## 三、一元函数的积分学

#### 1. 定积分

① f(x) (当f(x) > 0) 在[a,b]上连续,则y = f(x),y = 0,x = a,x = b所围成的阴影部分的面积:

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

#### 2. 定积分的性质

- 1)  $\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx.$
- (2)  $\int_a^b kf(x)dx = k \int_a^b f(x)dx.$
- ③  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^c f(x)dx + \int_c^b f(x)dx$ . (区间可加性)

# <sup>④</sup>公分号: 专插本高等数学

3. 广义积分(反常积分)

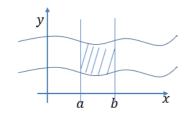
$$(1) \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \mathbf{F}(x)|_a^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \mathbf{F}(x) - \mathbf{F}(a);$$

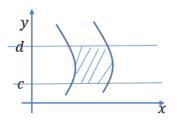
#### 4. 变限积分

- $(1) \left[ \int_{v(x)}^{u(x)} f(t)dt \right]' = f\left(u(x)\right)u'(x) f(v(x))v'(x).$
- $(2) \left[ \int_a^{u(x)} f(t) dt \right]' = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})) \mathbf{u}'(\mathbf{x}).$

#### 5. 定积分的应用

① 面积公式: (1)  $S = \int_a^b (\bot 曲 \xi - \top m \xi) dx$ ; (2)  $S = \int_c^d (\overline{\tau} + \underline{\tau} + \underline{\tau}) dy$ .

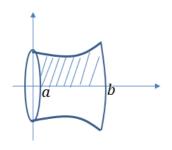


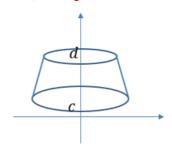


#### (2) 旋转体体积公式:

平面图形绕x轴旋转得到旋转体体积 $V_x = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx$ ;

平面图形绕y轴旋转得到旋转体体积 $V_y = \int_c^d \pi x^2 dy$ .

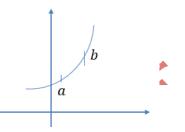




#### ③ 弧长公式:

$$y = f(x), \qquad \text{M} \leq l = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \qquad \text{M} \leq l \leq l$$



### 6. 定积分在物理学中的应用

- ① 恒力 F做功: W = FS;
- ② 侧压力: 如果有一面积为 A 的薄板水平放置在液体深为h的地方

压强:  $P = \frac{F}{S} = \frac{\rho A \cdot h \cdot g}{A} = \rho g h$  (压强只与水深有关);

压力:  $F = PS = \rho ghA$ .