1. 用微元法推出:由平面图形 $0 \le a \le x \le b$, $0 \le y \le f(x)$,绕y轴旋转所得的旋转体的体积为

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

并计算正弦曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在 $0 \le x \le \pi$ 的一段与 x 轴围成的图形绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转体的体积.

解: 任取[a,b]的一个分割 Δ :

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

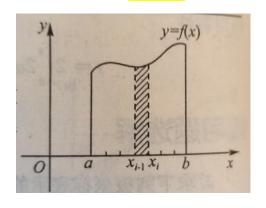
并记 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, $\lambda = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ \Delta x_i \}$,则曲边梯形在 $x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i$ 一段的平面图形绕y轴旋转所得的旋转体(柱壳)的体积

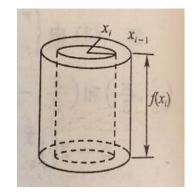
$$\Delta V_i \approx 2\pi x_i \cdot f(x_i) \cdot \Delta x_i$$

(近似值取为侧面积 $2\pi x_i f(x_i)$ 与厚度的 Δx_i 乘积),于是旋转体的体积

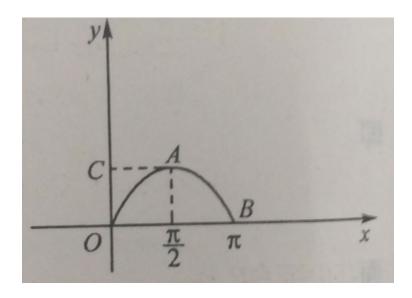
$$V = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\pi x_i f(x_i) \Delta x_i = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

这种计算方法称为"柱壳法".





$$V = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$$



$$V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi \int_0^1 [\pi - \arcsin y]^2 dy - \pi \int_0^1 (\arcsin y)^2 dy$$
$$= \pi^2 \int_0^1 (\pi - 2\arcsin y) dy = 2\pi^2$$

$$y = \sin x$$
, $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$, $x = \arcsin y$, $y \in [-1,1]$

$$x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$$
, $\pi - x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $\pi - x = \arcsin y$, $x = \pi - \arcsin y$