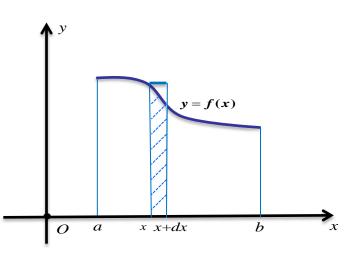
微元法

- 1) 所求量满足可加性;
- 2) 存在实数区间[a,b]与所求量对应;
- 3) $\forall x \in [a,b]$,点区间[x,x+dx]所对应 分量dS = f(x)dx,

则
$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
.



设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 上可积,则 $\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x) dx$ 为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上的平均值.



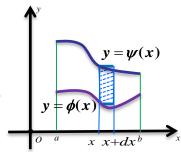


直角坐标系下:

$$X -$$
型: $\begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ \phi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x) \end{cases}$

由微元法, $\forall x \in [a,b]$,点区间[x,x+dx]所对应的面积微元

$$dS = [\psi(x) - \phi(x)] dx,$$



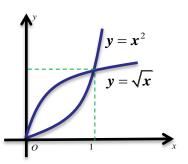
故图形面积为 $S = \int_a^b [\psi(x) - \phi(x)] dx$.

$$Y -$$
型:
$$\begin{cases} a \le y \le b \\ \phi(y) \le x \le \psi(y) \end{cases}$$
 同理,面积为 $S = \int_a^b [\psi(y) - \phi(y)] dy$.

例1. 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 和 $x = y^2$ 所围图形面积.

M:
$$S = \int_0^1 \left(\sqrt{x} - x^2 \right) dx$$

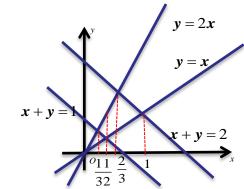
= $\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$



例2. 求由y = x, y = 2x, x + y = 1, x + y = 2所围图形面积.

AF:
$$S = \int_{1/3}^{1/2} \left[2x - (1-x) \right] dx$$

 $+ \int_{1/2}^{2/3} \left[2x - x \right] dx$
 $+ \int_{2/3}^{1} \left[2 - x - x \right] dx$





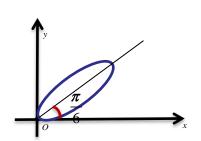
极坐标系下:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \\ \phi(\theta) \leq r \leq \psi(\theta) \end{cases} \begin{cases} a \leq r \leq b \\ \phi(r) \leq \theta \leq \psi(r) \end{cases}$$
由微元法, $\forall \theta \in [\alpha, \beta]$,点区间 $[\theta, \theta + d\theta]$ 所 对应的面积微元
$$dS = \frac{1}{2} [\psi^2(\theta) - \phi^2(\theta)] d\theta,$$

故图形面积为
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[\psi^{2}(\theta) - \phi^{2}(\theta) \right] d\theta$$
.

例1. 求三叶玫瑰线 $r = a \sin 3\theta (a > 0)$ 所围图形面积.

解:
$$S = 6 \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{2} (a \sin 3\theta)^2 d\theta$$





例2. 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}(a > 0)$ 所围图形面积.

$$\mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{X}^2 + \mathbf{Y}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2,$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{3}} = X = A\cos\theta, \ y^{\frac{1}{3}} = Y = A\sin\theta,$$

$$\Rightarrow x = A^3 \cos^3 \theta = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta$$

解: 曲线参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3\theta \\ y = a\sin^3\theta \end{cases}$$

$$S = 4 \int_0^a y \, dx = 4 \int_{\pi/2}^0 a \sin^3 \theta \, da \cos^3 \theta$$
$$= 12a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

旋转体体积



1. 由曲线y = f(x), x = a, x = b及x轴所围图形绕x轴旋转一周所形成旋转体体积

由微元法, $\forall x \in [a,b]$,点区间[x,x+dx]所对应的体积微元

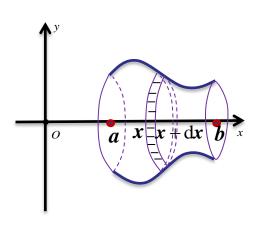
$$dV = \pi f^{2}(x)dx,$$

$$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx$$

故体积为
$$V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$
.

2. 由曲线x = f(y), y = a, y = b及y轴所围图形绕y轴旋转一周所形成旋转体体积

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(y) \mathrm{d}y.$$



例1. 求半径为R的球体体积.

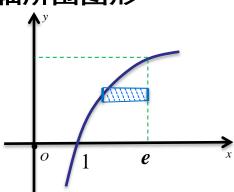
解:将球看成 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所围图形绕x轴旋转成的旋转体

$$V = \pi \int_{-R}^{R} y^2 dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R} (R^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

例2. 求由 $y = \ln x$,直线x = e及x轴所围图形

解:
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (e - x)^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (e - e^y)^2 dy$$



旋转体体积

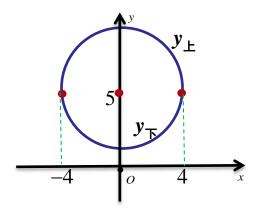


例3. 求圆 $x^2 + (y-5)^2 \le 16$ 绕x轴旋转形成旋转体体积.

Fig.
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^4 y_{\perp}^2 dx - 2\pi \int_0^4 y_{\parallel}^2 dx$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^4 \left(5 + \sqrt{16 - x^2}\right)^2 dx$$

 $-2\pi \int_0^4 \left(5 - \sqrt{16 - x^2}\right)^2 dx$

$$=40\pi \int_0^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} \, dx$$



横截面积已知的空间体体积



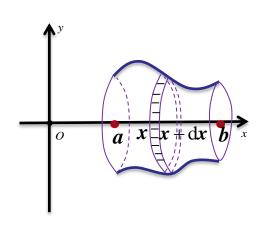
设有一空间体介于x轴上x = a和x = b点的两垂直于x轴的平面之间,

过x点与x轴垂直的平面截空间体 所得截面积为S(x)

由微元法, $\forall x \in [a,b]$,点区间[x,x+dx]所对应的体积微元

$$\mathrm{d}V = S(x)\mathrm{d}x,$$

故体积为
$$V = \int_a^b S(x) dx$$
.



横截面积已知的空间体体积



例. 设有一正椭圆圆柱体,其底的长轴、短轴分别为2a, 2b.用过其底上短轴且与底面成 α 角

$$\left(0<\boldsymbol{\alpha}<\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
的平面截此柱体得到一楔形体,求

此楔形体体积V.

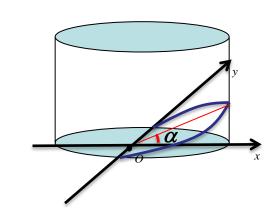
解: 取柱体底面短轴为y轴,如图

底面方程为
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$V = 2\int_0^b \frac{1}{2} x \cdot x \tan \alpha \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \int_0^b a^2 \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \tan \alpha \, \mathrm{d}y$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}a^2b\tan\alpha$$



曲线的弧长的计算



1. 直角坐标系下曲线:

设曲线
$$C: y = f(x), x \in [a,b]$$
,

弧长微元
$$ds = \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} dx$$

由微元法,
$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

例1. 求曲线
$$y = \ln(1-x^2), x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$
的长度.

AP:
$$y' = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$
, $1+y'^2 = 1+\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right)^2$,

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\left(1 + x^2\right)^2}{\left(1 - x^2\right)^2}} dx = \cdots$$

曲线的弧长的计算



2.参数曲线长度:

若曲线为
$$\begin{cases} x = \phi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
, $t \in [a,b]$,

由微元法,
$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\phi'(t)\right)^2 + \left(\psi'(t)\right)^2} dt$$

3. 极坐标系下曲线长度:

若曲线为曲线为
$$r = r(\theta)$$
, $\theta \in [a,b]$,

由微元法,
$$S = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{(r'(\theta))^{2} + (r(\theta))^{2}} d\theta$$

曲线的弧长的计算



例2. 求心脏线 $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ 的长度(a > 0).

解:
$$r' = a \sin \theta$$

$$r'^{2} + r^{2} = a^{2} \left[\sin^{2} \theta + \left(1 - \cos \theta \right)^{2} \right]$$
$$= a^{2} \left[2 - 2 \cos \theta \right]$$

$$=4a^2\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}$$

故长度
$$S = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(r'(\theta))^2 + (r(\theta))^2} d\theta$$

$$=2\int_0^{\pi}2a\sin\frac{\theta}{2}d\theta$$

$$=8a$$

定积分的物理应用



引力、液体压力、做功:

例1. 设有一长度I米,质量M千克的均匀细杆AB(如图)

在细杆延长线上距B点a米处有 一质量为m千克的质点, x_{x+dx} x_{0} x_{0}

求细杆AB对质点引力P(引力系数k > 0).

解:如图取坐标,由微元法, $\forall x \in [-l, 0]$,

点区间[x,x+dx]所对应的引力微元

$$\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{F} = \frac{km\frac{M}{l}\,\mathrm{d}x}{\left(l-x+a\right)^2}$$

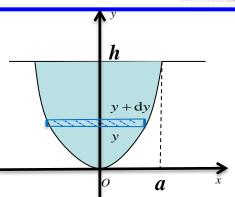
故引力
$$P = \int_{-l}^{0} \frac{km \frac{M}{l}}{(l-x+a)^{2}} dx$$

定积分的物理应用

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例2. 设水库有一抛物型闸门(如图),

其上沿宽2a米, 高h米, 若水库蓄满水, 求此闸门所承受的压力P(水密度是1).



解:如图选取坐标系,

由微元法, $\forall y \in [0, h]$,点区间[y, y + dy]所对应的压力微元

$$\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{P} = \boldsymbol{\rho}\boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{h} - \boldsymbol{y}) 2|\boldsymbol{x}| \,\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{y}$$

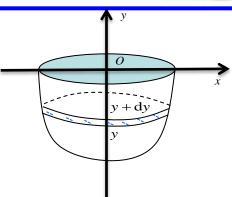
将
$$(a,h)$$
代入 $y = Ax^2$,得 $A = \frac{h}{a^2}$, $\Rightarrow y = \frac{h}{a^2}x^2$

故
$$P = \rho g \int_0^h (h - y) \frac{2a}{\sqrt{h}} dy$$

定积分的物理应用

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例3. 设半径为R的半球形容器(如图),让此容器充满水,求将水全部抽出所做的功W(水密度是1).



解: 如图选取坐标系,

由微元法, $\forall y \in [-R, 0]$,将[y, y + dy]层水抽出所做的功

$$dW = FS = mg(-y) = g\rho\pi x^2 dy(-y)$$

故
$$W = \int_{-R}^{0} (-\pi yg)(R^2 - y^2) dy$$