

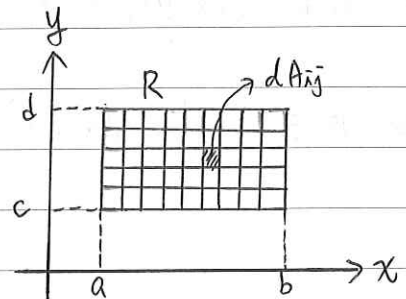
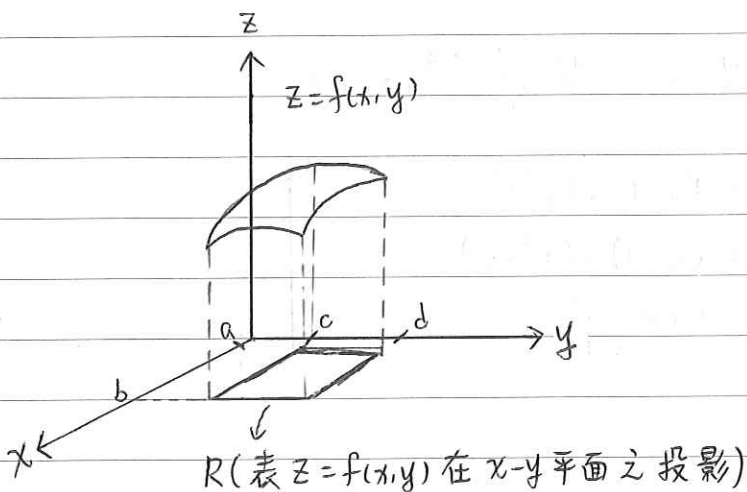
第八章 重積分

§8-1 二重積分

1. 二重積分(二維積分), 其與一維積分相同, 只要利用「積分八字」即可完成。

↳ 分割、逼近、加總、極限

2. 選定在 $x-y$ 平面上一個方形區域 $R = \{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$, 函數 $f(x, y)$ 在 R 內為連續函數, 其幾何意義為空間中之曲面, 如下圖所示:



* 定義: 二重積分

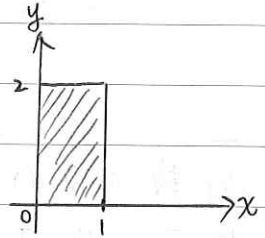
函數 $f(x, y)$ 在區域 R 上之黎曼和積分為 $\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy$, 利用積分八字訣(分割、逼近、加總、極限)而得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_{ij}, \eta_{ij}) dx dy = \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy$$

例 1: 若 $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$, 求 $\iint_R xy^2 dx dy = ?$

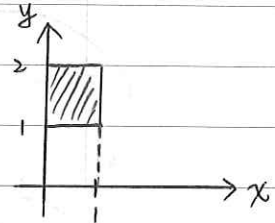
解: $\iint_R xy^2 dx dy = \iint_R xy^2 dA$, 即 $dx dy = dA$ (另一種表示式)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 x dx \cdot \int_0^2 y^2 dy = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2\right]_0^1 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3}y^3\right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{0}{2} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \quad * \end{aligned}$$



類 1: 若 $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 1 \leq y \leq 2\}$, 求 $\iint_R e^{x+y} dx dy = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^1 e^x dx \cdot \int_1^2 e^y dy = [e^x]_0^1 \cdot [e^y]_1^2 \\ &= (e-1) \cdot (e^2-e) \\ &= e(e-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$



* 定理: 傅比尼定理

設 $f(x, y)$ 為連續函數, 區域 $R = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$,

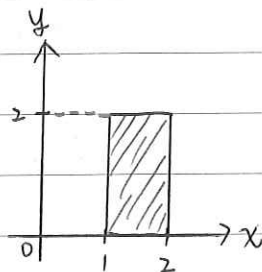
則傅比尼定理為 $\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right] dx$

$$= \int_c^d \left[\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

例 2: 若 $R = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$, 求 $\iint_R \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} dx dy = ?$

解 1: 先積 y 方向, 再積 x 方向

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 \left[\int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} dy \right] dx = \int_1^2 \left[\frac{-1}{x+y} \right]_0^2 dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left[\frac{-1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x} \right] dx \\ &= [-\ln(x+2) + \ln x]_1^2 \\ &= \ln 3 - \ln 2 \quad * \end{aligned}$$



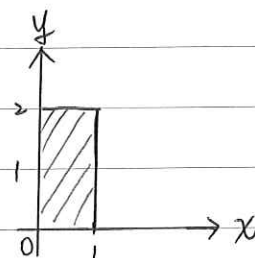
解 2: 先積 x 方向, 再積 y 方向

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^2 \left[\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} dx \right] dy = \int_0^2 \left[\frac{-1}{x+y} \right]_1^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[-\frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{y+1} \right] dy \\ &= [-\ln(y+2) + \ln(y+1)]_0^2 \\ &= \ln 3 - \ln 2 \quad * \end{aligned}$$

類 2: 若 $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$, 求 $\iint_R y e^{xy} dA = ?$

解: 觀察發現先積 y 不好積分! 故先積 x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^2 \left[\int_0^1 y e^{xy} dx \right] dy = \int_0^2 [e^{xy}]_0^1 dy \\ &= \int_0^2 (e^y - 1) dy \\ &= [e^y - y]_0^2 \\ &= e^2 - 3 \quad * \end{aligned}$$

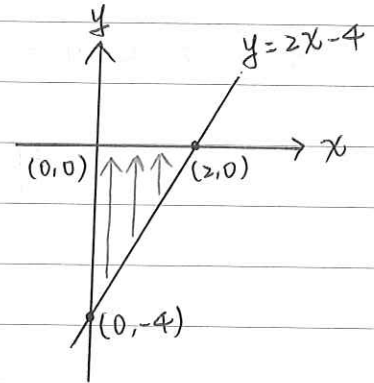


例 3: 求 $\int_0^2 \int_{2x-4}^0 xy \, dy \, dx = ?$

解: 先把積分區域畫在 $x-y$ 平面上!

y 方向: 從直線 $y=2x-4$ 積到 $y=0$

x 方向: 從點 $x=0$ 積到點 $x=2$



<法一> 先積 y 再積 x , 積分方向如右圖

$$\text{原式} = \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \int_{y=2x-4}^{y=0} xy \, dy \, dx$$

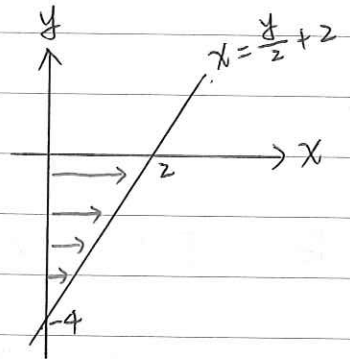
$$= \int_{x=0}^{x=2} \left[\frac{xy^2}{2} \right]_{y=2x-4}^{y=0} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^2 (2x^3 - 8x^2 + 8x) dx = -\frac{8}{3} *$$

<法二> 先積 x 再積 y , 積分方向如右圖

x 方向: 從直線 $x=0$ 積到 $x=\frac{y}{2}+2$

y 方向: 從點 $y=-4$ 積到點 $y=0$



$$\text{原式} = \int_{y=-4}^{y=0} \left[\int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{y}{2}+2} xy \, dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{y=-4}^{y=0} \left[\frac{yx^2}{2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\frac{y}{2}+2} dy$$

$$= \int_{-4}^0 \left[\frac{1}{8}y^3 + y^2 + 2y \right] dy = -\frac{8}{3} *$$

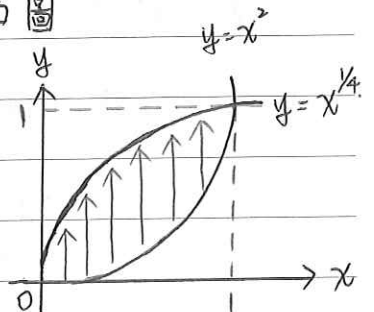
類 3: R 為由 $y=x^2$ 及 $x=y^4$ 在第一象限之圖形所圍成區域，
求 $\iint_R (\sqrt{x}-y^2) dx dy = ?$

解 1: 先積 y 再積 x ，積分區域及積分方向如圖

$$\text{原式} = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[\int_{y=x^2}^{y=x^{1/4}} (\sqrt{x}-y^2) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left[\sqrt{x}y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=x^{1/4}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{3/4} - x^{5/2} + \frac{1}{3}x^6 \right] dx = \frac{1}{7} \quad \ast$$

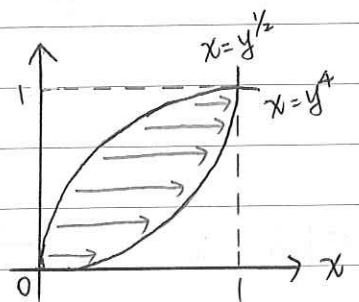


解 2: 先積 x 再積 y ，積分方向如右圖

$$\text{原式} = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \left[\int_{x=y^4}^{x=y^{1/2}} (\sqrt{x}-y^2) dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - xy^2 \right]_{x=y^4}^{x=y^{1/2}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{3}y^6 + \frac{2}{3}y^{3/4} - y^{5/2} \right] dy = \frac{1}{7} \quad \ast$$



* 故知變換積分順序其結果是不變的!

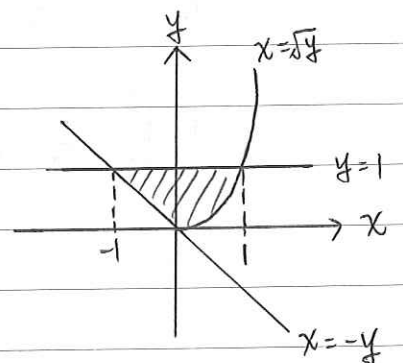
例 4: 若 R 是由 $x=\sqrt{y}$ 、 $x=-y$ 與 $y=1$ 所圍成之區域，求 $\iint_R 3x^2 y dx dy$?

解: 判斷可知，先積 x 方向較方便!

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{-y}^{\sqrt{y}} 3x^2 y dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x^3 y \right]_{x=-y}^{x=\sqrt{y}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (y^{5/2} + y^4) dy = \frac{17}{35} \quad \ast$$



類4: 求由直線 $y = -x + 1$ 、 $y = x + 1$ 與 $y = 3$ 所圍成之三角形區域 R 的二重積分 $\iint_R (2x - y^2) dx dy = ?$

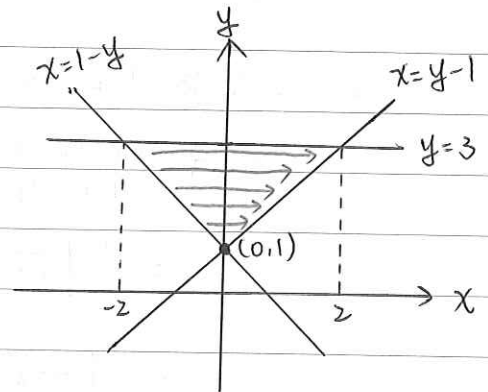
解: 積分區域如右

$$\text{原式} = \iint_R (2x - y^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_1^3 \int_{x=1-y}^{x=y-1} (2x - y^2) dx dy$$

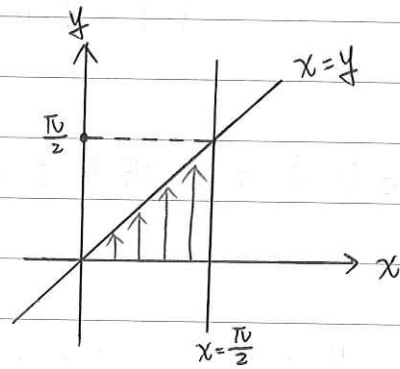
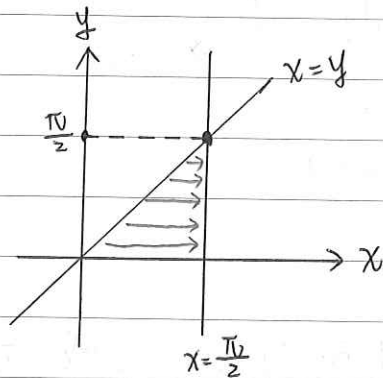
$$= \int_1^3 [x^2 - xy^2]_{x=1-y}^{x=y-1} dy$$

$$= \int_1^3 (-2y^3 + 2y^2) dy = \left[-\frac{1}{2}y^4 + \frac{2}{3}y^3 \right]_1^3 = -\frac{68}{3} \quad \ast$$



例5: 求 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_y^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{2x} dx dy = ?$

解:



觀察可知原式若先積 x 將不易成功, 因此變換積分順序

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_y^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{2x} dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{y=0}^{y=x} \frac{\sin x}{2x} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{y \sin x}{2x} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} dx$$

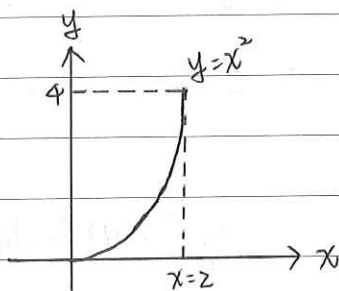
$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{2} dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{\cos x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \ast$$

類 5 = 求 $\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 y \cos(x^5) dx dy = ?$

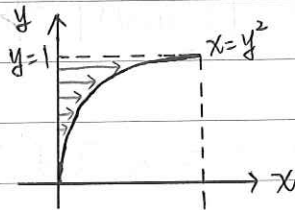
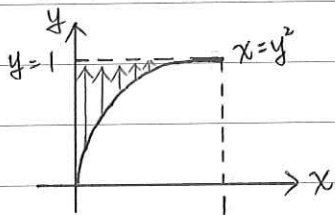
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 y \cos(x^5) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_{y=0}^{y=x^2} y \cos(x^5) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \cos(x^5) \right]_0^{x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{x^4}{2} \cos(x^5) dx = \left[\frac{1}{10} \sin(x^5) \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{10} \sin(32) \quad \#$$



例 6 = 求 $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 e^{y^3} dy dx = ?$

解: 一看即知要先積 x 方向, 積分區域先決定



$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{x=0}^{x=y^2} e^{y^3} dy dx = \int_0^1 [x e^{y^3}]_0^{y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^2 e^{y^3} dy$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} e^{y^3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (e-1) \quad \#$$

類 6 = 求 $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 x \sqrt{x^3+1} dx dy = ?$

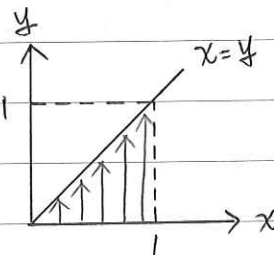
解:

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{y=0}^{y=x} x \sqrt{x^3+1} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[y x \sqrt{x^3+1} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{x^3+1} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{9} (x^3+1)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{9} (2^{3/2} - 1) \quad \#$$



§ 8-2 二重積分之坐標變換

二重積分中, 令其坐標變換為 $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \end{cases}$ 則應有

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R'} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] \square du dv, \text{ 其中 } \square \text{ 代}$$

表什麼意義呢? 即為 $dx dy = \square du dv$ 為調整轉換量
(修正量)

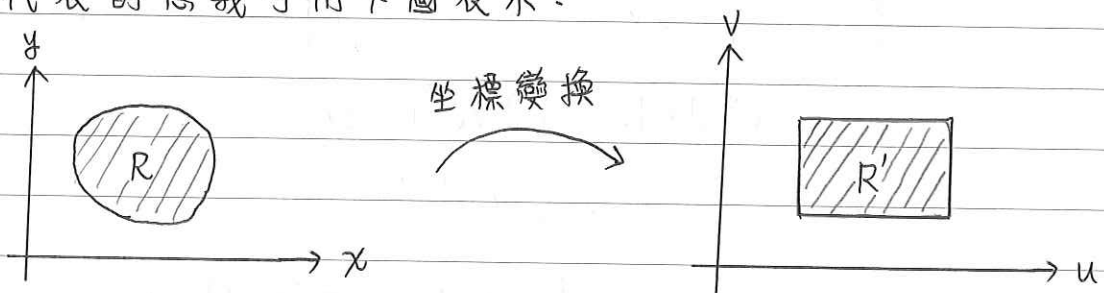
(Jacobian)

* 定義: 賈可比行列式

賈可比表示為 $|J|$, 其算式如下:

$$|J| = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

$|J|$ 所代表的意義可用下圖表示:



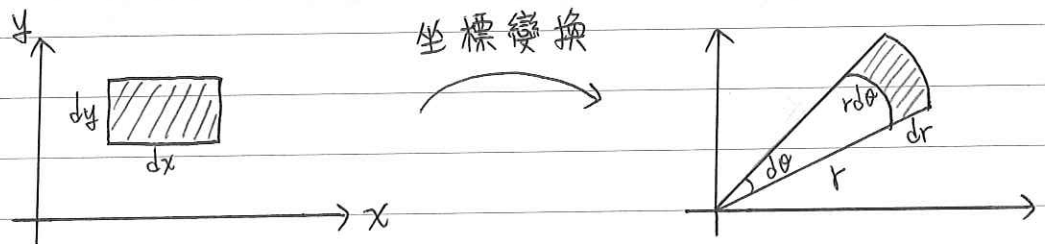
$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R'} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] |J| du dv$$

$$\text{即 } dx dy = |J| du dv$$

例 1: 求二維直角坐標與極坐標間之 Jacobian = ?

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \therefore J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

* 如果利用二維坐標與極坐標間之「微小面積」比較後，如下圖所示：

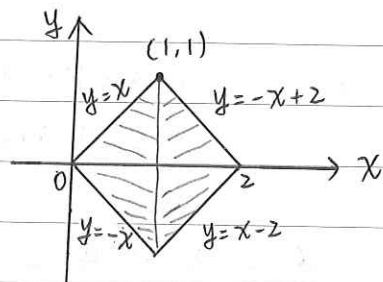


則有 $dx dy = r dr d\theta$ ，即得 $\iint_{R_{xy}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{R_{rp}} f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$

此式是直角坐標化為極坐標之計算式。

例 2: 若 R 之區域如圖所示, 求 $\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = ?$

解 1: 直接在 $x-y$ 平面上積分
此處先積 y , 再積 x

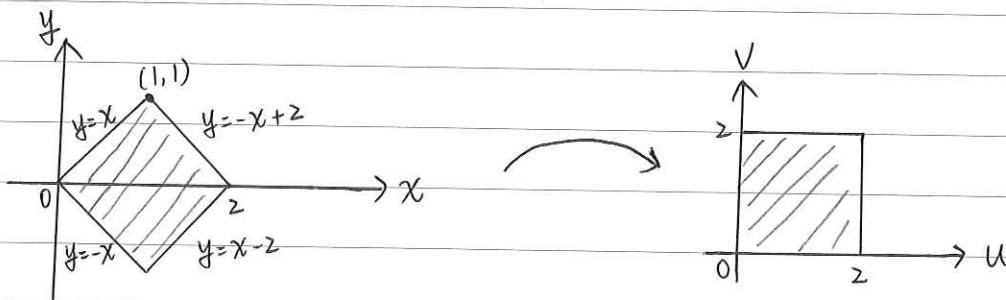


$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\int_{y=-x}^{y=x} (x^2 + y^2) dy \right] dx + \int_1^2 \left[\int_{y=x-2}^{y=-x+2} (x^2 + y^2) dy \right] dx \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \quad * \end{aligned}$$

解 2: 轉換至 $u-v$ 平面, 觀察 R 之邊界線, 有 $\begin{cases} x+y = \text{常數} \\ x-y = \text{常數} \end{cases}$

$$\text{因此令 } \begin{cases} x+y = u \\ x-y = v \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{則 } |J| = \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| = \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{其中 abs 為絕對值})$$



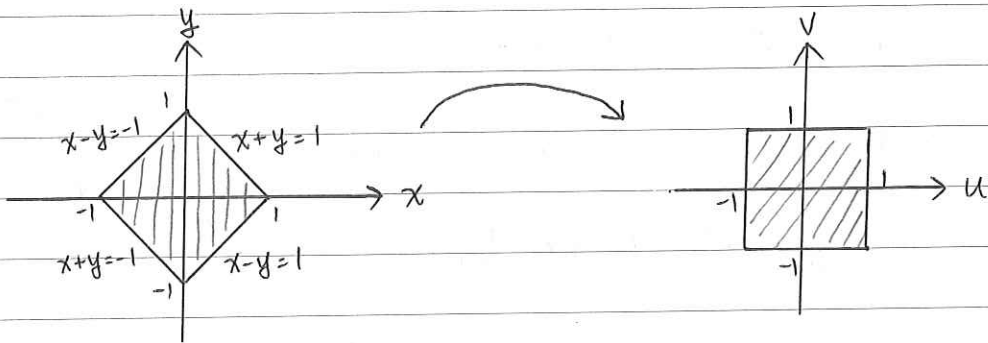
$$\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{R_{uv}} \left[\left(\frac{u+v}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{u-v}{2} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \left[\frac{u^2 + v^2}{4} \right] du dv$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \quad *$$

類 2: 若區域 $R = \{(x, y) : |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$, 求 $\iint_R e^{x+y} dx dy = ?$

解:



轉換至 $u-v$ 平面, 令 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{2} \end{cases}$, 則

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_R e^{x+y} dx dy &= \iint_{R_{uv}} \left[e^{\frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{u-v}{2}} \right] \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 [e^u] du dv \\ &= e - \frac{1}{e} \quad ** \end{aligned}$$

例 3: 若區域 $R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$, 求 $\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dA = ?$

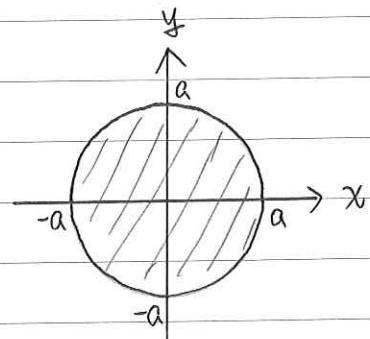
解: 換成極坐標後, 積分區域如右:

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^a d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} a^4 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} a^4 \quad **$$



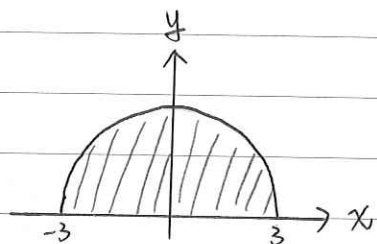
例 4: 若區域 $R = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 9, y \geq 0\}$, 求 $\iint_R x^2 y \, dx \, dy = ?$

解: 積分區域如右圖所示:

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^3 (r^2 \cos^2 \theta) (r \sin \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^3 r^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{243}{5} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \left[-\frac{81}{5} \cos^3 \theta \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{162}{5} \quad \#$$



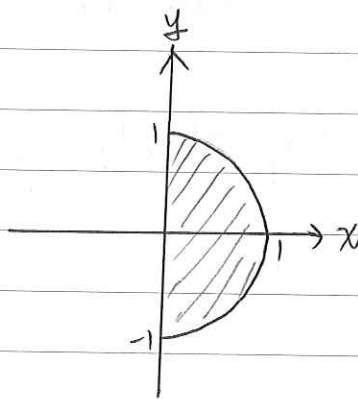
類 4: 求 $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy = ?$

解: 積分區域如右圖所示:

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (1-r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \#$$

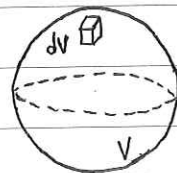


§ 8-3 三重積分

* 定義：三重積分

設 $f(x, y, z)$ 為純量函數，且在空間中區域 V 之各點均有意義且連續，若將 V 分割為 n 個小體積 $\Delta V_k, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 如右圖所示，則

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dV = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \Delta V_k$$



稱為 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 V 上之三重積分 (又稱體積分)。

* 因為 $dV = dx dy dz$ ，因此體積分在計算上可直接積分三次。

例 1：若 $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, 0 < z < 1\}$ ，求 $\iiint_V xy^2z^3 dx dy dz = ?$

$$\text{解：} \iiint_V xy^2z^3 dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy^2z^3 dx dy dz$$

$$= \left(\int_0^1 x dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 y^2 dy \right) \left(\int_0^1 z^3 dz \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{24} \quad \ast$$

類 1：若 $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < 1, 0 < z < 1\}$ ，求 $\iiint_V yz^3 \cos(xyz) dx dy dz = ?$

$$\text{解：} \iiint_V yz^3 \cos(xyz) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [z^3 \sin(xyz)]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 z^3 \sin(yz) dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 [-z \cos(yz)]_{y=0}^{y=1} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 (z - z \cos z) dz$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 - z \sin z - \cos z \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} - \sin 1 - \cos 1 \quad \ast$$

例 2 = 求 $\int_0^2 \int_0^{4-z} \int_{y-z}^{y+z} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = ?$

解: $\int_0^2 \int_0^{4-z} \int_{y-z}^{y+z} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-z} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{x=y-z}^{x=y+z} dy \, dz$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-z} z y \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} z y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=4-z} dz$$

$$= \int_0^2 16 z^3 dz = \left[4z^4 \right]_0^2 = 64 \quad *$$

類 2 = 求 $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{2x-y}^{2x+y} z \, dz \, dy \, dx = ?$

解: $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{2x-y}^{2x+y} z \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_{z=2x-y}^{z=2x+y} dy \, dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} 4xy \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[2xy^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 2x(4-x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[4x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{7}{2} \quad *$$