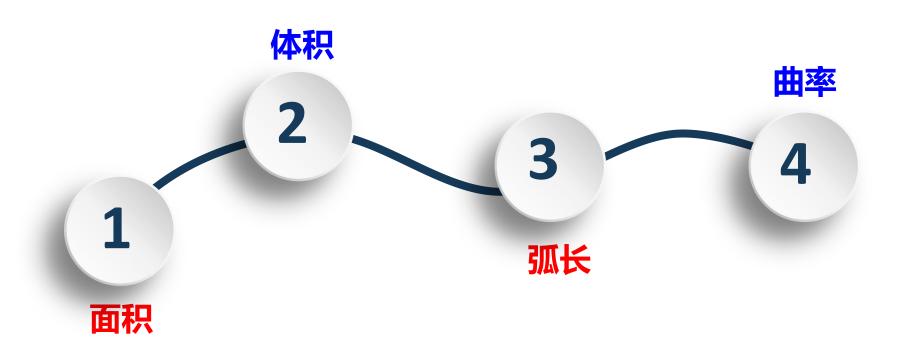
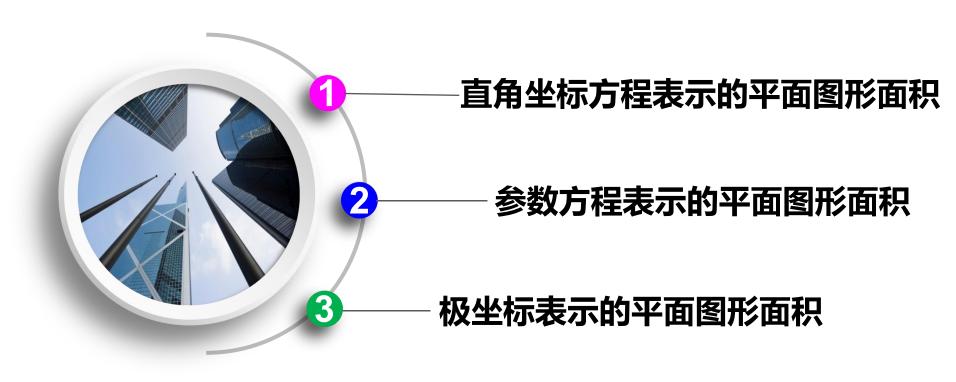
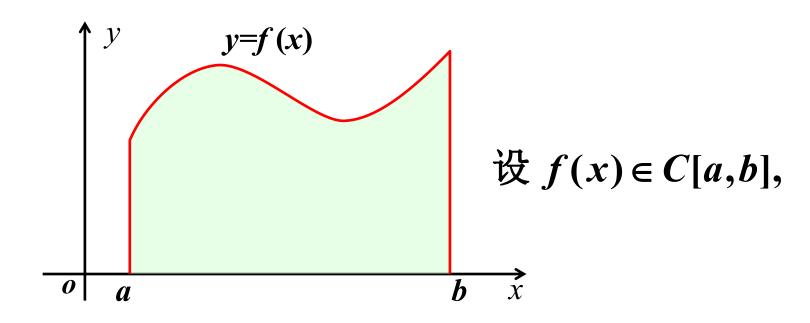
第十章 定积分的应用



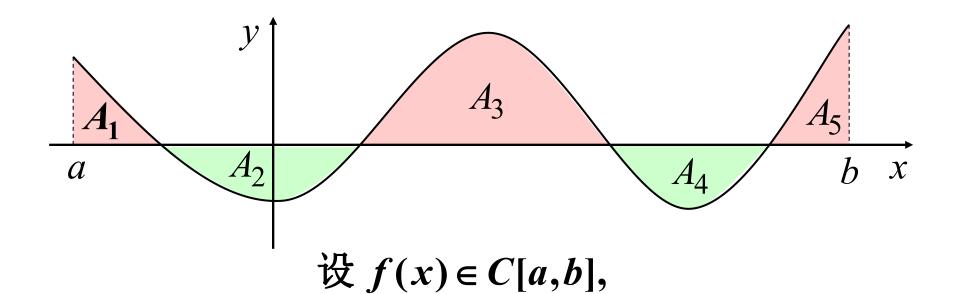
10.1 平面图形的面积



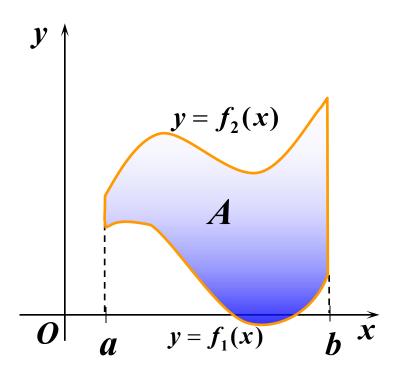
一、直角坐标方程表示的平面图形的面积

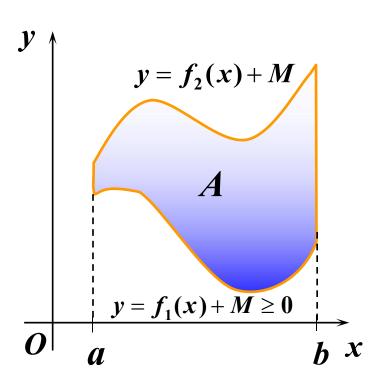


$$(1) f(x) \ge 0$$
 时,直线 $x = a, x = b, x$ 轴与 $y = f(x)$ 围成的图形的面积 $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$.



(2) 一般地,直线
$$x = a, x = b, x$$
 轴与 $y = f(x)$ 围成的图形的面积 $A = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$.

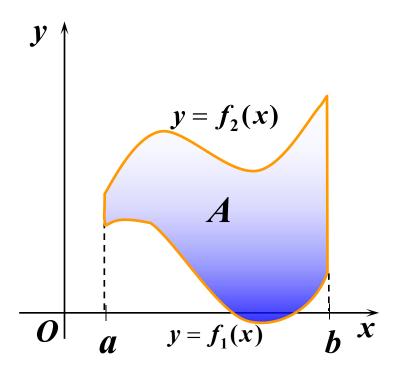




设
$$f_2(x) \ge f_1(x)$$
, 由 $y = f_1(x)$, $y = f_2(x)$, $x = a$,

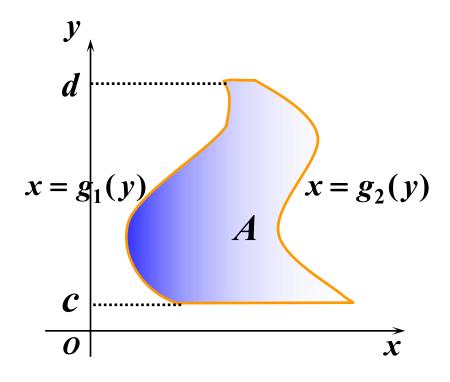
$$x = b$$
 围成的面积

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} [f_{2}(x) - f_{1}(x)] dx.$$



$$x-$$
型区域: $A = \{(x,y) | f_1(x) \le y \le f_2(x), x \in [a,b]\}.$

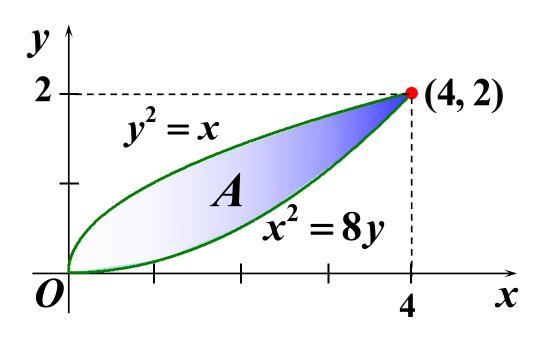
面积:
$$A = \int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] dx$$
.



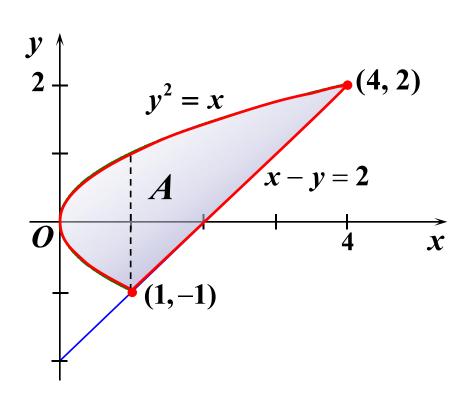
$$y-$$
型区域: $A = \{(x,y) | g_1(y) \le x \le g_2(y), y \in [c,d]\}.$

面积:
$$A = \int_c^d [g_2(y) - g_1(y)] dy$$
.

例1、求抛物线 $y^2 = x = 5x^2 = 8y$ 围成的图形的面积.



例2、求由 $y^2 = x$ 与 x - y = 2 围成的图形的面积.



二、参数方程表示的平面图形的面积

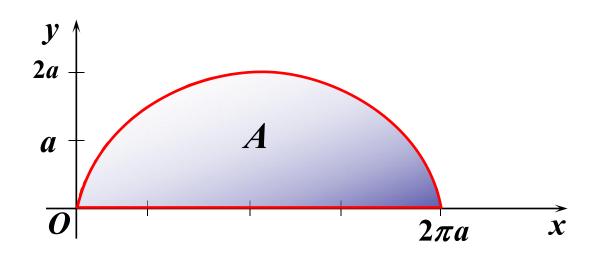
设曲线
$$C$$
由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, t \in [\alpha, \beta] 表示,$$

其中 $\psi(t)$, $\varphi'(t)$ 在[α , β]上连续且 $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$.

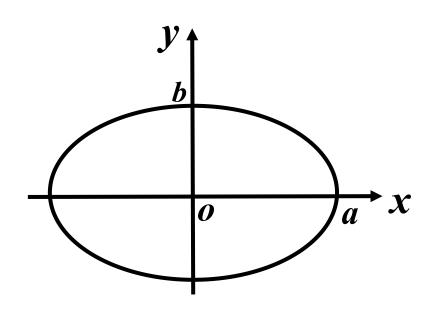
记 $a = \varphi(\alpha), b = \varphi(\beta),$ 则曲线 C = x = a, x = b 和 x 轴 所围成的图形的面积为:

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |\psi(t)\varphi'(t)| dt.$$

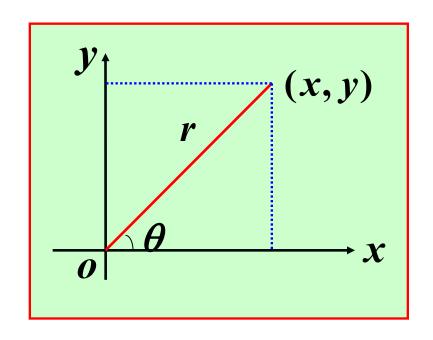
例3、求 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t), \end{cases}$ (0 \le t \le 2\pi)与x 轴所围图形 的面积.



例4、求椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{h^2} = 1$ 所围的面积.



三、极坐标表示的平面图形的面积

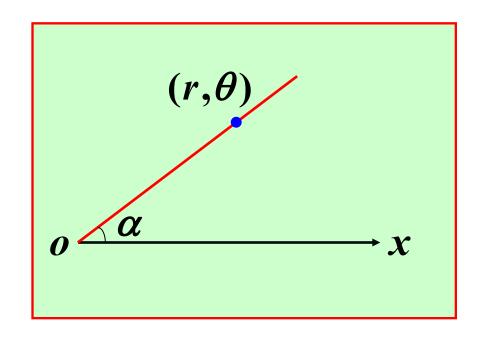


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases},$$

直角坐标:

极坐标:

直线
$$y = \tan \alpha \cdot x$$
 $\theta = \alpha$ $(x \ge 0)$

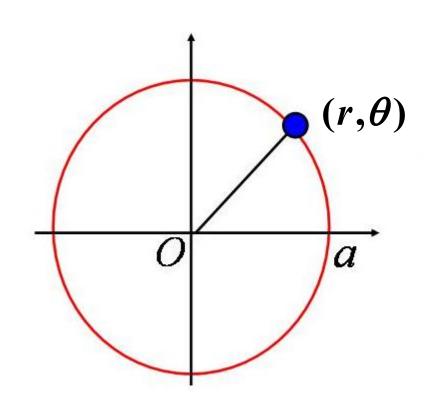


直角坐标:

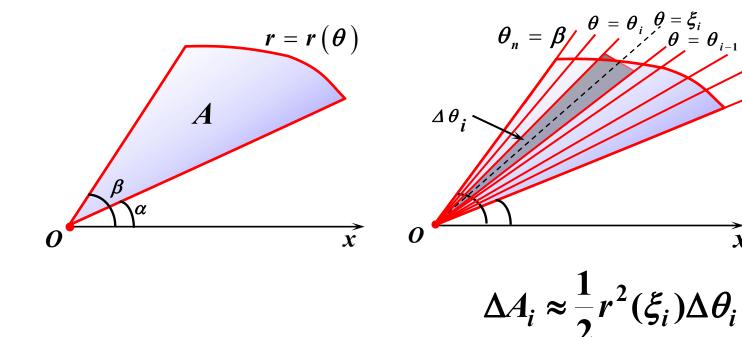
极坐标:

圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

r = a

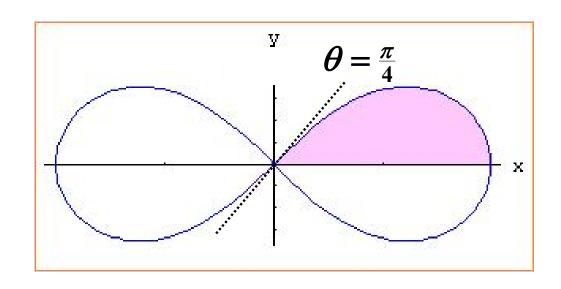


求由连续曲线 $r = r(\theta)$ 与射线 $\theta = \alpha, \theta = \beta$ 围成的曲边扇形的面积.



面积:
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta.$$

例5、求双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 所围成图形的面积.



作 业

习题10-1: 1、4、5