

## 强化训练

1.  $y = \int_0^x e^{-\sqrt{t}} dt$  与 y 轴及其水平渐近线围成图形面积?

$$\sqrt{t} = u \quad t = u^2 \quad dt = 2u du \quad y = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{-u} \cdot 2u du$$

$$y = -2 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} u de^{-u} = -2 u e^{-u} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{-u} du = -2\sqrt{x} e^{-\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{-\sqrt{x}} + 2$$

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow +\infty \quad y = (-2\sqrt{x} + 2) e^{-\sqrt{x}} + 2 = 2$$

$$\text{RP } S = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (\sqrt{x} e^{-\sqrt{x}} + e^{-\sqrt{x}}) dx$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t \quad x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad S = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (t e^{-t} + e^{-t}) \cdot 2t dt$$

$$S = 4 \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t} dt + 4 \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt$$

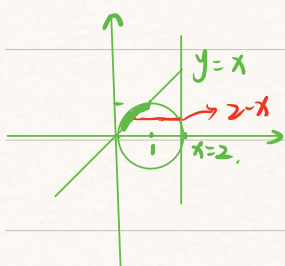
$$\int t^2 e^{-t} dt = -\int t^2 de^{-t} = -t^2 e^{-t} + \int e^{-t} \cdot 2t dt = -t^2 e^{-t} + (-2t e^{-t} - 2e^{-t}) \\ = e^{-t}(-t^2 - 2t - 2)$$

$$\int t e^{-t} dt = -t e^{-t} - e^{-t} = -(t+1)e^{-t}$$

$$\text{代入得: } S = 4 \times (2+1) = 12 \quad *$$

4.  $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$  与  $y=x$  绕  $x=2$  形成的旋转体体积

$-\frac{2}{3}$



$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2-x)(\sqrt{2x-x^2} - x) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (2\sqrt{2x-x^2} - 2x - x\sqrt{2x-x^2} + x^2) dx$$

$$V_1 = 2\pi \int_0^1 (-2x + x^2) dx = (-x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^1 \cdot 2\pi = -\frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$V_2 = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2-x)\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2-x)\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x-1 = \sin t < 0 \quad V_2 = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (1-\sin t) \cos^2 t dt \stackrel{m=t+\frac{\pi}{2}}{=} 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos m) (-\sin^2 m) dm$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 m + \cos m - \cos^3 m) dm = 2\pi \times (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 - \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\therefore V_1 + V_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad \#$$

7.  $f(x) = \int_x^1 \cos t^2 dt$  在  $[0, 1]$  上平均值.



$$\bar{y} = \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \cos t^2 dt dx \quad \text{※ 交换积分次序}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^t \cos t^2 dx dt = \int_0^1 t \cos t^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1 \quad \#$$

9.  $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4x-x^2}$   $x \leq 1$ , 绕  $y$  轴旋转一周形成体积

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx \quad \text{注意积分方法}$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (4 - (4-2x)) \sqrt{4x-x^2} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 4\sqrt{4x-x^2} dx - \pi \int_0^1 (4-2x)\sqrt{4x-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}\pi^2 - 4\sqrt{3}\pi$$

### 巩固提高

$$1. L_1: y = \sin x \quad L_2: y = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \quad L_3: y = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x$$

弧长?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \quad L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 nx} dx$$

$$\text{令 } nx = t \quad L = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 t} dt.$$

∴ 与  $n$  无关 弧均相等



3. 心形线  $r = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$  和  $\theta = 0, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  围成的图形绕极轴所成旋转体体积  $V$  ? x轴

先化为参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = 2(1 + \cos\theta) \cos\theta \\ y = 2(1 + \cos\theta) \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^4 \pi y^2 dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \pi (4 \sin^2\theta (1 + \cos\theta)^2) \times (4 \cos\theta \times (-\sin\theta) - 2 \sin\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi (4 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta + 8 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta + 4 \sin^2\theta) \times (\sin\theta) (4 \cos\theta + 2) d\theta \\ &= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta + 2 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta + \sin^2\theta) (\sin\theta \cos\theta + \sin\theta) d\theta \\ &= 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin^3\theta \cos^3\theta + 5 \sin^3\theta \cos^2\theta + 4 \sin^3\theta \cos\theta + \sin^3\theta) d\theta \\ &= 8\pi \left[ \int_0^1 2(\sin^3\theta - \sin^5\theta) d\sin\theta + 5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3\theta - \sin^5\theta) d\theta + 4 \int_0^1 \sin^3\theta d\sin\theta + \frac{2}{3} \right] \\ &= 8\pi \left( \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\right) \times 2 + 5 \times \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{5 \times 3}\right) + 1 + \frac{2}{3} \right) \\ &= 8\pi \times \frac{5}{2} = 20\pi \end{aligned}$$

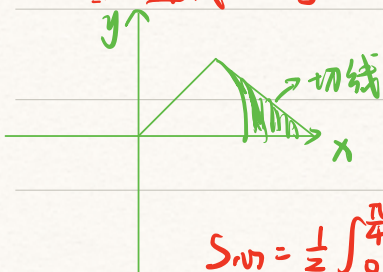
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5. 曲线  $r = 1 + \cos\theta$  与  $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  处切线与 x 轴所围图形  $S$  ?

化参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta = \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta \\ y = r \sin\theta = \sin\theta + \sin\theta \cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta}{-\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta \sin\theta} \bigg|_{\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1} = -\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

$\therefore$  直线  $y = (1 - \sqrt{2})(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = (1 - \sqrt{2})x + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



$$S = S_{\Delta} - S_{\text{切线}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{10 + 7\sqrt{2}}{8} - S_{\text{切线}}$$

$$S_{\text{切线}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3}{16}\pi \quad \therefore S = \frac{10 + 7\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{3}{16}\pi = \frac{9}{8} + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{3}{16}\pi$$

7.  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$  ( $a > 0$ ) 绕极轴旋转曲面面积?

X.  $S = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r \sin \theta \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta.$

8.

8.【解析】首先计算一个圆绕其外一直线旋转所得旋转体体积  $V_0$  的通式. 建立坐标系如图 1-10-11(a) 所示. 设圆的半径为  $a$ , 圆心到转轴的距离为  $\rho$ , 则圆的方程为  $x^2 + (y - \rho)^2 = a^2$ . 故有

$$V_0 = \pi \int_{-a}^a [(\rho + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 - (\rho - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2] dx$$

$$= 8\pi\rho \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = 8\pi\rho \cdot \frac{1}{4}\pi a^2 = 2\pi^2 \rho a^2.$$

现设上面小圆的半径为  $r$ , 则下面小圆的半径为  $R - r$ , 且上、下两个小圆的圆心到转轴的距离分别为  $3R - r, 2R - r$ , 如图 1-10-11(b) 所示. 于是, 所述旋转体的体积为

$$V = V_{\text{上}} - V_{\text{下}} - V_{\text{环}}$$

$$= 2\pi^2 (2R) R^2 - 2\pi^2 (3R - r) r^2 - 2\pi^2 (2R - r) (R - r)^2$$

$$= 2\pi^2 (2r^3 - 7Rr^2 + 5R^2 r) \quad (0 < r < R).$$

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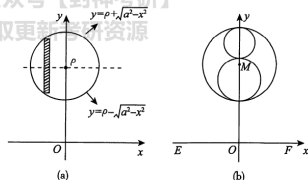


图 1-10-11

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 2\pi^2 (6r^2 - 14Rr + 5R^2) = 0, \text{ 解得 } r = \frac{7 - \sqrt{19}}{6} R. \text{ 这是函数 } V(r) \text{ 在其定义域 } (0, R) \text{ 内的唯一驻点. 因为在该点处 } \frac{d^2V}{dr^2} = 4\pi^2 (6r - 7R) = -4\sqrt{19}\pi^2 R < 0, \text{ 所以当 } r = \frac{7 - \sqrt{19}}{6} R \text{ 时, 函数 } V(r) \text{ 取极大值, 从而也是最大值. 此时, 上、下两个小圆的半径分别为 } r = \frac{7 - \sqrt{19}}{6} R \text{ 与 } R - r = \frac{\sqrt{19} - 1}{6} R.$$