第5章e: 定积分的应用

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

Outline

1. 几何图形的面积

2. 截面法求体积

3. 曲线长度

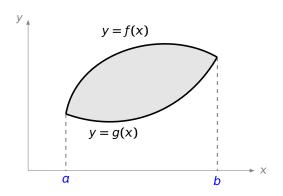


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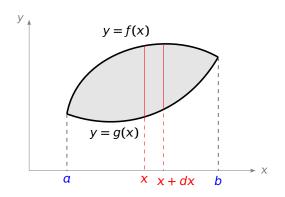
1. 几何图形的面积

2. 截面法求体积

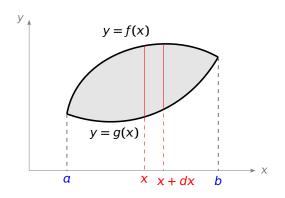
3. 曲线长度





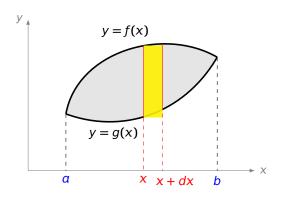




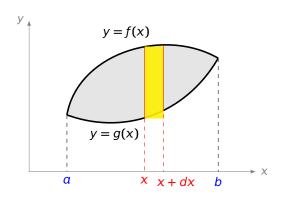


$$A = \int dA$$



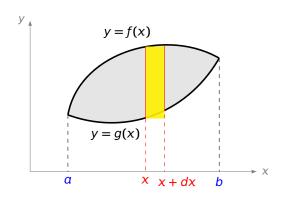


$$A = \int dA$$



$$A = \int dA \qquad (f(x) - g(x))dx.$$





$$A = \int dA = \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx.$$





解

A =

解

$$A = ((2-x)-x^2) dx$$

解

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

解

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

解

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



解

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x) - x^2) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{-2}^{1}$$
$$= \frac{7}{6} - (-\frac{10}{3})$$

解

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x) - x^2) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{-2}^{1}$$
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例 2 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = 2x + 3 围成区域的面积.

$$A =$$

解

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

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

解

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x) - x^2) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{-2}^{1}$$
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例 2 求曲线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 y = 2x + 3 围成区域的面积.

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

解

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

解

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

解

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解

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解

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} ((2-x) - x^2) dx = \left(2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_{-2}^{1}$$
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$$= (9+9-9) - (1-3+\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{32}{3}$$



解

$$A =$$

解

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

解

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

解

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

解

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

解

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

解

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

解

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

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

$$A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{2} - \ln|x| \right) \Big|_{2}^{4}$$
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例 4 求曲线 $y = x^3$ 和 $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 所围成图形的面积.

$$A = 2$$

解

$$A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{2} - \ln|x| \right) \Big|_{2}^{4}$$
$$= (2 - \ln 4) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln 2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$

例 4 求曲线 $y = x^3$ 和 $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ 所围成图形的面积.

$$A = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{3} \right) dx$$

解

$$A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{2} - \ln|x| \right) \Big|_{2}^{4}$$
$$= (2 - \ln 4) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln 2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$

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

解

$$A = \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{8} x^{2} - \ln|x| \right) \Big|_{2}^{4}$$
$$= (2 - \ln 4) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \ln 2 \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$

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



解

$$A =$$



解

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



解

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

解

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

解

$$A = \int_0^2 \left[(y+2) - y^2 \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3} y^3 + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$



解

$$A = \int_0^2 [(y+2) - y^2] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$

= ()-()

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例 6 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积.

$$A =$$

解

$$A = \int_0^2 [(y+2) - y^2] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$
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例 6 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积.

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

解

$$A = \int_0^2 [(y+2) - y^2] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$
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例 6 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积.

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

解

$$A = \int_0^2 [(y+2) - y^2] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$
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例 6 求曲线 $x = -y^2$ 与直线 y - x = 2 围成区域的面积.

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

解

$$A = \int_0^2 \left[(y+2) - y^2 \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3} y^3 + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$
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解

$$A = \int_0^2 \left[(y+2) - y^2 \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3} y^3 + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_0^2$$
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$$= () - ()$$

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

解

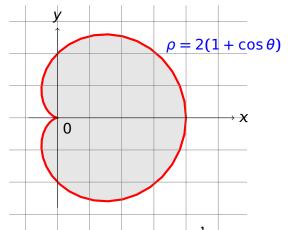
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$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} \left[-y^2 - (y - 2) \right] dy = \left(-\frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y \right) \Big|_{-2}^{1}$$
$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

极坐标情形

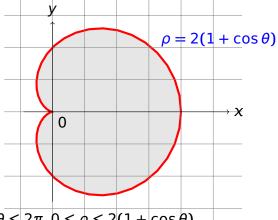




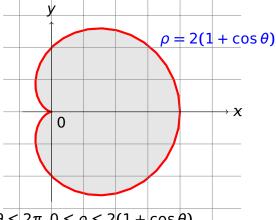








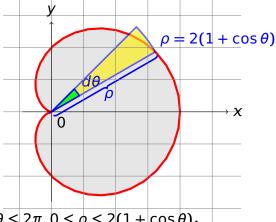
解 D 为 $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le \rho \le 2(1 + \cos \theta)$,



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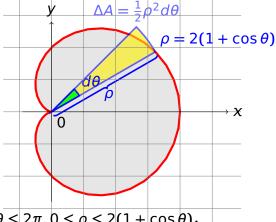
$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta$$





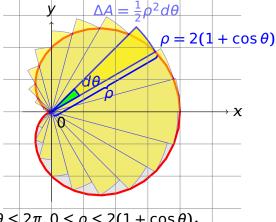
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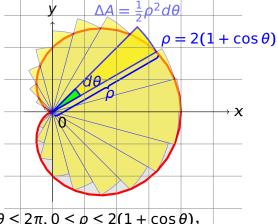
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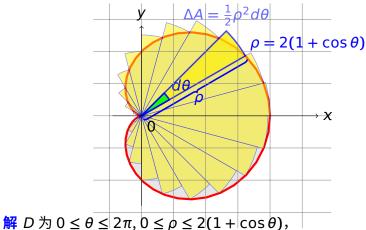
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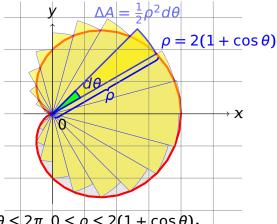
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 为 $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le \rho \le 2(1 + \cos \theta)$,

$$A = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2(1 + \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta$$



$$A = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2(1 + \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^{2} \theta)^{2} d\theta$$





解
$$D \ni 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le \rho \le 2(1 + |\cos \theta),$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2(1 + \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^{2} \theta)^{2} d\theta$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}$$



解
$$D$$
 为 $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le \rho \le 2(1 + \cos \theta)$,

 $A = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2(1 + \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^{2} \theta)^{2} d\theta$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}}{2} 2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$





例 求心形线 $\rho=2(1+\cos\theta)$ 所围成图形的面积. $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}\rho^2 d\theta$ $\rho=2(1+\cos\theta)$

解 D 为
$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le \rho \le 2(1 + \cos \theta),$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2(1 + \cos \theta)^{2} d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^{2} \theta)^{2} d\theta$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}}{2} 2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{3}{2} + 2\cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta) d\theta = 6\pi$$



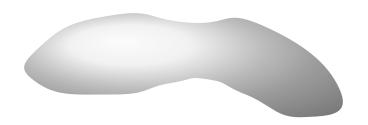


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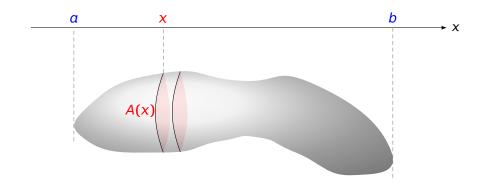




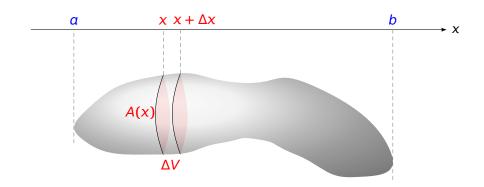






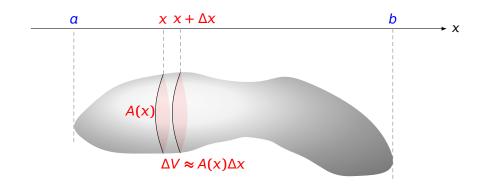






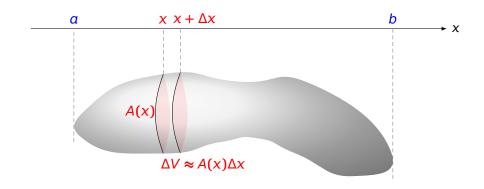
$$V = \int dV$$





$$V = \int dV$$





$$V = \int dV = \int_{a}^{b} A(x)dx$$



例 1 求以半径为 R 的圆为底、平行且等于底圆直径的线段为顶、高为 6 的正劈锥体的体积.



例 1 求以半径为 R 的圆为底、平行且等于底圆直径的线段为顶、高为 h 的正劈锥体的体积.

解 截面面积为

$$A(x) =$$

$$V = \int_{-R}^{R} A(x) dx$$

解 截面面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot 2y =$$

$$V = \int_{-R}^{R} A(x) dx$$

解 截面面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot 2y = h\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}.$$

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解 截面面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot 2y = h\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}.$$

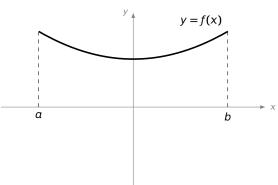
$$V = \int_{-R}^{R} A(x) dx = h \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx \qquad \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2.$$

例 1 求以半径为 R 的圆为底、平行且等于底圆直径的线段为顶、高为 h 的正劈锥体的体积.

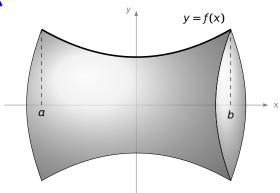
解 截面面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h \cdot 2y = h\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}.$$

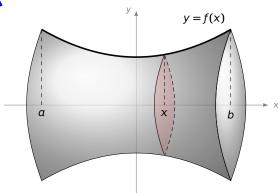
$$V = \int_{-R}^{R} A(x) dx = h \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx = h \cdot \frac{1}{2} \pi R^2.$$



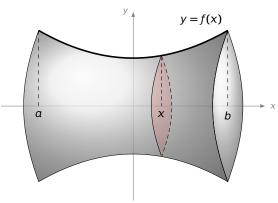






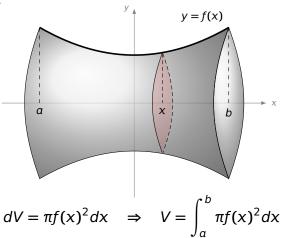


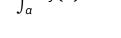




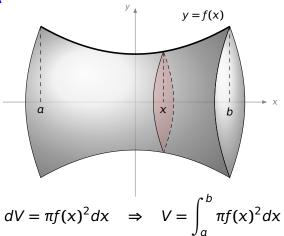
$$dV = \pi f(x)^2 dx$$





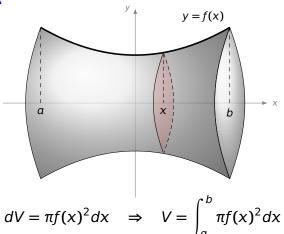






例 1 求椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得椭圆球的体积.





例1 求椭圆
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得椭圆球的体积.

提示
$$y = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$
, $(-a \le x \le a)$





解 椭圆球可视为函数 $y = y(x) = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$,($-a \le x \le a$)定义的曲线,绕 x 轴旋转一周所得.



解 椭圆球可视为函数 $y = y(x) = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$, $(-a \le x \le a)$ 定义的曲线,绕 x 轴旋转一周所得,所以

$$V = \int_{-\pi}^{\alpha} \pi y(x)^2 dx$$

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$$V = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi y(x)^{2} dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi b^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} \right) dx$$



解 椭圆球可视为函数 $y = y(x) = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$, $(-a \le x \le a)$ 定义的曲 线,绕x轴旋转一周所得,所以

$$V = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi y(x)^2 dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi b^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) dx = \frac{4}{a} \pi a b^2$$

$$V = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi y(x)^{2} dx = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi b^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} \right) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a b^{2}.$$

We are here now...

1. 几何图形的面积

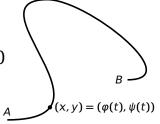
2. 截面法求体积

3. 曲线长度



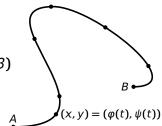
设曲线由以下参数方程给出:

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \quad (\alpha \le t \le \beta)$$



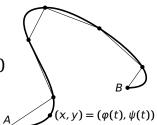
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(1) 对区间
$$[\alpha, \beta]$$
 分割: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = \beta$

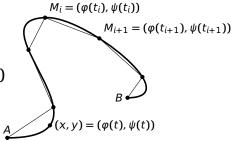


 $(x,y) = (\varphi(t), \psi(t))$

设曲线由以下参数方程给出:

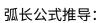
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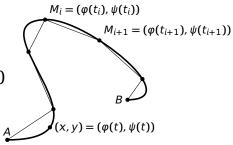
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=\varphi(t)\\ y=\psi(t) \end{array} \right.,\quad (\alpha\leq t\leq\beta)$$



(1) 对区间
$$[\alpha, \beta]$$
 分割: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = \beta$

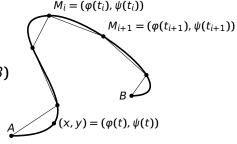
(2) 折线段逼近曲线

$$|M_i M_{i+1}| =$$



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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{array} \right. , \quad (\alpha \le t \le \beta)$$



- (1) 对区间 [α , β] 分割: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = \beta$
- (2) 折线段逼近曲线

$$|M_i M_{i+1}| = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i+1}) - \varphi(t_i))^2 + (\psi(t_{i+1}) - \psi(t_i))^2}$$

设曲线由以下参数方程给出:

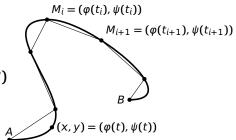
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}, \quad (\alpha \le t \le \beta)$$

弧长公式推导:

(1) 对区间 [
$$\alpha$$
, β] 分割: $\alpha = t_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_n = \beta$

(2) 折线段逼近曲线

$$|M_i M_{i+1}| = \sqrt{(\varphi(t_{i+1}) - \varphi(t_i))^2 + (\psi(t_{i+1}) - \psi(t_i))^2} \approx \sqrt{\varphi'(t_i)^2 + \psi'(t_i)} \Delta t_i$$



设曲线由以下参数方程给出:

线由以下参数方程给出:
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公式推导:

弧长公式推导:

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 $M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$

 $M_{i+1} = (\varphi(t_{i+1}), \psi(t_{i+1}))$

(3) 取极限曲线弧长

$$s = \lim_{i \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |M_i M_{i+1}|$$

平面曲线的弧长

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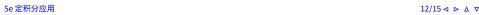
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 $M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$

 $M_{i+1} = (\varphi(t_{i+1}), \psi(t_{i+1}))$

(3) 取极限曲线弧长

 $s = \lim \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |M_i M_{i+1}| = \lim \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sqrt{\varphi'(t_i)^2 + \psi'(t_i)} \Delta t_i = \int_0^b \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} dt$

平面曲线的弧长

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(3) 取极限曲线弧长

$$\sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} dt = ds$$
 弧长元素

 $M_i = (\varphi(t_i), \psi(t_i))$

 $(x,y)=(\varphi(t),\psi(t))$

 $M_{i+1} = (\varphi(t_{i+1}), \psi(t_{i+1}))$

$$s = \lim_{h \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |M_i M_{i+1}| = \lim_{h \to 0} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{\varphi'(t_i)^2 + \psi'(t_i)} \Delta t_i = \int_0^b \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^2 + \psi'(t)^2} dt$$

例1 计算摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases}$, $(0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$ 的长度.

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解

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$



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$$x'(\theta) = y'(\theta) =$$

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例1 计算摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = \alpha(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = \alpha(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases}$$
, $(0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$ 的长度.

$$x'(\theta) = a(1 - \cos \theta),$$

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$$= a\sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)} d\theta$$

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$

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$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = -4a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$



例1 计算摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ y = a(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases}$$
, $(0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$ 的长度.

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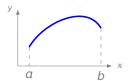
$$ds = \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta = a\sqrt{(1 - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= a\sqrt{2(1 - \cos \theta)} d\theta = 2a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

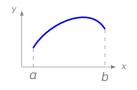
所以

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'(\theta)^2 + y'(\theta)^2} d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = -4a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 8a.$$

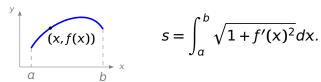








$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx.$$



证明 曲线参数方程可取为 $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = f(x) \end{cases}$, $(a \le x \le b)$, 从而结论成立.

$$s = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx.$$

证明 曲线参数方程可取为 $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = f(x) \end{cases}$, $(a \le x \le b)$, 从而结论成立.

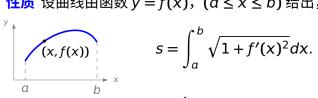
设置线围函数
$$y = f(x)$$
, $(a \le x \le b)$ 结晶。
$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx.$$

证明 曲线参数方程可取为 $\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = f(x) \end{cases}$, $(a \le x \le b)$, 从而结论成立.

例 2 计算曲线 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}$ 上相应 $\alpha \le x \le b$ 的一段弧的长度.

解

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$$= \frac{a}{2} \left[2\pi \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2} + \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2}) \right].$$

