第二节

第六章

定积分在几何学上的应用

- 一、平面图形的面积
- 二、平面曲线的弧长
- 三、已知平行截面面积函数的立体体积
- 四、旋转体的侧面积





一、平面图形的面积

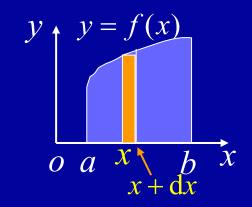
1. 直角坐标情形

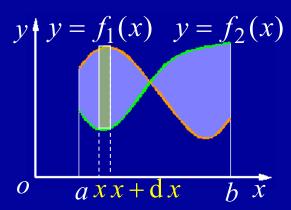
设曲线 $y = f(x) (\ge 0)$ 与直线 x = a, x = b (a < b) 及x 轴所围曲 边梯形面积为A,则

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

右下图所示图形面积为

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| dx$$



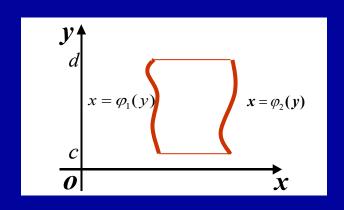






同理, 由曲线
$$x = \phi_1(y)$$
 、 $x = \phi_2(y) \ (\phi_2(y) \ge \phi_1(y)$
与直线 $y = c$ 、 $y = d(c < d)$ 所围成的平面图形的面积为

$$A = \int_{C}^{d} [\phi_2(y) - \phi_1(y)] dy$$

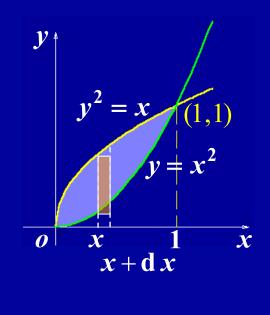




例1. 计算两条抛物线 $y^2 = x$, $y = x^2$ 在第一象限所围所围图形的面积.

得交点(0,0),(1,1)

$$\therefore A = \int_0^1 \left(\sqrt{x} - x^2\right) dx$$
$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^1$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}$$





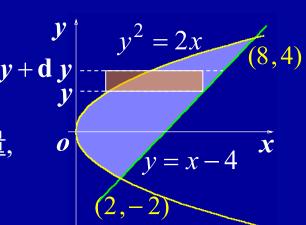


例2. 计算抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 与直线 y = x - 4 所围图形 的面积.

解: 由
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x & \text{得交点} \\ y = x - 4 & y + dy \\ (2, -2), (8, 4) & y + dy \end{cases}$$

为简便计算,选取 y 作积分变量, 则有

$$\therefore A = \int_{-2}^{4} (y + 4 - \frac{1}{2}y^2) dy$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}y^2 + 4y - \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right]_{-2}^{4} = 18$$





另解: 选*X* 为积分变量

$$y^2 = 2x$$

$$y = x -$$

$$(2,-2)$$

$$A = S_1 + S_2$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left[\sqrt{2x} - (-\sqrt{2x}) \right] dx + \int_2^8 \left[\sqrt{2x} - (x - 4) \right] dx$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{2}\sqrt{2x}\,dx+\int_{2}^{8}[\sqrt{2x}-x+4]dx$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + 4x\right) \Big|_{2}^{8} = 18$$



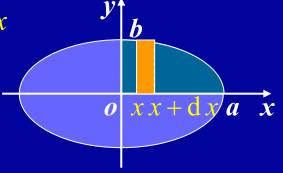
例3. 求椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
 所围图形的面积.

解: 利用对称性,有 dA = y dx

$$A = 4 \int_0^a y \, \mathrm{d} x$$

利用椭圆的参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ v = b \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$



应用定积分换元法得

$$A = 4\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} b \sin t \cdot (-a \sin t) dt = 4ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t dt$$
$$= 4ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi ab \quad \text{ if } a = b \text{ 时得圆面积公式}$$

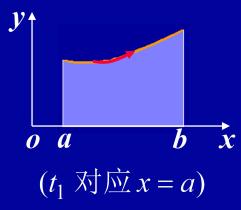


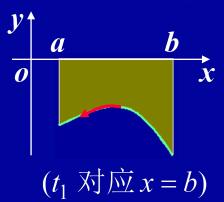


一般地,当曲边梯形的曲边由参数方程

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

给出时,按顺时针方向规定起点和终点的参数值 t_1, t_2





则曲边梯形面积
$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$$





例4. 求由摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) (a > 0)$

的一拱与 x 轴所围平面图形的面积.

$$\mathbf{FF:} \ A = \int_0^{2\pi} a (1 - \cos t) \cdot a (1 - \cos t) \, dt \\
= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \, dt \qquad y \\
= 4a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \frac{t}{2} \, dt \qquad 2\pi a \, x$$

$$= 8a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 u \, du \qquad (\Leftrightarrow u = \frac{t}{2})$$

$$= 16a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u \, du$$

$$= 16a^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\pi \, a^2$$



2. 极坐标情形

设 $\varphi(\theta) \in C[\alpha, \beta], \varphi(\theta) \ge 0$,求由曲线 $r = \varphi(\theta)$ 及

射线 $\theta = \alpha$, $\theta = \beta$ 围成的曲边扇形的面积.

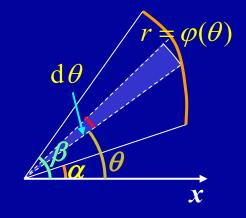
在区间 (α, β) 上任取小区间 $[\theta, \theta + d\theta]$

则对应该小区间上曲边扇形面积的近似值为

$$dA = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

所求曲边扇形的面积为

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

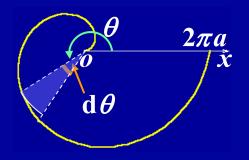






例5. 计算阿基米德螺线 $r = a\theta$ (a > 0) 对应 θ 从 θ 变到 2π 所围图形面积.

$$\mathbf{FF:} \quad A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (a\theta)^2 d\theta$$
$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} \theta^3 \right]_0^{2\pi}$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi^3 a^2$$

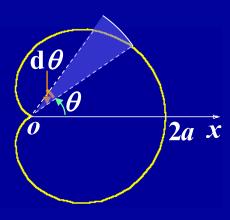


例6. 计算心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ (a > 0) 所围图形的

面积.

$$\mathbf{FF:} \ A = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} a^2 (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta \\
= a^2 \int_0^{\pi} 4 \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\
\oint t = \frac{\theta}{2} \\
= 8a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt \\
= 8a^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$$

(利用对称性)



例7. 计算心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ (a > 0) 与圆 r = a

所围图形的面积.

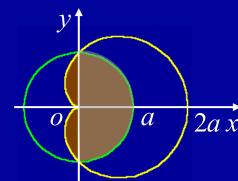
解: 利用对称性,所求面积

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} a^2 (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + a^2(\frac{3}{4}\pi - 2)$$

$$=\frac{5}{4}\pi a^2 - 2a^2$$

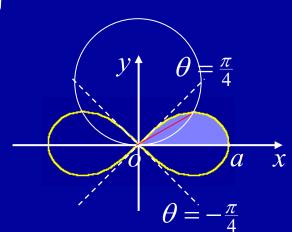




例8. 求双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 所围图形面积.

解: 利用对称性,则所求面积为

$$A = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta \, d\theta$$
$$= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta \, d(2\theta)$$
$$= a^2 \left[\sin 2\theta\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a^2$$



思考: 用定积分表示该双纽线与圆 $r = a\sqrt{2}\sin\theta$

所围公共部分的面积.

答案:
$$A = 2\left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^2 \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta \, d\theta\right]$$

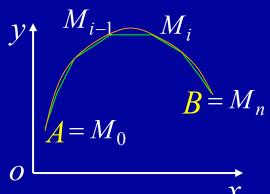


二、平面曲线的弧长

定义: 若在弧 \widehat{AB} 上任意作内接折线, 当折线段的最大边长 $\lambda \to 0$ 时, 折线的长度趋向于一个确定的极限, 则称此极限为曲线弧 \widehat{AB} 的弧长, 即

$$s = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |M_{i-1}M_i|$$

并称此曲线弧为可求长的.



定理: 任意光滑曲线弧都是可求长的.

(证明略)





(1) 曲线弧由直角坐标方程给出:

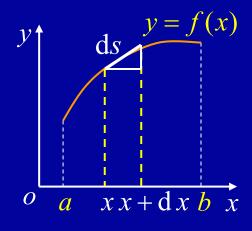
$$y = f(x) \quad (a \le x \le b)$$

弧长元素(弧微分):

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

因此所求弧长

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} \, dx$$
$$= \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + {f'}^2(x)} \, dx$$





(2) 曲线弧由参数方程给出:

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

弧长元素(弧微分):

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$$

因此所求弧长

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} \, dt$$



(3) 曲线弧由极坐标方程给出:

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

 $x = r(\theta)\cos\theta$ $y = r(\theta)\sin\theta$ 则得

弧长元素(弧微分):

$$ds = \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$$
$$= \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta \quad (自己验证)$$

因此所求弧长

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} \ d\theta$$



例9. 两根电线杆之间的电线, 由于其本身的重量,下垂

成悬链线.悬链线方程为

$$y = c \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{c} \quad (-b \le x \le b)$$

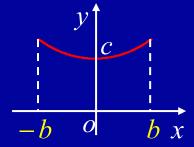
求这一段弧长.

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{c}} dx = \cosh \frac{x}{c} dx$$

$$\therefore s = 2 \int_0^b \cosh \frac{x}{c} dx = 2c \left[\sinh \frac{x}{c} \right]_0^b$$

$$= 2c \sinh \frac{b}{c}$$



$$ch x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$sh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(ch x)' = sh x$$

$$(sh x)' = ch x$$



例10. 求连续曲线段 $y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x} \sqrt{\cos t} \, dt$ 的弧长

 $\mathbb{Z}: \mathbb{Q} \cos x \ge 0, \ \therefore \ -\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$s = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{\cos x})^2} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{2} \left[2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 4$$



例11. 计算摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (a > 0)$$
 一拱 $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$

的弧长.

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2} \,\mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= a\sqrt{2(1 - \cos t)} dt$$

$$= 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$\therefore s = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 2a \left[-2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 8a$$

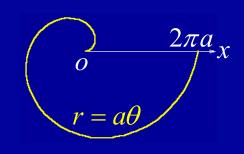


例12. 求阿基米德螺线 $r = a\theta$ (a > 0) 相应于 $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$ 一段的弧长.

##:
$$ds = \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 \theta^2 + a^2} d\theta$$

$$= a\sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta$$



$$\therefore s = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta$$

$$= a \left[\frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \theta + \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} \right| \right] \frac{2\pi}{0}$$

$$= a\pi \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2})$$

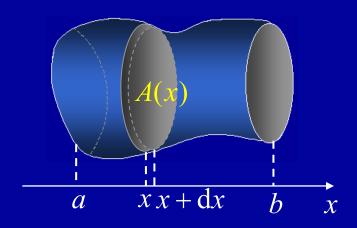
三、已知平行截面面积函数的立体体积

设所给立体垂直于x 轴的截面面积为A(x), A(x)在[a,b] 上连续,则对应于小区间[x,x + dx] 的体积元素为

$$dV = A(x) dx$$

因此所求立体体积为

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} A(x) \, \mathrm{d} x$$







特别, 当考虑连续曲线段 y = f(x) $(a \le x \le b)$ 绕 x轴

轴旋转一周围成的立体体积时,有

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

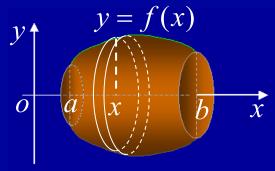
当考虑连续曲线段

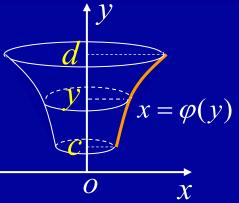
$$x = \varphi(y) \ (c \le y \le d)$$

绕 y 轴旋转一周围成的立体体积时,

有

$$V = \int_{C}^{d} \pi [\varphi(y)]^{2} dy$$







例13. 计算由椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所围图形绕 x 轴旋转而

转而成的椭球体的体积.

解: 方法1 利用直角坐标方程

$$y = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (-a \le x \le a)$$

则 $V = 2 \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx$

$$=2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$=2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left[a^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^a = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$





(利用对称性)

方法2 利用椭圆参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos t \\ y = b\sin t \end{cases}$$

则
$$V = 2\int_0^a \pi y^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab^2 \sin^3 t dt$$
$$= 2\pi ab^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1$$
$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi ab^2$$

特别当b=a 时, 就得半径为a 的球体的体积 $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$.



例14. 计算摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (a > 0)$$
的一拱与 $y = 0$

所围成的图形分别绕x轴,y轴旋转而成的立体体积.

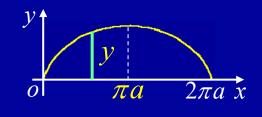
解: 绕 x 轴旋转而成的体积为

$$V_{x} = \int_{0}^{2\pi a} \pi y^{2} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} \cdot a (1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} \cdot a (1 - \cos t) dt$$

**Illing The integral of the properties of the integral of the



$$= 2\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = 16\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 \frac{t}{2} dt \ (\diamondsuit u = \frac{t}{2})$$

$$= 32\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 u \, du = 32\pi a^3 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$=5\pi^2a^3$$



$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} \quad (a > 0)$$

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
x = x_2(y) \\
\hline
 x = x_1(y)
\end{array}$

$$V_{y} = \int_{0}^{2a} \pi x_{2}^{2}(y) dy - \int_{0}^{2a} \pi x_{1}^{2}(y) dy$$

$$x = x_{1}(y)$$

$$= \pi \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} a^2 (t - \sin t)^2 \cdot a \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t$$

注意上下限!

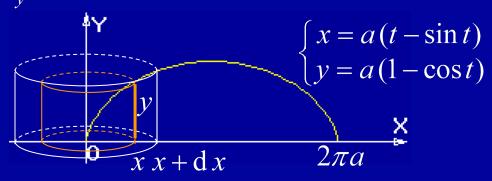
$$-\pi \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (t-\sin t)^2 \cdot a \sin t \, dt$$

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

$$=6\pi^3 a^3$$
 注



说明: V_v 也可按柱壳法求出



柱面面积 $2\pi x \cdot y$

柱壳体积 2πxy·dx

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



$$V_{y} = \cdots$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} a(t - \sin t) \cdot a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} dt$$

$$= 8\pi a^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin^{4} \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$= 16\pi a^{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} (2u - \sin 2u) \sin^{4} u du$$

$$\Rightarrow v = u - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 16\pi a^{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2v + \pi + \sin 2v) \cos^{4} v dv = 6\pi^{3} a^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^{4} v dv = 6\pi^{3} a^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^{4} v dv = 6\pi^{3} a^{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^{4} v dv = 6\pi^{3} a^{3}$$





柱壳法

平面图形 D:

$$0 \le y \le f(x), a \le x \le b$$

绕y轴旋转所形成的旋转体的

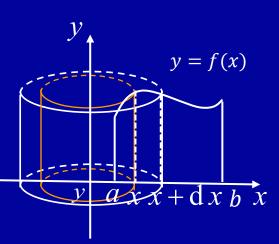
体积 V_y

$$\Delta V_y \approx \pi (x + \Delta x)^2 f(x) - \pi x^2 f(x) \approx 2\pi x f(x) \Delta x$$

$$dV_y = 2\pi x f(x) dx$$

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





例15. 设 y = f(x) 在 $x \ge 0$ 时为连续的非负函数,且

$$f(0) = 0, V(t)$$
 表示 $y = f(x), x = t (> 0)$ 及 x 轴所围图

形绕直线 x = t 旋转一周所成旋转体体积,证明:

$$V''(t) = 2\pi f(t).$$

证: 利用柱壳法

$$dV = 2\pi (t - x) f(x) dx$$

则
$$V(t) = \int_0^t 2\pi (t - x) f(x) dx$$

$$= 2\pi t \int_0^t f(x) dx - 2\pi \int_0^t x f(x) dx$$

$$V'(t) = 2\pi \int_0^t f(x) dx + 2\pi t f(t) - 2\pi t f(t)$$

故 $V''(t) = 2\pi f(t)$





例16. 一平面经过半径为R 的圆柱体的底圆中心,并与底面交成 α 角,计算该平面截圆柱体所得立体的体积。

解: 如图所示取坐标系,则圆的方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

垂直于 独的截面是直角三角形, 其面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}(R^2 - x^2)\tan\alpha \quad (-R \le x \le R)$$

利用对称性

$$V = 2\int_0^R \frac{1}{2} (R^2 - x^2) \tan \alpha \, dx$$

$$= 2 \tan \alpha \left[R^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^R = \frac{2}{3} R^3 \tan \alpha$$





思考: 可否选择y作积分变量?

此时截面面积函数是什么?

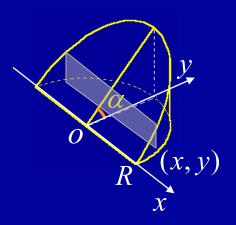
如何用定积分表示体积?

提示:

$$A(y) = 2x \cdot y \tan \alpha$$

$$= 2 \tan \alpha \cdot y \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$

$$V = 2 \tan \alpha \cdot \int_0^R y \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \, dy$$



例17. 计算由曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所围立体(椭球体)

的体积.

解: 垂直 x 轴的截面是椭圆

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} + \frac{z^2}{c^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} = 1$$

它的面积为 $A(x) = \pi bc(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}) \ (-a \le x \le a)$

因此椭球体体积为

$$V = 2 \int_0^a \pi bc (1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}) dx = 2\pi bc \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$$

特别当 a = b = c 时就是球体体积.



例18. 求曲线 $y = 3 - |x^2 - 1|$ 与 x 轴围成的封闭图形

绕直线y=3 旋转得的旋转体体积. (94 考研)

解: 利用对称性, 在第一象限

$$y = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 4 - x^2, & 1 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

故旋转体体积为

$$V = \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4 - 2 \int_0^1 \pi [3 - (x^2 + 2)]^2 dx$$
$$-2 \int_1^2 \pi [3 - (4 - x^2)]^2 dx$$
$$= 36\pi - 2\pi \int_0^2 (x^2 - 1)^2 dx = \frac{448}{15}\pi$$





四、旋转体的侧面积

设平面光滑曲线 $y = f(x) \in C^1[a,b], \perp f(x) \ge 0, \bar{x}$

它绕 x 轴旋转一周所得到的旋转曲面的侧面积.

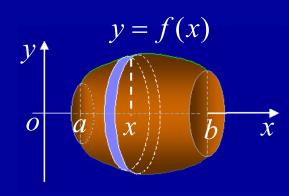
取侧面积元素: 位于[x,x+dx]上的圆台的侧面积

$$dS = 2\pi y ds$$

$$= 2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1 + f'^{2}(x)} dx$$

积分后得旋转体的侧面积

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





注意:侧面积元素

 $dS = 2\pi y ds \neq 2\pi y dx$

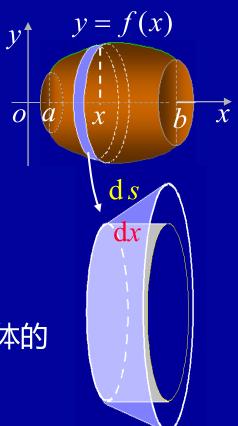
因为 $2\pi y dx$ 不是薄片侧面积 $\triangle S$ 的的线性主部.

若光滑曲线由参数方程

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

给出,则它绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的侧面积为

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 2\pi \psi(t) \sqrt{\varphi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t)} dt$$





例19. 计算圆 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 在 $x \in [x_1, x_2] \subset [-R, R]$ 上绕

x 轴旋转一周所得的球台的侧面积 S.

解:对曲线弧

$$y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}, \ x \in [x_1, x_2]$$

应用公式得

$$S = 2\pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} R \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \, R(x_2 - x_1)$$

当球台高 h = 2R 时, 得球的表面积公式

$$S = 4\pi R^2$$



例20. 求由星形线 = $a\cos^3 t$, $y = a\sin^3 t$ 绕 x 轴旋转 一周所得的旋转体的表面积 S.

解: 利用对称性

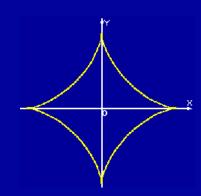
$$S = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin^3 t$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{(-3a\cos^2t\sin t)^2 + (3a\sin^2t\cos t)^2} dt$$

$$=12\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t \, dt$$

$$=12\pi a^2 \left[\frac{1}{5}\sin^5 t\right] \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$=\frac{12}{5}\pi a^2$$







内容小结

上下限按顺时针方向 确定

1. 平面图形的面积

直角坐标方程

边界方程 参数方程
$$A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$$

极坐标方程
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi^{2}(\theta) d\theta$$

2. 平面曲线的弧长

弧微分:
$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

注意: 求弧长时积分上 下限必须上大下小

直角坐标方程

曲线方程〈参数方程方程

极坐标方程 $ds = \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$





3. 已知平行截面面面积函数的立体体积

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} A(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

───────────── 旋转体的体积

4. 旋转体的侧面积

y = y(x)绕 x 轴旋转, 侧面积元素为 d $S = 2\pi y$ d S

(注意在不同坐标系下 ds 的表达式)



思考与练习

1.用定积分表示图中阴影部分的面积 / 及边界长 / 2.

提示: 交点为(1,-1),(9,3),以x为积分变量,则要分

两段积分,故以 y 为积分变量.

$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} [(2y+3) - y^2] dy = \frac{32}{3}$$

弧线段部分 直线段部分

$$s = \int_{-1}^{3} \sqrt{1 + 4y^2} \, dy + \int_{-1}^{3} \sqrt{1 + 2^2} \, dy$$

$$=3\sqrt{37}+5\sqrt{5}+\frac{1}{4}\left[\ln(6+\sqrt{37})+\ln(2+\sqrt{5})\right]$$

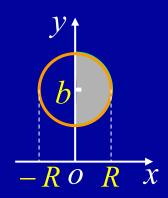




x-2y-3=0

2. 试用定积分求圆 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2 (R < b)$ 绕 x 轴 旋转而成的环体体积 V 及表面积 S.

提示: 上半圆为
$$y = b \pm \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$
 $y' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$



求体积:

方法1 利用对称性

$$V = 2\int_0^R \pi \left[(b + \sqrt{R^2 - x^2})^2 - (b - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2})^2 \right] dx$$
$$= 2\pi^2 R^2 b$$



上半圆为
$$y = b \pm \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$
, $y' = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$

方法2 用柱壳法

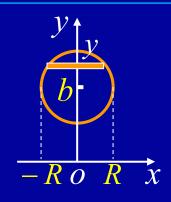
$$dV = 2\pi y \cdot 2x \cdot dy$$

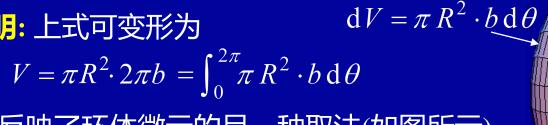
$$V = 4\pi \int_{b-R}^{b+R} y \sqrt{R^2 - (y-b)^2} \, dy$$

$$=2\pi^2R^2b$$

说明: 上式可变形为

此式反映了环体微元的另一种取法(如图所示).







上半圆为
$$y = b \pm \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$
, $y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$

求侧面积:

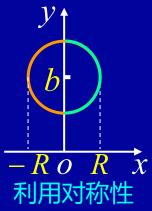
$$S = 2 \int_0^R 2\pi (b + \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx$$

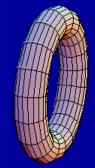
$$+ 2 \int_0^R 2\pi (b - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} y'^2 & \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} = 8\pi b \int_0^R \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx = 4\pi^2 bR$$

上式也可写成 $S = 2\pi R \cdot 2\pi b = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi R \cdot b \, d\theta$

它也反映了环面微元的另一种取法.







作业

补充题: 设有曲线 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$,过原点作其切线,求由此曲线、切线及x 轴围成的平面图形绕x 轴旋转一周所得到的旋转体的表面积.





| <mark>备用题 1.</mark> 求曲线 $| \ln x | + | \ln y | = 1$ 所围图形的面积.

解: 显然 $\ln x \leq 1$, $\ln y \leq 1$

$$\implies e^{-1} \le x \le e, e^{-1} \le y \le e$$

$$\mathbf{Z} \left| \ln x \right| = \begin{cases} \ln x &, \quad 1 \le x \le e \\ -\ln x &, \quad e^{-1} \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \ln y \right| = \begin{cases} \ln y &, \quad 1 \le y \le e \\ -\ln y &, \quad e^{-1} \le y \le \end{cases}$$

$$|\ln y| = \begin{cases} \ln y &, 1 \le y \le e \\ -\ln y &, e^{-1} \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$$
 故在区域 $\begin{cases} e^{-1} \le x \le 1 \\ e^{-1} \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$ 中曲线为 $xy = \frac{1}{e}$, 同理其它.

面积为
$$S = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} (ex - \frac{1}{ex}) dx + \int_{1}^{e} (\frac{e}{x} - \frac{x}{e}) dx = e - \frac{1}{2e} - \frac{1}{2}$$



2. λ 为何值才能使 y = x(x-1) 与 x 轴围成的面积等

于y = x(x-1)与 $x = \lambda$ 及x轴围成的面积.

解:
$$y = x(x-1)$$
 与 x 轴所围面积

$$A_1 = \int_0^1 -x(x-1) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{6}$$

 $\lambda \ge 0$ 时,

$$A_2 = \int_1^{\lambda} x(x-1) dx = \frac{1}{3} \lambda^3 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 + \frac{1}{6}$$

由
$$A_1 = A_2$$
,得 $\lambda^2 (\frac{1}{3}\lambda - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$,故

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = 0$$

由图形的对称性, $\lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\lambda_4 = 1$ 也合于所求.

3. 求曲线 $r_1 = a\cos\theta$ 与 $r_2 = a(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$ 所围成

图形的公共部分的面积.

所围区域的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} \left[r_2(\theta) \right]^2 d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} \left(\cos \theta + \sin \theta \right)^2 d\theta + \frac{\pi}{8} a^2$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} (\theta - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2}) \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{4} \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\pi}{8} a^2 = \frac{a^2(\pi - 1)}{4}$$



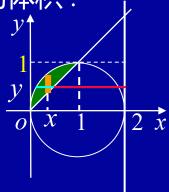
4. 设平面图形 A 由 $x^2 + y^2 \le 2x$ 与 $y \ge x$ 所确定, 求

图形 A 绕直线 x = 2 旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

提示: 选 x 为积分变量.

旋转体的体积为

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



若选 y 为积分变量,则

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \left[2 - (1 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}) \right]^2 dy - \pi \int_0^1 (2 - y)^2 dy$$

