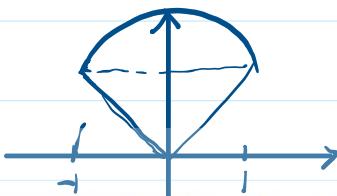


帆哥手写版2026真题解析数二 大题

2025年12月21日 14:22

17、计算 $I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{|x|}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} y \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy$

累次积分必换序



$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot r dr \\
 &= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta dr \\
 &= 2 \left(-\cos \theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{r^3}{3} \cos \theta + 2r \sin^2 \theta + 2r \cos \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(-2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \sin \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \right) \\
 &= 4\sin \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

18. 设 $g(x)$ 连续, $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} g(xt) dt$, 求 $f'(x)$ 的表达式,

并判断 $f'(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的连续性.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^2} g(xt) dt & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

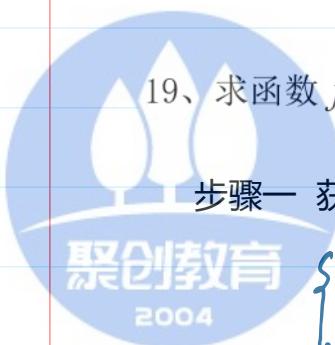
$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^3} g(u) du + \frac{1}{x} \cdot 3x^2 \cdot g(x^3) & x \neq 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} & x=0 \end{cases} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^3} g(u) du}{x} \\
 &\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 \cdot g(x^3)}{2x} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^3} g(u) du + 3x^2 g(x^3) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln 0 & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^3} g(u) du}{x^2} \rightarrow 0 \\ &\stackrel{L'H}{=} -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x^2 \cdot g(x^3)}{2x} = 0 = f(0) \end{aligned}$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续



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19、求函数 $f(x, y) = (2x^2 - y^2)e^x$ 的极值.

步骤一 获得驻点

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 4x \cdot e^x + (2x^2 - y^2) e^x = e^x \cdot (2x^2 + 4x - y^2) = 0 & ① \\ f_y = -2y \cdot e^x = 0 & ② \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ② = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ \text{当 } y = 0, \text{ 代入 } ① \text{ 式, } 2x^2 + 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

获得两个驻点 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(-2, 0)$

步骤二 求ABC

$$A = e^x (2x^2 + 4x - y^2 + 4x + 4)$$

$$B = -2y e^x$$

$$C = -2e^x$$

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$$① \text{ 代入 } (0, 0) \quad AC - B^2 = 4 \cdot (-2) - 0 = -8 < 0 \quad \text{否}$$

$$② \text{ 代入 } (-2, 0) \quad A = -4 \quad B = 0 \quad C = -2e^{-2}$$

$$AC - B^2 = 8e^{-2} > 0 \quad A = -4 < 0$$

$(-2, 0)$ 为极大值点

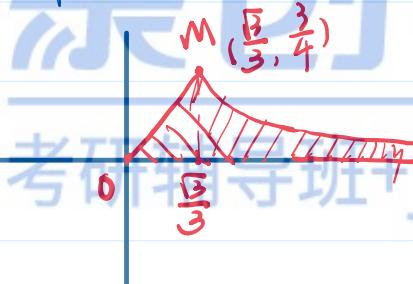
$f(x, y)$ 在点 $(-2, 0)$ 处取极大值 $8e^{-2}$

20、设 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 是曲线 $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ($x \geq 0$) 的拐点, O 为坐标原点, 区域 D 是第一象限中 $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ ($x \geq x_0$) 曲线, 线段 OM 及 x 轴正半轴围成的无界区域, 求区域 D 绕着 x 轴旋转所生成的旋转体的体积. \leftarrow

步骤一 计算拐点

$$y' = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad y'' = -2 \cdot \frac{(1+x^2)^2 - x \cdot 2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} = 0$$

有 $1+x^2 - 4x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $y = \frac{3}{4}$



二重积分计算旋转体体积

1) 直线 OM 方程 $y = \frac{\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}x = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}x$

2) 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$V_1 = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}x\right)^2 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}\pi$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 t}{\sec^4 t} dt$$

$$= \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}\pi$$

则 $V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}\pi$

21、求微分方程 $x^2 y'' - 2xy' - (y')^2 = 0$ ($x > 2$) 满足 $y \Big|_{x=3} = \frac{1}{2}$, $y' \Big|_{x=3} = -9$ 的解.

方法一 凑成 v/u 的导数

方法一 凑成v/u的导数

$$x^2y'' - 2xy' = (y')^2$$

$$\frac{x^2y'' - 2xy'}{(y')^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow -\left(\frac{x^2}{y'}\right)' = 1$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{x^2}{y'} = -x + C_1$$

$$\text{代入 } x=3, y'=-\frac{9}{7}, -1 = -3 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2$$

$$y' = \frac{x^2}{2-x} = \frac{x^2-4+4}{-(x-2)} = -(x+2) - \frac{4}{x-2}$$

$$y = -\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x\right) - 4\ln(x-2) + C \quad (x > 2)$$

$$\text{代入 } x=3, y=\frac{1}{7}, C=1 \quad (x > 2)$$

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x - 4\ln(x-2) + 1$$

方法二 一般思路, 可降阶微分方程

22. 已知向量组 $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ \bullet \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 设 $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4)$,

$$\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2)$$

(1) 证明: $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2$ 是 $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4$ 的极大线性无关组

(2) 求矩阵 \mathbf{H} 有 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{H}$, 求 \mathbf{A}^{10}

1) 初等行变换化阶梯形

$$(\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 附加至 } 3$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2) = r(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4)$$

则得证, α_1, α_2 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的一个极大线性无关组.

(2) 求 H , 使得 $GH = A$,

求解方程组 $(G | A) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 | \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4)$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

得 $H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

计算 $A^2 = GHGH$

$$HG = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 初等阵 } E_{21} \hookrightarrow$$

$$A^{10} = G [E_{21} \hookrightarrow]^9 H = G E_{21} \hookrightarrow H \text{ 同样操作操作9回}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 & -10 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -8 & -9 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 9 & 10 & -10 \\ -1 & 7 & 8 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$