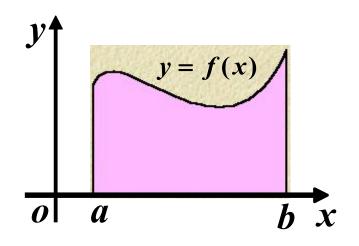
定积分在几何学上的应用

- 一、定积分的元素法
- 二、平面图形的面积
- 三、体积
- 四、平面曲线的弧长

一、定积分的元素法

求曲边梯形面积.

曲边梯形由连续曲线 $y = f(x)(f(x) \ge 0)$ 、 x 轴与两条直线 x = a、 x = b 所围成。



曲边梯形的面积: $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

求曲边梯形面积的步骤:

1. 分割:
$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

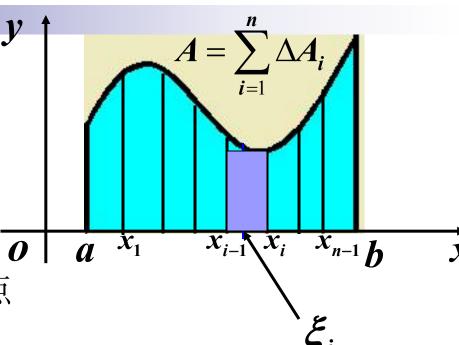
2. 近似:
$$\Delta A_i \approx f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

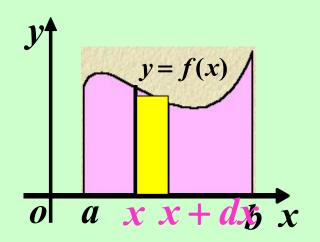
$$\xi_i$$
为[x_{i-1}, x_i]上任一点

3. 求和:
$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta A_i \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$$

4. 取极限:
$$\lambda = \max\{\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots \Delta x_n\}$$
,

$$A = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$





求面积A的方法:

(1)选取x为积分变量, $a \le x \le b$.

(2)在典型区间[x,x+dx]上作近似 $\Delta A \approx f(x)dx$

即 dA = f(x)dx — 积分元素

(3)对面积元素从a到b积分 $A = \int_a^b f(x)dx$

——定积分的元素法.

二、平面图形的面积

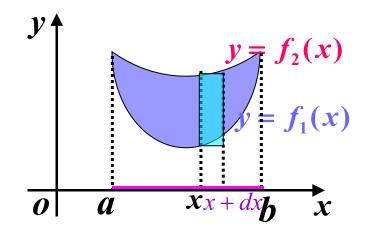
1.直角坐标系情形

(1) 选 x,区间为[a, b]

面积元素:

$$dA = [f_2(x) - f_1(x)]dx$$

所求的图形的面积为



$$A = \int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] dx .$$

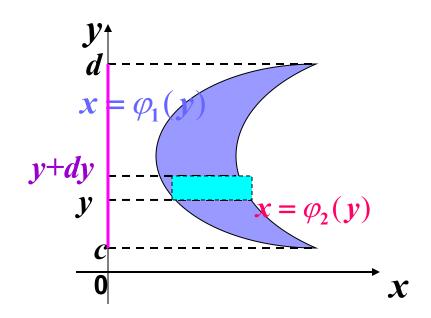
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(2) 选y,区间为[c, d]

面积元素:

$$dA = [\varphi_2(y) - \varphi_1(y)]dy$$

所求的曲边梯形的面积为



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

例1. 计算两条抛物线 $y^2 = x$, $y = x^2$ 所围图形的面积.

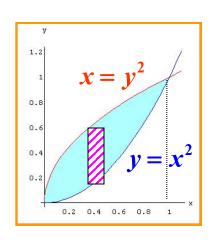
解画草图如右

两曲线的交点 (0,0) (1,1)

选x为积分变量 $x \in [0,1]$

面积元素 $dA = (\sqrt{x} - x^2)dx$

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



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例2. 计算抛物线 $y^2 = 2x$ 与直线 y = x - 4 所围图形

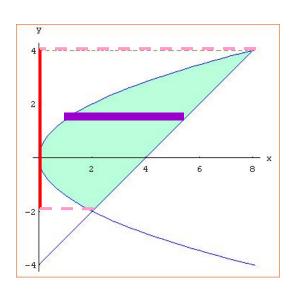
的面积.

解: 由
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 2x \\ y = x - 4 \end{cases}$$
 交点 $(2, -2), (8, 4)$

选取y作积分变量, $y \in [-2,4]$,则有

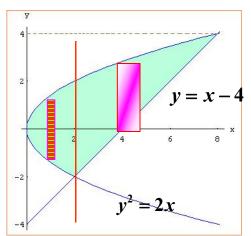
$$dA = \left(y + 4 - \frac{1}{2}y^2\right)dy$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^{4} \left(y + 4 - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) dy = \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + 4y - \frac{y^3}{6} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{4} = 18$$



【说明】本题若选x为积分变量,则如下

$$x \in [0,2]$$
 $dA_1 = [\sqrt{2x} - (-\sqrt{2x})]dx$
 $x \in [2,8]$ $dA_2 = (\sqrt{2x} - x + 4)dx$



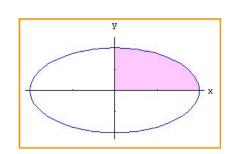
故

$$A = \int_0^2 2\sqrt{2x} dx + \int_2^8 (\sqrt{2x} - x + 4) dx$$

$$=\cdots=18.$$

积分变量选取适当,则可使计算简便.

例3 求椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的面积.



解 椭圆的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$

由对称性知总面积等于4倍第一象限部分面积.

$$A = 4\int_0^a y dx = 4\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 b \sin t d(a \cos t)$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= 4ab \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi ab.$$

例4 求由 $x = 0, x = \pi, y = \sin x, y = \cos x$,

所围平面图形的面积.

解 两曲线的交点 $(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

选x为积分变量 $x \in [0,\pi]$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin x - \cos x \right| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= \left[\sin x + \cos x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \left[-\cos x - \sin x\right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

练习1. $y = \frac{1}{y}, y = x, x = 2$ 围成的面积.

解画草图如右

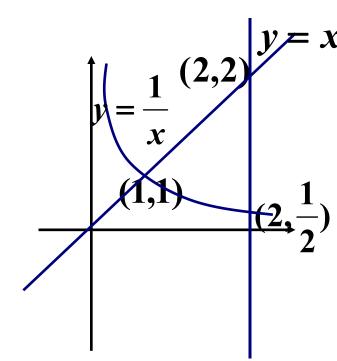
三条曲线的交点
$$(1,1)$$
, $\left(2,\frac{1}{2}\right)$, $\left(2,2\right)$

选x为积分变量 $x \in [1,2]$

面积元素
$$dA = (x - \frac{1}{x})dx$$

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

练习2. $y = e^x, y = e^{-x}, x = 1$ 围成的面积.



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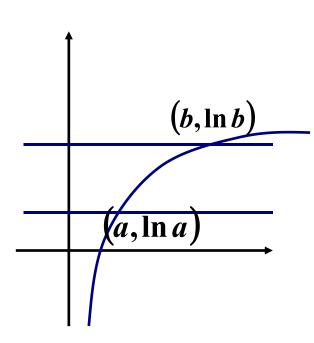
练习3. $y = \ln x, x = 0, y = \ln a, y = \ln b$ 围成的面积.

解 画草图如右

三条曲线的交点 $(a, \ln a), (b, \ln b)$

选 y 为积分变量 $y \in [\ln a, \ln b]$

面积元素 $dA = e^y dy$



$$A = \int_{\ln a}^{\ln b} \varphi(y) dy = \int_{\ln a}^{\ln b} \left(e^{y}\right) dy = \left[e^{y}\right]_{\ln a}^{\ln b} = b - a.$$

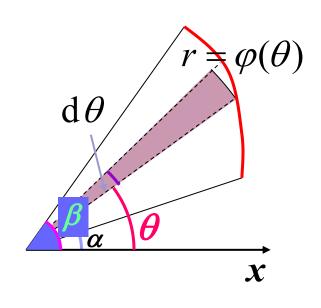
2. 极坐标情形

在区间[α , β]上任取小区间[θ , θ +d θ]

面积元素 $dA = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(\theta)]^2 d\theta$

曲边扇形的面积为

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

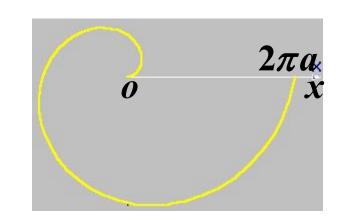


例7. 计算阿基米德螺线 $r = a\theta$ (a > 0) 对应 θ 从 θ 变 到 2π 所围图形面积.

解:
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} \theta^3 \right] \frac{2\pi}{0}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi^3 a^2$$



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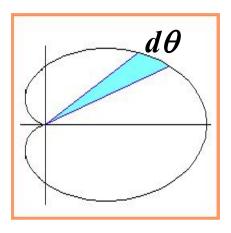
例8. 计算心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ (a > 0) 面积.

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2}a^2(1+\cos\theta)^2d\theta$$

利用对称性知

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

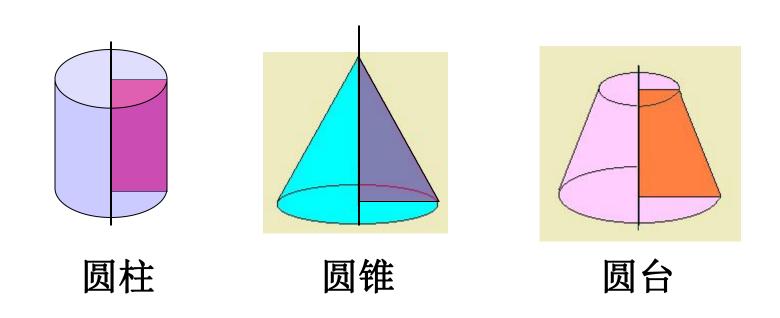
$$= a^{2} \left[\frac{3}{2} \theta + 2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^{2}.$$



三、体积

1. 旋转体的体积

旋转体是由一个平面图形绕这平面内一条直线 旋转一周而成的立体.这直线叫做旋转轴.



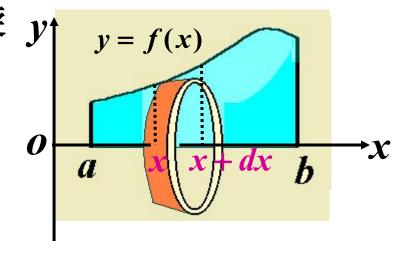
2. 绕x轴旋转体的体积

连续曲线 y=f(x),直线 x=a, x=b及 x轴所围成的曲边

梯形,绕 x轴旋转一周而成的旋 转体.

取积分变量为x, $x \in [a,b]$

体积元素:
$$dV = \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$



旋转体的体积:
$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$

3. 绕 y轴旋转体的体积

连续曲线 $x = \varphi(y)$, 直线y = c, y = d 及y轴所围成

的曲边梯形绕y轴旋转一周而成的旋转体.

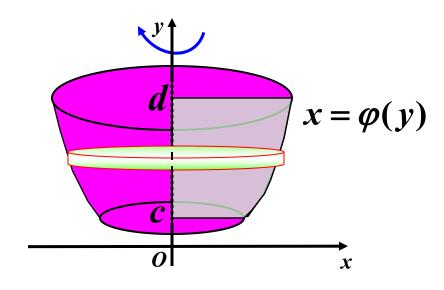
取积分变量 $y, y \in [c,d]$

体积元素:

$$dV = \pi[\varphi(y)]^2 dy$$

旋转体的体积:

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



例9 $y = x^3, x = 2, y = 0$ 所围成的图形绕x轴, y轴旋转

一周而成的旋转体的体积.

解 体积元素为 $dV = \pi y^2 dx$,

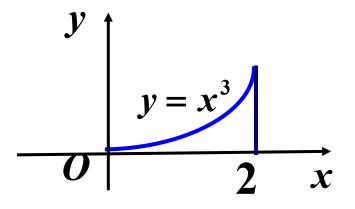
$$V_{x} = \pi \int_{0}^{2} y^{2} dx = \pi \int_{0}^{2} x^{6} dx$$

$$=\pi \left[\frac{x^7}{7} \right]_0^2 = \frac{128}{7}\pi.$$

$$V_{y} = \pi \int_{0}^{8} \left(2^{2} - (\sqrt[3]{y})^{2}\right) dy = \pi \int_{0}^{8} \left(4 - y^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 2\pi x f(x) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[4x - \frac{3}{5}y^{\frac{5}{3}} \right]_{0}^{8} = \frac{64}{5}\pi.$$



例10. 计算两条抛物线 $y^2 = x, y = x^2$ 所围图形分别绕x

轴,y轴旋转所形成的体积.

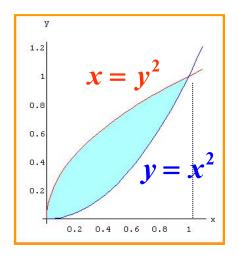
解绕x轴旋转的旋转体体积

$$V_{x} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [f_{1}(x)]^{2} dx - \pi \int_{0}^{1} [f_{2}(x)]^{2} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} [f_{1}(x)]^{2} - [f_{2}(x)]^{2} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(\sqrt{x})^{2} - (x^{2})^{2}] dx$$

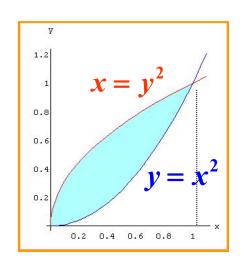
 $= \pi \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{10}\pi$



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绕火轴旋转的旋转体体积

$$V_{y} = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [\varphi_{1}(y)]^{2} dy - \pi \int_{0}^{1} [\varphi_{2}(x)]^{2} dy$$
$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(\sqrt{y})^{2} - (y^{2})^{2}] dy$$



$$= \pi \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{3}{10}\pi$$

或者利用对称性质,图形围绕x轴旋转和围绕y轴旋转所形成的体积相同。

练习. 由 $x = 0, y = 0, y = \cos x, (0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2})$

所围图形分别绕x轴,y轴旋转所形成的体积.

解绕x轴旋转的旋转体体积

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos x]^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [1 + \cos 2x] dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(x + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

$$V_y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi x f(x) dx = \pi^2 - 2\pi.$$

绕y轴旋转的旋转体体积

$$V_y = \pi \int_0^1 [\arccos y]^2 dy$$

$$(t = \arccos y, y = \cos t, dy = -\sin t dt; y = 0, t = \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 1, t = 0)$$

$$V_y = \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 t^2 d \cos t$$

$$= \pi t^2 \cos t \left| \frac{0}{\pi} + \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t \cos t dt \right|$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t d(\sin t) = 2\pi t \sin t \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt \right|$$

$$= \pi^2 + 2\pi \cos t \left| \frac{\pi}{2} \right| = \pi^2 - 2\pi.$$

例11 连接坐标原点O及点P(h,r)的直线、直线x=h及x 轴围成一个直角三角形,将它绕x轴旋转构成一个底半径为r,高为h的圆锥体,计算圆锥体的体积。

解 直线 OP 方程为 $y = \frac{r}{h}x$

取积分变量为x, $x \in [0,h]$

圆锥体的体积

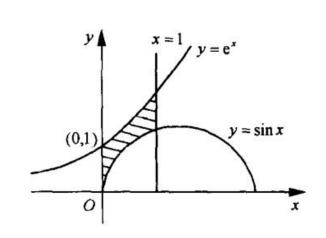
$$V = \int_0^h \pi \left(\frac{r}{h}x\right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^h = \frac{\pi h r^2}{3}.$$

【614】 求曲线 $y = e^x$, $y = \sin x$, x = 0 和 x = 1 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转所成立体的体积.

解:
$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

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

$$= \pi \int_0^1 \left(e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) dx$$

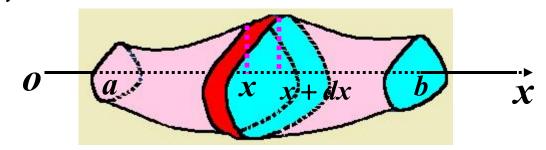


$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_0^1$$

4. 平行截面面积为已知的立体的体积

如果一个立体不是旋转体,但却知道该立体上垂 直于一定轴的各个截面面积,那么,这个立体的体积 也可用定积分来计算.

A(x)表示过点 x且垂直于x轴



的截面面积,A(x)为x的已知连续函数 取积分变量 $x, x \in [a,b]$,

体积元素: dV = A(x)dx, 立体体积 $V = \int_{-\infty}^{b} A(x)dx$.

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx.$$

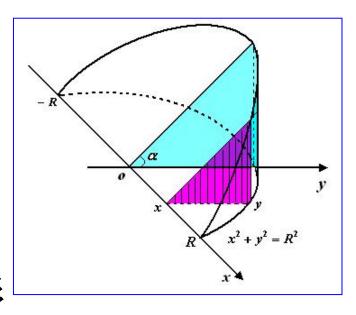
例14一平面经过半径为R的圆柱体的底圆中心,并与

底面交成角, 计算这平面截圆柱体所得立体的体积.

解 取坐标系如图

底圆方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$

垂直于x轴的截面为直角三角形



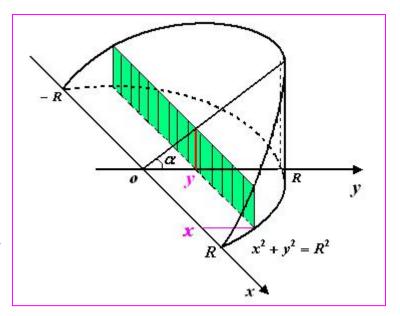
截面面积
$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}(R^2 - x^2)\tan \alpha$$
,

立体体积
$$V = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-R}^{R} (R^2 - x^2) \tan \alpha dx = \frac{2}{3} R^3 \tan \alpha.$$

【解II】 如图

垂直于y 轴的截面为矩形 截面面积

$$A(y) = y \tan \alpha \cdot 2x$$
$$= y \tan \alpha \cdot 2\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$



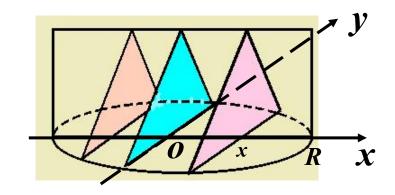
立体体积

$$V = 2\tan\alpha \int_0^R y\sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy = \frac{2}{3}\tan\alpha R^3$$

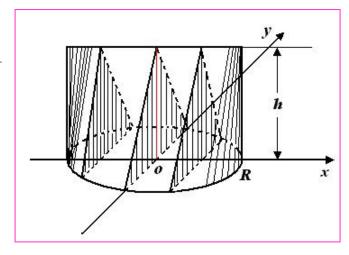
【例 14】 求以半径为R的圆为底、平行且等于底圆直径的线段为顶、高为h的正劈锥体的体积.

【解】取坐标系如图 底圆方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2,$$



垂直于x轴的截面为等腰三角形截面面积 $A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2y \cdot h = h\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ 立体体积 $V = h\int_{-R}^{R} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx$ $= \frac{1}{2}\pi R^2 h.$



四、平面曲线的弧长

定义: 若在弧 \widehat{AB} 上任意作内接折线,当折线段的最大边长 $\lambda \to 0$ 时, 折线的长度趋向于一个确定的极限,则称

此极限为曲线弧 \widehat{AB} 的弧长,即 \mathcal{Y}

$$S = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |M_{i-1}M_{i}|$$

 $A = M_0$ $B = M_n$

定理:任意光滑曲线弧都是可求长的.



(1) 曲线弧由直角坐标方程给出

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

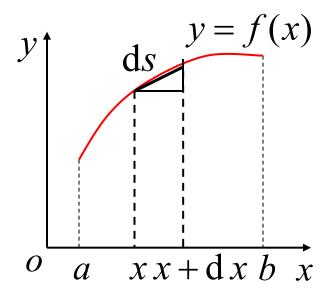
弧长元素(弧微分):

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

$$= \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, \mathrm{d} x$$

因此所求弧长

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$



(2) 曲线弧由参数方程给出

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

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

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

(3) 曲线弧由极坐标方程给出:

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

$$\diamondsuit x = r(\theta)\cos\theta, y = r(\theta)\sin\theta,$$
 则得

弧长元素(弧微分):
$$ds = \sqrt{[x']^2 + [y']^2} d\theta$$

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

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

例 13 计算曲线 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 上相应于x从a到b的一

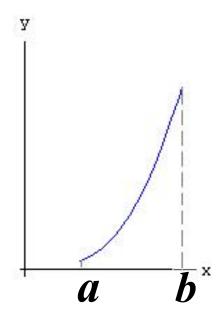
段弧的长度.

解
$$y'=x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
,

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

所求弧长为

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



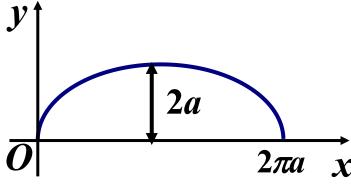
例16. 计算摆线
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (a > 0)$$
 一拱 $(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$ 的弧长.

解:
$$ds = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt$$

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

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

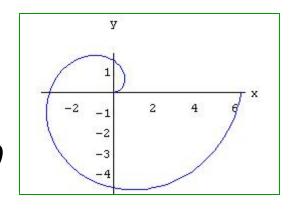
$$\therefore s = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin\frac{t}{2} dt = 2a \left[-2\cos\frac{t}{2} \right] \frac{2\pi}{0} = 8a$$



例 15 求阿基米德螺线 $r = a\theta$ (a > 0)上相应于 θ 从0到2 π 的弧长.

解
$$:: r' = a,$$

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



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

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

内容小结

上下限按顺时针方向 确定

1. 平面图形的面积

直角坐标方程 边界方程 参数方程 $A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$ 极坐标方程 $A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi^2(\theta) d\theta$

2. 平面曲线的弧长

弧微分: $ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$

注意: 求弧长时积分上下限必须上大下小

「直角坐标方程 曲线方程〈参数方程方程

极坐标方程 $ds = \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta$

3. 已知平行截面面面积函数的立体体积

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

─────────── 旋转体的体积

$$y = y(x) \begin{cases}$$
统 x 轴: $A(x) = \pi y^2$
 绕 y 轴: $A(x) = 2\pi \phi(y)^2$