# 古爾丁定理

#### 組員:

黃柏勳410931114

陳舜佑410931138

張文志410931115

劉康昱410931111

## 旋轉示意圖:

# Pappus–Guldinus theorem

# (帕普斯-古爾丁定理)

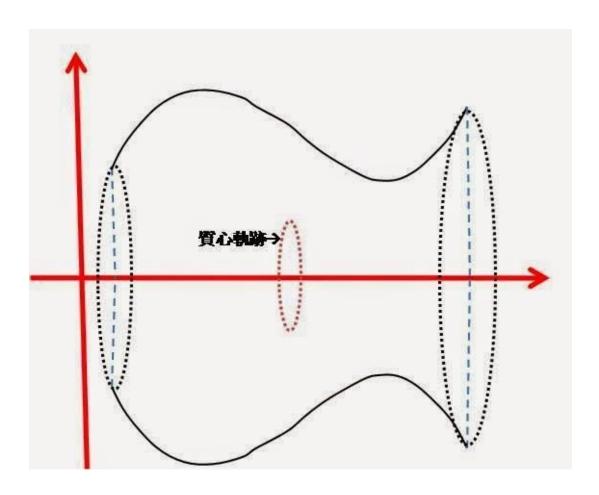
## 一、定義

Pappus-Guldinus theorem, 中文譯作帕普斯 -古爾丁定理。以下簡稱為古爾丁定理 (為避 免和幾何的帕普斯定理混淆)

o

## 古爾丁定理說:

一個平面圖形繞著軸旋轉出的旋轉體體積, 恰等於此圖形面積乘以此圖形質心所走路徑 長。



## 二、證明:

#### 先備定理:

1. y = f(x),  $a \le x \le b$ , 這段曲線以及x = a, x = b, x軸為成一個圖形此圖形繞 x軸旋轉的旋轉體體積:

$$V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

2. 平面圖形重心座標:

$$(x_{CM}, y_{CM}) = \left(\frac{\iint x dA}{\iint dA}, \frac{\iint y dA}{\iint dA}\right)$$

3.  $y = f(x), a \le x \le b$ ,與x軸圍出面積

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

## 正式開始證明:

# 質心路徑長

$$= 2\pi \cdot y_{CM}$$

$$=2\pi \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \int_0^{f(x)} y dy dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{\int_a^b \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{y=0}^{f(x)} dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{\int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$$

# 旋轉體體積

$$= \int_a^b \pi \cdot [f(x)]^2 dx$$

圖形面積

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

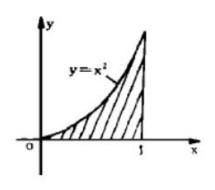
相乘即得此定理之結果

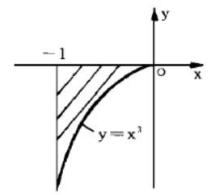
## 三、題目講解

(1) y= x2和 x轴、x= 1所围图形,绕 y轴

## 解:

$$V = \int_{0}^{7} 2^{c}x \cdot x^{2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{7} x^{3} dx = 2^{c} \frac{x^{4}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{c}{2}$$



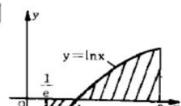


(2) y= x3和 x轴、x= -1所围图形,绕 y轴

## 解:

$$V = \int_{-1}^{0} 2^{c} |x| |x^{3}| dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2^{c} (-x) (-x^{3}) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2^{c} x^{4} dx = 2^{c} \frac{x^{6}}{5} \Big|_{-1}^{0} = \frac{2}{5}^{c}$$

(3) 
$$y= lnx$$
,  $x_1= e^{-1}$ ,  $x_2= e 和 x$ 轴所围图形绕  $y$ 轴



## 解:

$$V = \int_{e^{-1}}^{e} 2^{c}x |\ln x| dx = \int_{e^{-1}}^{1} 2^{c}x (-\ln x) dx + \int_{1}^{e} 2^{c}x \ln x dx$$

$$= -2^{c} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^{2}}{4}\right) \Big|_{e^{-1}}^{1} + 2^{c} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^{2}}{4}\right) \Big|_{1}^{e} = c \left(1 + \frac{e^{2}}{2} - \frac{3}{2}e^{-1}\right)$$

 $(4) y= x^2 和 y= 2- x^2 所 围图形,绕 x轴.$ 

$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{1} 2^{c} x \left[ (2 - x^{2}) - x^{2} \right] dx = 4^{c} \int_{0}^{1} x (2 - 2x^{2}) dx = 4^{c} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}x^{4}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2^{c}$$

