§6.7 定积分的应用

2017-2018 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...

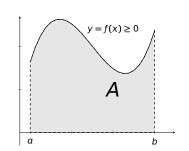
奇偶函数的定积分

定积分求平面图形面积

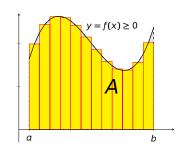
旋转体体积

在经济等方面的应用

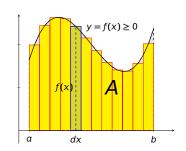
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$



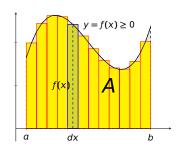
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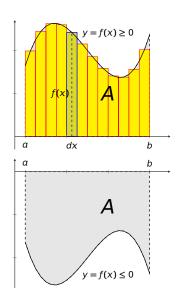
$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
注 " $f(x) dx$ " 是小矩形面积



• 当 $f \ge 0$ 时,

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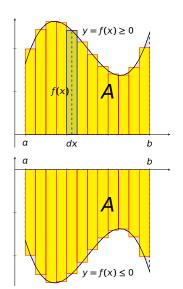
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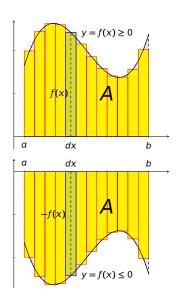
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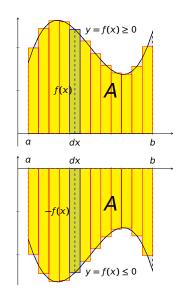


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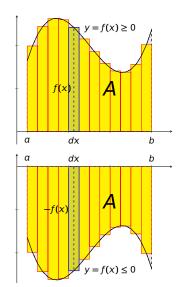
• 当 $f \leq 0$ 时,

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



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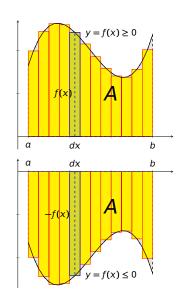
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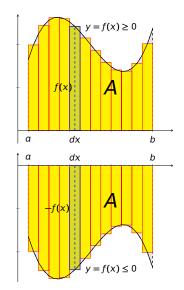
或者

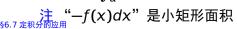
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = -A$$



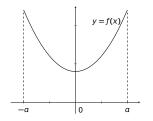
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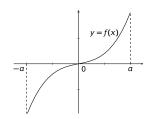
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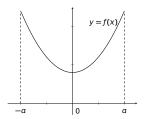


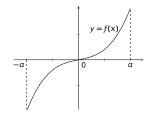




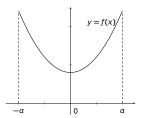


f(x) 为偶函数

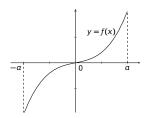




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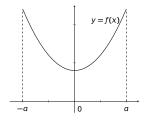


f(x) 为奇函数

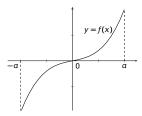


设函数 f(x) 定义在区间 [-a, a] 上,

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

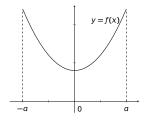


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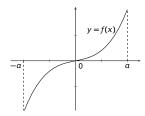


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性质 设 f(x) 是 [-a, a] 上的连续偶函数,则

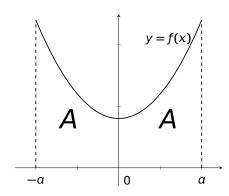
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2 \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx \stackrel{\text{or}}{=} 2 \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx.$$

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以 " $f(x) \ge 0$ " 情形为例说明:

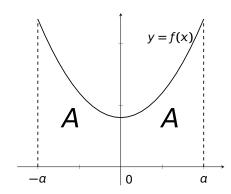
,



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

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

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

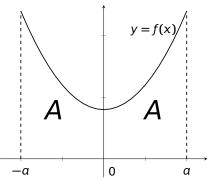


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$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A, \qquad \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = A$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = A$$

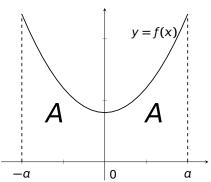


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$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x)dx = A, \qquad \int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx = A$$

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

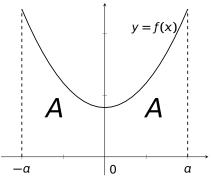


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$$\therefore \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx =$$
 大曲边梯形面积 = 2A



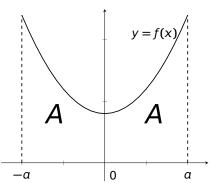
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$$=2\int_0^a f(x)dx$$

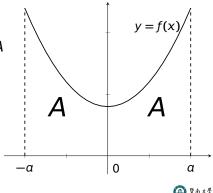


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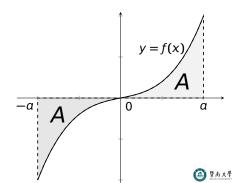


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$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$A$$

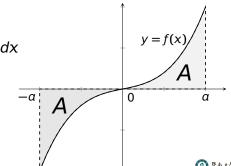
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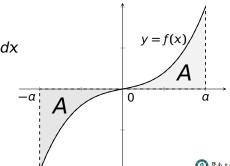
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
$$= -A +$$



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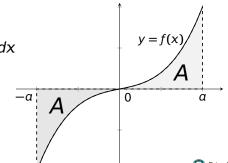
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$
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$$= -A + A$$
$$= 0$$



根据函数奇偶性计算定积分

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

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

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$$\mathbf{M}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 2$$

We are here now...

奇偶函数的定积分

定积分求平面图形面积

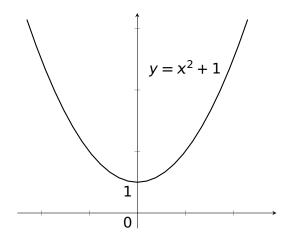
旋转体体积

在经济等方面的应用

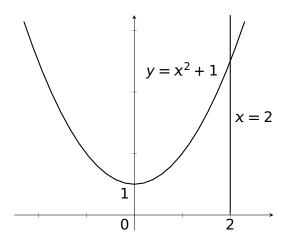
例 画出曲线 $y = x^2 + 1$,直线 x = 2,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求 面积

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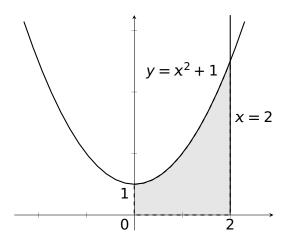


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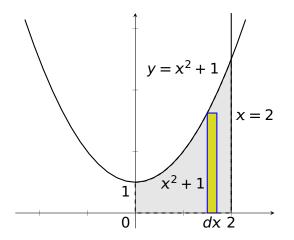


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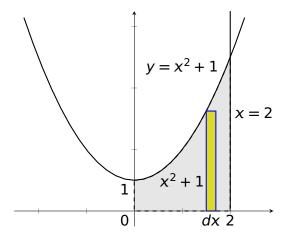


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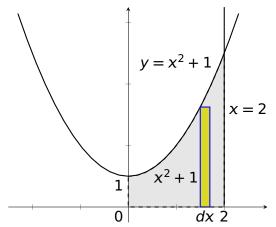
$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = (x^2 + 1)dx$$



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

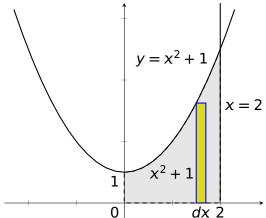
面积

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



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

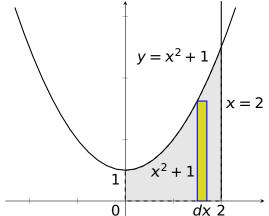
$$\mathbf{H} A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)$$



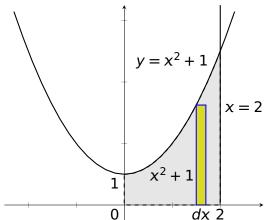


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$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right) \Big|_0^2$$

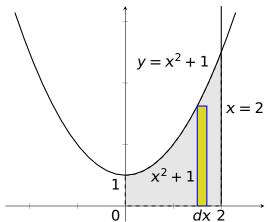


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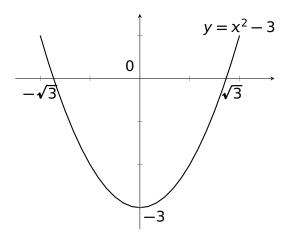
$$\mathbf{H} A = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x\right)\Big|_0^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 2\right) - 0 = \frac{14}{3}$$



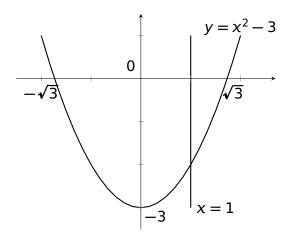
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

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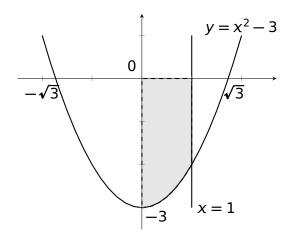


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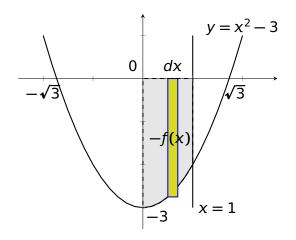
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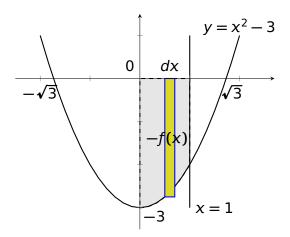
例 画出由曲线 $y = x^2 - 3$,直线 x = 1,x 轴及 y 轴所围成区域,并求面积

解 A=



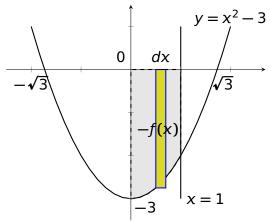


$$\mathbf{H} A = -f(x)dx$$



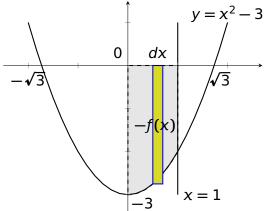


$$\mathbf{H} A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx$$



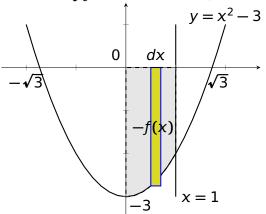


$$\mathbf{H} \ \ A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx$$



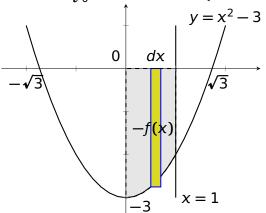


$$\mathbf{H} \ \ A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)$$



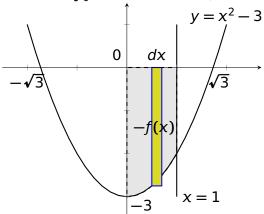


$$\mathbf{H} A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)\Big|_0^1$$

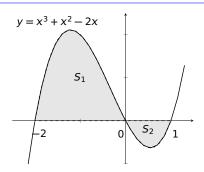




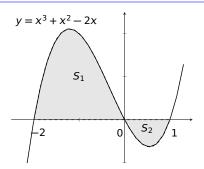
$$\overrightarrow{R} A = \int_0^1 -f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 3)dx = \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x\right)\Big|_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$$



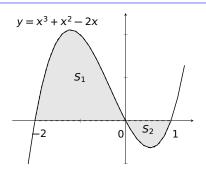




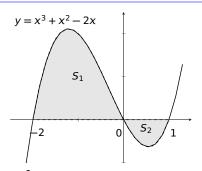
例 求阴影部分面积



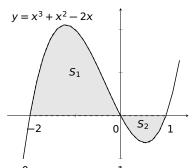




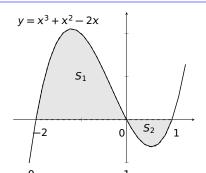
$$M = S_1 + S_2 =$$



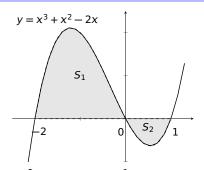
$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{0} f(x) dx +$$



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



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



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



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

$$S_1$$

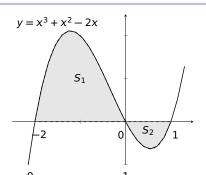
$$0$$

$$S_2$$

$$1$$

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

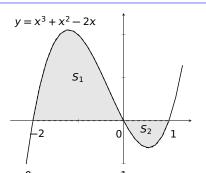




$$= \int_{-2}^{0} (x^3 + x^2 - 2x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x) dx$$

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





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

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

$$S_1$$

$$-2$$

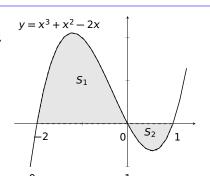
$$0$$

$$S_2$$

$$1$$

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





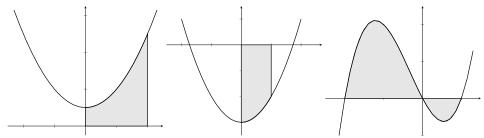
$$\mathbf{H} \quad A = S_1 + S_2 = \int_{-2}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} -f(x) dx$$

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

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

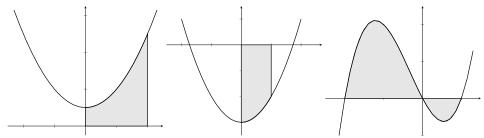
更复杂图形面积

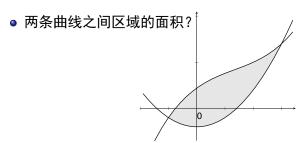
• 以上是曲线与 x 轴之间区域的面积



更复杂图形面积

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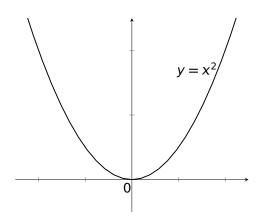
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x + y = 2 围成区域的面积

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解

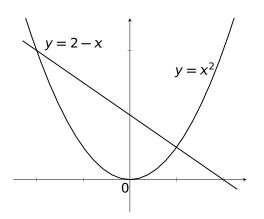
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解



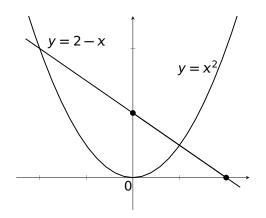
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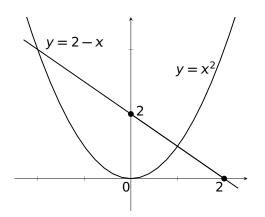
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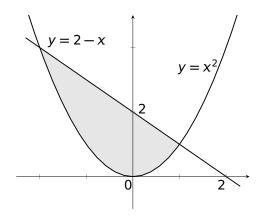
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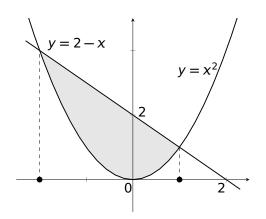
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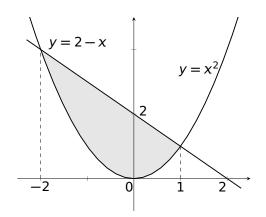
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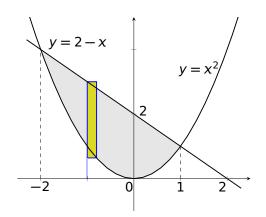
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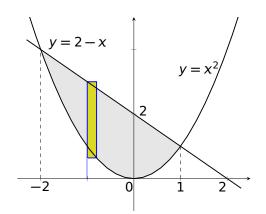
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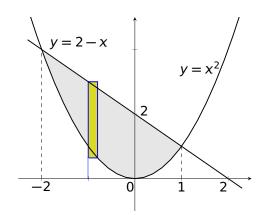
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$$A = \left((2-x) - x^2 \right) dx$$



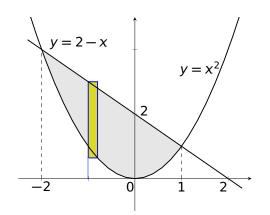
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$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x) - x^2) dx$$



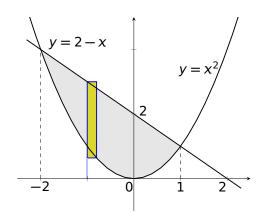
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$$= \frac{7}{6} - \left(-\frac{10}{3}\right)$$

$$y = 2-x$$

$$y = x^2$$

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

$$y = 2 - x$$

$$y = x^2$$



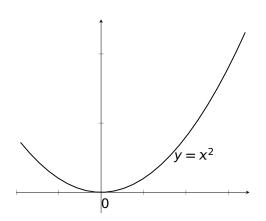
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$$A =$$

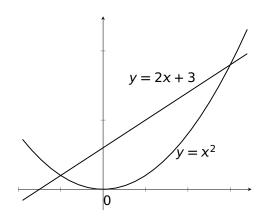
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解



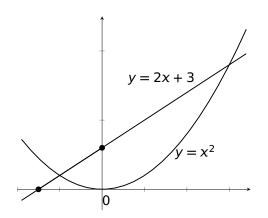
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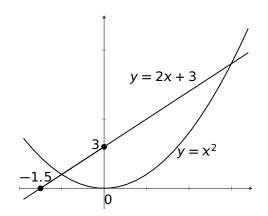
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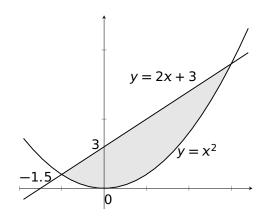
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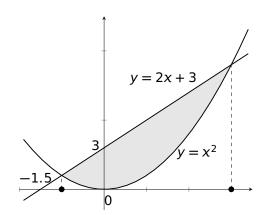
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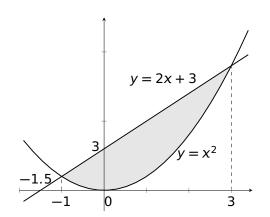
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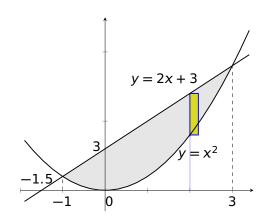
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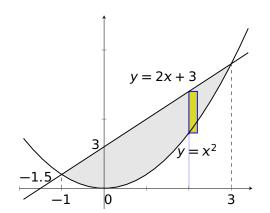
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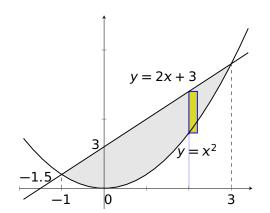
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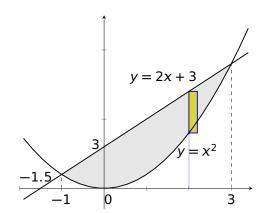
例 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = 2x + 3 围成区域的面积

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



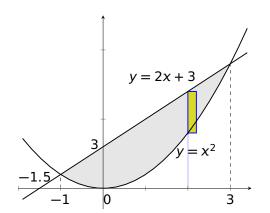
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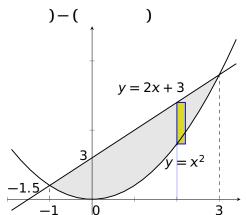
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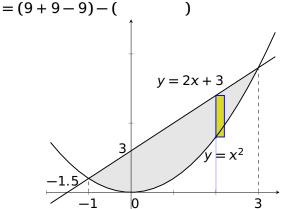
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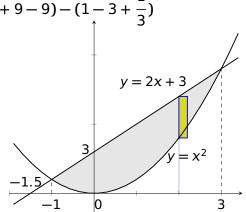
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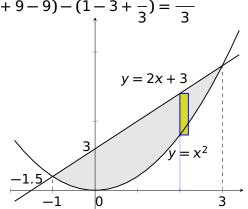
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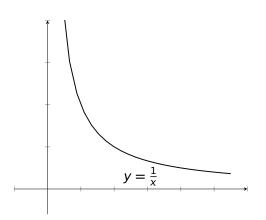
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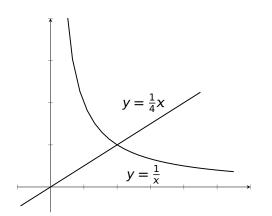
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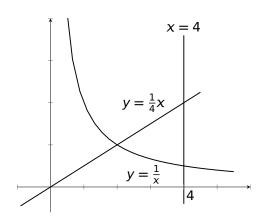
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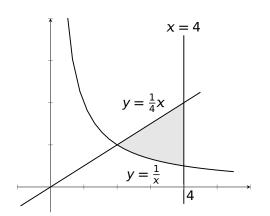
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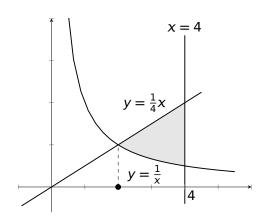
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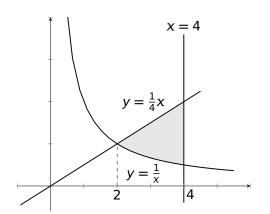
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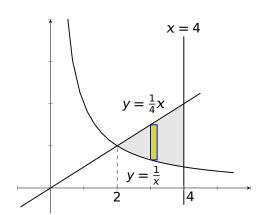
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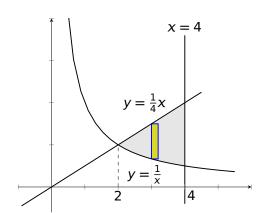
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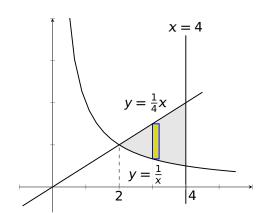
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$$A = \left(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{x}\right)dx$$



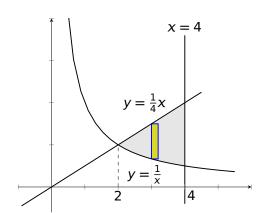
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$$A = \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$



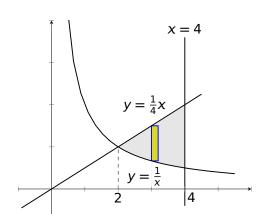
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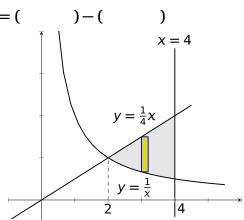
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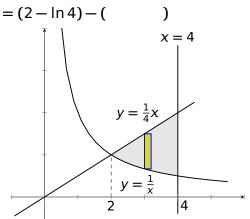
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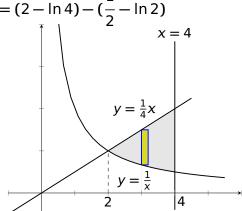


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$$= (2 - \ln 4) - (\frac{1}{2} - \ln 2)$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad x = 4$$



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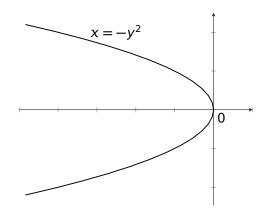


例 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积

解

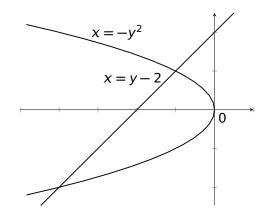
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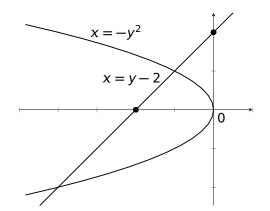
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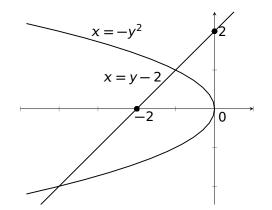
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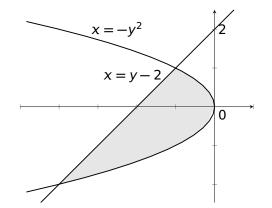
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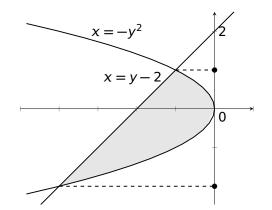
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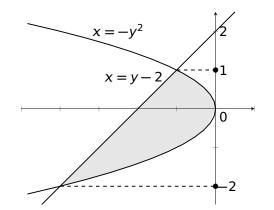
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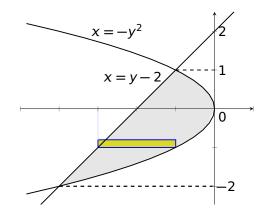
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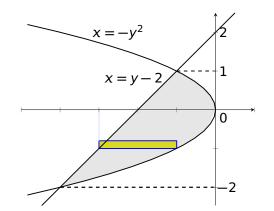
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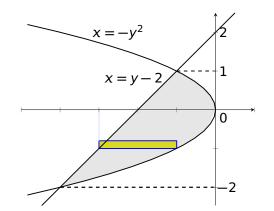
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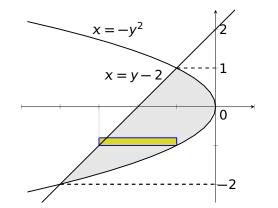
$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} [-y^2 - (y-2)] dy$$





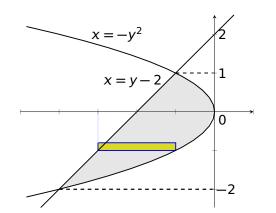
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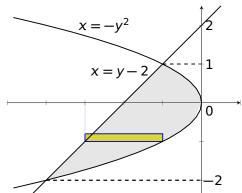
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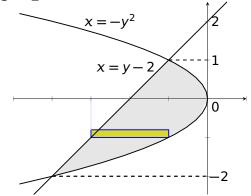




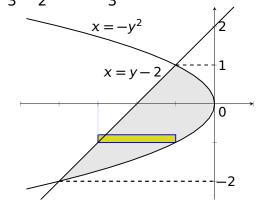
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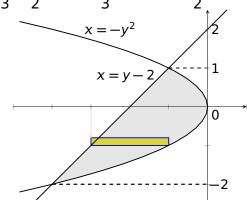


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$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$



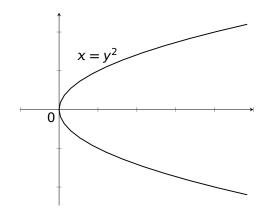
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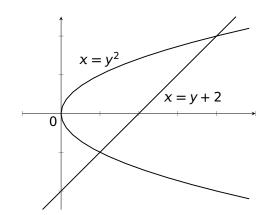
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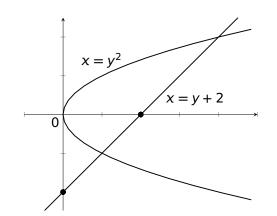
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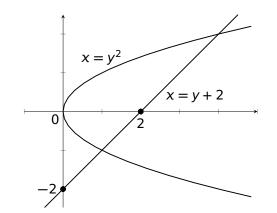
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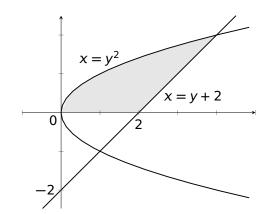
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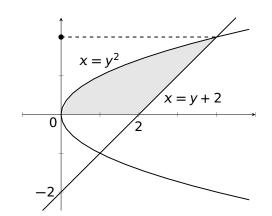
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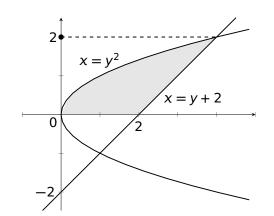
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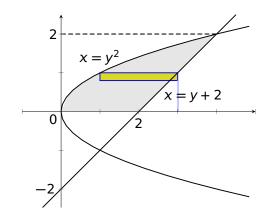
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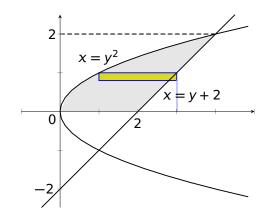
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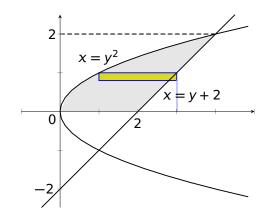
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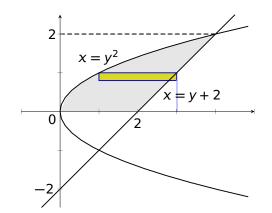


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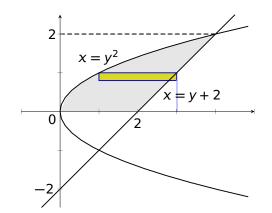
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$$A = \int_0^2 [(y+2) - y^2] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right)$$

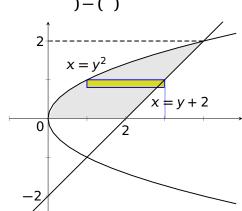


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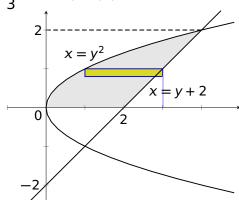


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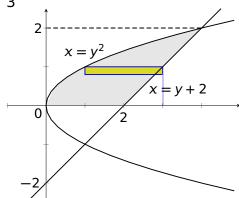
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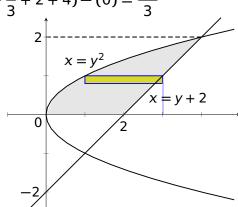
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We are here now...

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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E(x) = C(x)

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五回足成本 $C_0 = 3$, 水:
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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?

$$R(1000) =$$

$$\Delta R =$$

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

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

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$$\Delta R = R(2000) - R(1000) = \int_{1000}^{2000} R'(t)dt$$

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

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

例 设某产品的边际收益 $MR = 1500 - 75\sqrt{x}$, 求:

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



例 设某产品的边际收益 $MR = 1500 - 75\sqrt{x}$,求:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 31250$$

