

作业: 6-2: 5(2)(3), 15(1)(3), 20, 23, 25, 27, 29

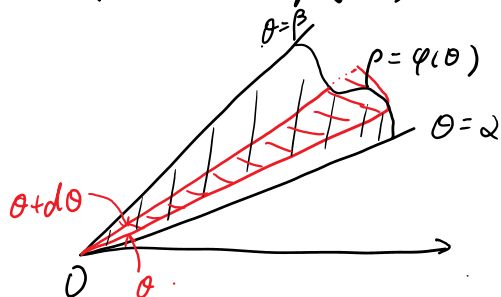
总结: 6, 7, 9

## 2. 极坐标情形

设  $\varphi(\theta) \in [\alpha, \beta]$ ,  $\varphi(\theta) \geq 0$

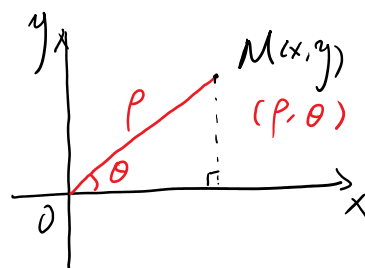
求由  $\rho = \varphi(\theta)$  及  $\theta = \alpha, \theta = \beta$

围成的曲边扇形的面积



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

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



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



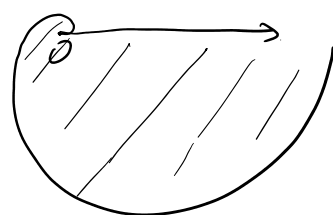
$$\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

例4: 求  $\rho = a\theta$  ( $a > 0$ ) 上相应于  $\theta$  从 0

变到  $2\pi$  的一段弧与极轴所围图形的面积

解:  $dA = \frac{1}{2} (a\theta)^2 d\theta$

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (a\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \pi^3$$

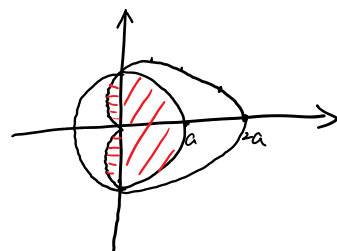


例5: 求心形线  $\rho = a(1 + \cos\theta)$  与圆  $\rho = a$  ( $a > 0$ )

所围图形的面积

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 + a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (1 + 2\cos\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}) d\theta = \frac{5}{4} \pi a^2 - 2a^2$$

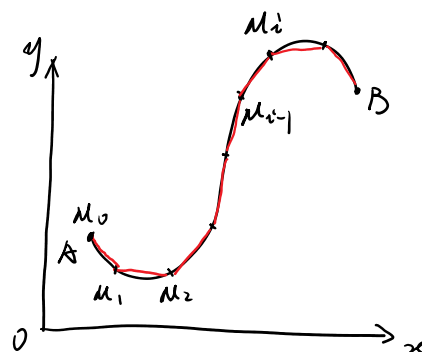


## 二. 平面曲线的弧长

在弧  $\overline{AB}$  上依次任取分点  $A = M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots$

$$M_{i-1}, M_i, \dots, M_n = B$$

$$\text{记 } \lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ |M_{i-1} M_i| \}$$



$$\text{记 } \lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{ |M_{i-1} - M_i| \}$$



若  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n |M_{i-1} - M_i|$  存在. 则称此极限为  $AB$  的弧长.

若  $AB$  是可求长的.

光滑曲线: 每点都具有切点. 且切线随切点的移动而连续转动.

$$\text{即 } L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \varphi, \psi \in C^1, \varphi'^2 + \psi'^2 \neq 0 \quad \text{或} \quad L: y = f(x) \text{ 且 } f \in C^1$$

定理: 光滑曲线是可求长的.

$$\text{若 } L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$$

$$\text{且 } \varphi, \psi \in C^1[\alpha, \beta], \varphi'^2 + \psi'^2 \neq 0$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta s \approx \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$\text{又 } \Delta x = \varphi(t+dt) - \varphi(t) = \varphi'(t_1) dt \approx \varphi'(t) dt = dx$$

$$\Delta y = \psi(t+dt) - \psi(t) = \psi'(t_2) dt \approx \psi'(t) dt = dy$$

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

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

$$\text{若 } L: y = f(x), f \in C^1[a, b], x \in [a, b].$$

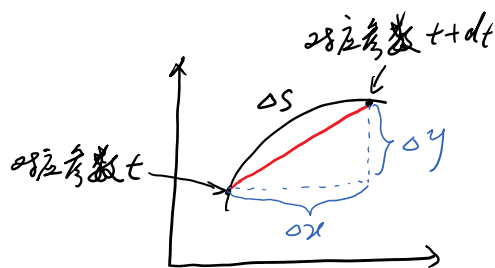
$$\text{可视为 } \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = f(x) \end{cases} \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

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

$$\text{有 } S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

$$\text{若 } L: \rho = \rho(\theta) \quad (\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta).$$

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



$$y = (r(\theta)) \sin \theta$$

$$dx = (r'(\theta) \cos \theta - r(\theta) \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$dy = (r'(\theta) \sin \theta + r(\theta) \cos \theta) d\theta$$

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

$$\text{有 } s = \int_a^b \sqrt{(r'(\theta))^2 + (r(\theta))^2} d\theta$$

例6: 求曲线  $y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \sqrt{\cos t} dt$  相应于  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  的一段弧的长度.

$$\text{解: } ds = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{\cos x})^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \cos x} dx$$

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

例7: 求  $\rho = a\theta$  ( $a > 0$ ) 相应于  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  一段的弧长

$$\text{解: } ds = \sqrt{(r'(\theta))^2 + (r(\theta))^2} d\theta = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2\theta^2} d\theta = a\sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta = \theta \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} - \int \frac{\theta^2}{\sqrt{1 + \theta^2}} d\theta$$

$$= \theta \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} - \int \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta + \int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 + \theta^2}}$$

## 三. 体积

### 1. 旋转体的体积,

圆柱: 矩形绕它的一条边

圆锥: 直角三角形绕它的直角边

圆台: 直角梯形绕它的直角腰

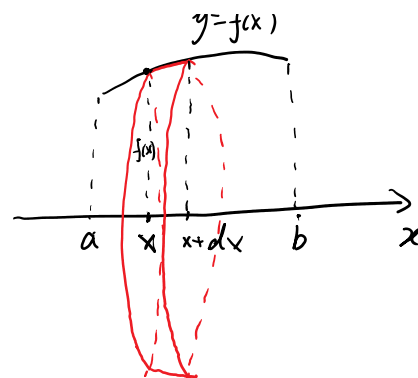
球体: 半圆绕它的直径

} 旋转体

$$y = f(x)$$

球体: 半圆绕  $y$  轴

由  $y=f(x)$ ,  $x=a$ ,  $x=b$  及  $x$  轴围成的  
曲边梯形绕  $x$  轴旋转一周而成



$$dV = \pi (f(x))^2 dx$$

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

例 8: 求  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  ( $a, b > 0$ ) 所围成的图形绕  $x$  轴  
旋转一周而成的旋转体 (旋转椭球体) 的体积

解: 可看作是上半椭圆  $y = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$  及  $x$  轴围成的图形  
绕  $x$  轴旋转一周

$$dV = \pi \left( b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \right)^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_{-a}^a \pi \left( b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \right)^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^2$$

当  $a=b$  时, 得球体积,  $\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$

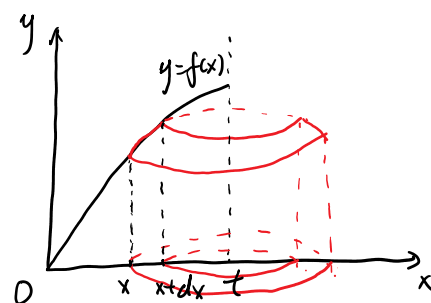
### ★ 剥壳法

例 9:  $f \in C[0, +\infty)$ ,  $f(x) \geq 0$  且  $f(0)=0$

$V(t)$  表示,  $y=f(x)$ ,  $x=t$  ( $t>0$ ) 及  $x$  轴

所围图形绕直线  $x=t$  旋转一周

所成旋转体的体积。求证:  $V'(t) = 2\pi f(t)$

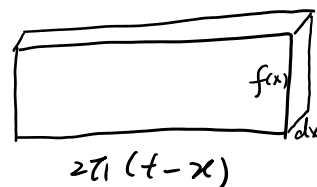


证:  $dV = 2\pi (t-x) f(x) dx$

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

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

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



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

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

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

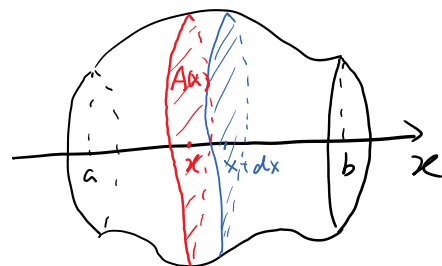
□

2. 平行截面积为已知的立体的体积.

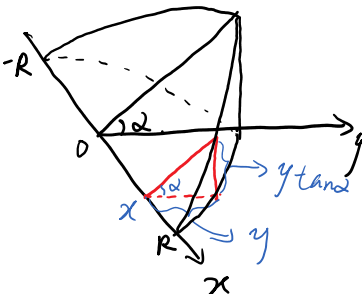
设  $A(x) \in C[a, b]$

$$dV = A(x) dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$



例10: 一平面经过半径为R的圆柱体的底面中心, 并与底面交成角 $\alpha$ . 求这平面截圆柱体所得立体的体积.



解:  $A(x) = \frac{1}{2} y \cdot y \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} y^2 \tan \alpha$

$\because x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ , 有  $A(x) = \frac{1}{2} (R^2 - x^2) \cdot \tan \alpha$

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

$$V = \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{2} (R^2 - x^2) \tan \alpha dx = \frac{2}{3} R^3 \tan \alpha$$