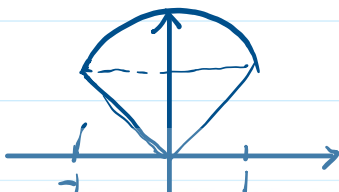


17、计算 $I = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{|x|}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} y \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy$

累次积分必换序



解 | $I = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \sin \theta \cdot \sin r \cdot r dr$

$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sin r dr$

$= 2 (-\cos \theta) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot (-r^2 \cos r + 2r \sin r + 2 \cos r) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}}$

$= \sqrt{2} (-2 \cancel{\cos \sqrt{2}} + 2\sqrt{2} \sin \sqrt{2} + 2 \cancel{\cos \sqrt{2}} - 2)$

$= 4 \sin \sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2}$

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.

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

$\xrightarrow{xt=u} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^3} g(u) du \quad x \neq 0$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^3} g(u) du}{x^2}$

$\stackrel{L}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 \cdot g(x^3)}{2x} = 0$

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

$$x|f(x)=1 \quad x \neq 0 \dots \dots 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x g(u) du}{x^2} + 0$$

$$\stackrel{L}{=} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-3x^2 \cdot g(x^2)}{2x} = 0 = f'(0)$$

则 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

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

步骤一 获得驻点

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 4x \cdot e^x + (2x^2 - y^2)e^x = e^x \cdot (2x^2 + 4x - y^2) = 0 & \text{①} \\ f'_y = -2y \cdot e^x = 0 & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

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

获得两个驻点 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(-2, 0)$

步骤二 求ABC

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

$$B = -2ye^x$$

$$C = -2e^x$$

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

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

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

$(-2, 0)$ 为极大值点,

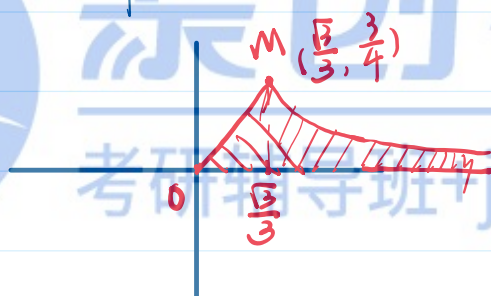
$f(x, y)$ 在点 $(-2, 0)$ 处取极大值 $8e^{-2}$.

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.

步骤一 计算拐点

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

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



步骤二

二重积分计算旋转体体积

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

2) 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

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

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

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

$$\text{则 } V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}\pi$$

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

方法一 凑成 v/u 的导数

方法一 凑成v/u的导数

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{代入 } x=3, y=\frac{1}{2}, C=1$$

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

方法二 一般思路，可降阶微分方程

22、已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ ，

$$G = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \leftarrow$$

(1) 证明： α_1, α_2 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的极大线性无关组 \leftarrow

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

1) 初等行变换化阶梯形

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) = r(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4)$$

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 $GH = A$,

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

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

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

$$\text{计算 } A^2 \quad A^2 = GHGH$$

$$HG = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{初等阵 } E_{21}^{(-1)}$$

$$A^{10} = G[E_{21}^{(-1)}]^9 H = G E_H(9) H \quad \text{同样操作操作9回}$$

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