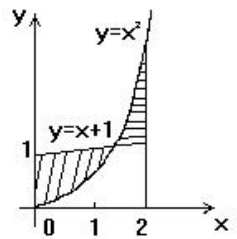


第6章 定积分的应用——综合问题求最值

1.如图, $y = x^2$ 是区间 $[0, 2]$ 上抛物线, 直线 $y = ax + 1$ 与曲线 $y = x^2$ 相交, 问 a 为何值时, 能使图中阴影部分面积相等.



解: 设直线 $y = ax + 1$

$$s = \int_0^2 (ax + 1) dx = \left(\frac{a}{2} x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2a + 2$$

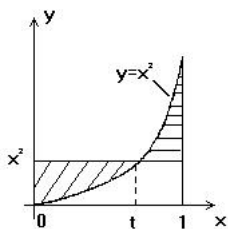
$$s = \int_0^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$2a + 2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3}$$

2.如图, $y = x^2$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的抛物线 $t \in (0, 1)$, 问 t 为何值时, 使图中阴影面积相等.

$$\text{解: } s = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}, \quad s = t^2, \therefore t^2 = \frac{1}{3}, t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



3.设曲线 $y = a(4 - x^2)$ ($a > 0$), 过此曲线和 x 轴交点 $(-2, 0)$ 及 $(2, 0)$ 作曲线的两条法线, 求曲线与这两条法线所围成的平面图形的面积最小值时 a 的值.

解: $y' = -2ax$, $y'(2) = -4a$, 法线: $y = \frac{1}{4a}(x - 2)$.

$y = a(4 - x^2)$ 是偶函数.

$$\therefore S = 2 \int_0^2 \left[a(4 - x^2) - \frac{1}{4a}(x - 2) \right] dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \left(-ax^2 - \frac{x}{4a} + 4a + \frac{1}{2a} \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \left(-a \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{8a} + 4ax + \frac{x}{2a} \right) \Big|_0^2$$

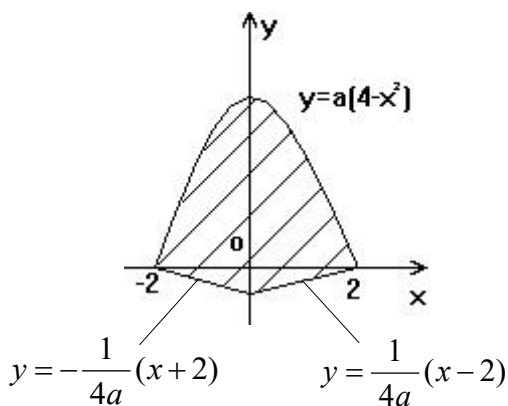
$$= \frac{32}{3}a + \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$S'(a) = \frac{32}{3} - \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$S'(a) = 0, \quad a^2 = \frac{3}{32}, \quad \because a > 0 \quad \therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}.$$

$$S''(a) = \frac{2}{a^3} > 0, \quad S \text{ 为最小.}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8} \text{ 时, } S \text{ 为最小.}$$



4. 求抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 1$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 内的一切切线使它与两坐标轴和抛物线 $y = -x^2 + 1$ 所围成的平面图形的面积最小.

解: $y' = -2x$, 切点 $M(x, -x^2 + 1)$.

$$\text{切线方程 } Y - (-x^2 + 1) = -2x(X - x)$$

$$A\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}, 0\right), \quad B(0, x^2 + 1).$$

$$S(x)_{\triangle BOA} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{2x} = \frac{1}{4} \left(x^3 + 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right).$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3x^2 + 2 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \frac{1}{4x^2} (x^2 + 1)(3x^2 - 1).$$

$$S'(x) = 0, \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$x < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, S'(x) < 0; \quad x > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, S'(x) > 0, \quad \therefore S_{\min} = S\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right).$$

$$\therefore \text{切线 } y = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}x + \frac{4}{3}.$$

另解:

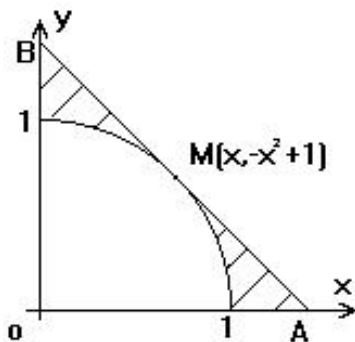
$$S_{\text{阴影}} = S_{\triangle BOA} - \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(x^3 + 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{3} - 1$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2} (x^2 + 1)(3x^2 - 1)$$

$$S'(x) = 0$$

同理(与上述相同).



5. 求 $a(a < 0)$, 使曲线 $y = x(x-2)$ 与 x 轴围成的平面图形的面积等于曲线 $y = x(x-2)$, $x = a$ 及 x 轴所围成的平面图形的面积.

$$\text{解: } S = \int_0^2 |x(x-2)| dx$$

$$= -\int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x) dx = -\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2\right)\Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

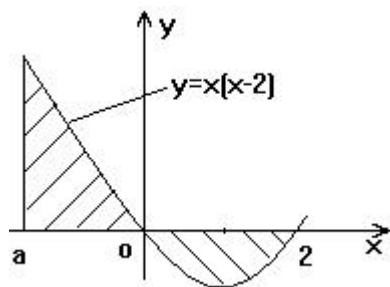
$$S = \int_a^0 x(x-2) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2\right)\Big|_a^0 = a^2 - \frac{a^3}{3}$$

$$\therefore a^2 - \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, a^3 - 3a^2 + 4 = 0, \quad a^3 + a^2 + 4(1 - a^2) = 0$$

$$(1+a)(a^2 - 4a + 4) = 0 \quad a_1 = -1, \quad a_2 = 2(\text{舍去})$$

$\therefore a = -1$ 时, 使两面积相等.



6. 求通过 $(0,0)$, $(1,-1)$ 且对称轴平行于 y 轴, 开口向上的抛物线, 使它与 x 轴所围成的平面图形的面积最小.

$$\text{解: } y = ax^2 + bx (a > 0),$$

$$y = x(ax + b), \quad x = 0, x = -\frac{b}{a}.$$

过(1,-1), $a+b=-1$, $\therefore y=ax^2-(a+1)x$

$$\therefore S = -\int_0^{-\frac{b}{a}} (ax^2 + bx) dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{\frac{a+1}{a}} [ax^2 - (a+1)x] dx = \frac{1}{6} \frac{(a+1)^3}{a^2}$$

$$S'(a) = \frac{1}{6} (a+3 + \frac{3}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2})' = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \frac{3}{a^2} - \frac{2}{a^3}),$$

$$S'(a) = 0, \quad a^3 - 3a - 2 = 0 \quad (a+1)^2(a-2) = 0,$$

$$a_1 = -1 (\text{舍去}) \quad a_2 = 2.$$

$$S'(a) < a, \quad a < 2,$$

$$S'(a) > 0, a > 2, \quad \therefore S(2) \text{ 为最小值.}$$

$$a = 2, b = -3$$

$$\therefore \text{抛物线 } y = 2x^2 - 3x.$$

7. 求通过 (0, 0), (1, 2) 的抛物线, 要求它具有以下性质:

(1) 它的对称轴平行于 y 轴, 且向下弯; (2) 它与 x 轴所围图形面积最小

解: 由于抛物线的对称轴平行于 y 轴, 又过 (0, 0), 所以可设抛物线方程为 $y = ax^2 + bx$, (由于下弯, 所以

$a < 0$), 将 (1, 2) 代入 $y = ax^2 + bx$, 得到 $a + b = 2$, 因此 $y = ax^2 + (2-a)x$

该抛物线和 x 轴的交点为 $x = 0$ 和 $x = \frac{a-2}{a}$,

$$\therefore \text{所围区域 } D: \begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{a-2}{a} \\ 0 < y < ax^2 + (2-a)x \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore S_D = \int_0^{\frac{a-2}{a}} [ax^2 + (2-a)x] dx = \left(\frac{a}{3} x^3 + \frac{2-a}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{a-2}{a}} = \frac{(a-2)^3}{6a^2}$$

$$S'_D(a) = \frac{1}{6} [a^{-2} \times 3(a-2)^2 + (a-2)^3 \times (-2a^{-3})] = \frac{1}{6} a^{-3} (a-2)^2 (a+4)$$

得到唯一极值点: $a = -4$,

$$\therefore \text{所求抛物线为: } y = -4x^2 + 6x$$

8. 设直线 $y = ax + b$ ($y > 0$), 与直线 $x = 0$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 及 $y = 0$ 所围成的梯形的面积等于 A , 试求, 试求 a, b 使这个梯形绕 x 轴旋转所得立体的体积最小.

$$\text{解: } S = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (ax + b) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} ax^2 + bx \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} a + \frac{b}{2} = A$$

$$a + 4b = 8A, \quad a = 4(2A - b).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (ax+b)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (ax^2 + 2abx + b^2) dx \\
 &= \pi \left(\frac{a^2}{3} x^3 + abx^2 + b^2 x \right) \bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pi \left(\frac{a^2}{24} + \frac{ab}{4} + \frac{b^2}{2} \right) \\
 &= \pi \left[\frac{2}{3} (2A-b)^2 + (2A-b)b + \frac{b^2}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{6} (16A^2 + 4Ab + b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V'(b) = 0, -4A + 2b = 0, \quad b = 2A \text{ (唯一)}$$

$$\therefore a = 0.$$

$\therefore$ 当 $a = 0, b = 2A$ 时, 这旋转体体积最小.

9. 周长为8的等腰三角形, 绕其底边旋转而成旋转体. 问腰和底边各为多少时, 可使得这个旋转体的体积最大.

$$\text{解: 设 } OB = a, \quad OA = AB = \frac{8-a}{2},$$

$$AC = \sqrt{\left(4 - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{16 - 4a} = 2\sqrt{4-a},$$

$$\text{OA 方程: } y = \frac{4\sqrt{4-a}}{a} x.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore V &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} y^2 dx = \frac{32\pi}{a^2} (4-a) \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} x^2 dx \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \pi a (4-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V' = 0, 4 - 2a = 0, \quad a = 2 \quad (\text{唯一})$$

$\therefore$ 等腰三角形底边长为2, 腰长为3 时, 体积最大.

