

## Section 8.1 연습문제

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^2 (x+y+2) dx dy &= \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (y+2)x \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=2} \right) dy = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{15}{2} + 3y \right) dy \\
 &= \frac{15}{2}y + \frac{3}{2}y^2 \Big|_0^2 = 21
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin x + \cos y) dx dy &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( -\cos x + x \cos y \Big|_{x=-\pi}^{x=\pi} \right) dy \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y dy = 2\pi \sin y \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 2\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^{\ln 2} \int_0^{\ln y} e^{2x+y} dx dy &= \int_0^{\ln 2} \left( \frac{1}{2}e^{2x+y} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\ln y} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln 2} (y^2 - 1) e^y dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (y-1)^2 e^y \Big|_0^{\ln 2} = -\frac{1}{2} + (-1 + \ln 2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)(y+1)} dy dx &= \int_0^2 \left( \frac{\ln(y+1)}{1+x} \Big|_{y=0}^1 \right) dx = \int_0^2 \frac{\ln 2}{1+x} dx \\
 &= \ln 2 \left( \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^2 \right) = (\ln 2)(\ln 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos y} e^{\sin y} dx dy &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos y} \left( x e^{\sin y} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\cos y} \right) dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y e^{\sin y} dy \\
 &= e^{\sin y} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = e - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_0^y \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sin^{-1} x \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=y} dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( y \sqrt{1-y^2} + \sin^{-1} y \right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{1-y^2} - \frac{1}{3} (1-y^2)^{3/2} + y \sin^{-1} y \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3\pi-4}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

13.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \frac{\sin x}{x} \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{y \sin x}{x} \right) \Big|_0^{x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x \sin x \, dx = -x \cos x + \sin x \Big|_0^1 = \sin 1 - \cos 1
 \end{aligned}$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^4 \int_{x/2}^2 e^{y^2} \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2y} e^{y^2} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^2 \left( x e^{y^2} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2y} dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 2y e^{y^2} \, dy = e^{y^2} \Big|_0^2 = e^4 - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

17.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} \frac{x e^{2y}}{4-y} \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} \frac{x e^{2y}}{4-y} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^4 \left( \frac{x^2 e^{2y}}{2(4-y)} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{4-y}} dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 e^{2y} \, dy = \frac{e^{2y}}{2} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{e^8 - 1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{풀이}} \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^{\cos^{-1}y} \sin x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos x} \sin x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( y \sin x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \Big|_0^{\cos x} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 x} \cos x \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 t \sqrt{1 + t^2} \, dt = \frac{-1 + 2\sqrt{2}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

21.

$\textcircled{\text{풀이}}$  교점의  $y$ 좌표 :  $y = \pm 2, y = 0$

$$A = \iint_D dx \, dy = \int_{-2}^0 \int_{y^2 - 4y}^{y^2 - 4y} dx \, dy + \int_0^2 \int_{y^2 - 4y}^{y^2 - y^3} dx \, dy = 4 + 4 = 8$$

23.

$\textcircled{\text{풀이}}$  교점의  $y$ 좌표 :  $y = 0, y = 3$

$$A = \iint_D dx \, dy = \int_0^3 \int_{y^2 - 4y}^{2y - y^2} dx \, dy = 9$$

25.

$\textcircled{\text{풀이}}$  푸비니 정리에 의하여 적분순서를 바꾸면 다음과 같다.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_D f(x, y) \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^3 \frac{x^2}{(y-1)^{2/3}} \, dy \, dx = \int_0^3 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(y-1)^{2/3}} \, dx \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^3 \frac{1}{(y-1)^{2/3}} \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 \right) dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \frac{dy}{(y-1)^{2/3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

이 고

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \frac{dy}{(y-1)^{2/3}} &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{(y-1)^{2/3}} + \frac{1}{3} \int_1^3 \frac{dy}{(y-1)^{2/3}} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{a \rightarrow 1-} \int_0^a \frac{dy}{(y-1)^{2/3}} + \frac{1}{3} \lim_{a \rightarrow 1+} \int_a^3 \frac{dy}{(y-1)^{2/3}} \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 1-} ((a-1)^{1/3} + 1) - \lim_{a \rightarrow 1+} ((a-1)^{1/3} - \sqrt[3]{2}) = 1 + \sqrt[3]{2}
\end{aligned}$$

이므로  $\iint_D f(x, y) dV = 1 + \sqrt[3]{2}$  이다.

27.

$$A_1 = \int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{(x+1)^2} dy dx = 2 \int_{-1}^0 (1+x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{y-y^3} dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 (y-y^3) dy = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_3 = \int_{-1}^0 \int_{-1}^{y-y^3} dx dy = 2 \int_{-1}^0 (1+y-y^3) dy = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = \frac{8}{3}$$

29.

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} dy dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \int_{\cos x}^{\sin x} dy dx = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \sqrt{2} - 1, \quad A = A_1 + A_2 = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

## Section 8.2 연습문제

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^3 \int_{-1}^2 2 \, dz \, dy \, dx &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^3 \left( 2z \Big|_{z=-1}^{z=2} \right) dy \, dx = \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^3 6 \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^2 \left( 6y \Big|_{y=0}^{y=3} \right) dx = \int_{-2}^2 18 \, dx = 18x \Big|_{-2}^2 = 72
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \sin(x+y+z) \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \left( -\cos(x+y+z) \Big|_{x=0}^x \right) dy \, dz \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi [ -\cos(\pi+y+z) + \cos(y+z) ] \, dy \, dz \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left[ -\sin(\pi+y+z) + \sin(y+z) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\pi} \right] dz \\
 &= \int_0^\pi [ -\sin(2\pi+z) + 2\cos(\pi+z) - \sin z ] \, dz \\
 &= \cos(2\pi+z) - 2\cos(\pi+z) + \cos z \Big|_0^\pi = -8
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_1^5 \int_{-2x}^x \int_{2y}^{x-2} 2 \, dz \, dy \, dx &= \int_1^5 \int_{-2x}^x \left( 2z \Big|_{z=2y}^{z=x-2} \right) dy \, dx = 2 \int_1^5 \int_{-2x}^x (x-2y-2) \, dy \, dx \\
 &= 12 \int_1^5 (x^2 - x) \, dx = 12 \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_1^5 = 352
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^x \int_0^{xy} 8xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^x \left( 4xyz^2 \Big|_{z=0}^{z=xy} \right) dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^x 4x^3y^3 \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \left( x^3y^4 \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y=x} \right) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^7 - x^{11}) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{8}x^8 - \frac{1}{12}x^{12} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{II}{\text{例}}\right) \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} x z e^y dx dz dy &= \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 z e^y \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right) dz dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (z - z^3) e^y dz dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left( -\frac{1}{4} z^4 e^y + \frac{1}{2} z^2 e^y \Big|_{z=0}^{z=1} \right) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 e^y dy = \frac{1}{8} e^y \Big|_0^2 = \frac{e^2 - 1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{II}{\text{例}}\right) \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^{\ln(\tan z)} \int_{-\infty}^y e^{2x} dx dy dz &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^{\ln(\tan z)} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_{-\infty}^y \right) dy dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^{\ln(\tan z)} e^{2y} dy dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/3} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} \Big|_0^{\ln(\tan z)} \right) dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/3} (e^{2 \ln(\tan z)} - 1) dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/3} (\tan^2 z - 1) dz = \frac{1}{4} (-2z + \tan z) \Big|_0^{\pi/3} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

13.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{II}{\text{例}}\right) \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+x)^2 (1+y)^2} dx dy &= \int_0^\infty \left( -\frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\infty} \right) dy \\
 &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} dy = -\frac{1}{1+y} \Big|_0^\infty = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

15.

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \int_0^{1-y} dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 (1-y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2}x \right) dx = \frac{1}{12}$$

17.

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{y^2} dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 y^2 dy dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^{4-a-x^2} \int_a^{4-x^2-y} dz dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{4-a-x^2} (4-x^2-y-a) dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (4-a-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 (4-a-x^2)^2 dx = \int_0^1 [(4-a)^2 - 2(4-a)x^2 + x^4] dx = (4-a)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(4-a) + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$3(4-a)^2 - 2(4-a) - 1 = 0; \quad a = \frac{13}{3}, \quad a = 3$$

## Section 8.3 연습문제

1.

$$\textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^2 d\theta = \frac{8}{3} (-\cos \theta) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{1+\cos \theta} r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^{1+\cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1+\cos \theta)^3 \sin \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 u^3 \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right]_1^2 = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{H}} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{1-\cos \theta}^{1-\sin \theta} r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \theta \cos \theta \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_{1-\cos \theta}^{1-\sin \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \theta \cos \theta [(1-\sin \theta)^3 - (1-\cos \theta)^3] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \theta (1-\sin \theta)^3 \cos \theta \, d\theta + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos \theta (1-\cos \theta)^3 (-\sin \theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} u(1-u)^3 \, du + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} u(1-u)^3 \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{35-22\sqrt{2}}{80} + \frac{31-22\sqrt{2}}{80} \right) = \frac{11}{120} (3-2\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$



7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{H}{\pi}\right) \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{1-\cos 2\theta}^{1+\cos 2\theta} r dr d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{1-\cos 2\theta}^{1+\cos 2\theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/4} [(1+\cos 2\theta)^2 - (1-\cos 2\theta)^2] d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2\theta d\theta = \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{H}{\pi}\right) \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \int_{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}^{2\sin \theta} r dr d\theta &= \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{\operatorname{cosec} \theta}^{2\sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} (4\sin^2 \theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (2\theta - \sin 2\theta + \cot \theta) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

11.

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

13.

$$\left(\frac{H}{\pi}\right) \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} y^2 dy dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos \theta} r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

15.

$$\left(\frac{H}{\pi}\right) \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 2 d\theta = 4\pi$$

17.

$$\left(\frac{H}{\pi}\right) \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3 dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

19.

$$\textcircled{\text{풀이}} \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \sin(x^2+y^2) dy dx = \int_0^\pi \int_0^2 r \sin r^2 dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin 4}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi \sin 4}{2}$$

21.

$\textcircled{\text{풀이}}$  원  $r=2$  외부와 심장형  $r=2(1+\cos\theta)$  내부로 둘러싸인 영역은

$$D = \{(r, \theta) | -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, 2 \leq r < 2(1+\cos\theta)\}$$

이고, 이 영역은 기선을 중심으로 대칭이다.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_D r dr d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_2^{2(1+\cos\theta)} r dr d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) \Big|_{r=2}^{r=2(1+\cos\theta)} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} [(1+\cos\theta)^2 - 1] d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} (2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta) d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + 2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta \\ &= 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} \theta + 2\sin\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 8 + \pi \end{aligned}$$

23.

$\textcircled{\text{풀이}}$  앞 하나의 내부로 둘러싸인 영역은

$$D = \{(r, \theta) | -\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4, 0 \leq r < 2\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}\}$$

이고, 이 영역은 기선을 중심으로 대칭이고 동일한 앞이 2개 있다.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \iint_D r dr d\theta = 2 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^{2\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r dr d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=2\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

25.

$u = \frac{2x-y}{2}$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{2}$  이므로 역변환은  $x = u+v$ ,  $y = 2v$ 이다. 그러므로 야코비안은

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

이다. 한편  $xy$ 평면에서 적분영역  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 4, y/2 \leq x \leq (y/2)+1\}$ 의 각 변은 다음과 같이 변환된다.

$$\begin{aligned} x = y/2 &\Rightarrow u + v = 2v/2 = v \Rightarrow u = 0 \\ x = (y/2) + 1 &\Rightarrow u + v = (2v/2) + 1 = v + 1 \Rightarrow u = 1 \\ y = 0 &\Rightarrow 2v = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0 \\ y = 4 &\Rightarrow 2v = 4 \Rightarrow v = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^4 \int_{y/2}^{(y/2)+1} \frac{2x-y}{2} dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 u |J| du dv = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 2u du dv = 2$$

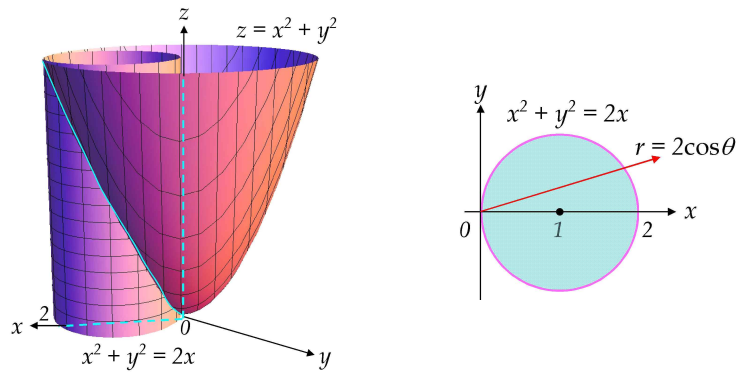
27.

원기둥  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 의 내부는  $R = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$ 이고 이 영역을 극좌표계로 나타내면,  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ ,  $x = r \cos \theta$ 이므로 영역  $R$ 의 경계는  $r^2 = 2r \cos \theta$  또는  $r = 2 \cos \theta$ 이다. 그러므로 극좌표계로 변환한 영역

$$D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta\}$$

이다. 따라서 구하고자 하는 중적분은 다음과 같다.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dA &= \iint_D r^3 dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=2 \cos \theta} d\theta = 4 \int_0^\pi \cos^4 \theta d\theta \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{3}{2} \theta + \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



29.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{[문제]} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy &= k \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} e^{-3y} dx dy \\
 &= k \left( \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx \right) \left( \int_0^{\infty} e^{-3y} dy \right) \\
 &= k \left( \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a e^{-2x} dx \right) \left( \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-3y} dy \right) \\
 &= k \left( \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^a \right) \left( \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3y} \Big|_0^b \right) \\
 &= k \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{k}{6} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

이므로  $k=6$ 이다.

## Section 8.4 연습문제

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \iint\limits_R (1+r+\sin\theta) dz dr d\theta &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^2 (1+r+\sin\theta) dz dr d\theta \\
 &= 3 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^2 (1+r+\sin\theta \cos\theta) dr d\theta \\
 &= 6 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^2 (2+\sin\theta \cos\theta) dr d\theta = 24\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \iiint\limits_R (r^2 \sin\theta + 2z) dz dr d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (r^2 \sin\theta + 2z) dz dr d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^2 (2 + r^2 \sin\theta) dr d\theta \\
 &= 8 \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{2\sin\theta}{3}\right) d\theta = 8\pi + \frac{32}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \iiint\limits_R 3\rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\phi d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_{\sec\phi}^2 3\rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\phi d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} (8\sin\phi - \sec^2\phi \tan\phi) d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{5}{2} d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{\text{H}} \iiint\limits_R \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{9-r\cos\theta-2r\sin\theta} r^2 dz dr d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^2 (9-r\cos\theta-2r\sin\theta) dr d\theta \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} (6 - \cos\theta - 2\sin\theta) d\theta = 48\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

$$\textcircled{\text{H}} \textcircled{\text{O}} V = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \int_0^4 r dz dr d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r dr d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta = 4\pi$$

11.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{H}} \textcircled{\text{O}} V &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \int_0^{4-r^2} r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r(4-r^2) dr d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} (2\cos^2\theta - \cos^4\theta) d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

13.

$$\textcircled{\text{H}} \textcircled{\text{O}} V = \int_0^\pi \int_1^{1+\cos\theta} \int_0^2 r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi \int_1^{1+\cos\theta} 2r dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi [(1+\cos\theta)^2 - 1] d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

15.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{H}} \textcircled{\text{O}} \iiint_R dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\cos\phi} \rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3\phi \sin\phi d\phi d\theta = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

17.

$$\textcircled{\text{H}} \textcircled{\text{O}} \iiint_R dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\theta d\phi = 9 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\phi d\phi d\theta = 9 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 18\pi$$

19.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{\text{H}} \textcircled{\text{O}} \iiint_R dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^{1+\cos\phi} \rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\theta d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} (1+\cos\phi)^3 \sin\phi d\phi d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{175}{64} d\theta = \frac{175\pi}{96} \end{aligned}$$