

圓面積

設一圓形圓心在坐標原點 (0,0)，半徑為 R

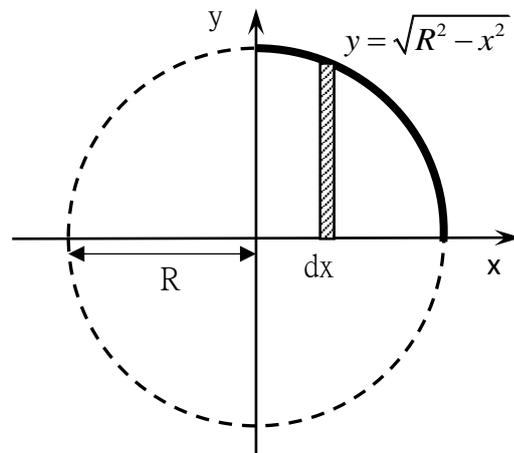
$$C: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\text{可寫為 } y = \pm\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$\text{圓面積 } A = \int_{-R}^R \pm\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx$$

因為對稱，所以只須計算第一象限內面積，再乘 4 倍即可

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{4} = \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx$$



- 變數變換：利用變數變換，改變積分函數的形式，積分過程較好做
但須將原本積分範圍，對新的變數作更改

令 $x = R \cos \theta$ ，則

$$dx = -R \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{R^2 - R^2 \cos^2 \theta} = R\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = R \sin \theta$$

$$\text{當 } \begin{cases} x = R & R \cos \theta = R & \theta = 0 \\ x = 0 & R \cos \theta = 0 & \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{4} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 R \sin \theta (-R \sin \theta d\theta) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 -R^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

利用倍角公式

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{4} = R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = R^2 \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2\theta d\theta \right] = R^2 \left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{4} = R^2 \left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 2\theta) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = R^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) - \frac{1}{4} (\sin \pi - \sin 0) \right] = R^2 \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \pi R^2$$

變數變換之證明：

若函數 g' 在 $[a, b]$ 中為連續，且 f 在 g 值域中為連續，取 $u = g(x)$

$$\int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du = F[g(b)] - F[g(a)] \quad \text{又}$$

$$\int_a^b f[g(x)] g'(x) dx = F[g(x)]_a^b = F[g(b)] - F[g(a)]$$

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b f[g(x)] g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$