

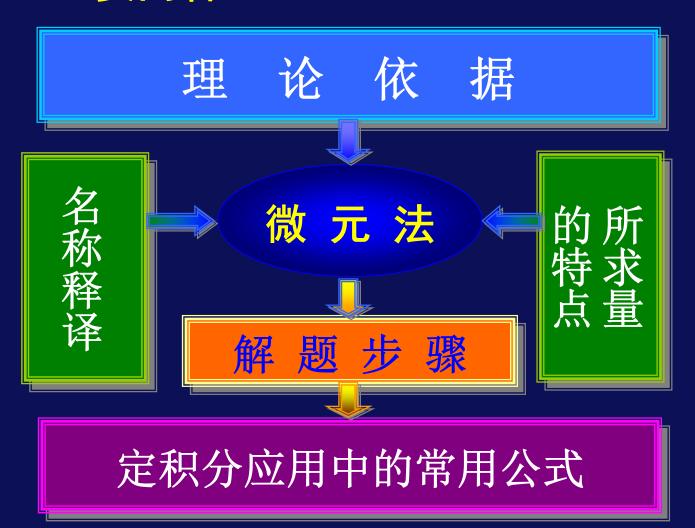
第八章

习题课

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题



一、主要内容





1、理论依据

设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,则它的变上限积分

$$U(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt \tag{1}$$

是 f(x)的一个原函数 ,即 dU(x) = f(x)dx, 于是

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} dU = U \tag{2}$$

这表明连续函数的定积 分就是 (1) 的微分的 定积分.

2、名称释译

由理论依据 (2) 知,所求总量 A 就是其微分 dU = f(x)dx 从 a 到 b 的无限积累(积分):

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

这种取微元 f(x)dx 计算积分或原函数的方法称元素(微元)法.

3、所求量的特点

- (1) U 是与一个变量x的变化区间 [a,b] 有关的量;
- (2) *U*对于区间 [*a*,*b*] 具有可加性,就是说,如果 把区间[*a*,*b*]分成许多部分区间,则 *U*相应地分 成许多部分量,而 *U*等于所有部分量之和;
- (3) 部分量 ΔU_i 的近似值可表示为 $f(\xi_i)\Delta x_i$; 就可以考虑用定积分来表达这个量 U.

4、解题步骤

- 1°根据问题的具体情况,选取一个变量例如x为积分变量,并确定它的变化区间[a,b];
- 2° 设想把区间[a,b]分成 n个小区间,取其中任一小区间并记为[x,x+dx],求出相应于这小区间的部分量 ΔU 的近似值. 如果 ΔU 能近似地表示为[a,b]上的一个连续函数在x处的值f(x)与dx的乘积,就把f(x)dx称为量 U 的元素且记作 dU,即

$$dU = f(x)dx$$
;

3°以所求量 U的元素 f(x)dx为被积表达式,在区间[a,b]上作定积分,得

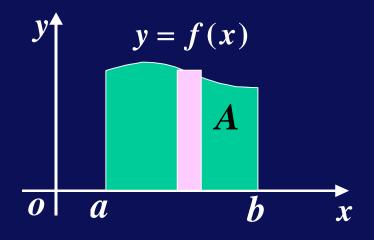
$$U = \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x,$$

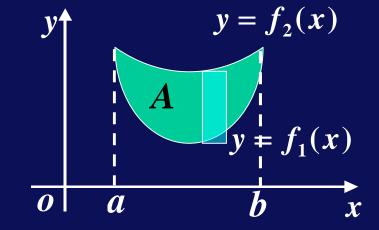
即为所求量 U.

5、定积分应用的常用公式

(1) 平面图形的面积

直角坐标情形





$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$A = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 $A = \int_{a}^{b} [f_{2}(x) - f_{1}(x)] dx$

参数方程所表示的函数

如果曲边梯形的曲边 y = f(x) $(f(x) \ge 0, x \in [a,b])$

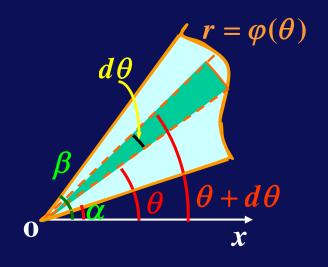
由参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$
 给出, 而 $\varphi(\alpha) = a$, $\varphi(\beta) = b$,

则曲边梯形的面积

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \varphi'(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

在[α , β] (或[β , α]) 上 $x = \varphi(t)$ 具有连续导数, $y = \psi(t)$ 连续.

极坐标情形



$$r = \varphi_1(\theta)$$

$$\theta + d\theta$$

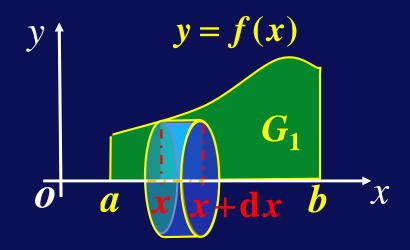
$$\chi$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi(\theta)]^2 d\theta \qquad A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [\varphi_2^2(\theta) - \varphi_1^2(\theta)] d\theta$$



(2) 体积

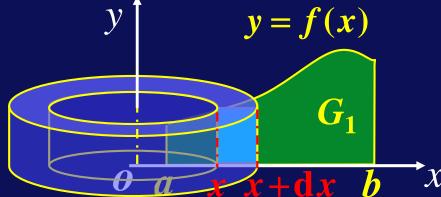


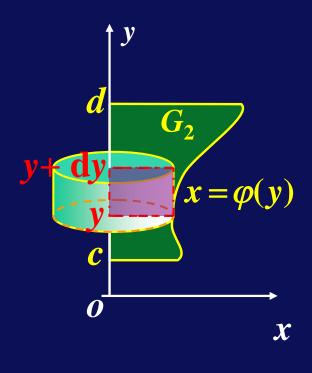
G₁绕 x 轴旋转

$$V_x = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 \, \mathrm{d} x$$

• G_1 绕y轴旋转

$$V_{y} = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi \, x |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x$$





G_2 绕y轴旋转

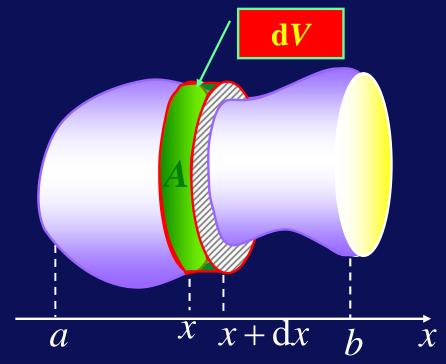
$$V_{y} = \int_{c}^{d} \pi [\varphi(y)]^{2} dy$$

 G_2 绕x轴旋转

$$V_x = \int_c^d 2\pi \ y |\varphi(y)| \, \mathrm{d} \ y$$

平行截面面积为已知的立体的体积

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) \, \mathrm{d} x$$

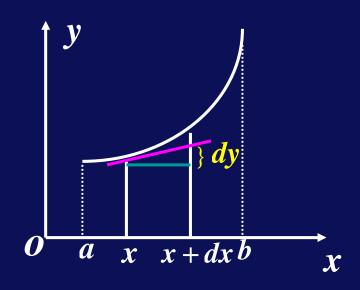


(3) 平面曲线的弧长

A. 曲线弧为
$$y = f(x)$$

弧长
$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

B. 曲线弧为
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \le t \le \beta)$$



$$(\alpha \le t \le \beta)$$

其中 $\varphi(t)$, $\psi(t)$ 在[α , β]上具有连续导数

弧长
$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$$



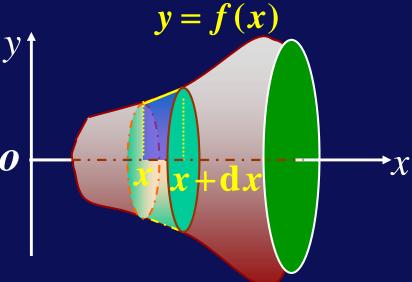
C. 曲线弧为
$$r = r(\theta)$$
 $(\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$

弧长
$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

(4) 旋转体的侧面积

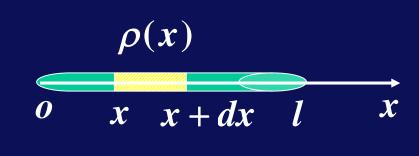
$$y = f(x) \ge 0, \quad a \le x \le b$$

$$S_{\text{(M)}} = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'^{2}(x)} \, \mathrm{d}x$$



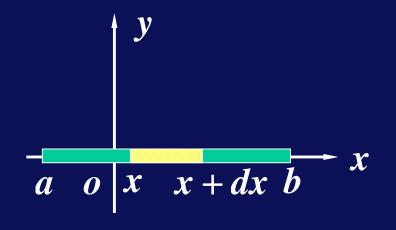
(5) 细棒的质量 $(\rho(x))$ 为线密度)

$$m = \int_0^l dm$$
$$= \int_0^l \rho(x) dx$$



(6) 转动惯量

$$I_{y} = \int_{a}^{b} dI_{y}$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} \rho(x) dx$$



(7) 变力所作的功

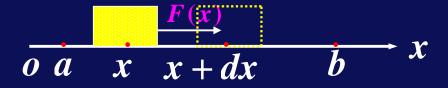
$$W = \int_{a}^{b} dW$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} F(x) dx$$

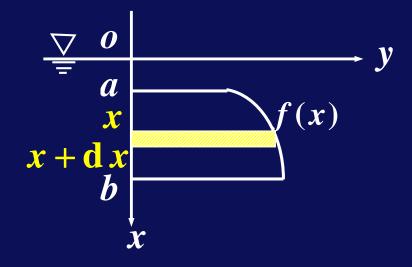
(8) 水压力

$$P = \int_{a}^{b} dP$$

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

$$(\mu 为 比重)$$



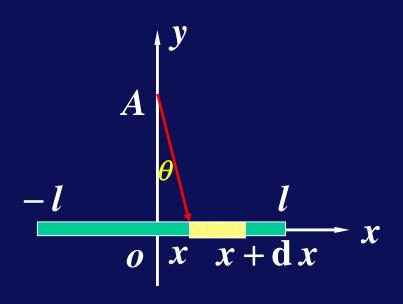




(9) 引力

$$F_{y} = \int_{-l}^{l} dF_{y} = \int_{-l}^{l} \frac{Ga\rho dx}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} - l$$

$$F_x = 0$$
. (G为引力系数)



(10) 函数的平均值
$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

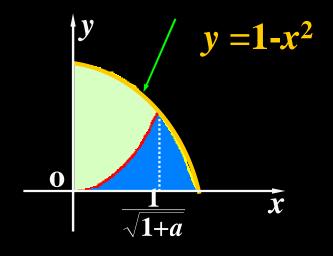
(11) 均方根
$$\overline{y} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{b-a}} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

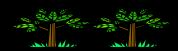
二、典型例题

例1 设曲线 L_1 : $y=1-x^2$ ($0 \le x \le 1$), x轴和y轴 所围区域被曲线 L_2 : $y=ax^2$ 分成面积相等的两部分,其中常数 a>0, 试确定a的值.

解 求两曲线交点坐标:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 - x^2 \\ y = ax^2 \end{cases} \quad (0 \le x \le 1)$$



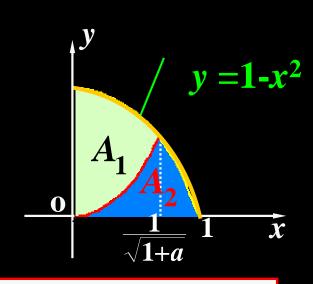


解得
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}, \quad y = \frac{a}{1+a}.$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} [(1-x^2) - ax^2] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} [1 - (1+a)x^2] dx \qquad A = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}} - \left[\frac{1+a}{3}x^3\right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}}{3\sqrt{1+a}}$$



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

$$(a < b)$$



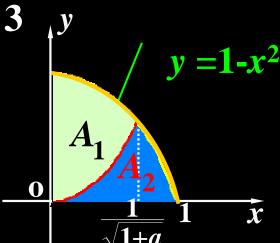
另一方面,

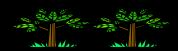
$$A_1 + A_2 = \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

又依题设,
$$A_1 = A_2$$
, ∴ $A_1 = \frac{1}{3}$

从而
$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{1+a}}=\frac{1}{3},$$

解得 a=3.

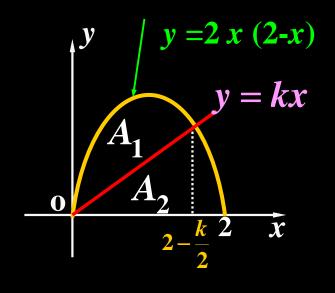


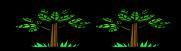


类似题 设 D是由抛物线 y = 2x(2-x)与x轴 所围成的区域,直线 y = kx将区域 D分为面积 相等的两部分,求 k的值.

解求交点:
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x(2-x) \\ y = kx \end{cases}$$
解得
$$x = 2 - \frac{k}{2},$$

$$y=(2-\frac{k}{2})k.$$





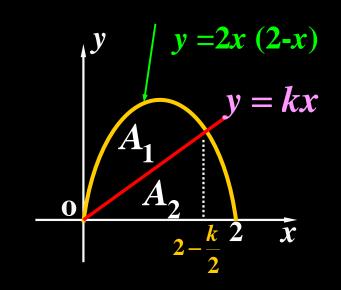
一方面,

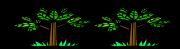
$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}} \left[2x(2-x) - kx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}} \left[(4-k)x - 2x^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= (4-k) \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{3} \Big|_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}}$$

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



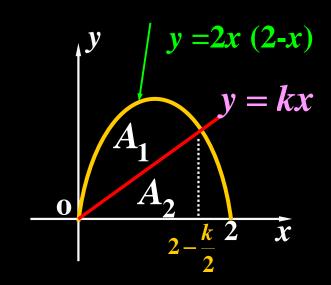


另一方面,

$$A_1 + A_2 = \int_0^2 2x(2-x) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

又依题设, $A_1 = A_2$,

$$\therefore \quad A_1 = \frac{4}{3}$$



从而
$$\frac{1}{3}(2-\frac{k}{2})^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$
,解得 $k = 4-2\sqrt[3]{4}$.



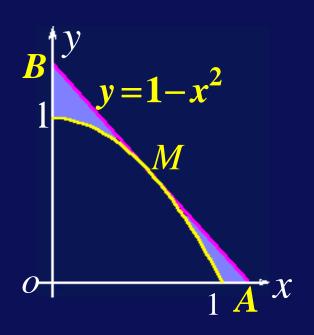
例2 求抛物线 $y=1-x^2$ 在 (0,1) 内的一条切线,使它与两坐标轴和抛物线所围图形的面积最小.

解 设抛物线上切点为 $M(x,1-x^2)$ 则该点处的切线方程为

$$Y-(1-x^2)=-2x(X-x)$$

它与x,y轴的交点分别为

$$A(\frac{x^2+1}{2x},0), B(0,x^2+1)$$





所围图形的面积:

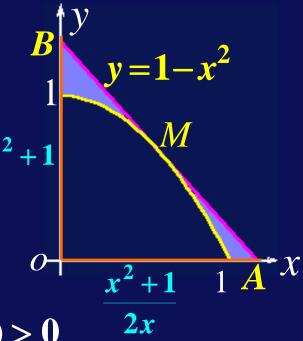
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{2x} - \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{4x} - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2}(x^2+1) \cdot (3x^2-1)$$

$$\diamondsuit S'(x) = 0,$$

得[0,1]上的唯一驻点
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
.

$$x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, S'(x) < 0; x > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, S'(x) > 0$$
 $\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}$ $1 A^{-x}$



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因此 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 是 S(x) 在 [0,1] 上的唯一极小点,

从而为最小值点.代入

$$Y-(1-x^2) = -2x(X-x)$$

得所求切线为

$$Y = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}X + \frac{4}{3}.$$

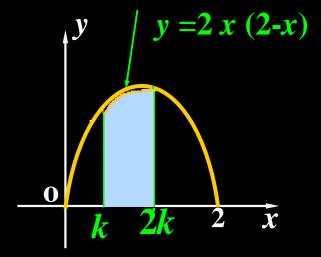
例3 设 0 < k < 1. 试确定 k, 使由抛物线 y = 2x(2-x)与直线 x = k, x = 2k 及 y = 0所围成的图形绕 y轴旋转所得 旋转体的体积最大 .

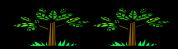
$$V_{y} = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx - x dx$$

$$(a < b)$$

$$= 4\pi \int_{k}^{a} x (2 - x) dx$$

$$(0 < k < 1)$$





$$V(k) = 4\pi \int_{k}^{2k} x^{2} (2-x) dx, \quad (0 < k < 1)$$

$$V' = 4\pi [(2k)^2 (2-2k) \cdot 2 - k^2 (2-k)]$$

$$= 4\pi k^2 (14-15k) = -60\pi k^2 (k - \frac{14}{15})$$

令
$$V'=0$$
, 得唯一驻点: $k=\frac{14}{15}$

当
$$0 < k < \frac{14}{15}$$
时, $V' > 0$; 当 $\frac{14}{15} < k < 1$ 时, $V' < 0$.

$$\therefore k = \frac{14}{15}$$
是 V 的极大值点,从而是 V 的最大值点.



类似题 设非负函数f(x)在[0,1]上满足

$$x f'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3a}{2}x^2$$

曲线y = f(x)与直线x = 1及坐标轴所围图形面积为2,

- (1) 求函数f(x);
- (2) a 为何值时, 所围图形绕 x 轴一周所得旋转体

体积最小?

 \mathbf{m} (1) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,由所给关系式



$$x f'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3a}{2}x^2$$
, $\%$

$$\frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}a, \quad \text{PD} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x}\right]' = \frac{3}{2}a$$

故得
$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + Cx$$

$$\mathbb{X}$$
: $2 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (\frac{3}{2}ax^2 + Cx) dx = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{C}{2}$

$$\therefore C = 4 - a, \quad 从而 \quad f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + (4 - a)x.$$

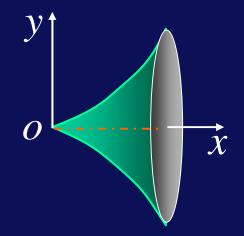
(2) 旋转体体积

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi f^2(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{10} a^2 + a + 16 \right)$$

$$X V'' \Big|_{a=-5} = \frac{\pi}{15} > 0,$$

$$\therefore a = -5$$
 为唯一极小点,

因此 a = -5 时 V 取最小值.

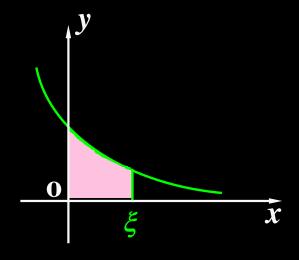


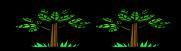
例4设曲线 $y = e^{-x}$ $(x \ge 0)$.

(1) 把曲线 $y = e^{-x}$, x轴,y轴和直线 $x = \xi(\xi > 0)$ 所围平面图形绕 x 轴旋转一周,得一旋转 体,求此旋转体体积 $V(\xi)$; 并求满足:

的
$$a$$
. $V(a) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} V(\xi)$

$$W(\xi) = \int_0^{\xi} \pi y^2 dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\xi} \pi e^{-2x} dx$$





$$= \int_0^{\xi} \pi \ e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2\xi})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} V(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2\xi}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由
$$V(a) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} V(\xi)$$
, 得

$$\frac{\pi}{2}(1-e^{-2a})=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad e^{-2a}=\frac{1}{2},$$

解得
$$a=\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$
.



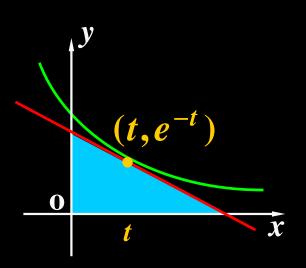
(2) 在曲线 $y = e^{-x}$ ($x \ge 0$)上找一点,使过该点的切线与两个坐标轴所 夹的平面图形的面积最大,并求出该面积 .

解 设切点为 (t,e^{-t})

则切线方程为:

$$y - e^{-t} = -e^{-t}(x - t).$$

$$Y = (1+t)e^{-t}$$

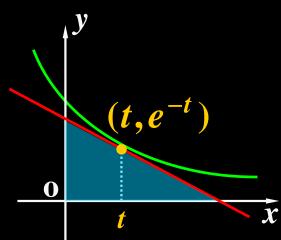




面积:
$$A = \frac{1}{2}XY = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)^2e^{-t}$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

$$A' = \frac{1}{2} [2(1+t)e^{-t} - (1+t)^{2}e^{-t}]$$

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

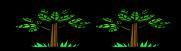




 \therefore 当t=1时,A有极大值,从而有最大值.

所求切点为: $(1,e^{-1})$;

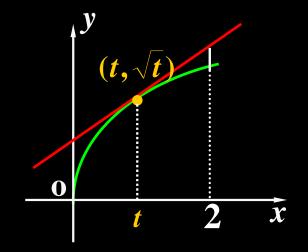
最大面积为:
$$A_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}(1+1)^2 e^{-1} = 2e^{-1}$$
.



类似题 求曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 的一条切线,使该曲线与切线 l 及直线 x = 0, x = 2 所围成的平面图形的面积最小。

解 设切点为 (t,\sqrt{t}) 则切线方程为:

$$y - \sqrt{t} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}(x - t)$$
即
$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}x + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2}.$$



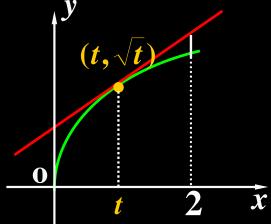


所围图形的面积:

$$A = \int_0^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} x + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} \right) - \sqrt{x} \right] dx$$

$$= t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} \quad (0 < t \le 2)$$

$$A' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$





$$A' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

当
$$0 < t < 1$$
时, $A' < 0$;

当
$$1 < t < 2$$
时, $A' > 0$,

: 当t = 1时,A有极小值,从而有最小 值.

所求切线方程为:
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$
.



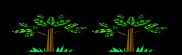
例5 设 f(x)在[a,b]上可导,且 f'(x) > 0, $f(a) \ge 0$, 证明:对图示的两个面 积函数 A(x)和B(x) 存在唯一的 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使

$$\frac{A(\xi)}{B(\xi)}=2017.$$

分析
$$\frac{A(\xi)}{B(\xi)}$$
 = 2017

$$\Leftrightarrow A(\xi) - 2017 B(\xi) = 0 \quad (B(\xi) \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = A(x) - 2017 B(x)$$



A(x)

 \boldsymbol{a}

则问题转化为证明: F(x)在(a,b)内有唯一的零点.

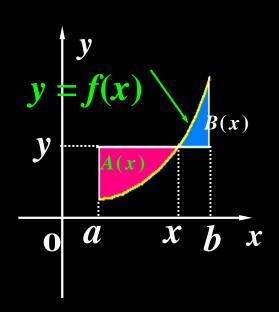
$$\therefore f'(x) > 0, \quad x \in [a,b]$$

f(x)在[a,b]上单调增加,

$$X : f(a) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in (a,b]$$

有
$$f(x) > f(a) \ge 0$$





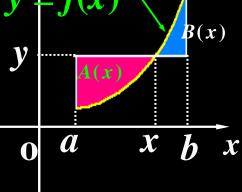
于是
$$A(x) = f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t)dt$$
 矩形面积

$$B(x) = \int_{x}^{b} f(t)dt - f(x)(b-x) \int_{v=f}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$A(a) = 0, \quad B(b) = 0.$$

1° 零点的存在性

- $\overline{ \cdot \cdot \cdot f}(x)$ 在[a,b]上可导
- $\therefore A(x), B(x), F(x)$ 均在 [a,b]上可导,且





$$A'(x) = [f'(x)(x-a) + f(x)] - f(x)$$

$$= f'(x)(x-a) > 0 \quad (\forall x \in (a,b])$$

 $\therefore A(x)$ 在[a,b]上单调增加

故
$$\forall x \in (a,b]$$
, 有 $A(x) > A(a) = 0$

$$A(b) > A(a) = 0$$

$$B'(x) = -f(x) - [f'(x)(b-x) - f(x)]$$

= -f'(x)(b-x) < 0 (\forall x \in [a,b))

: B(x)在[a,b]上单调减少



故
$$\forall x \in [a,b)$$
, 有 $B(x) > B(b) = 0$

$$B(a) > B(b) = 0$$

$$F(a) = A(a) - 2017 B(a)$$

$$= 0 - 2017 B(a) < 0$$

$$F(b) = A(b) - 2017 B(b)$$

$$= A(b) - 2017 \cdot 0 > 0$$

由零点定理知,F(x)在(a,b)内至少有一个零点.

2° 零点的至多性



依题设, f'(x) > 0, $x \in [a,b]$

$$F'(x) = A'(x) - 2017 B'(x)$$

$$= f'(x)(x-a) + 2017 f'(x)(b-x) > 0$$

$$(\forall x \in (a,b))$$

: F(x)在[a,b]上单调增加,

从而 F(x)在(a,b)内至多有一个零点.

综上所述: F(x)在(a,b)内有唯一零点 ξ , 使

$$F(\xi) = 0$$
. 又因 $B(x) > 0$ $(x \in (a,b))$

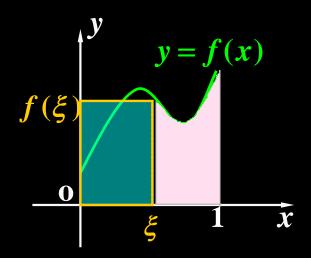
所以命题成立.

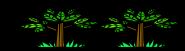


例6 设 f(x)是在[0,1]上的非负连续函数,证 明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使得在[0, ξ]上以 $f(\xi)$ 为高的矩形面积,等于在 $[\xi,1]$ 上以 y = f(x)为曲边的曲边梯形的面积.

分析 需证:
$$\int_{\xi}^{1} f(x)dx = \xi f(\xi)$$
$$(\exists \xi \in (0,1))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{\xi}^{1} f(x) dx - \xi f(\xi) = 0.$$





有两条思路:

$$(1) \diamondsuit g(x) = \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt - x f(x), \quad 则$$

g(x)在[0,1]上连续, 考虑对g(x)用零点定理.

但此路不通!

若
$$f(x)$$
 ≡ 0,则命题显然成立;

若
$$f(x)$$
 ≠ 0,则由 $f(x)$ ≥ 0,知

虽然
$$g(0) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt > 0$$
,

但
$$g(1) = -f(1) \leqslant 0$$



不能保证: g(0)g(1) < 0.

(2) 想
$$F'(x) = g(x) = \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt - x f(x)$$

 $F(x) = ?$ 考虑对 $F(x)$ 在[0,1]上用罗尔定理.

$$F(x) = \int_{1}^{x} g(u)du = \int_{1}^{x} \left[\int_{u}^{1} f(t)dt - u f(u) \right] du$$

$$\int_{1}^{x} \int_{1}^{1} g(u)du = \int_{1}^{x} \left[\int_{u}^{1} f(t)dt - u f(u) \right] du$$

$$= \int_{1}^{x} \left[\int_{u}^{1} f(t)dt \right] du - \int_{1}^{x} u f(u) du$$

$$= u \left[\int_{u}^{1} f(t) dt \right]_{1}^{x} - \int_{1}^{x} u \left[\int_{u}^{1} f(t) dt \right]' du - \int_{1}^{x} u f(u) du$$



$$= \{x[\int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt] - 0\} - \int_{1}^{x} u[-f(u)]du - \int_{1}^{x} uf(u)du$$

$$= x \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt.$$

证
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $F(x) = x \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt$, 则

由f(x)的连续性,可知F(x)在[0,1]可导,且

$$F'(x) = \int_{x}^{1} f(t)dt - xf(x)$$

$$F(0) = 0 \cdot \int_0^1 f(t)dt = 0 = 1 \cdot \int_1^1 f(t)dt = F(1)$$

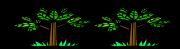


: 由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$

即
$$\int_{\xi}^{1} f(x)dx - \xi f(\xi) = 0,$$

亦即
$$\int_{\xi}^{1} f(x)dx = \xi f(\xi).$$



例7 半径为 R,密度为 ρ 的球沉入深为H(H>2R) 的水池底,水的密度 $\rho_0 < \rho$,现将其从水池中取出,需做多少功?

解 建立坐标系如图.则对应[x,x+dx]

上球的薄片提到水面上的功元素为

$$\mathbf{dW}_{1} = (\rho - \rho_{0})\mathbf{g} \cdot \pi \mathbf{y}^{2} \mathbf{dx} \cdot (H - R + x)$$
$$= (\rho - \rho_{0})\mathbf{g} \pi (R^{2} - x^{2})(H - R + x) \mathbf{dx}$$

提出水面后的功元素为

$$\frac{dW_2}{dW_2} = \rho g \pi y^2 dx \cdot (R - x) = \rho g \pi (R^2 - x^2)(R - x) dx$$



H|H-(R-x)

(x, y)

因此功元素为:

$$dW = dW_1 + dW_2$$
= $g\pi [(\rho - \rho_0)H + \rho_0(R - x)](R^2 - x^2)dx$

球从水中提出所做的功为

$$W = g\pi \int_{-R}^{R} [(\rho - \rho_0)H + \rho_0(R - x)](R^2 - x^2) dx$$
 "偶倍、奇零"
$$= 2g\pi[(\rho - \rho_0)H + \rho_0R] \int_{0}^{R} (R^2 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3[(\rho - \rho_0)H + \rho_0R]g$$

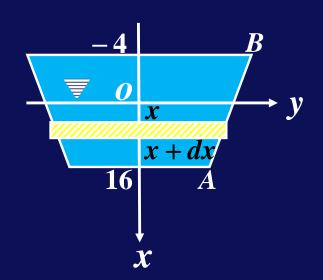
例8 一等腰梯形闸门,如图所示,梯形的上下底分别为50米和30米,高为20米,如果闸门顶部高出水面4米,求闸门一侧所受的水的静压力.

解 如图建立坐标系,

则梯形的腰 AB 的方程为

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 23.$$

此闸门一侧受到静水压力为



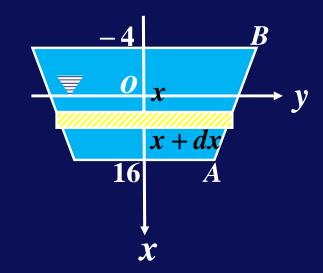
$$P = 2 \int_0^{16} \rho g x (-\frac{1}{2}x + 23) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \rho g(-\frac{x^3}{3} + 23x^2)\Big|_0^{16}$$

$$= \rho g(-\frac{1}{3} \times 4096 + 23 \times 256)$$

$$= 4522.67 \rho g$$

$$\approx 4.43 \times 10^7$$
 (牛).



例9 y = 2x与 $y = 4x - x^2$ 所围区域绕 y = 2x 旋转所得旋转体体积.

 \mathbf{p} 曲线与直线的交点坐标为 $\mathbf{A}(2,4)$,曲线上任一点

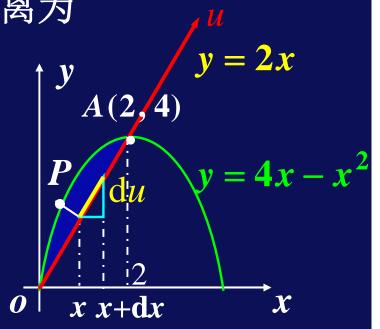
$$P(x,4x-x^2)$$
到直线 $y=2x$ 的距离为

$$\rho = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} |x^2 - 2x|$$

以y = 2x为数轴u(如图),则

$$\mathbf{d}\,u = \sqrt{\left(\mathbf{d}\,x\right)^2 + \left(\mathbf{d}\,y\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (2dx)^2} = \sqrt{5} dx$$





$$dV = \pi \rho^2 du \qquad (du = \sqrt{5} dx)$$
$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} (x^2 - 2x)^2 \cdot \sqrt{5} dx$$

故所求旋转体体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 \frac{1}{5} (x^2 - 2x)^2 \sqrt{5} \, dx$$
$$= \frac{16}{75} \sqrt{5} \pi$$