

## 作业 十一 解答

1. 讨论下列反常积分的敛散性, 如果收敛求出它的值:

$$a) \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x}; \quad b) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$c) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx; \quad d) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}}$$

$$e) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} dx; \quad f) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(4 + x)}$$

解: a)  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x} = \ln |\ln x| \Big|_e^{+\infty}$  发散.

$$b) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = -\sin x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

$$= -\cos x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = 1 - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx = - \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} - \frac{\arctan x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \left( \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$d) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{2(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}}} \xrightarrow{x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{d\theta}{2\cos^2\theta}}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\tan\theta\right)\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\tan^2\theta+1)}} = \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos\theta(1+\tan\theta)} \\
&= \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sin\theta+\cos\theta} = \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\theta+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{d\beta}{\sin\beta} \\
&= \ln\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \ln\tan\frac{3\pi}{8} = \ln(1+\sqrt{2}) \\
e) \quad & \int_0^a \frac{xe^{-x}dx}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a \frac{dx}{1+e^{-x}} = \frac{a}{1+e^{-a}} - \int_0^a \frac{d(e^x+1)}{e^x+1} \\
&= \frac{ae^a}{1+e^a} - \ln(1+e^a) \Big|_0^a = \frac{ae^a}{1+e^a} - \ln(1+e^a) + \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{ae^a - (1+e^a)\ln(1+e^a)}{1+e^a} + \ln 2 \quad \Rightarrow \\
& \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{-x}dx}{(1+e^{-x})^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ae^a - (1+e^a)\ln(1+e^a)}{1+e^a} + \ln 2 \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{ae^a - (1+e^a)\ln e^a}{1+e^a} + \ln 2 = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-a}{e^a} + \ln 2 = \ln 2 \\
f) \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(4+x)} \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2tdt}{(4+t^2)t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)^2} \\
&= \arctan\frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

2. 判断下列反常积分的敛散性，如果收敛求出它的值：

$$a) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x}}; \quad b) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$$

$$c) \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}}; \quad d) \int_{1/2}^{3/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x^2-x|}}$$

$$\text{解: } a) \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} \stackrel{y=1+x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{y-1}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} dy - \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - 2\sqrt{y} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - 2 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$b) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \cdots + \int_1^2 \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|x-3| - \ln|x-1|) \Big|_0^1 + (\ln|x-3| - \ln|x-1|) \Big|_1^2$$

当  $x \rightarrow 1$  时发散, 故反常积分发散.

$$c) \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} \stackrel{y:=\ln x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{dy}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \arcsin y \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$d) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x^2-x|}} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x^2+x}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} =$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\sin\theta}{=}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta}{\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta} d\theta + \ln \left| 2x-1 + \sqrt{(2x-1)^2-1} \right|_1^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2+\sqrt{3})$$

3. 设  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , 讨论  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$  的敛散性.

$$\text{解: } \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} \stackrel{y=\ln x}{=} \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} y^{-k} dy = \frac{y^{1-k}}{1-k} \Big|_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \text{由此可见}$$

- $k = 1$ , 时发散.
- $k < 1$  时, 由于  $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y^{1-k}$  不存在, 故也发散.
- $k > 1$  时, 收敛.

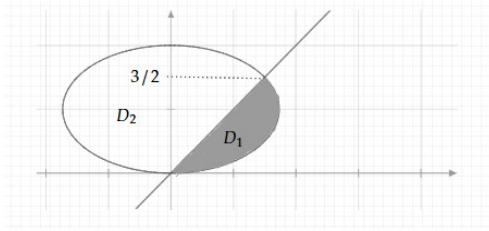
4. 求下列曲线所围成的图形的面积.

a)  $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$  与直线  $y = x$  (两部分都要计算)

b) 抛物线  $y^2 = 2px$  ( $p > 0$ ) 及其在点  $(\frac{p}{2}, p)$  处的法线所围成的面积；

c) 曲线  $y = e^x$  与通过坐标原点的切线及  $y$  轴所围成的图形.

解： a) 曲线方程  $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$  可写为  $\frac{x^2}{3} + (y - 1)^2 = 1$ , 故所围椭圆的面积为  $\sqrt{3}\pi$ .



见上图  $D_1$  的面积可通过积分  $I := \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (\sqrt{6y - 3y^2} - y) dy$  计算. 其中

$$\int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{6y - 3y^2} dy = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 - (y - 1)^2} dy \stackrel{t=y-1}{=} \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1 - t^2} dt$$

$$\sqrt{3} \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1 - t^2} dt = \sqrt{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (t\sqrt{1-t^2} + \arcsin t) \right]_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} y dy = \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{8}.$$

因此

$$I = \left( \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) - \frac{9}{8} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{6}{8} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{3}{4}.$$

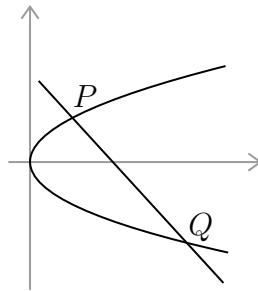
而区域  $D_2$  的面积为  $\sqrt{3}\pi - I = \frac{2\sqrt{3}\pi}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$ .

b) 将  $y^2 = 2px$  两边微分  $2ydy = 2pdx$ , 代入点坐标  $Q(\frac{p}{2}, p)$ , 并将  $dx, dy$  分别写为  $x - \frac{p}{2}$  和  $y - p$ , 则得到抛物线  $y^2 = 2px$  上过点  $Q$  的切线方程:

$p(y-p) = p\left(x - \frac{p}{2}\right)$ , 即  $y = x + \frac{p}{2}$ , 从而法线方程为  $y-p = -\left(x - \frac{p}{2}\right)$ ,

即  $y = -x + \frac{3p}{2}$  将其和  $y^2 = 2px$  联立  $\begin{cases} y^2 = 2px, \\ y = -x + \frac{3p}{2}. \end{cases}$  代入消元得

$$\left(-x + \frac{3p}{2}\right)^2 = 2px \Rightarrow x^2 - 5px + \frac{9p^2}{4} = 0.$$



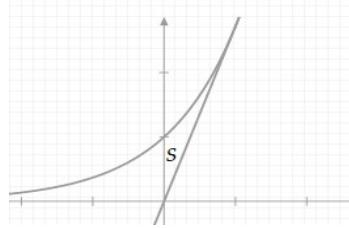
解得  $x = \frac{p}{2}$  或  $x = \frac{9p}{2}$ , 对应地  $y = p$  或  $y = -3p$ . 故两交点为  $Q\left(\frac{p}{2}, p\right)$  和  $P\left(\frac{9p}{2}, -3p\right)$ . 故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-3p}^p \left[ \left( \frac{3p}{2} - y \right) - \frac{y^2}{2p} \right] dy = \left[ \frac{3p}{2}y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{6p} \right]_{-3p}^p \\ &= \left( \frac{3p}{2} \cdot p - \frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{p^3}{6p} \right) - \left( \frac{3p}{2} \cdot (-3p) - \frac{(-3p)^2}{2} - \frac{(-3p)^3}{6p} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{3p^2}{2} - \frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{p^2}{6} \right) - \left( -\frac{9p^2}{2} - \frac{9p^2}{2} + \frac{27p^2}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{5p^2}{6} - \left( -9p^2 + \frac{9p^2}{2} \right) = \frac{5p^2}{6} + \frac{9p^2}{2} = \frac{16p^2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

由上两题知, 用积分求面积 (体积) 的关键在于能画出草图, 并由确定出积分区间. 这一基本技能对下面各题及《高等数学 II》中的多重积分求解更是不可或缺的. 请务必引起重视.

c) 由于  $dy = e^x dx$ , 故过曲线上点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的切线方程为  $y - y_0 = e^{x_0}(x - x_0)$ , 若切线经过原点, 则  $-y_0 = e^{x_0}(-x_0)$ , 即  $y_0 = x_0 e^{x_0}$ , 但另一方面

$e^{x_0} = y_0$ , 联立解得  $(x_0, y_0) = (1, e)$ . 故所求切线方程为  $y - e = e(x - 1)$ , 即  $y = ex$ . 据此画出如下草图:

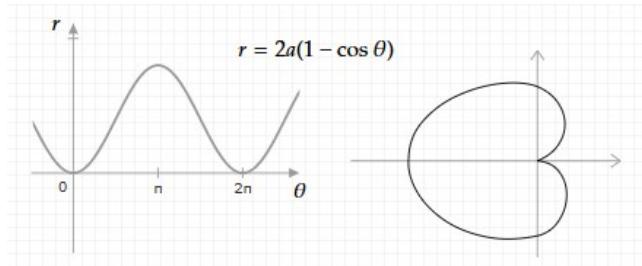


由此可知所求面积  $S$  计算为  $S = \int_0^1 (e^x - ex) dx = \left[ e^x - \frac{ex^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} - 1$ .

### 5. 用两种方法计算心脏线所围成图形的面积

$$a) \text{参数式: } \begin{cases} x = a(2\cos t - \cos 2t) \\ y = a(2\sin t - \sin 2t) \end{cases}; \quad b) \text{极坐标下: } r = 2a(1 - \cos \theta) \quad (a > 0)$$

解: 在极坐标下画草图比较方便, 如下:



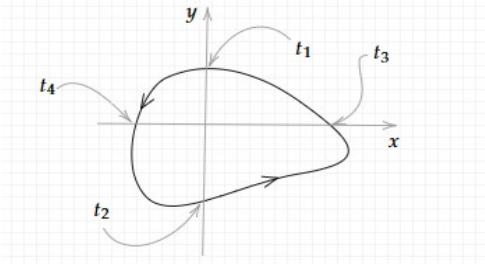
有图在上, 具体计算就不难了. 只需计算  $\theta \in [0, \pi]$  对应曲线和射线  $\theta = 0, \theta = \pi$  所围区域的面积, 然后二倍之即可, 即

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_0^\pi 4a^2(1 - \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = \\ &= 4a^2 \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta) d\theta = 4a^2 \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 4\pi a^2 + \end{aligned}$$

$$+ 4a^2 \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} d\theta = 4\pi a^2 + 2a^2 \times \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \Big|_0^\pi + 2a^2\pi = 6\pi a^2$$

我们知道：**曲线的极坐标表述**，利用  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  自然诱导出一个参数化，即  $\begin{cases} x = a(2 \cos t - \cos 2t) \\ y = a(2 \sin t - \sin 2t) \end{cases}$  注意到  $x(t), y(t)$  都是周期为  $2\pi$  的函数，故由其参数的曲线必是封闭的。

但这里的难点是对谁积分，在什么范围积分可得到所围封闭图形的面积？我们考虑一般情形，设封闭曲线  $C$  的参数方程为  $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [a, b]$ ，且  $x(a) = x(b), y(a) = y(b)$ .



由上图，曲线  $C$  的面积可按下面两者方式计算

- 按  $x$  是  $y$  的函数分段处理，则面积为  $S = \int_{y(t_2)}^{y(t_1)} x dy + \int_{y(t_2)}^{y(t_1)} (-x) dy$   
 $= \int_{t_2}^{t_1} x(t) y'(t) dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t) y'(t) dt = \int_a^b x dy$
- 按  $y$  是  $x$  的函数分段处理，则面积为  $S = \int_{x(t_4)}^{x(t_3)} y dx + \int_{x(t_4)}^{x(t_3)} (-y) dx$   
 $= - \int_{t_3}^{t_4} y(t) x'(t) dt - \int_{t_4}^{t_3} y'(t) x'(t) dt = - \int_a^b y dx$

综合可知  $\boxed{S = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b xdy - ydx}$  应用到我们的例子，则所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a(2\cos t - \cos 2t)a(2\cos t - 2\cos 2t) - \\
&\quad - a(2\sin t - \sin 2t)a(-2\sin t + 2\sin 2t)] dt \\
&= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos t - \cos 2t)(\cos t - \cos 2t) dt + a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (2\sin t - \sin 2t)(\sin t - \sin 2t) dt \\
&= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} [3 - 3(\cos t \cos 2t + \sin t \sin 2t)] dt = 6\pi a^2 - 3a \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t dt = 6\pi a^2
\end{aligned}$$

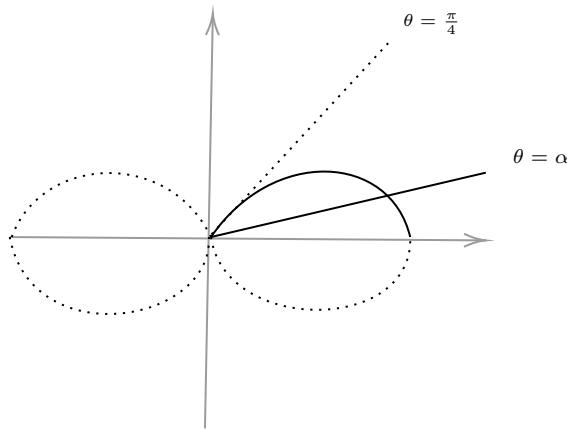
**注：**上面面积公式是《高等数学 II》中曲线积分的格林公式的简单应用.

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b xdy - ydx \xrightarrow{\text{格林}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 2dxdy = \iint_D dxdy = \text{Area}(D)$$

其中区域  $D$  由封闭曲线  $C$  所围， $\text{Area}(D)$  记其面积.

6. 求双纽线  $r^2 = 4\cos 2\theta$  位于第一象限部分上求一点  $M$ ，使得坐标原点  $O$  与点  $M$  的连线  $OM$  将双纽线所围成的位于第一象限部分的图形分为面积相等的两部分.

**解：**由  $\cos 2\theta \geq 0$  解得  $2\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right]$ ，即  $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi\right]$ .  
第一象限对应  $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$



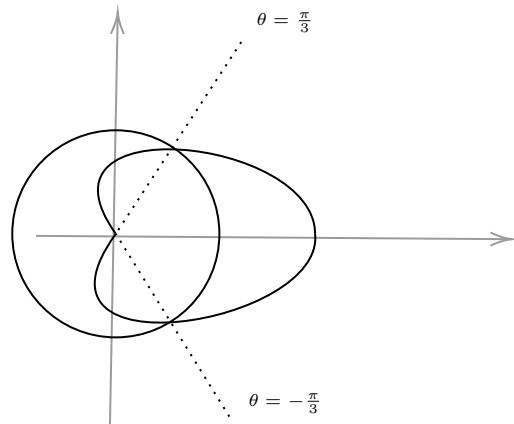
设射线  $\theta = \alpha$  将第一象限中曲线和  $\theta = 0$  围成的面积一分为二，则

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\alpha r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_\alpha^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^2 d\theta \implies \sin 2\alpha = 1 - \sin 2\alpha$$

即知  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{12}$ , 故  $r^2 = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 2\sqrt{3}$ , 即  $r = \sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}$ . 所求点  $M$  的极坐标为  $M\left(\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ .

7. 求下曲线所围成的图形的公共部分的面积:  $r = 3 \cos \theta, r = 1 + \cos \theta$

解:  $r = 3 \cos \theta$  描绘了圆心在原点, 半径为 3 的圆, 而  $r = 1 + \cos \theta$  的图形是题 5 b) 中心脏线关于  $y$  轴 ( $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) 的镜面反射.



联立  $\begin{cases} r = 3 \cos \theta \\ r = 1 + \cos \theta \end{cases}$ , 解得交点对应的极角为  $\theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$ . 由上图, 并由对称性, 知所求公共部分面积为  $S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ .

8. 求由笛卡尔叶形线  $x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围图形的面积.

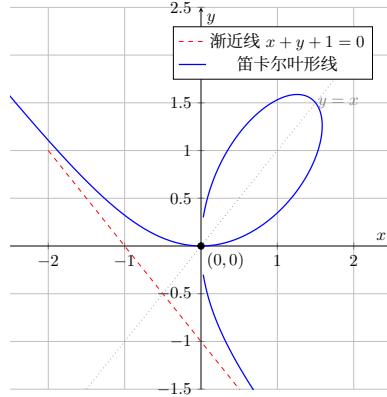
解: 令  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases}$  代入原方程化简后得到笛卡尔曲线的极坐标方程如下

$$r = \frac{3a \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}$$

注意到  $r(\theta = 0) = r\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ , 但当  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $r(\theta) \neq 0$ , 故知笛卡尔叶形线围成的面积对应  $\theta : 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 从而所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{9a^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}{(\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{9a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta}{(1 + \tan^3 \theta)^2} d\theta = \frac{3a^2}{2} \left[ \frac{-1}{1 + \tan^3 \theta} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

或者利用  $y = tx$  (即过原点的直线族) “扫射” 曲线, 即与曲线方程联立, 解得曲线的参数方程为  $x = \frac{3t}{1+t^3}$ ,  $y = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^3}$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ .



注意到原点对应参数  $t = 0$ , 也对应  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ , 而渐近线对应  $t = -1$ , 故所求面积可计算为

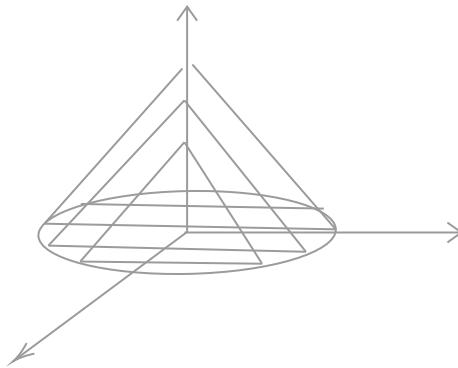
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \left| \int_0^{+\infty} x(t)y'(t) dt \right| = \left| \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3} \cdot \frac{3a(1-2t^3)}{(1+t^3)^2} dt \right| \\ &= 9a^2 \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3t^2}{(1+t^3)^3} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^3)^3} dt \right| \\ &= 9a^2 \left| -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+t^3)^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^3} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right| = \frac{3a^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

9. 求下列各立体的体积:

- (a) 以椭圆域  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  ( $a > b > 0$ ) 为底面, 且垂直于长轴的截面都是等边三角形的立体;
- (b) 由曲面  $y^2 + z^2 = e^{-2x}$  与平面  $x = 0, x = 1$  所围成的立体.

解: a) 点  $(0, y)$  的截面是等边三角形的边长为  $2a\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$ , 故截面面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S(y) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2a\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \times 2a\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ &= 2a^2 \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}a^2 \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$



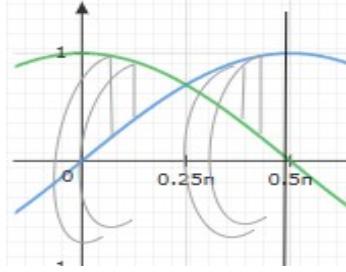
故由这些面积“堆叠”成的体积为  $V = \int_{-b}^b S(y) dy =$

$$\sqrt{3}a^2 \int_{-b}^b \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dy = \sqrt{3}a^2 \left(2b - \frac{y^3}{3b^2}\right) \Big|_{-b}^b = \frac{4\sqrt{3}a^2 b}{3}$$

10. 求下列各旋转体的体积:

- (a) 曲线  $y = \sin x, y = \cos x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) 与直线  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = 0$  所围成的图形绕  $x$  轴旋转所得到的旋转体;

解: 如下草图所示

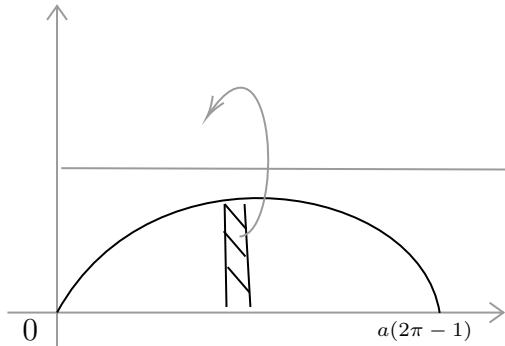


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{所求体积为 } & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \pi(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) d\theta \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta = \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 摆线  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的第一拱 ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) 与  $x$  轴所围成的图形绕直线  $y = 2a$  旋转所得的旋转体.

解：按下草图，所求体积为

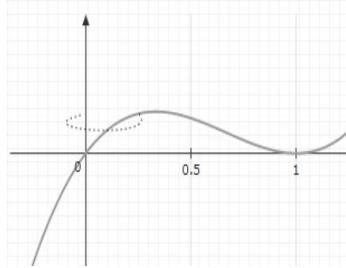
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi(2a)^2 [a(2\pi - 1)] - \pi \int_0^{a(2\pi-1)} (2a - y)^2 dx = \\
 &4\pi a^3 (2\pi - 1) - \int_0^{2\pi} [2a - a(1 - \cos t)]^2 a(1 - \cos t) dt = 7a^3 \pi^2
 \end{aligned}$$



11. 用“薄壳法”求下列各旋转体的体积：

- (a) 由曲线  $y = x(x - 1)^2$  与  $x$  轴所围绕的图形绕  $y$  轴旋转所得到的旋转体.

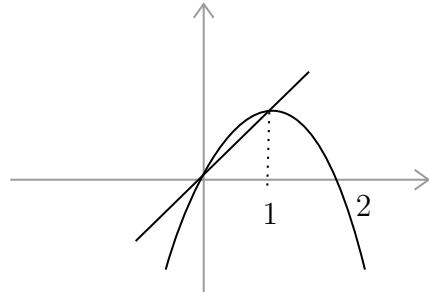
解：画出草图如下



$$\begin{aligned} \text{故所求体积为 } V &= 2\pi \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 x^2(x-1)^2 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2) dx = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{15} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) 由抛物线  $y = 2x - x^2$  与直线  $y = x$  及  $x$  轴所围成的图形绕  $y$  轴旋转所得的旋转体.

解：画出草图如下



$$\text{所求体积 } V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x \cdot x dx + 2\pi \int_1^2 x(2x-x^2) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{5\pi}{2}.$$

12. 求下列各旋转体的面积：

- (a) 立方抛物线  $y = x^3$  介于  $x = 0$  与  $x = 1$  之间的一段弧绕  $x$  轴旋转所得到的旋转面.

解：曲线上的弧长微分为  $ds = \sqrt{1 + (3x^2)^2} dx$ , 旋转面的面积微元为  $dS = 2\pi f(x)ds = 2\pi x^3 \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} dx$ , 从而所求面积为

$$\int_0^1 dS = \int_0^1 2\pi x^3 \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1)$$

(b) 星形线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$  绕  $x$  轴旋转所得的旋转面.

解：星形线有参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 \theta \\ y = a \sin^3 \theta \end{cases}$  故曲线上的弧长微分为

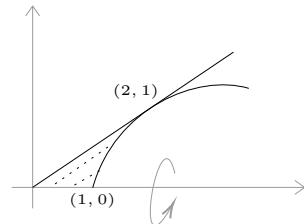
$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2(\theta) + y'^2(\theta)} d\theta = \sqrt{9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

故所求旋转面面积为（考虑到对称性）

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y(\theta) ds &= 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin^3 \theta \times (3a \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= 12\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta d\sin \theta = 12\pi a^2 \left. \frac{\sin^5 \theta}{5} \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 12\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

13. 求抛物线  $y = \sqrt{x-1}$  与它的通过坐标原点的切线及  $x$  轴所围成的图形绕  $x$  轴旋转所得的旋转体的表面积.

解： $dy = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x-1}}$ , 故过  $(x_0, y_0)$  的切线方程为  $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}}(x - x_0)$ .  
令  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ , 得  $y_0 = \frac{x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}}$ , 联立  $y_0 = \sqrt{x_0-1}$ , 解得  $x_0 = 2$ ,  
 $y_0 = 1$ , 从而所求切线方程为  $y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$ , 即  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$



该图形绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体可分为三部分：

- 圆锥侧面：由切线  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上绕  $x$  轴旋转生成.
- 抛物旋转面：由  $y = \sqrt{x-1}$  在区间  $[1, 2]$  上绕  $x$  轴旋转生成.
- 圆形底面：在  $x = 1$  处，旋转体的截面是一个圆，半径为  $r = \frac{1}{2}$ ，该圆面为旋转体的一个底面.

(a) 圆锥侧面面积：弧长微分为  $ds = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} dx$ ，故旋转面面积为

$$S_1 = 2\pi \int_0^1 y ds = 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} dx = \frac{\pi\sqrt{5}}{2} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{\pi\sqrt{5}}{4}.$$

(b) 抛物线旋转面面积：抛物线  $y = \sqrt{x-1}$  的导数为  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}}$ ，弧长微分为  $ds = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{4x-3}}{2\sqrt{x-1}} dx$ ，从而旋转面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= 2\pi \int_1^2 y ds = 2\pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{x-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4x-3}}{2\sqrt{x-1}} dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{4x-3} dx = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{6}(4x-3)^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

(c) 圆形底面面积：在  $x = 1$  处，截面圆半径  $r = \frac{1}{2}$ ，故  $S_3 = \pi r^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

综上，旋转体总表面积为上面三部分面积之和，即

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = \frac{\pi\sqrt{5}}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}(5\sqrt{5} - 1) + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} (3\sqrt{5} + 10\sqrt{5} - 2 + 3) = \frac{\pi}{12} (13\sqrt{5} + 1). \end{aligned}$$

14. 计算下列各弧长：

(a) 曲线  $y = \ln(\cos x)$  上从  $x = 0$  到  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  的一段弧长.

解：所求弧长为  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

(b) 曲线  $x = \arctan t$ ,  $y = \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{2}$  相应于  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  的一段弧.

解：所求弧长为  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} + \left(\frac{2t}{2(1+t^2)}\right)^2} dt$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \ln |t + \sqrt{1+t^2}| \Big|_0^1 = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

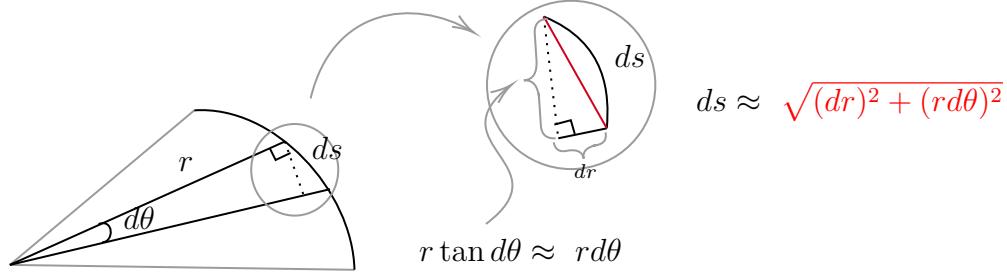
(c) 曲线  $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right)$  相应于  $1 \leq r \leq 3$  的一段弧.

解：所求弧长为  $\int_r^3 \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2} = \int_1^3 \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 (\theta'(r))^2 dr^2}$

$$= \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + r^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r^2}\right)\right]^2} dr = \int_1^3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left(r^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}\right)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \sqrt{\left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right)^2} dr = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right) dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r^2}{2} + \ln r\right) \Big|_1^3 = 2 + \frac{\ln 3}{2}$$



15. 设  $f \in C[0, 1]$ , 当  $x \in (0, 1)$  时,  $f(x) > 0$ , 并且满足关系式  $xf'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3a}{2}x^2$  ( $a$  为常数), 又曲线  $y = f(x)$  与直线  $x = 1$  及  $x$  轴所围成的图形  $S$  的面积为 2.

(a) 求函数  $f(x)$ ;

(b) 当  $a$  为何值时, 图形  $S$  绕  $x$  轴旋转所得的旋转体体积最小?

解: 有条件知  $\frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{3a}{2}$ , 即  $\left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)' = \frac{3a}{2}$ , 故知

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{3a}{2}x + C \implies f(x) = \frac{3a}{2}x^2 + Cx$$

$$\text{由于 } \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3a}{2}x^2 + Cx\right) dx = \frac{3a}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 + C \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 2, \text{ 故}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} + \frac{C}{2} = 2 \implies C = 4 - a$$

从而  $f(x) = \frac{3a}{2}x^2 + (4-a)x$ , 故  $S$  绕  $x$  轴旋转所得的旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V(a) &= \int_0^1 \pi(f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{9}{4}a^2x^4 + 3a(4-a)x^3 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (4-a^2)x^2 \right] dx = \pi \left( \frac{a^2}{30} + \frac{a}{3} + \frac{16}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

令  $V'(a) = \pi \left( \frac{a}{15} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = 0$ ,  $V''(-5) = \frac{\pi}{15} > 0$ , 故  $a = -5$  时体积取最小.