§6.7 定积分的应用

2016-2017 **学年** II

教学要求









Outline of §6.7

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

We are here now...

奇偶函数的定积分

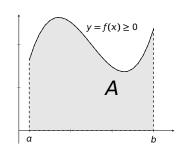
定积分求平面图形面积

旋转体体积

在经济等方面的应用

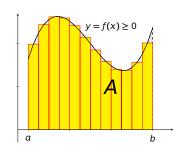
• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

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



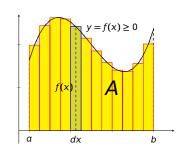
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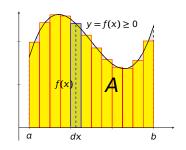
当 f ≥ 0 时,

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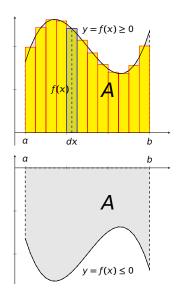
当 f ≥ 0 时,

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
注 " $f(x) dx$ " 是小矩形面积



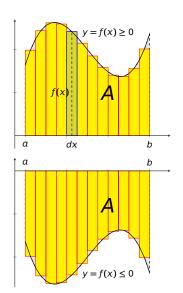
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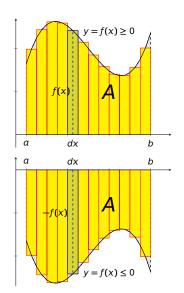
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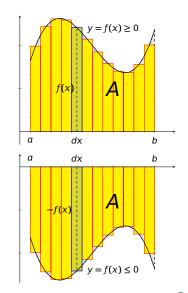
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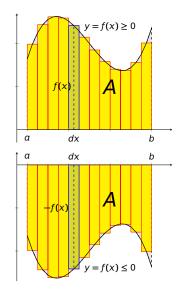
$$A = -f(x)dx$$



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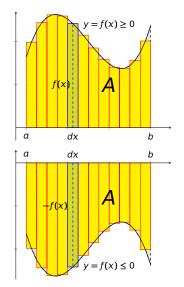
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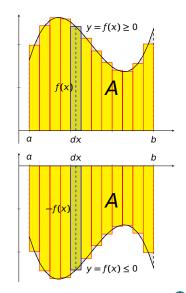
• 当 $f \le 0$ 时, $A = \int_{a}^{b} -f(x)dx$ 或者 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = -A$

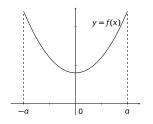


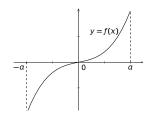
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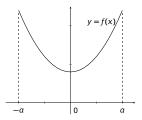


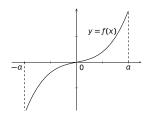




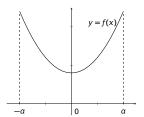


f(x) 为偶函数

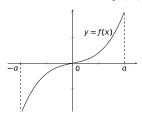




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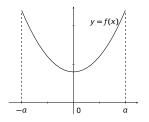


f(x) 为奇函数

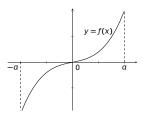


设函数 f(x) 定义在区间 [-a, a] 上,

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

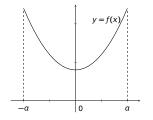


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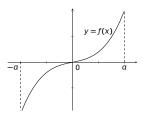


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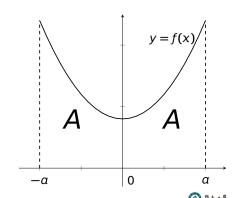


性质 设 f(x) 是 [-a, a] 上的连续偶函数,则

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

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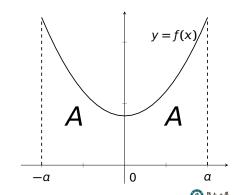
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$$\therefore \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx = A,$$

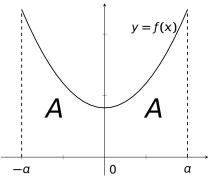


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$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A, \qquad \int_0^a f(x)dx = A$$

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

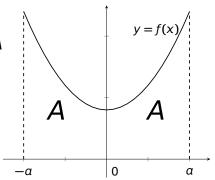


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$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A, \qquad \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = A$$

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

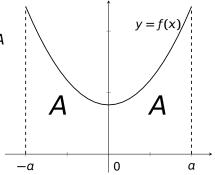


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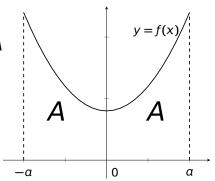
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$$=2\int_0^a f(x)dx$$

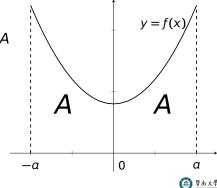


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$$= 2 \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx$$

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

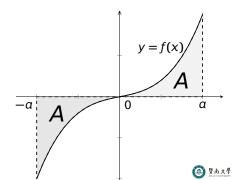


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$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0.$$

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

$$y = f(x)$$

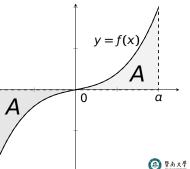
$$A$$

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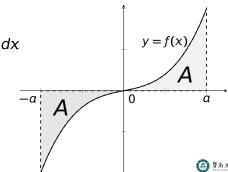
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
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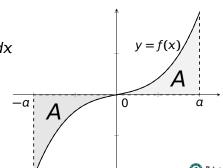
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根据函数奇偶性计算定积分

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

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



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

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$$= x -$$

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

We are here now...

奇偶函数的定积分

定积分求平面图形面积

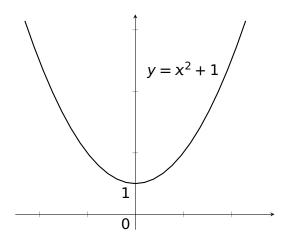
旋转体体积

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

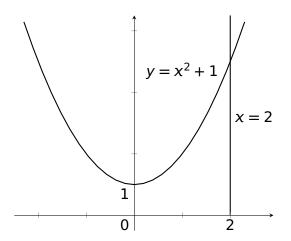
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 \mathbf{M} A =



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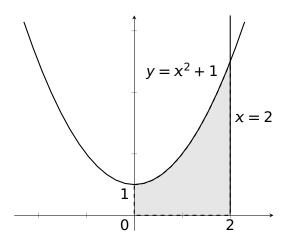
 \mathbf{M} A =





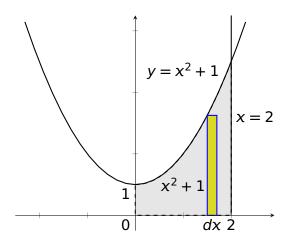
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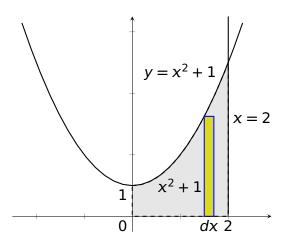




例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 x = 2, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求 面积

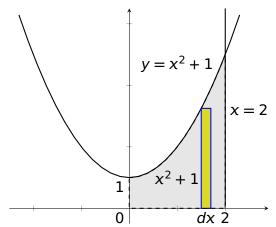


$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = (x^2 + 1)dx$$

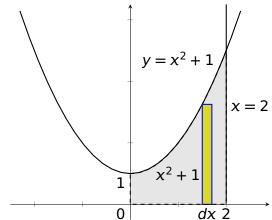




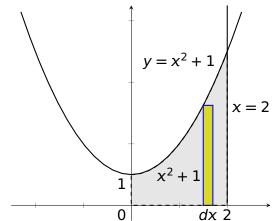
$$\mathbf{R}$$
 $A = \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} + 1) dx$



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

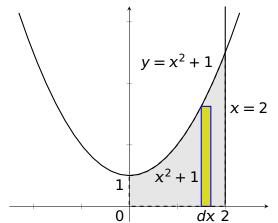


$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right) \Big|_0^2$$

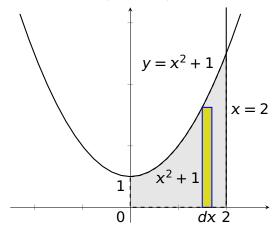




$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right) \Big|_0^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2\right) - 0$$

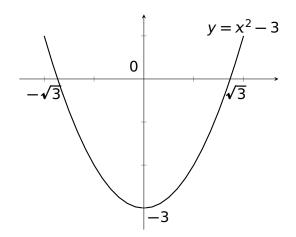


$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right) \Big|_0^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2\right) - 0 = \frac{14}{3}$$



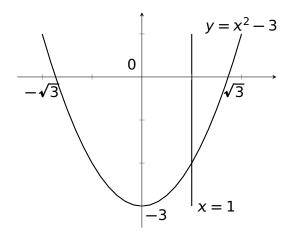
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

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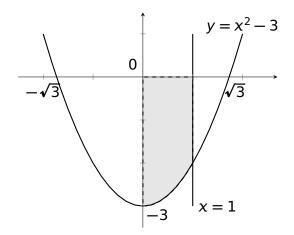


例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$, 直线 x = 1, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积





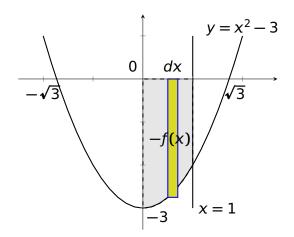
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$, 直线 x = 1, x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积





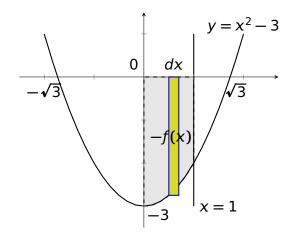
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

解 A=



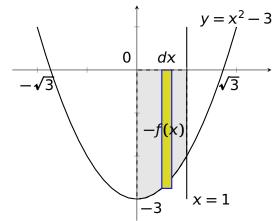


$$\mathbf{H} A = -f(x)dx$$



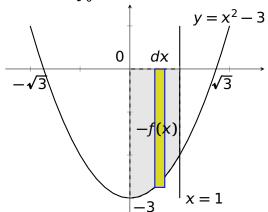


$$\Re A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx$$



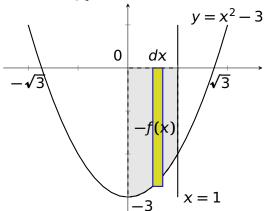


$$\mathbf{H} A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx$$



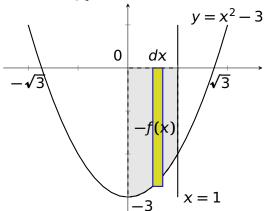


$$\mathbf{H} \ \ A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)$$



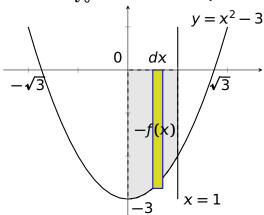


$$\mathbf{H} \ \ A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)\Big|_0^1$$

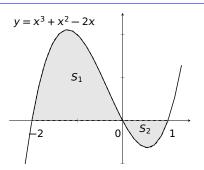




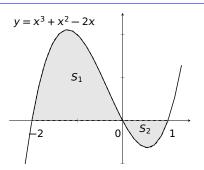
$$\mathbf{H} \ \ A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$$





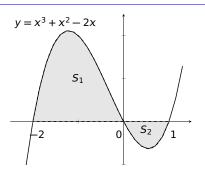


例 求阴影部分面积

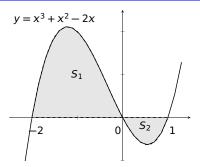


解人

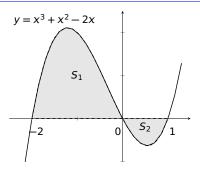




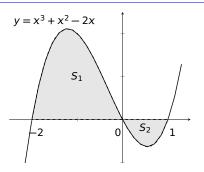
$$A = S_1 + S_2 =$$



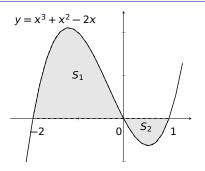
$$A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx +$$



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

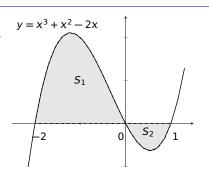


$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{H} \quad A &= S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x) dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx +
\end{aligned}$$



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



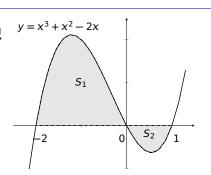


$$A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx$$

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



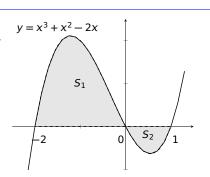


 $= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)$

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



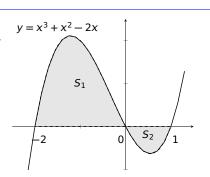




$$A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x)dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx$$

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



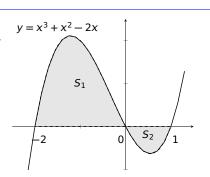
 $= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right)\Big|_{-2}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)\Big|_0^1$

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







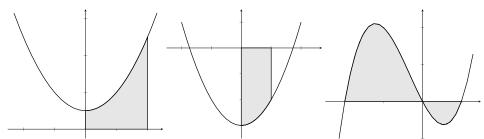


$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} \quad A &= S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^{0} \left(x^3 + x^2 - 2x \right) dx + \int_{0}^{1} \left(-x^3 - x^2 + 2x \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

 $= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right)\Big|_{-2}^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{37}{12}$ §6.7 定积分的应用

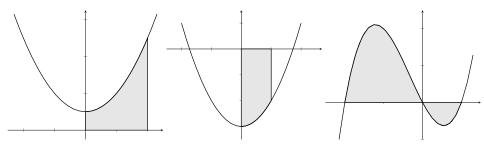
更复杂图形面积

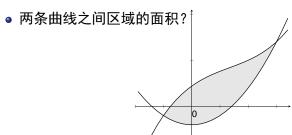
• 以上是曲线与 x 轴之间区域的面积



更复杂图形面积

• 以上是曲线与 x 轴之间区域的面积







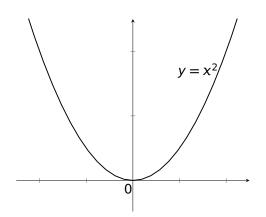
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解

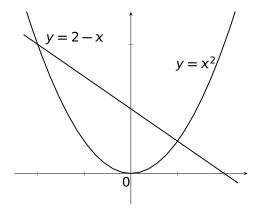
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



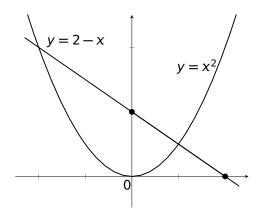
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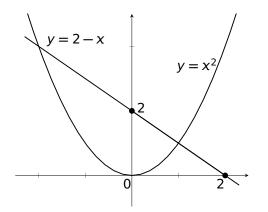
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



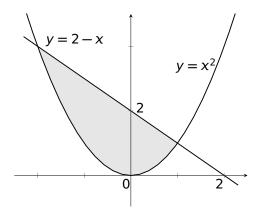
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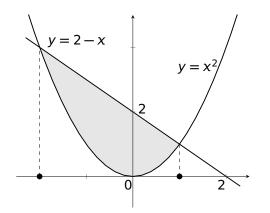
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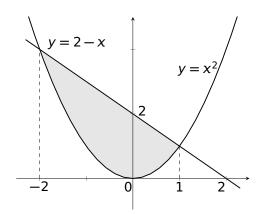
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



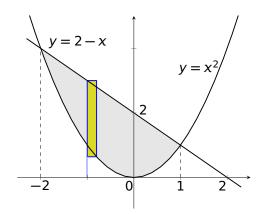
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



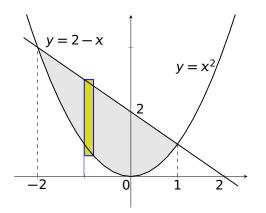
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

解



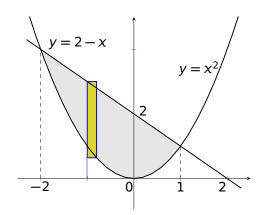
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

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



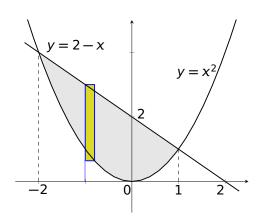
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

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



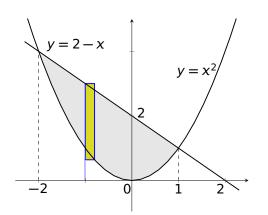
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

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



例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left((2 - x) - x^2 \right) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_{-2}^{1}$$



例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x)-x^2) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{-2}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} - \left(-\frac{10}{3}\right)$$

$$y = 2-x$$

$$y = x^2$$



例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x)-x^2) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{-2}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} - \left(-\frac{10}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$y = 2 - x$$

$$y = x^2$$



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

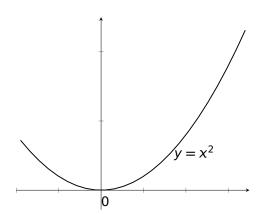
例 求曲线
$$y = x^2$$
 与直线 $y = 2x + 3$ 围成区域的面积

$$A =$$

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

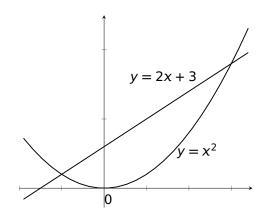
解

A =



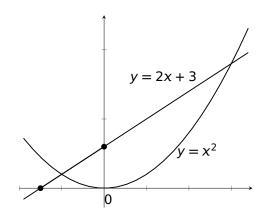
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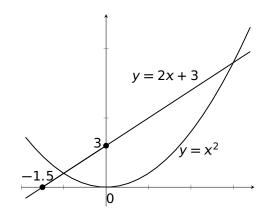
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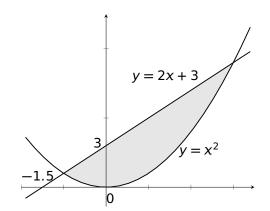
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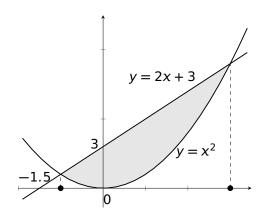
$$A =$$





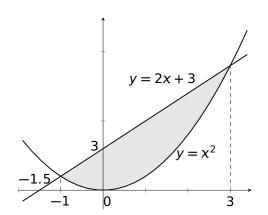
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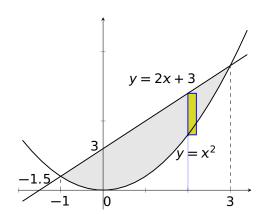
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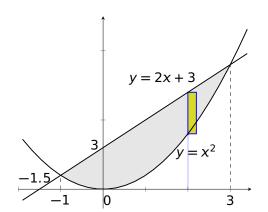
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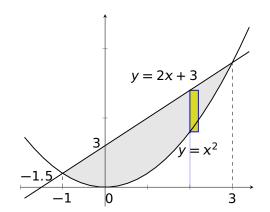
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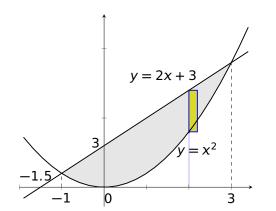
$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} ((2x+3)-x^2) dx$$





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

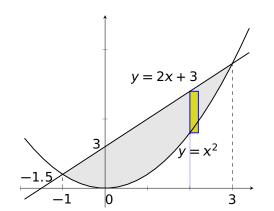
$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} \left((2x+3) - x^2 \right) dx = \left(x^2 + 3x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right)$$





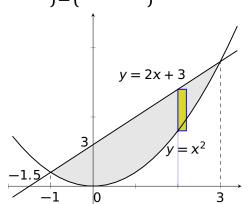
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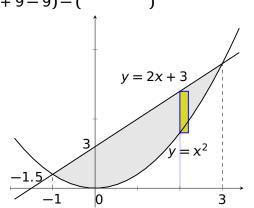




$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} ((2x+3)-x^2) dx = \left(x^2 + 3x - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right) \Big|_{-1}^{3}$$
$$= () - ()$$

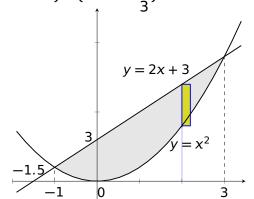


$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} ((2x+3)-x^2) dx = \left(x^2 + 3x - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right) \Big|_{-1}^{3}$$
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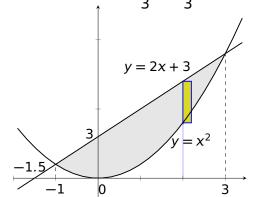


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$$= (9+9-9) - (1-3+\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{32}{3}$$



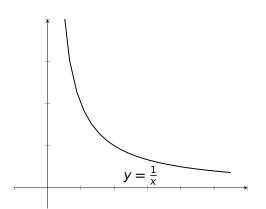


例 求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与直线 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$, x = 4 围成区域的面积

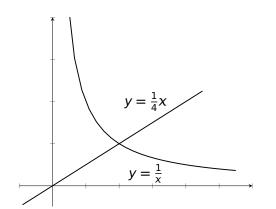
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$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
 与直线 $y = \frac{1}{4}x$, $x = 4$ 围成区域的面积

$$A =$$

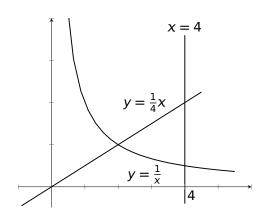
$$A =$$



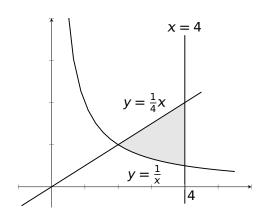
$$A =$$



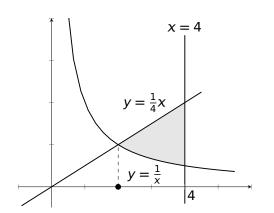
$$A =$$



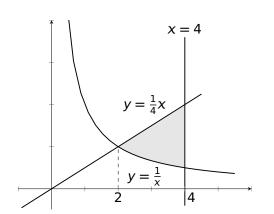
$$A =$$



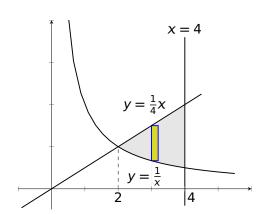
$$A =$$



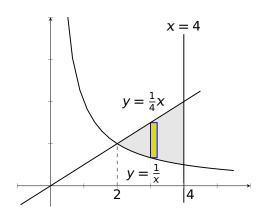
$$A =$$



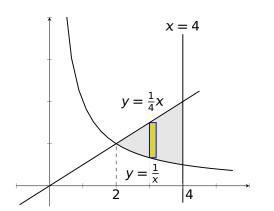
$$A =$$



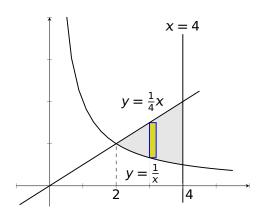
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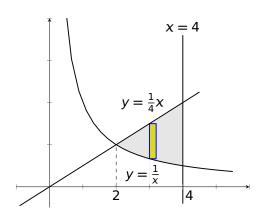
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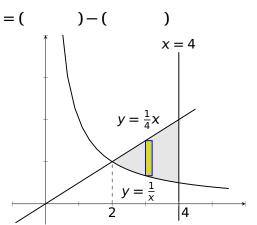
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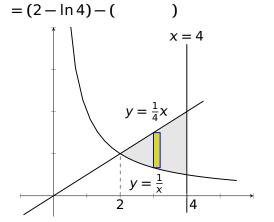
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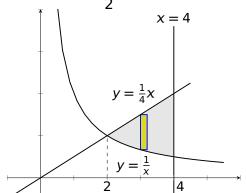
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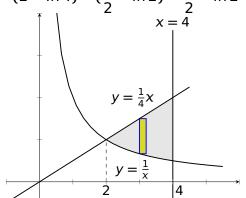
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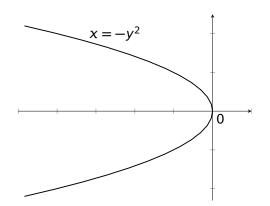
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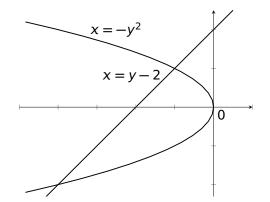




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解

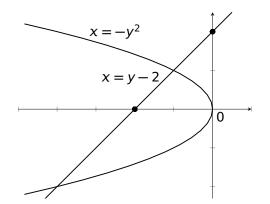
A =



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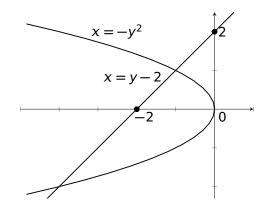
解

A =



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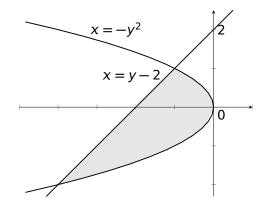
$$A =$$



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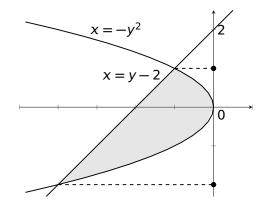
解

A =



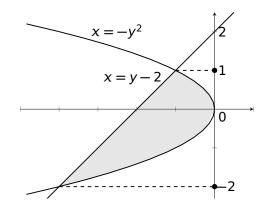
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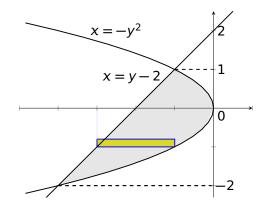
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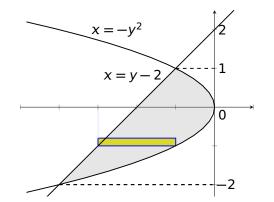
$$A =$$





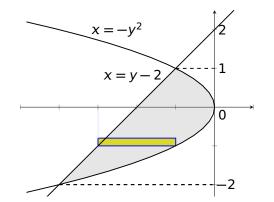
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$$A = \left[-y^2 - (y-2) \right] dy$$



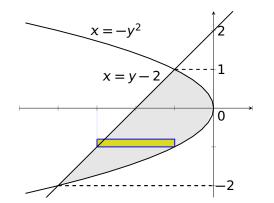
例 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积

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



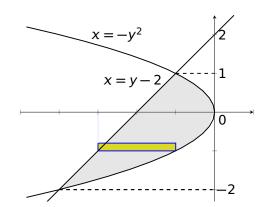
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$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[-y^2 - (y - 2) \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right)$$



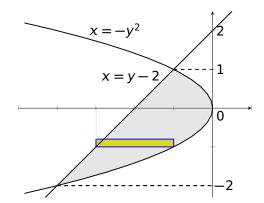
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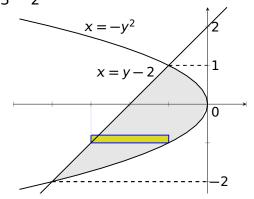
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$$= () - ()$$



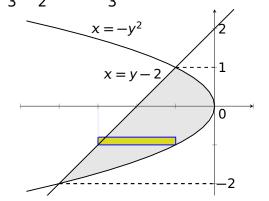
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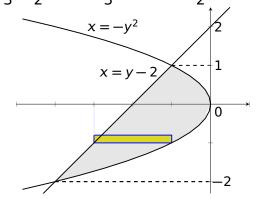
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$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$



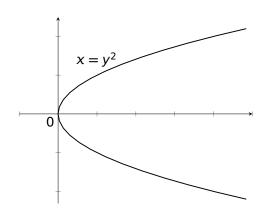
例 求曲线 $x = y^2$ 与直线 y = x - 2 围成区域在 x 轴上方部分的面积

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$$A =$$

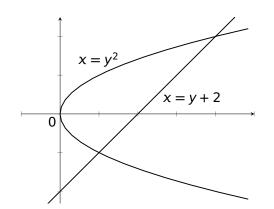
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$$A =$$



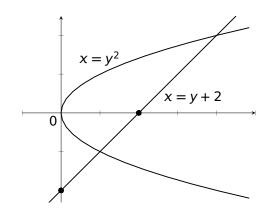
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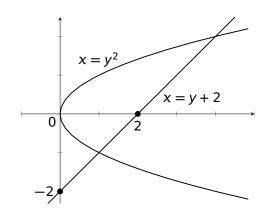
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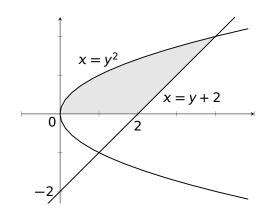
解

A =



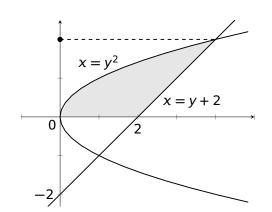
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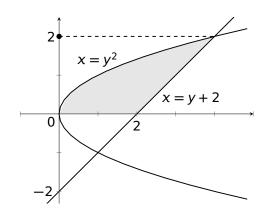
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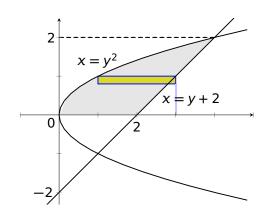
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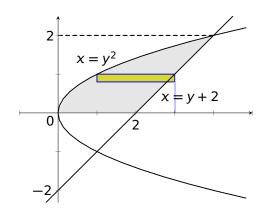
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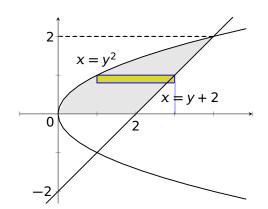
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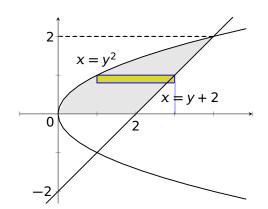
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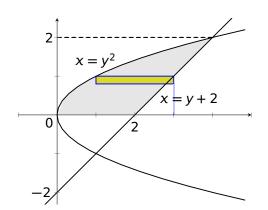
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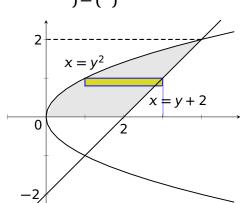
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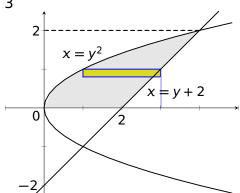
= ()-()





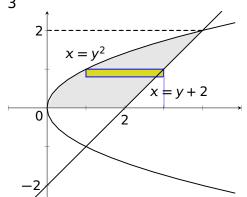
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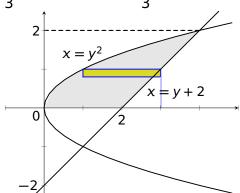
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We are here now...

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

(见板书)

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$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \left| \int_{0}^{\infty} dt + \int_{0}^{\infty} dt \right| \right|_{0}^{\infty} = 10e^{0.2t} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + 9 = 10e^{0.2x} - 1$$

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

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

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解 利用定积分

$$R(1000) = \int_0^{1000} R'(t)dt + R(0) = \int_0^{1000} (100 - \frac{t}{20})dt + 0$$
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$$= \int_{1000}^{2000} (100 - \frac{t}{20})dt$$

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$= 31250$$