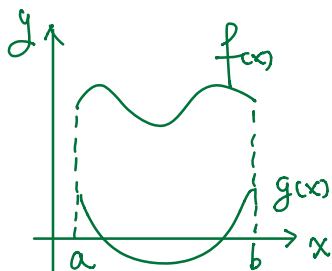


平面图形面积计算

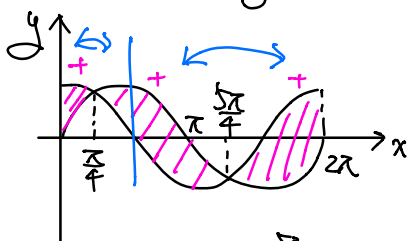
由 $f(x), g(x)$ 所围面积



$$S = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

注意: 分段算绝对值积分.

例: 求 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 $y = \sin x$ 和 $y = \cos x$ 围成的面积



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_{5\pi/4}^{2\pi} (\cos x - \sin x) dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $S = 2 \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$

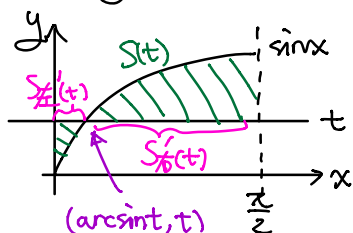
一般方法: 利用 $a \sin x + b \cos x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi)$ 辅助角公式

其中 $\varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{2\pi} |\sqrt{2} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})| dx \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\pi/4}^{2\pi - \pi/4} |\sin t| dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin t| dt = 4\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

不用画图也可以做.

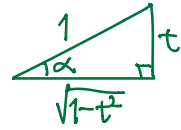
例: $S(t)$ 是由 $y = \sin x, x=0, x=\frac{\pi}{2}, y=t$ 围成面积



求 $S(t)$ 的最大/最小值

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} |t - \sin x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\arcsin t} (t - \sin x) dx + \int_{\arcsin t}^{\pi/2} (\sin x - t) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S(t) &= t \arcsin t + \cos(\arcsin t) - 1 \\ &+ \cos(\arcsin t) - t\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin t\right) \\ &= 2t \arcsin t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}t + 2\cos(\arcsin t) \end{aligned}$$



$$\hat{=} \alpha = \arcsin t, \cos \alpha = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$= 2t \arcsin t - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}t + 2\sqrt{1-t^2}$$

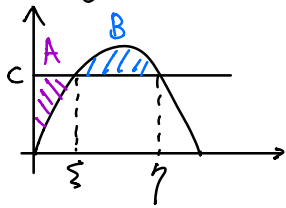
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S'(t) &= 2 \arcsin t + \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{-2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ &= 2 \arcsin t - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$S'(t) = 0$ 的根是 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $S'(t)$ 左负右正. 极大值 $S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

极大值 $\max\{S(1), S(0)\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{几何解释: } S'_L(t) &= \arcsin t \\ S'_R(t) &= -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin t\right) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow S'(t) = 2 \arcsin t - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例: $y=c$ 与 $y=2x-3x^3$ 交于第一象限. 何种 c 可使 $A=B$?

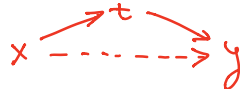


$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\xi}^{\eta} (2x-3x^3-c) dx &= \int_0^{\xi} (c-2x-3x^3) dx \\ \Leftrightarrow \int_0^{\eta} (2x-3x^3-c) dx &= 0 \\ \& 2\eta-3\eta^3 &= c \end{aligned}$$

(二) 参数方程形式下的面积

情况一: $y=y(x)$, $a \leq x \leq b$ 由 $x=x(t)$, $y=y(t)$ 给出 ($\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$).

没有 $y(x)$ 的显式表达式. \rightarrow 找 $y=y(t(x))$



\Rightarrow 需寻找 $t(x)$ 作为 $x(t)$ 反函数 (只有单调的函数有反函数)

本质: 对 $\int_a^b y(x) dx$ 用换元法.

(i) 若 $x(t)$ 严格增, $x(\alpha) = a, x(\beta) = b$

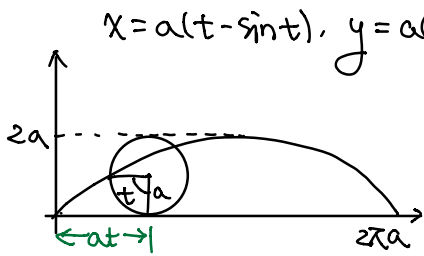
$$S = \int_a^b y(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta y(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)).$$

(ii) 若 $x(t)$ 严格减, $x(\alpha) = b, x(\beta) = a$.

$$S = \int_a^b y(x) dx = - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t)).$$

例: 求旋轮线一段与 x 轴围成的面积.



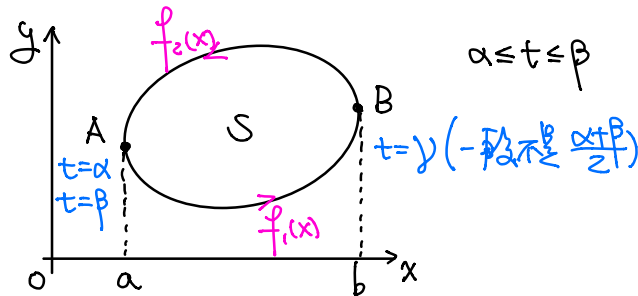
$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} y(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) d(x(t))$$

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

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

情况二: 求由参数方程表示的封闭图形的面积.



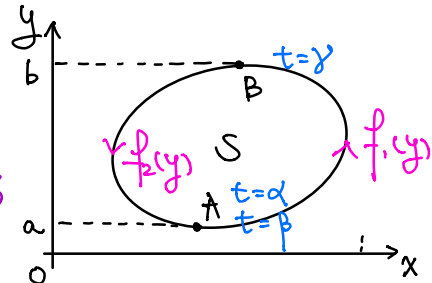
$$S = \int_a^b (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx = - \int_\beta^\alpha y(t) d(x(t)) - \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t))$$

$$= \boxed{- \int_\alpha^\beta y(t) d(x(t))}$$

类似地, y 轴版本:

$$S = \int_a^b (f_1(y) - f_2(y)) dy$$

$$= \int_\alpha^\beta x(t) d(y(t)) + \int_\beta^\alpha x(t) d(y(t))$$



$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dy(t)$$

结论: 上两式相加, 除以 2, 得

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x(t) dy(t) - y(t) dx(t))$$

有对称性
一般来说是最好的.

例: 求 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 所围面积

参数方程 $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 用 } S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x(t) dy(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x dy$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos t \cdot b \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= ab \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t dt = ab\pi$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 用 } S = - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) dx(t) = - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow S = - \int_0^{2\pi} b \sin t \cdot a (-\sin t) dt = ab\pi$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 用 } S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x dy - y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cdot ab\pi) = ab\pi.$$

例: 求 Descartes 叶形线 $x^3 + y^3 = xy$ 在第一象限的面积

重要: 多项式开式如何参数化?

$y = tx, t = \text{到原点的连线斜率}$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 + t^3 x^3 = tx^2 \quad \leftarrow \text{左右相差一次, 所以有 } x^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1+t^3) = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{t^2}{1+t^3} \quad (0 \leq t \leq +\infty)$$

若左右次数相差较大, 设 $y = tx^n \quad (n > 2)$.

$$\Rightarrow x'(t) = \frac{1-2t^3}{(1+t^3)^2}, y'(t) = \frac{2t-t^4}{(1+t^3)^2}$$

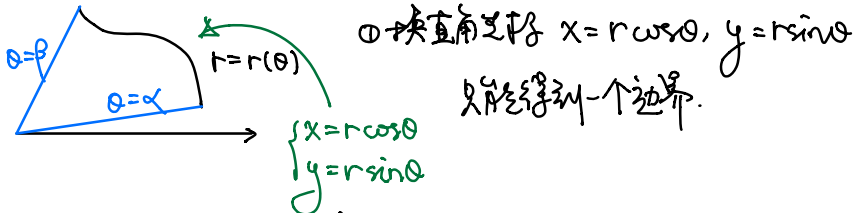
$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x dy - y dx = \dots$$

差分的广义积分 (后面有理分式, 可算不定积分).

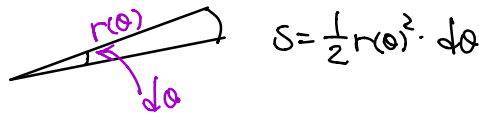
(三) 极坐标下的面积

设定 设曲线极坐标方程 $r=r(\theta)$, $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$,

求该曲线与 $\theta=\alpha$, $\theta=\beta$ 所围面积



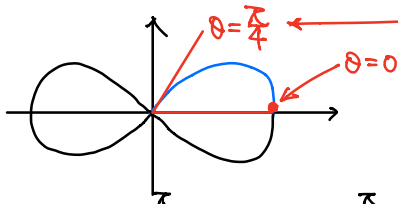
② 更巧的方法: 分割成小圆弧



弧长: $r(\theta) \cdot d\theta \rightarrow$ 近似成三角形 $S = \frac{1}{2} r(\theta) \cdot r(\theta) \cdot d\theta$

结论: $S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta$.

例: 双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 所围的面积



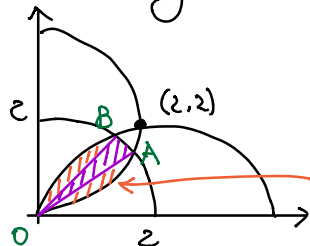
从式子中看出来:

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta \geq 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta \geq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{第一象限内: } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos 2\theta \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2\theta d(2\theta) = a^2. \end{aligned}$$

例: 求三个圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$, $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$ 所围面积



$$S_{\text{扇形AOB}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha = 2\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$S_{\text{三个圆}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4y \Leftrightarrow r = 4 \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\text{两个叶}} = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{5}{3}\pi - 2\sqrt{3}.$$

△ 必须有一侧边界是直线



(X)



(V)



(V)