绝密 * 启用前

2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

数学(二)试卷 (模拟一)

一、选择题

(1) 答案: 选(B).

解
$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + e^{(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{nx}} =$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0, & \text{点 } x = 0 \text{ 为其跳跃间断点,选(B)}. \\ e^x, & x > 0, \end{cases}$$

(2) 答案: 选(B).

因为 f(t) 为奇函数, tf(t) 为偶函数,所以 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 为偶函数, $\int_0^x tf(t)dt$ 为奇函数, 故 F(x) 为奇函数, 又因为 $F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x) = f(\xi) \cdot x - xf(x) \le 0$ ($\xi = 0$ 与 $x \ge 0$), 故 F(x) 单调减少.

(3) 答案: 选(A).

解
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1 + xf(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + f(x) + xf'(x)}{2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + f(0)}{2x} + \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = 3$$
, 故知 $f(0) = -1$,又

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + f(0)}{2x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}f'(0), \frac{1}{2}\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}f'(0),$$

所以
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
+ $f'(0)$ =3,得 $f'(0)$ = $\frac{5}{2}$,故选(A).

(4) 答案: 选(B).

$$\mathcal{H} \quad I = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x^2 dx \, \frac{x^2 = u}{2} \, \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \, du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos u}{\sqrt{u}} \, du + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\cos u}{\sqrt{u}} \, du \right]$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos u}{\sqrt{u}} du - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{\pi - t}} dt \right] > 0 \; ; \quad J = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t e^{\cos^2 t} dt = 0 \; ,$$

所以I > 0, J = 0, 选(B).

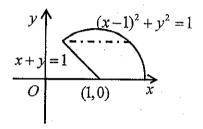
(5) 答案: 选(B).

解 由于
$$\lim_{\substack{y=x^2\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\x^4+x^4}} \frac{x^4}{x^4+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0,0)$$
,故 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处不连续.

又因为 $f'_x(0,0) = 0$, $f'_y(0,0) = 0$, 知f(x,y)在(0,0)处两个偏导数均存在.

(6) 答案: 选(D).

解
$$\begin{cases} x = 1 + r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$
, 引入 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 分割区域, 得
$$D = D_1 + D_2$$
.



其中
$$D_1: 0 \le y \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
, $1-y \le x \le 1 + \sqrt{1-y^2}$,

$$D_2: \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \le y \le 1, \quad 1 - \sqrt{1 - y^2} \le y \le 1 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}.$$

(7) 答案: 选(A).

$$B \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-2)(a+1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 AB = O知 $r(A)+r(B) \le 3$. 又由于 A, B 均为非零矩阵,则有 $r(A) \ge 1$, $r(B) \ge 1$.

当 $a \neq 2$ 且 $a \neq -1$ 时,r(B) = 3,得r(A) = 0.与 $r(A) \geq 1$, $r(B) \geq 1$ 矛盾.

当 a = -1 时,r(B) = 1,此时 $1 \le r(A) \le 2$,(B) 和(C) 错.

当a=2时,r(B)=2,必有 $1 \le r(A) \le 3-r(B)=1$,得r(A)=1. 故(D)错,(A)正确.

(8) 答案: 选(C).

$$egin{aligned} R & A = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ a & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathfrak{P} & \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0, \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 0, \end{cases} \ \mathfrak{P} \ \lambda_1 = 0, \ \mathfrak{P} \ \lambda_2 \neq 0, \ \lambda_3 \neq$$

超 越 考

二、填空题

(9) 答案: 填 " $y = -\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ ".

解 由题意知 f(1) = 0, 从而

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(\cos x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(\cos x) - f(1)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(1+\cos x - 1) - f(1)}{\cos x - 1} \cdot \frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2} = f'(1) \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = 2,$$

得 f'(1) = -4.

又因为 f(x) 为偶函数,所以 f'(x) 为奇函数,故 f'(-1) = -f'(1) = 4,因此法线方程为

(10) 答案: 填 "
$$\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x - \ln(1 + \cos^2 x) + C$$
".

解 原积分 =
$$-\int \frac{\cos x(1-\cos^2 x)}{1+\cos^2 x} d(\cos x) \, \underline{\cos x = t} \int \frac{t(t^2-1)}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{t(1+t^2)-2t}{1+t^2} dt = \int (t-\frac{2t}{1+t^2}) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \ln(1+t^2) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x - \ln(1+\cos^2 x) + C.$$

(11) 答案: 填 " $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

解 原式=
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1+\sqrt[3]{2}+\sqrt[3]{3}+L+\sqrt[3]{n}}{n^{\frac{4}{3}}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sqrt[3]{\frac{i}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{n}}=\int_{0}^{1}x^{\frac{1}{3}}dx=\frac{3}{4}.$$

(12) 答案: 填 " $a+x(A\cos 2x+B\sin 2x)$ ".

解 特征方程为 $r^2 + 4 = 0$, 特征根为 $r_{1,2} = \pm 2i$.

将微分方程转化为

$$y'' + 4y = 1 + \cos 2x$$
.

①对于 $f_1(x) = 1$,可设 $y_1^* = a$;

②对于
$$f_2(x) = \cos 2x$$
, 可设 $y_2^* = x(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)$,

由叠加原理可知特解形式为 $y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* = a + x(A\cos 2x + B\sin 2x)$.

(13) 答案: 填"1".

解 方程两边对
$$x$$
 求偏导,得 $1-a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\varphi'\cdot(-b\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})$,所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=\frac{1}{a-b\varphi'}$. 方程两边对 y 求偏导,得
$$-a\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=\varphi'g(1-b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})$$
,所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-\frac{\varphi'}{a-b\varphi'}$,从而
$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=1$$
.

(14) 答案: 填 "
$$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-1)$$
".

解 原式 =
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \cos x^2 dx \int_0^{x^3} dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} x^3 \cos x^2 dx$$
 $\underline{\underline{x}^2 = t} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$.

三、解答题

时,

(15)证 (I)令
$$g(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x(2x+1)}{(x+1)^2}$$
,则 $g'(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+1)^3} < 0$,故 $g(x)$ 单调减少. 当 $0 < x < 1$

$$g(x) < g(0) = 0.$$

(II) 只需证
$$x \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) < \ln 4$$
.

$$f(x) = x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + x) - \ln 4,$$

则 f(1) = 0.

$$f'(x) = \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x(1+x)},$$

则 f'(1) = 0.

$$f''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} \left[\ln(1+x) - \frac{x(2x+1)}{(x+1)^2} \right] < 0, \quad f'(x) > f'(1) = 0.$$

故
$$f(x)$$
 单调增加,所以 $f(x) < f(1) = 0$, 故 $x \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + x) < \ln 4$.

(16)解 (I)设在t时刻,水面高度为z=z(t),则水的体积和水的上表面积分别为

由题意知

$$\frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \pi f^2(z) \frac{dz}{dt} = 3, \qquad \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = 2\pi f(z) \frac{df(z)}{dt} = \frac{3}{z+1}.$$

综合上列两式,得

$$\frac{df(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{dz}{2(z+1)},$$

两边积分,得

$$\ln f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(z+1) + \ln C$$
, $\mathbb{P} f(z) = C\sqrt{z+1}$.

由于容器的底面积为 16π ,知 f(0)=4,进而得C=4,故所求曲线方程为

$$y = 4\sqrt{z+1}, \quad 0 \le z \le 12.$$

(II)容器的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^{12} (4\sqrt{z+1})^2 dz = 16\pi \int_0^{12} (z+1)dz = 8\pi (z+1)^2 \Big|_0^{12} = 1344\pi \ (m^3).$$

若将容器内水装满,需要时间为 $\frac{1344\pi}{2}$ = 448 π (s).

(17) 解 过 A,B 两点的直线为 x+y=10. 设 C 点坐标为 (x,y), 则 ΔABC 的面积为 $S = \sqrt{2} |x + y - 10|$.

$$i \exists L = (x+y-10)^2 + \lambda (\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{y^2}{20} - 1), \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} L'_x = 2(x+y-10) + \frac{2x}{5} \lambda = 0, \\ L'_y = 2(x+y-10) + \frac{y}{10} \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{y^2}{20} - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

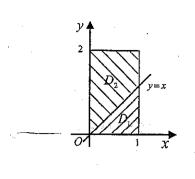
解得驻点 (1,4) 及 (-1,-4), $S(1,4)=5\sqrt{2}$, $S(-1,-4)=15\sqrt{2}$, 所以 $S_{\max}=15\sqrt{2}$, $S_{\min}=5\sqrt{2}$.

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超 第
$$\int_{D_1} |x-y| d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} (x-y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (y-x) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x - y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_x^2 (y - x) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2) \Big|_0^x dx + \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{2}y^2 - xy) \Big|_x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 (2 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3}.$$



$$\not \equiv 1 \qquad \iint\limits_{\mathcal{D}} (y-1)e^{x^2|y-1|}d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^2 (y-1)e^{x^2|y-1|}dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 te^{x^2|t|}dt = 0.$$

法 2 D 关于
$$y = 1$$
 对称, $(y-1)e^{x^2|y-1|}$ 关于 $y-1$ 成奇函数,所以 $\iint_D (y-1)e^{x^2|y-1|}d\sigma = 0$,故 $I = \frac{4}{3}$.

(19) 解 由
$$\Delta y = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$
,知 $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} + \frac{o(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$.

$$\diamondsuit \Delta x \to 0$$
,则有 $y' = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}$,故有

$$y(x) = \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx = \sqrt{2x-x^2} + C.$$

由
$$y(1) = 1$$
 知 $C = 0$, 所以 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$, 于是

$$\int_{1}^{2} y(x)dx = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{2x - x^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^{2}} dx \underbrace{x - 1 = \sin t}_{0} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(I) 因为 $x'(t)=1-\cos t \ge 0$,且 $1-\cos t=0$ 的点不构成区间,所以x(t)在[0,2 π]上连 续单增,因此 y = y(x) 的定义域就是 x(t) 的值域,即为 $[x(0), x(2\pi)] = [0, 2\pi]$.

(II)
$$V_{y} = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} xy(x)dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^{2} dt$$
$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} t(1 - \cos t)^{2} dt - 2\pi \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \sin t(1 - \cos t)^{2} dt$$
$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t - 2t \cos t + t \cos^{2} t) dt = 6\pi^{3}.$$

(III)
$$\overline{y} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt}{\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) \sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} dt}{\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} dt}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}\int_0^{2\pi}(1-\cos t)^{\frac{3}{2}}dt}{\sqrt{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\sqrt{1-\cos t}dt}=\frac{32/3}{8}=\frac{4}{3}.$$

(21) 证 由 $f(\frac{1}{2})$ 分别在点 x = 0 和 x = 1 处的泰勒公式得

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(0) + f'(0)(\frac{1}{2} - 0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(\frac{1}{2} - 0)^2 = f(0) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{8}, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2});$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(1) + f'(1)(\frac{1}{2} - 1) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(\frac{1}{2} - 1)^2 = f(1) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{8}, \quad \xi_2 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1).$$

(I) 两式相加,得

$$2f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(0) + f(1) + \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{8}.$$

由于 f''(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,由介值定理知,存在 $\xi \in [\xi_1,\xi_2] \subset (0,1)$,使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}$,所以有

$$2f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(0) + f(1) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{4}.$$

(II) 两式相减. 并取绝对值, 得

$$|f(1)-f(0)| = \frac{1}{8}|f''(\xi_1)-f''(\xi_2)| \le \frac{1}{8}[|f''(\xi_1)|+|f''(\xi_2)|].$$

记 $|f''(\eta)| = \max\{|f''(\xi_1)|, |f''(\xi_2)|\}$,则 $\eta = \xi_1$ 或 $\xi_2 \in (0,1)$,且

$$|f(1)-f(0)| \le \frac{1}{8}[|f''(\eta)|+|f''(\eta)|] = \frac{1}{4}|f''(\eta)|.$$

(22)
$$\mathbf{H}$$
 (I) $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \alpha_3^T \end{pmatrix}$, $\diamondsuit B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \alpha_3^T \end{pmatrix}$, $\emptyset A = B^T B$.

 $(\coprod) r(A) = r(B) = 3.$

(III)
$$Ax = 0 = Bx = 0$$
 同解, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Delta Ax = 0$ 通解为

$$x = k \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, k 为任意实数.

(23)解 (I)由已知得 $A\alpha_1=2\alpha_1$,即 $\lambda_1=2$ 是 A 的特征值,而 $\alpha_1=(-1,1,1)^T$ 是 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_1=2$ 的特征向量,

又由 $A=A^T$,且 r(A)=1知, $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=0$ 是 A 的二重特征值, Ax=0 的非零解向量即是 A 的属于特征值 0 的特征向量.

设 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T$ 是A的属于特征值 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=0$ 的特征向量,因为A是实对称矩阵,不同特征值对应的特征向量必正交,则有 $-x_1+x_2+x_3=0$.可取 $\alpha_2=(1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_3=(1,0,1)^T$,故方程组Ax=0的通解为

$$x = k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3$$
, k_2, k_3 为任意常数.

(II) 令 $P=(lpha_1,lpha_2,lpha_3)$,则P为可逆阵,且

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{$(A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},}$$

则二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T A x = \frac{2}{3} x_1^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3} x_3^2 - \frac{4}{3} x_1 x_2 - \frac{4}{3} x_1 x_3 + \frac{4}{3} x_2 x_3.$$

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2016年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

数学二试卷(模拟二)试题答案

一、选择题

(1) 答案: 选(A).

解 由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$$
,得 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2)$.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{f(x)} - ax - b}{cx^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2) - ax - b}{cx^2} = 1,$$

故
$$a = 0, b = 1, c = \frac{1}{2} f''(0)$$
.

(2) 答案: 选(C).

解
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
,

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} f(\sin t) (-dt) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx,$$

所以 $\int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$, (A) 正确.

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin^2 x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin^2 x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin^2 x) dx, \quad (B) \text{ 正确.}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\cos^2 x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos^2 x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos^2 x) dx , \quad (D) \text{ i.i.}$$

(C) 不正确,反例,取
$$f(x) = x$$
, $\int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = 0 \neq 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2$.

(3) 答案: 选(D).

解

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^4, & x < -1, \\ -x, & -1 \le x < 0, \\ x, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ x^4, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

由此知 f(x) 在 x = -1,0,1 处不可导, 故选 (D).

(4) 答案: 选(C).

超 越 考

解 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f'(x)=2$.由极限保号性定理可知存在 $\delta>0$,在 $(0,\delta)$ 内有f'(x)>0,所以f(x)在 $(0,\delta)$ 内单调递增,所以选(C).

$$\mathbb{R} f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$
 $(x) = 2 (x \neq 0)$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f'(x) = 2$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{2x - 1}{x} = \infty$,

即 $f_{+}'(0)$ 不存在,故(A) 不正确;

 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) \neq f(0)$, 故(B)不正确;且 f(x) 在 x=0 处取极大值,故(D)不正确.

(5) 答案: 选(D).

解 假设 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内可取正的最大值 $f(x_0)$ $(x_0 \in (a,b))$,则 $f'(x_0) = 0$, $f(x_0) > 0$.但由已知条件得 $f''(x_0) = -v(x_0) f(x_0) > 0$,所以 f(x) 在点 x_0 处取极小值 $f(x_0)$,矛盾,故 f(x) 在 (a,b) 不能取正的最大值,同理知 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内也不能取负的最小值,选(D).

(6) 答案: 选(C).

解 由于
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y=0}} f(x,y) = 0$$
, $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y=\frac{x^2}{2}}} f(x,y) = 1$, 所以 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y)$ 不存在,故(A) 不正确,进而(B) 和(D)

也都不正确.

另外,可直接计算得, $f_x'(0,0) = f_y'(0,0) = 0$,故(C)正确.

(7) 答案: 选(C).

解 AB 为 n 阶方阵,则r(AB)=n.又因

$$n = r(AB) \le r(A) \le n, n = r(AB) \le r(B) \le n,$$

故r(A) = r(B) = n, 从而答案选(C).

(8) 答案: 选(B).

解 1 因为r(A)=1,所以 Ax=0 有两个线性无关的解向量,即 A 对应 $\lambda=0$ 有两个线性无关的特征向量。因为特征值的重根数 \geq 对应的线性无关的特征向量的个数,故 $\lambda=0$ 至少是 A 的二重特征值,也可能是 A 的三重特征值,例如:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r(A) = 1, \lambda = 0 \angle A$$
 的三重特征值.

 m^2 $r(A)=1则 A=\alpha\beta^T$,故 A 的特征值为 $0,0,\alpha^T\beta$ (或 $\beta^T\alpha$).若 $\alpha^T\beta=0$,则 A 的特征值为 0,0,0,若 $\alpha^T\beta\neq 0$ 则 A 的特征值为 $\alpha^T\beta,0,0$.

- 二、填空题:9~14 小题,每小题 4 分,共 24 分.请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.
 - (9) 答案:填"-1".

$$x'(t) = e^t, \quad x''(t) = e^t \tag{1}$$

$$\cos t = e^{-y^2} \cdot y', \tag{2}$$

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将(2)式两边同时对t求导,得 $-\sin t = e^{-y^2} \cdot 2y \cdot (y')^2 + e^{-y} \cdot y''$. 将x = 1, y = 0, t = 0 代入,得 $\frac{dx}{dt}\Big|_{x}=1, \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\Big|_{x}=1, \quad \frac{dy}{dt}\Big|_{x}=1, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\Big|_{x}=0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{y''(t) \cdot x'(t) - y'(t) \cdot x''(t)}{(x'(t))^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x'(t)}.$

将
$$x = 1, t = 0, y = 0$$
 带入得 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{r=1} = -1$.

(10) 答案: 填 " $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x + x e^x$ ".

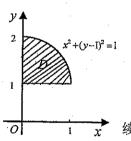
解 由 $y_2 - y_1 = e^{2x}$ 知特征方程有一根为 $r_1 = 2$.

①岩 $r_1 = 2$ 是二重根,则该方程的通解形式为 $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x} + A e^x$ (A为常数)与条件 $y_1 = x e^x$ 为 方程特解矛盾,故 $r_1 = 2$ 不是二重根.

②若另一个特征根 $r_2 \neq 1$ 且 $r_2 \neq 2$,则该方程通解形式为 $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{r_2x} + Ae^x$,也与条件 $y_1 = xe^x$ 为 方程特解矛盾. 故由特解 $y_1 = xe^x$ 和自由项 ae^x 知,特征方程有一根为 $r_2 = 1$,

综上,方程的通解 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^x + x e^x$.

(11) 答案: 填 "
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}}^{2\sin \theta} f(r\cos \theta, r\sin \theta) r dr$$
".



(12) 答案: 填"1".

解 设 $f(x) = x^5 + 2x + \cos x - a$, 因为 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连 $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 则 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内至少有一个零点.

又因为 $f'(x) = 5x^4 + 2 - \sin x > 0$,所以 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内单调增加,故 f(x) 最多有一个零点, 因此 f(x) = 0 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内仅有一个根.

(13) 答案: 填 "2".

$$\text{#F} \int_0^1 (\ln x)^2 dx = x \ln^2 x \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -2 \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -2(x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx) = 2.$$

(14) 答案: 填 " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

解 由
$$A-E=(B-E)^{-1}$$
, $A=(B-E)^{-1}+E=(B-E)^{-1}(E+B-E)=(B-E)^{-1}\cdot B$, 所以

$$|A| = \frac{|B|}{|B-E|} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

三、解答题

(15)
$$\text{MF} \quad \text{\mathbb{R}} \preceq \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_0^t dx \int_0^x f(x-y) dy}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + (\cos t - 1)} - 1) \cdot \sin t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_0^t \left[\int_0^t f(x-y) dy \right] dx}{-\frac{1}{6}t^3} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_0^t f(t-y) dy}{-\frac{1}{2}t^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\int_0^t f(u)du}{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f(t)}{-t} = -f'(0).$$

又因为f(x)为偶函数,所以f'(x)为奇函数,故f'(0) = 0.

(16)解 曲线 y=y(x) 在点 P(x,y) 处的切线方程为 Y-y=y'(X-x),令 X=0,得切线在 y 轴上的截距为 y-xy',故由题意知

$$\int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1 + {y'}^{2}(t)} dt = |y - xy'|.$$

在上式中令x=1, 并由y(1)=1, 得y'(1)=1. 记f(x)=y-xy', 则f(1)=0. 当 $x\geq 1$ 时,

$$f'(x) = -xy'' < 0$$
,所以 $f(x) \le f(1) = 0$,即 $y - xy' \le 0$. 因此 $\int_1^x \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2(t)} dt = xy' - y$.

两边对x求导,得

$$\sqrt{1+y'^2}=xy''.$$

令 p=y',则 $y''=\frac{dp}{dx}$,所以 $\sqrt{1+p^2}=x\frac{dp}{dx}$,解得 $p+\sqrt{1+p^2}=C_1x$.由 p(1)=y'(1)=1,解得 $C_1=1+\sqrt{2}$,故 $p+\sqrt{1+p^2}=(1+\sqrt{2})x$. 变形为

$$\sqrt{1+p^2} - p = \frac{1}{(1+\sqrt{2})x},$$

进而相减得

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 + \sqrt{2})x - \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{2})x} \right].$$

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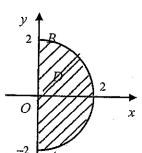
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 + \sqrt{2})x - \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{2})x} \right].$$

故 $y = \frac{1}{4}(1+\sqrt{2})x^2 - \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})}\ln x + C_2$. 由 y(1) = 1,解得 $C_2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$,所以所求曲线为

$$y = \frac{1}{4}(1+\sqrt{2})x^2 - \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})}\ln x + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}, \quad x \ge 1.$$

(17) 解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 2$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2y + 2$, 由此得 f(x, y) 在 D 内的驻点 (1, -1).

在直线段 \overline{AB} : x = 0 ($-2 \le y \le 2$) 上,将 x = 0 代入函数,得 $z = y^2 + 2y$ ($-2 \le y \le 2$).



4

由
$$\frac{dz}{dy} = 2y + 2 = 0$$
 得 $y_0 = -1$,所以驻点为 $(0, -1)$.

在半圆 $\angle B: x^2 + y^2 = 4 (x \ge 0)$ 上,记

$$F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4),$$

�

$$\begin{cases} F_x' = 2x - 2 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ F_y' = 2y + 2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

显然 $\lambda = -1$ 不是上述方程组的解. 由(1),(2)两式解得 $x = \frac{1}{\lambda + 1}$, $y = -\frac{1}{\lambda + 1}$,代入(3)式,得 $\frac{1}{\lambda + 1} = \pm \sqrt{2}$. 注意到在 AB 上有 $x \ge 0$,所以由(1),(2),(3)可解得驻点 $(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$.

比较下列函数值的大小:

$$z\big|_{(1,-1)} = -2$$
, $z\big|_{(0,-1)} = -1$, $z\big|_{(0,-2)} = 0$, $z\big|_{(0,2)} = 8$, $z\big|_{(\sqrt{2},-\sqrt{2})} = 4(1-\sqrt{2})$,

得函数在D上的最大值为8,最小值为-2.

(18) 解 1 把D分成 D_1 , D_2 两部分如图所示.

$$I = \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 r \cos\theta g dr \right] d\theta + \int_0^1 \left[\int_{1-x^2}^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} \cos\theta d\theta + \int_0^1 (x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3) \Big|_{1-x^2}^1 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \int_0^1 \left[(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}) - (x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (1 - x^2)^{3/2}) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \int_0^1 \left[(x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (1 - x^2)^{3/2}) \right] dx = 1 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 t - \frac{2}{3} \cos^4 t) dt = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

解2 把 D 分成 D₁, D₂ 两部分如图所示.

$$I = \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma + \iint_{D} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 r \cos\theta g dr \right] d\theta + \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy \right] dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^1 r^2 g dr \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \int_0^1 (x^2 + \frac{1}{3}) dx - \frac{\pi}{8} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

(19) if
$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} f(a\cos x + b\sin x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} f[\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \sin x + \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \cos x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} f[\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \theta_0)] dx \qquad (\sharp + \cos \theta_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin \theta_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}})$$

$$= \int_0^{\theta_0 + 2\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin u) du = \int_0^{\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin u) du.$$

(II) 利用(I)中的结论,得
$$I_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (5\sin x)^n dx = 5^n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx$$
.

当n为正奇数时,由积分的奇偶性知, $I_n = 0$.

当n为正偶数时,

$$I_{n} = 2 \times 5^{n} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n} x dx = 2 \times 5^{n} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} t dt = 4 \times 5^{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} t dt.$$

$$= 4 \times 5^{n} \times \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi \times 5^{n} \times \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}.$$

(20) 证 (I) 令
$$F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}$$
,则 $F(0) = -\frac{1}{3}$, 由零点定理知存在 $a \in (0,1)$, 使得
$$F(a) = 0$$
,即得 $f(a) = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$(\Pi) \diamondsuit G(x) = f(x) - \frac{2}{3}, \ \text{则} \ G(a) = -\frac{1}{3}, \ G(1) = \frac{1}{3}, \ \text{由零点定理知,存在} \ b \in (a,1), \ 使得 \ G(b) = 0,$$
即得 $f(b) = \frac{2}{3}$. 由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$\frac{f(a)-f(0)}{a}=f'(\xi_1), \quad \xi_1\in(0,a),$$

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(\xi_2), \quad \xi_2 \in (a,b),$$

$$\frac{f(1)-f(b)}{1-b}=f'(\xi_3), \quad \xi_3 \in (b,1) ,$$

所以

$$\frac{1}{f'(\xi_1)} + \frac{1}{f'(\xi_2)} + \frac{1}{f'(\xi_3)} = \frac{a+b-a+1-b}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3.$$

(21) 解 1 令 F(x) = f(x) - g(x). 当 x > 0 时,若 $a \ge \frac{1}{3}$,则

$$F'(x) = -\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + 3ax^2 \ge \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} > 0$$
,

所以F(x)为单增函数,故 $F(x) \ge F(0)$,即 $f(x) \ge g(x)$;

若 $0 < a < \frac{1}{3}$,令 F'(x) = 0,解得驻点 $x_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3a} - 1}$,当 $0 < x < x_0$ 时, F'(x) < 0,有 F(x) < F(0) = 0,得 f(x) < g(x),不合题意;

若 $a \le 0$,则 F'(x) < 0,故 F(x) 为单减函数,有 F(x) < F(0) = 0,得 f(x) < g(x),不合题意;

综上,当
$$a \ge \frac{1}{3}$$
时 $f(x) \ge g(x)$,故 a 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

解 2 对 $\forall x > 0$,由 $f(x) \ge g(x)$ 知, $\arctan x \ge x - ax^3$,即 $a \ge \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3}$.

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2})x^3 - 3x^2(x - \arctan x)}{x^6} = \frac{3(1 + x^2)\arctan x - 3x - 2x^3}{(1 + x^2)x^4}.$$

再令 $\psi(x) = 3(1+x^2)\arctan x - 3x - 2x^3$, 则 $\psi'(x) = 6x\arctan x - 6x^2 = 6x(\arctan x - x)$.

当x>0时, $\arctan x< x$,故 $\psi'(x)<0$, $\psi(x)$ 单调递减. 又 $\psi(0)=0$,所以 $\psi(x)<0$. 从而当x>0时, $\varphi'(x)<0$, $\varphi(x)$ 单调递减,由于

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x - \arctan x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

所以 $\varphi(x) \leq \frac{1}{3}$,故 α 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

(22) 证 (I)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ a & 1 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $Ax = \beta$ 有两个无关的解 η_1, η_2 , 从而 $Ax = 0$ 有一

个线性无关的解 $\xi = \eta_1 - \eta_2$,故 $4 - r(A) \ge 1$,因此 $r(A) \le 3$,又因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

故r(A)≥3,从而r(A)=3.

(II)由(I)知 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,而 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性相关,所以 α_4 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表示,且表示法唯一,有题意知r(A)=r(AM)=3.

$$r(AMB) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & | & 0 \\ a & 1 & 3 & b & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{ff}}{\sim} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & -5 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & 9 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b - 14a + 31 & | & 4a - 8 \end{pmatrix},$$

得
$$\begin{cases} b-14a+31=0, \\ 4a-8=0, \end{cases}$$
 解得 $\begin{cases} a=2, \\ b=-3. \end{cases}$

(23) 解 (I) 由 p=1且 $A^2-A=6E$ 知 A 的特征值为 λ_A : 3,-2,-2,-2 则 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$ 在正交变换 x=Qy 下的标准形为 $3y_1^2-2y_2^2-2y_3^2-2y_4^2$,规范形为 $z_1^2-z_2^2-z_3^2-z_4^2$;

(II) 由(I)知
$$|A|=-24$$
,而 $A^*=|A|A^{-1}=-24A^{-1}$,从而

$$\left|\frac{1}{6}A^* + 2A^{-1}\right| = \left|-2A^{-1}\right| = (-2)^4 \frac{1}{|A|} = -\frac{2}{3};$$

(III) 因为 $B=A^2-kA+6E$,则 $\lambda_B:15-3k$,10+2k,10+2k,从而当-5< k<5 时 $g(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)$ 正定.

绝密 * 启用前

2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

数学二(模拟三)试题答案和评分参考

一、选择题

(1) 答案: 选(A).

解 由于
$$\lim_{x\to 0} [x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \arctan (x^2)] = 0 + 0 = 0$$
,故 $x = 0$ 不是垂直渐近线.

又由于

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \arctan(x^2) \right] = 1 + 0 = 1 = k ,$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (y - kx) = \lim_{x \to \infty} [x^2 \arctan \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} \arctan(x^2) - x] = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{1}{x} \arctan(x^2)]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\arctan \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \arctan(x^2) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{3} (\frac{1}{x})^3}{\frac{1}{x^2}} + 0 = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 = b,$$

所以y = x 为斜渐近线.

(2) 答案: 选(A).

$$F(x) \stackrel{u=x^2-t}{=} \int_0^{x^2} (x^2-u)f(u)du = x^2 \int_0^{x^2} f(u)du - \int_0^{x^2} uf(u)du, \text{ if } F'(x) = 2x \int_0^{x^2} f(u)du.$$

当x<0时,F'(x)<0;当x>0时,F'(x)>0,所以F(x)在点x=0处取最小值,选(A).

或 取
$$f(x) = 1$$
,则 $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4$,同样选(A).

(3) 答案: 选(D).

解 由题意知 $\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$, 故

$$\lim_{x \to -1^-} f(-x) = \lim_{t \to 1^+} f(t) = f(1) , \quad \lim_{x \to -1^+} f(-\frac{1}{x}) = \lim_{t \to 1^+} f(t) = f(1) .$$

数学二模拟三试题答案和评分参考 第 1 页 (共 8 页) **20、21全程考研资料请加群712760929**

(4) 答案: 选(C).

解 由于

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} \stackrel{\text{Micking}}{=} \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{F'(x)}{1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1,$$

所以F'(0) = 1.由于

$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{G(x)-G(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{G(x)}{x} \stackrel{\text{Middle}}{=} \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{G'(x)}{1} = \lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{e^x-1}{x} = 1,$$

所以G'(0)=1:又

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{G(x) - G(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0,$$

所以 $G'_{+}(0) = 0$,故G(x)在点x = 0处不可导.

(5) 答案: 选(C).

解 因为在D上 $xy \ge 0$, $(x+y)^2 < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以 $\sin(x^2+y^2) \le \sin(x+y)^2$, 且等于号仅在原点处成立,从而 $\iint_D \sin(x^2+y^2) d\sigma < \iint_D \sin(x+y)^2 d\sigma$.

又因为在 $D \pm 0 \le y \le x \le \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin(x+y)^2 \le \sin(4x^2)$,且等于号仅在直线段 $y = x (0 \le x \le \frac{1}{2})$ 上成立,从而 $\iint_D \sin(x+y)^2 d\sigma < \iint_D \sin(4x^2) d\sigma$,故选(C).

(6) 答案: 选(D).

解 令 $y = f^{-1}(x)$,则x = f(y),两边同时对x求导得 $1 = f'(y)\frac{dy}{dx}$,故

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{f'(y)} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}.$$

(7) 答案: 选(C).

解 若 Ax = 0 仅有1个线性无关的解,则 r(A) = n-1,故 $r(A^*) = 1$,从而(C)正确.

(8) 答案: 选(B).

解 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a & b \\ 0 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda [(\lambda - b)(\lambda - 2) - 2a^2]$, B 的特征值为 2, 2, 0.

一方面,如果A与B相似,则A的特征值也为2,2,0,故a=0,b=2,此时

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

B能对角化的条件为

$$r(2E-B) = r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -c \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

故c为任意常数. 另一方面,如果a=0,b=2,c为任意常数时,可直接验证A与B相似,故选(B).

二、填空题

(9) 答案: 填 "
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
-ln 2".

解 因为
$$f(x) = [\ln(x+1)]' = \frac{1}{x+1}$$
,所以

$$F(x) = \lim_{t \to \infty} t^{3} [f(x + \frac{1}{t}) - f(x)] \cdot \frac{x}{t^{2}} = x \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{f(x + \frac{1}{t}) - f(x)}{\frac{1}{t}} = xf'(x) = x(\frac{1}{x+1})' = -\frac{x}{(x+1)^{2}},$$

故
$$\int_0^1 F(x) dx = -\int_0^1 \frac{x+1-1}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx = -\left[\ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{x+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \ln 2.$$

或
$$\int_0^1 F(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} - \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \ln 2.$$

(10) 答案: 填 "
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2$$
".

解 由题意知
$$\frac{y''}{(\sqrt{1+y'^2})^3} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+x^2})^3}$$
. $\Leftrightarrow y' = p$, 由 $\int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+p^2})^3} dp = \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{1+x^2})^3} dx$ 解得

超 越 考 切
$$\frac{y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C_1.$$

又由y'(0) = 0得 $C_1 = 0$,故y' = x,积分得 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C_2$,又y(0) = 0得 $C_2 = 0$,所以 $y(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$.

(11) 答案: "8π".

解法 1
$$V = 4 \times 4\pi - \pi \int_{-1}^{3} (1+y)dy = 8\pi$$
.

解法 2
$$V = 2\pi \int_{1}^{2} x(x^2-1)dx + 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} x(1-x^2)dx + (4\pi-\pi)\times 1 = 8\pi$$
.

解法 3
$$V = 2\pi \int_{1}^{2} x(x^{2}-1)dx + \pi \int_{-1}^{0} [2^{2}-(1+y)]dy = 8\pi$$
.

解法 4 将曲边梯形上移一个单位,即为曲线 $y=x^2$,直线 y=0, x=2 所围成的曲边梯形绕 y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积 $V=2\pi\int_0^2 x\cdot x^2dy=8\pi$.

错误解法 1 $V = 2\pi \int_0^2 x(x^2-1)dx$.

错误解法 2 $V = 2\pi \int_0^2 x |x^2 - 1| dx$.

(12) 答案: 填 "
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + x + y^2$$
".

$$F$$
 解 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi(x)$,其中 $\varphi(x)$ 为 x 的可微函数,于是

$$\frac{\partial z(x,0)}{\partial x} = \varphi(x) \,, \tag{1}$$

由 z(x,0)=x 得

$$\frac{\partial z(x,0)}{\partial x} = 1. \tag{2}$$

故由(1),(2)知 $\varphi(x)=1$,所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=xy+\frac{1}{2}y^2+1$,从而 $z=\frac{1}{2}x^2y+\frac{1}{2}xy^2+x+\psi(y)$,其中 $\psi(y)$

为y的可微函数. 由 $z(0,y)=y^2$ 得 $\psi(y)=y^2$, 因此

$$z = z(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + x + y^2$$
.

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超越考咖

(13) 答案: 填 " $(-1)^{n-1}2n(2n+1)\cdot 2^{2n-1}$ ".

$$\mathscr{H} \quad f^{(2n+1)}(x) = C_{2n+1}^0 \cdot x^2 (\sin 2x)^{(2n+1)} + C_{2n+1}^1 \cdot 2x (\sin 2x)^{(2n)} + C_{2n+1}^2 \cdot 2(\sin 2x)^{(2n-1)},$$

$$f^{(2n+1)}(0) = (2n+1) \cdot 2n \cdot 2^{2n-1} \cdot \sin(n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}) = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (2n)(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n-1}.$$

(14) 答案: 填 "
$$-\frac{3}{5}\beta_1 + \frac{1}{5}\beta_2$$
".

解 设
$$\xi = y_1 \beta_1 + y_2 \beta_2$$
,故 $-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = y_1 \beta_1 + y_2 \beta_2$,即 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$,得

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2)^{-1} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $\xi = -\frac{3}{5}\beta_1 + \frac{1}{5}\beta_2$.

三、解答题

(15) 证 由题意知 $f(1) > f(3) > f(5) > \cdots > f(2)$,故数列 $\{f(2n-1)\}$ 单调下降且有下界,从而数列 $\{f(2n-1)\}$ 收敛,记 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f(2n-1) = a$.

同理, $f(1)>\cdots>f(6)>f(4)>f(2)$,故数列 $\{f(2n)\}$ 单调上升且有上界,从而数列 $\{f(2n)\}$ 收敛,记 $\lim_{n\to\infty}f(2n)=b$ 4 分

又由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$f(2n) - f(2n-1) = f'(\xi_n), \tag{1}$$

其中 $2n-1<\xi_n<2n$.

······6 分

当 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \xi_n = +\infty$.由 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = 0$ 知 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f'(\xi_n) = 0$.在(1)式两边令 $n \to \infty$,得b - a = 0,故有a = b,即 $\lim_{n \to \infty} f(2n-1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(2n)$,所以数列 $\{f(n)\}$ 收敛.10 分

(16) 解 (I) 由对称性知
$$\iint_{D(a)} 2xyd\sigma = 0$$
,所以 ······2 分

$$\iint_{D(a)} (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \iint_{D(a)} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^a r^2 r dr = \frac{\pi}{12} a^4; \qquad \cdots 4$$

$$\mathbb{X} \iint_{D(a)} \frac{\pi}{3} y d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} r \sin\theta \cdot r dr = \frac{\pi}{9} a^{3} ; \quad \iint_{D(a)} 6d\sigma = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \pi a^{2} = \pi a^{2} ,$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
y & \\
y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \\
\hline
O & x
\end{array}$$

所以

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}}{I(a) = \pi a^2 (\frac{a^2}{12} - \frac{a}{9} - 1)}.$$

(II)
$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{3}a^3 - \frac{\pi}{3}a^2 - 2\pi a = \frac{\pi}{3}a(a^2 - a - 6) \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} 0$$
,又因为 $a > 0$,所以 $a = 3$.

$$I''(a) = \pi a^2 - \frac{2\pi}{3} a - 2\pi, I''(3) = 5\pi > 0$$
. 从而当 $a = 3$ 时, $I(a)$ 最小.10分

(17)
$$\mathbf{M} = e^{-x}(x^2 - 3)$$
, $\phi \varphi(x) = e^{-x}(x^2 - 3)$, ψ

$$\varphi'(x) = -e^{-x}(x^2 - 3) + e^{-x} \cdot 2x = -e^{-x}(x + 1)(x - 3)$$
, $\Re \varphi'(x) = 0$, $\Re x_1 = -1, x_2 = 3$,3

由此可得

х	(-∞, -1)	-1	(-1,3)	3	(3,+∞)
$\varphi'(x)$	_	0	+	0	_
$\varphi(x)$	单调递减	-2 <i>e</i>	单调递增	$6e^{-3}$	单调递减

故 $\varphi(x)$ 当x=-1时取极小值-2e; 当x=3时取极大值 $6e^{-3}$, 又当 $x\to -\infty$ 时, $\varphi(x)\to +\infty$; 当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\varphi(x) \to 0$,因此

- ①当m < -2e时方程无实根;
- ②当 $-2e < m \le 0$ 及 $m = 6e^{-3}$ 时,方程有两个实根:
- ③当 $0 < m < 6e^{-3}$ 时方程为三个实根:
- ④当 $m > 6e^{-3}$ 时,方程有一个实根。

----10 分

(18) 证 (I)由于

$$I_n \stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nt}{(1+2^{-t})\sin t} dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2^t \sin nt}{(1+2^t)\sin t} dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2^x \sin nx}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx - I_n,$$

所以
$$I_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx \stackrel{\text{5det}}{=} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$$
.

-----5分

(用)当
$$n \ge 2$$
时, $I_n - I_{n-2} = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx - \sin(n-2)x}{\sin x} dx = 2\int_0^\pi \cos(n-1)x dx = \frac{2}{n-1}\sin(n-1)x\Big|_0^\pi = 0$,

(19)
$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + xf_1' + xy^2 \varphi' f_2'; \qquad \cdots 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' \cdot (-1) + f_2' \varphi' 2xy + x [(f_{11}'' \cdot (-1) + f_{12}'' \varphi' 2xy)]$$

超 越 考 w₁
+
$$xy^2\varphi'[(f_{21}''\cdot(-1)+f_{22}''\varphi'2xy)]+xy^2f_2'\varphi''\cdot 2xy+2xy\varphi'f_2'$$

$$=-f_1'+4xy\varphi'f_2'+2x^2y^3\varphi''f_2'-xf_{11}''+(2x^2y-xy^2)\varphi'f_{12}''+2x^2y^3\varphi'^2f_{22}'', \qquad \cdots 6$$

又因为 $\varphi(x)$ 满足 $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\varphi(x)-1}{(x-1)^2} = 1$,故

$$\varphi(1) = 1, \varphi'(1) = 0, \varphi''(1) = 2,$$
8 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

从而

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\bigg|_{(1,1)} = -f_1'(0,1) + 4f_2'(0,1) - f_{11}''(0,1) . \qquad \dots 10$$

(20)证 (I)由于
$$\ln(1+x) - \ln 1 = \frac{x}{1+\xi}$$
,其中 $0 < \xi < x$,所以 $1 < 1+\xi < 1+x$,得 $\frac{1}{1+x} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} < 1$,

故
$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\xi} < x$$
,即得 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x$4 分

(II) 由(I) 得
$$\frac{xt}{1+xt} < \ln(1+xt) < xt$$
, 其中 $x > 0, 0 < t < 1$, $\frac{x}{1+xt} < \frac{\ln(1+xt)}{t} < x$.

由于
$$0 < t < 1$$
,故 $\frac{x}{1+xt} > \frac{x}{1+x}$,得 $\frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{\ln(1+xt)}{t} < x$,进而

$$\frac{x}{1+x}\cos\frac{\pi}{2}t < \frac{\ln(1+xt)}{x}\cos\frac{\pi}{2}t < x\cos\frac{\pi}{2}t, \qquad \dots 8$$

在
$$(0,1)$$
 内对 t 积分得 $\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x} < I(x) < \frac{2}{\pi}x$,故 $\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} < \frac{I(x)}{x} < \frac{2}{\pi}$. 因为 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$,由夹逼定 理得 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{I(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$10 分

(21)证 (I)用反证法. 假设 g(b)-g(a)=g'(a)(b-a),由 Lagrange 中值定理知, 存在 $\xi_1\in(a,b)$, 使 $g(b)-g(a)=g'(\xi_1)(b-a)$,从而由假设知 $g'(\xi_1)=g'(a)$,再由 Rolle 中值定理知,存在 $\xi_2\in(a,\xi_1)$ $\subset (a,b)$,使 $g''(\xi_2)=0$,这与 $g''(x)\neq 0$ 矛盾,因此 $g(b)-g(a)\neq g'(a)(b-a)$.

(II)
$$\Rightarrow F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - f'(a)(x-a), G(x) = g(x) - g(a) - g'(a)(x-a),$$
 \bowtie

$$F(a) = G(a) = 0$$
, $F'(a) = G'(a) = 0$, $\mathbb{E}[F''(x)] = f''(x)$, $G''(x) = g''(x)$,7 \mathcal{L}

故对F(x),G(x)在[a,b]上两次运用Cauchy中值定理得,

超 越 考 ,
$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)-f'(a)(b-a)}{g(b)-g(a)-g'(a)(b-a)} = \frac{F(b)}{G(b)} = \frac{F(b)-F(a)}{G(b)-G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi_3)}{G'(\xi_3)} = \frac{F'(\xi_3)-F'(a)}{G'(\xi_3)-G'(a)} = \frac{F''(\xi)}{G''(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)},$$

其中 $\xi_3 \in (a,b)$, $\xi \in (a,\xi_3) \subset (a,b)$.

(22) 解 由题意可知r(A)=2,且有

$$\begin{cases} \beta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = 0, \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 0 \cdot \alpha_4 = 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \\ \alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \\ \beta = 2\alpha_1 - 5\alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3, \end{cases}$$

可知 α_1, α_2 线性无关,故r(B) = 2,并由此知By = 0的基础解系中只含一个向量,且 $(2, -5, 0)^T$ 为By = B的一个特解. ⋯⋯6分

又由 $-\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3=0$ 知 $(-1,1,1)^T$ 为By=0的非零解,可作为基础解系,故 $By=\beta$ 的通解为

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}.$$
_{11 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}

(23) 解 (I) 二次型
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
 的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ a & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A| = a^2 - 4$2 分

设A的特征值为 $\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3$,则 $\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\lambda_3=1+(-1)+0=0$.若a>2,则|A|>0,故 $\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3>0$.由 此知A的特征值为正负负,故A的规范形为 $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

(II) 由题意知 |A|=0,从而 $a^2=4$,从而 $|\lambda E-A|=\lambda^3-(5+a^2)\lambda-a^2+4=\lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda+3)$,所 以在正交变换下的标准形为 $3y_1^2-3y_2^2$.