

积分的应用推广

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一、微元法

1. 微元分析法

几何：物理量分布在 x 轴的区间 $[a, b]$ 上，若小区间 $[x, x+dx]$ 上的分布量为 ΔQ ， $f \approx dQ + o(dx)$ ($dx \rightarrow 0$)，则总分布量 $Q = \int_a^b f dx$ ，称 $f(x)$ 为 Q 的分布密度。

2. 弧长

① 平面参数式曲线： $\vec{r} = (\vec{x}(t), \vec{y}(t))$, $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ ，其弧长为 $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t)} dt = \int_a^b |\vec{r}'(t)| dt$ 。（所有有限个支点，不含有重叠度）

② 将其化为平面显式曲线： $y = f(x)$ ，则有 $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$ 。

③ 空间参数式曲线： $\vec{r} = (\vec{x}(t), \vec{y}(t), \vec{z}(t))$ ，则 $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt$

④ 极坐标平面显式曲线 $r = r(\theta)$ 的弧长 $s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta$ ($\theta \in [\alpha, \beta]$)。

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = r(\theta) \cos \theta = r(\theta) \\ y = r(\theta) \sin \theta \end{array} \right. & \Rightarrow \text{极坐标图} \\ dr = \sqrt{(r' \cos \theta)^2 + (r \cos^2 \theta + r' \sin \theta)^2} d\theta & = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta \\ (\text{圆周长}) & = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta = 2\pi r \end{aligned}$$

3. 面积

① $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$, $x = a$, $x = b$ 时，求该区间内两个平面图形的面积 $\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$ 。

$$\text{例} y = x^2, y = x, a = 0, b = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} |x^2 - x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} (x^2 - x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} (x - x^2) dx$$

② 在平面中求补曲线 $r = r(\theta)$ 与圆心非原点的圆 $\varphi = \alpha, \varphi = \beta$ 所围成的面积。

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

$$(1) \text{圆面积} : \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = \pi r^2$$

例 求 Archimedes 螺旋线 $r = a\varphi$ ($0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi$) 与 y 轴及半轴所围平面图形的面积。

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} a^2 \varphi^2 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \varphi^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{6} \times \frac{9}{8} \pi^3 = \frac{3}{16} \pi^3 a^2 \end{aligned}$$

③ 设 C' 的平面初式 $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t))$, $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ ，
i) 当 $y(t)$ 不变号时， $\vec{r}(t)$ 与 y 轴所围平面图形所标圆心处梯形的面积为 $\int_a^b |y(t)| dt$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= |y(t)| dx \\ &= |y(t)| |x(t+dt) - x(t)| \\ &= |y(t)| |x'(t)| dt \end{aligned}$$

ii) 当 $y(t)$ 不变号时， $\vec{r}(t)$ 与 y 轴所围平面图形所标圆心处梯形的面积为 $\int_a^b |y'(t)| dt$ 。

iii) 当 $y(t) - y(t')$ 不变号时，而 $x(t) - x(t')$ 所围的曲边梯形的面积和为 $\int_a^b |y(t) - y(t')| dx$ 递进顺次。

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}(t) &= (x(t), y(t)) \\ \vec{r}(t+dt) &= (x(t+dt), y(t+dt)) \\ dS &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x(t) & y(t) \\ x(t+dt) & y(t+dt) \end{array} \right| \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x(t) & y(t) \\ x(t) - dt & y(t) + dy \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |dy| dt. \end{aligned}$$

例 画出第二类简单圆弧 $(a \cos t, b \sin t)$, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ，求它与 x , y 轴围成的面积。

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |b \sin t - a \cos t| dt \\ &= ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} | \sin t - \frac{a}{b} \cos t | dt \\ &\approx ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} | \sin t - \frac{a}{b} \cos t | dt \\ &= ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\ D &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (ab)^2 (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dt = \frac{\pi}{4} ab. \end{aligned}$$

4. 体积：

① 用截面在某法求方而累加(积分)为空间立体的体积， $V = \int_a^b S(x) dx$

例. b 为高， $S(x)$ 为底面面积，求该立体体积。

$$\text{例} S = \frac{1}{2} dh.$$

$$\text{则 } V = \int_0^h S(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^h h^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} h^3.$$

② 旋转体。

i) 设有平面显式曲线 $y = f(x)$ 及其向 x 轴投影的曲线梯形 D , D 绕 x 轴旋转一周得到旋转体。 $V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx$.

$$S = \pi y^2$$

ii). 平面显式曲线绕 y 轴旋转，体积。

$$dV = \pi [x^2 + (y+dy)^2 - y^2] dx = 2\pi x dx + \pi dy^2 dx$$

$$(0 \leq a \leq b \text{ 或 } a < b < 0) \therefore V = 2\pi \int_a^b x dx = 2\pi \int_a^b r^2 dx$$

iii). 圆柱面积。

$$S = 2\pi y ds + \pi dy ds$$

例. 旋转体 $L: (x, y) = (a(t-s), a(1-t))$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, L 与 x 轴围成的平面图形 D 绕 x 轴形成旋转体，求 S, V 。

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi |y(t)| \sqrt{1 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \pi \int_0^{2\pi} |a(1-t)| \sqrt{1 + [a(-1)]^2} dt$$

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

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} S(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi a^2 y^2 dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi a^2 [a(1-t)]^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi a^2 [a(1-t)]^2 dt = 2\pi a^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (1-t)^2 dt$$

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