§6.7 定积分的应用

2017-2018 学年 II



教学要求









We are here now...

奇偶函数的定积分

定积分求平面图形面积

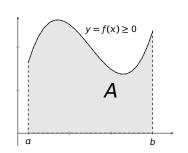
旋转体体积

在经济等方面的应用



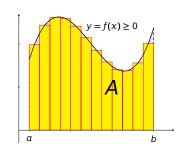
• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$



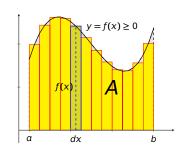
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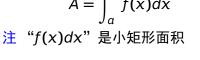
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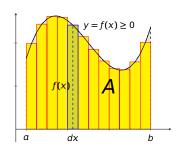
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当 f ≥ 0 时,

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$



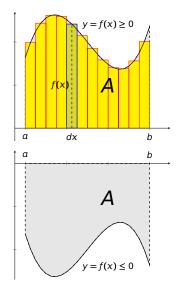


• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

注 "f(x)dx" 是小矩形面积

$$A =$$

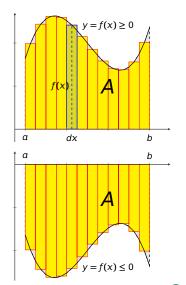


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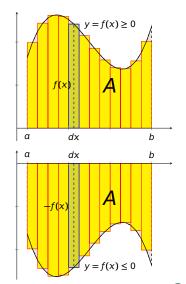
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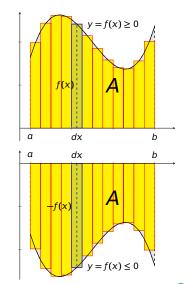


• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

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$$A = -f(x)dx$$

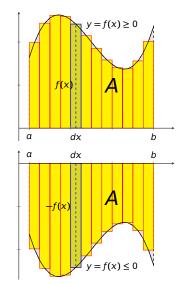


• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

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注 "f(x)dx" 是小矩形面积

• 当 $f \le 0$ 时, $A = \int_a^b -f(x)dx$

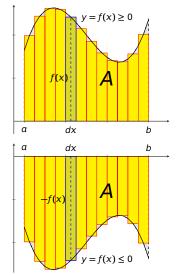


• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

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• 当 $f \le 0$ 时, $A = \int_{a}^{b} -f(x)dx$ 或者 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = -A$

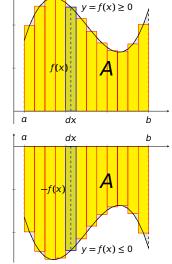


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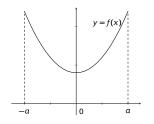
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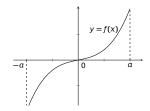
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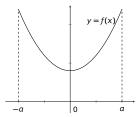


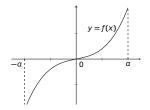




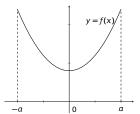


f(x) 为偶函数

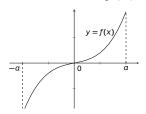




f(x) 为偶函数

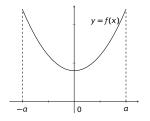


f(x) 为奇函数

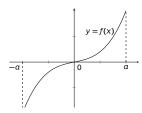


设函数 f(x) 定义在区间 [-a, a] 上,

• 若f(-x) = f(x), $x \in [-a, a]$, 则f(x) 为偶函数

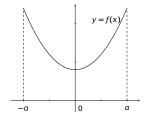


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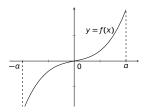


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• 若f(-x) = -f(x), $x \in [-a, a]$, 则f(x) 为奇函数



性质 设 f(x) 是 $[-\alpha, \alpha]$ 上的连续偶函数,则

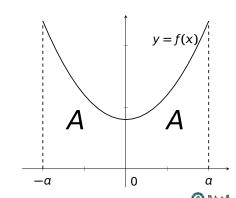
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx \stackrel{\text{or}}{=} 2 \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx.$$

性质 设 f(x) 是 [-a, a] 上的连续偶函数,则

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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ " 情形为例说明:

.

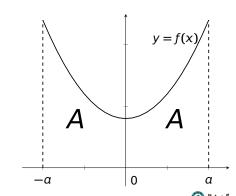


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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ "情形为例说明:

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A,$$

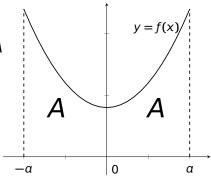


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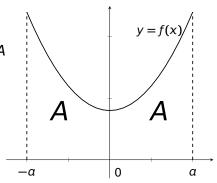
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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ " 情形为例说明:

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A, \qquad \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = A$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\pi}^{a} f(x)dx = 大曲边梯形面积$$



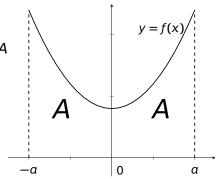
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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ "情形为例说明:

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A, \qquad \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = A$$

$$\therefore \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx =$$
 大曲边梯形面积 = 2A

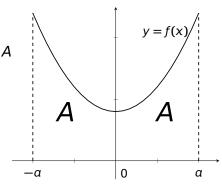


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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ " 情形为例说明:

$$=2\int_{0}^{a}f(x)dx$$

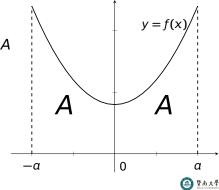


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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ " 情形为例说明:

 $\stackrel{\int_0}{=} 2 \int_0^0 f(x) dx$

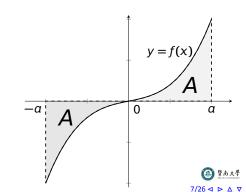


性质 设 f(x) 是 [-a, a] 上的连续奇函数,则

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$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0.$$

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$A$$

$$0$$

$$A$$

$$0$$

$$Bat$$

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$$= -A +$$

$$Q = \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

$$= -A + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

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$$= -A + A$$

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$$A$$

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根据函数奇偶性计算定积分

例 计算定积分
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+x^3}{\cos^2 x} dx$$
, $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^{2017}+1) \cos x dx$

解

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+x^3}{\cos^2 x} dx =$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^{2017} + 1) \cos x dx =$$

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$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + 0$$

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$$= 1 - (-1)$$

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$$^7 + 1)\cos x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{2017} \cos x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$

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$$=0+\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos x dx$$

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$$= 0 + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

例 计算定积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x - \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right)^2 dx =$$

例 计算定积分
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$$= x -$$

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$$= x \Big|_{-1}^{1} - 0$$

例 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{1} (x - \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left(x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right)^2 dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x^2 - 2x\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \left(\sqrt{1 - x^2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} 1 - 2x\sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} 1 dx - \int_{-1}^{1} 2x\sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$$

$$= x \Big|_{-1}^{1} - 0$$

$$= 2$$

We are here now...

奇偶函数的定积分

定积分求平面图形面积

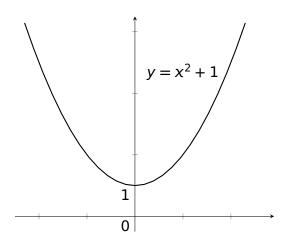
旋转体体积

在经济等方面的应用

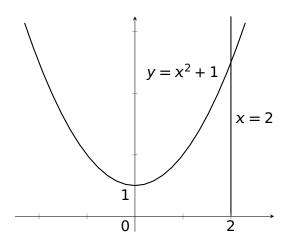
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 x = 2, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域, 并求面积

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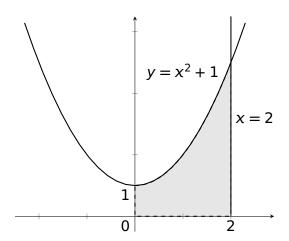
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 x = 2, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域, 并求面积



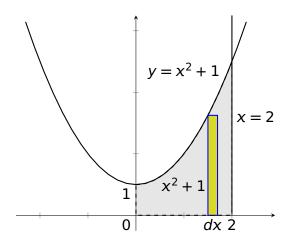
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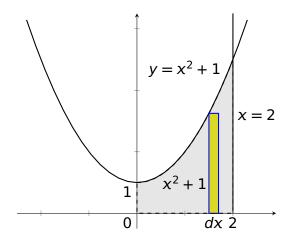


例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 x = 2, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域, 并求面积



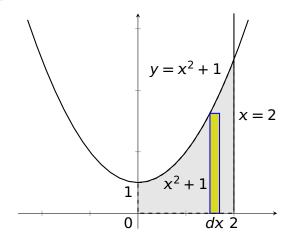
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 x = 2, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

$$\mathbf{H} \qquad A = (x^2 + 1)dx$$



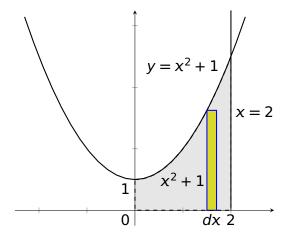
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 x = 2, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积 $A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 $A = \int_0^\infty (x^2 + 1) dx$



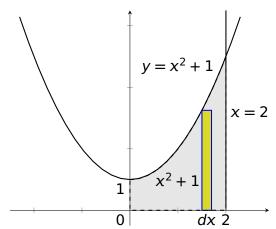
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$,直线 x = 2,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积 $A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)$

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)$$



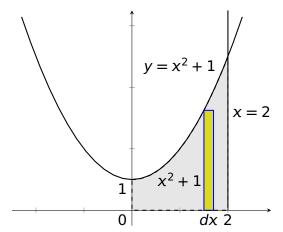
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$,直线 x = 2,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积 $A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)\Big|_0^2$

$$A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)$$



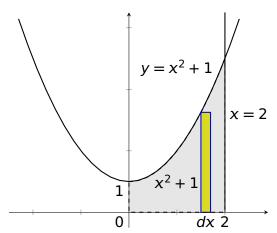


例 画出曲线
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$$A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)\Big|_0^2 = (\frac{8}{3} + 2) - 0$$





例 画出曲线
$$y = x^2 + 1$$
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$$A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)\Big|_0^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2\right) - 0 = \frac{14}{3}$$



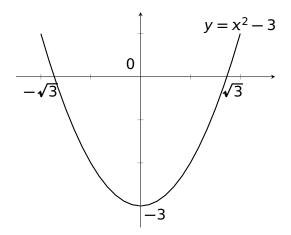


例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求 面积

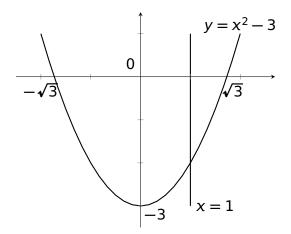
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

 \mathbf{H} A =

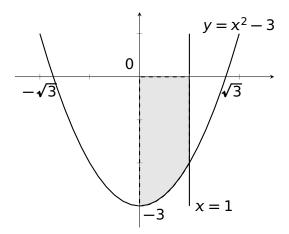
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求 面积



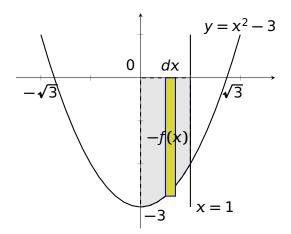
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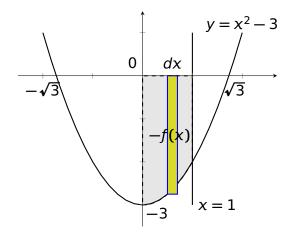
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例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求 面积

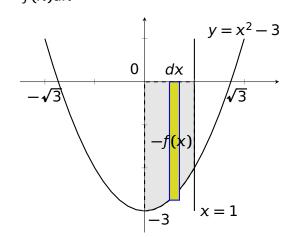
$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = -f(x)dx$$





例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求

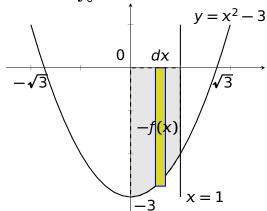
面积 $\mathbf{R} \quad A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx$





例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

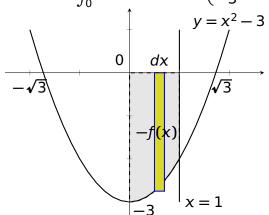
$$A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx$$





例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)$$

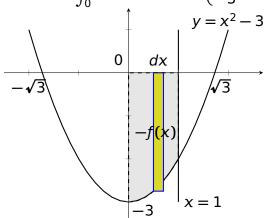




例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求

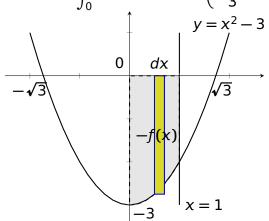
面积

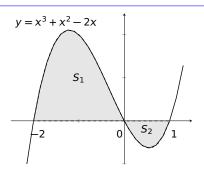
$$A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)\Big|_0^1$$



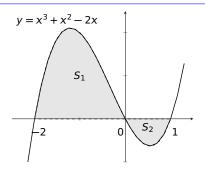
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$$



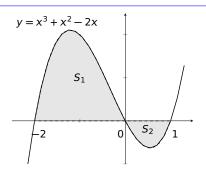


例 求阴影部分面积

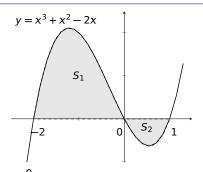


解

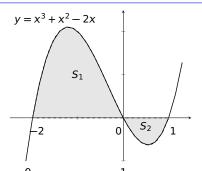




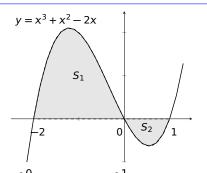
$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = S_1 + S_2 =$$



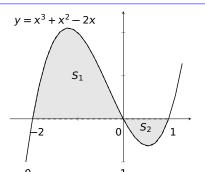
$$\mathbf{H} \qquad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} f(x) dx + \frac{$$



$$\mathbf{H} \qquad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx$$

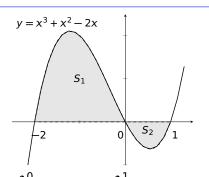


$$\mathbf{H} \qquad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx$$
$$= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx$$



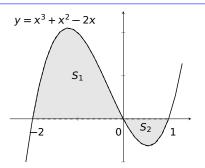
$$\mathbf{R} \quad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx \\
= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx$$





$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} \quad A &= S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^{0} \left(x^3 + x^2 - 2x \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left(-x^3 - x^2 + 2x \right) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 \right) +
\end{aligned}$$





$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)$$



$$y = x^3 + x^2 - 2x$$

$$S_1$$

$$S_2$$

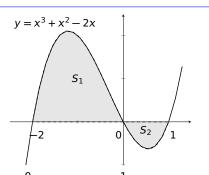
$$1$$

$$\mathbf{R} \quad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx \\
= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right)\Big|_{-2}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)$$



例 求阴影部分面积

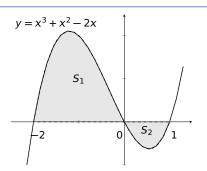


 $= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right)\Big|_{-2}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)\Big|_0^1$

$$\mathbf{A} = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx
= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx$$



例 求阴影部分面积

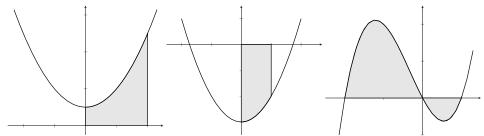


 $= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right)\Big|_{-2}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{37}{12}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{R} \quad A &= S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^{0} \left(x^3 + x^2 - 2x \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left(-x^3 - x^2 + 2x \right) dx
\end{aligned}$$

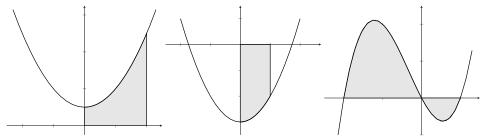
更复杂图形面积

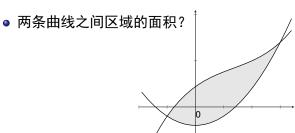
• 以上是曲线与 x 轴之间区域的面积



更复杂图形面积

• 以上是曲线与 x 轴之间区域的面积







例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

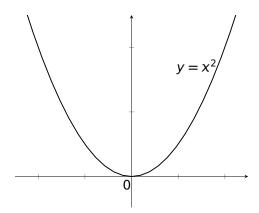
例 求曲线
$$y = x^2$$
 与直线 $x + y = 2$ 围成区域的面积

解

$$A =$$

例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

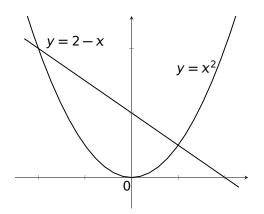
解



例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

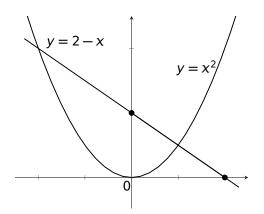
解

$$A =$$



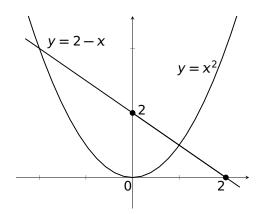
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



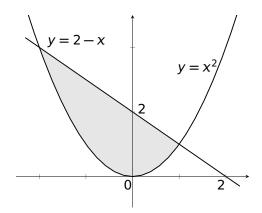
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



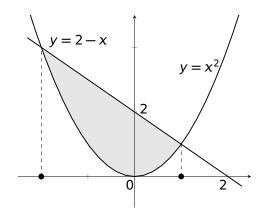
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解



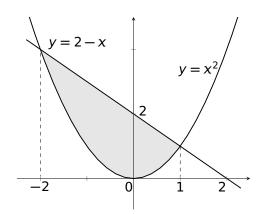
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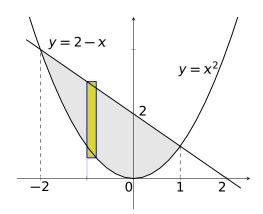
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例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

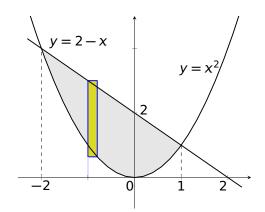
解



例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解

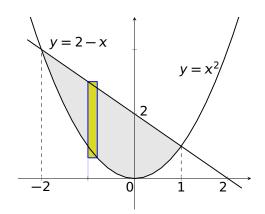
$$A = \left((2-x) - x^2 \right) dx$$



例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

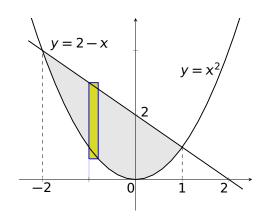
解

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x)-x^2) dx$$



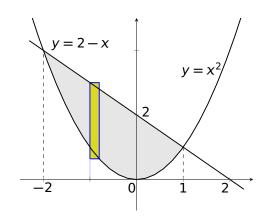
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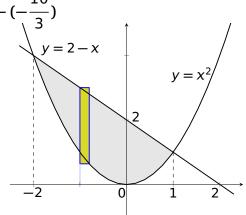
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解

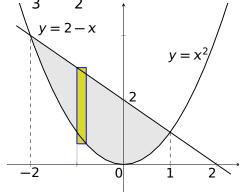
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$$= \frac{7}{6} - \left(-\frac{10}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{2}$$
$$y = 2 - x \qquad \Big|$$

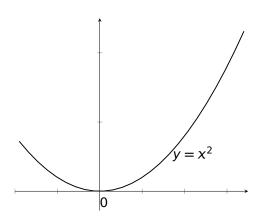


例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = 2x + 3 围成区域的面积

$$A =$$

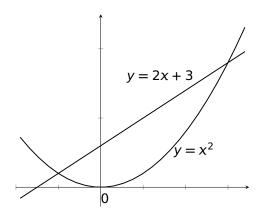
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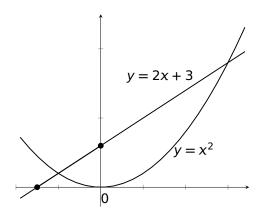
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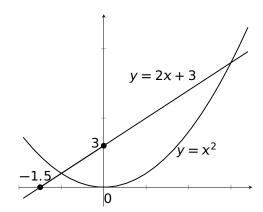
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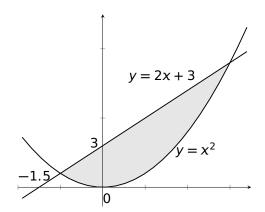
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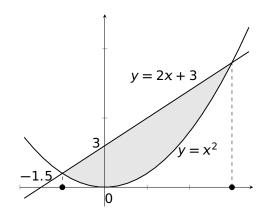
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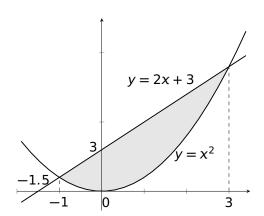
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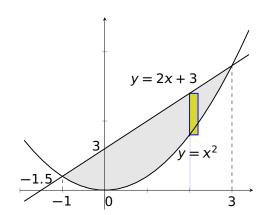
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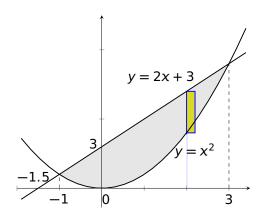


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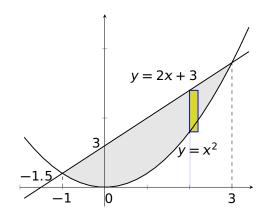
$$A =$$



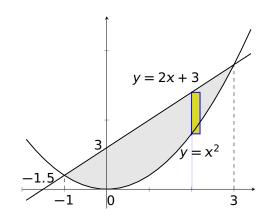
$$A = \left((2x+3) - x^2 \right) dx$$



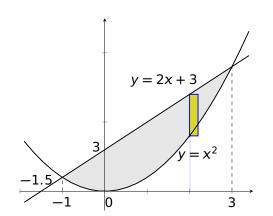
$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} ((2x+3) - x^2) dx$$



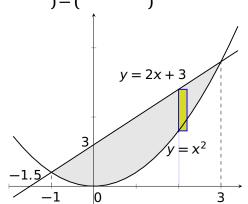
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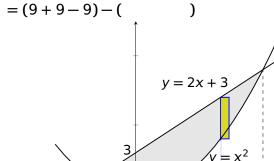
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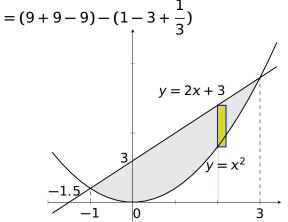


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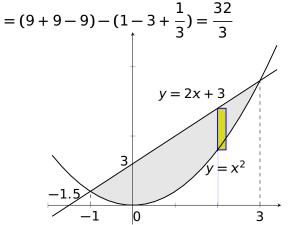




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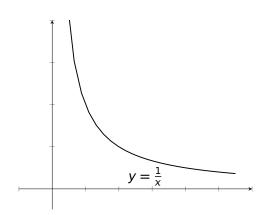
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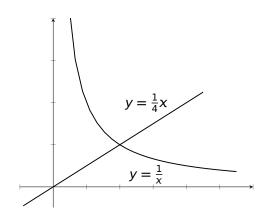
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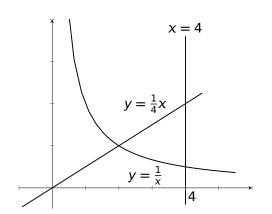
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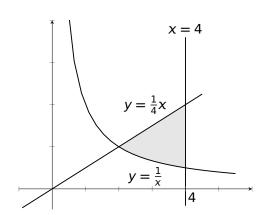
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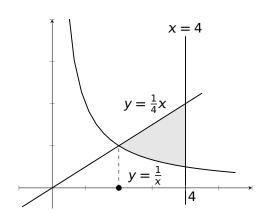
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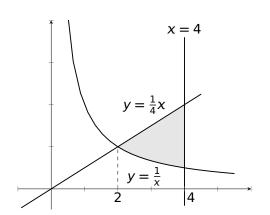
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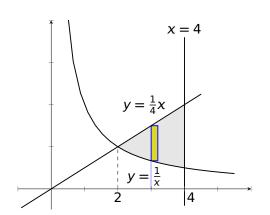
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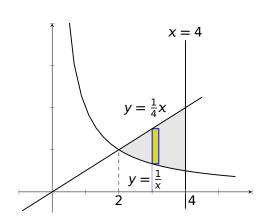
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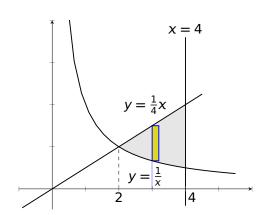
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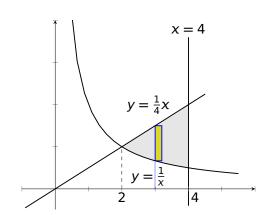
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 与直线 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$, $x = 4$ 围成区域的面积

$$A = \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$



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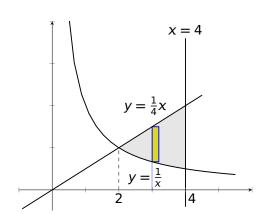
$$A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{2} - \ln|x| \right)$$





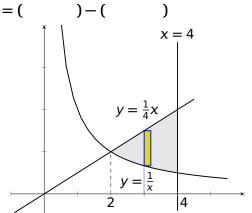
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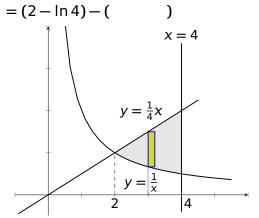
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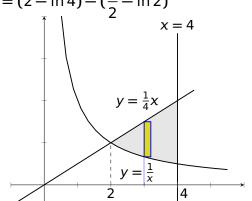
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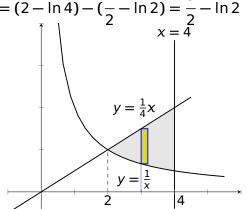
$$A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{2} - \ln|x| \right) \Big|_{2}^{4}$$
$$= (2 - \ln 4) - (\frac{1}{2} - \ln 2)$$





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$$= (2 - \ln 4) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln 2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$



微元法求面积——例1

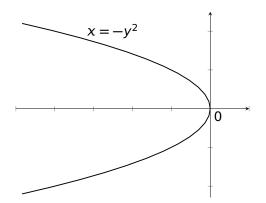
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解

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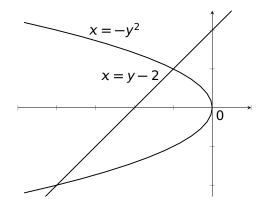
$$A =$$





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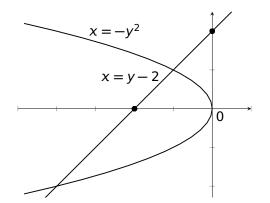
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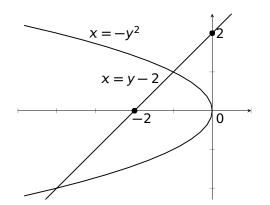
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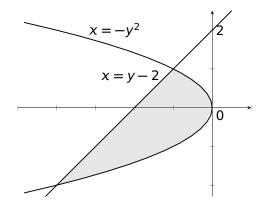
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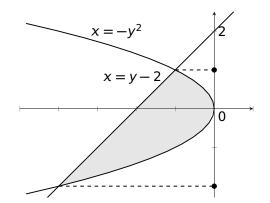
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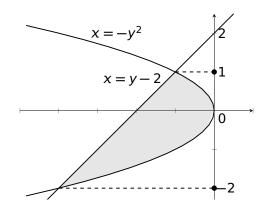
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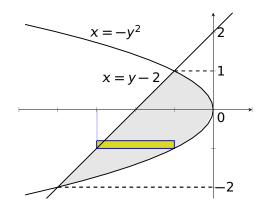
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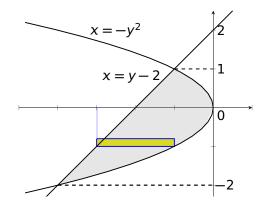
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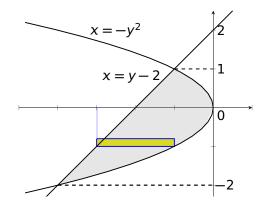
例 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积

$$A = [-y^2 - (y-2)]dy$$

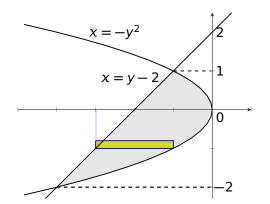


例 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[-y^2 - (y - 2) \right] dy$$

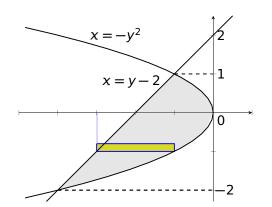


$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[-y^2 - (y - 2) \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right)$$



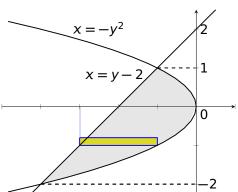
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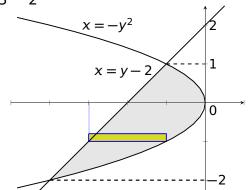


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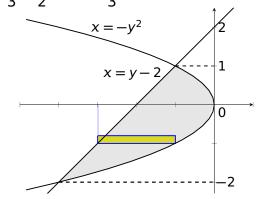


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$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - ($$



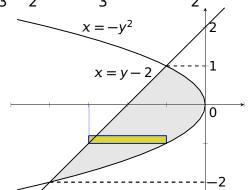


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$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 \right)$$





$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[-y^2 - (y - 2) \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_{-2}^{1}$$
$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$



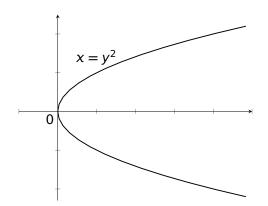


例 求曲线 $x = y^2$ 与直线 y = x - 2 围成区域在 x 轴上方部分的面积

$$A =$$

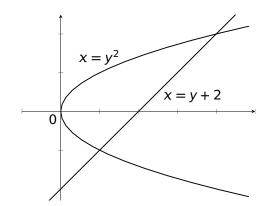
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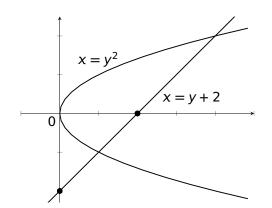
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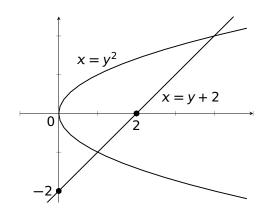
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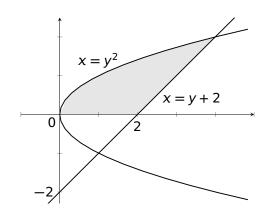
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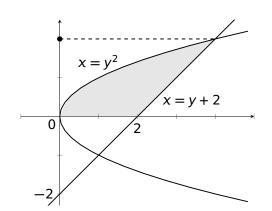
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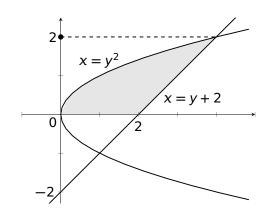
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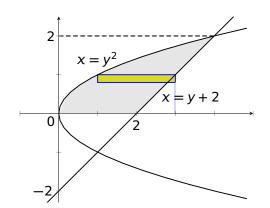
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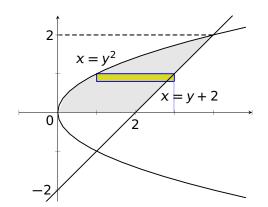
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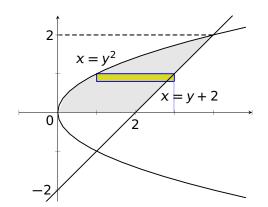


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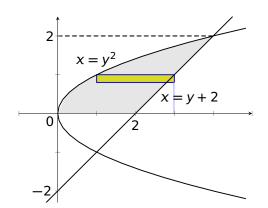
$$A = [(y+2)-y^2]dy$$



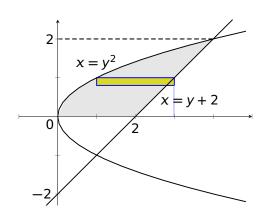
$$A = \int_0^2 [(y+2) - y^2] dy$$



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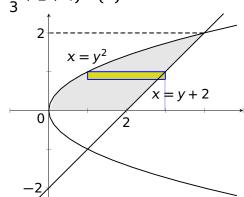


= (

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$$= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 \right) - (0) = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$(-\frac{1}{3}+2+4)-(0)-\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x=y^2$$

$$0$$

$$2$$



We are here now...

奇偶函数的定积分

定积分求平面图形面积

旋转体体积

在经济等方面的应用

设平面曲线是函数 y = f(x), $\alpha \le x \le b$, 的图像, 该曲线绕 x 轴旋转一周所得的旋转体,其体积是

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

We are here now...

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问题: 如何通过导数 $\Phi'(x)$, 恢复原函数 $\Phi(x)$?

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特别地,

$$\Delta \Phi = \Phi(b) - \Phi(a) = \int_{a}^{b} \Phi'(t) dt$$

(1) 成本函数 C(x); (2) 产量 x 由 100 增至 200 时成本增加多少?

例 1 设生产 x 个单位产品时,边际成本函数为 $C'(x) = 2e^{0.2x}$,

且固定成本 $C_0 = 9$,求:

(1) 成本函数 C(x); (2) 产量 x 由 100 增至 200 时成本增加多少?

解利用定积分

C(x)

$$\Delta C = C(200) - C(100) =$$

(1) 成本函数 C(x); (2) 产量 x 由 100 增至 200 时成本增加多少?

$$C(x) = \int_0^x C'(t)dt + C(0)$$

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$$= 10e^{0.2t}\Big|_{100}^{200} = 10(e^{40} - e^{20})$$

(1) R(1000); (2) 产量从 1000 增加至 2000 时,增加多少收入?

例 2 设 Q: 产品数量; $R'(Q) = 100 - \frac{Q}{20}$: 收入 R(Q) 的变化率。求: (1) R(1000); (2) 产量从 1000 增加至 2000 时,增加多少收入?

$$R(1000) =$$

$$\Delta R = R(2000) - R(1000) =$$

(1) R(1000); (2) 产量从 1000 增加至 2000 时,增加多少收入?

$$R(1000) = \int_0^{1000} R'(t)dt + R(0)$$

$$\Delta R = R(2000) - R(1000) =$$

(1) R(1000); (2) 产量从 1000 增加至 2000 时,增加多少收入?

$$R(1000) = \int_0^{1000} R'(t)dt + R(0) = \int_0^{1000} (100 - \frac{t}{20})dt +$$

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解 利用定积分

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$$= \int_{1000}^{2000} (100 - \frac{t}{20})dt$$

$$= (100t - \frac{t^2}{40})|_{1000}^{2000} = 2.5 \times 10^4$$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

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解利用定积分

 $\Delta R =$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

$$\Delta R = \int_{225}^{400} MR(t)dt =$$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

$$\Delta R = \int_{225}^{400} MR(t)dt = \int_{225}^{400} 1500 - 75t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt$$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

$$\Delta R = \int_{225}^{400} MR(t)dt = \int_{225}^{400} 1500 - 75t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt$$
$$= \left(1500t - 50t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

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该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

$$\Delta R = \int_{225}^{400} MR(t)dt = \int_{225}^{400} 1500 - 75t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt$$

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$$= () - ()$$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

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$$= \left(1500t - 50t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\Big|_{225}^{400}$$

$$= (1500 \cdot 400 - 50 \cdot 400^{\frac{3}{2}}) - ($$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

$$\Delta R = \int_{225}^{400} MR(t)dt = \int_{225}^{400} 1500 - 75t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt$$

$$= \left(1500t - 50t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\Big|_{225}^{400}$$

$$= (1500 \cdot 400 - 50 \cdot 400^{\frac{3}{2}}) - (1500 \cdot 225 - 50 \cdot 225^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

该产品产量从 225 个单位增加至 400 个单位时,所增加的收益。

$$\Delta R = \int_{225}^{400} MR(t)dt = \int_{225}^{400} 1500 - 75t^{\frac{1}{2}}dt$$

$$= \left(1500t - 50t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)\Big|_{225}^{400}$$

$$= (1500 \cdot 400 - 50 \cdot 400^{\frac{3}{2}}) - (1500 \cdot 225 - 50 \cdot 225^{\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$= 31250$$