定积分应用



一、几何应用

- (一) 平面图形的面积
- 1. 直角坐标系下平面图形面积的计算
- (1)由直线x=a, x=b及x轴和连续曲线 y=f(x)所围曲边梯形的面积

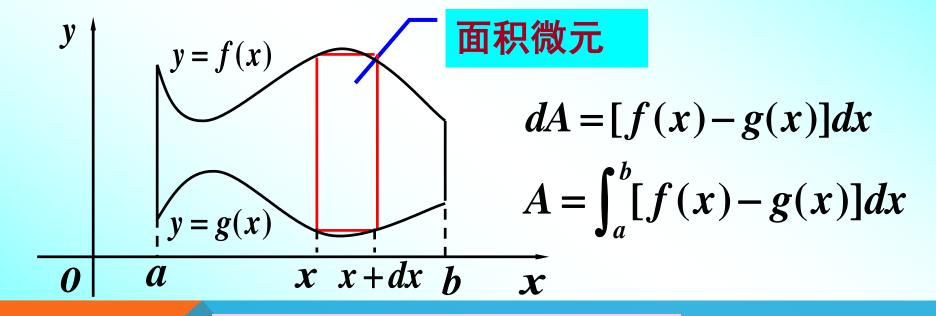
根据定积分的定义和几何意义知

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} |f(x)| dx$$



(2) 由曲线y = f(x), y = g(x)和直线 x = a, x = b 所围成的面积A

先看, $g(x) \le f(x)$ $x \in [a, b]$

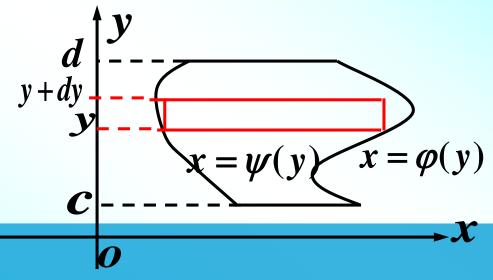


$$A = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$



设连续函数 $\varphi(y)$, $\psi(y)$ 满足

$$0 \le \psi(y) \le \varphi(y)$$
 $y \in [c,d]$



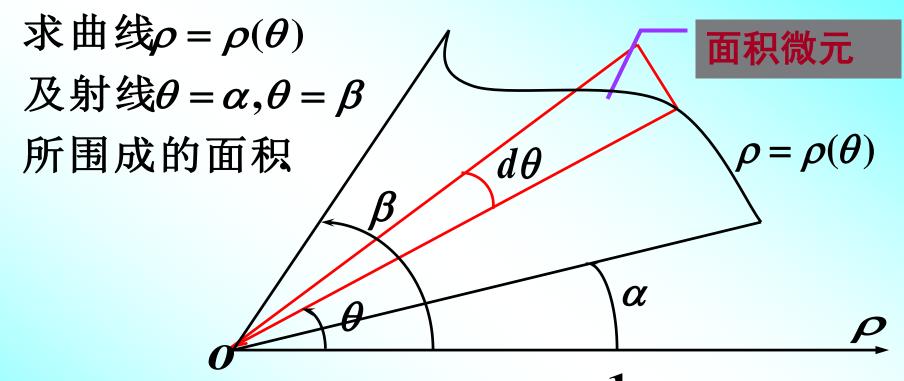
面积公式

$$A = \int_{c}^{d} [\varphi(y) - \psi(y)] dy$$

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2. 极坐标系下平面图形面积的计算



面积微元: 小圆扇升 $dA = \frac{1}{2}\rho^2(\theta)d\theta$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^{2}(\theta) d\theta$$

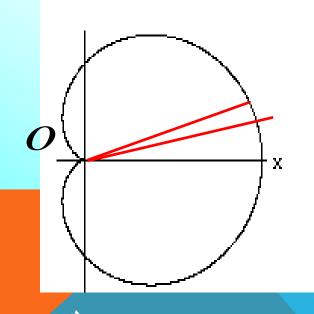




[例3] 求心脏线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 所围成的面积A.

[解] 利用对称性 $A = 2A_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta$

У



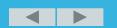
$$= \int_0^{\pi} [a(1+\cos\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

$$=4a^2\int_0^\pi\cos^4\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta$$

$$=8a^2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^4tdt$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}\pi a^2$$

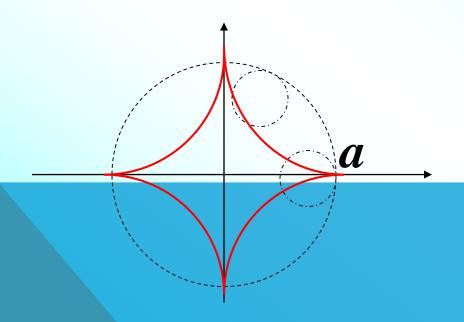
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3. 参数方程下求图形面积

[例4] 求星形线:
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

所围面积。





[解] 利用对称性

$$A = 4A_{1} = 4\int_{0}^{a} y dx$$

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

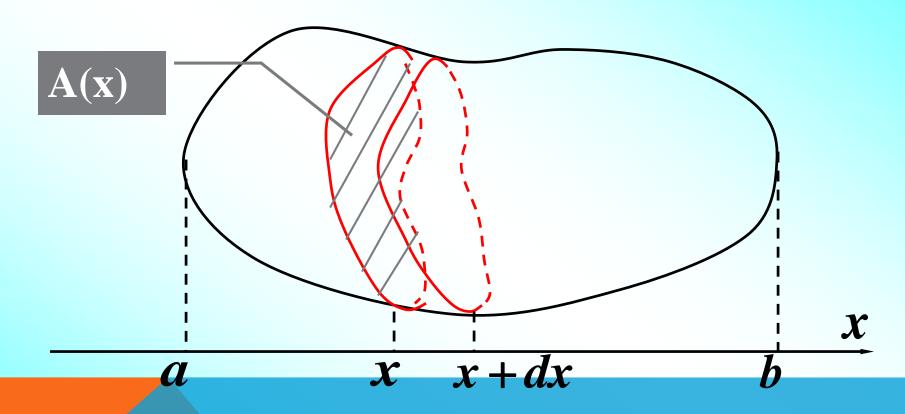
$$= 12\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^{2} \sin^{4} t (1 - \sin^{2} t) dx$$

$$= 12a^{2} (\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$=\frac{3}{8}\pi a^2$$

(二) 空间立体的体积

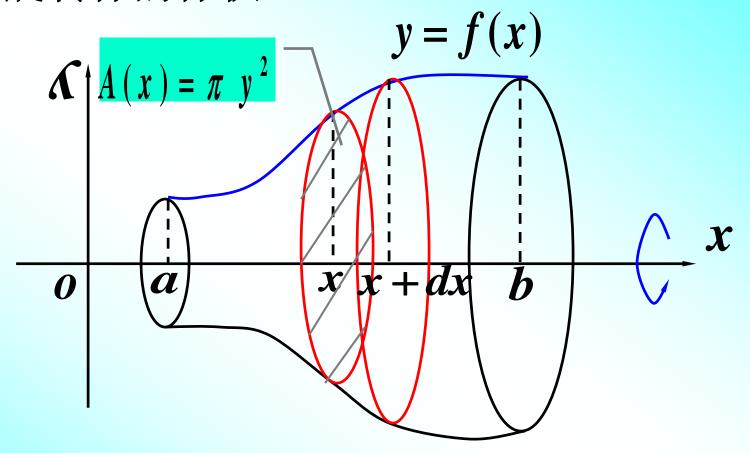
1. 已知平行截面面积立体的体积



体积 $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$



2. 旋转体的体积



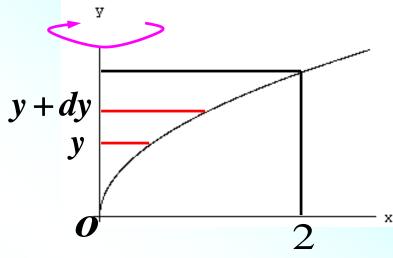
$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} y^{2} dx = \pi \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) dx$$



[例6]怎样求由曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$,直线x = 2 和 x 轴所围图形绕 y 轴旋转所成旋转体的体积?

[解法1]

取y为积分变量即 分y的变化区间 $0,\sqrt{2}$]



$$V = \pi \cdot 2^{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} - \pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} x^{2} dy = 4\pi \sqrt{2} - \pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} y^{4} dy$$

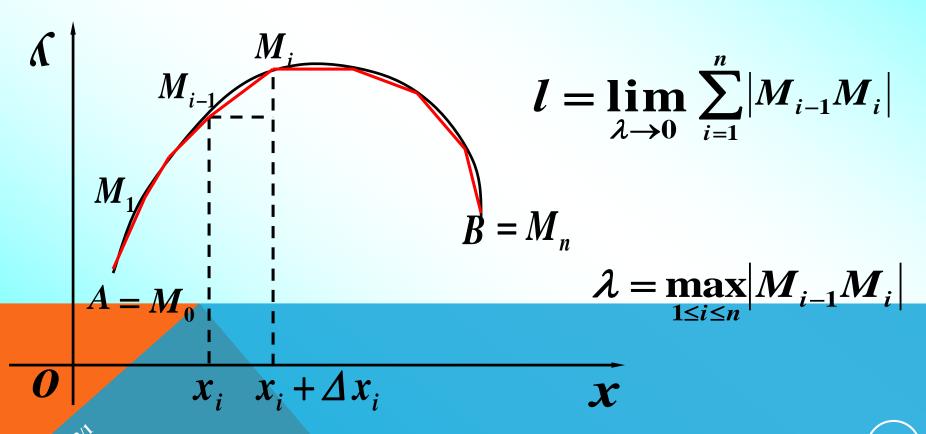
$$= 4\pi\sqrt{2} - \frac{4}{5}\pi\sqrt{2} = \frac{16}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi$$

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(三) 平面曲线的弧长

何谓曲线的长?——内接折线长的极限



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(1) 设曲线段方程为 y = f(x) $(a \le x \le b)$ 曲线是光滑的即 f'(x)在[a, b]上连续

$$|M_{i-1}M_i| = \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + (\Delta y_i)^2}$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \Lambda, n)$

由Lagrange中值定理得到

$$\Delta y_{i} = f(x_{i}) - f(x_{i-1}) = f'(\xi_{i}) \cdot \Delta x_{i}$$

$$(x_{i-1} < \xi_{i} < x_{i})$$

$$\Rightarrow |M_{i-1}M_i| = \sqrt{1 + [f'(\xi_i)]^2} \cdot \Delta x_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \Lambda, n)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |M_{i-1}M_{i}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + [f'(\xi_{i})]^{2}} \cdot \Delta x_{i}$$

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记
$$\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |M_{i-1}M_i|$$
 $\mu = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{\Delta x_i\}$

$$\Delta x_i \leq |M_{i-1}M_i| \Rightarrow \mu \leq \lambda$$

故,当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时,有 $\mu \rightarrow 0$.从而得到

$$l = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| M_{i-1} M_{i} \right|$$

$$= \lim_{\mu \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + [f'(\xi_i)]^2} \cdot \Delta x_i$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx$$

(2) 设曲线段由参数方程绌

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

 $x'(t), y'(t) \in C[\alpha, \beta]$,且不同时为零 $t = \alpha$,对应起点A; $t = \beta$,对应终点B,即,当dt > 0时,有dl > 0

弧长公式:
$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt$$

(3) 设曲线段由极坐标方嵇出

$$\rho = \rho(\theta) \quad (\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$$

 $\rho'(\theta)$ 在[α, β]上连续

选θ作为参数

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho(\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = \rho(\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases} (\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$$

弧长公式:
$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + {\rho'}^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

弧微分公式

设光滑曲线y = f(x) $(a \le x \le b)$, 对应于变动区间a,x]的弧长为(x), 则有

$$l(x) = \int_{a}^{x} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2} dx$$

因为f'(x)在[a,b]上连续,由原函数存在定理得到

$$\frac{dl(x)}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2}$$





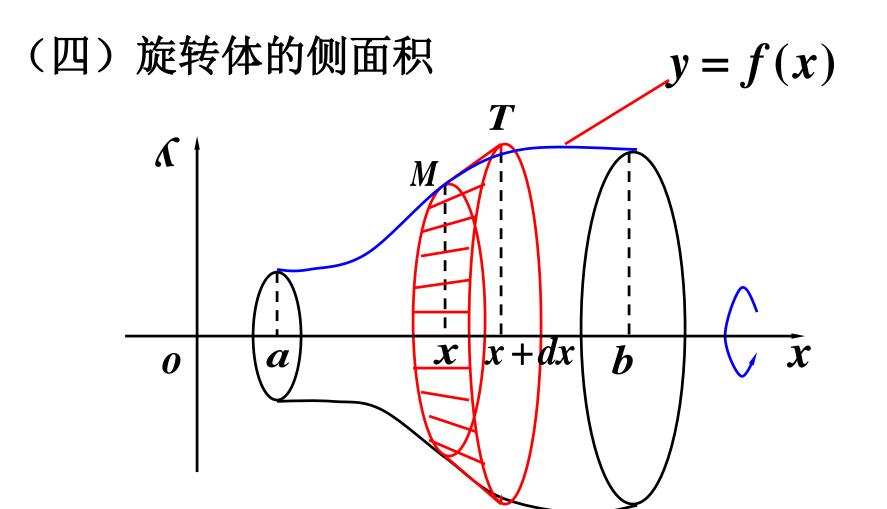
即
$$dl = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2} dx$$

当dl > 0时, dx > 0, 从而有弧微分公式:

$$dl = \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx$$

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

$$dl = \sqrt{[\rho(\theta)]^2 + [\rho'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$$



用切线MT绕x轴旋转 所得圆台的侧面积近似



圆台侧面积=
$$\pi[y+(y+dy)]\cdot dl$$

= $2\pi y dl + \pi dy \cdot dl$

当 $dx \rightarrow 0$ 时, $dy \cdot dl = o(dx)$,略去!得侧面积微元:

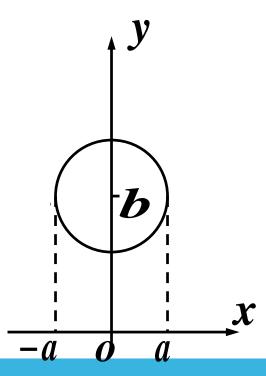
$$dS = 2\pi y dl = 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

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

[例9] 求圆 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2$ 绕x 轴旋转所得 旋转体(环体)的(表)面积S. (0 < a < b)

[解] 上半圆方程₁ =
$$b + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

下半圆方程₂ = $b - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$
$$y_1'^2 = y_2'^2 = y'^2 = \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2}$$



$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{1+y'^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$



所求面积为上、下半魔x轴旋转的侧面积之和故

$$S = 2S_1 = 4\pi \int_0^a y_1 \sqrt{1 + {y_1'}^2} dx + 4\pi \int_0^a y_2 \sqrt{1 + {y_2'}^2} dx$$

$$=4\pi\int_0^a [(b+\sqrt{a^2-x^2})+(b-\sqrt{a^2-x^2})\cdot\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}]dx$$

$$=8\pi ab\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$= 8\pi ab \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^a = 4\pi^2 ab$$



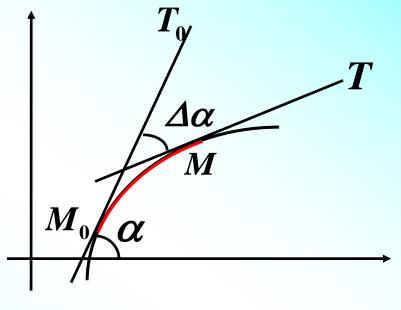
(五) 曲率与曲率半径

曲率问题就是研究曲线的弯曲程度问题

设 M_0 ,M之间的弧长为M

$$\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta l}$$
 为 M_0 , M 之间的 平均曲率

定义: $\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta l}$ 存在,



则称
$$k = \left| \lim_{\Delta l \to 0} \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta l} \right|$$
为曲线在 M_0 处的曲率

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设曲线y = f(x)二阶可导

$$k = \left| \lim_{\Delta l \to 0} \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta l} \right| = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{dl} \right|$$

$$\Theta \tan \alpha = y'$$
 $\alpha = \arctan y'$

$$d\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + {v'}^2} \cdot y'' dx \quad \overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \quad dl = \sqrt{1 + {v'}^2} dx$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{3/2}}$$
 曲率公式

 $R = \frac{1}{k}$ 称为曲线y = f(x)在 M_0 处的曲率半径

二、物理应用

(一) 引力问题

[例1]设有一均匀细杆长为21,质量为M.另有

一质量为m的质点,位于细杆所在直线上与杆的近端的距离为n。求细杆对质点的引力F。m

[解]

两质点之间的引力 遵循万有引力定律

$$f = k \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{r^2}$$



分割区间a,a+2l]

取小区间x, x + dx], 视为质点质量: $\frac{M}{2l}dx$

$$\Rightarrow dF = k \frac{m \cdot (\frac{M}{2l} dx)}{x^2} = \frac{kmM}{2l} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

从a到a+2l求积分,得到细杆对质点的引力

$$F = \int_{a}^{a+2l} \frac{kmM}{2l} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$=\frac{kmM}{2l}\cdot(-\frac{1}{x})\Big|_a^{a+2l}=\frac{kmM}{a(a+2l)}$$





(二) 变力做功问题

问题: 求物体从x = a 移到x = b 变力f(x) 所做的功

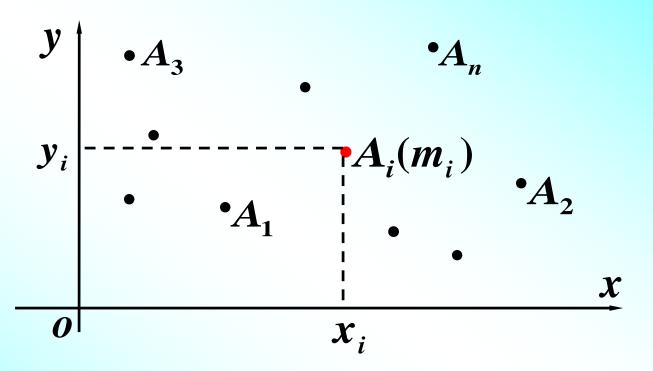
功的微元 dW = f(x)dx

$$W = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$



(三)静力矩和质心

1. 质点系的质心



质点 A_i 对x轴的静力矩 $m_i y_i$ 质点 A_i 对y轴的静力矩 $m_i x_i$





质点系对x轴的静力矩: $M_x = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i y_i$

质点系对y轴的静力矩: $M_y = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i x_i$

质点系总质量: $M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i$

设质心为: (x,y)

由静力矩定律知 $M_x = M_y$, $M_y = M_x$

2. 平面曲线的质心

设线密度ρ=常数(质量均匀分布

分割弧长区间0,L]

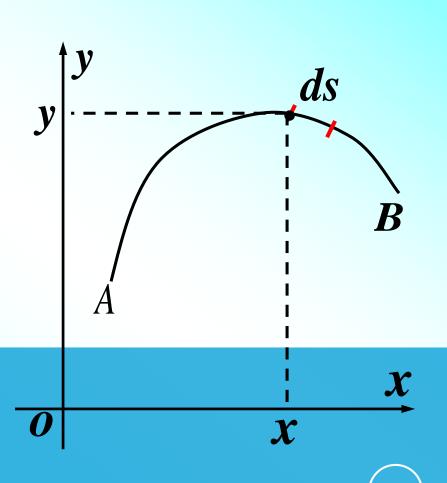
任取一小区间

$$[l, l+dl]$$

视为质点: (x,y)

$$dM = \rho dl$$

质量微元



静力矩微元 $dM_x = y\rho dl$, $dM_y = x\rho dl$ 于是得

$$M_{x} = \int_{0}^{L} y \rho \, dl = \rho \int_{0}^{L} y \, dl, \qquad M_{y} = \int_{0}^{L} x \rho \, dl = \rho \int_{0}^{L} x \, dl$$

$$M = \int_0^L \rho dl = \rho \int_0^L dl = \rho L$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\rho \int_0^L x dl}{\rho L} = \frac{\int_0^L x dl}{L}$$

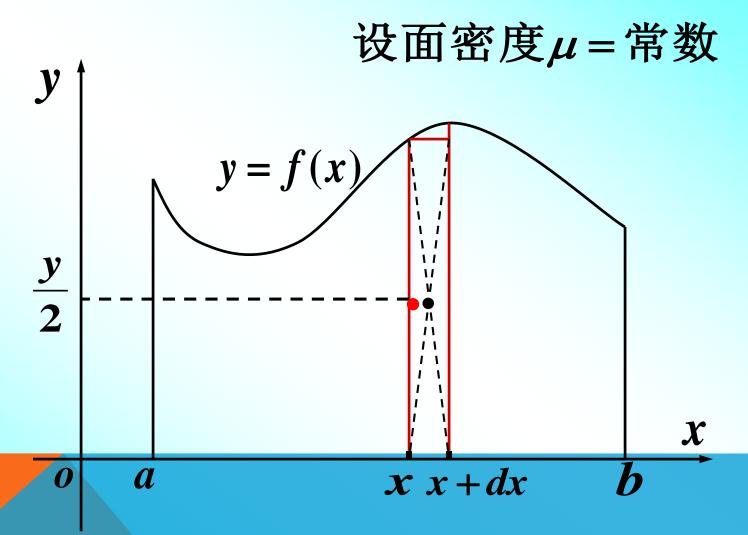
质心坐标

$$\overline{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\rho \int_0^L y dl}{\rho L} = \frac{\int_0^L y dl}{L}$$

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3. 平面薄板的质心



质量:
$$M = \int_a^b \mu y dx$$

静力矩:

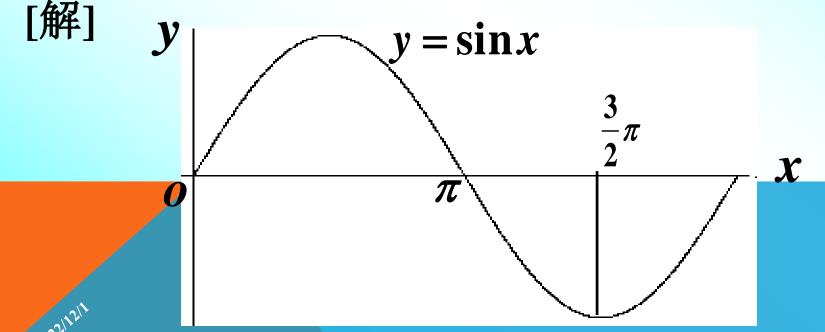
$$M_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \int_{a}^{b} y^{2} dx, \qquad M_{y} = \mu \int_{a}^{b} xy dx$$

质心坐标:



[例1] 求曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在区间 $[\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi]$ 上的

部分与x轴、直线 $x = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ 所夹区域 图形的重心坐标



$$M = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} -\sin x dx = 1$$

$$M_{y} = \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} x \cdot (-\sin x) dx$$

$$= x \cos x \Big|_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} - \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} \cos x dx = \pi + 1$$

$$M_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} -\sin^2 x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x)\Big|_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} = -\frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\frac{\overline{x}}{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \pi + 1$$

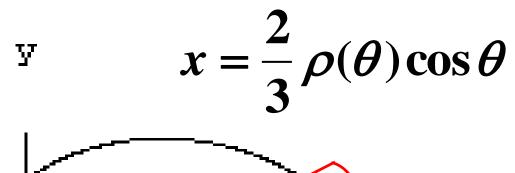
$$\overline{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = -\frac{\pi}{8}$$

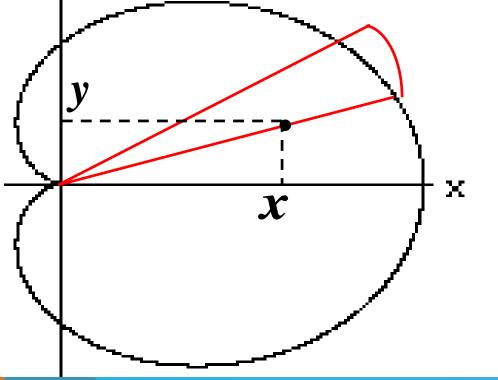
重心坐标:
$$(\pi+1,\frac{-\pi}{8})$$

[例2] 求心脏线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 所围区域图形的重心坐标











[例2] 求心脏线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 所围区域图形的重心坐标

[解] 由对称性知= 0

$$M = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$=4a^2\int_0^\pi\cos^4\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta$$

$$=8a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$$



$$M_y = \frac{2}{3}a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos\theta)^3 \cos\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^{3}\int_{0}^{\pi}(\cos\theta + 3\cos^{2}\theta + 3\cos^{3}\theta + \cos^{4}\theta)d\theta$$

$$=\frac{5}{4}\pi a^3$$

于是
$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{5}{6}a$$

重心直角坐标

$$(\overline{x} = \frac{5}{6}a, \overline{y} = 0)$$

重心极坐标

$$(\theta=0, \quad \rho=\frac{5}{6}a)$$

预习(下次课内容):

《高等微积分教程》

第7.1节 常微分方程的基本概念

第7.2节一阶方程的初等解法-分离变量方法

■ 作业 (本次课):

练习题8.1: 1-2[自己练习], 3。

练习题8.2: 1*, 2[自己练习], 3-5, 7*-8*.