

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:

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

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

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx &= -\sin x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cos x dx \\ &= -\cos x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = 1 - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx &= -\int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} - \frac{\arctan x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)\right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

2. 判断下列反常积分的敛散性, 如果收敛求出它的值:

$$\begin{aligned}
a) \quad & \int_{-1}^0 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1+x}}; & b) \quad & \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \\
c) \quad & \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1 - \ln^2 x}}; & d) \quad & \int_{1/2}^{3/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x^2 - x|}}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

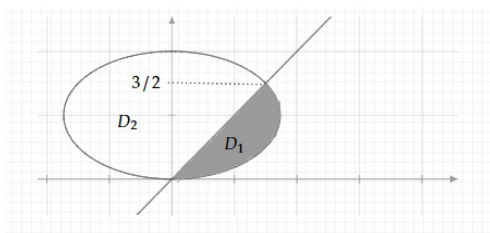
4. 求下列曲线所围成的图形的面积.

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 $\left(\frac{p}{2}, p\right)$ 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

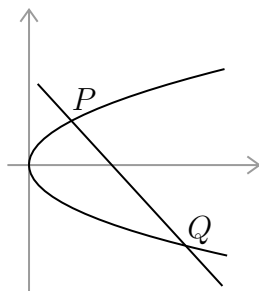
$$I = \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) - \frac{9}{8} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{6}{8} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{3}{4}.$$

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 $Q\left(\frac{p}{2}, p\right)$, 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

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



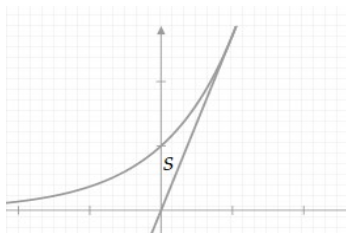
解得 $x = \frac{p}{2}$ 或 $x = \frac{9p}{2}$, 对应地 $y = p$ 或 $y = -3p$. 故两交点为 $Q\left(\frac{p}{2}, p\right)$ 和 $P\left(\frac{9p}{2}, -3p\right)$. 故所求面积为

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

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:

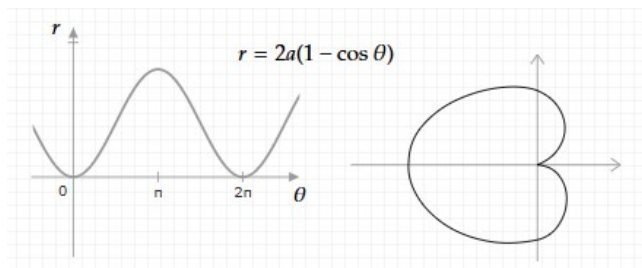


由此可知所求面积 S 计算为 $S = \int_0^1 (e^x - ex) dx = \left[e^x - \frac{ex^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} - 1$.

5. 用两种方法计算心脏线所围成图形的面积

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

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

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

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

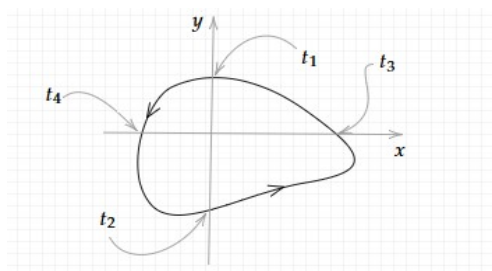
我们知道：曲线的极坐标表述，利用 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 自然诱导出一个参

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 2π 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 $S = \int_{y(t_2)}^{y(t_1)} x dy + \int_{y(t_2)}^{y(t_3)} (-x) dy$

$$= \int_{t_2}^{t_1} x(t)y'(t)dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} x(t)y'(t)dt = \int_a^b x dy$$

- 按 y 是 x 的函数分段处理，则面积为 $S = \int_{x(t_4)}^{x(t_3)} y dx + \int_{x(t_4)}^{x(t_1)} (-y) dx$

$$= - \int_{t_3}^{t_4} y(t)x'(t)dt - \int_{t_4}^{t_3} y(t)x'(t)dt = - \int_a^b y dx$$

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.

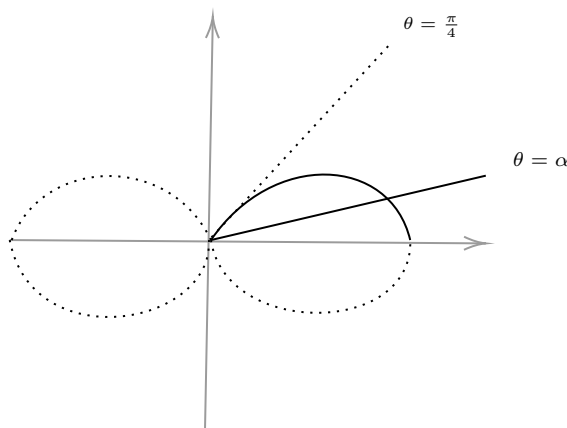
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b xdy - ydx \xrightarrow{\text{格林}} \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 2dxdy = \iint_D dxdy = \text{Area}(D)$$

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 $2\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi]$, 即 $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}] \cup [\frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi]$.

第一象限对应 $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$



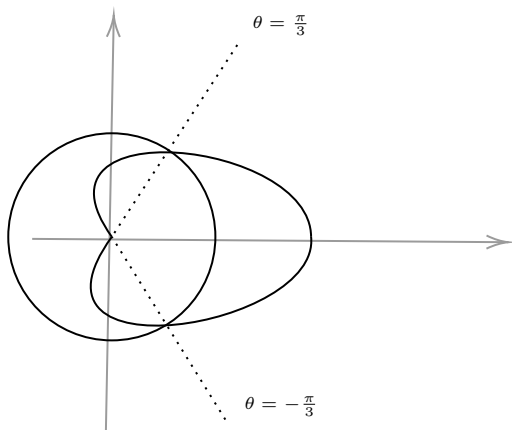
设射线 $\theta = \alpha$ 将第一象限中曲线和 $\theta = 0$ 围成的面积一分为二, 则

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

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 $\begin{cases} r = 3 \cos \theta \\ r = 1 + 3 \cos \theta \end{cases}$, 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.

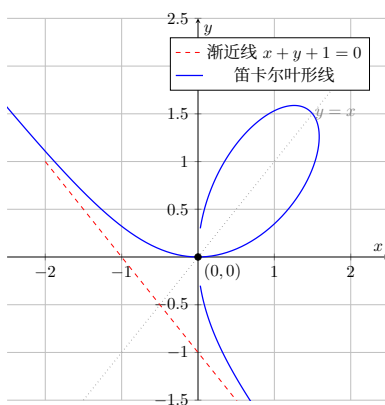
解: 令 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases}$ 代入原方程化简后得到笛卡尔曲线的极坐标方程如下

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

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

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

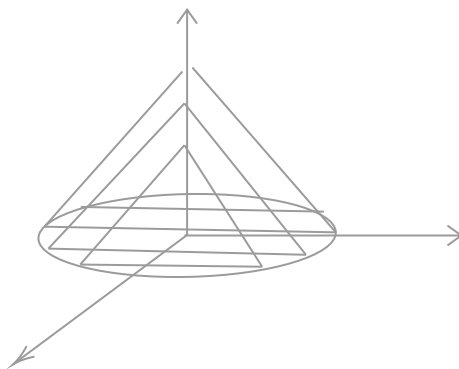
9. 求下列各立体的体积:

(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 $(0, y)$ 的截面面三角形的边长为 $2a\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$, 故截面面积为

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



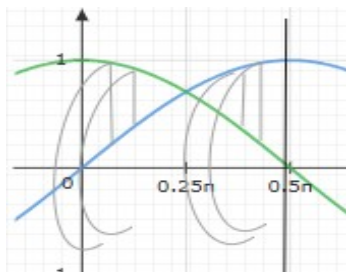
故由这些面积“堆叠”成的体积为 $V = \int_{-b}^b S(y) dy =$

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

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

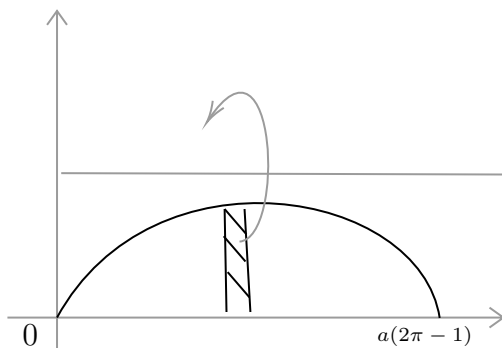


$$\begin{aligned} \text{所求体积为 } & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \pi(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta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

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

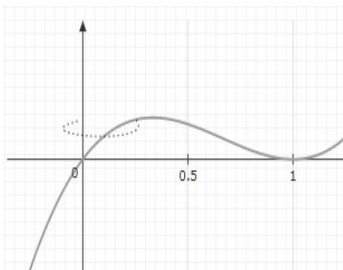
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi(2a)^2 [a(2\pi - 1)] - \pi \int_0^{a(2\pi-1)} (2a - y)^2 dx = \\ &= 4\pi a^3(2\pi - 1) - \int_0^{2\pi} [2a - a(1 - \cos t)]^2 a(1 - \cos t) dt = 7a^3\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$



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.

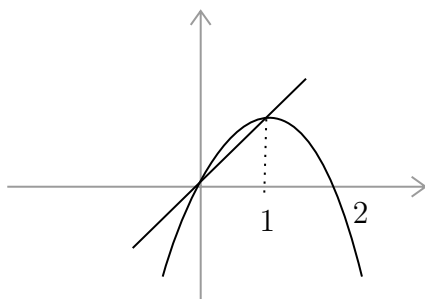
解：画出草图如下



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

- (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

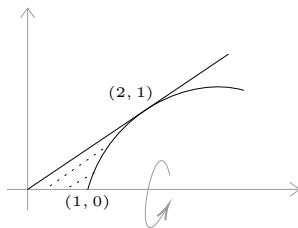
$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2(\theta) + y'^2(\theta)} d\theta = \sqrt{9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

故所求旋转面面积为（考虑到对称性）

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

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 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} + \left(\frac{2t}{2(1+t^2)}\right)^2} dt$

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

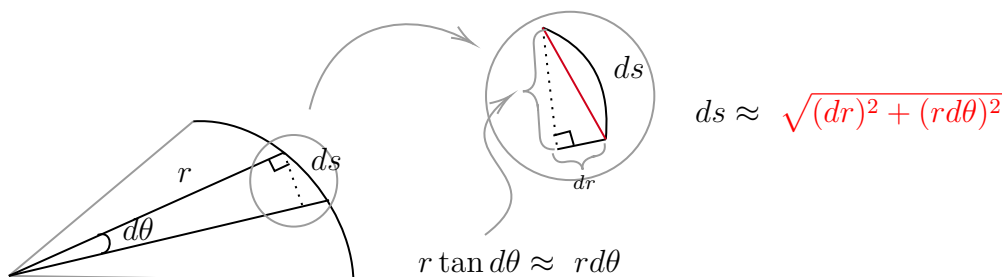
(c) 曲线 $\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right)$ 相应于 $1 \leq r \leq 3$ 的一段弧.

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

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

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