第六章

定积分应用

(习题课)

题组一: 几何应用

1. 求由两抛物线 $y^2 = -2(x-1)$ 及 $y^2 = 2x$

所围平面图形的面积。

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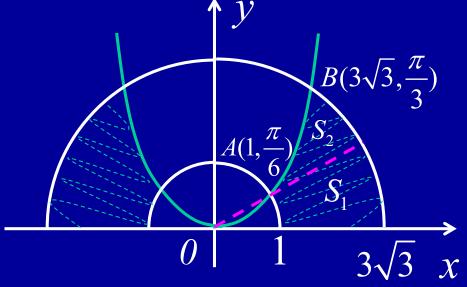
解: 边界曲线的极坐标

方程分别为
$$r = \frac{3\sin\theta}{2\cos^2\theta}$$
,

$$r = 1, r = 3\sqrt{3}, \theta = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \frac{3\sin\theta}{2\cos^2\theta} \\ r = 1 \end{cases} A(1, \frac{\pi}{6})$$

过OA作辅助线如图,



$$\begin{cases} r = \frac{3\sin\theta}{2\cos^2\theta} \Longrightarrow B(3\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) \\ r = 3\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$S_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} [(3\sqrt{3})^{2} - 1^{2}] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{13}{6} \pi$$

$$S_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} [(3\sqrt{3})^{2} - (\frac{3\sin\theta}{2\cos^{2}\theta})^{2}] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}\pi - \frac{9}{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}\pi - \frac{9}{8}\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\tan^2 \theta) d \tan \theta$$

$$=\frac{9}{4}\pi - 1$$

$$S = 2(S_1 + S_2)$$

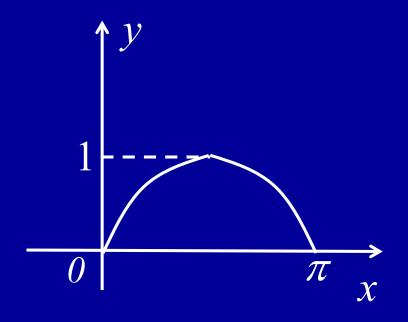
$$= \frac{41}{6}\pi$$

3. 由 $y = \sin x$ $(x \in [0, \pi])$ 与 x 轴所围的图形分别 绕 x 轴, y 轴及 y = 1 旋转, 求各旋转体的体积.

解:

$$V_x = \int_0^{\pi} \pi y^2 dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\pi} \pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2$$

$$V_{y} = \int_{0}^{\pi} 2\pi x y dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} 2\pi x \sin x dx = 2\pi^{2}$$



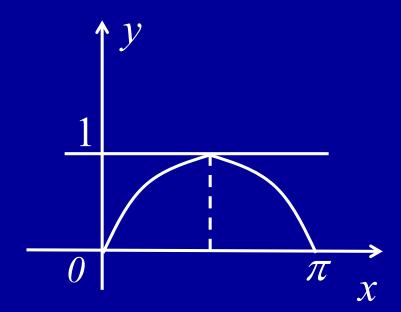
接3.

$$V_{y=1} = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1^2 - (1-y)^2] dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1^2 - (1-\sin x)^2] dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [2\sin x - \sin^2 x] dx$$

$$= 4\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$



4. 求曲线 $y = x^2 - 2x$, y = 0, x = 1, x = 3 所围平面 图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体的体积 V.

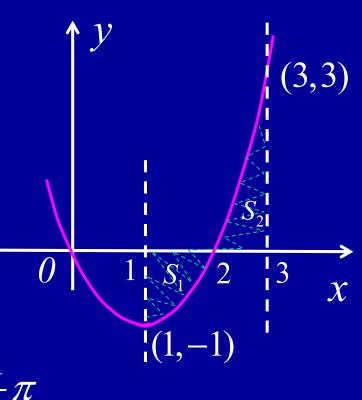
 \mathbf{M} : 设 S_1 旋转所得的体积为 V_1 , S_2 旋转所得的体积为 V_2 .

方法一: 取 y 为积分变量得

$$V_1 = \pi \int_{-1}^{0} \left[(1 + \sqrt{1 + y})^2 - 1^2 \right] dy$$
$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{0} (2\sqrt{1 + y} + 1 + y) dy$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{4}{3}(1+y)^{\frac{3}{2}} + y + \frac{1}{2}y^{2}\right]_{-1}^{0} = \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_0^3 [3^2 - (1 + \sqrt{1 + y})^2] dy$$



$$= \pi \int_0^3 (7 - 2\sqrt{1 + y} - y) dy$$

$$= \pi \left[7y - \frac{4}{3}(1+y)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}y^2\right]_0^3 = (21 - \frac{83}{6})\pi$$

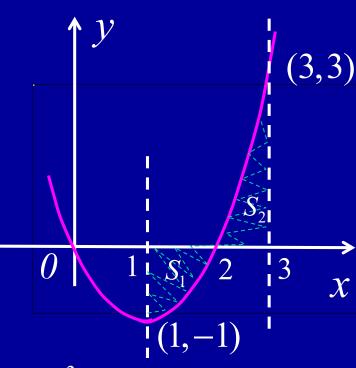
$$V = V_1 + V_2 = 9\pi$$

解法二:取 x 为积分变量得

$$V = -\int_{1}^{2} 2\pi xy dx + \int_{2}^{3} 2\pi xy dx$$
$$= -\int_{1}^{2} 2\pi x (x^{2} - 2x) dx$$

$$-\int_{1}^{3} 2\pi x(x^{2}-2x)dx + \int_{2}^{3} 2\pi x(x^{2}-2x)dx$$

$$= -2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{1}^{2} + 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{2}^{3} = 9\pi$$



6. 证明:曲线 $y = \sin x$ $(0 \le x \le 2\pi)$ 的弧长等于椭圆 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 2$ 的周长.

解: 椭圆的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{2}\cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$

设正弦曲线的弧长为 s_1 ,椭圆的周长为 s_2 , 由对称性

$$S_1 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \qquad \stackrel{\diamondsuit t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x}{= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} dt}$$

$$S_2 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$\therefore s_1 = s_2$$

题组三: 综合题

1. 设 0 < k < 2, 当 k 为何值时,曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = kx 及 x = 2 所围图形的面积最小。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P} &: \begin{cases} y = x^2 \\ y = kx \end{aligned} \Longrightarrow (0,0), (k, k^2) \\
A &= \int_0^k (kx - x^2) dx + \int_k^2 (x^2 - kx) dx \end{aligned} \Longrightarrow (k, k^2)$$

$$= \frac{k^3}{3} - 2k + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$A'(k) = k^2 - 2 = 0 \Longrightarrow k = \sqrt{2}$$

而 $A''(\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} > 0$ 所以 $k = \sqrt{2}$ 为极小值点,故 $k = \sqrt{2}$ 时图形的面积最小。

2. 设曲线 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$, 过原点作其切线,求由此曲线, 切线及 x 轴围成的平面图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋 转体的体积与表面积。

设切点为 $(x_0, \sqrt{x_0} - 1)$,

则切线方程为

切线过点(0,0)

──> 切线方程为
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x$$
, 切点为 (2,1).

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 (\frac{1}{2}x)^2 dx - \pi \int_1^2 (\sqrt{x-1})^2 dx$$
=

$$S = \int_0^2 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{2}x)'^2} dx$$

$$+ \int_1^2 2\pi \cdot \sqrt{x - 1} \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{x - 1})'^2} dx \qquad y = \frac{1}{2}x,$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$(2,1) \qquad y = \sqrt{x - 1}$$

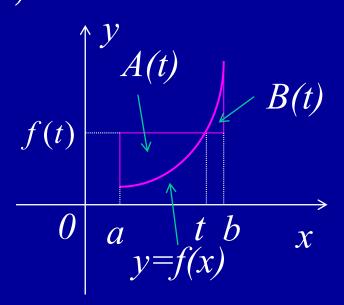
$$(2,1) \qquad y = \sqrt{x - 1}$$

3. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 可导,且 f'(x) > 0,f(a) > 0, 试证:对如图所示的两个面积 A(t),B(t) 而言,存在 唯一的 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $\frac{A(\xi)}{B(\xi)} = 2003$.

解: 显然

$$A(t) = \int_a^t [f(t) - f(x)] dx$$

$$B(t) = \int_t^b [f(x) - f(t)] dx$$
设
$$F(t) = A(t) - 2003B(t)$$



问题归结为证明方程 F(t) = 0在 (a, b) 内有唯一实根。

显然 F(t) 在 [a,b] 内连续.

又因为 f'(x) > 0, 所以 f(x) 单增, f(a) < f(x) < f(b) 而 F(a) = A(a) - 2003B(a)

$$= -2003 \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) - f(a)] dx < 0$$

$$F(b) = A(b) - 2003B(b) = \int_{a}^{b} [f(b) - f(x)]dx > 0$$

由零点定理,至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $F(\xi) = 0$.

所以F(t)在(a,b)内单增. 故 ξ 唯一.