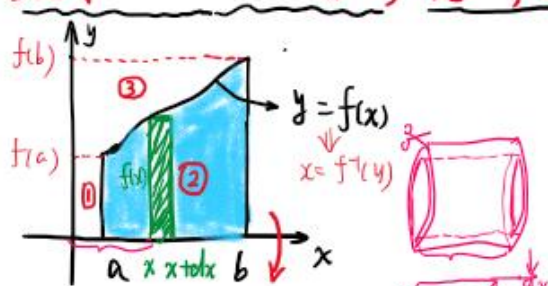


• 定积分的几何应用

(1) 旋转体体积

1. 坐标轴上的曲边梯形绕 x, y 轴旋转

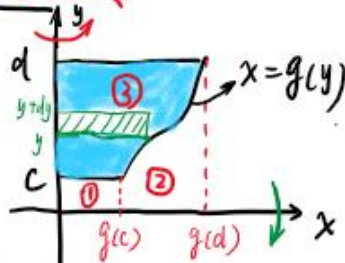


$$V_x = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx$$

$$V_y = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx$$

$$= V_{\text{outer}} - V_{\text{inner}} - V_{\text{hole}}$$

$$= \pi b^2 f(b) - \pi a^2 f(a) - \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} \pi (f^{-1}(y))^2 dy$$



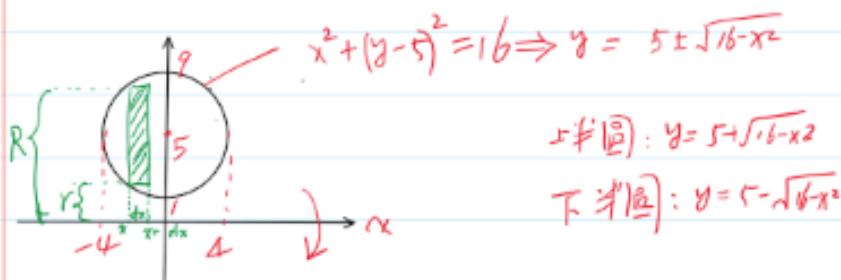
$$V_y = \int_c^d \pi g^2(y) dy$$

$$V_x = \int_c^d 2\pi y g(y) dy$$

$$= V_{\text{outer}} - V_{\text{inner}} - V_{\text{hole}}$$

$$= \pi g^2(d)d - \pi g^2(c)c - \int_{g(c)}^{g(d)} \pi (g^{-1}(x))^2 dx$$

问题1: 求由 $x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 16$ 围成的平面图形绕 x 轴旋转一周得到立体的体积。

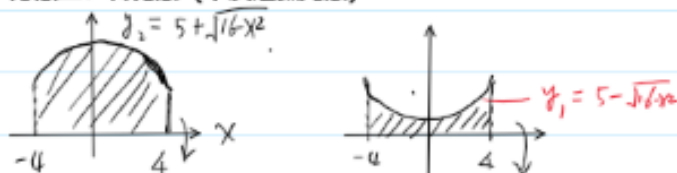


方法一: 元素法 (微元法)

$$V_x = \int_{-4}^4 \pi (R^2 - r^2) dx = \int_{-4}^4 \pi [(5 + \sqrt{16-x^2})^2 - (5 - \sqrt{16-x^2})^2] dx$$

$$= 160\pi^2.$$

方法二: 转化法 (本质是微元法)



$$V_{2x} = \pi \int_{-4}^4 y_2^2 dx \quad V_{1x} = \pi \int_{-4}^4 y_1^2 dx$$

$$V_x = V_{2x} - V_{1x}$$

% 方法二: 转化法 (标准方法所得两个体积相减)

% 标准方法指的是: x 轴上的曲边梯形绕 x 轴转用体积公式 $V_x = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$.

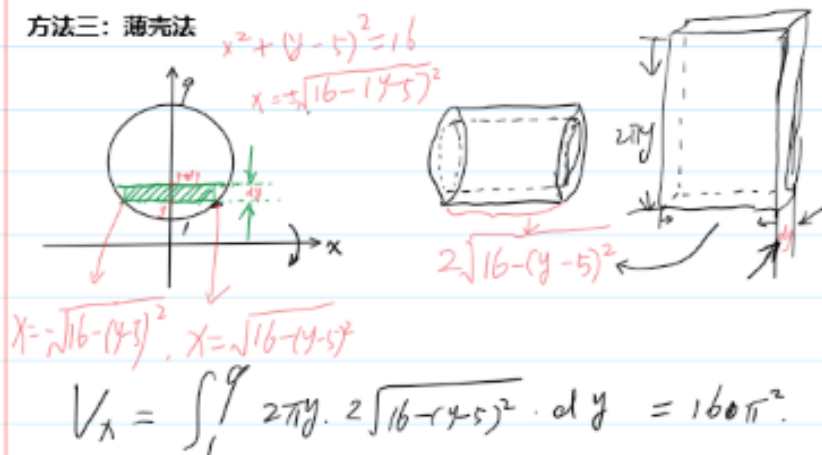
y 轴上的曲边梯形绕 y 轴转用体积公式 $V_y = \pi \int_a^b f^2(y) dy$.

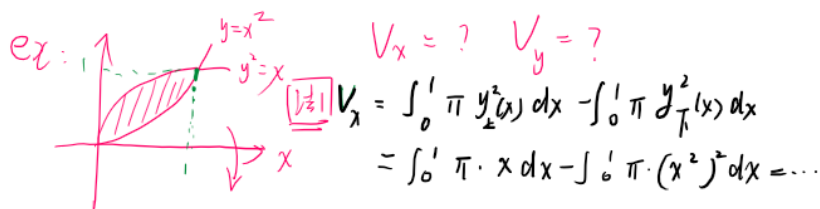
用标准方法关键: 需辨别清楚到底哪一部分图形是 x 或 y 轴上的曲边梯形。

$$\text{Simplify} \left[\pi \int_{-4}^4 (5 + \sqrt{16-x^2})^2 dx - \pi \int_{-4}^4 (5 - \sqrt{16-x^2})^2 dx \right]$$

$$160\pi^2$$

方法三: 薄壳法

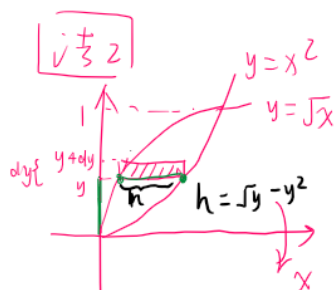




$$V_y = \int_0^1 \pi x_{\text{左}}^2(y) dy - \int_0^1 \pi x_{\text{右}}^2(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \pi y dy - \int_0^1 \pi y^4 dy$$

“对称性” V_x
定积分与
积分变量选择无关



$$\int_0^1 2\pi y \cdot (\sqrt{y} - y^2) dy$$

[圆周长]

$$\int_0^1 \pi y dy - \int_0^1 \pi y^4 dy$$

[圆周长] [圆周长]

$$\frac{3\pi}{10}$$

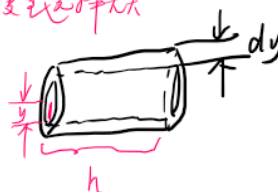
$$\frac{3\pi}{10}$$

法2 (壳壳法)

$$V_x = \int_0^1 \frac{2\pi y \cdot h \cdot dy}{\text{长} \cdot \text{高} \cdot \text{厚}}$$

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

$$= \frac{3\pi}{10}$$



绕平行于x、y轴的直线旋转体，体积用微元法（元素法），关键是旋转后近似看成什么图形（一般是圆柱体，弄明白圆柱体的长、宽、高）

例子详见上课ppt（看懂一个即可掌握方法）

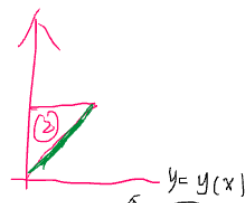
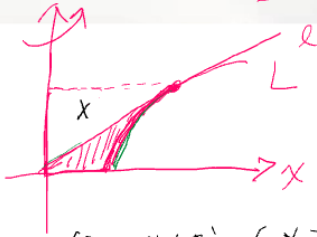
求体积
(21 级)

六、(本题 6 分) 过原点作曲线 $L: y = \sqrt{x-1}$ 的切线 l , 求由 L 、 l 以及 x 轴围成图形绕 y 轴旋转一周而成的旋转体体积.

切线方程 $y = \frac{1}{2}x \Rightarrow x = 2y$

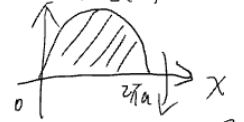
体积 $V = \int_0^1 \pi(x_1^2 - x_2^2) dy$

$= \pi \int_0^1 ((1+y^2)^2 - 4y^2) dy = \frac{8}{15} \pi$

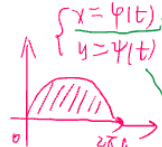
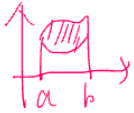


(1) $y = y(x)$

(2) 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = \psi(t) = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$



(2) 平面图形的面积



$V_x = \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi y^2(x) dx$

$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \pi a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt$

$A = \int_a^b (f_{\text{上}} - f_{\text{下}}) dx$

(3) 曲线 $Y = a(1 + \cos \theta) \rightarrow V_x = \int_c^{2a} \pi y^2(x) dx$

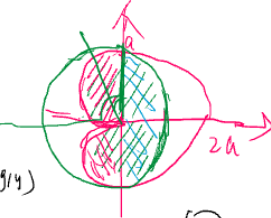


$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta = a(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases}$

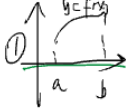
$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta$

(18 级, 5 分) 求心脏线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 与圆 $r = a (a > 0)$ 各自所围区域的公共部分面积.

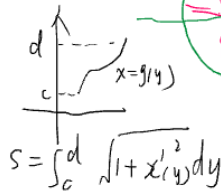
解 所求面积 $A = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 + 2 \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{5}{4} \pi a^2 - 2a^2$



(3) 平面曲线的弧长



$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$



$S = \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + x'^2} dy$

(2)

$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$

$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\varphi'^2 + \psi'^2} dt$

13 求心脏线 $r = 1 + \cos \theta (\theta \in [0, 2\pi])$ 的全长.

答案:

5 分: $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{[r(\theta)]^2 + [r'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$

5 分: = 8

(3) $r = r(\theta)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(\theta) = r(\theta) \cos \theta = \varphi(\theta) \\ y(\theta) = r(\theta) \sin \theta = \psi(\theta) \end{cases}$

$S = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$

•反常积分 (广义积分)

反常积分:

- 1) 无穷区间的积分。先写成定义的形式，也就是极限的形式再计算

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \quad \frac{\ln 2+1}{2}$$

- 2) 带瑕点的积分。同样先写成定义的形式，特别注意上下限同时是瑕点的情况

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(3-x)}}, \text{ 求 } \int_2^4 f(x-1) dx$$

- 3) 瑕点在中间的情况。要利用区间可加性分成两个积分再计算

$$\int_{1/2}^{3/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx$$

$$14. \text{ 求反常积分 } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} dx.$$

$$x-x^2 = x(1-x) \Rightarrow x=1$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}}$$

$$\begin{cases} = \lim_{\xi_1 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\xi_1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} + \lim_{\xi_2 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{1+\xi_2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} \\ = \lim_{\xi_1 \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\xi_1} + \lim_{\xi_2 \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\ln \left| x - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2-x} \right| \right]_{1+\xi_2}^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3})$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \rightarrow \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} \rightarrow \arcsin \frac{u}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} \rightarrow \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} \rightarrow \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 - (x-\frac{1}{2})^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\ &= \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - (x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2}} = \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2-x} \right| \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} = \dots \\ \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} &= \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) - F(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) - F(2)$$

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \ln x \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \Big|_2^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2 + 1}{2}$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-px} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d(e^{-px})$$