

## 第 2 章 微分積分 II 《 § 3 重積分 》

115  $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, 1 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2\}$  とおくととき、積分

$$\iiint_D \frac{2x^2 + y^2 + x}{z} dx dy dz \text{ の値を求めよ.}$$

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《ポイント：三重積分も累次積分になおして、順番に積分する。》

$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D_{xy}, \varphi(x, y) \leq z \leq \psi(x, y)\}$  ( $D_{xy}$  は平面上の領域) とするとき、

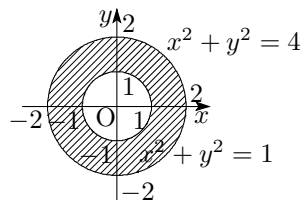
$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left\{ \int_{\varphi(x, y)}^{\psi(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right\} dx dy$$

(解)  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$  とおくと、

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint_D \frac{2x^2 + y^2 + x}{z} dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left\{ \int_1^{x^2+y^2} \frac{2x^2 + y^2 + x}{z} dz \right\} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left\{ (2x^2 + y^2 + x) \int_1^{x^2+y^2} \frac{1}{z} dz \right\} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left\{ (2x^2 + y^2 + x) [\log z]_1^{x^2+y^2} \right\} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (2x^2 + y^2 + x) \{ \log(x^2 + y^2) - \log 1 \} dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (2x^2 + y^2 + x) \cdot \log(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta (r \geq 0)$  とおくと、

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r \quad \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} \right| = r$$



領域  $D_{xy}$  は図の斜線の部分であるから、 $1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$$2x^2 + y^2 + x = x^2 + y^2 + x^2 + x = r^2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r \cos \theta = r^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r \cos \theta$$

$$\log(x^2 + y^2) = \log r^2(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = \log r^2 = 2 \log r$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_1^2 (r^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r \cos \theta) \cdot 2 \log r \cdot r dr \right\} d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left( r^3 + r^3 \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} + r^2 \cos \theta \right) \log r d\theta \right\} dr \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} r^3 + \frac{1}{2} r^3 \cos 2\theta + r^2 \cos \theta \right) d\theta \right\} \log r dr \\ &= 2 \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{3}{2} r^3 \theta + \frac{1}{4} r^3 \sin 2\theta + r^2 \sin \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \log r dr = 2 \int_1^2 3\pi r^3 \cdot \log r dr \\ &= 6\pi \int_1^2 r^3 \log r dr = 6\pi \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right)' \cdot \log r dr = 6\pi \left\{ \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \cdot \log r \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} r^4 \cdot (\log r)' dr \right\} \\ &= 6\pi \left\{ 4 \log 2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} r^4 \cdot \frac{1}{r} dr \right\} = 24\pi \log 2 - \frac{3}{2}\pi \int_1^2 r^3 dr \\ &= 24\pi \log 2 - \frac{3}{2}\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_1^2 = 24\pi \log 2 - \frac{3}{8}\pi(16 - 1) = 24\pi \log 2 - \frac{45}{8}\pi \quad \text{..} \end{aligned}$$