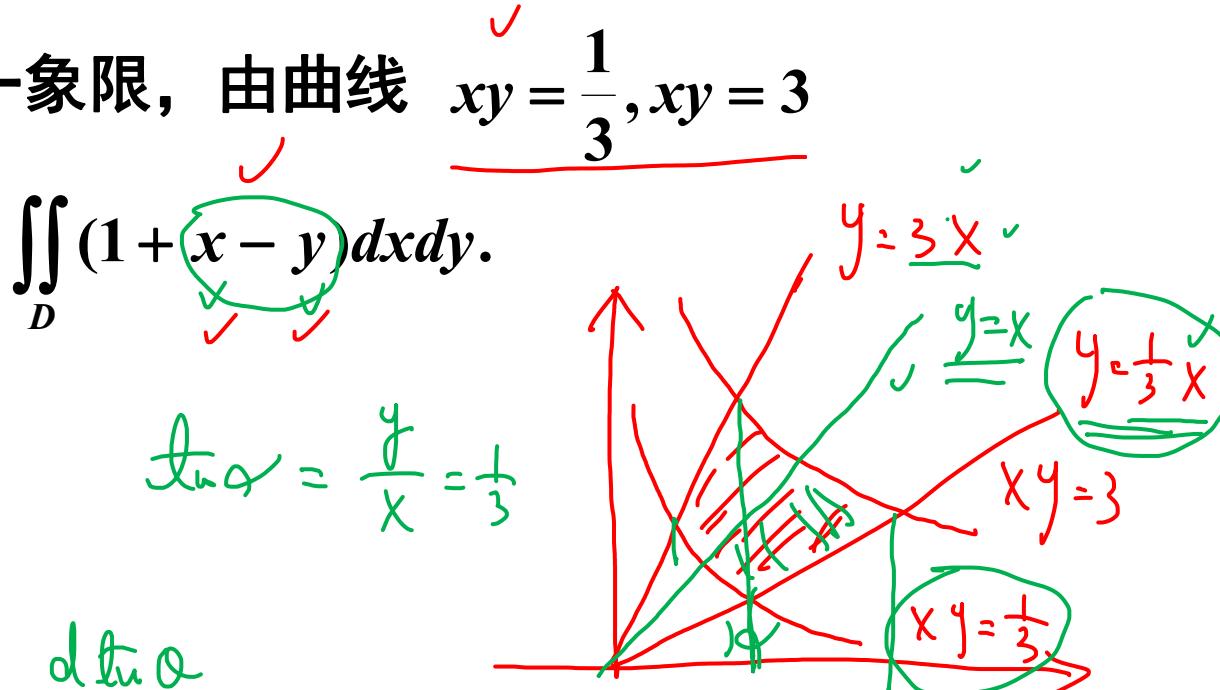
与直线  $y = \frac{1}{3}x$ ,  $y = 3x$  围成的平面区域, 计算  $\iint_D (1 + x - y) dxdy$ .

**【解】** 由于区域  $D$  关于  $y = x$  对称, 则

$$\iint_D x dxdy = \iint_D y dxdy \quad *$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D dxdy = 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sin\theta\cos\theta}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}} r dr = \frac{8}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin\theta\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \ln \tan\theta \Big|_{\alpha}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{3} \ln 3$$

$$\text{或 原式} = \iint_D dxdy = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 dx \int_{\frac{1}{3x}}^{3x} dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{\frac{3}{x}} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^1 [3x - \frac{1}{3x}] dx + \int_1^3 [\frac{3}{x} - \frac{x}{3}] dx = \frac{8}{3} \ln 3$$



$$d\ln\varphi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \\ d\ln\varphi = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} \ln(\ln\varphi) = -\frac{8}{3} \ln\frac{1}{3}$$

【例8】计算  $\iint_D y dxdy$ , 其中  $D$  是由  $x = -2, y = 0, y = 2$

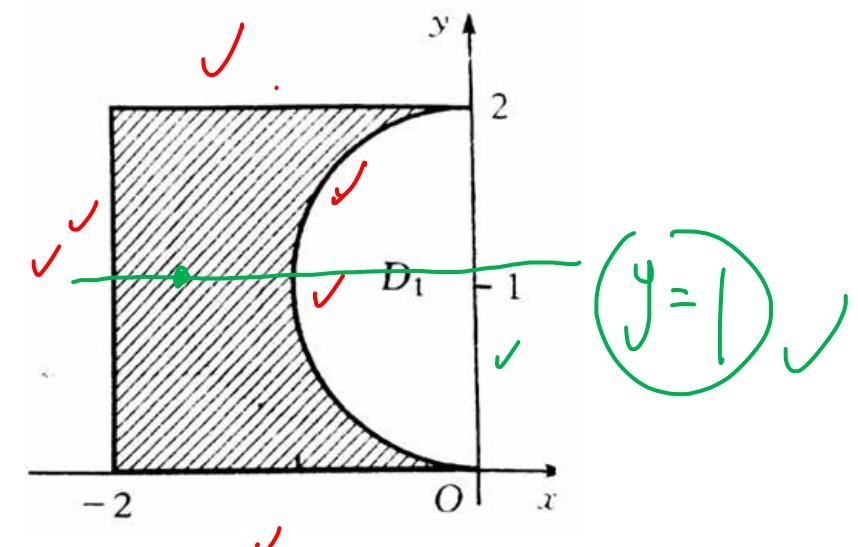
以及曲线  $x = -\sqrt{2y - y^2}$  所围成.

$$\text{【解1】} \iint_D y dxdy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{2y-y^2}}^{-2} y dx$$

$$\text{【解2】} \iint_D y d\sigma = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_0^2 y dy - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^2 \sin\theta dr$$

$$\text{【解3】} \iint_D y d\sigma = \iint_D [(y-1)+1] d\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{【解4】} \iint_D y d\sigma = \bar{y} S = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$



**【例9】** 设二元函数  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2, & |x| + |y| \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & 1 < |x| + |y| \leq 2, \end{cases}$

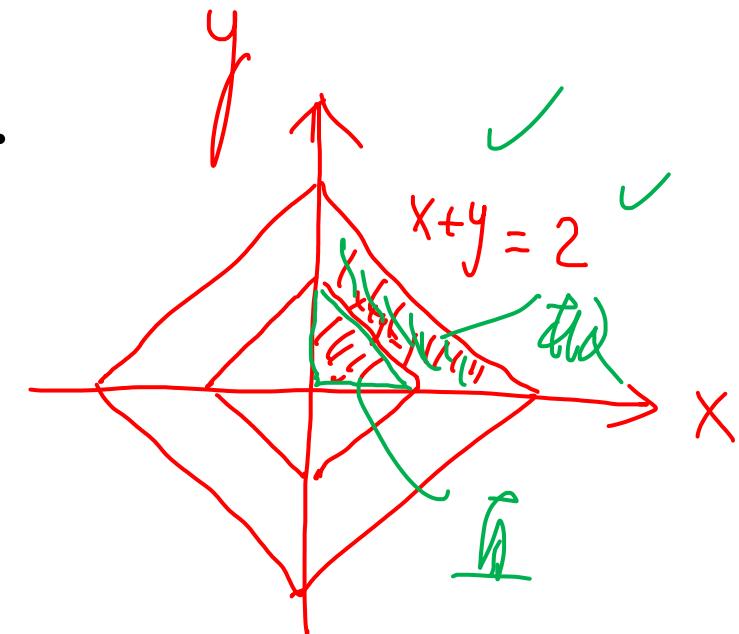
计算二重积分  $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 2\}$ .

对① 原式  $= 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2 dy + 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^2 d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}}^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta}} dr$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$$

8:07

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})} = \frac{1}{3} + 4\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

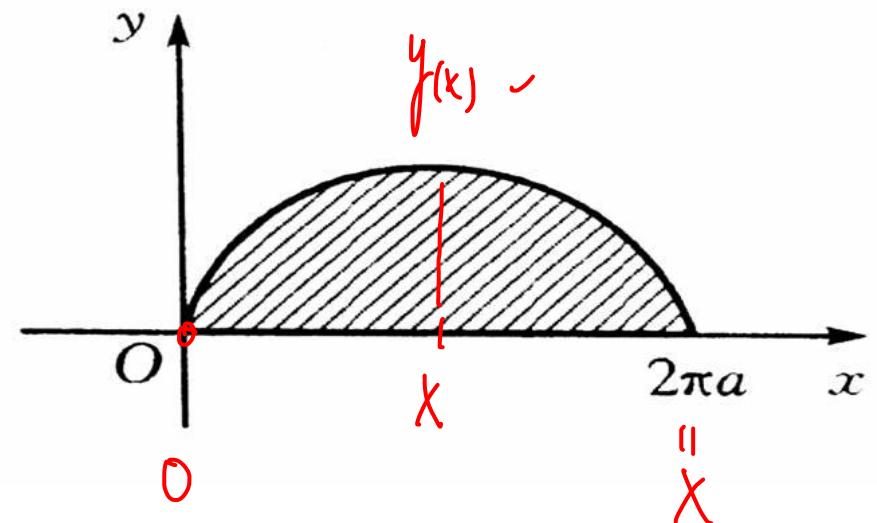


$$\begin{aligned} k+y &= 1 \\ \int (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

**【例10】** 计算  $\iint_D y^2 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$  与  $y = 0$  围成.

**【解】** 
$$\iint_D y^2 d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{y(x)} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} y^3(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 (1 - \cos t)^3 a(1 - \cos t) dt$$



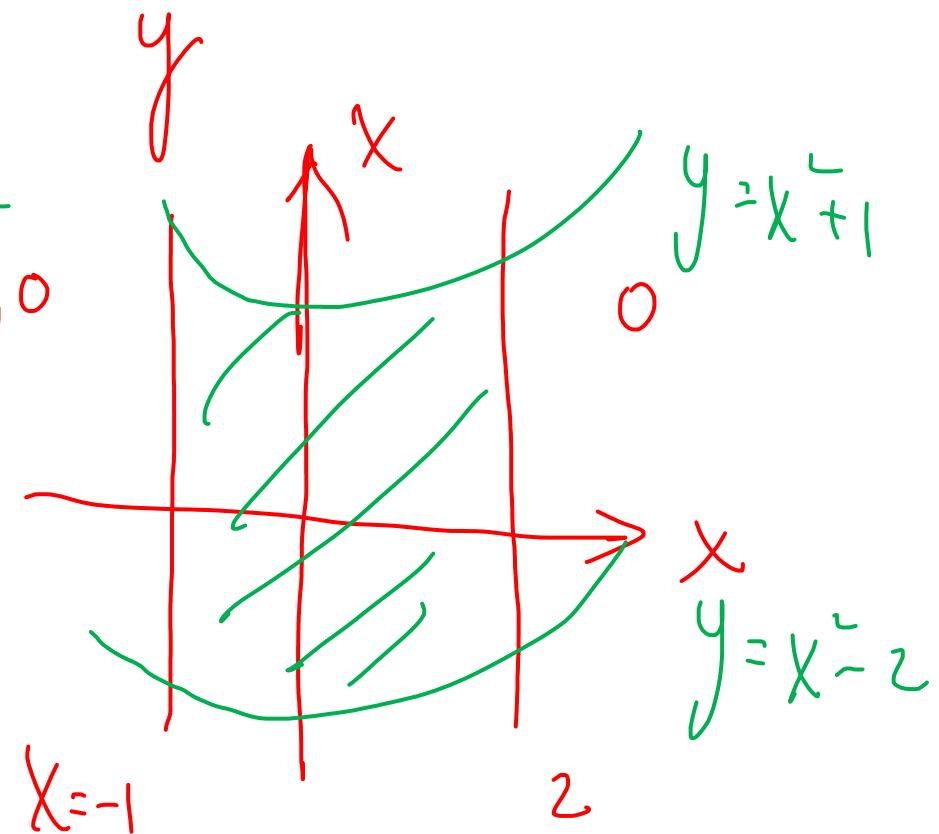
【例11】设  $D$  是全平面,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

计算  $\iint_D f(x)f(x^2 - y)d\sigma$

【解】原式 =  $\int_{-1}^2 dx \int_{x^2-2}^{x^2+1} x(x^2 - y)dy = +\frac{9}{4} \checkmark$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &= x^2 - y \Rightarrow y = x^2 + 1 \\ x^2 - y &= 2 \Rightarrow y = x^2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

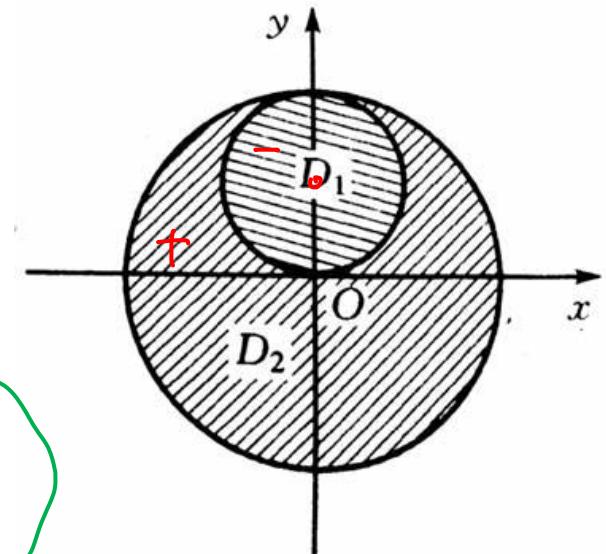
$x^2 - y \leq 2$



**【例12】** 计算  $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2y| d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  由  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  所确定. (0.1)

**【解】**  $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 2y| d\sigma$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \iint_{D_1} (2y - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) d\sigma \\
 &= \iint_{D_1} (2y - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma + [\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) d\sigma] \\
 &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2y) d\sigma + 2 \iint_{D_1} (2y - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr + 2 \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} (2r \sin\theta - r^2) r dr = 9\pi
 \end{aligned}$$



【例13】计算  $\iint_D \min\{x, y\} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为全平面.

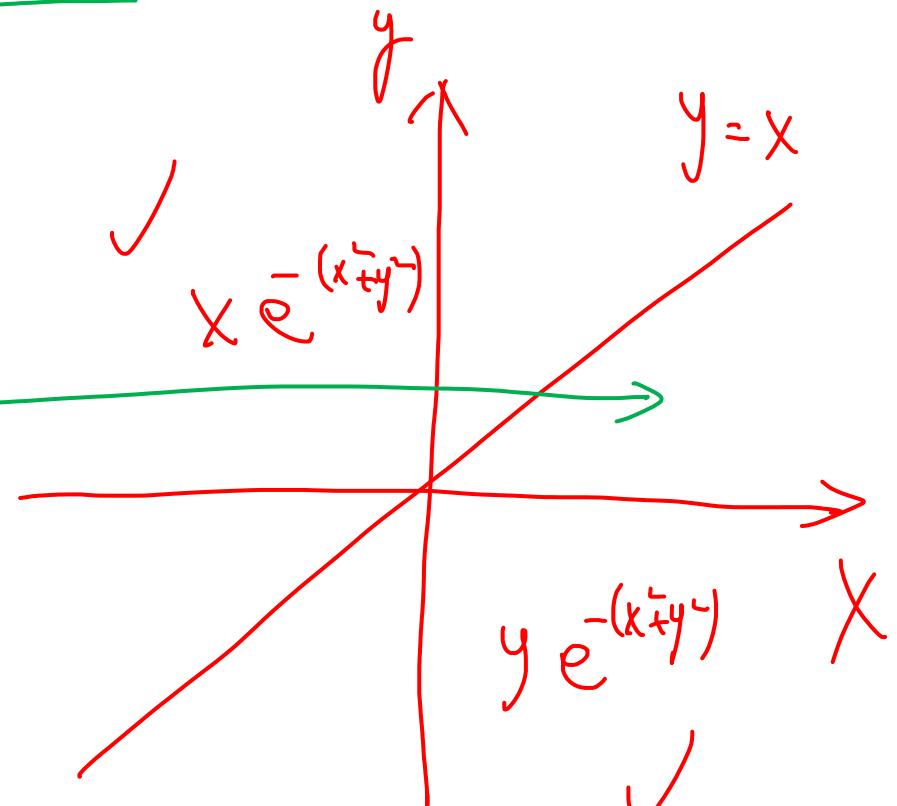
$$\iint_D \min\{x, y\} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_{x \leq y}} xe^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma + \iint_{D_{y \leq x}} ye^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_{x \leq y}} xe^{-(x^2+y^2)} d\sigma$$

$$= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^y xe^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-y^2} dx = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2y^2} dy$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}y = t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$



【例14】设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0,1]$  上连续, 且  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = A$

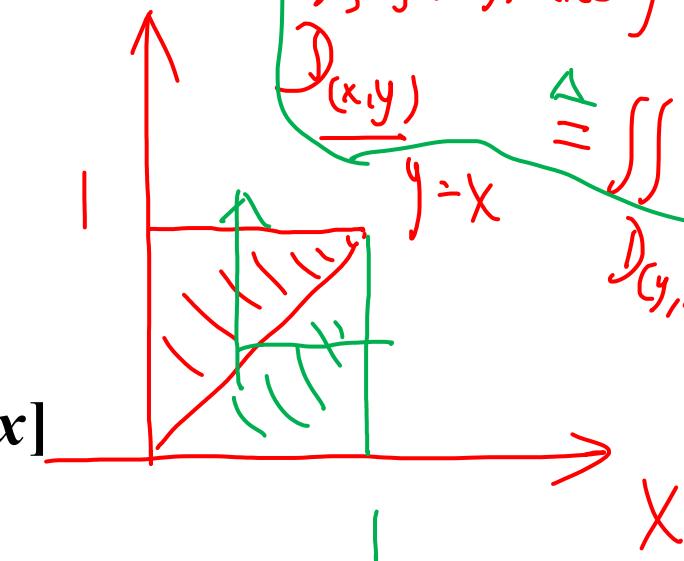
$$\text{求 } \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy.$$

【解】  $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy \stackrel{(*)}{=} \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(y)f(x)dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y)dy + \int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 f(x)f(y)dx]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1}} f(x)f(y)dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 f(y)dy = \frac{A^2}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \iint f(x,y)dxdy \\ & \quad D(x,y) \\ & \quad \hat{=} \iint f(y,x)dydx \\ & \quad D(y,x) \end{aligned}$$

## 题型二 累次积分交换次序及计算

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【例1】交换下列累次积分次序

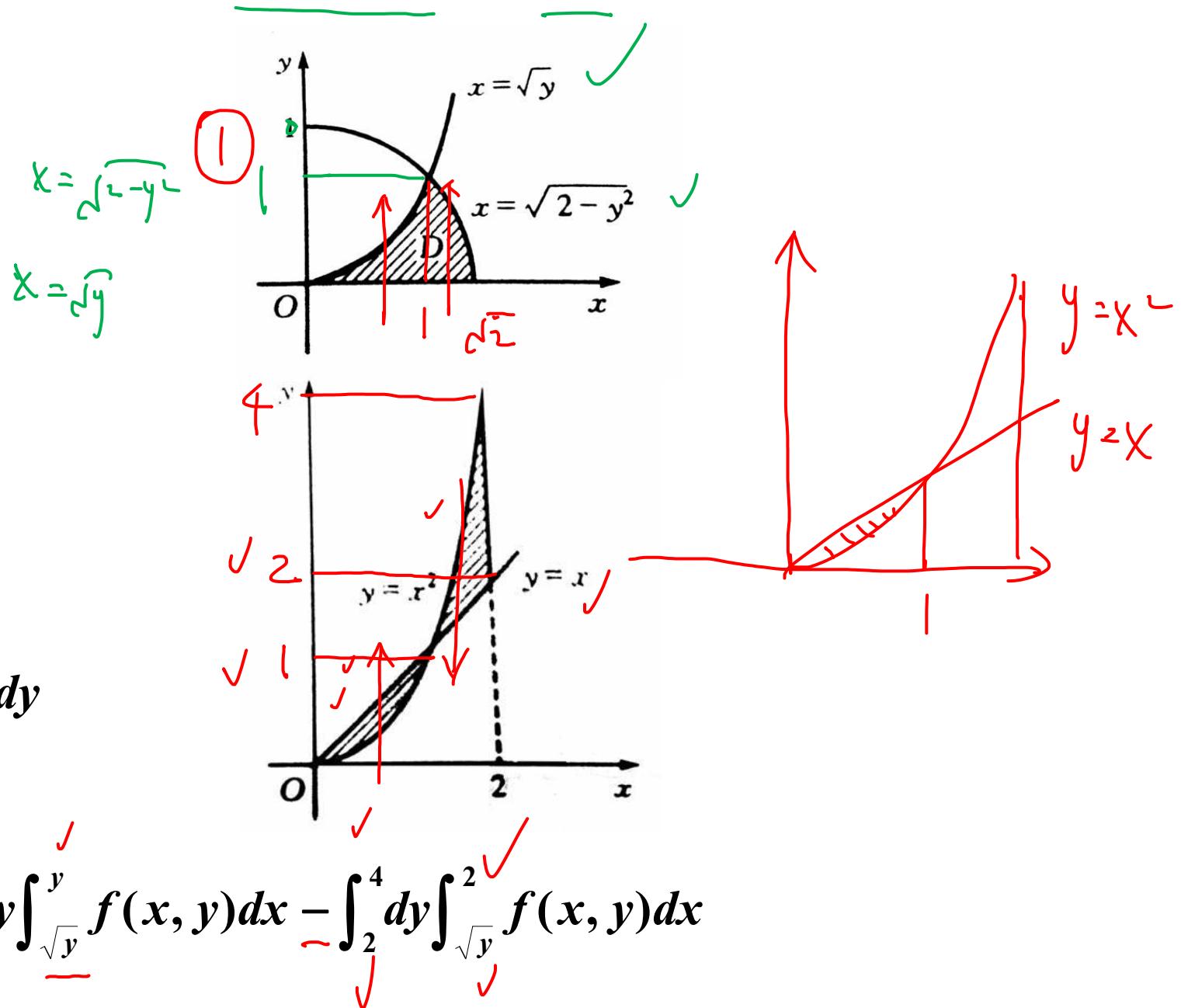
$$①) I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$$

$$③) I = \int_0^2 dx \int_{x^2}^x f(x, y) dy;$$

$$【解】 1) I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy$$

$$+ \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

$$3) I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx - \int_1^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^y f(x, y) dx - \int_2^4 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 f(x, y) dx$$



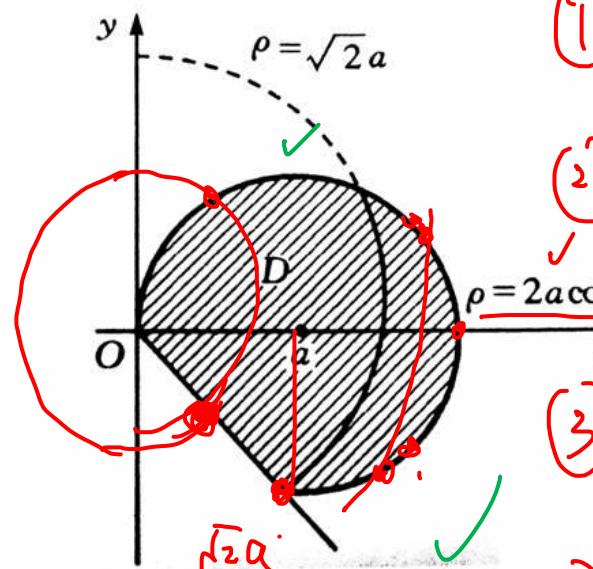
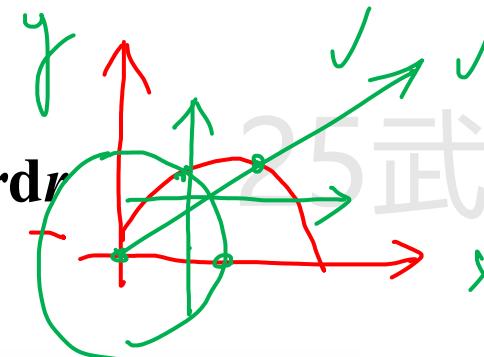
$$r=0 \cdot r=2a\cos\theta \quad x+y=2ax$$

**【例2】交换累次积分  $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$**   
的次序 ( $a > 0$ ). =

**【解1】**  $r = 2a\cos\theta$  是圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$

$$I = \int_0^{\sqrt{2a}} dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arccos\frac{r}{2a}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r d\theta \\ + \int_{\sqrt{2a}}^{2a} dr \int_{-\arccos\frac{r}{2a}}^{\arccos\frac{r}{2a}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r d\theta$$

**【解2】**

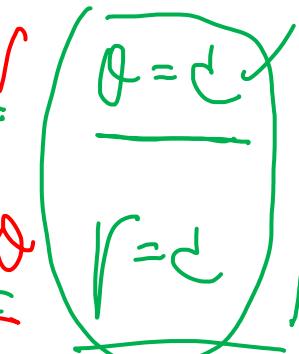
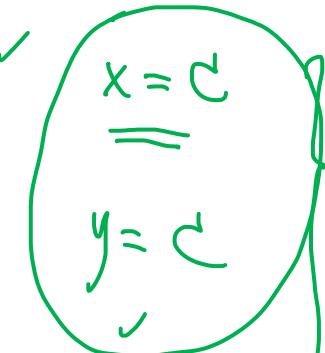


$$\textcircled{1} \int dx \int dy$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int dy \int dx$$

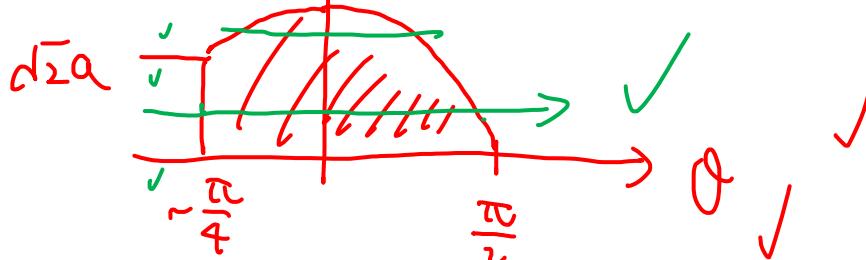
$$\textcircled{3} \int d\theta \int r dr$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int dr \int r d\theta$$



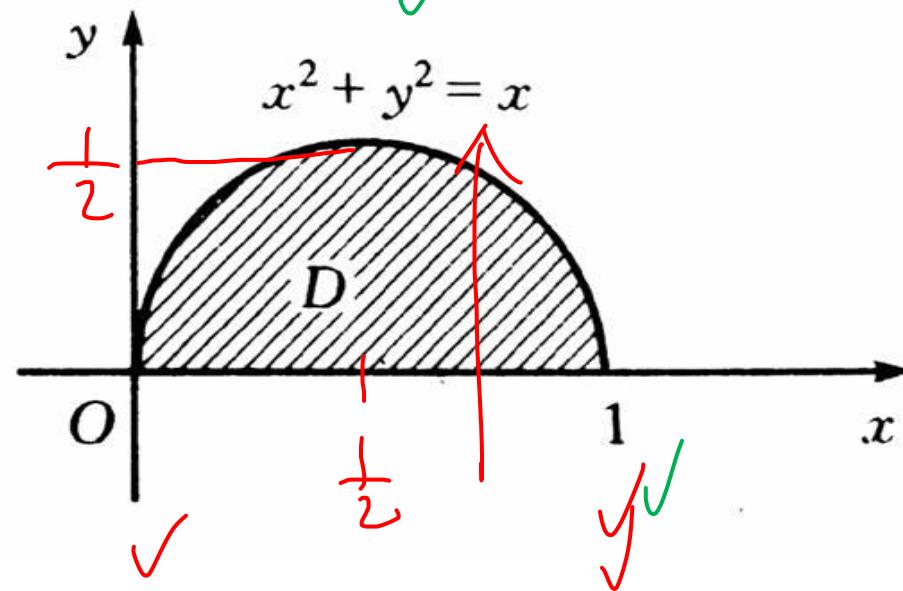
$$r = 2a\cos\theta$$

$$y = 2a\cos\theta$$



【例3】累次积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos\theta} f(r \cos\theta, r \sin\theta) r dr$  可写成

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



## 【例4】计算下列累次积分

$$\checkmark 2) \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy;$$

$$\checkmark 3) \int_0^a dx \int_{-x}^{-a+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4a^2-(x^2+y^2)}} dy; (a > 0)$$

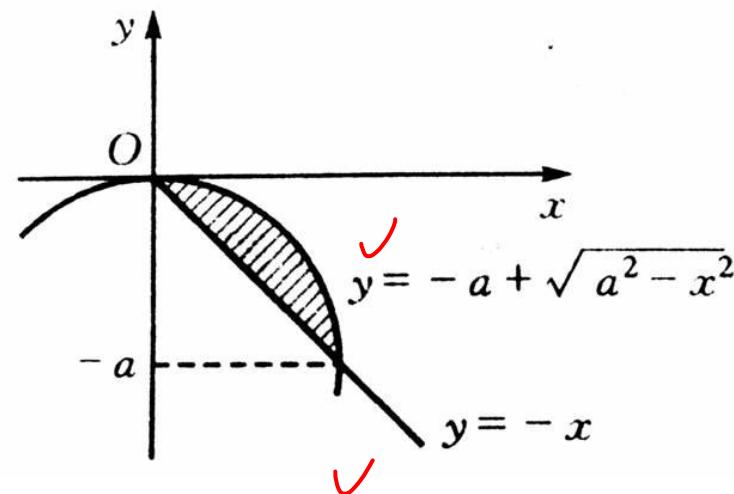
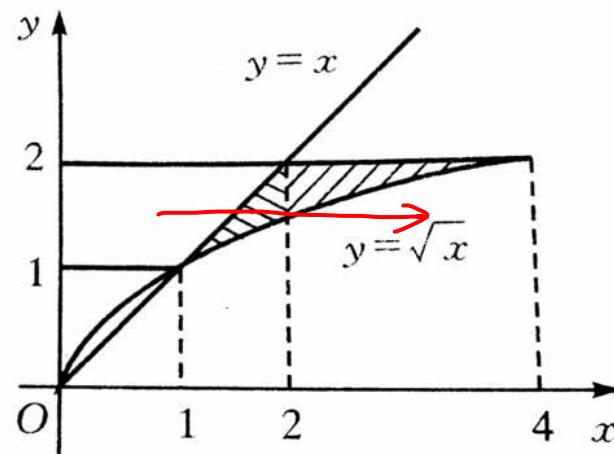
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

【解】 2) 原式 =  $\int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx$

✓

$$3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2a \sin \theta} \frac{r}{\sqrt{4a^2 - r^2}} dr$$

✓ r



**【例5】** 设  $f(x)$  为连续. 证明:  $\iint_D f(x-y)dx dy = \int_{-A}^A f(t)(A - |t|)dt$

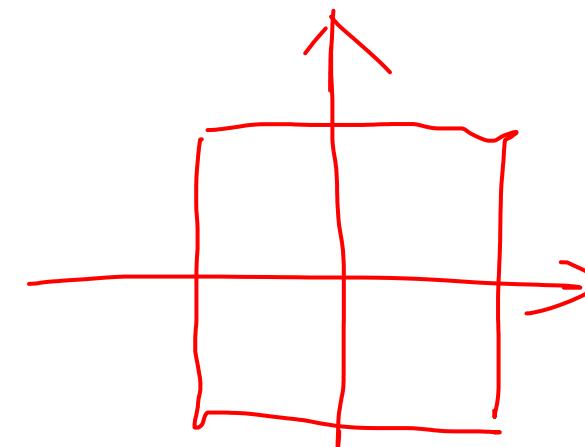
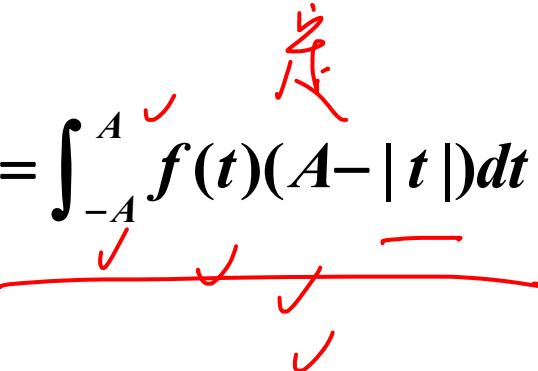
$$D: |x| \leq \frac{A}{2}, \quad |y| \leq \frac{A}{2}$$

**【证】**  $\iint_D f(x-y)dx dy = \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} f(x-y)dy$

$$\int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} f(x-y)dy = \int_{x-\frac{A}{2}}^{x+\frac{A}{2}} f(u)du \quad (x-y=u)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x-y)dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} dx \int_{x-\frac{A}{2}}^{x+\frac{A}{2}} f(u)du \\ &= \int_{-A}^0 du \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} f(u)dx + \int_0^A du \int_{\frac{A}{2}-u}^{\frac{A}{2}+u} f(u)dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-A}^0 f(u)(A+u)du + \int_0^A f(u)(A-u)du = \int_{-A}^A f(u)(A-|u|)du$$



### 题型三 与二重积分有关的综合题

【例1】设  $f(x)$  为连续函数,  $F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t f(x) dx$ , 则  $F'(2)$  等于

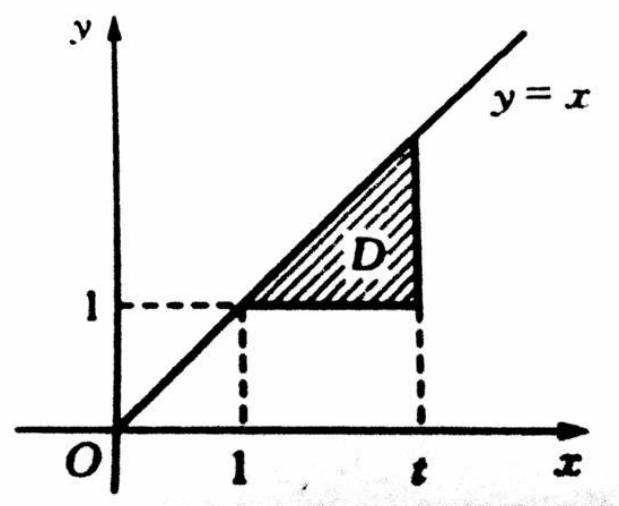
- A)  $2f(2)$       B)  $f(2)$       C)  $-f(2)$       D)  $0$

【解1】  $F(t) = \int_1^t dx \int_1^x f(x) dy = \boxed{\int_1^t (x-1)f(x) dx}$

$$F'(t) = (t-1)f(t)$$

$$F'(2) = f(2)$$

故应选 (B)



【解2】排除法  $f(t) = 1$

$$F(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_y^t 1 dx = \int_1^t (t-y) dy = t(t-1) - \int_0^t y dy$$

**【例2】** 设区域  $D$  由  $x^2 + y^2 \leq y$  和  $x \geq 0$  所确定,  $f(x, y)$  为  $D$

上的连续函数, 且  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} \iint_D f(u, v) dudv$ . 求  $f(x, y)$ .

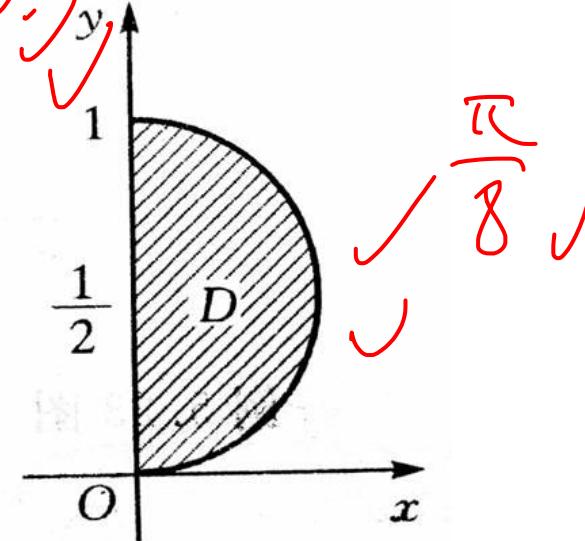
**【解1】** 令  $\iint_D f(u, v) dudv = A$ ,

$$\text{则 } f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} A$$

$$\iint_D [\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{8}{\pi} A] dx dy = A$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} \sqrt{1 - r^2} r dr = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

**【解2】**  $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy - \iint_D f(u, v) dudv$



**【例3】** 设  $f(t)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 且满足

$$f(t) = e^{4\pi t^2} + \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4t^2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right) dx dy \text{ 求 } f(t).$$

**【解】**  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4t^2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right) dx dy = \boxed{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2t} f\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right) r dr}$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{2t} r f\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right) dr$$

$$f(t) = e^{4\pi t^2} + 2\pi \int_0^{2t} r f\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right) dr \quad \swarrow \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$\underline{f'(t) = 8\pi t e^{4\pi t^2} + 8\pi t f(t)}$$

$$f(t) = e^{\int 8\pi t dt} [\int 8\pi t e^{4\pi t^2} e^{-\int 8\pi t dt} dt + C] = (4\pi t^2 + C) e^{4\pi t^2}$$

由  $f(0) = 1$  得  $C = 1$ ,  $f(t) = (4\pi t^2 + 1) e^{4\pi t^2}$

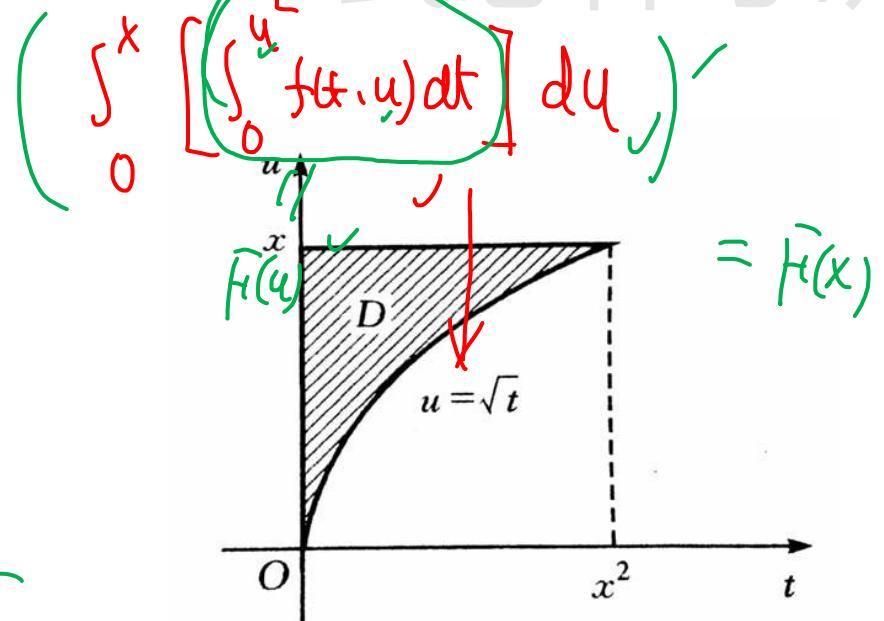
**【例4】**设  $f(x, y)$  是定义在  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$  上的连续函数,

$$\underline{f(0,0) = -1}, \text{求极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} dt \int_x^{\sqrt{t}} f(t, u) du}{1 - e^{-x^3}}.$$

**【解1】**



$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} dt \int_x^{\sqrt{t}} f(t, u) du}{1 - e^{-x^3}} \stackrel{\cancel{*}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{- \int_0^x du \left[ \int_0^{u^2} f(t, \bar{u}) dt \right]}{x^3} \\ &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(t, x) dt}{3x^2} \\ &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 f(c, x)}{3x^2} = - \frac{1}{3} f(0, 0) = \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$



**【解2】**

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{x^2} dt \int_x^{\sqrt{t}} f(t, u) du = - \iint_D f(t, u) dt du = - f(\xi, \eta) S \\ & S = \int_0^{x^2} dt \int_{\sqrt{t}}^x du = \int_0^{x^2} (x - \sqrt{t}) dt = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \end{aligned}$$

**【例5】** 设  $f(x, y)$  在单位圆  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  上有连续一阶偏导数,

且在边界上取值为零, 证明:  $f(0,0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{2\pi} \iint_D \frac{xf_x + yf_y}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$

其中  $D$  为圆环域  $\varepsilon^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

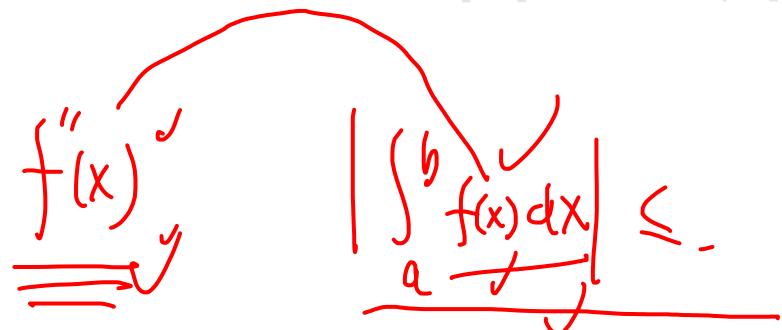
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iint_D \frac{xf_x + yf_y}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\varepsilon}^1 [\cos \theta f_x(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) + \sin \theta f_y(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)] dr \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} [f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^1] d\theta = - \int_0^{2\pi} f(\varepsilon \cos \theta, \varepsilon \sin \theta) d\theta \\
 &= -2\pi f(\varepsilon \cos \bar{\theta}, \varepsilon \sin \bar{\theta}), \quad \bar{\theta} \in [0, 2\pi]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{2\pi} \iint_D \frac{xf_x + yf_y}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} f(\varepsilon \cos \bar{\theta}, \varepsilon \sin \bar{\theta}) = f(0,0)$$

【例6】设二元函数  $f(x, y)$  在平面域  $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

上有二阶连续偏导数，在  $D$  的边界上取值为零，且在

$D$  上有  $\left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right| \leq M$ ，试证  $\left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{M}{4}$ .



【证1】由题设知  $f(0, y) = 0, f(1, y) = 0, f(x, 0) = 0, f(x, 1) = 0$ ,

从而有  $f_y(0, y) = 0, f_y(1, y) = 0, f_x(x, 0) = 0, f_x(x, 1) = 0$ . ① 是的

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ yf(x, y) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy | dx = \int_0^1 ydy \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} d(1-x) \\ &= \int_0^1 y \left[ (1-x) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx | dy = - \iint_D y(1-x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

则  $\left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_D \left| y(1-x) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right| dx dy \leq M \iint_D y(1-x) dx dy = \frac{M}{4}$

② 分部 \*

【例6】设二元函数  $f(x, y)$  在平面域  $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

上有二阶连续偏导数，在  $D$  的边界上取值为零，且在

$D$  上有  $\left| \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right| \leq M$ ，试证  $\left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{M}{4}$ .

【证2】 $f(x, y) = \overbrace{f(x, y) - f(0, y)}^{\text{0}} + \underbrace{f(0, y)}_{0} \quad (f(0, y) = 0)$

$$= \underbrace{x}_{\checkmark} \underbrace{f_x(\xi, y)}_{\checkmark}$$

(拉格朗日中值定理)

$$= x[f_x(\xi, y) - \underbrace{f_x(\xi, 0)}_{\checkmark}] \quad (f_x(x, 0) = 0)$$

$$= \underbrace{xy f_{xy}(\xi, \eta)}_{\checkmark}$$

(拉格朗日中值定理)

$$\left| \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_D |xy f_{xy}(\xi, \eta)| dx dy \leq M \iint_D xy dx dy = \frac{M}{4}.$$



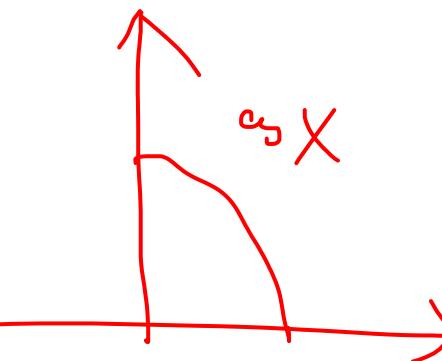
## 题型四 与二重积分有关的积分不等式问题

【例1】设  $I_1 = \iint_D \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma, I_2 = \iint_D \cos(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma, I_3 = \iint_D \cos(x^2 + y^2)^2 d\sigma$   
其中  $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ , 则

- A)  $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$       B)  $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$   
C)  $I_2 > I_1 > I_3$       D)  $I_3 > I_1 > I_2$

【解】 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq x^2 + y^2 \geq (x^2 + y^2)^2$

$\cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq \cos(x^2 + y^2) \leq \cos(x^2 + y^2)^2$



【例2】设

$$I_1 = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma, I_2 = \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} 2|x y| d\sigma, I_3 = \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma,$$

$$2|xy| \leq x^2 + y^2$$

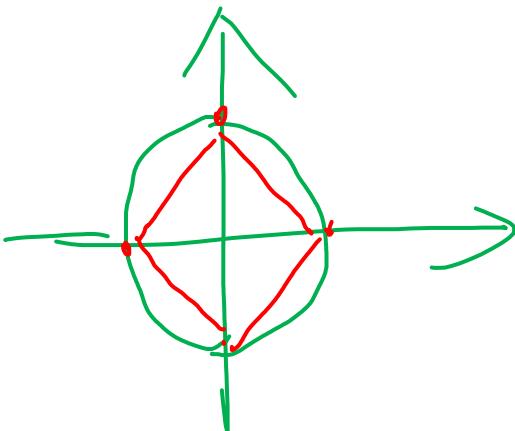
$$I_2 < I_3 < I_1$$

A)  $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$ ;

C)  $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$ ;

B)  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$ ;

D)  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ ;



$$I_2 < I_3 < I_1$$

【例3】设  $f(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ ,

*解:*

证明:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \geq (b-a)^2$ .

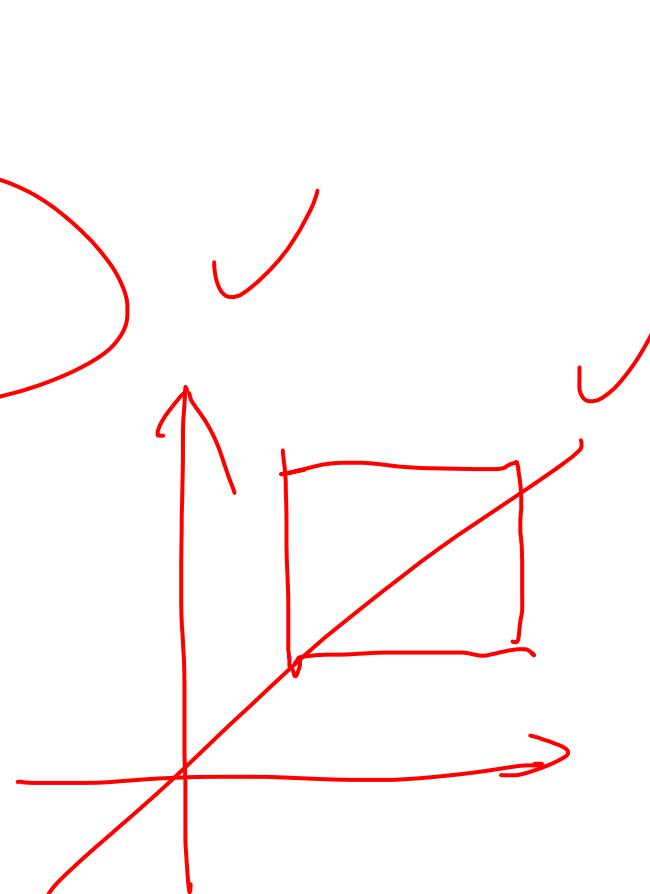
【证1】  $D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b\}$

$$\star \quad \left( \int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \right) = \int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(y)}dy = \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)}dxdy$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \iint_D \frac{f(x)}{f(y)}dxdy + \iint_D \frac{f(y)}{f(x)}dxdy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \frac{f^2(x) + f^2(y)}{f(x)f(y)}dxdy = \iint_D \frac{f^2(x) + f^2(y)}{2f(x)f(y)}dxdy \geq \iint_D 1dxdy$$

$$= (b-a)^2$$



【例3】设  $f(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ ,

证明:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \geq (b-a)^2$ .

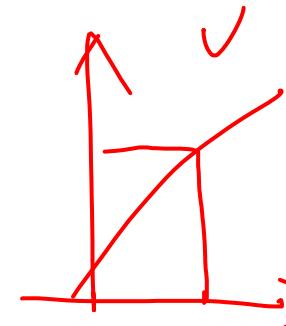
【证2】由柯西积分不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx &= \int_a^b (\underbrace{\sqrt{f(x)})^2}_{\text{red}} dx \cdot \int_a^b (\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}}_{\text{red}})^2 dx \\ &\geq \left( \int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx \right)^2 = (b-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

【例4】设  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上单调减的正值函数, 证明:  $\frac{\int_0^1 xf^2(x)dx}{\int_0^1 xf(x)dx} \leq \frac{\int_0^1 f^2(x)dx}{\int_0^1 f(x)dx}$

【证1】  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I = \int_0^1 f^2(x)dx \int_0^1 xf(x)dx - \int_0^1 xf^2(x)dx \int_0^1 f(x)dx \geq 0$$



$$= \underbrace{\int_0^1 f^2(x)dx}_{\text{常数}} \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^1 yf(y)dy}_{\text{积分}} - \underbrace{\int_0^1 xf^2(x)dx}_{\text{常数}} \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^1 f(y)dy}_{\text{积分}}$$

$$= \iint_D yf^2(x)f(y)dxdy - \iint_D xf^2(x)f(y)dxdy = \boxed{\iint_D f^2(x)f(y)(y-x)dxdy}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I = \iint_D f^2(x)f(y)(y-x)dxdy = \iint_D f^2(y)f(x)(x-y)dxdy$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} [\iint_D f^2(x)f(y)(y-x)dxdy + \iint_D f^2(y)f(x)(x-y)dxdy]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D f(x)f(y)(y-x)[f(x)-f(y)]dxdy \geq 0$$

# 第一章 函数 极限 连续

**第一节 函数** 题型一 复合函数

题型二 函数性态 \*

§ 4 周

**第二节 极限** 题型一 极限的概念性质及存在准则

题型二 求极限 \*

题型三 确定极限式中参数

题型四 无穷小量阶的比较 \*

**第三节 连续** 题型一 讨论连续性及间断点的类型 \*

题型二 介值定理、最值定理及零点定理的证明题

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# 第二章 一元函数微分学

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题型一 导数的概念 \*

题型二 导数的几何意义

题型三 导数与微分的计算 \*

## 第二节 导数应用

题型一 函数的单调性及极值 ✓

题型二 曲线的凹向、拐点、渐近线及曲率 ✓

题型三 方程根的存在性及个数 ↗

题型四 证明函数不等式 ↗

题型五 微分中值定理有关的证明题 \*

# 第三章 一元函积分学

## 第一节 不定积分

题型一 计算不定积分

题型二 不定积分杂例 \*

## 第二节 定积分

题型一 定积分的概念、性质及几何意义

题型二 定积分计算 \*

题型三 变上限定积分函数及其应用 \*

题型四 积分不等式 送

## 第三节 反常积分

题型一 反常积分的敛散性 ✓

题型二 反常积分的计算 ✓

## 第四节 定积分应用

题型一 几何应用 — 面积, 体积 \*  
                — 旋转体

题型二 物理应用 ✓

# 第四章 常微分方程

题型一 微分方程求解

题型二 综合题

题型三 应用题

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# 第五章 多元函数微分学

## 第一节 重极限 连续 偏导数 全微分

题型一 讨论连续性、可导性、**可微性**

选

## 第二节 偏导数与全微分的计算

题型一 求一点处的偏导数与全微分

题型二 求已给出具体表达式函数的偏导数与全微分

题型三 含有抽象函数的复合函数的偏导数与全微分 \*

题型四 隐函数的偏导数与全微分 \*

## 第三节 极值与最值

题型一 求无条件极值

题型二 求最大最小值

①  $f(x,y)$  ①  
② 全体最优值 ✓  
③ 端点值

25武忠祥考研

# 第六章 二重积分

\* 题型一 计算二重积分 \*

题型二 累次积分交换次序及计算 送 . 技.

题型三 与二重积分有关的综合题 重点

题型四 与二重积分有关的不等式问题 送



还不关注，  
你就慢了



25武忠祥考研

# **一.复习消化强化课内容 (例题, 学习包习题)**

0 0

## **二.严选题**

## **三.660题**

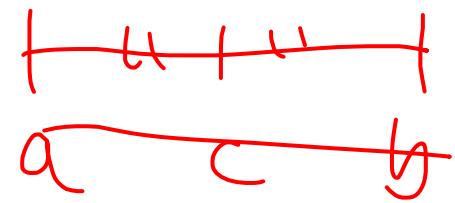
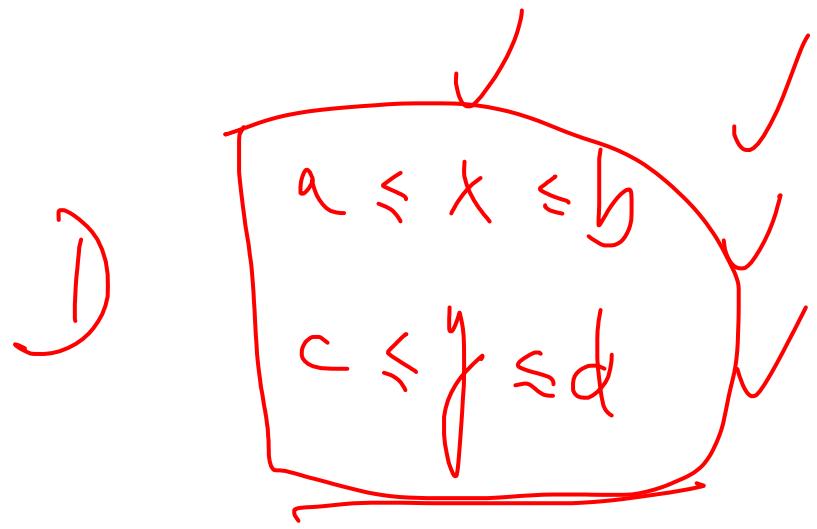
## **四.330题**



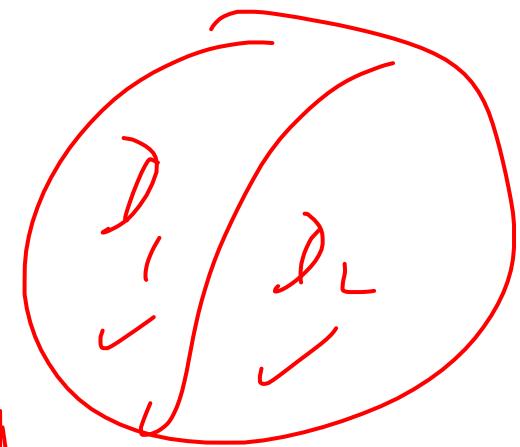
还不关注，  
你就慢了



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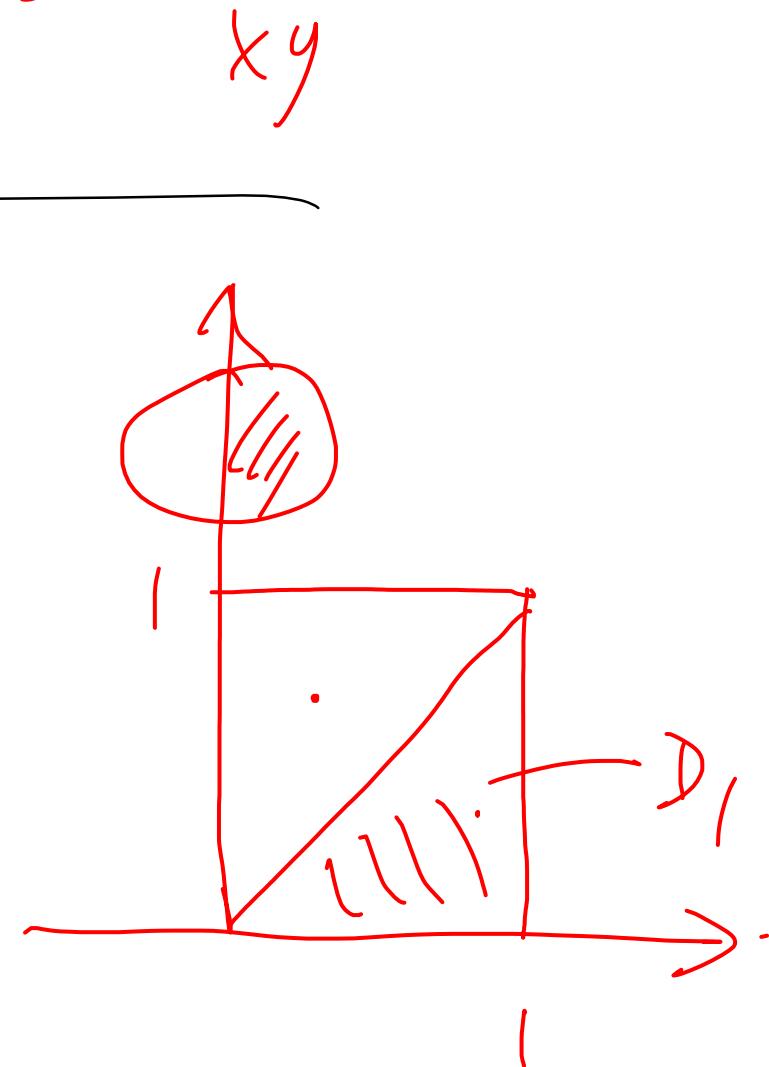
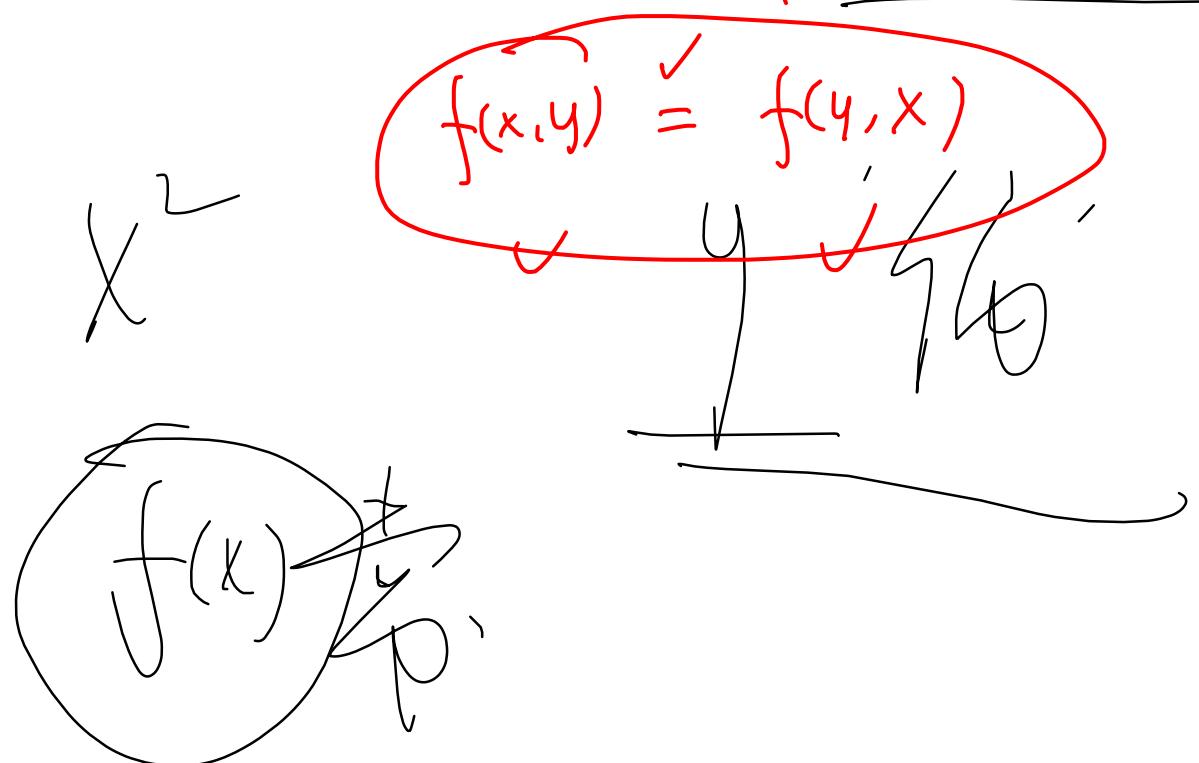
$$\int_a^b = \int_a^c + \int_c^b$$



$$\iint_D f(x) g(y) dx dy = \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_c^d g(y) dy$$

$$\iint_D = \iint_{D_1} + \iint_{D_2} = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x) g(y) dy = \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_c^d g(y) dy$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \neq \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma$$



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