

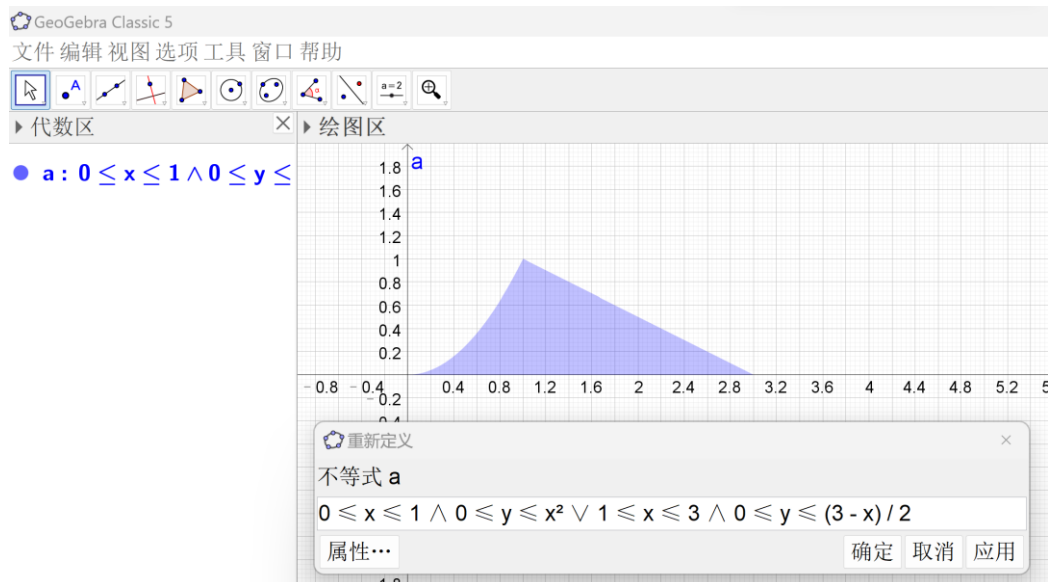
习题课 207 参考答案：重积分计算

一、累次积分

1. 确定以下积分的积分区域，并写出不同顺序的累次积分，如有可能，求相应的值

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x, y) dy$$

解法 1: (建议由学生手绘) 画图



解法 2: (由学生解决或由助教讲解) 解不等式

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 3, \\ 0 \leq y \leq \frac{3-x}{2} \end{cases}$$

$0 \leq \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1$ 或 $1 \leq x \leq 3-2y \leq 3$, 即 $0 \leq \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 3-2y \leq 3$, 这等价于

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 3-2y \\ 0 \leq \sqrt{y} \leq 3-2y \leq 3 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 3-2y \\ (\sqrt{y}-1)(2\sqrt{y}+3) \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 3-2y \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

因此上述累次积分可以该写为另一顺序的累次积分 $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{3-2y} f(x, y) dx$

解法 3: (留给学生课后自学) 用示性函数, 本质上与方法 2 相同。以下过程中并未涉及广义积分。

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x, y) dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1_{0 \leq x \leq 1} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) 1_{0 \leq y \leq x^2} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1_{1 \leq x \leq 3} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) 1_{0 \leq y \leq \frac{3-x}{2}} dy \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) 1_{0 \leq y \leq x^2} 1_{0 \leq x \leq 1} + f(x, y) 1_{0 \leq y \leq \frac{3-x}{2}} 1_{1 \leq x \leq 3} dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) (1_{0 \leq \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1} + 1_{0 \leq y \leq \frac{3-x}{2}}) dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) (1_{0 \leq y \leq 1} (1_{\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1} + 1_{1 \leq x \leq 3-2y})) dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) 1_{0 \leq y \leq 1} 1_{\sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 3-2y} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{3-2y} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求由曲面 $S: (x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = z$ 所围有界区域 Ω 的体积。

解: $S: (x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = z$ 是一个绕 z 轴旋转的曲面, 这样的曲面具有形如 $F(x^2 + y^2, z) = 0$ 的方程。

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 \leq z \text{ 给出有界的区域, 即 } 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{z - z^4}.$$

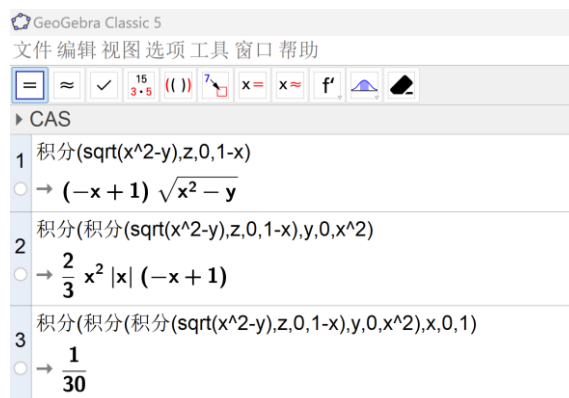
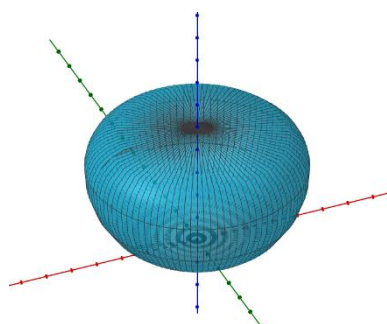
$$z - z^4 = z(1 - z)(z^2 + z + 1) \geq 0 \text{ 即 } 0 \leq z \leq 1.$$

在 zx 平面中近似画出 $x = \sqrt[4]{z - z^4}$ 的图像, 再画出它绕 z 轴旋转的曲面。

区域 $\Omega: 0 \leq z \leq 1, 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{z - z^4}$, 于是相应的累次积分为

$$\int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq \sqrt{z - z^4}} dx dy = \int_0^1 2\pi \sqrt{z - z^4} dz \stackrel{t=z^{\frac{3}{4}}}{=} \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - t^2} dt = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

在 Geogebra 中可以用曲面参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt[4]{z - z^4} \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt[4]{z - z^4} \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$
 画出区域图形。



(3) 有界区域 Ω 由 $y = 0, z = 0, x + z = 1, x = \sqrt{y}$ 围成, 求 $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx dy dz$

解法 1: (建议由学生讲解, 助教给与必要提示) 解不等式。

$$y \text{ 有界: } 0 \leq \sqrt{y} \leq x; \quad x \text{ 有上界: } x \leq 1 - z; \quad z \text{ 有下界: } z \geq 0.$$

将上述不等式联立: $0 \leq \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1 - z \leq 1.$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2, \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 - x, \end{cases} \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (1-x) \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy \\ = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^0 (1-x) u d_u (x^2 - u^2) = \int_0^1 (1-x) \frac{2x^2}{3} dx = \frac{1}{30}$$

这样的累次积分可用 Geogebra 计算 (如上图所示)。

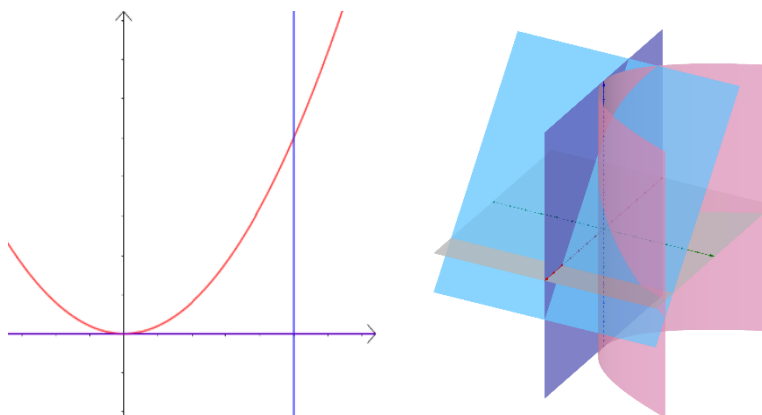
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 - \sqrt{y}, \\ \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1 - z, \end{cases} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-\sqrt{y}} dz \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{1-z} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx; \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1, \\ \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq z \leq 1 - x, \end{cases} \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dz;$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq y \leq (1-z)^2, \\ \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1 - z, \end{cases} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{(1-z)^2} dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{1-z} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dx; \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq z \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 - z, \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \end{cases} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dx \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^2 - y} dy;$$

讨论：上述哪些累次积分易于计算？

解法 2： 将边界条件投影到 xy 坐标平面 $z=0$ ： $y=0, x=1, x=\sqrt{y}$ ，由此得到 $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \end{cases}$

在这个区域内， $1-x \geq 0$ ，从而得到 z 的范围 $0 \leq z \leq 1-x$ 。



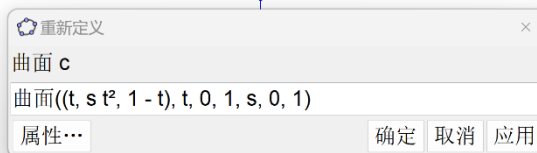
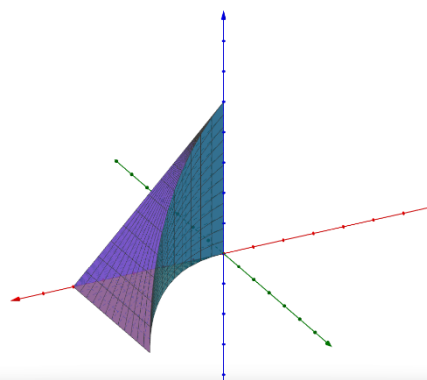
边界曲面的参数方程以及软件作图

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st^2, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq s \leq 1, \\ z = 1 - t, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st^2, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq s \leq 1, \\ z = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq s \leq 1 \\ z = s(1-x), \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = 0, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, 0 \leq s \leq 1 \\ z = s(1-x), \end{cases}$$



二、积分换元

2. 针对积分区域和被积函数写出相应的换元公式，并计算相应积分的值，或证明相应结论

$$(1) \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x+y \leq \pi, \\ 0 \leq x-y \leq \pi}} (x+y) \sin(x-y) dx dy;$$

$$\text{解: } u = x+y, v = x-y, \det \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = -2, \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x+y \leq \pi, \\ 0 \leq x-y \leq \pi}} (x+y) \sin(x-y) dx dy = \iint_{[0,\pi] \times [0,\pi]} u \sin v \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

$$(2) \iint_{\substack{x+y \leq 1, \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dx dy.$$

$$\text{解: } u = x+y, v = \frac{y}{x+y}, x = u-uv, y = uv, \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u$$

$$\iint_{\substack{x+y \leq 1, \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dx dy = \iint_{\substack{u \leq 1, \\ u \geq uv \geq 0}} e^v u du dv = \iint_{[0,1]^2} e^v u du dv$$

(3) 求由六个平面 $3x - y - z = \pm 1, -x + 3y - z = \pm 1, -x - y + 3z = \pm 1$ 所围立体的体积.

$$\text{解: } u = 3x - y - z, v = -x + 3y - z, w = -x - y + 3z, \det \frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 16$$

$$\iiint_D dx dy dz = \iiint_{[-1,1]^3} \frac{1}{16} du dv dw = \frac{1}{2}$$

(4) $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y} \sin(xy) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \left\{ (x,y) : 0 < a \leq \frac{x^2}{y} \leq b, 0 < p \leq \frac{y^2}{x} \leq q \right\}$, a, b, p, q 为常数.

$$\text{解: } u = \frac{x^2}{y}, v = \frac{y^2}{x}, \text{ 则 } \left| \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2x}{y} & -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \\ -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & \frac{2y}{x} \end{vmatrix} = 3,$$

$$\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y} \sin(xy) dx dy = \iint_{\substack{a \leq u \leq b \\ p \leq v \leq q}} \frac{u}{3} \sin(uv) du dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_a^b u du \int_p^q \sin(uv) dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_a^b u \frac{-\cos(uv)}{u} \Big|_{v=p}^q du$$

(5) 设 $V = \{(x,y,z)\}$, $h = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} > 0$, $f \in C[-h, h]$. 证明:

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f(ax+by+cz) dx dy dz = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) f(ht) dt.$$

证明：取正交矩阵 A 使得 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{h} & \frac{b}{h} & \frac{c}{h} \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f(ax+by+cz) dx dy dz &= \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} f(hu) du dv dw \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 f(ht) dt \iint_{v^2+w^2 \leq 1-t^2} dv dw = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) f(ht) dt \end{aligned}$$

(6) 设 V 是区域 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$. 求 $\iiint_V (x^2+y^2+z^2) dx dy dz$

解：柱坐标 $r \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2-r^2}$, $\iiint_{r \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2-r^2}} (r^2+z^2) r dr d\varphi dz = 2\pi \int_0^R dz \int_{r^2 \leq \min\{z^2, R^2-z^2\}} \frac{r^2+z^2}{2} dr^2$

$$\iiint_{r \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2-r^2}} (r^2+z^2) r dr d\varphi dz = 2\pi \int_0^R r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} \frac{r^2+z^2}{2} dz$$

球坐标系 $0 \leq r \leq R, r \sin \theta \leq r \cos \theta$, $\iiint_{\substack{0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq R}} r^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr d\varphi d\theta$

对比上述做法的优劣。

(7) 设 A 为 3×3 实对称正定矩阵, $H(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$, 则 $H(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中的一个椭球面。

(i) 证明：椭球面 $H(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ 所包围立体 V 的体积为 $|V| = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{\det A}}$.

(ii) 计算积分 $I = \iiint_{H(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1} e^{\sqrt{H(\mathbf{x})}} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$.

证明：因为 A 对称正定, 所以存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $A = P^T P$. 线性变换 $\mathbf{y} = P\mathbf{x}$ 下,

$\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}^T P^T P \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{H(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1} e^{\lambda \sqrt{H(\mathbf{x})}} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 &= \iiint_{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} \leq 1} e^{\lambda \sqrt{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y}}} |\det P^{-1}| dy_1 dy_2 dy_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det A}} \iiint_{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} \leq 1} e^{\lambda \sqrt{\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y}}} dy_1 dy_2 dy_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det A}} \int_0^1 e^{\lambda r} r^2 dr \iint_{\theta \in [0, \pi], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2)e^\lambda - 2}{\lambda^3 \sqrt{\det A}} \iint_{\theta \in [0, \pi], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2)e^\lambda - 2}{\lambda^3 \sqrt{\det A}} \cdot 3 \int_0^1 r^2 dr \iint_{\theta \in [0, \pi], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \frac{(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2)e^\lambda - 2}{\lambda^3 \sqrt{\det A}} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$|V| = \iiint_{H(x) \leq 1} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \iiint_{H(x) \leq 1} e^{\lambda \sqrt{H(x)}} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{\det A}},$$

$$I = \iiint_{H(x) \leq 1} e^{\sqrt{H(x)}} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \frac{4\pi(e-2)}{\sqrt{\det A}}$$

(8) 计算积分 $I = \iint_D \frac{1}{xy} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 2 \leq \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \leq 4, 2 \leq \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \leq 4 \right\}$.

解: $u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, v = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$.

三、综合习题

3. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 且 $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$. 证明:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy.$$

证法 1: 累次积分-重积分-重积分换元

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy &= \iint_{0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 \leq 1-v \leq 1-u \leq 1} f(1-u, 1-v) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv \\ &= \iint_{0 \leq u \leq v \leq 1} f(1-u, 1-v) du dv = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v f(1-u, 1-v) du = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v f(1-v, 1-u) du \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy \end{aligned}$$

证法 2: 累次积分-重积分-一元换元

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy &= \iint_{0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{0 \leq y \leq x \leq 1} f(y, x) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(y, x) dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_1^{1-x} f(1-t, x) d(1-t) \\ &= \int_1^0 d(1-s) \int_1^{1-(1-s)} f(1-t, 1-s) d(1-t) \\ &= \int_0^1 ds \int_s^1 f(1-t, 1-s) dt \\ &= \iint_{0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1} f(1-t, 1-s) dt ds = \int_0^1 dt \int_0^t f(1-t, 1-s) ds \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f \in R[a, b]$, 证明: $\int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_a^b (b-x)^{n-1} f(x) dx$.

证明: 重积分-累次积分

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n \\
&= \int_{a \leq x_n \leq x_{n-1} \leq \cdots \leq x_2 \leq x_1 \leq b} f(x_n) dx_1 \cdots dx_n = \int_{a \leq x_n \leq b} f(x_n) \left[\int_{x_n \leq x_{n-1} \leq \cdots \leq x_2 \leq x_1 \leq a} dx_1 \cdots dx_{n-1} \right] dx_n \\
&= \int_{a \leq x_n \leq b} f(x_n) \left[\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in [x_n, b]^{n-1}} dx_1 \cdots dx_{n-1} \right] dx_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_a^b f(t) (b-t)^{n-1} dt
\end{aligned}$$

证法 2: 用含参积分。令

$$F(t) = \int_a^t dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_a^t (t-x)^{n-1} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{则 } F(a) = 0, \quad F'(t) = \int_a^t dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n - \frac{1}{(n-2)!} \int_a^t (t-x)^{n-2} f(x) dx, \quad F'(a) = 0,$$

$$F^{(k)}(t) = \int_a^t dx_{k+1} \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n - \frac{1}{(n-k-1)!} \int_a^t (t-x)^{n-k-1} f(x) dx, \quad F^{(k)}(a) = 0,$$

$$F^{(n-1)}(t) = \int_a^t f(x_n) dx_n - \int_a^t f(x) dx = 0, \quad F^{(n-1)}(a) = 0. \quad \text{所以 } F(t) = F(a) = 0.$$

5. 设 $f \in R[0,1]$. 证明: $\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z) dz = \frac{1}{6} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^3$.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_x^y f(x)f(y)f(z) dz &= \iiint_{0 \leq x \leq z \leq y \leq 1} f(x)f(y)f(z) dx dy dz = \frac{1}{6} \iiint_{[0,1]^3} f(x)f(y)f(z) dx dy dz \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^3
\end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $f \in C[0, +\infty)$, $t > 0$, $\Omega_t = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq h, x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$, 求

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t^2} \iiint_{\Omega_t} (z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)) dx dy dz.$$

解: 在柱坐标系下, $\Omega_t = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq t, 0 \leq z \leq h\}$,

$$F(t) = \int_0^t dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h [z^2 + f(r^2)] r dz$$

由洛必达法则,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F'(t)}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi}{t} \int_0^h [z^2 + f(t^2)] t dz = \pi \int_0^h [z^2 + f(0)] dz = \frac{\pi h^3}{3} + \pi h f(0).$$

7. 证明: $\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$.

证明: 记 $D = [a, b] \times [a, b]$. 则

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \left[\int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \int_a^b [g(x)]^2 dx - \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \right] \\
&= \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \int_a^b [g(y)]^2 dy + \int_a^b [f(y)]^2 dy \int_a^b [g(x)]^2 dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \int_a^b f(y)g(y) dy \\
&= \iint_{[a,b]^2} [f(x)]^2 [g(y)]^2 + [f(y)]^2 [g(x)]^2 - 2f(x)g(x)f(y)g(y) dx dy = \iint_{[a,b]^2} \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & f(y) \\ g(x) & g(y) \end{vmatrix}^2 dx dy \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

最后的不等式中，等号成立当且仅当对除面积为零的集合外的所有 (x, y) ， $\begin{vmatrix} f(x) & f(y) \\ g(x) & g(y) \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 。