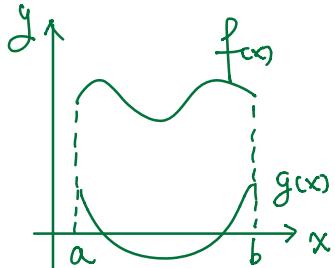


## 平面图形面积计算

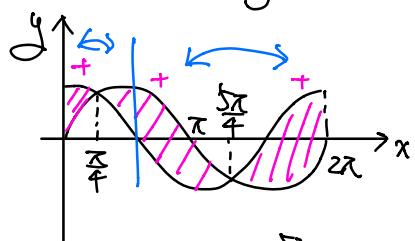
( $\rightarrow$  由  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x)$  所围面积)



$$S = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

注意：分段函数要分开积分。

例：求  $[0, 2\pi]$  上  $y = \sin x$  和  $y = \cos x$  围成的面积



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{5\pi}{4}}^{2\pi} (\cos x - \sin x) dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到  $S = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$

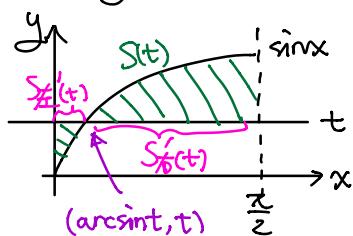
- 两边方程：利用  $a \sin x + b \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi)$  辅助角公式

其中  $\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})| dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

不用画图也可以做。

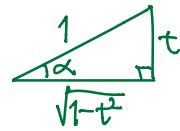
例： $S(t)$  由  $y = \sin x$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $y = t$  围出面积



$\rightarrow S(t)$  由最大/最小值

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |t - \sin x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin t} (t - \sin x) dx + \int_{\arcsin t}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - t) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow S(t) &= t \arcsin t + \cos(\arcsin t) - 1 \\ &\quad + \cos(\arcsin t) - t\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin t\right) \\ &= 2t \arcsin t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}t + 2\cos(\arcsin t)\end{aligned}$$



$$\because \alpha = \arcsin t, \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$= 2t \arcsin t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}t + 2\sqrt{1-t^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow S'(t) &= 2 \arcsin t + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= 2 \arcsin t - \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

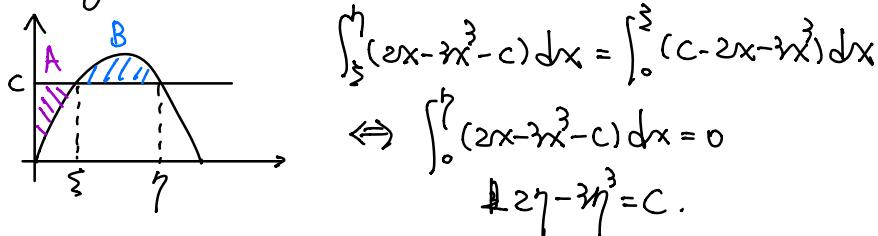
$$S'(t) = 0 \text{ 时 } t \text{ 是 } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, S'(t) \text{ 在 } [0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}] \text{ 上递增, } S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{最大值 } \max\{S(1), S(0)\}.$$

另解:  $S'_c(t) = \arcsin t$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S'_{\bar{x}}(t) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin t\right) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S'(t) = 2 \arcsin t - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

例:  $y=c$  与  $y=2x-3x^3$  交于第一象限. 何种  $c$  使  $A=B$ ?



### (二) 变数替换下的面积

情况一:  $y=y(x)$ ,  $a=x \leq b$  由  $x=x(t)$ ,  $y=y(t)$  令  $\begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} t \\ y \end{cases}$  ( $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ ).

$y(x)$  为常数表达式.  $\rightarrow$   $y=y(t(x))$

$$x \xrightarrow{t} y$$

$\Rightarrow$  需求找  $t(x)$  作为  $x(t)$  反函数 (只有单调的函数才有反函数)

本质: 对  $\int_a^b y(x) dx$  用换元法.

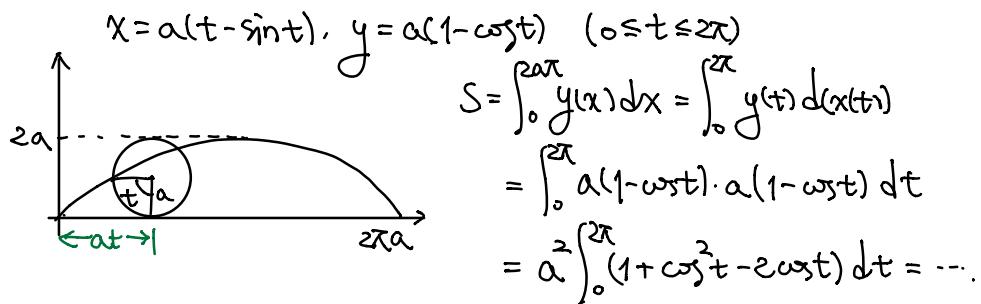
(i) 若  $x(t)$  严格增,  $x(\alpha) = a$ ,  $x(\beta) = b$

$$S = \int_a^b y(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta y(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) dt \\ = \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)).$$

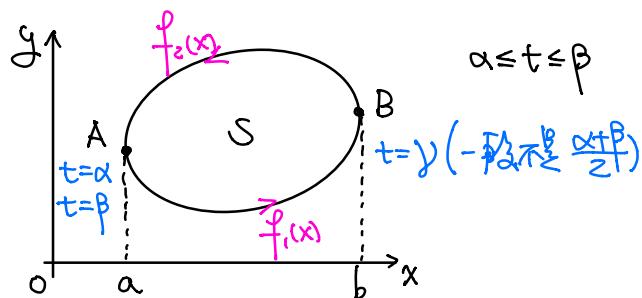
(ii) 若  $x(t)$  严格减,  $x(\alpha) = b$ ,  $x(\beta) = a$ .

$$S = \int_a^b y(x) dx = - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)).$$

例1: 求旋轮线一拱与 x 轴包围的面积.



例2: 求由参数方程表示的封闭图形的面积.



$$S = \int_a^b (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx = - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)) - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)) \\ = \boxed{- \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t))}$$

$\downarrow x(t) \downarrow$      $\uparrow x(t) \uparrow$

类似地,  $y$  轴版本:

$$S = \int_a^b (f_1(y) - f_2(y)) dy \\ = \int_\alpha^\beta x(t) d(y(t)) + \int_\beta^\alpha x(t) d(y(t))$$

$\uparrow$  差分

$$= \left[ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dy(t) \right] \quad \leftarrow$$

结论：上两式相加，除2，得

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x(t) dy(t) - y(t) dx(t))$$

有关于平行轴

一枝来克是平行的。

例：求  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  所围面积

参数方程  $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 用 } S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dy(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x dy$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos t \cdot b \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= ab \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = ab\pi$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 用 } S = - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) dx(t) = - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow S = - \int_0^{2\pi} b \sin t \cdot a (-\sin t) dt = ab\pi$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 用 } S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x dy - y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cdot ab\pi) = ab\pi.$$

例：求 Descartes 曲线  $x^3 + y^3 = xy$  在第一象限的面积

重要：多项式形式如何处理？

$$y = tx, \quad t = \sqrt[n]{\text{原点连线斜率}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + t^3 x^3 = t x^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{左右相差一次，可消 } x^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1+t^3) = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{1+t^3}, \quad y = \frac{t^2}{1+t^3}. \quad (0 \leq t \leq +\infty)$$

若左右次数相差较大，设  $y = t x^n (n > 2)$ .

$$\Rightarrow x'(t) = \frac{1-2t^3}{(1+t^3)^2}, \quad y'(t) = \frac{2t-t^4}{(1+t^3)^2}.$$

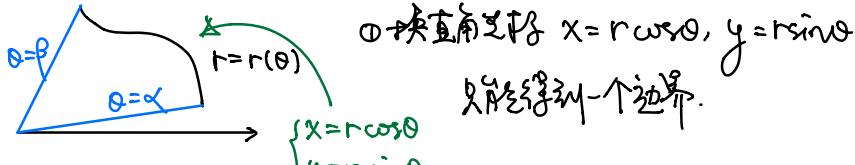
$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x dy - y dx = \dots$$

虚假的广义积分（后面有理分式，而不是积分）。

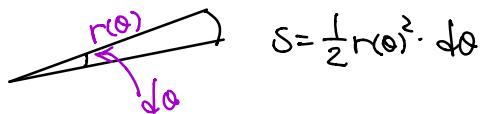
### (三) 极坐标下的面积

定理 设曲线极坐标方程是  $r = r(\theta)$ ,  $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$ ,

求该曲线与  $\theta = \alpha$ ,  $\theta = \beta$  所围面积



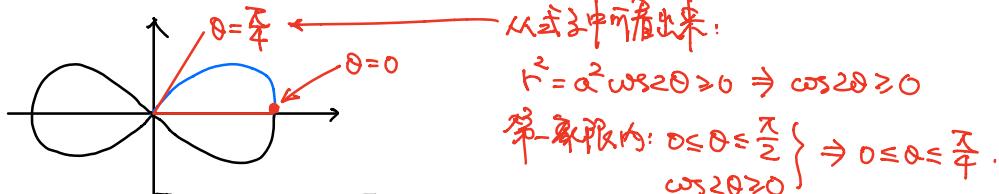
② 用x和y方法: 分割成小圆弧



弧长:  $r(\theta) \cdot d\theta \rightarrow \text{近似}(以弧度制}) S = \frac{1}{2} r(\theta) \cdot r(\theta) \cdot d\theta$

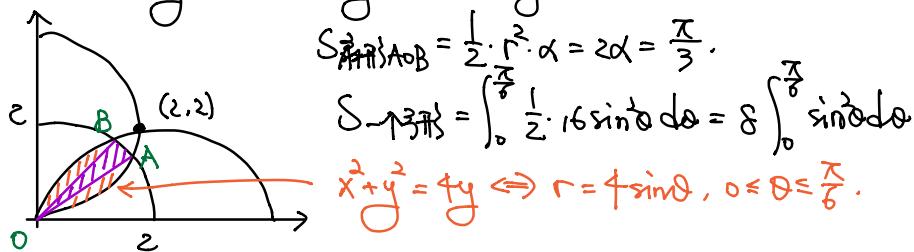
$$\text{结论: } S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta.$$

例: 求半径为  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$  所围的面积



$$S = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ = a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\theta d(2\theta) = a^2.$$

例: 求三个圆  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ ,  $(x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ ,  $x^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 4$  所围面积



$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{曲面}} = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3},$$
$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{5}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

△ 必须有一侧边界是直线

