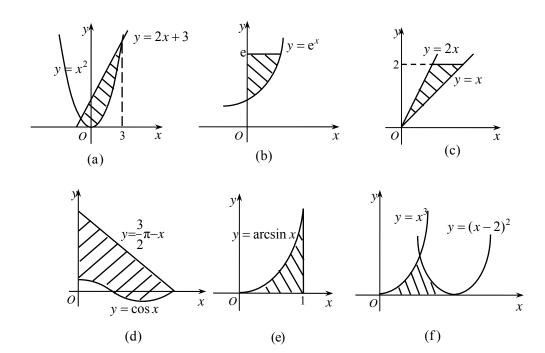
## 第六章 定积分的应用

## 第二节 定积分的几何应用

## 习题 6-2

1. 写出下图中各画斜线部分的面积的积分表达式:



- 解 (a)  $A = \int_{-1}^{3} (2x+3-x^2) dx$ .
- (b)  $A = \int_0^1 (e e^x) dx$ .
- (c)  $A = \int_0^1 (2x x) dx + \int_1^2 (2 x) dx = \int_0^2 (y \frac{y}{2}) dy$ .
- (d)  $A = \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (\frac{3}{2}\pi x \cos x) dx$ .
- (e)  $A = \int_0^1 \arcsin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 \sin y) dy$ .

(f) 
$$A = \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 (x-2)^2 dx \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A = \int_0^1 (2 - \sqrt{y} - \sqrt[3]{y}) dy$$
.

2. 求由下列各曲线所围成的图形的面积:

(1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x} = 5$$
  $= 2$ ;

(2) 
$$y^2 = x - y = x^2$$
;

(3) 
$$y = 6 - x^2 + 5 = 4 = 3 - 2x$$
;

(4) 
$$2y^2 = x + 4 - y^2 = x$$
;

(6) 
$$y = \ln x$$
,  $y$  轴与直线  $y = \ln a$ ,  $y = \ln b(b > a > 0)$ .

**解** (1) 
$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$
与直线  $y = x$  及  $x = 2$  所围图形见

图 6.1 阴影.

由 
$$\begin{cases} y = x, \\ y = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$
 得两曲线的交点 (1,1), 故所求面积为

$$A = \int_{1}^{2} (x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \ln x\right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2.$$

(2) 
$$y^2 = x 与 y = x^2$$
 所围图形见图 6.2 阴影.

由 
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2, \\ y^2 = x \end{cases}$$
 得两曲线的交点 (0,0) 和 (1,1), 故

所求面积为

$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

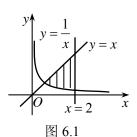
(3)  $y = 6 - x^2$  与直线 y = 3 - 2x 所围图形见

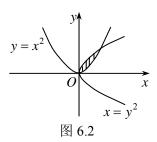
图 6.3 阴影.

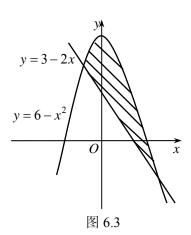
由 
$$\begin{cases} y = 6 - x^2, \\ y = 3 - 2x \end{cases}$$
 得两曲线的交点 (3,-3) 和 (-1,5),

故所求面积为

$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} [(6 - x^2) - (3 - 2x)] dx$$







$$= \int_{-1}^{3} (-x^2 + 3 + 2x) dx = \left[3x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2\right]_{-1}^{3} = \frac{32}{3}.$$

(4)  $2y^2 = x + 4 与 y^2 = x$  所围图形见图 6.4.

由 
$$\begin{cases} 2y^2 = x + 4, \\ y^2 = x \end{cases}$$
 得两曲线的交点  $(4,-2)$  和  $(4,2)$ ,

故所求面积为

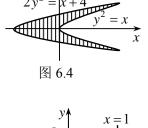
$$A = \int_{-2}^{2} [y^2 - (2y^2 - 4)] dy = \int_{-2}^{2} (4 - y^2) dy$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2} (4 - y^2) dy = 2 [4y - \frac{1}{3}y^3]_{0}^{2} = \frac{32}{3}.$$

(5)  $y = e^x$ ,  $y = e^{-x}$  与直线 x = 1 所围图形见图 6.5, 故所求面积为

$$A = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = [e^x + e^{-x}]_0^1 = e + e^{-1} - 2.$$

(6)  $y = \ln x$ , y 轴与直线  $y = \ln a$ ,  $y = \ln b(b > a > 0)$  所围图形见图 6.6, 故所求面积为

$$A = \int_{\ln a}^{\ln b} e^{y} dy = [e^{y}]_{\ln a}^{\ln b} = b - a.$$



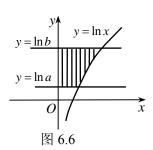
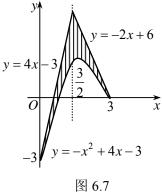


图 6.5

3. 求抛物线  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$  及其在点 (0,-3) 和 (3,0) 处的切线所围成的图形的面积.

解 因为 y' = -2x + 4,所以 y'(0) = 4,y'(3) = -2,故抛物线  $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$  在点 (0, -3) 处的切线方程为 y = 4x - 3;在点 (3, 0) 处的切线方程为 y = -2x + 6.所围图形见图 6.7.

由 
$$\begin{cases} y = -2x + 6, \\ y = 4x - 3 \end{cases}$$
 得两曲线的交点  $(\frac{3}{2}, 3)$ ,故所求



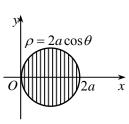
面积为

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} [(4x - 3) - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} [(-2x + 6) - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} (x - 3)^2 dx = \frac{9}{4}.$$

- 4. 求下列各曲线所围成的图形的面积:
- (1)  $\rho = 2a\cos\theta$ ;
- (2)  $x = a \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = a \sin^3 t$ ;
- (3)  $\rho = 2a(2 + \cos \theta).$
- 解 (1) 由图 6.8 知所求面积为

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

$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = a^2 [\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi a^2.$$

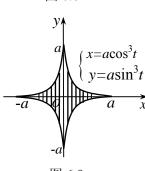


(2) 参考图 6.9 知所求面积为

$$A = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} a \sin^3 t d(a \cos^3 t) = 12 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt$$

$$=12a^{2}\left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{4}tdt-\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{6}tdt\right)=\frac{3}{8}\pi a^{2}.$$

(3) 由  $\rho \ge 0$  求得  $\rho = 2a(2 + \cos \theta)$  的定义域为  $2\pi \ge \theta \ge 0$ ,故所求面积为



$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a^2 (2 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + 4\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$
$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + 4\cos \theta + \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}) d\theta = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (9 + 8\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 18\pi a^2.$$

- 5. 求由摆线  $x = a(t \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 \cos t)$  的一拱  $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$  与横轴所围成的图形的面积.
  - 解 所求图形(见图 6.10)的面积为

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi a} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a (1 - \cos t) d[a(t - \sin t)]$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$$

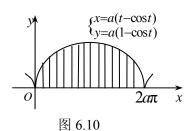
$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}) dt$$

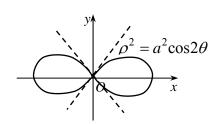
$$= a^2 \left[ \frac{3}{2} t - 2\sin t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 3\pi a^2.$$

6. 求双纽线  $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$  (见右图)

所围成的平面图形的面积.

解 根据图形的对称性知所求面积为



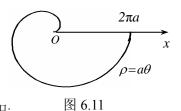


$$A = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta = a^2 [\sin 2\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a^2.$$

7. 计算阿基米德螺线  $\rho = a\theta(a > 0)$  上相应于  $\theta$  从 0 变到  $2\pi$  的一段弧与极轴所围成的图形的面积.

解 所围图形见图 6.11, 故所求面积为

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (a\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta^2 d\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \theta^3 \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \pi^3.$$



8. 求下列各曲线所围成图形的公共部分的面积:

(1) 
$$\rho = 2 = \rho = 4\cos\theta$$
;

(2) 
$$\rho = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta = \rho^2 = \cos 2\theta.$$

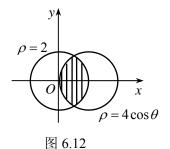
解 (1) 由 $\begin{cases} \rho = 2, \\ \rho = 4\cos\theta \end{cases}$ 得两曲线交点的极坐标为 $(2, \frac{\pi}{3})$ 和 $(2, -\frac{\pi}{3})$ ,故由对称性

并参考图 6.12 知所求面积为

$$A = 2\left[\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2^{2} d\theta + \frac{1}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4\cos\theta)^{2} d\theta\right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi + 16\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi + 8\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos2\theta) d\theta$$

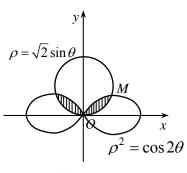
$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi + 8[\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin2\theta]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}).$$



(2) 由 
$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta, \\ \rho^2 = \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$
 得两曲线交点

M的极坐标为 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},\frac{\pi}{6})$ ,由 $\rho^2 = \cos 2\theta = 0$ 求

得 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 为其在第一象限的根,参考图 6.13 知 所求面积为



$$A = 2(A_1 + A_2) = 2\left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta)^2 d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta\right]$$

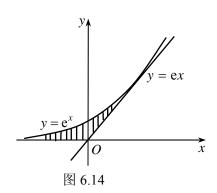
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta d\theta = \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

- 9. 求位于曲线  $y = e^x$  下方,该曲线过原点的切线的左方以及 x 轴上方之间的图 形面积.
  - 设切线方程为 y = kx, 它与曲线  $y = e^x$

相切于点 $M(x_0,y_0)$ ,则有

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = kx_0, \\ y_0 = e^{x_0}, \\ y'(x_0) = e^{x_0} = k, \end{cases}, \text{ $x \in \{} \begin{cases} x_0 = 1, \\ y_0 = e, \\ k = e. \end{cases}$$

取 x 为积分变量, 用 v 轴将指定的 图形分成左右两部分(见图 6.14)来计算 面积, 故所求面积为



$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{x} dx + \int_{0}^{1} (e^{x} - ex) dx = \left[ e^{x} \right]_{-\infty}^{0} + \left[ e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} ex^{2} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{e}{2}.$$

10. 求由曲线  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ , 直线 y = 4x 及 x = 2 所围成的平面图形的面积以及该图形 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

交点 $(\frac{1}{2},2)$ ,参考图 6.15 知所求面积为

$$A = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (4x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = \left[2x^{2} - \ln x\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} = \frac{15}{2} - 2\ln 2,$$

所求体积为

$$y = 4x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$0 \quad x = 2$$

$$x$$

$$V = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \pi (4x)^{2} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \pi (\frac{1}{x})^{2} dx = \pi \left[\frac{16}{3} x^{3}\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} + \left[\frac{\pi}{x}\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} = \frac{81}{2} \pi.$$

- 11. 求由曲线  $y = \sin x (0 \le x \le \pi)$ ,直线  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  及 x 轴所围平面图形分别绕 x 轴 和 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.
- 所围平面图形见图 6.16. 取 x 为积分变量, 则绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的 体积为

$$V = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \pi \sin^2 x dx + \pi (\frac{1}{2})^2 (\pi - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 x dx + \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2x) dx + \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
$$= \pi \left[ x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \pi.$$

取 y 为积分变量, 则绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转 体的体积为

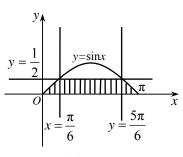
$$V = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi (\pi - \arcsin y)^2 dy - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi (\arcsin y)^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi (\pi^2 - 2\pi \arcsin y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi^3 - 2\pi^2 \{ [yacsiny]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi^3 - 2\pi^2 \{ [yacsiny]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy \}$$

$$[3] 6.16$$



$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi^3 + 2\pi^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{3}\pi^3 - 2\pi^2 \left[\sqrt{1-y^2}\right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}\pi^3 + (2-\sqrt{3})\pi^2.$$

- 12. 求由星形线  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.
- 解 该旋转体的体积等于图形位于第一象限的部分绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体

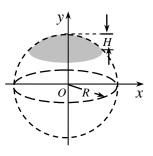
积的 2 倍, 星形线的方程可写成 
$$y^2 = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3$$
, 所求旋转体的体积为

$$V = 2\int_0^a \pi y^2(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^a (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 dx = 2\pi \int_0^a (a^2 - 3a^{\frac{4}{3}}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3x^{\frac{4}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^2) dx$$
$$= 2\pi \left[a^2x - \frac{9}{5}a^{\frac{4}{3}}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{9}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^a = \frac{32}{105}\pi a^3.$$

13. 用积分方法证明右图中球缺的体积为

$$V = \pi H^2 (R - \frac{H}{3}).$$

该球缺可看成是由圆 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 所围成的 位于 $R-H \le y \le R$ 的部分绕 y轴旋转而成的旋转体, 其体积为



$$V = \int_{R-H}^{R} \pi x^{2}(y) dy = \int_{R-H}^{R} (R^{2} - y^{2}) dy$$
$$= \pi \left[R^{2} y - \frac{1}{3} y^{3}\right]_{R-H}^{R} = \pi \left[R^{3} - \frac{1}{3} R^{3} - R^{2} (R - H) + \frac{1}{3} (R - H)^{3}\right]$$

$$=\pi H^2(R-\frac{H}{3}).$$

- 14. 求圆盘  $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$  绕 x = -b(b > a > 0) 旋转一周所成旋转体的体积.
- 解 如图 6.17 所示,所求旋转体的体积等于平面图形 ABCDE 和 ABFDE 分别绕 x=-b 旋转所成的旋转体的体积之差,左、右半圆的方程分别为  $x=-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}$  和  $x=\sqrt{a^2-y^2}$ ,其上各点距 x=-b 的距离分别为  $b-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}$  和  $b+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}$ ,于是所

 $x = \sqrt{a} - y$  , 兵工台总起 x = -b 的起离分别  $\beta b - \sqrt{a} - y$  和  $b + \sqrt{a} - y$  , 求旋转体的体积为

$$V = \int_{-a}^{a} \pi (b + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2 dy - \int_{-a}^{a} \pi (b - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2 dy$$
$$= 4\pi b \int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} dy.$$

由于  $\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy$  表示半径为 a 的右半圆

\的面积, 所以

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2, \quad V = 2\pi^2 a^2 b.$$

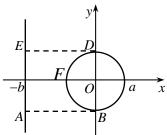


图 6.17

15. 证明: 由平面图形  $0 \le a \le x \le b$ ,  $0 \le y \le f(x)$  绕 y 轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积为

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

证 参考图 6.18, 在 [a,b] 上任取一小区间 [x,x+dx],相应于这个小区间的曲边梯形为 ABCD,由于 dx 很小,该曲边梯形可近似看成高为 f(x) 的矩形,它绕 y 轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积可看成底面半径分别为 x+dx 和 x,高均为 f(x) 的两个圆柱体的体积之差,其值为

$$\pi(x + dx)^{2} f(x) - \pi x^{2} f(x) = 2\pi x f(x) + \pi f(x)(dx)^{2},$$

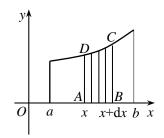


图 6.18

舍去高阶无穷小 $dx^2$ , 求得体积元素  $dV = 2\pi x f(x) dx$ , 故旋转体的体积为

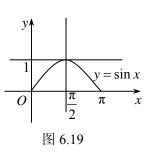
$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx.$$

- 16. 利用两种方法计算由  $y = \sin x (0 \le x \le \pi)$  和 x 轴所围成的图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.
  - 解 法 1 由上题结论知所求旋转体的体积为

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi x \sin x dx = [-2\pi x \cos x]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi \cos x dx$$
$$= 2\pi^2 + [2\pi \sin x]_0^{\pi} = 2\pi^2.$$

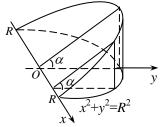
法 2 参考图 6.19, 取 y 为积分变量,则绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (\pi - \arcsin y)^2 \, dy - \int_0^1 \pi (\arcsin y)^2 \, dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \pi (\pi^2 - 2\pi \arcsin y) \, dy = \pi^3 \int_0^1 dy - 2\pi^2 \int_0^1 \arcsin y \, dy$$
$$= \pi^3 - 2\pi^2 \{ [yacsiny]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} \, dy \} = 2\pi^2 .$$



17. 一平面经过半径为 R 的圆柱体的底圆中心, 并与地面交成角  $\alpha$  (见下图), 计算该平面截圆柱体所得立体的体积.

解 取这平面与圆柱体的底面的 交线为 x 轴,底面上过圆中心、且垂直 于 x 轴的直线为 y 轴. 那么,底圆的方程 为  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ . 立体中过点 x 且垂直于 x 轴的截面为一个直角三角形. 它的两条



直角边的长分别为 y 及  $y \tan \alpha$  ,即  $\sqrt{R^2-x^2}$  及  $\sqrt{R^2-x^2}$   $\tan \alpha$  . 因而截面积为  $A(x)=\frac{1}{2}(R^2-x^2)\tan \alpha$ ,于是所求立体体积为

$$V = \int_{-R}^{R} \frac{1}{2} (R^2 - x^2) \tan \alpha dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan \alpha [R^3 - \frac{1}{3} x^3]_{-R}^{R} = \frac{2}{3} R^3 \tan \alpha.$$

18. 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(见下图)的体积.

解 取底圆所在的平面为 xOy 平面,圆心 O 为原点,并使 x 轴与正劈锥体的顶平行(见图),底圆的方程为  $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ . 过 x 轴上的点  $x (-R \le x \le R)$  作

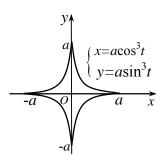


垂直于 x 轴的平面, 截正劈锥体得等腰三角形. 这截面的面积为

$$V = h \int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \, dx = 2R^2 h \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{\pi R^2 h}{2}.$$

 $A(x) = h \cdot y = h\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ ,于是所求正劈锥体的体积为

19. 计算星形线 
$$x = a\cos^3 t$$
,  $y = a\sin^3 t$ 



(见右图)的全长.

解 由对称性, 所求弧长为

$$s = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{[3a\cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t)]^2 + [3a\sin^2 t \cdot \cos t]^2} dt$$
$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a\sin t \cos t dt = 6a[\sin^2 t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 6a.$$

20. 在摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  上求分摆线第一拱成1:3 的点的坐标.

解 第一拱摆线如图 6.20 所示. 设t从0变化到 $t_0$  (0  $\leq t_0 \leq 2\pi$ ) 摆线的弧长为

 $s(t_0)$ ,则

$$\begin{split} s(t_0) &= \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{[a(1 - \cos t)]^2 + [a\sin t]^2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{2a^2(1 - \cos t)} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^{t_0} 2a\sin\frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 4a[-\cos\frac{t}{2}]_0^{t_0} = 4a(1 - \cos\frac{t}{2}) \, . \end{split}$$

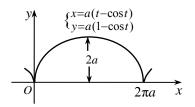


图 6.20

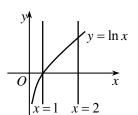
当 $t_0 = 2\pi$ 时,第一拱的弧长为 $s(2\pi) = 8a$ .

由于所求的点分第一拱成1:3,所以摆线上从 0 到  $t_0$  的弧长为第一拱长的  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 由  $s(t_0) = \frac{1}{4} s(2\pi)$ ,即  $4a(1-\cos\frac{t_0}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8a$ ,求得  $t_0 = \frac{2}{3}$ ,故所求点的直角坐标为  $((\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})a, \frac{3}{2}a)$ .

21. 求对数曲线  $y = \ln x$  从 x = 1 到 x = 2 间一段弧的弧长.

解 参考图 6.21 知所求弧长为

$$s = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^{2}} \, dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^{2}}}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^{2}}}{x^{2}} \, dx^{2}.$$



$$\diamondsuit u = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$
, [J]

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{2u^2}{u^2 - 1} du = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{u^2 - 1 + 1}{u^2 - 1} du = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} du + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{u^2 - 1} du$$
$$= \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln \frac{u - 1}{u + 1} \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

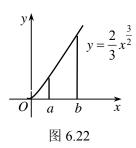
图 6.21

22. 求对数螺线  $\rho = e^{\frac{\theta}{2}}$  从  $\theta = 1$  到  $\theta = 2$  的弧长.

解 
$$s = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{\rho^{2}(\theta) + \rho^{2}(\theta)} d\theta = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{(e^{\frac{\theta}{2}})^{2} + (\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{\theta}{2}})^{2}} d\theta$$
  
$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \int_{1}^{2} e^{\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} [2e^{\frac{\theta}{2}}]_{1}^{2} = \sqrt{5}(e - e^{\frac{1}{2}}).$$

23. 计算曲线  $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 上相应于 x 从 a 到 b 的一段弧的长度.

$$s = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}})^{2}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + x} dx$$
$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}(1 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{a}^{b} = \frac{2}{3}(1 + b)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}(1 + a)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$



- 24. 两根电线杆之间的电线,由于其本身的重量,下垂成曲线形,此曲线叫悬链线(见下图),悬链线的方程为  $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} (a$ 为常数). 计算悬链线上介于 x = -b 和 x = b之间一段弧的长度.
- 解 由于对称性,要计算的弧长为相应于x从0到b的一段曲线弧长的两倍,而弧长元素  $ds = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \cosh \frac{x}{a} dx$ ,因此所求弧长为

$$s = 2\int_a^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx = 2a[\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a}]_0^b = 2a\operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a}.$$

