

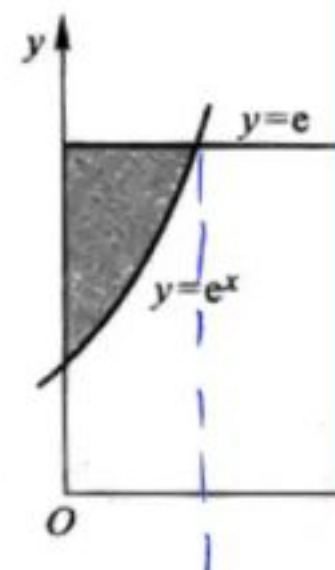
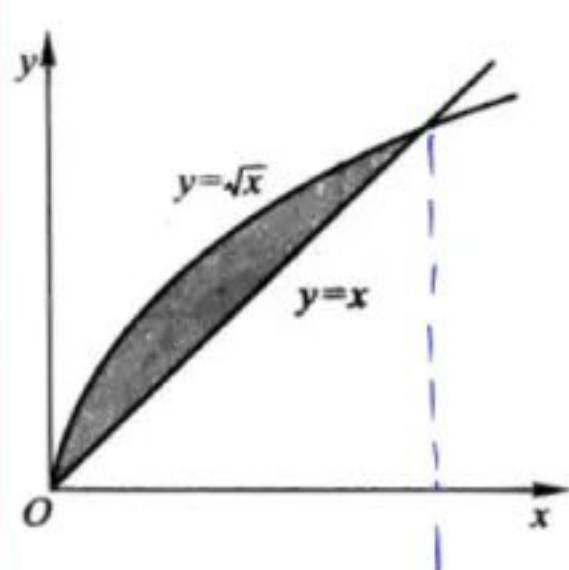
6-1基础

1. 求下列图形中阴影部分的面积.

$$\textcircled{1} \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^1 (e - e^x) dx$$

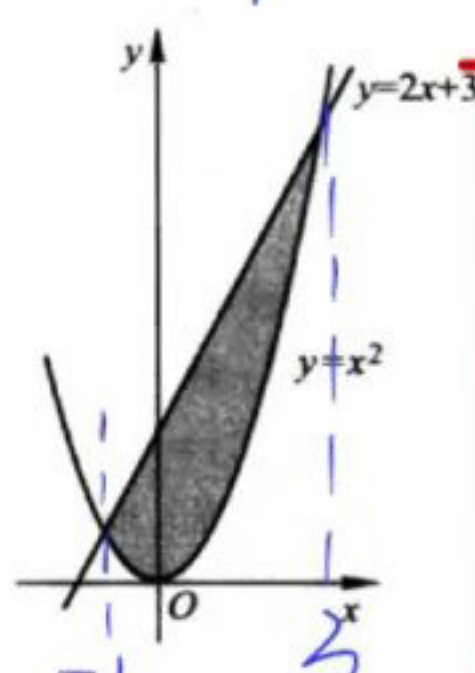
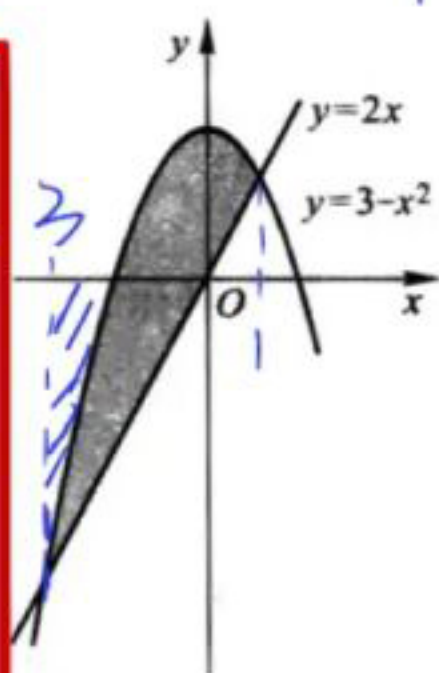
$$= ex - e^x \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_{-3}^1 (3 - x^2) - 2x dx$$

$$= 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 \Big|_{-3}^1$$

$$= \frac{42}{3}$$

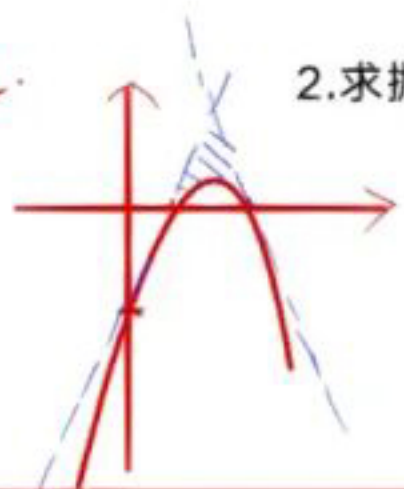


$$\textcircled{4} \int_{-1}^3 (2x + 3 - x^2) dx$$

$$= x^2 + 3x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^3$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}$$

2.



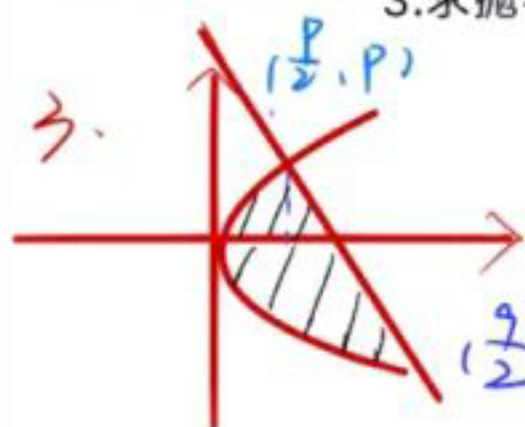
2. 求抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$ 及其在点 $(0, -3)$ 和 $(3, 0)$ 处的切线所围成的图形的面积.

$$y' = -2x + 4. \text{ 代入 } x=0 \text{ 和 } x=3. \text{ 求切线 } y = 4x - 3, y = -2x + 6$$

$$\text{交点 } (\frac{3}{2}, 3). S = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (4x - 3) dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (-2x + 6) dx - \int_0^3 (-x^2 + 4x - 3) dx$$

$$= \frac{9}{4}$$

3.



3. 求抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 及其在点 $(\frac{p}{2}, p)$ 处的法线所围成的图形的面积.

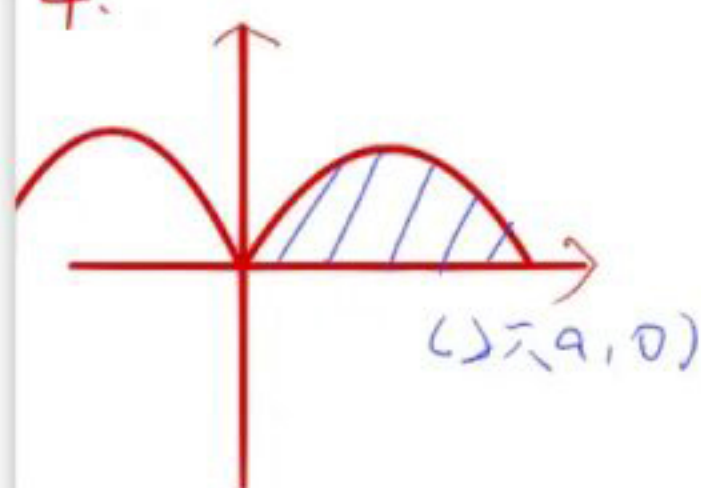
$$2y \cdot y' = 2p \Rightarrow \text{在点 } (\frac{p}{2}, p) \text{ 处, } y' = 1, K = -1$$

$$\text{切线方程为 } y - p = -(x - \frac{p}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_{-\frac{3}{2}p}^p (\frac{3}{2}p - y) - (\frac{y^2}{2p}) dy = \frac{16}{3} p^2$$

4. 求由摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 的一拱 $(0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 与横轴所围成的图形的面积.

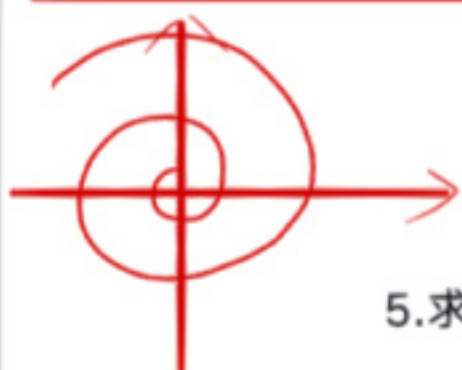
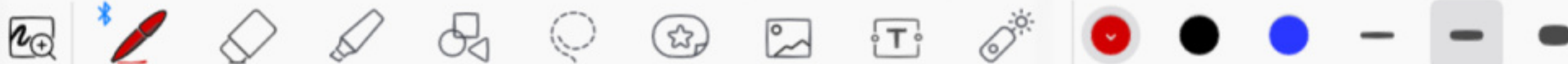
4.



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

$$= \text{由于 } x = a(t - \sin t), \text{ 求上下限}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 3\pi a^2$$



起点是-π，终点是π

5. 求对数螺线 $r = ae^\theta$ ($-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$) 及射线 $\theta = \pi$ 所围成的图形的面积。

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (ae^\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{4} a^2 (e^{2\theta}) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} a^2 [e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi}] \end{aligned}$$

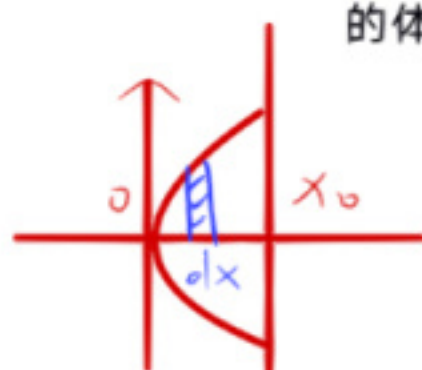


6. 求位于曲线 $y = e^x$ 下方、该曲线过原点的切线的左方以及 x 轴上方之间的图形的面积。

6. ① 求切线方程：切点为 (x_0, y_0) ， $y_0 = e^{x_0}$ ，斜率 $y' = e^{x_0}$ 。

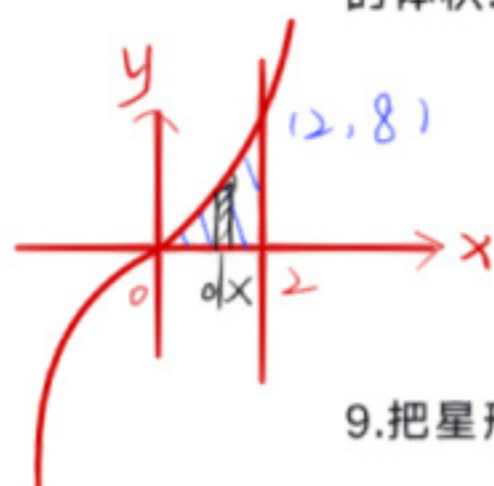
由于过 $(0, 0)$ ，所以 $y = ex$

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^1 (e^x - ex) dx = \frac{e}{2}$$



7. 把抛物线 $y^2 = 4ax$ 及直线 $x = x_0$ ($x_0 > 0$) 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转，计算所得旋转体的体积。

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad V &= \int_0^{x_0} \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^{x_0} 4ax \cdot \pi dx \\ &= 2\pi ax^2 \Big|_0^{x_0} = 2\pi ax_0^2 \end{aligned}$$



8. 由 $y = x^2$, $x = 2$, $y = 0$ 所围成的图形，分别绕 x 轴及 y 轴旋转，计算所得两个旋转体的体积。

$$\text{① 绕 } x \text{ 轴：} V = \int_0^2 \pi x^6 dx = \frac{128}{7} \pi$$

$$\text{② 绕 } y \text{ 轴：} V = \int_0^2 2\pi \cdot x \cdot x^3 dx = \frac{64}{5} \pi$$



9. 把星形线 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t \\ y = a \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转，计算所得旋转体的体积。

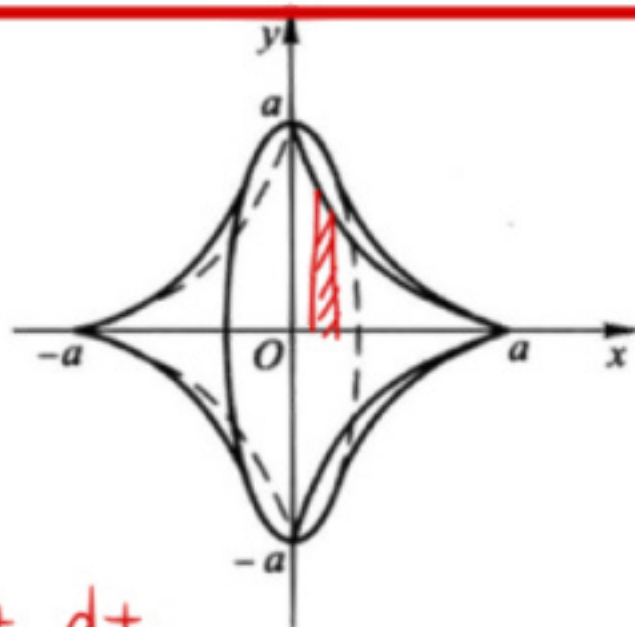
9. 依旧是极坐标

$$V = 2 \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^a \pi a^2 \sin^6 t da \cos^2 t$$

$$= 6a \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} a^2 \sin^6 t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3$$





10. 求下列已知曲线所围成的图形，按指定的轴旋转所产生的旋转体的体积：

① $y = x^2, x = y^2$, 绕 y 轴;

$$V = \int_0^1 2\pi x \cdot (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$

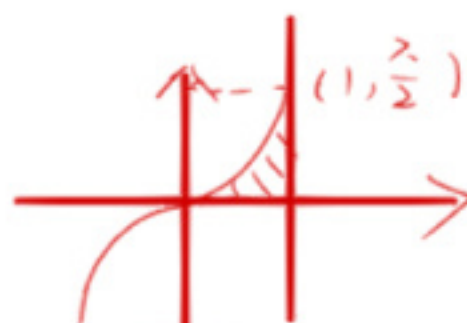
$$= \frac{2}{10}\pi$$



② $y = \arcsin x, x = 1, y = 0$, 绕 x 轴;

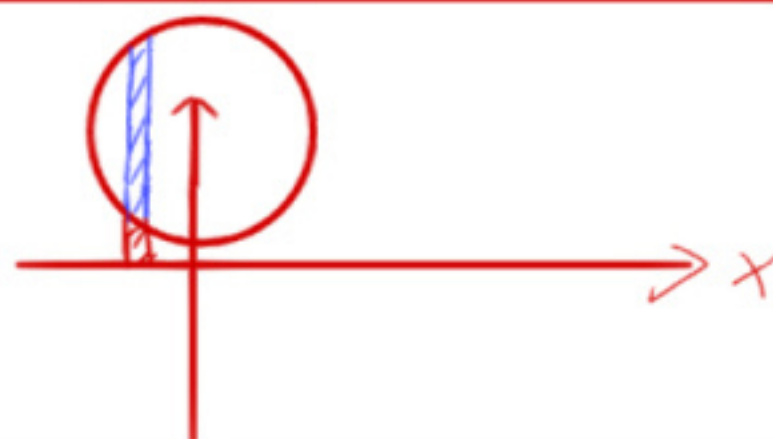
$$V = \int_0^1 \pi \arcsin^2 x \cdot dx$$

$$= \text{分部积分法} = \frac{\pi^3}{4} - 2\pi$$

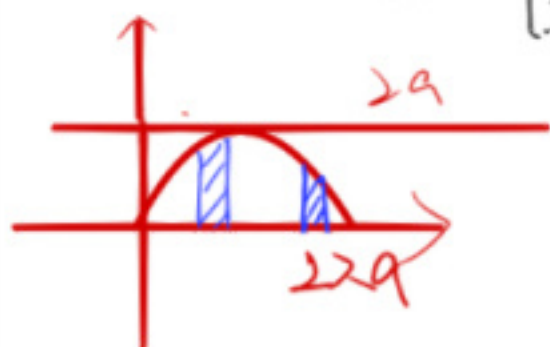


③ $x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 16$, 绕 x 轴;

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



④ 摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ 的一拱 ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$), $y = 0$, 绕直线 $y = 2a$.



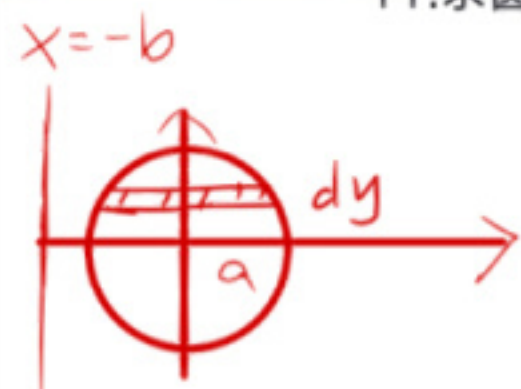
$$V = \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi [(2a)^2 - (2a - y)^2] dx$$

代入摆线上下限
 $t - \sin t = 2\pi \Rightarrow t = 2\pi / t - \sin t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 a^3$$



11. 求圆盘 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ 绕 $x = -b$ ($0 < a < b$) 旋转所成旋转体的体积.

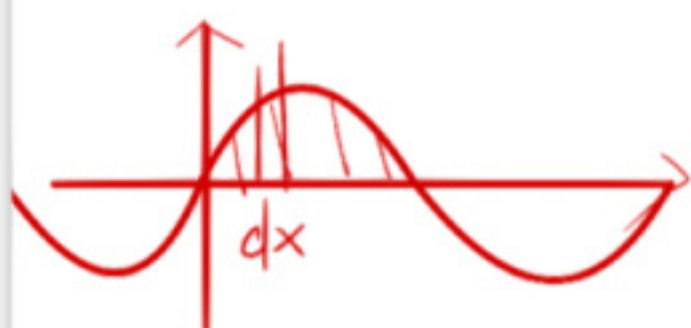


$$V = \int_{-a}^a \pi [(b + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2 - (b - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2] dy$$

$$= 2\pi^2 a^2 b$$

依旧是大圆减小圆.

12. 计算曲线 $y = \sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 和 x 轴所围成的图形绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积.



$$V = \int_0^\pi 2\pi x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin x \cdot dx$$

$$= 2\pi^2$$