

§5.5 (p.138)

1. 次の3重積分の値を求めよ.

$$(1) \iiint_V (x+y)e^z dx dy dz, \quad V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, 1 \leq y \leq z^{-\frac{1}{3}}, 0 \leq x \leq yz\}.$$

$$(2) \iiint_V (x+2y+z) dx dy dz, \quad V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z, x+y+z \leq 1\}.$$

$$(3) \iiint_V xyz dx dy dz, \quad V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}.$$

【解答】 求める積分を I と記す.

(1) V の表示と p.134 定理 5.5.8 より

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_1^{z^{-\frac{1}{3}}} \left(\int_0^{yz} (x+y)e^z dx \right) dy \right) dz = \int_0^1 e^z \left(\int_1^{z^{-\frac{1}{3}}} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + xy \right]_0^{yz} dy \right) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^z (z^2 + 2z) \left(\int_1^{z^{-\frac{1}{3}}} y^2 dy \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^z (z^2 + 2z) \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_1^{z^{-\frac{1}{3}}} dz = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 e^z (z^2 + z - 2) dz = \frac{e-1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y\}$ と表されるから,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-x} \left(\int_0^{1-x-y} (x+2y+z) dz \right) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-x} \left[(x+2y)z + \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^{1-x-y} dy \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-x} (1-x^2 + 2(1-2x)y - 3y^2) dy \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[(1-x^2)y + (1-2x)y^2 - y^3 \right]_0^{1-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}\}$ と表されるから,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z dz \right) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \left[\frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dy \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} ((1-x^2)y - y^3) dy \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \left[\frac{(1-x^2)}{2} y^2 - \frac{y^4}{4} \right]_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 x(1-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} \left[-\frac{1}{6}(1-x^2)^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{48} \end{aligned}$$

□

2. 楕円体 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{16} \leq 1$ の体積を3重積分を用いて求めよ.

【解答】 楕円体は $xy yz zx$ 平面に関して対称だから

$$D = \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{16} \leq 1 \right\}$$

の部分の体積を8倍すれば全体の体積になる. また

$$D = \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \\ 0 \leq z \leq 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9}} \end{array} \right\}$$

と表される事より、求める体積 V は

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 8 \iiint_D 1 dx dy dz = 8 \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^{3\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}} \left(\int_0^{4\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}-\frac{y^2}{9}}} dz \right) dy \right) dx \\ &= 8 \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^A \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{A^2 - y^2} dy \right) dx = \frac{32}{3} \int_0^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(y \sqrt{A^2 - y^2} + A^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{A} \right) \right]_0^A dx \quad (A = 3\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}} \text{ と置く}) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \pi \int_0^2 A^2 dx = 6\pi \int_0^2 (4-x^2) dx = 6\pi \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 32\pi \end{aligned}$$

□

1. 次の広義 3 重積分の値を求めよ.

$$(1) \iiint_V \frac{x+y+z}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz,$$

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}.$$

$$(2) \iiint_V \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^2} dx dy dz, \quad V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2\}.$$

$$(3) \iiint_V \frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{e^{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dx dy dz, \quad V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, 0 \leq z\}.$$

【解答】 求める積分を I と記す.

(1) $0 < \varepsilon < 2$ に対し $V_\varepsilon = \{(x, y, z) \in V \mid \varepsilon \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2\}$ と置く. 極座標 $x = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$, $y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$, $z = r \cos \phi$ (p.138) に変換すると V_ε は

$$V'_\varepsilon = \{(r, \theta, \phi) \mid \varepsilon \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

に移るので

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{x+y+z}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz &= \iiint_{V'_\varepsilon} \frac{r(\cos \theta \sin \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi + \cos \phi)}{r^2} r^2 \sin \phi dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \left(\int_\varepsilon^2 r dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \frac{1 - \cos 2\phi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\phi \right\} d\phi \right] d\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{4 - \varepsilon^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \cos \theta + \sin \theta \right\} \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \Bigg\} d\theta = \frac{4 - \varepsilon^2}{2} \times \frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \iiint_{V_\varepsilon} \frac{x+y+z}{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{4 - \varepsilon^2}{2} \times \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

(2) $R > 1$ に対し $V_R = \{(x, y, z) \in V \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}$ とすれば $I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \iiint_{V_R} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$ である. 被極限積分を極座標に変換すると

$$\iiint_{V_R} \frac{dx dy dz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = \iiint_{V'_R} \frac{|r^2 \sin \phi|}{r^4} dr d\theta d\phi, \quad \left(V'_R = \left\{ (r, \theta, \phi) \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq R \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \right)$$

となり, 更に

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{V'_R} \frac{|r^2 \sin \phi|}{r^4} dr d\theta d\phi &= \int_1^R \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin \phi}{r^2} d\phi \right) d\theta \right) dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\int_1^R \frac{dr}{r^2} \right) \left(\int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi \right) = \pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{R} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{だから } I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{R} \right) = \pi.$$

(3) $R > 0$ に対し $V_R = \{(x, y, z) \in V \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}$ とすれば $I = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \iiint_{V_R} \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dx dy dz$ である. 被極限積分を極座標に変換すると

$$\iiint_{V_R} \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{e^{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dx dy dz = \iiint_{V'_R} r^2 e^{-r^2} |r^2 \sin \phi| dr d\theta d\phi, \quad \left(V'_R = \left\{ (r, \theta, \phi) \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq R \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \right)$$

となり、更に部分積分を用いれば

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{V'_R} r^2 e^{-r^2} |r^2 \sin \phi| dr d\theta d\phi &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\int_0^R r^4 e^{-r^2} dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \phi d\phi \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\left[r^3 \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \right]_0^R + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R 3r^2 e^{-r^2} dr \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ -R^3 e^{-R^2} + 3 \left(\left[r \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right) \right]_0^R + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R e^{-r^2} dr \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ -R^3 e^{-R^2} - \frac{3}{2} R e^{-R^2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^R e^{-r^2} dr \right\}\end{aligned}$$

ここで $R \rightarrow \infty$ とすれば、 $\int_0^\infty e^{-r^2} dr = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ より $I = \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{3\pi\sqrt{\pi}}{16}$

□