

第六章 定积分的应用

习题六

6.1

1. 求由下列各组曲线所围成的图形的面积.

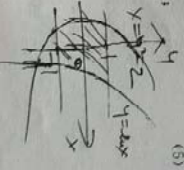
(1) $y = \frac{1}{x}$ 与直线 $y = x$ 及 $x = 2$;

$$S = \int_1^2 (x - \frac{1}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - \frac{1}{x}) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}(4 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{7}{4}$$



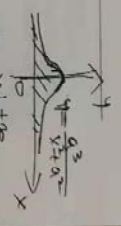
(2) $x = y^2 - 2, y = \ln x$ 与直线 $y = -1$ 及 $y = 1$;

$$S = \int_{-1}^1 [e^{y^2+2} - (y^2-2)] dy = \int_{-1}^1 (e^{y^2+2} - y^2 + 2) dy = (e^{y^2+2} - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + 2y) \Big|_{-1}^1 = 2e + \frac{4}{3}$$



(3) 摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ 与 x 轴;

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) a(1 - \cos t) dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt = a^2 [\frac{1}{2}t - 2\sin t + \frac{1}{4}t + \frac{1}{2}t \sin 2t] \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3}{2}\pi a^2$$

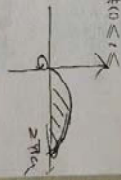


(3) 摆线 $y = \frac{a^2}{x^2+a^2} (a > 0)$ 与 x 轴;

$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{a^2}{x^2+a^2} dx = a^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = a^2 [\frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}] \Big|_0^{+\infty} = a^2 [\frac{\pi}{2} - 0] = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2$$

(4) 摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ 的一拱 $(0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$ 与 x 轴;

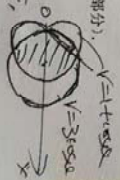
$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) a(1 - \cos t) dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt = a^2 [\frac{1}{2}t - 2\sin t + \frac{1}{4}t + \frac{1}{2}t \sin 2t] \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3}{2}\pi a^2$$



(3) 摆线 $r = 3\cos \theta$ 与 $r = 1 + \cos \theta$ 的公共部分;

解方程组 $\begin{cases} r = 3\cos \theta \\ r = 1 + \cos \theta \end{cases}$ 得 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$

由于图形关于极轴对称, 所以面积 $S = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} [(1 + \cos \theta)^2 - (3\cos \theta)^2] d\theta = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (1 + 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 9\cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (1 + 2\cos \theta - 8\cos^2 \theta) d\theta = 2 [\frac{1}{2}\theta + 2\sin \theta - 4(\frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta)] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$



2. 已知抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 4x$ (其中 $b < 0, q > 0$) 在第一象限内与直线 $x + y = 5$ 相切, 且此抛物线与 x 轴所围成的图形的面积为 A , 问 b 和 q 为何值时, A 达到最大值, 并求出此最大值.

解: 由 $y = -x^2 + 4x$ 与 $x + y = 5$ 相切, 得 $x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$, 判别式 $\Delta = 25 - 20 = 5 = 0$, 解得 $x = \frac{5}{2}$, $y = \frac{5}{2}$.
 抛物线与 x 轴交点为 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(4, 0)$.
 所求面积 $A = \int_0^4 (-x^2 + 4x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x^2 \right]_0^4 = \frac{64}{3} - 32 = \frac{32}{3}$.

当 $x = \frac{5}{2}$ 时, $y = \frac{5}{2}$, 此时 A 达到最大值 $\frac{32}{3}$.
 由 $x + y = 5$ 得 $y = 5 - x$, 代入 $y = -x^2 + 4x$ 得 $x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$, 解得 $x = \frac{5}{2}$, $y = \frac{5}{2}$.
 此时 $A = \frac{32}{3}$.

(1) $y = e^x, x = 0, x = 1$, 绕 x 轴.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 (e^x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \pi \left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 - 1)$.

(2) $x = 5 - y^2, x = 0$, 绕 y 轴.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} (5 - y^2)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} (25 - 10y^2 + y^4) dy = \pi \left[25y - \frac{10}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{5}y^5 \right]_0^{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{32\pi}{3}$.

(3) $y = 2 - x^2, y = 0$.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (4 - 4x^2 + x^4) dx = \pi \left[4x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{8\pi}{15}(15 - 10\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2})$.

(4) $y = e^x, x = 0, x = 1$, 绕 x 轴.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 (e^x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 - 1)$.

(5) 摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ 的一拱 ($0 \leq t < 2\pi$), $y = 0$, 绕直线 $y = 2a$.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2a - y)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2a - a(1 - \cos t))^2 a(1 - \cos t) dt = \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos t - \cos^2 t) dt = 7\pi^2 a^3$.

(1) $y = x - x^2 = 2y$, 绕 y 轴.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^2 (2y)^2 dy = 4\pi \int_0^2 y^2 dy = \frac{16\pi}{3}$.

(2) $y = x^2, x = y^2$, 绕直线 $x = -1$.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 [(y+1)^2 - (y^2+1)^2] dy = \pi \int_0^1 (y^2 + 2y + 1 - y^4 - 2y^2 - 1) dy = \pi \int_0^1 (-y^4 + 2y - y^2) dy = \frac{29\pi}{30}$.

(3) $y = e^x, x = y^2$, 绕直线 $x = -1$.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 [(y+1)^2 - (y^2+1)^2] dy = \frac{29\pi}{30}$.

(4) $y = e^x, x = 0, x = 1$, 绕 x 轴.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^1 (e^x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(e^2 - 1)$.

(5) 摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ 的一拱 ($0 \leq t < 2\pi$), $y = 0$, 绕直线 $y = 2a$.
 所求体积为 $V = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (2a - y)^2 dx = 7\pi^2 a^3$.

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4. 将椭圆 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 绕长轴旋转得到的椭球体沿长轴方向穿心打一圆孔, 使剩下的部分的体积恰好等于椭球体体积的一半, 试求圆孔的直径.

椭球体体积为 $V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 (1 - \frac{y^2}{4}) dy = \frac{8}{3}\pi$

打孔后剩下的体积为 $V_2 = 2\pi \int_0^2 (1 - \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{d^2}{4}) dy = \frac{8}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi d^2}{3} \int_0^2 dy = \frac{8}{3}\pi - \frac{2\pi d^2}{3}$

令 $V_2 = \frac{1}{2}V$ 得 $d = \sqrt{2}$, 故孔直径为 $\sqrt{2}$. 计算曲线 $y = \ln x$ 上相应于 $\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq \sqrt{8}$ 的一段弧的长度

所求弧长为 $S = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx$

$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2x^2} d(1+x^2)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{t}{t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} t^{-1} dt$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$

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

所求星形线的全长为 $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{3a^2 \cos^2 t (-\sin t)^2 + 3a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt$

$= 12a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos t dt = 6a$

7. 求心形线 $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ 的全长.

心形线的全长为 $S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 (\cos \theta)^2 + (-a \sin \theta)^2} d\theta$

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

8.3 1. 一物体按规律 $x = ct^3$ 做直线运动, 介质的阻力与速度的平方成正比, 计算物体由 $x=0$ 移至 $x=a$ 时, 克服介质阻力所做的功.

阻力 $F = k(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 = 9kc^2 t^2$ (k 是比例系数)

所求功为 $W = \int_0^{\frac{a}{3c}} 9kc^2 t^2 dt = \frac{3kc^2}{3} t^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{a}{3c}} = \frac{kc^2}{3} \frac{a^3}{27c^3} = \frac{ka^3}{81c}$

4. 一个均匀的物质,高为 h 、水平截面面积为常数 A 、从底部算起,的函数 $S = 20 + 3A$ 。已知物体的密度与水的密度同为 10^3 kg/m^3 ,此物体在水中,上表面与水面齐平,问将此物体水平推入水,需做多少功(设重力加速度 $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)?

$$W = \int_0^h \rho g S dx$$

$$= \int_0^h \rho g (20 + 3A) dx$$

$$= \rho g \int_0^h (20 + 3A) dx$$

$$= \rho g (20h + 3Ah)$$

$$= 10^3 \times 10 \times (20 \times 1 + 3 \times 1)$$

$$= 3.5 \times 10^5 \text{ (J)}$$

5. 某建筑工程打桩,需要克服土层的阻力。设土层的阻力与打入深度成正比(比例系数为 k , $k > 0$)。问:汽车锤将桩打入土 a m 后,再将桩打进土 a m,根据设计方案,要求汽车锤每次打桩所做的功与前一打桩时所做的功之比为常数 r ($0 < r < 1$)。问:

(1) 汽车锤打桩后,桩被打入土多深?

(2) 若打桩次数不限,问汽车锤至多能将桩打入土多深?

5. 某建筑工程打桩时,需用汽车锤将桩打入土层。汽车锤每次打桩,需要克服土层的阻力。设土层的阻力与打入深度成正比(比例系数为 k , $k > 0$)。问:汽车锤将桩打入土 a m 后,再将桩打进土 a m,根据设计方案,要求汽车锤每次打桩所做的功与前一打桩时所做的功之比为常数 r ($0 < r < 1$)。问:

(1) 设汽车锤将桩打入土 x_1 m 后,再将桩打进土 a m。设土层的阻力与打入深度成正比,比例系数为 k 。则汽车锤每次打桩所做的功为:

$$W_1 = \int_0^{x_1} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2$$

$$W_2 = \int_{x_1}^{x_1+a} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} k[(x_1+a)^2 - x_1^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k(2x_1a + a^2) = kx_1a + \frac{1}{2} ka^2$$

根据设计方案,要求汽车锤每次打桩所做的功与前一打桩时所做的功之比为常数 r ($0 < r < 1$)。即:

$$\frac{W_2}{W_1} = r$$

$$\frac{kx_1a + \frac{1}{2} ka^2}{\frac{1}{2} kx_1^2} = r$$

$$2x_1a + a^2 = rx_1^2$$

$$rx_1^2 - 2ax_1 - a^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 + 4ra^2}}{2r} = \frac{a \pm a\sqrt{1+r}}{r}$$

因为 $x_1 > 0$, 所以:

$$x_1 = \frac{a(1 + \sqrt{1+r})}{r}$$

(2) 若打桩次数不限,问汽车锤至多能将桩打入土多深?

设汽车锤将桩打入土 x_1 m 后,再将桩打进土 a m。设土层的阻力与打入深度成正比,比例系数为 k 。则汽车锤每次打桩所做的功为:

$$W_1 = \int_0^{x_1} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2$$

$$W_2 = \int_{x_1}^{x_1+a} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} k[(x_1+a)^2 - x_1^2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k(2x_1a + a^2) = kx_1a + \frac{1}{2} ka^2$$

根据设计方案,要求汽车锤每次打桩所做的功与前一打桩时所做的功之比为常数 r ($0 < r < 1$)。即:

$$\frac{W_2}{W_1} = r$$

$$\frac{kx_1a + \frac{1}{2} ka^2}{\frac{1}{2} kx_1^2} = r$$

$$2x_1a + a^2 = rx_1^2$$

$$rx_1^2 - 2ax_1 - a^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 + 4ra^2}}{2r} = \frac{a \pm a\sqrt{1+r}}{r}$$

因为 $x_1 > 0$, 所以:

$$x_1 = \frac{a(1 + \sqrt{1+r})}{r}$$

当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 。即汽车锤至多能将桩打入土多深。