

第十讲 一元函数积分学

一. 研究对象

★ 偏导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Rightarrow f(x, y) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$. $y=y(x)$.

例 10.16 (综合)

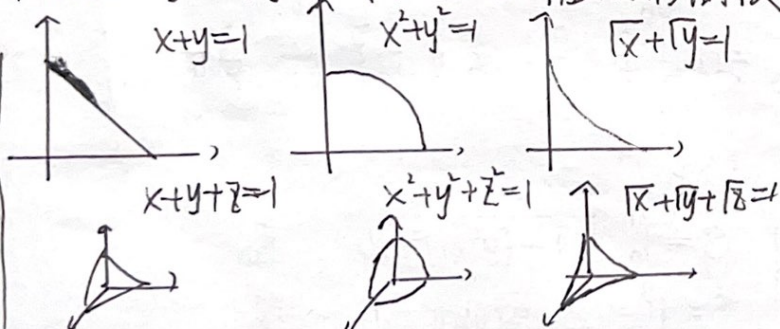
★ 微分方程解函数 $f(x)$ 例 10.17 (综合)

二. 面积

例 10.6 [会画图]

求曲线 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1$ 与坐标轴所围图形面积.

常见图形



非常见图

- 描特殊点. 例 10.5
- 图像变换
- 导数工具

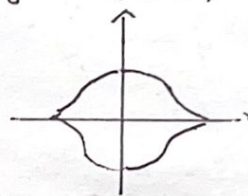
例 10.5 $y^2 = (1-x^2)^3$ 所围面积

$(0, 1)$ $(0, -1)$ $(1, 0)$ $(-1, 0)$.

关于 x, y 轴对称.

$$y = (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad y' = \frac{3}{2}(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(-2x) = -3x(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y'' = -3(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$S = 4 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$x = \cos t \quad 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

极坐标系 \rightarrow

描点法

用直角系观点、画成直角系图.

例 10.11. $r = a\theta$ ($a > 0$) 第一圈与极轴. S .

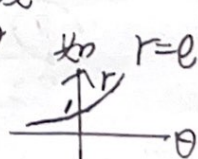
① 阿氏螺线. $r = a\theta$ 取 $a=1$. $r=0$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a\theta)^2 d\theta$$

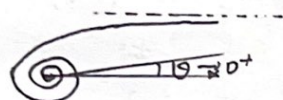
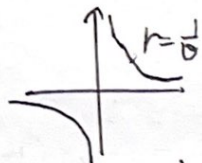


② 对数螺线

$$r = ae^{k\theta} \quad \text{如 } r = e^{\theta}$$

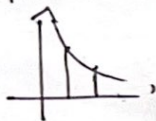


③ 双曲线. $r = \frac{a}{\theta}$ 如 $r = \frac{1}{\theta}$



$$y = r \sin \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \quad \theta \rightarrow \infty$$

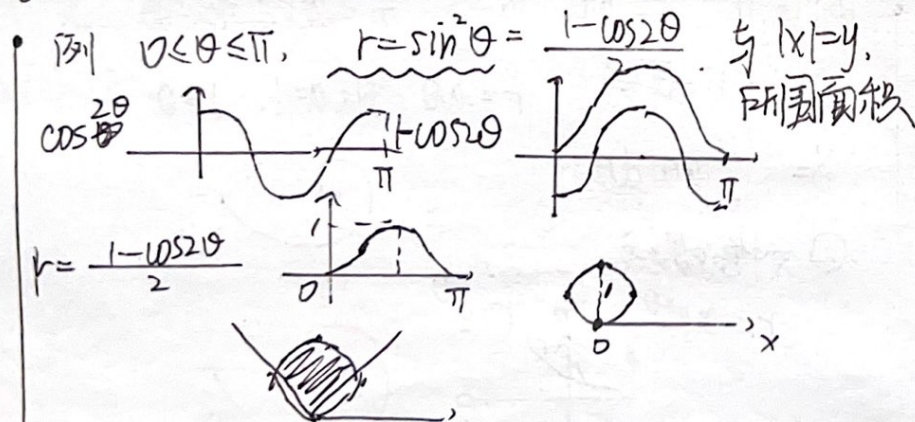
例 10.22 p181 $r\theta = 1$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$



$$S = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\theta} \right)^2 d\theta$$

例 10.12

曲线 $r = 1 + \cos \theta$ 与 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 处的切线及 x 轴所围面积



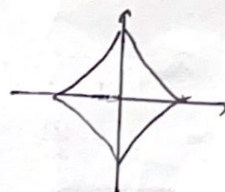
例 10.9

参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ S.

$$S = 4 \int_0^1 y dx$$

换元

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b y(t) x'(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 4 \int_{\pi/2}^0 \sin^3 t \cdot 3 \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) dt \\ &= 12 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 12 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t - \sin^2 t dt \\ &= 12 \left[\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] = \frac{3}{8} \pi \end{aligned}$$

三. 弧长

$$\begin{cases} S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx & \text{直} \\ S = \int_a^b \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt & \text{参} \\ S = \int_a^b \sqrt{r'^2(\theta) + [r'(\theta)]^2} d\theta & \text{极} \end{cases}$$

例 10.19

$$y = \int_0^x \tan^t dt \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}) \text{ 弧长}$$

$$S = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \sec^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\pi/4}$$

例 10.20

求 $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\cos t} dt$ 全长

[solution] (0,0), $\cos t \geq 0 \rightarrow (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

$$y' = \sqrt{\cos x} \quad S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 4$$

例 10.21

当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $y = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2x} x \sqrt{12 - x^2 t^2} dt$ 全长

[x 与 t 纠缠, 一定要换元]

$$\text{令 } xt = u \quad t = \frac{u}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2x} x \sqrt{12 - u^2} d\frac{u}{x} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2x} \sqrt{12 - u^2} du$$

$$12 - u^2 \geq 0 \quad u \leq 2\sqrt{3} \quad u \leq 2x \Rightarrow x \leq \sqrt{3}$$

$$S = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + [\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{12 - 4x^2} \cdot 2]^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

例 10.22

求 $r\theta = 1$ 自 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 至 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 一段弧长



$$S = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{[r(\theta)]^2 + [r'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$$

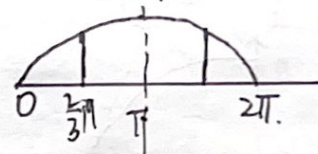
$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{(\frac{1}{\theta})^2 + (-\frac{1}{\theta^2})^2} d\theta$$

例 10.23

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

求一点 \rightarrow 螺旋线第一拐分点
成 1:3

$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$$



$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos t} dt$$

$$2 \sin \frac{t}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos t}{2}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 8$$

$$2 = S_1 = \int_0^{t_0} 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \rightarrow t_0 = \frac{2}{3}\pi, \quad x_0 = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$6 = S_2 = \int_0^{t_1} 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} dt \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi, \quad y_1 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

例 10.24

1. 椭圆 $x^2 + 2y^2 = 2$ 周长,

2. $y_1 = \sin x$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ 上的弧长.

3. $y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$ $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ 弧长.

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_1 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt & \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t \end{cases} \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dt \\
 l_2 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt \\
 l_3 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = l_1 = l_2 = l_3
 \end{aligned}$$

例 10.4

Sn. I, $y = n \cos nx$. ($\frac{\pi}{2n}, 0$) 处切. 与 x 轴 y



\Rightarrow 可命题 $y_1 = \cos x$ $y_2 = \cos^2 x$ $y_3 = \cos^3 x$.
 $S_1 = S_2 = S_3$

三. 侧面积

例 10.27

D: $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$). 与 $\begin{cases} x(t) = \cos^2 t \\ y(t) = \sin^2 t \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$).

围成的区域, 绕 x 轴一周, 求 V 与 S .

[solution]



$$V = V_{\text{外}} - V_{\text{内}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi 1^3 \right) - \int_0^1 \pi f(x)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi - \pi \int_0^1 x^2 y^2(x) x'(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi - \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot 3 \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t - \sin^5 t dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi - 3\pi \left(\frac{6}{7} \frac{4}{5} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 - \frac{8}{9} \frac{6}{7} \frac{4}{5} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \right) = \frac{18}{35} \pi$$

$$S_{\text{总}} = \frac{1}{2} (4\pi 1^2) + \pi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cdot \sqrt{(\cos^2 t)^2 + (\sin^2 t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{16}{5} \pi$$

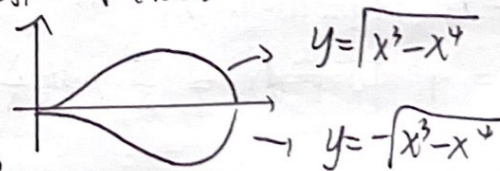
四. 面积

① $f(x)$ ② $\begin{cases} f(x) - g(x) \\ f'(x) - g'(x) \end{cases}$

例 10.28. (大组出题)

$y^2 = x^2 - x^4$ 所围成的平面面积的形状.

$x=0 \rightarrow y=0$
 $x=1 \rightarrow y=0$



上下对称, $y=0$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^1 x [\sqrt{x^2 - x^4} + \sqrt{x^2 - x^4}] dx}{\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x^2 - x^4} + \sqrt{x^2 - x^4}) dx} = \frac{2 \int_0^1 x \sqrt{x^2 - x^4} dx}{2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 - x^4} dx}$$

五. 旋转体体积.

$$\begin{cases} \text{绕 } x \text{ 轴: } \rightarrow \pi r^2 & \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx \\ \text{绕 } y \text{ 轴: } \rightarrow 2\pi r & \int_a^b 2\pi x \cdot |y| dx \end{cases}$$

eg $x \in [0, \pi]$ $y(x) = \sin^4 x$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周 $V_y = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \int_0^\pi 2\pi x \cdot \sin^4 x dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin^4 x dx \stackrel{(10)}{=} 2\pi^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = 2\pi^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

例 10.14

求曲线 $y = x \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ 在 $[0, 4]$ 上与 x 轴所围图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积.

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \int_0^4 2\pi x \cdot x \sqrt{4x - x^2} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^4 x^2 \sqrt{4x - x^2} dx \\ x &= 4 \sin^2 t & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 16 \sin^4 t \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t \cdot 4 \cos^2 t} d(4 \sin^2 t) \\ &= 16 \times 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 t \cos t \cdot 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t dt \\ &= 64 \times 16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

例 10.15 ★

求曲线 $y = \sqrt{x(1-x)^9}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上与 x 轴所围图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得体积.

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi x(1-x)^9 dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } 1-x=t}{=} \int_1^0 \pi (1-t)t^9 d(1-t) = \int_0^1 \pi (1-t)t^9 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{曲线族} &\Rightarrow y_n = \sqrt{x(1-x)^n} \\ V_{y_n} &= \int_0^1 \pi x(1-x)^n \stackrel{\text{令 } 1-x=t}{=} \pi \int_0^1 (1-t)t^n dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \\ \text{求 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_{y_n} &= \frac{\pi}{(n+1)(n+2)} = x_n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\pi}{(k+1)(k+2)} \\ &= \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

→ (2022).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{\pi} V_{y_k} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)^n \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n+2} \right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{n(-\frac{2}{n+2})} = e^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

例 10.16 ~~★★~~ (与偏微分方程结合)

~~★★~~ $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = 2(y+1)$ 方程

且 $f(x,y) - f(y,y) = (y+1)^2 - (2-y)\ln y$

求曲线 $f(x,y)=0$. 所围图形绕直线 $y=1$ 旋一周旋转体体积.

(solution) $\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = 2(y+1)$

积分 $f(x,y) = (y+1)^2 + \varphi(x)$

$f(y,y) = (y+1)^2 - (2-y)\ln y$

$\Rightarrow f(x,y) = (y+1)^2 - (2-x)\ln x$ ~~10~~

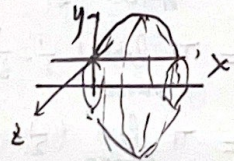
~~10~~ $f(x,y)=0 \Rightarrow (y+1)^2 = (2-x)\ln x \geq 0$

$V = \int_a^b \pi (y+1)^2 dx$

$= \int_a^b \pi (2-x)\ln x dx$

$= \pi \int_1^2 (2-x)\ln x dx = \pi \left[(2-x)\ln x \right]_1^2 - \pi \int_1^2 \ln x (2-x)' dx$

$= \pi \left[\frac{\ln x}{2-x} + \frac{1}{2-x} \right]_1^2 - \pi \int_1^2 2 - \frac{x}{2} dx$
 $= (2\ln 2 - \frac{5}{4})\pi$



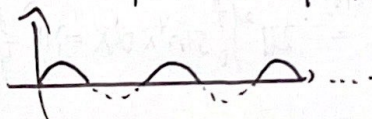
例 10.17 ~~★★~~ (与微分方程结合)

设 $y' + y = \frac{e^{-x} \cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}$, 且 $f(0)=0$. 则 $y=f(x)$ $x \geq 0$ 绕 x -轴旋转体体积?

[solution].

$y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left(\int e^{\int p(x)dx} q(x) dx + C \right)$

$\dots \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x} \geq 0$



$V_x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \pi \cdot e^{-2x} \sin x dx$

$\underline{\underline{\int x - 2n\pi = t. \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \pi e^{-4n\pi - 2t} \sin t dt}}$

$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \pi e^{-4n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2t} \sin t dt$

$= \pi \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-4n\pi}}{5} \frac{\pi(1+e^{-2\pi})}{5} = \frac{1}{1-e^{4\pi}} \frac{\pi(1+e^{-4})}{5}$

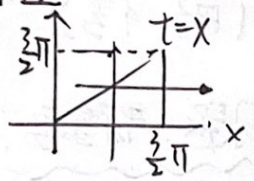
$= \frac{\pi}{5(1-e^{-2\pi})}$

平均值

例 10.18

已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$ 连续, 在 $(0, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 内是函数 $\frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi}$ 的一个原函数, 且 $f(0)=0$

(1) 求 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$ 平均值

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{f} &= \frac{\int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} (\int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt) dx}{\frac{3}{2}\pi - 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} (\int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} (\int_t^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dx) dt) \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} \cdot (\frac{3}{2}\pi - t) dt \\ &= \frac{-1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{3\pi}\end{aligned}$$


(2) 证明 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 内存在唯一零点

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi}, \quad x \in (0, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$$

① $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $f'(x) < 0$, $f(0) = 0$, 无根

② $x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) < f(0) = 0$.

$$f(\frac{3}{2}\pi) = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx \neq 0 \text{ 难}$$

积分中值定理

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} = \frac{1}{3\pi}, \quad a=0, b=\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

\therefore 存在 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{3\pi} > 0$. 又 $\because (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) f(x) < 0 \therefore \xi \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$

又 $\because f(x)$ 在 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 上连续

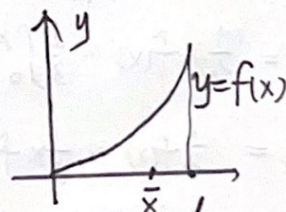
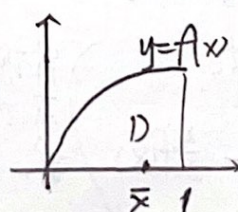
\therefore 在 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ 有且只有一个零点

接. 例 10.29

例 10.29

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, $f(0)=0$. 均匀平板 D 质心...

其占据区域是 $y=f(x)$ 与 $x=1$ 以及 x 轴围成图形



(1) 若 $f'(x) > 0$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) 则 $\bar{x} > \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 若 $f''(x) > 0$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) 则 $\bar{x} > \frac{2}{3}$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^1 x f(x) dx}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x f(x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) dx > 0$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_0^x t f(t) dt - \frac{x}{2} \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{则 } F(0) = 0$$

$$F'(x) = x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)' - \frac{x}{2} f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [x f(x) - x \cdot f(g)] \quad 0 < g < x$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} [f(x) - f(g)] = \frac{x}{2} f'(\eta) (x - g) > 0.$$

$$\text{证 } \int_0^1 x f(x) dx - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx > 0.$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_0^x t f(t) dt - \frac{2}{3} x \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = x f(x) - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^x f(t) dt - \frac{2}{3} x f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x f(x) - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{3} f(x) + \frac{1}{3} x f'(x) - \frac{2}{3} f(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (x f'(x) - f(x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x f'(x) - \frac{1}{3} (f(x) - f(0))$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x f'(x) - \frac{1}{3} f(g) (x - 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x (f(x) - f(g)) > 0. \quad F(x) \uparrow, F(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$F(x) > 0.$$

七 平行截面面积已知的立体体积. (数=).

(例 10.30.)

底面 $r=2$ 圆柱体, 被一个与圆柱的底面相切, 来自 $\frac{\pi}{4}$, AB 平面所截. 求截剩的体积.

(略, 不考).



习题. 都要.