第二节定积分的几何应用(3)

——平面曲线的弧长

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一、主要内容

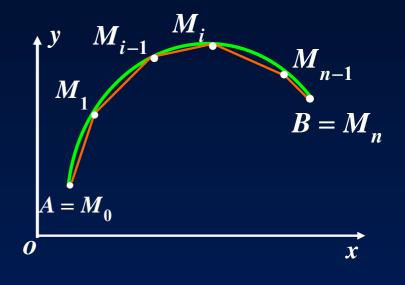
(一)、平面曲线的弧长

1. 平面曲线弧长的概念

定义. 设A、B是曲线弧上的两个端点,在弧上插入分点:

$$A = M_0, M_1, \dots M_i,$$

 $\dots, M_{n-1}, M_n = B$



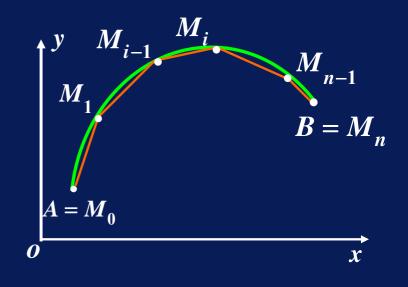
并依次连接相邻分点得一内接折线,当分点的数目无限增加且每个小弧段都缩向一



一点时, 此折线的长

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |M_{i-1}M_{i}| \text{ how Refa},$$

则称此极限为曲线弧AB的弧长,且称弧AB是可求长的.



可以证明:

定理 光滑曲线弧必可求长.

曲线上每一点均有切线, 且切线随切点的 移动而连续转动.

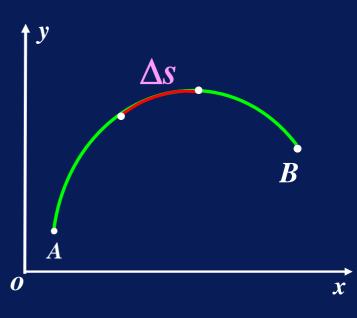


2. 弧长的计算公式

(1)参数方程情形

曲线弧由参数方程给出:

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



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

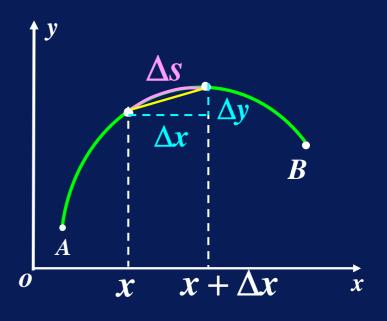
取参数t为积分变量,则 $t \in [\alpha, \beta]$.

$$\forall [t,t+\mathrm{d}\,t]\subset [\alpha,\beta],$$

对应该小区间的弧段的长度 As,有



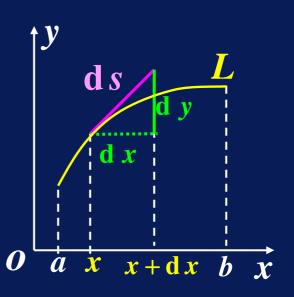
$$\Delta s \approx \sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}$$





可以证明: 弧长元素(弧微分)

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$$



因此所求弧长

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



(2) 直角坐标情形

设曲线弧 L由直角坐标方程给出:

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

其中f(x)在[a,b]上有一阶连续导数.

L的参数方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = x \\ y = f(x) & (a \le x \le b) \end{cases}$$

弧长元素(弧微分):

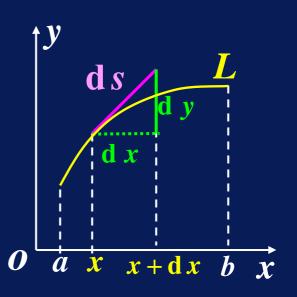
$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$



弧长:

$$S = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + y'^{2}} dx \qquad (a \le b)$$

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



(3) 极坐标情形

曲线弧由极坐标方程给出:

$$\rho = \rho(\theta) \quad (\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$$

其中 $\varphi(\theta)$ 在[α,β]上具有连续导数.

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \rho(\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = \rho(\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \le \theta \le \beta)$$

弧长元素(弧微分):

$$\therefore ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$$



$$\mathbf{d} \, \mathbf{s} = \sqrt{\left[x'(\theta)\right]^2 + \left[y'(\theta)\right]^2} \, \mathbf{d} \, \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho(\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = \rho(\theta)\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left[\rho'(\theta)\cos\theta - \rho(\theta)\sin\theta\right]^2 + \left[\rho'(\theta)\sin\theta + \rho(\theta)\cos\theta\right]^2} d\theta$$

$$=\sqrt{\rho^2(\theta)+{\rho'}^2(\theta)}\,\mathrm{d}\theta,$$

因此所求弧长

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^{2}(\theta) + {\rho'}^{2}(\theta)} d\theta \quad (\alpha \le \beta)$$



★(二)旋转体的侧面积

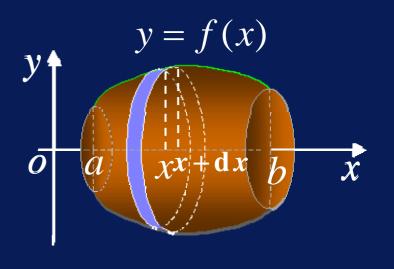
设平面光滑曲线

$$y = f(x) \in C^1[a,b],$$

且 f(x)≥0,求它绕 x 轴 旋转一周所得到的旋转曲 面的侧面积.

位于[x,x+dx]上的圆台的侧面积

$$\Delta A = \pi [y + (y + dy)] ds$$





$$= 2\pi y \, \mathrm{d} s + \pi \, \mathrm{d} y \cdot \mathrm{d} s$$

$$= 2\pi y ds + \pi y' dx \cdot \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

$$= 2\pi y \, \mathrm{d} s + o(\mathrm{d} x)$$

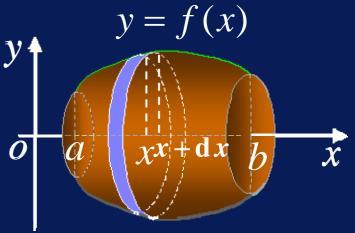
可以证明:侧面积元素恰为

$$dS = 2\pi y ds$$

$$=2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1+f'^2(x)}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

积分后得旋转体的侧面积

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} \, \mathrm{d}x$$





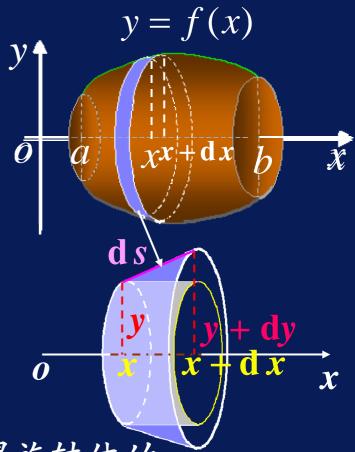
注 侧面积元素

$$dS = 2\pi y ds \neq 2\pi y dx$$

因为 $2\pi y dx$ 不是薄片侧面积 ΔS 的线性主部.

若光滑曲线由参数方程

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



给出,则它绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的

侧面积为
$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 2\pi \psi(t) \sqrt{{\varphi'}^2(t) + {\psi'}^2(t)} dt$$



二、典型例题

例1 计算摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (a > 0) -$$

$$(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
的弧长.

$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d} t$$

$$\frac{y}{o}$$
 $\frac{2\pi a}{x}$

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

$$\therefore s = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 2a \left[-2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 8a$$



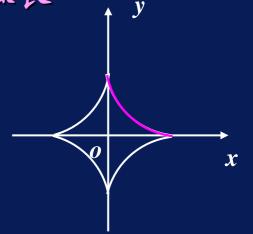
例2 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}(a > 0)$ 的全长.

解 星形线的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$ $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$

根据对称性 ——第一象限部分的弧长

$$s = 4s_1 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} \, dt$$

$$=4\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \sin t \cos t \, \mathrm{d}t = 6a.$$

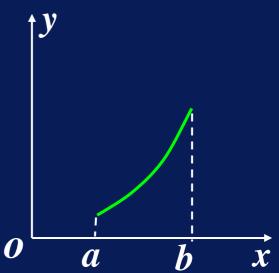




例3 计算曲线 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 上相应于x 从 a 到 b 的一段弧的长度.

$$\mathbf{\hat{\mu}} \quad \because \quad \mathbf{y'} = \mathbf{x}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\therefore ds = \sqrt{1 + (x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} dx$$
$$= \sqrt{1 + x} dx,$$



所求弧长为

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+x} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} [(1+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}].$$



例4 求连续曲线段 $y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x} \sqrt{\cos t} \, dt$ 的弧长.

$$\therefore x = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{X} :: \quad \mathbf{y'} = \frac{\mathbf{d} \ \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{d} \ \mathbf{x}} = \sqrt{\cos \mathbf{x}}$$

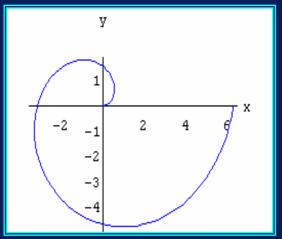
$$s = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{\cos x})^2} \, dx$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sqrt{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}dx = 2\sqrt{2}\left[2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4$$



例5 求阿基米德螺线 $\rho = a\theta$ (a > 0)上相应于 θ 从0到2π的弧长.

$$\therefore s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + {\rho'}^2(\theta)} \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$



$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 \theta^2 + a^2} \, \mathrm{d}\theta = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

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

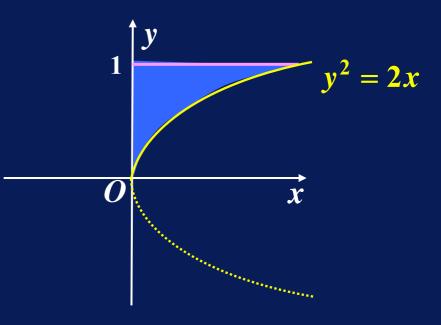


例6(综合题)

已知曲边三角形由抛物 线 $y^2 = 2x$ 及直线

$$x=0, y=1$$
所围成,求

- (1) 曲边三角形的面积;
- (2) 曲边三角形绕 y=1 旋转所成旋转体的体积;





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

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - 2\sqrt{2x} + 2x) dx = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$(3) \quad x' = \frac{\mathrm{d}\,x}{\mathrm{d}\,y} = y,$$

$$ds_1 = \sqrt{1 + x'^2} dy = \sqrt{1 + y^2} dy$$

$$s_1 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + y^2} \, dy = \frac{\tan t}{1 + t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\sec^2 t} \sec^2 t \, dt$$



$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 t \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec t \, \mathrm{d}(\tan t)$$

$$= \sec t \cdot \tan t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec t \tan^2 t \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec t (\sec^2 t - 1) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 t \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec t \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 t \, \mathrm{d}t + \ln(\sec t + \tan t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$



$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 t \, dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\ln(\sqrt{2}+1)}{2}.$$

从而周长:
$$s = s_1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)}{2}.$$

例7 计算圆 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \bot x \in [x_1, x_2] \subset [-R, R]$ 的一段弧绕x轴旋转一周所得的球台的侧面积S.

解 对曲线弧

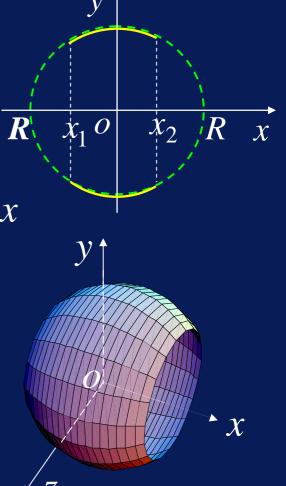
$$y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}, x \in [x_1, x_2]$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} R \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi R(x_2 - x_1)$$

当球台高h=2R时,得球的表面积公式

$$S=4\pi R^2$$





三、同步练习

1. 两根电线杆之间的电线,由于其本身的重量,下垂成悬链线. 悬链线方程为

$$y = c \cosh \frac{x}{c} \quad (-b \le x \le b)$$

求这一段弧长.

- 2. 计算曲线 $y = \int_0^{\frac{x}{n}} n \sqrt{\sin \theta} d\theta$ 的弧长 $(0 \le x \le n\pi)$.
- 3. 求极坐标系下曲线 $r = a(\sin\frac{\theta}{3})^3$ 的长. 其中a > 0, $0 \le \theta \le 3\pi$.



4. 证明: 正弦线 $y = a \sin x$ $(0 \le x \le 2\pi)$ 的弧长

等于椭圆
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sqrt{1 + a^2} \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
 的周长.

5. 试用定积分求圆 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2$ (R < b) 绕 x 轴 旋转而成的环体的表面积 S.

四、同步练习解答

1. 两根电线杆之间的电线,由于其本身的重量,

下垂成悬链线. 悬链线方程为

$$(c \cosh \frac{x}{c})' = c \cdot \frac{1}{c} \sinh \frac{x}{c}$$

$$y = c \cosh \frac{x}{c} \quad (-b \le x \le b)$$

求这一段弧长.

$$\mathbf{ff} ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{c}} dx$$
$$= \cosh \frac{x}{c} dx$$

$$\therefore \quad s = 2 \int_0^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{c} dx = 2c \left[\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{c} \right]_0^b = 2c \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{c}$$



2. 计算曲线 $y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{n}} n \sqrt{\sin \theta} d\theta$ 的弧长 $(0 \le x \le n\pi)$.

$$y' = n \sqrt{\sin \frac{x}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sqrt{\sin \frac{x}{n}},$$

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, \mathrm{d} x = \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin\frac{x}{n}} \, \mathrm{d} x$$

$$\underline{x = nt} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin t} \cdot n \, dt$$

$$= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\sin \frac{t}{2})^2 + (\cos \frac{t}{2})^2 + 2\sin \frac{t}{2}\cos \frac{t}{2}} dt$$

$$= n \int_0^{\pi} \left(\sin\frac{t}{2} + \cos\frac{t}{2}\right) dt = 4n.$$



3. 求极坐标系下曲线 $r = a(\sin\frac{\theta}{3})^3$ 的长. $(a > 0) \quad (0 \le \theta \le 3\pi)$

$$P' = 3a(\sin\frac{\theta}{3})^2 \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = a(\sin\frac{\theta}{3})^2 \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{3},$$

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

$$= \int_0^{3\pi} \sqrt{a^2 (\sin \frac{\theta}{3})^6 + a^2 (\sin \frac{\theta}{3})^4 (\cos \frac{\theta}{3})^2} d\theta$$

$$=a\int_0^{3\pi} (\sin\frac{\theta}{3})^2 d\theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi a.$$

4. 证明: 正弦线 $y = a \sin x$ $(0 \le x \le 2\pi)$ 的弧长

等于椭圆
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ y = \sqrt{1 + a^2} \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$
的周长.

证 设正弦线的弧长等于 S_1

$$s_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + a^2 \cos^2 x} dx$$
$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + a^2 \cos^2 x} dx,$$



设椭圆的周长为 S_2 ,

$$s_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} \, \mathrm{d}t,$$

根据椭圆的对称性知

$$s_{2} = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{(\sin t)^{2} + (1 + a^{2})(\cos t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + a^{2} \cos^{2} t} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + a^{2} \cos^{2} x} dx = s_{1},$$

故原结论成立.



5. 试用定积分求圆 $x^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2 (R < b)$

绕
$$x$$
轴旋转而成的环体的表面积 S .

解 上 半圆为:
$$y = b \pm \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}$$

$$S = 2 \int_0^R 2\pi (b + \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx \quad \text{利用对称性}$$

$$+ 2 \int_0^R 2\pi (b - \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}) \cdot \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, dx$$



$$= 8\pi b \int_0^R \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 4\pi^2 \, bR$$

上式也可写成

$$S = 2\pi R \cdot 2\pi b = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi R \cdot b \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

它也反映了环面微元的另一种取法.

