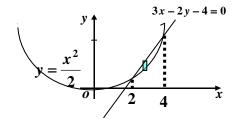
习题 4.6(P262)

- 1. 求由抛物线 $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$ 与直线 3x 2y 4 = 0 所围图形的面积.
- 解: 联立曲线方程 $\begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{4} & \text{得交点} \\ 3x 2y 4 = 0 \end{cases}$

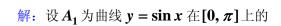


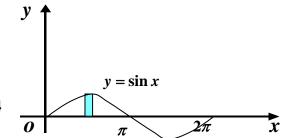
(2,1), (4,4), 选取x做为积分变量,

则
$$dA = (\frac{3}{2}x - 2 - \frac{x^2}{4})dx$$
,故

$$A = \int_{2}^{4} (\frac{3}{2}x - 2 - \frac{x^{2}}{4})dx = (\frac{3}{4}x^{2} - 2x - \frac{x^{3}}{12})\Big|_{2}^{4} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. 求正弦曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在区间 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的一段与 x 轴所围图形的面积.





面积,则 $dA_1 = \sin x dx$,由对称性得:

$$A = 2A_1 = 2\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2(-\cos x)\Big|_0^{\pi} = 4$$

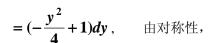
3. 求由拋物线 $y^2 = -4(x-1)$ 与 $y^2 = -2(x-2)$ 围成的图形的面积.

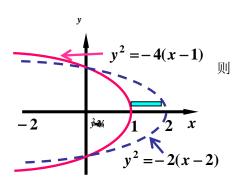
解: 联立曲线方程
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = -4(x-1) \\ y^2 = -2(x-2) \end{cases}$$
 得交点

$$(0,-2)$$
, $(0,2)$, 选取 y 做为积分变量,

设 A_1 为两条曲线在第一象限围成的图形的面积

$$dA_1 = \left[\left(-\frac{y^2}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{y^2}{4} + 1 \right) \right] dy,$$





$$A = 2A_1 = 2\int_0^2 (-\frac{y^2}{4} + 1)dy = 2(-\frac{y^3}{12} + y)\Big|_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

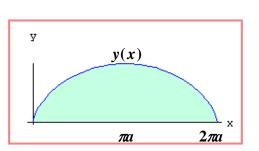
4. 求由摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
的一拱 $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴所围图形的面积.

 \mathbf{M} : 设 \mathbf{A}_1 为摆线与 \mathbf{X} 轴在 $\mathbf{t} \in [0,\pi]$ 上所围图形的面积,则 $\mathbf{d}\mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{y}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x}$,由对称性得:

$$A = 2A_1 = 2\int_0^{\pi a} y dx = 2\int_0^{\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt$$

$$=8a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4} \frac{t}{2} dt \quad \frac{\frac{t}{2} = u}{2} = 16a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} u du$$

$$= 16a^2I_4 = 16a^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\pi a^2$$



5.求星形线
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
 与圆
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos t \\ y = a\sin t \end{cases}$$
 所围图形的面积.

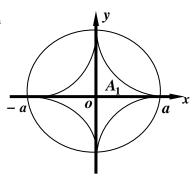
解:设 A_1 为星形线与x轴在第一象限围成的图形的面积,则 $dA_1 = ydx$

$$A =$$
 圆的面积 $-4A_1 = \pi a^2 - 4 \int_0^a y dx$

$$= \pi a^{2} - 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} a \sin^{3} t \cdot 3a \cos^{2} t (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= \pi a^2 - 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 t - \sin^6 t) dt$$

$$= \pi a^2 - 12a^2(I_4 - I_6) = \frac{5}{8}\pi a^2$$

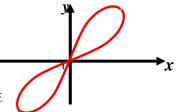


6.求双扭线 $\rho^2 = 4\sin 2\theta$ 所围图形的面积.

解:由方程知 $\sin 2\theta \ge 0$,即 $0 \le 2\theta \le \pi$ 或 $2\pi \le 2\theta \le 3\pi$,

得
$$0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 或 $\pi \le \theta \le \frac{3}{2}\pi$,

故双纽线的两个分支分别位于第一象限和第三象限,由对称性



$$A = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta = 4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta = -2\cos 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4$$

7.求圆 $\rho = 1$ 与心形线 $\rho = 1 + \sin \theta$ 所围图形公共部分的面积

解:设 A_1 为心形线与x轴在第四象限围成的图形的面积,则

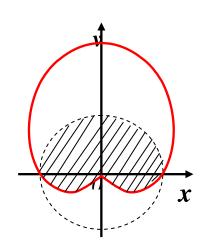
$$dA_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1+\sin\theta)^2d\theta$$
,由对称性

$$A =$$
半圆的面积 + $2A_1$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot 1^2 + 2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \frac{1}{2}(1+\sin\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}+\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0}(1+2\sin\theta+\sin^2\theta)d\theta$$

$$=\frac{5}{4}\pi-2$$



8.已知塔高为80m, 距离其顶点x米处的水平截面是边长为 $\frac{1}{400}(x+40)^2$ (单位为m)

的正方形, 求塔的体积.

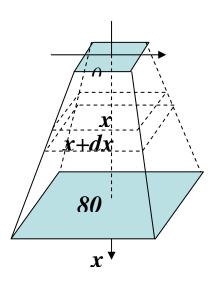
解:如图建立坐标系,则

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{400^2}(x+40)^4$$

$$V = \int_0^{80} A(x) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{400^2}\int_0^{80}(x+40)^4d(x+40)$$

$$= \frac{(x+40)^5}{400^2 \times 5} \bigg|_0^{80} = 30976m^3$$



9.一立体的底面是一半径为**5**的圆面,已知垂直于底面的一条固定直径的截面积都是等边三角形,求立体的体积.

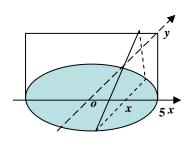
解:设立体如图,固定直径在x轴上,则立体底面圆的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 5^2$,

且位于x轴上点x处的截面是一边长

为 $\mathbf{2}|\mathbf{y}|$ 的等边三角形,故等边三角形

的高为 $\sqrt{3}|y|$, 其面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2|y|)(\sqrt{3}|y|) = \sqrt{3}y^2 = \sqrt{3}(5^2 - x^2)$$
,



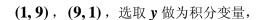
由对称性,立体的体积为
$$V=2\int_0^5 A(x)dx=2\sqrt{3}\int_0^5 (5^2-x^2)dx=rac{500}{\sqrt{3}}$$

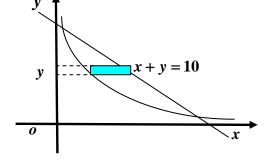
截面积A(x)还可以由正弦定理得到:由于底面弦长 $2\sqrt{5^2-x^2}$,所以

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}2\sqrt{5^2 - x^2} \cdot 2\sqrt{5^2 - x^2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}(5^2 - x^2)$$

- 10 求下列旋转体的体积.
- (1) 在第一象限中,xy = 9与x + y = 10之间的图形绕y轴旋转.

解: 联立曲线方程
$$\begin{cases} xy = 9 \\ x + y = 10 \end{cases}$$
 得交点





$$V_y = \pi \int_1^9 [(10 - y)^2 - \frac{9^2}{v^2}] dy = \frac{512}{3}\pi$$

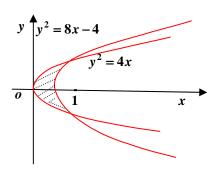
若选取 x 做为积分变量,则 $V_y = 2\pi \int_1^9 x[(10-x) - \frac{9}{x}] dx = \frac{512}{3}\pi$

(2) 抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 与 $y^2 = 8x - 4$ 之间的图形绕 x 轴旋转.

解: 联立曲线方程 $\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ y^2 = 8x - 4 \end{cases}$ 得交点

(1,-2), (1,2), 旋转体可视为由第一

象限的平面图形绕x轴旋转而得,选取y做为积分变量,则



$$dV_x = 2\pi y [(\frac{y^2 + 4}{8}) - \frac{y^2}{4}] dy$$

$$=\pi\left(y-\frac{y^3}{4}\right)dy\;,$$

$$=\pi (y-\frac{y^3}{4})dy$$
, $\forall V_x = \pi \int_0^2 (y-\frac{y^3}{4})dy = \pi$

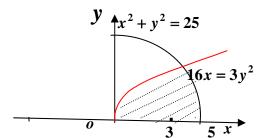
若选取
$$x$$
 做为积分变量,则 $V_x=\pi[\int_0^1 4xdx-\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (8x-4)dx]=\pi$

(3) 在第一象限中,右边为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$,左边为抛物线 $16x = 3y^2$ 的图形绕x轴旋 转.

解: 联立曲线方程
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 25 \\ 16x = 3y^2 \end{cases}$$
 得曲线

在第一象限的交点(3,4), 选取x做为

积分变量,则 $V_x = V_1 + V_2$,



$$dV_1 = \pi \frac{16}{3} x dx , \quad V_2 = \pi (25 - x^2) dx$$

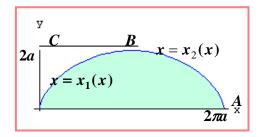
$$V_x = \frac{16\pi}{3} \int_0^3 x dx + \pi \int_3^5 (25 - x^2) dx = \frac{124}{3} \pi$$

若选取
$$y$$
 做为积分变量,则 $V_x=2\pi\int_0^4 y[\sqrt{25-y^2}-\frac{3}{16}\,y^2]dy=\frac{124}{3}\pi$

(4) 摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
 的一拱 $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴之间的图形绕 y 轴旋转.

解:可看作平面图 OABC 与 OBC 分 别绕 y 轴旋转构成旋转体的体积之差. 选取y做为积分变量,则

$$V_{y} = \int_{0}^{2a} \pi x_{2}^{2}(y) dy - \int_{0}^{2a} \pi x_{1}^{2}(y) dy$$
$$= \pi \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} a^{3} (t - \sin t)^{2} \sin t dt$$



$$-\pi \int_0^{\pi} a^3 (t - \sin t)^2 \sin t dt = -\pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)^2 \sin t dt = 6\pi^3 a^3$$

若选取x做为积分变量,则

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi a} xy dx = 2\pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) (1 - \cos t)^2 dt$$

dy

dx

$$\frac{u = t - \pi}{2\pi a^3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (u + \pi + \sin u) (1 + \cos u)^2 du$$

$$=4\pi^2 a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (1+\cos u)^2 du = 4\pi^2 a^3 \int_0^{\pi} 4\cos^4 \frac{u}{2} du$$

$$\frac{\frac{u}{2} = s}{32\pi^2 a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 s ds = 32\pi^2 a^3 I_4 = 6\pi^3 a^3$$

11. 钟形曲线 $y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 绕 y 轴旋转形成一山峰状的旋转体,求其体积.

解: 因为
$$\lim_{r\to\infty} y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 0$$
,所以函数

$$y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$
 的图像以 $y = 0$ 为渐近线,

所求旋转体可视为由第一象限的平面 图形绕y轴旋转而得,选y做为积分 变量,则

$$dV_{y} = \pi x^{2} dy = \pi (-2\ln y) dy$$

$$V_y = \int_0^1 \pi(-2\ln y) dy$$

$$= \lim_{a \to 0^+} \int_a^1 \pi (-2 \ln y) dy = \lim_{a \to 0^+} [-2\pi y (\ln y - 1)]_a^1 = 2\pi$$

若选取x做为积分变量,则 $dV_y = 2\pi xydx = 2\pi xe^{-x^2/2}dx$

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2/2} dx = -2\pi e^{-x^2/2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2\pi$$

12.求下列指定曲线段的弧长.

(1) 曲线
$$y = \cosh x$$
 从 $x = -1$ 到 $x = 1$

解:
$$y' = \sinh x$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \cosh x$$

$$s = \int_{-1}^{1} \cosh x dx = \sinh x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = e - e^{-1}$$

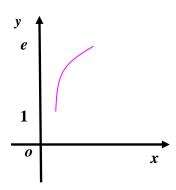
(2) 曲线
$$x = \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln y \, \text{M} \, y = 1 \, \text{M} \, y = e$$

$$\Re: x' = \frac{1}{2}(y - \frac{1}{y}),$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + (x')^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (y + \frac{1}{y}) dy$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{e} (y + \frac{1}{y}) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + \ln y \right) \Big|_{1}^{e} = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 + 1)$$



(3) 曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t) \end{cases}$$
 从 $t = 0$ 到 $t = 2\pi$

$$\mathfrak{M}$$
: $x' = at \cos t$, $y' = at \sin t$, $ds = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = at dt$

由 x(-t)=x(t) , y(-t)=-y(t) 知, 曲线图形关于 x 轴对称(注:本题可不利用对称性计算,也很简单。这里旨在介绍曲线图形对称性的讨论,若参数方程满足 $x(t+\pi)=-x(t)$, $y(t+\pi)=-y(t)$,则曲线图形关于原点对称;若曲线图形既关于 x 轴对称又关于原点对称,则曲线图形既关于 x 轴对称又关于 y 轴对称), 由对称性 $s=2a\int_0^\pi tdt=2a\pi^2$

(4) 曲线
$$\rho = 2\theta^2$$
 从 $\theta = 0$ 到 $\theta = 3$

$$\mathfrak{M}: \ \rho' = 4\theta, \ ds = \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} d\theta = 2\theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2^2} d\theta = \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2^2} d(\theta^2 + 2^2)$$

$$s = \int_0^3 \sqrt{\theta^2 + 2^2} d(\theta^2 + 2^2) = \frac{2}{3} (\theta^2 + 2^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{2}{3} [(13)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8]$$