

## 总框架 (公共部分)

### 一、 计算

(1) 微分  $\begin{cases} \text{一元} \\ \text{二元} \end{cases}$

(2) 积分  $\begin{cases} \text{一重} \\ \text{二重} \end{cases}$

### 二、 应用

(1) 几何应用

(2) 微分方程

### 三、 高中延伸类

(1) 代数: 不等式证明  $\rightarrow$  微分中值定理

(2) 几何: 无

### 四、 其他 (极限)

# 平面图形的面积

## 一、一重积分的应用

(1) 平面图形的面积

(2) 旋转体的体积

简称: “面旋”

## 二、求面积的 3 种题型

(1) 条形

(2) 麻花形

(3) 千层饼

## 三、“切割法”的一般步骤

(1) 将图形切割成无数个小薄片

(2) 求出小薄片的面积“小  $s$ ” ( $dS$ )

(3) 将  $\approx$  变为  $=$

(4) 等式两边积分, 求出整个图形的面积“大  $s$ ” ( $S$ )

简称: “切小变大”

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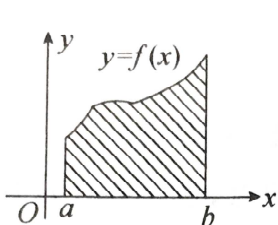
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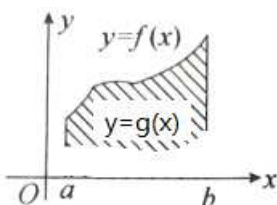


## 四、平面图形的面积

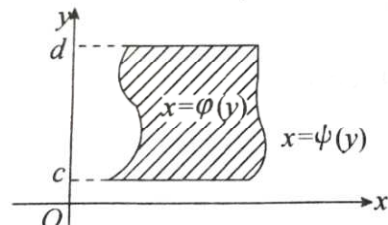
### (1) 直角坐标系 (面条形)



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



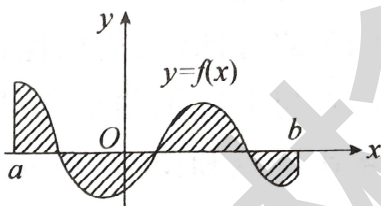
$$S = \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$



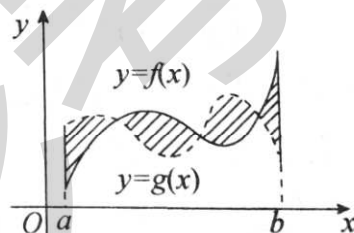
$$S = \int_c^d (\psi(y) - \phi(y)) dy$$

**重要结论** 当图形中出现竖线时,  $x$  的积分限很容易确定, 此时应选择  $x$  作为积分变量;  
当图形中出现横线时,  $y$  的积分限很容易确定, 此时应选择  $y$  作为积分变量。

### (2) 直角坐标系 (麻花形)

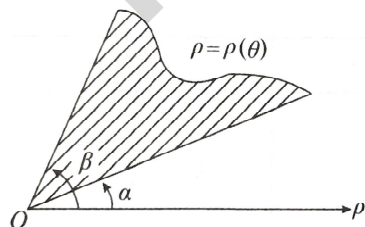


$$S = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

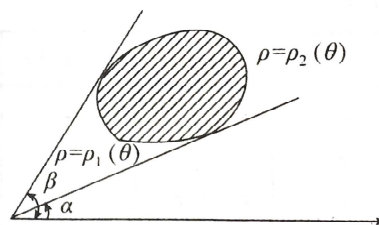


$$S = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

### (3) 极坐标 (千层饼)

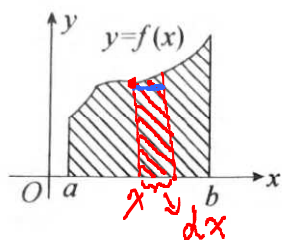


$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta$$



$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho_2^2(\theta) - \frac{1}{2} \rho_1^2(\theta) \right] d\theta$$

证明: 下图中阴影部分的面积为:  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$



证: ① 切

②  $ds = S_{\text{红阴}} \approx S_{\text{长}} = f(x) \cdot dx \rightarrow dx \rightarrow 0$

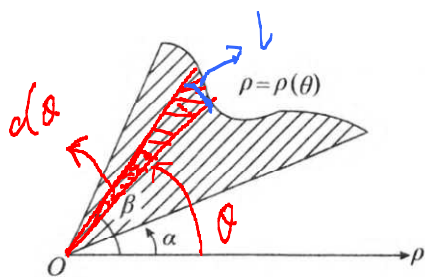
③  $ds = f(x)dx$

④ 两边求积分, 得

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

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证明：下图中阴影部分的面积为： $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta$



$\theta$  的定义： $\theta = \frac{L}{r}$

(1)  $dS$

$L$  为圆的一周时，

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi r}{r} = 2\pi$$

$$L = \theta \cdot r$$

记：

①  $dn$

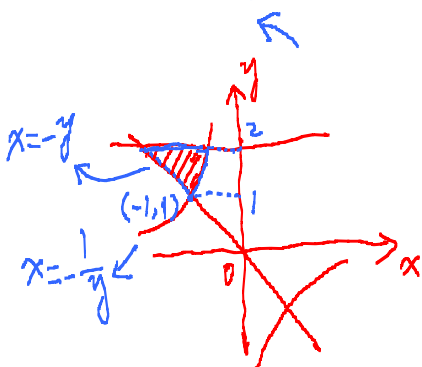
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \underline{dS} = S_{\text{扇形}} \approx \underline{S_{\text{扇}}} \approx S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underline{L} \cdot \underline{P} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underline{d\theta} \cdot \underline{P} \cdot \underline{P} = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad dS = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{两边求积分, 得} \\ S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta, \text{ 得证}$$

(2014) 设  $D$  是由曲线  $xy+1=0$  与直线  $y+x=0$  及  $y=2$  围成的有界区域, 则  $D$  的面积为

$$\frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$



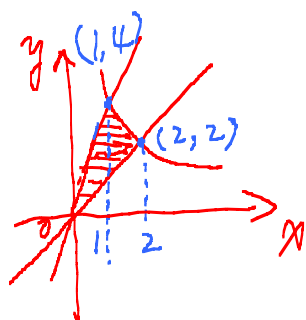
$$S = \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{y} + y\right) dy = \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \ln y\right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$= (2 - \ln 2) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right)$$

$$= 2 - \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$

(2012) 由曲线  $y = \frac{4}{x}$  和直线  $y = x$  及  $y = 4x$  在第一象限中围成的平面图形的面积为  $4\ln 2$ 。



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= S_1 + S_2 = \int_0^1 (4x - x) dx + \int_1^2 \left( \frac{4}{x} - x \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 3x dx + \left( 4 \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^2 \\
 &= 3 \times \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + (4 \ln 2 - 2) - \left( 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \times (1 - 0) + 4 \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 4 \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(2013) 设封闭曲线  $L$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \cos 3\theta$   $\left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ , 则  $L$  所围成的平面图形的面积为  $\frac{\pi}{12}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta. \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 6\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 6\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos 6\theta d\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \sin 6\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{6} (\sin \pi - \sin 0) \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$



# 旋转体的体积

## 一、一重积分的应用

(1) 平面图形的面积

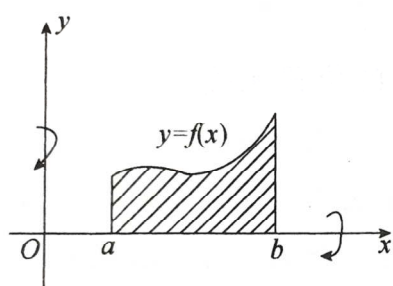
(2) 旋转体的体积

简称: “面旋”

## 二、求“旋转体体积”的 2 种题型

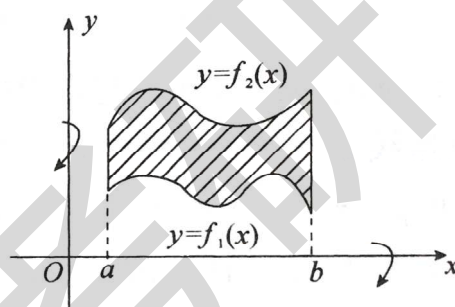
(1) 磨盘的体积

(2) 扳指的体积



$$V_x = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx$$

$$V_y = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx$$



$$V_x = \int_a^b [\pi f_2^2(x) - \pi f_1^2(x)] dx$$

$$V_y = \int_a^b [2\pi x f_2(x) - 2\pi x f_1(x)] dx$$

**重要结论** 在直角坐标系中, 出现双函数时, 都是“上一下”。

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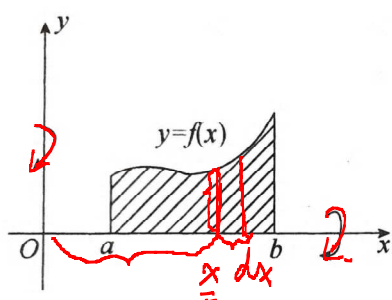
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试证明：以下阴影区域绕  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴旋转一周所形成的旋转体的体积，分别为

$$(1) \quad V_x = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx \quad \text{和} \quad (2) \quad V_y = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx.$$



厚度: thickness

证: (1)  $dV_x = S_{\perp} \cdot t = \pi r^2 \cdot t = \pi f^2(x) dx$

$\therefore V_x = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx$ , 得证

(2)  $dV_y = S_{\perp} \cdot t = C \cdot h \cdot t = 2\pi r \cdot h \cdot t = 2\pi x \cdot f(x) dx$

$\therefore V_y = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx$ , 得证.

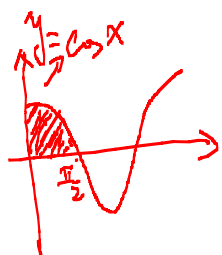
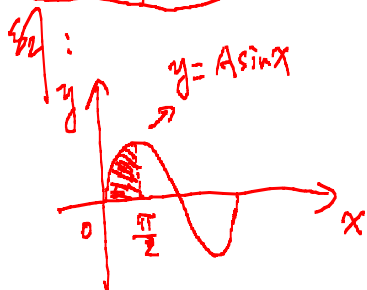
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$$dV_x = S_t = \pi f^2(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} dV_y &= S_{\perp} dt \\ &= ch \cdot t \\ &= 2\pi x f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

(2015) 设  $A > 0$ ,  $D$  是由曲线段  $y = A \sin x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$  及直线  $y=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2}$  所形成的平面

区域,  $V_1, V_2$  分别表示  $D$  绕  $x$  轴与绕  $y$  轴旋转所成旋转体的体积, 若  $V_1 = V_2$ , 求  $A$  的值。



$$\begin{aligned} V_1 = V_x &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi A^2 \sin^2 x dx = \pi A^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi A^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi A^2 (2x - \sin 2x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \pi A^2 [( \pi - \sin \pi ) - (0 - \sin 0)] = \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 A^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 = V_y &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi x A \sin x dx \\ &= -2A\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d\cos x = -2A\pi \left( x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \right) \\ &= -2A\pi (-1) = 2A\pi \end{aligned}$$

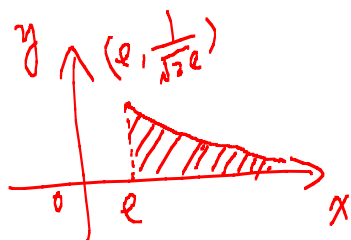
$$\because V_1 = V_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 A^2 = 2A\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \pi A = 2$$

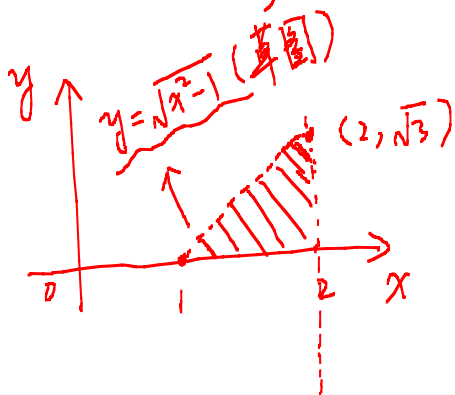
$$\therefore A = 2 \times \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{8}{\pi} \checkmark$$

$V_x$  (2010) 设位于曲线  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+\ln^2 x)}}$  ( $e \leq x < +\infty$ ) 下方,  $x$  轴上方的无界区域为  $G$ , 则  $G$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得空间区域的体积是  $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_x &= \int_e^{+\infty} \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_e^{+\infty} \pi \frac{1}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx \\
 &= \pi \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} d \ln x = \pi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\
 &= \pi \arctan t \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \pi \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

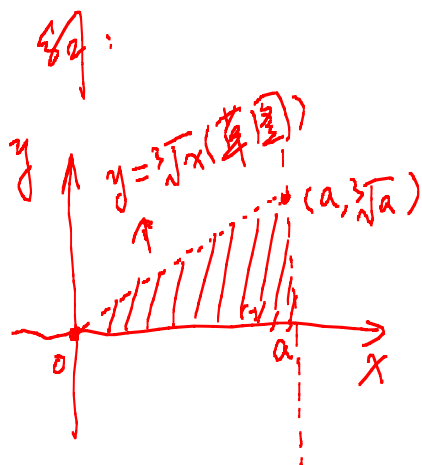
(2011) 曲线  $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ , 直线  $x = 2$  及  $x$  轴所围成的平面图形绕  $x$  轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为  $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 V_x &= \int_1^2 \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_1^2 \pi (x^2 - 1) dx \\
 &= \pi \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - x \right) \Big|_1^2 = \pi \left[ \left( \frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) \right] \\
 &= \pi \left( \frac{8}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \pi \left( \frac{7}{3} - 1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(2013) 设  $D$  是由曲线  $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ , 直线  $x = a$  ( $a > 0$ ) 及  $x$  轴所围成的平面图形,  $V_x, V_y$  分别是  $D$  绕  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴旋转一周所形成的立体的体积, 若  $10V_x = V_y$ , 求  $a$  的值.

$\text{Ch}t$   
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
 $\text{米} \cdot \text{米} \cdot \text{米} = \text{米}^3$



$$V_x = \int_0^a \pi f(x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^a (x^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 dx = \pi \int_0^a x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}+1}}{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{3}{5} \pi a^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$V_y = \int_0^a 2\pi x f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^a x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

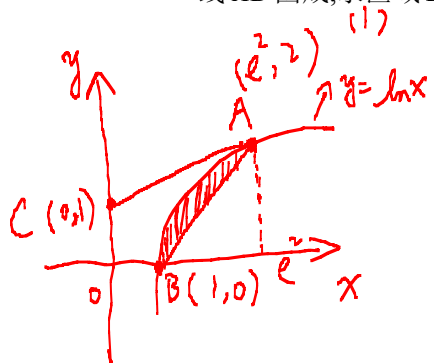
$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}+1}}{\frac{7}{3}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{6}{7} \pi x^{\frac{7}{3}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{6}{7} \pi a^{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$\therefore 10V_x = V_y \quad \left| \quad 10 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{7} \cdot a^{\frac{2}{3}} \right.$$

$$\therefore 10 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \pi a^{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{6}{7} \pi a^{\frac{7}{3}} \quad \left| \quad a^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{10 \cdot \frac{3}{5}}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{1} = 7 \right.$$

$$a = 7^{\frac{3}{2}} = 7\sqrt{7}$$

(2012) 过  $(0,1)$  点作曲线  $L: y = \ln x$  的切线, 切点为  $A$ , 又  $L$  与  $x$  轴交于  $B$  点, 区域  $D$  由  $L$  与直线  $AB$  围成, 求区域  $D$  的面积及  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.



$$(1) k_{AC} = \frac{\ln x - 1}{x - 0} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore x = e^2$$

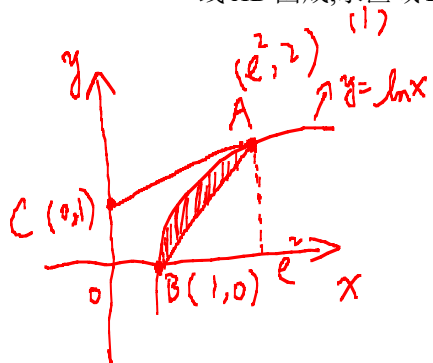
$$\therefore A(e^2, 2)$$

$$\therefore L_{AB}: \frac{y - 0}{x - 1} = \frac{2 - 0}{e^2 - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}(x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^{e^2} \left[ \ln x - \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}(x - 1) \right] dx \\ &= \left( x \ln x \right) \Big|_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_0^{e^2 - 1} \frac{2}{e^2 - 1} t dt \\ &= 2e^2 - (e^2 - 1) - \frac{2}{e^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^{e^2 - 1} \\ &= e^2 + 1 - \frac{2}{e^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{(e^2 - 1)^2}{2} \\ &= e^2 + 1 - e^2 + 1 \\ &= \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2012) 过  $(0,1)$  点作曲线  $L: y = \ln x$  的切线, 切点为  $A$ , 又  $L$  与  $x$  轴交于  $B$  点, 区域  $D$  由  $L$  与直线  $AB$  围成, 求区域  $D$  的面积及  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.



$$(1) \quad k_{AC} = \frac{\ln x - 1}{x-0} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore x = e^2$$

$$\therefore A(e^2, z)$$

$$\therefore \text{LAD: } \frac{y-0}{x-1} = \frac{2-0}{e^2-1}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}(x - 1)$$

$$(2) \quad Vx = \int_1^{e^2} \pi f_2(x) dx - \int_1^{e^2} \pi f_1(x) dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_1^{e^2} \pi (\ln x)^2 dx}_{(1)} - \underbrace{\int_1^{e^2} \pi \left[ \frac{e^2}{e^2-1} (x-1) \right] dx}_{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \underline{\ln x = t} \quad \pi \int_0^2 t^2 \underline{de^t} &= \pi \left( t^2 e^t \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 2t e^t dt \right) \\ &= \pi \left( 4e^2 - 2 \int_0^2 t e^t dt \right) \\ &= 2\pi \left[ 2e^2 - \left( t e^t \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^t dt \right) \right] \\ &= 2\pi \left[ 2e^2 - \left( 2e^2 - e^t \Big|_0^2 \right) \right] \\ &= 2\pi (e^2 - e^0) = 2\pi (e^2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \pi \cdot \frac{4}{(e^2-1)^2} \int_1^{e^2} (x-1)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-1=t}{\frac{4}{(e^2-1)^2}} \int_0^{e^2-1} t^2 dt &= \frac{4\pi}{(e^2-1)^2} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \bigg|_0^{e^2-1} \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{\cancel{(e^2-1)^2}} \cdot \frac{(e^2-1)}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} (e^2-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore V_x = \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} = \underline{2\pi(e^2-1)} - \underline{\frac{4}{3}\pi(e^2-1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\pi(e^2-1)$$



(2016) 设  $D$  是由曲线  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ) 与  $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$  ( $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) 围成的平面区域,

求  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

解:

$$L_2: \cos t = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\sin t = \sqrt[3]{y}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

$$\therefore (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 + (\sqrt[3]{y})^2 = 1$$

$$(x^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 + (y^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 = 1$$

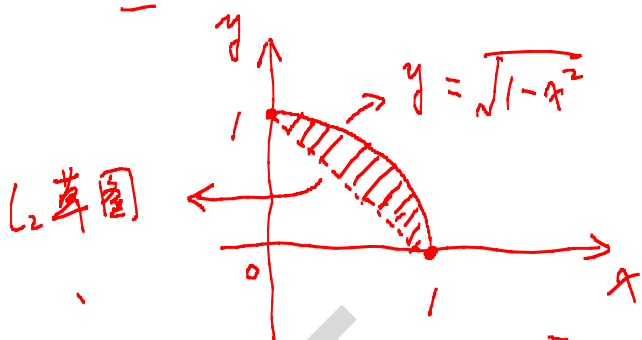
$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$$

$$y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1 - x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$y = (1 - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = I_n$$

$$I_1 = 1$$



$$V_x = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx}_{(1)} - \underbrace{\int_0^1 \pi \left[ (1-x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]^2 dx}_{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &= \int_0^1 \pi (1-x^2) dx = \pi \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \pi \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) &= \pi \int_0^1 (1-x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 dx \quad \begin{matrix} \text{令 } x^{\frac{1}{3}} = t \\ x = t^3 \end{matrix} \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1-t^2)^3 \cdot 3t^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } t = \sin u, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 u \cdot \sin^2 u \cos u du = 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^7 u \sin u du$$

$$= 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 u (1 - \cos^2 u) du = 3\pi (I_7 - I_9)$$

$$= 3\pi \left( \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1 - \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1 \right)$$

$$= 3\pi \left( 1 - \frac{8}{9} \right) \cdot \frac{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3} = 3\pi \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{16}{3 \times 7 \times 5} \pi$$

$$V_x = (1) - (2) = \frac{2}{3} \pi - \frac{16}{3 \times 7 \times 5} \pi = \frac{2 \times 7 \times 5 - 16}{3 \times 7 \times 5} \pi = \frac{18}{35} \pi$$