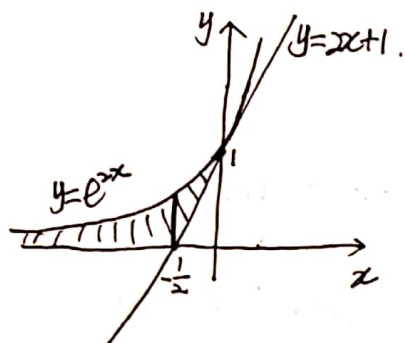


第六章 历年考题

2004-2005.

1. 求由曲线 $y=e^{2x}$, x 轴及该曲线在点 $(0,1)$ 处的切线所围成的平面图形面积

解. $y=e^{2x}$. $y'=2e^{2x}$. $k_{\text{切}}=2$. 切线方程: $y-1=2x$. 即 $y=2x+1$.



$$\text{法一: } S = \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{2x} dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 [e^{2x} - (2x+1)] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_{-\infty}^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - x^2 - x \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - 0 + \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{法二. } y=2x+1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-1}{2}. \quad y=e^{2x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln y}{2}$$

$$S = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{y-1}{2} - \frac{\ln y}{2} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 (y-1) dy - \int_0^1 \ln y dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[\frac{y^2}{2} - y \right]_0^1 - [y \ln y]_0^1 + \int_0^1 y \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 0 + [y]_0^1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{其中. } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \ln y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln y}{\frac{1}{y}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{y}}{-\frac{1}{y^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (-y) = 0$$

2005-2006.

1. 由 $y=\sin^{\frac{2}{3}}x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为 (D)

A. $\frac{4}{3}$. B. $\frac{2}{3}\pi$. C. $\frac{2}{3}\pi^2$. D. $\frac{4}{3}\pi$

$$\text{解. } V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi (\sin^{\frac{2}{3}}x)^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{4}{3}}x dx = -2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{2}{3}}x d\cos x$$

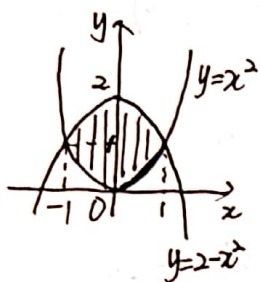
$$= -2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2x) d\cos x = -2\pi \left[\cos x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -2\pi \left[0 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$



2. 求由抛物线 $y=x^2$ 和 $y=2-x^2$ 所围图形面积, 并求此图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所围旋转体体积.

解: $\begin{cases} y=x^2 \\ y=2-x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 交点 $(-1, 1), (1, 1)$



$$S = \int_{-1}^1 (2-x^2-x^2) dx = 2 \int_{-1}^1 (2-2x^2) dx = 4 \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx$$

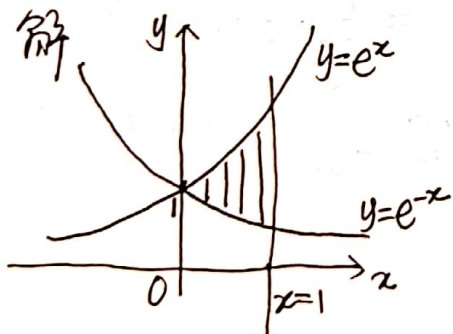
$$= 4 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = 4 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 \pi [(2-x^2)^2 - (x^2)^2] dx = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (4-4x^2) dx$$

$$= 8\pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = 8\pi \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = 8\pi \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{3}\pi.$$

2007-2008.

1. 把由曲线 $y=e^x$, $y=e^{-x}$ 与直线 $x=1$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转, 计算所得的旋转体体积.



$$V = \int_0^1 \pi [e^{2x} - e^{-2x}] dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 + e^{-2} - 2)$$

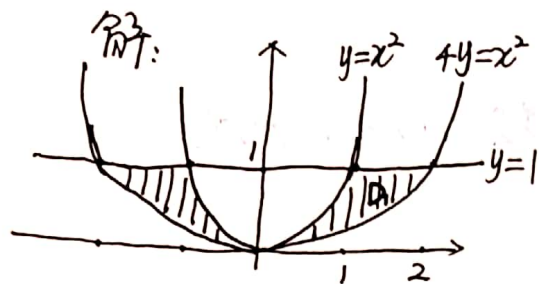
2008-2009.

1. $y=f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则曲线 $y=f(x)$, $x=a$, $x=b$ 以及 x 轴所围成的图形面积 $S = (B)$

A. $\int_a^b f(x) dx$. B. $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$. C. $-\int_a^b f(x) dx$. D. $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|$



2. 求由 $y=x^2$, $4y=x^2$ 与直线 $y=1$ 所围成的图形的面积.



所围图形如图所示.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2D_1 = 2 \int_0^1 (2\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{y}) dy = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} dy \\ &= 2 \times \left[\frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

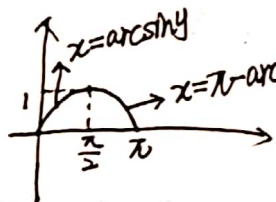
$$\text{法二: } S = 2D_1 = 2 \left[\int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{x^2}{4}) dx + \int_1^2 (1 - \frac{x^2}{4}) dx \right]$$

$$= 2 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{3}{4} x^2 dx + \left[x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \right) = 2 \left(\left[\frac{1}{4} x^3 \right]_0^1 + \frac{5}{12} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{12} \right) = 2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

3. 求由 $y=\sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 与 $y=0$ 所围图形绕 y 轴旋转所产生的旋转体的体积.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } V &= \int_0^\pi 2\pi x \sin x dx = -2\pi \int_0^\pi x d\cos x = -2\pi [x \cos x]_0^\pi + 2\pi \int_0^\pi \cos x dx \\ &= 2\pi^2 + 2\pi [\sin x]_0^\pi = 2\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{法二: } V = \int_0^1 \pi [(\pi - \arcsin y)^2 - (\arcsin y)^2] dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (\pi^3 - 2\pi^2 \arcsin y) dy$$

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

$$= \pi^3 - \pi^3 - \pi^2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} d(1-y^2)$$

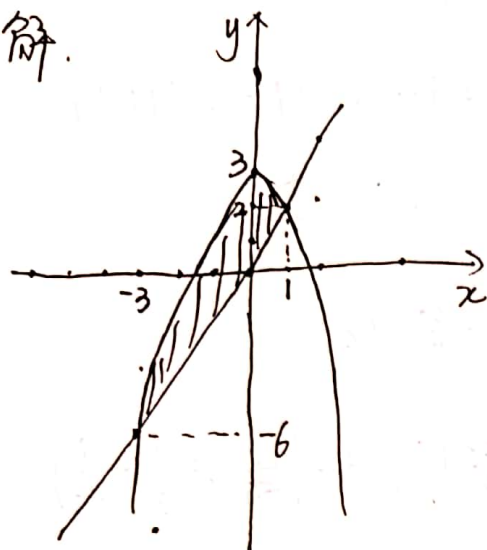
$$= -\pi^2 \cdot [2\sqrt{1-y^2}]_0^1 = 2\pi^2.$$



2008-2009.

1. 求曲线 $y=2x$, $y=3-x^2$ 所围图形面积

解.

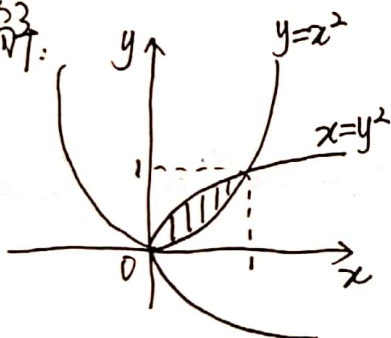


$$\begin{cases} y=2x \\ y=3-x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点: } (1, 2), (-3, -6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-3}^1 (3-x^2-2x) dx \\ &= \left[3x - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-3}^1 \\ &= \frac{5}{3} + 9 = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2. 求曲线 $y=x^2$, $x=y^2$ 所围图形绕 y 轴旋转所产生旋转体体积.

解.

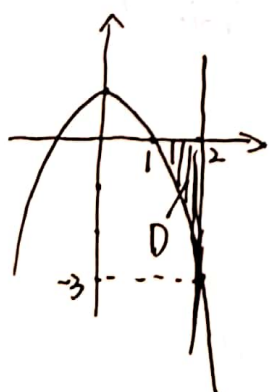


$$\begin{cases} y=x^2 \\ x=y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点: } (0, 0), (1, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 \pi (y - y^4) dy \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{3}{10} \pi \end{aligned}$$

2009-2010

1. D 是 $y=1-x^2$ 和 x 轴及 $x=2$ 所围区域. (1) 求 S_D . (2) 求 D 绕 x 轴旋转的体积



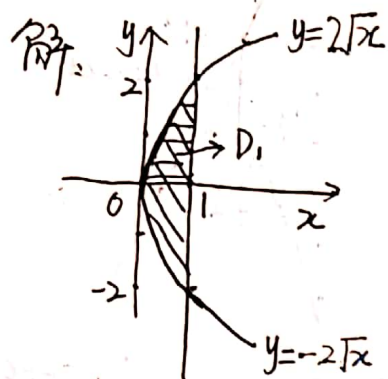
$$\text{解. } S_D = \int_1^2 (1-x^2) dx = \int_1^2 (x^2-1) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_1^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_1^2 \pi (1-x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 (1-2x^2+x^4) dx \\ &= \pi \left[x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_1^2 = \pi \cdot \frac{11}{5} \end{aligned}$$



2010-2011

1. 一平面图形由 $y^2 = 4x$ 和直线 $x=1$ 所围. 求该平面图形绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体体积



$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1, 2), (1, -2)$$

平面图形 D_1 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体体积与所求一致

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi 4x dx = [\pi x^2]_0^1 = \pi$$

2013-2014.

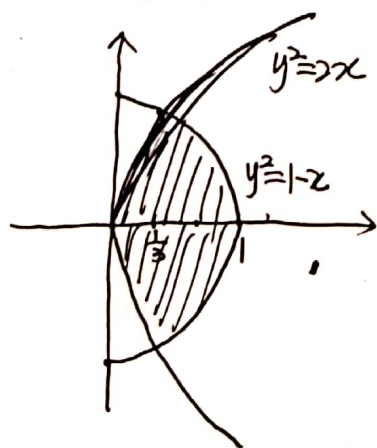
1. 求由不等式 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 所确定区域面积.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } S &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} d(4-x^2) \\ &= \left[\arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2\sqrt{4-x^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

2013-2014. 开学重考.

1. 求由两圆 $y^2 = 2x$ 与 $y^2 = 1-x$ 所围图形面积.

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ y^2 = 1-x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点: } \left(\frac{1}{3}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \left(1-y^2 - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}y^2 \right) dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}y^2 \right) dy = 2 \left[y - \frac{1}{2}y^3 \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$



2014-2015.

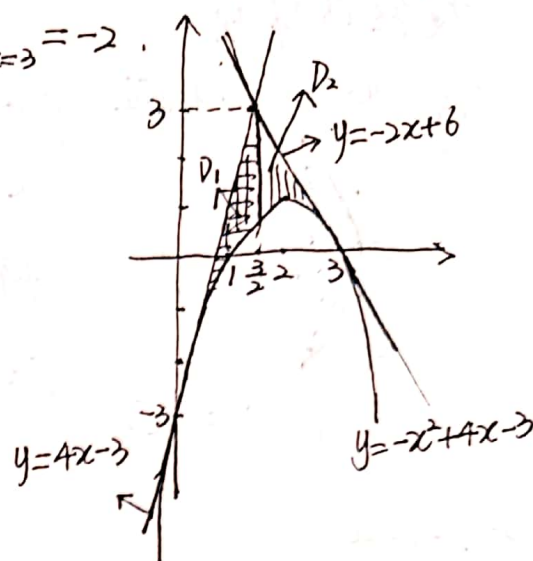
1. 求抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$ 及其在点 $(0, -3)$ 和 $(3, 0)$ 处的切线所围图形面积.

解: $y' = -2x + 4$. $k_1 = y'|_{x=0} = 4$. $k_2 = y'|_{x=3} = -2$.

过 $(0, -3)$ 切线: $y + 3 = 4x$ 即 $y = 4x - 3$

过 $(3, 0)$ 切线: $y = -2(x - 3)$ 即 $y = -2x + 6$

$$\begin{cases} y = 4x - 3 \\ y = -2x + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点: } (\frac{3}{2}, 3)$$



$$S = D_1 + D_2 = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} [4x - 3 - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 [-2x + 6 - (-x^2 + 4x - 3)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (x^2 - 6x + 9) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 3x^2 + 9x \right]_{\frac{3}{2}}^3$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} + \left[9 - \frac{63}{8} \right] = \frac{9}{4} \quad \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (x^2 - 6x + 9) dx = \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 (x-3)^2 d(x-3) = \left[\frac{(x-3)^3}{3} \right]_{\frac{3}{2}}^3 = \frac{9}{8} \right)$$

2015-2016.

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

解: $S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$. $y' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + x} dx$$

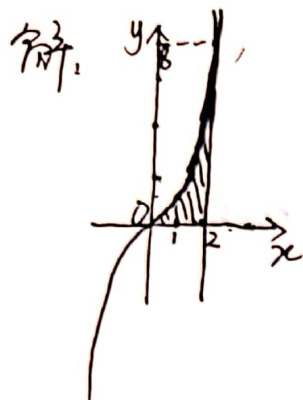
$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_a^b = \frac{2}{3} \left[(1+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$



2016-2017.

1. 一平面图形由 $y=x^3$ 和直线 $x=2$, $y=0$ 所围, 求 ① 该平面图形面积.

② 该图形绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体体积.



$$\begin{cases} y=x^3 \\ x=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点 } (2, 8)$$

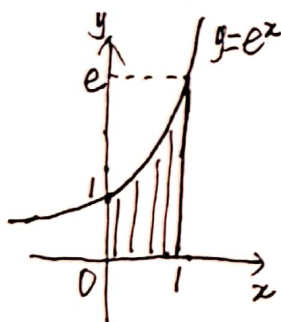
$$\textcircled{1} S = \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} V = \int_0^2 \pi x^6 dx = \frac{\pi}{7} [x^7]_0^2 = \frac{128}{7} \pi$$

2016-2017 重考.

1. 平面图形由 $y=e^x$ 和直线 $x=1$, x 轴, y 轴所围, 求

① 该图形面积. ② 该图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积.



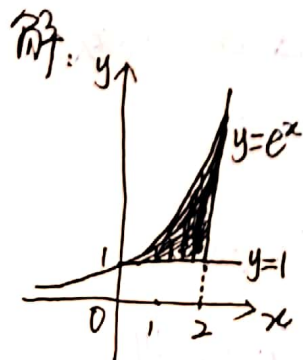
解: $\begin{cases} y=e^x \\ x=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点: } (1, e)$

$$\textcircled{1} S = \int_0^1 e^x dx = [e^x]_0^1 = e - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} V = \int_0^1 \pi e^{2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [e^{2x}]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 - 1)$$

2017-2018

1. 一平面图形由 $y=e^x$ 和直线 $y=1$, $x=2$ 所围成, 求绕 x 轴旋转的旋转体体积.



$$V = \int_0^2 \pi [(e^x)^2 - 1^2] dx = \pi \int_0^2 e^{2x} dx - \pi \int_0^2 dx$$

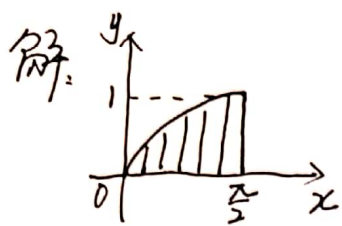
$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^2 - \pi [x]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - 1) - 2\pi = \pi \left(\frac{e^4}{2} - \frac{5}{2} \right)$$



2017-2018 (1618)

1. 求曲线 $y = \sin x$ 与直线 $x=0$, $y=0$, $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围图形的面积. 及其绕 x 轴旋转所成的旋转体体积.



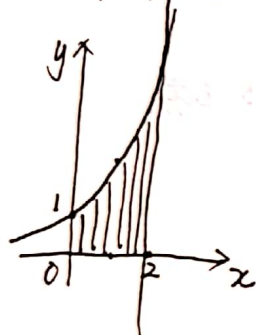
$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

2017-2018. 查考.

1. 一平面由 $y = e^x$ 和直线 $x=0$, $y=0$, $x=2$ 所围. 求此图形绕 x 轴旋转... 体积.



解: $V = \int_0^2 \pi e^{2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} [e^{2x}]_0^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - 1)$

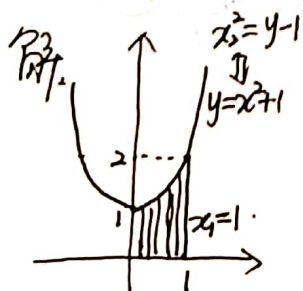
2018-2019

1. 求曲线 $y = 1 - \ln \cos x$ 在 $x=0$ 至 $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的一段弧长.

解: $S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx = [\ln |\sec x + \tan x|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

$y' = -\frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = \tan x$

2. 平面图形由 $y = x^2 + 1$, $x=1$, x 轴, y 轴所围. 求 ① 面积. ② 绕 y 轴体积.



① $S = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1) dx = [\frac{x^3}{3} + x]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + 1 = \frac{4}{3}$

② $V = \int_0^1 2\pi x(x^2 + 1) dx = 2\pi [\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2}]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2}\pi$

或: $V = \int_0^2 \pi x_1^2 dy - \int_1^2 \pi x_2^2 dy = \int_0^2 \pi dy - \int_1^2 \pi(y-1) dy$

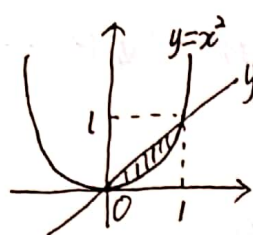
$$= \pi[y]_0^2 - \pi[\frac{y^2}{2} - y]_1^2 = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$



2018-2019

1. 求由 $y=x^2$, $x=y$ 所围图形绕 y 轴旋转---体积.

解: $\begin{cases} y=x^2 \\ x=y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 交点 $(0,0), (1,1)$



$$(法一) V = \int_0^1 2\pi x (x^2 - x^4) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^3 - x^5) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(法二) V = \int_0^1 \pi y dy - \int_0^1 \pi y^2 dy = \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \pi \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

2018-2019. 重考.

1. 求 $y = \int_0^x \tan t dt$ 上自 $x=0$ 至 $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 的一段弧长.

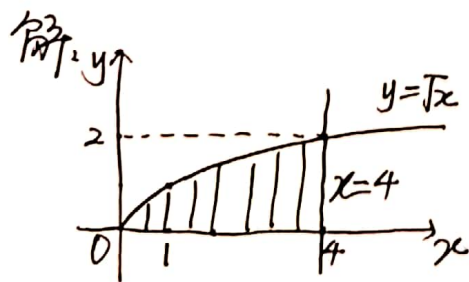
解: $y' = \tan x$.

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx$$

$$= \left[\ln|\sec x + \tan x| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

2019-2020. (1618).

1. 图形由 $y=\sqrt{x}$, $x=4$, $y=0$ 所围. ①求面积 A . ②求绕 y 轴旋转---体积.



$$\textcircled{1} A = \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} V = \int_0^4 2\pi x \sqrt{x} dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{5} \left[x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_0^4 = \frac{128}{5} \pi$$

$$(法二) V = \int_0^2 \pi [4^2 - y^4] dy = \pi \left[16y - \frac{y^5}{5} \right]_0^2$$

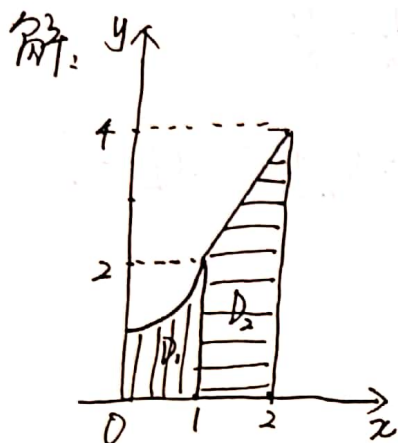
$$= \pi \left[32 - \frac{32}{5} \right] = \frac{128}{5} \pi$$



2019-2020.

1. 光滑曲线方程 $\begin{cases} x=x(t) \\ y=y(t) \end{cases} (a \leq t \leq b)$ 的弧长公式 $S = \int_a^b \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$

2. 由 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ 直线 $x=0, x=2, x$ 轴所围图形绕 x 轴旋转---体积.



$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (2^x)^2 dx + \int_1^2 \pi (2x)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 4^x dx + 4\pi \int_1^2 x^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{4^x}{\ln 4} \right]_0^1 + 4\pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{\ln 4} + \frac{28}{3}\pi$$

