

## 1. 三重积分的概念

### (1) 三重积分的定义

设三元函数  $f(x, y, z)$  是空间闭区域  $(V)$  上的有界函数, 将  $(V)$  任意分成  $n$  个小闭区域

$$(\Delta v_1), (\Delta v_2), \dots, (\Delta v_n),$$

其中,  $(\Delta v_i)$  表示第  $i$  个小闭区域, 用  $\Delta v_i$  表示它的体积. 在每个  $(\Delta v_i)$  上任取一点  $(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)$ , 作乘积  $f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 并作和  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$ . 如果当各个小闭区域直径中的最大值  $\lambda$  趋于零时, 该和式的极限总存在(与子区域  $(\Delta v_i)$  的分法及点  $(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)$  的取法均无关), 则称此极限值为函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在闭区域  $(V)$  上的三重积分, 记作

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dV,$$

即

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dV = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i,$$

其中,  $f(x, y, z)$  称为被积函数,  $f(x, y, z) dV$  称为被积表达式,  $dV$  称为体积元素,  $x, y$  与  $z$  称为积分变量,  $(V)$  称为积分区域,  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta v_i$  称为积分和.

## (2) 三重积分存在定理

若三元函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在空间闭区域  $(V)$  上连续, 则三重积分  $\iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV$  一定存在.

## (3) 三重积分物理意义

设有一在  $Oxyz$  空间上闭区域  $(V)$  上的物体, 其在  $(V)$  内点  $(x, y, z)$  处的体密度为连续函数  $\rho(x, y, z)$ , 则该物体的质量  $M$  可用三重积分表示为

$$M = \iiint_{(V)} \rho(x, y, z) dV.$$

## 2. 三重积分的性质

二重积分的性质可推广到三重积分, 考虑在空间有界闭区域  $(V)$  上可积的三元函数  $f(x, y, z)$  与  $g(x, y, z)$ , 有如下性质:

### (1) 线性性质

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \iiint_{(V)} kf(x, y, z) dV = k \iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV, k \text{ 是常数};$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \iiint_{(V)} [f(x, y, z) \pm g(x, y, z)] dV = \iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV \pm \iiint_{(V)} g(x, y, z) dV.$$

### (2) 积分区域可加性

$$\iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_{(V_1)} f(x, y, z) dV + \iiint_{(V_2)} f(x, y, z) dV.$$

### (3) 积分不等式

① 若  $f(x, y, z) \leq g(x, y, z)$ ,  $\forall (x, y, z) \in (V)$ , 则

$$\iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV \leq \iiint_{(V)} g(x, y, z) dV;$$

②  $\left| \iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV \right| \leq \iiint_{(V)} |f(x, y, z)| dV;$

③ 若  $l \leq f(x, y, z) \leq L$ ,  $\forall (x, y, z) \in (V)$ , 则

$$lV \leq \iiint_{(V)} f(x, y, z) dV \leq LV,$$

1. 计算下列三重积分：

$$(1) \iiint_V xyz dV, \text{ 其中积分区域 } (V) = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\};$$

$$(2) \iiint_V (x+y+z) dV, \text{ 其中积分区域 } (V) = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 3\};$$

解 (1) 由积分区域  $(V) = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V (xyz) dV &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (xyz) dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y dy \int_0^1 z dz \\ &= \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 \cdot \left( \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 \cdot \left( \frac{z^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由积分区域  $(V)=\{(x,y,z) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2, 0 \leqslant z \leqslant 3\}$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{(V)} (x+y+z) dV &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 dy \int_0^3 (x+y+z) dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 \left( xz + yz + \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right) \Big|_0^3 dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 \left( 3x + 3y + \frac{9}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( 3xy + \frac{3y^2}{2} + \frac{9y}{2} \right) \Big|_0^2 dx = \int_0^1 (6x+15) dx \\ &= (3x^2 + 15x) \Big|_0^1 = 18. \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\iiint_V y dV$ , 其中积分区域( $V$ )是由抛物柱面  $y=\sqrt{x}$ , 平面  $y=0, z=0$  与  $x+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$  所围成的区域;

(3) 由积分区域( $V$ )= $\{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x\}$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_V y dV &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} y dz \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} y \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi x}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \left( \frac{\pi x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} \times \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\pi^3}{8} = \frac{\pi^3}{96}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \iiint_{(V)} z dV, (V) = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 < 2x, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \};$$

(方法二) 在柱坐标下计算, 可得

$$(V) = \{ (\rho, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \rho \leq 2\cos \theta, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4 - \rho^2} \},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{(V)} z dV &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \theta} d\rho \int_0^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} z \rho dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \theta} \left( \frac{z^2}{2} \rho \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{4-\rho^2}} d\rho = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \theta} \rho \frac{4 - \rho^2}{2} d\rho \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{(4 - 4\cos^2 \theta)^2 - 16}{8} d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ 2 - \frac{16(1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2}{8} \right] d\theta = 2\pi - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= 2\pi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta)^2}{2}) d\theta \\ &= 2\pi - \left( \frac{3}{2}\theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2\pi - 4 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{4}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(5)  $\iiint_V z^2 dV$ , 其中积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$  所围成的区域;

(5) 由于积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$  所围成, 所以可得

$$\begin{aligned} (V) &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 < z < 2, (x, y) \in (\sigma_z)\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 < z < 1, (x, y) \in (\sigma_{z1})\} \cup \{(x, y, z) \mid 1 < z < 2, (x, y) \in (\sigma_{z2})\}, \end{aligned}$$

其中  $(\sigma_{z1}) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 - (z-2)^2\}$ ,  $(\sigma_{z2}) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 - z^2\}$ ,  
由此可得

$$I = \iiint_V z^2 dV = \int_0^1 z^2 \left( \iint_{(\sigma_{z1})} d\sigma \right) dz + \int_1^2 z^2 \left( \iint_{(\sigma_{z2})} d\sigma \right) dz.$$

由  $\iint_{(\sigma_{z1})} d\sigma$  和  $\iint_{(\sigma_{z2})} d\sigma$  的几何意义为平面区域  $(\sigma_{z1})$  和  $(\sigma_{z2})$  的面积, 易知

$$\iint_{(\sigma_{z1})} d\sigma = \pi [4 - (z-2)^2], \quad \iint_{(\sigma_{z2})} d\sigma = \pi (4 - z^2),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \pi \int_0^1 z^2 [4 - (z-2)^2] dz + \pi \int_1^2 z^2 (4 - z^2) dz \\ &= \pi \left( z^4 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 + \pi \left( \frac{4}{3} z^3 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right) \Big|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{5} + \frac{47\pi}{15} = \frac{59\pi}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

(6)  $\iiint_V x^2 dV$ , 其中积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x$  所围成的区域;

(6) 由积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  与  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x$  所围成的区域, 可得

$$(\sigma_{x_1}) = \{(y, z) \mid y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 - (x-1)^2\}, \quad (\sigma_{x_2}) = \{(y, z) \mid y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 - x^2\},$$

由此可知:

$$I = \iiint_V x^2 dV = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 \left( \iint_{(\sigma_{x_1})} d\sigma \right) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 \left( \iint_{(\sigma_{x_2})} d\sigma \right) dx.$$

由  $\iint_{(\sigma_{x_1})} d\sigma$  和  $\iint_{(\sigma_{x_2})} d\sigma$  的几何意义为平面区域( $\sigma_{x_1}$ )和( $\sigma_{x_2}$ )的面积, 易知

$$\iint_{(\sigma_{x_1})} d\sigma = \pi[1 - (x-1)^2], \quad \iint_{(\sigma_{x_2})} d\sigma = \pi(1 - x^2),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 [1 - (x-1)^2] dx + \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^2 (1 - x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (2x^3 - x^4) dx + \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (x^2 - x^4) dx \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \pi \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{40} + \frac{47\pi}{480} = \frac{59\pi}{480}. \end{aligned}$$

(7)  $\iiint_V xyz dV$ , 其中积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = 0, y = 0$  及  $z = 0$  所围成的且在第一卦限内的区域;

(7) (方法一) 由积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = 0, y = 0$  及  $z = 0$  所围成的第一卦限内的区域, 可知( $V$ )为八分之一的球体.

令

$$(D) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\},$$

用直角坐标计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\iiint_V xyz \, dV &= \iint_D xy \, dx \, dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D xy(1-x^2-y^2) \, dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} [(1-x^2)y - y^3] \, dy \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2}x(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{2}x^3(1-x^2) - \frac{1}{4}x(1-x^2)^2 \right] dx \\
&= \frac{1}{48}.
\end{aligned}$$

(方法二) 在球坐标下计算,积分区域可以表示为

$$(V) = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1\},$$

由

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\ z = r \cos \varphi, \end{cases} \quad dV = r^2 \sin \varphi d\theta d\varphi dr$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{(V)} xyz dV &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^5 \cos \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin^3 \varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^5 dr \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\sin \varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} (\sin^4 \varphi) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{48}.$$

(8)  $\iiint_{(V)} xy \, dV$ , 其中积分区域( $V$ )是由  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和平面  $z = 0, z = 1, x = 0, y = 0$  所围成的且在第一卦限内的区域.

(8) 由于( $V$ )是由柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  和平面  $z = 0, z = 1, x = 0, y = 0$  所围成的第一卦限内的区域, 在直角坐标下和柱面坐标下, 该区域分别可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} (V) &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2}\} \\ &= \{(\rho, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}, \end{aligned}$$

故而, 在直角坐标系下计算有

$$\begin{aligned}
\iiint_{(V)} xy \, dV &= \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \, dy \int_0^1 dz = \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \, dy \\
&= \int_0^1 x \frac{(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2}{2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x - x^3) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

在柱面坐标系下计算有

$$\begin{aligned}
\iiint_{(V)} xy \, dV &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 \, d\rho \int_0^1 dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 \, d\rho \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \, d(\sin \theta) \int_0^1 d\left(\frac{\rho^4}{4}\right) = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{\rho^4}{4} \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$