

## 第二节

# 定积分在几何学上的应用

- 一、平面图形的面积
- 二、平面曲线的弧长
- 三、已知平行截面面积函数的立体体积



# 一、平面图形的面积

## 1. 直角坐标情形

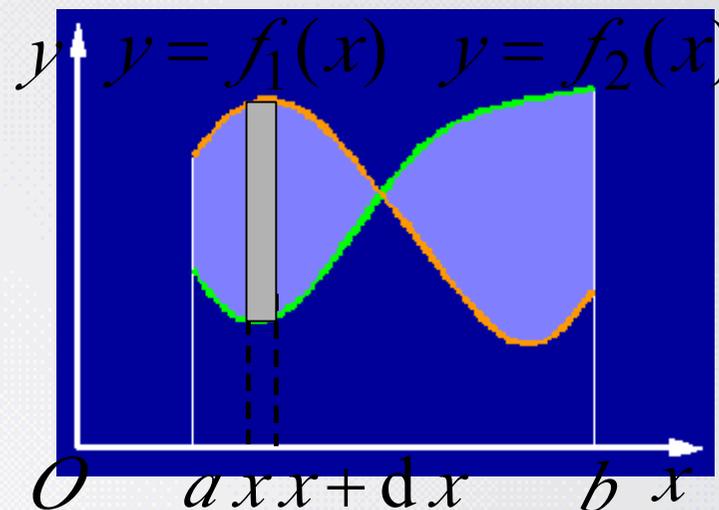
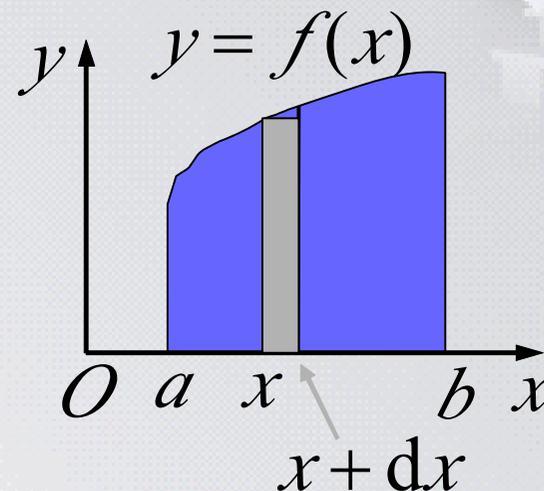
设曲线  $y = f(x) (\geq 0)$  与直线  $x = a, x = b$  ( $a < b$ ) 及  $x$  轴所围曲边梯形面积为  $A$ , 则

$$dA = f(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

右下图所示图形面积为

$$A = \int_a^b |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| dx$$

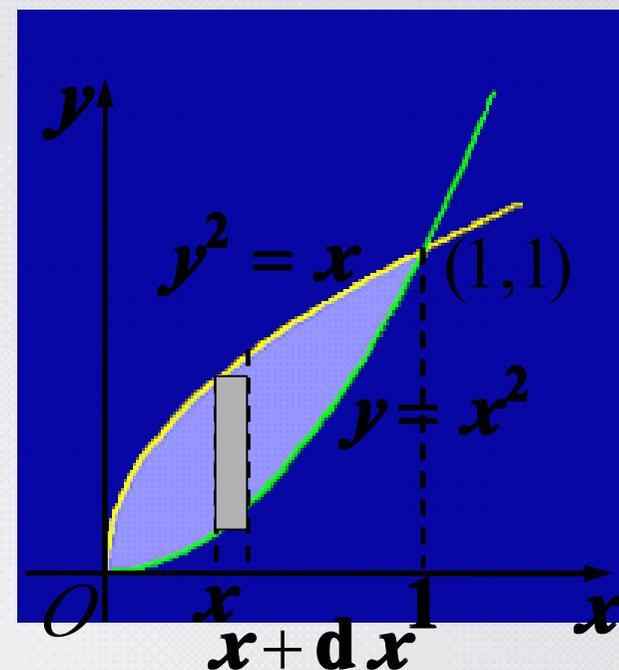


例1. 计算两条抛物线  $y^2 = x$ ,  $y = x^2$  在第一象限所围图形的面积.

解: 由 
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$$

得交点  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

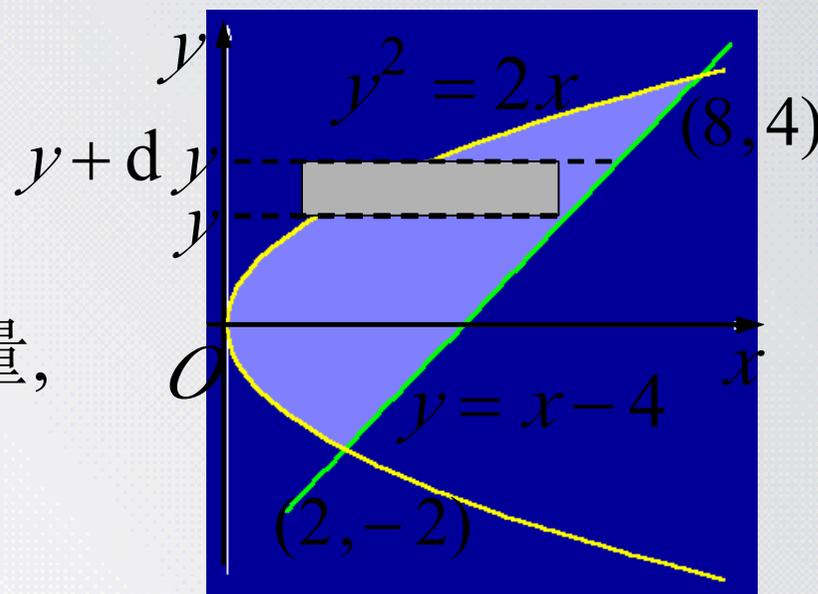


例2. 计算抛物线  $y^2 = 2x$  与直线  $y = x - 4$  所围图形的面积.

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

为简便计算, 选取  $y$  作积分变量,  
则有

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= \int_{-2}^4 (y + 4 - \frac{1}{2}y^2) dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 4y - \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right]_{-2}^4 = 18 \end{aligned}$$



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

解: 利用对称性, 有  $dA = y dx$

$$A = 4 \int_0^a y dx$$

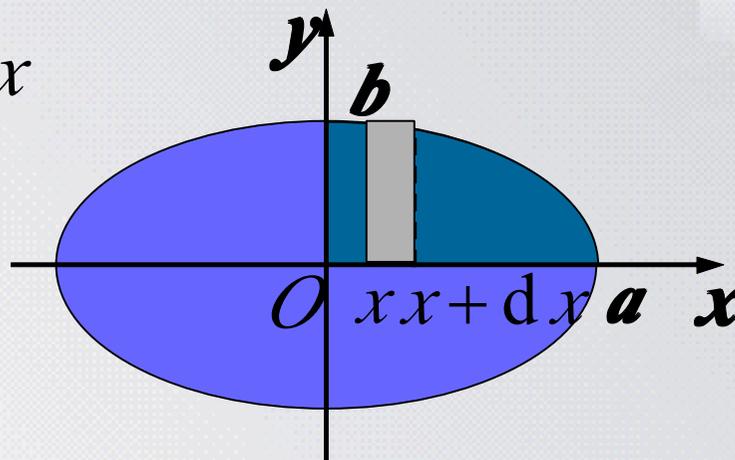
利用椭圆的参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$$

应用定积分换元法得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 b \sin t \cdot (-a \sin t) dt = 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt \\ &= 4ab \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi ab \end{aligned}$$

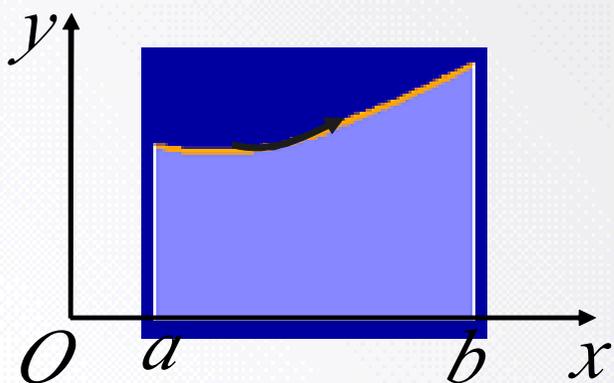
当  $a = b$  时得圆面积公式



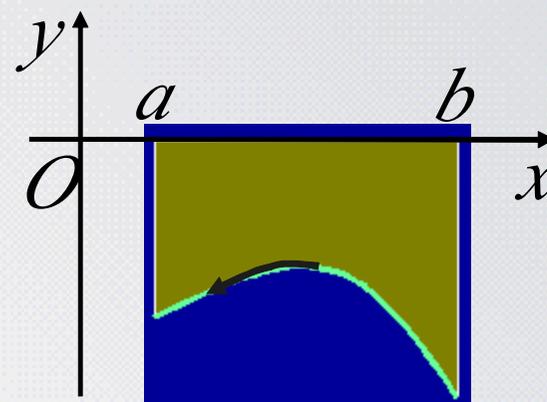
一般地，当曲边梯形的曲边由参数方程

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

给出时，按顺时针方向规定起点和终点的参数值  $t_1, t_2$



( $t_1$  对应  $x = a$ )



( $t_1$  对应  $x = b$ )

则曲边梯形面积  $A = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \psi(t) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$

例4. 求由摆线  $x = a(t - \sin t)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos t)$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的一拱与  $x$  轴所围平面图形的面积.

解:  $A = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) dt$

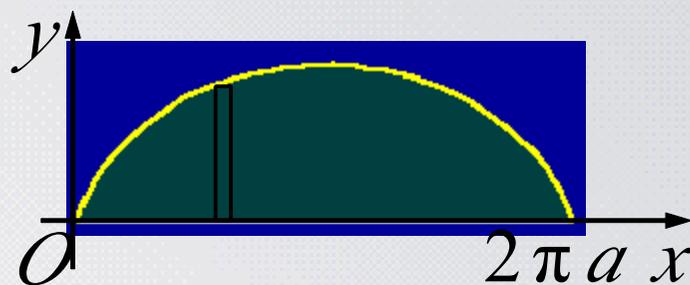
$$= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt$$

$$= 4a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$= 8a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 u du \quad (\text{令 } u = \frac{t}{2})$$

$$= 16a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u du$$

$$= 16a^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\pi a^2$$



## 2. 极坐标情形

设  $\varphi(\theta) \in C[\alpha, \beta]$ ,  $\varphi(\theta) \geq 0$ , 求由曲线  $r = \varphi(\theta)$  及射线  $\theta = \alpha, \theta = \beta$  围成的曲边扇形的面积.

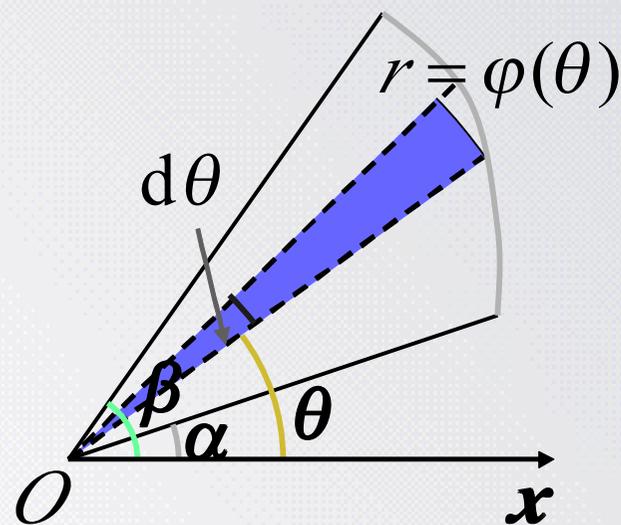
在区间  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上任取小区间  $[\theta, \theta + d\theta]$

则对应该小区间上曲边扇形面积的近似值为

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

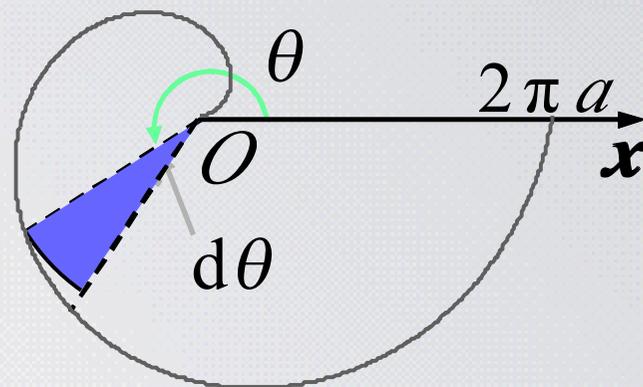
所求曲边扇形的面积为

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



例5. 计算阿基米德螺线  $r = a\theta$  ( $a > 0$ ) 对应  $\theta$  从 0 变到  $2\pi$  所围图形面积.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (a\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \theta^3 \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi^3 a^2 \end{aligned}$$



例6. 计算心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$  ( $a > 0$ ) 所围图形的面积.

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

(利用对称性)

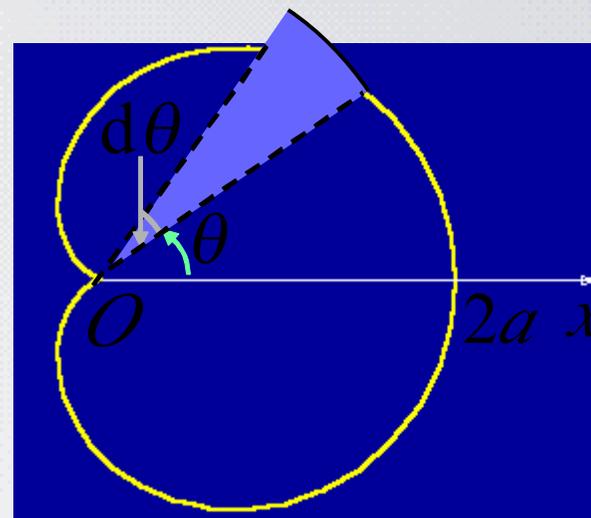
$$= a^2 \int_0^{\pi} 4 \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$



令  $t = \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$= 8a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt$$

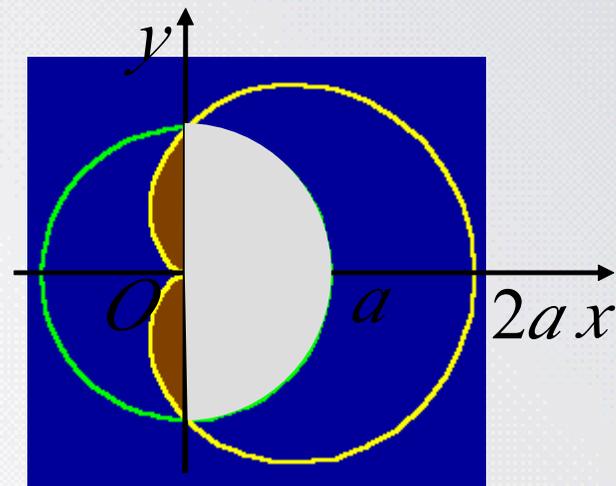
$$= 8a^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$$



例7. 计算心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$  ( $a > 0$ ) 与圆  $r = a$  所围图形的面积.

解: 利用对称性, 所求面积

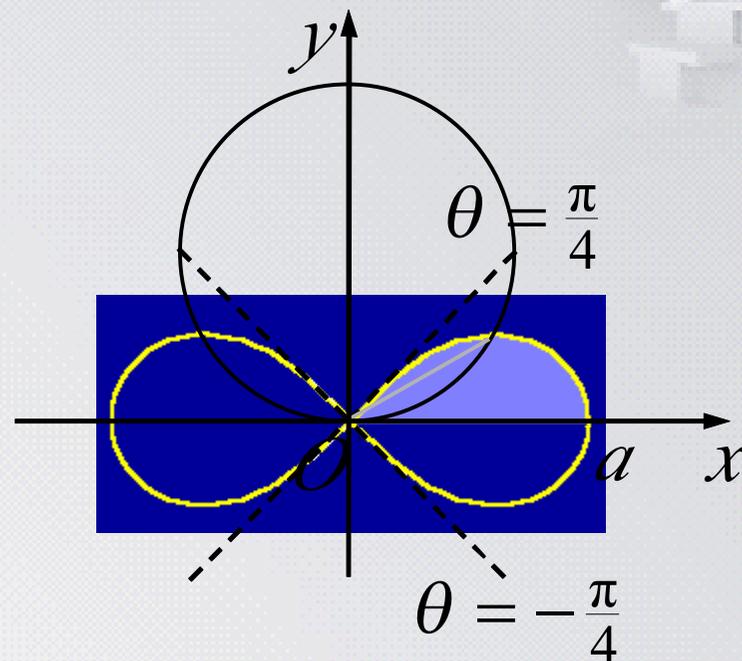
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} a^2 (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 + a^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left( \frac{3}{2} + 2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^2 + a^2 \left( \frac{3}{4} \pi - 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{5}{4} \pi a^2 - 2a^2
 \end{aligned}$$



例8. 求双纽线  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$  所围图形面积 .

解: 利用对称性, 则所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta \, d\theta \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta \, d(2\theta) \\ &= a^2 [\sin 2\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a^2 \end{aligned}$$



思考: 用定积分表示该双纽线与圆  $r = a\sqrt{2} \sin \theta$  所围公共部分的面积 .

答案:  $A = 2 \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} a^2 \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cos 2\theta \, d\theta \right]$

## 二、平面曲线的弧长

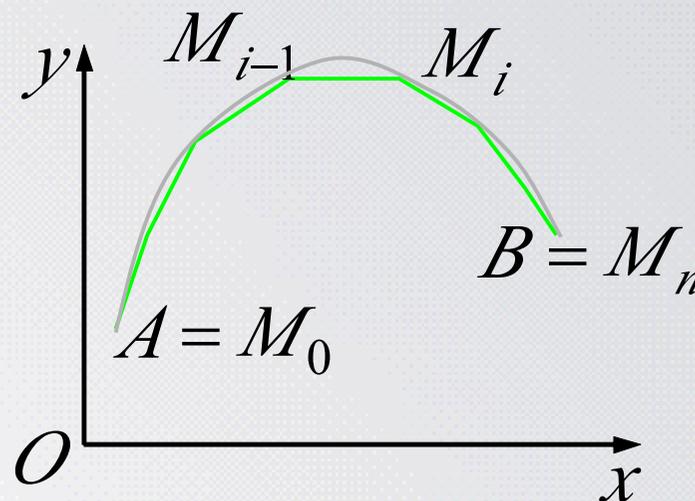
定义: 若在弧  $\widehat{AB}$  上任意作内接折线, 当折线段的最大边长  $\lambda \rightarrow 0$  时, 折线的长度趋向于一个确定的极限, 则称此极限为曲线弧  $\widehat{AB}$  的弧长, 即

$$s = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n |M_{i-1}M_i|$$

并称此曲线弧为可求长的.

定理: 任意光滑曲线弧都是可求长的.

(证明略)



(1) 曲线弧由直角坐标方程给出:

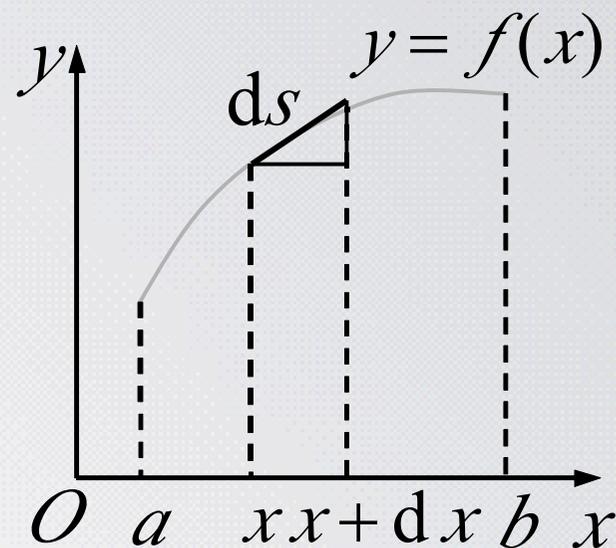
$$y = f(x) \quad (a \leq x \leq b)$$

弧长元素(弧微分):

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

因此所求弧长

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx \end{aligned}$$



(2) 曲线弧由参数方程给出:

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

弧长元素(弧微分):

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

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:

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

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

弧长元素(弧微分):

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= \sqrt{[x'(\theta)]^2 + [y'(\theta)]^2} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta \quad (\text{自己验证}) \end{aligned}$$

因此所求弧长

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



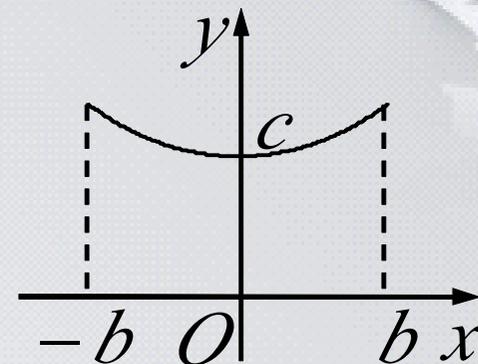
例9. 两根电线杆之间的电线, 由于其本身的重量, 下垂成悬链线. 悬链线方程为

$$y = c \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{c} \quad (-b \leq x \leq b)$$

求这一段弧长.

解:  $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{c}} dx = c \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{c} dx$$
$$\therefore s = 2 \int_0^b c \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{c} dx = 2c \left[ \operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{c} \right]_0^b$$
$$= 2c \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{c}$$



$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$
$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$
$$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$$
$$(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x$$

例10. 求连续曲线段  $y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \sqrt{\cos t} dt$  的弧长.

解:  $\because$  此题  $\cos x \geq 0, \therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{\cos x})^2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \left[ 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

例11. 计算摆线  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 一拱 ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ )

的弧长.

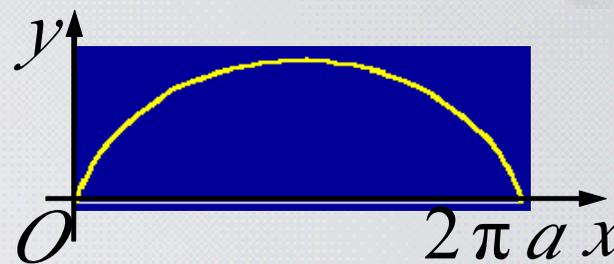
解:  $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$

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

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

$$= 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt$$

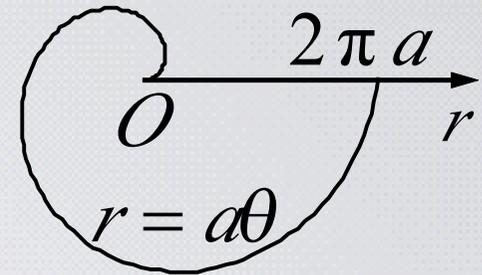
$$\therefore s = \int_0^{2\pi} 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 2a \left[ -2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 8a$$



例12. 求阿基米德螺线  $r = a\theta$  ( $a > 0$ ) 相应于  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  一段的弧长.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } ds &= \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta \\ &= \sqrt{a^2\theta^2 + a^2} d\theta \\ &= a\sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s &= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta \\ &= a \left[ \frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \theta + \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} \right| \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= a\pi \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2}) \end{aligned}$$



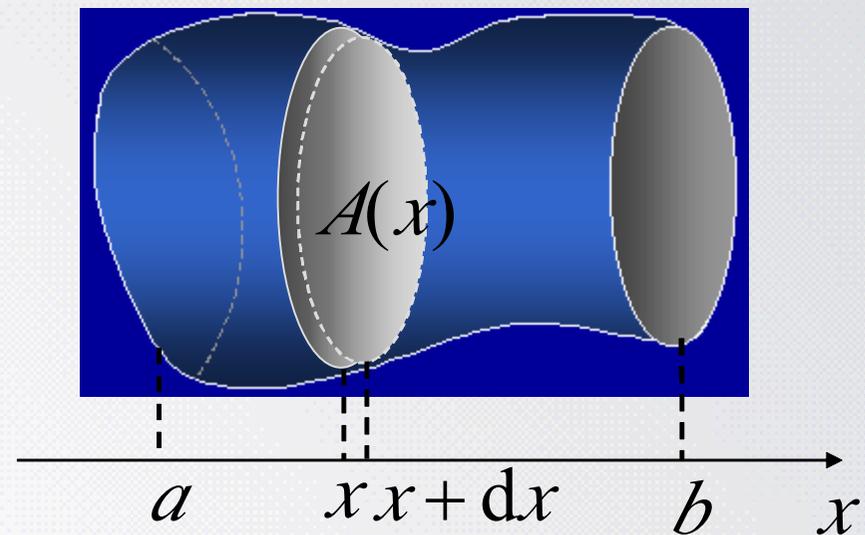
### 三、已知平行截面面积函数的立体体积

设所给立体垂直于 $x$ 轴的截面面积为 $A(x)$ ,  $A(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则对应于小区间 $[x, x + dx]$ 的体积元素为

$$dV = A(x) dx$$

因此所求立体体积为

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



特别，当考虑连续曲线段  $y = f(x)$  ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ) 绕  $x$  轴旋转一周围成的立体体积时，有

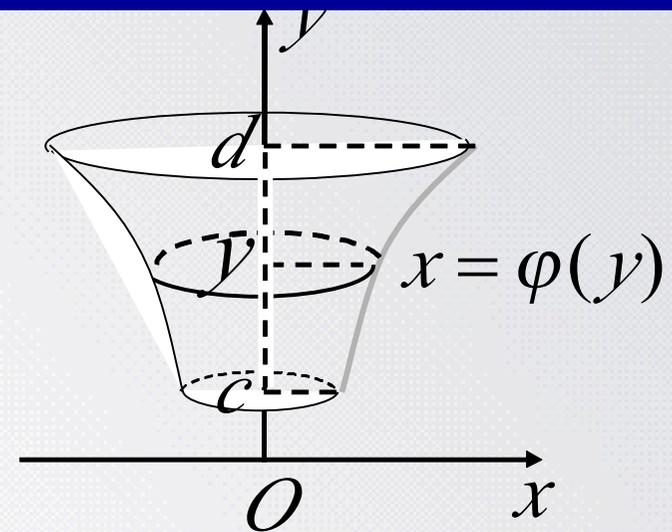
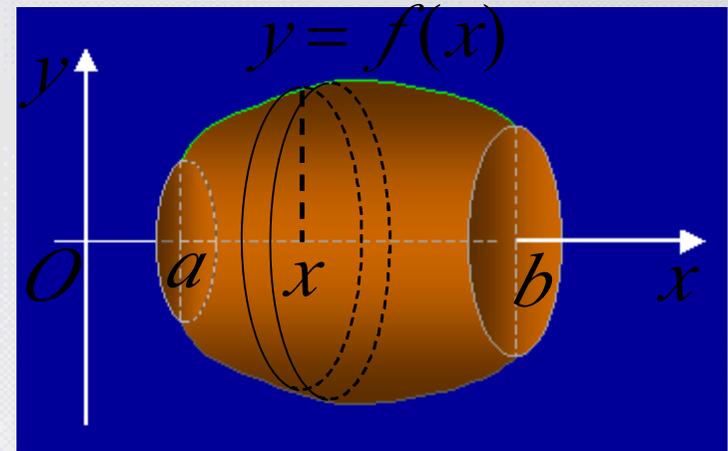
$$V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

当考虑连续曲线段

$$x = \varphi(y) \quad (c \leq y \leq d)$$

绕  $y$  轴旋转一周围成的立体体积时，  
有

$$V = \int_c^d \pi [\varphi(y)]^2 dy$$



例13. 计算由椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  所围图形绕  $x$  轴旋转而转而成的椭球体的体积.

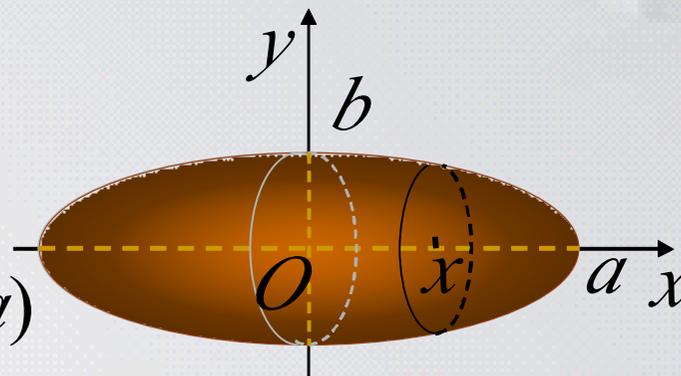
解: 方法1 利用直角坐标方程

$$y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (-a \leq x \leq a)$$

则  $V = 2 \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx$

$$= 2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int_0^a (a^2 - x^2) dx$$

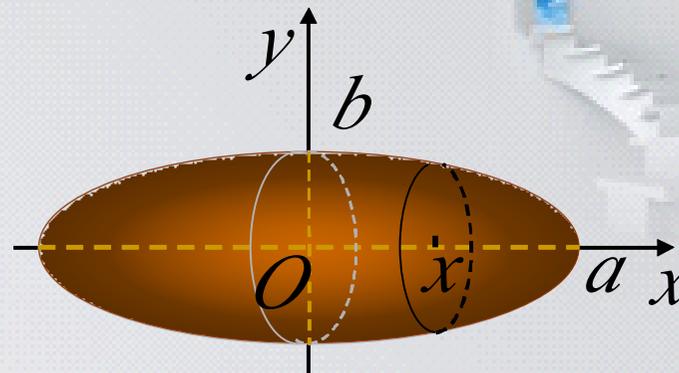
$$= 2\pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left[ a^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^a = \frac{4}{3} \pi ab^2$$



(利用对称性)

方法2 利用椭圆参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$$



则

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx = 2 \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab^2 \sin^3 t dt \\ &= 2 \pi ab^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi ab^2 \end{aligned}$$

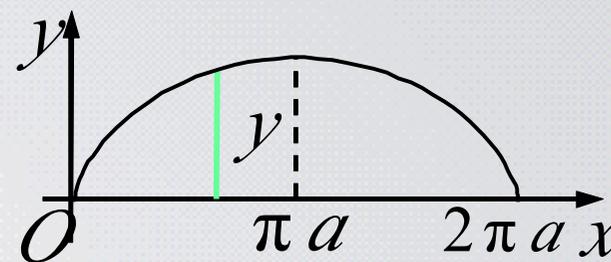
特别当  $b = a$  时, 就得半径为  $a$  的球体的体积  $\frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$ .

例14. 计算摆线  $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$  ( $a > 0$ ) 的一拱与  $y=0$

所围成的图形分别绕  $x$  轴,  $y$  轴旋转而成的立体体积.

解: 绕  $x$  轴旋转而成的体积为

$$V_x = \int_0^{2\pi a} \pi y^2 dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi a} \pi y^2 dx$$



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

利用对称性

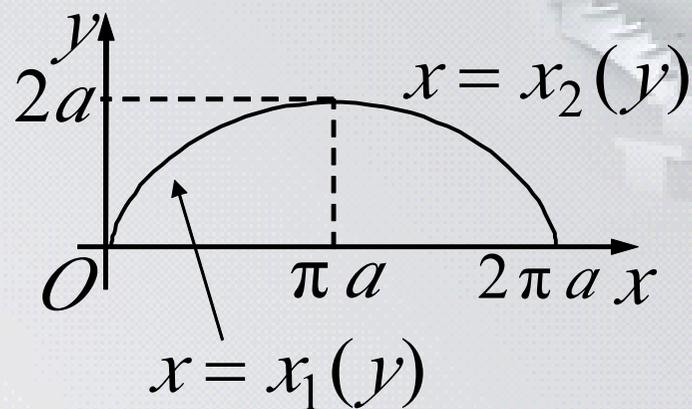
$$= 2\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = 16\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 \frac{t}{2} dt \quad (\text{令 } u = \frac{t}{2})$$

$$= 32\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 u du = 32\pi a^3 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 5\pi^2 a^3$$



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



绕  $y$  轴旋转而成的体积为

$$V_y = \int_0^{2a} \pi x_2^2(y) dy - \int_0^{2a} \pi x_1^2(y) dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} a^2 (t - \sin t)^2 \cdot a \sin t dt$$

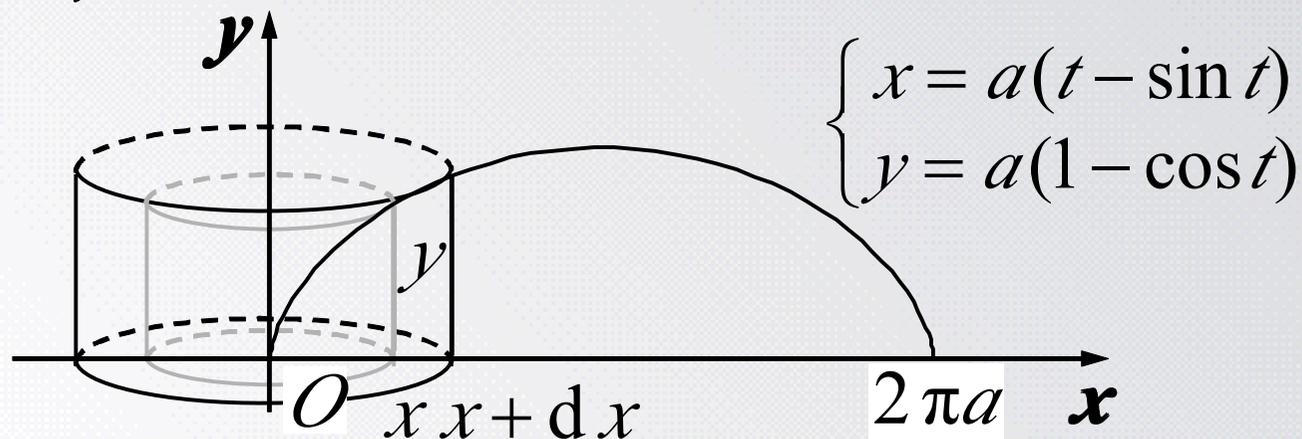
注意上下限！

$$- \pi \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (t - \sin t)^2 \cdot a \sin t dt$$

$$= -\pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)^2 \sin t dt$$

$$= 6\pi^3 a^3$$

说明:  $V_y$  也可按柱壳法求出



柱面面积  $2\pi x \cdot y$

柱壳体积  $2\pi xy \cdot dx$

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi a} xy dx$$

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



$$V_y = \dots$$

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

$$= 8\pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin^4 \frac{t}{2} dt$$

$$\downarrow \text{令 } u = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$= 16\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (2u - \sin 2u) \sin^4 u du$$

$$\downarrow \text{令 } v = u - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 16\pi a^3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{(2v + \pi + \sin 2v)}_{\text{奇函数}} \underbrace{\cos^4 v}_{\text{偶函数}} dv = 6\pi^3 a^3$$

奇函数

偶函数



例15. 设  $y = f(x)$  在  $x \geq 0$  时为连续的非负函数, 且  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $V(t)$  表示  $y = f(x)$ ,  $x = t (> 0)$  及  $x$  轴所围图形绕直线  $x = t$  旋转一周所成旋转体体积, 证明:

$$V''(t) = 2\pi f(t).$$

证: 利用柱壳法

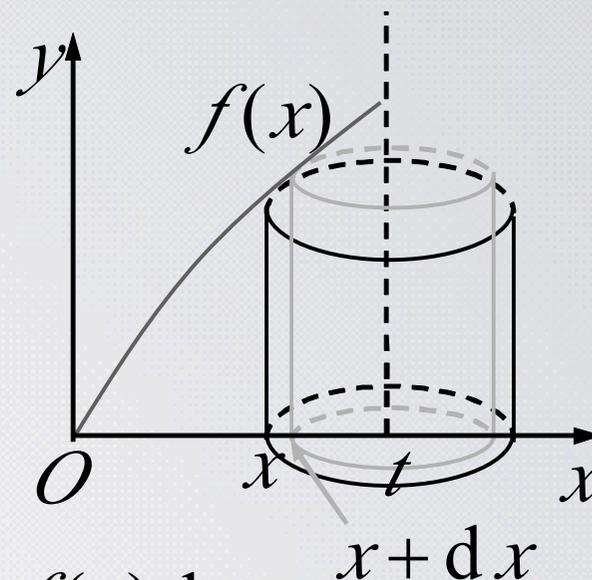
$$dV = 2\pi(t-x)f(x)dx$$

则 
$$V(t) = \int_0^t 2\pi(t-x)f(x)dx$$

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

$$V'(t) = 2\pi \int_0^t f(x)dx + \cancel{2\pi t f(t)} - \cancel{2\pi t f(t)}$$

故 
$$V''(t) = 2\pi f(t)$$



**例16.** 一平面经过半径为 $R$ 的圆柱体的底圆中心, 并与底面交成 $\alpha$ 角, 计算该平面截圆柱体所得立体的体积.

**解:** 如图所示取坐标系, 则圆的方程为

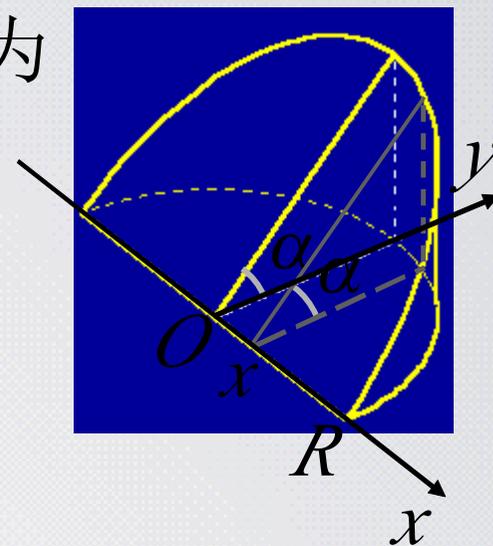
$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

垂直于 $x$ 轴的截面是直角三角形, 其面积为

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}(R^2 - x^2) \tan \alpha \quad (-R \leq x \leq R)$$

利用对称性

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} (R^2 - x^2) \tan \alpha \, dx \\ &= 2 \tan \alpha \left[ R^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^R = \frac{2}{3} R^3 \tan \alpha \end{aligned}$$



思考：可否选择  $y$  作积分变量？

此时截面面积函数是什么？

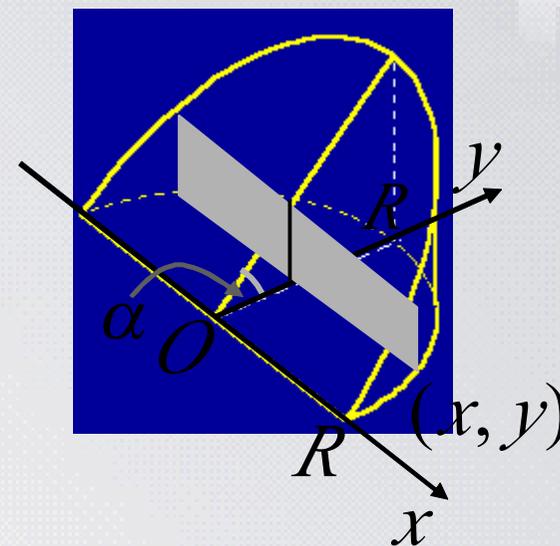
如何用定积分表示体积？

提示：

$$A(y) = 2x \cdot y \tan \alpha$$

$$= 2 \tan \alpha \cdot y \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}$$

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



例17. 计算由曲面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  所围立体(椭球体)的体积.

解: 垂直  $x$  轴的截面是椭圆

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} + \frac{z^2}{c^2(1-\frac{x^2}{a^2})} = 1$$

它的面积为  $A(x) = \pi bc(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2})$  ( $-a \leq x \leq a$ )

因此椭球体体积为

$$V = 2 \int_0^a \pi bc(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}) dx = 2\pi bc \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc$$

特别当  $a = b = c$  时就是球体体积.

