

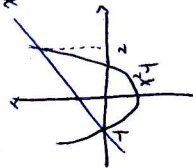
5.6 定积分的几何应用

要求: 掌握定积分的元素法, 掌握用定积分来计算一些几何量。

1、求曲线 $y+1=x^2$ 和直线 $y=1+x$ 所围成平面图形的面积。

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} y+1=x^2 \\ y=1+x \end{cases} \text{ 得 } x_1=-1, x_2=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^2 (x+1 - (x^2-1)) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + x + 2) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

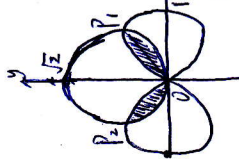


2、求曲线 $\rho^2 = \cos 2\theta$ 与 $\rho = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ 所围平面图形面积。

由极坐标知所求面积 A 为第一象限部分面积 A_1 的两倍。

联立 $\begin{cases} \rho^2 = \cos 2\theta \\ \rho = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 得 $P_1(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6})$, 连接 OP_1 , 则 A_1 被分为两个曲边扇形

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2A_1 = 2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta)^2 d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2\theta) d\theta \right] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$



3、求曲线 $y = \ln x$ 上相应于 $\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 2\sqrt{2}$ 的一段弧的长度。

$$S = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sqrt{x^2+1}, \text{ 则 } x = \sqrt{t^2-1}, dx = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_2^3 \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = \int_2^3 \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right]_2^3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

\therefore 所求弧长为 $1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}$

4、求曲线 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ 的长度。显然 $(\because x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}})$

$$\therefore S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(a \cos^2 t)^2 + (a \sin^2 t)^2} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 (\cos^4 t + \sin^4 t)} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 (\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + \sin^4 t \cos^2 t)} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= 12a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 6a$$

5、由 $y = x^3, x = 2, y = 0$ 所围成的图形分别绕 x 轴及 y 轴旋转所

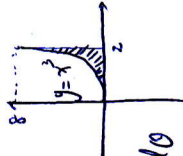
得立体的体积。 $V_x = \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^2 x^6 dx = \frac{128\pi}{7}$

$$V_y = V_{\text{圆锥}} - \pi \int_0^8 x^2 dy$$

$$= 4\pi \times 8 - \pi \int_0^8 y^{\frac{2}{3}} dy$$

$$= 32\pi - \frac{3}{5} \cdot 32\pi$$

$$= \frac{64\pi}{5}$$



6、求圆盘 $x^2 + (y-5)^2 \leq 9$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积。

所求旋转体体积 V 为 $V_1 = \sqrt{9-x^2} + 5$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得立体体积 V_1 减去

$y_2 = -\sqrt{9-x^2} + 5$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得立体体积 V_2

$$\therefore V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi \int_{-3}^3 y_1^2 dx - \pi \int_{-3}^3 y_2^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-3}^3 (34 + 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx - \pi \int_{-3}^3 (34 - 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-3}^3 (34 + 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx - 2\pi \int_{-3}^3 (34 - 10\sqrt{9-x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \times 2 \times 10 \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

$$= 40\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= 10\pi^2$$

