

模拟人

一. 选择题:

1. D 分析: 由题意可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \ln(1+x)}{x + b \sin x}$ 存在, 而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \ln(1+x)}{x + b \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - (x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3) + o(x^3)}{x + b(x - \frac{1}{6}x^3) + o(x^3)}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a-1)x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{(1+b)x - \frac{b}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}$. \therefore 只有当 $b \neq -1$ 时, 该极限存在.

2. D. 解: $-f(x) < 0$ 排除 A; $[f(-x)]' = f'(-x) < 0$ 排除 B; $[\frac{1}{f(x)}]' = \frac{f'(-x)}{f^2(-x)} > 0$
 排除 C, 而 $f(x) > 0$, $[\frac{1}{f(x)}]' = -\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)} < 0$, $[\frac{1}{f(x)}]'' = -\frac{f(x)f''(x) - 2f'(x)^2}{f^3(x)} > 0$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{f(x)}$ 恒正, 单调下降且为凹函数. 选 D.

3. D. 解: $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ 存在但值不一定相等
 A. $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 则 $x \rightarrow 0^-$, $-x \rightarrow 0^+$ 等价, $\therefore \checkmark$; B. $x \rightarrow 0$ 则 $|x| \rightarrow 0^+$ 与 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 等价, $\therefore \checkmark$
 C. $x \rightarrow 0$ 则 $x^2 \rightarrow 0^+$ 与 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 等价, $\therefore \checkmark$; D. $x \rightarrow 0$ 则 $x^3 \rightarrow 0$ 与 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 不等价
 $\therefore x^3 \rightarrow 0$ 中 $x \rightarrow 0^-$ 部分, 故 D(X)

4. C. 令 $t = x - \pi$ 则 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin(\sin x + nx) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(\sin(t+\pi) + n(t+\pi)) dt$
 $= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin[-\sin t + nt] dt$ n 为偶 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(-\sin t + nt) dt$ n 为奇 $\therefore [-\sin t + nt]$ 为奇函数.

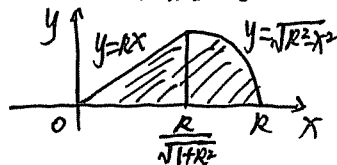
$\sin(-\sin t + nt)$ 也为奇函数, 区域对称, \therefore 原式 $= 0$

5. D. 解: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 0 \therefore \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} [f(x, y) - 2x + 2y] = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} f(x, y) = 0 = f(1, 1)$. A 正确

记 $x-1 = \Delta x$, $y-1 = \Delta y$, 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 1}} \frac{f(x, y) - 2x + 2y}{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(1+\Delta x, 1+\Delta y) - f(1, 1) - 2\Delta x + 2\Delta y}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = 1$
 从而 $\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - 2\Delta x + 2\Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = 0 \therefore \Delta z = 2\Delta x - 2\Delta y + o(\rho)$ 结合充分必要条件 \therefore B, C 正确.

D. 错 由 B 知 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ 处不取极值

6. B. 解: 积分区域如图所示:



7. C. 解: $A \neq 0, \gamma(A) \geq 1, A \cdot A = 0 \therefore \gamma(A) + \gamma(A) \leq 3, \gamma(A) \leq \frac{3}{2} \therefore \gamma(A) = 1$
 $Ax = 0$ 有两个无关的解向量. $\therefore Ax = b$ 有三个线性无关的解.

8. D. 解: $\therefore A \xrightarrow{E_2+3E_1} B$. 即 $E(2, 1(3))A = B$, 故 $B^{-1} = A^{-1}E^{-1}(2, 1(3))$
 $= A^{-1}E(2, 1(-3))$ 则 $A^{-1} \xrightarrow{E_1+(-3)E_2} B^{-1}$, 故选 D.

二. 填空题:

20、21 全程考研资料请加群 712760929

9. $\frac{\pi}{8}$ 解: 令 $\arccos \frac{1}{x} = t, \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\cos t} = \sec t$, 当 $x: 1 \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t: 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} \arccos \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t \cdot t \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin 2t dt = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d \cos 2t$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}$$

10. $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 解: 由设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$,
 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\cot x}{\ln(1+x)}} \ln \left[1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt \right]}{\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x}{\ln(1+x)} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot x \cdot \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt}{x^2 \ln(1+x)}}$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x^3}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} f'(0)} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

11. 答: $\begin{cases} x - \ln x, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} + C$

解: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ e^x - 1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, f(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{x} & x > 1 \\ x - 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ $\int f(\ln x) dx = \begin{cases} x - \ln x + C, & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_1, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$

由 $1 + C = -\frac{1}{2} + C_1 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{3}{2} + C \therefore \int f(\ln x) dx = \begin{cases} x - \ln x & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2} & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases} + C$

12. $\cos x - \sin x$ 解: $y' + y = \sin x \cos x$ 通解为 $y = ce^{-x} + \sin x$ 故对任意 c
 $y = ce^{-x} + \sin x$ 为 $y'' + y' + ay = f(x)$ 的特解 $\therefore y = e^{-x}$ 为 $y'' + y' + ay = 0$ 的特解
 代入 $a = 0$ $y = \sin x$ 为 $y'' + y' + ay = f(x)$ 的特解 $y'' + y' = f(x)$ 的特解代入得
 $f(x) = \cos x - \sin x$

13. b. 解: $a\varphi_1' \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\varphi_2' - c\varphi_3' \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - a\varphi_3' = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{a\varphi_3' - b\varphi_2'}{a\varphi_1' - c\varphi_3'}$ 同理得
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{b\varphi_1' - c\varphi_3'}{a\varphi_1' - c\varphi_3'} \therefore c \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = b$

14. E. 解: $f(A) = A^3 - 6A^2 + 11A - 5E, P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 则
 $P^{-1}f(A)P = f(\Lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} f(1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = E \therefore f(A) = E$

三. 解答题:

15. 证: (I) 由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1} = f(0) \neq 0 \therefore$ 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\int_0^x f(t) dt \sim f(0)x$

(II) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{xf(0) \int_0^x f(t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2 f^2(0)}$

$$= \frac{1}{f^2(0)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(x)}{2x} = -\frac{f'(0)}{2f^2(0)}$$

(III) 解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xf(0) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2 f^2(0)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(\eta)}{x f^2(0)} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(\eta) \eta}{x f^2(0)}$
 其中 η 介于 η 与 0 之间, 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\eta \rightarrow 0, \eta \rightarrow 0 \therefore f'(\eta)$ 连续且 $f'(0) \neq 0$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} - \frac{1}{xf(0)} \right] = -\frac{f'(0)}{f^2(0)} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta}{x} = -\frac{f'(0)}{2f^2(0)} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\eta}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

20、21 全程考研资料请加群 712760929

16. 解: 由题知: $y(0)=0, y'(0)=0, S_1 = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$, 且切线为 $Y-y = y'(X-x) \Rightarrow$

$$A(0, y - xy') \Rightarrow S_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + (xy')^2} = x\sqrt{1+y'^2} \text{ 由 } x(3S_1+2) = 2(x+1)S_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x(3 \int_0^x \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx + 2) = 2(x+1) \cdot x\sqrt{1+y'^2} \Rightarrow 2(x+1)y'y' = 1+y'^2$$

$$\text{令 } y' = p, y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}, \int \frac{2p}{1+p^2} dp = \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \Rightarrow \ln(1+p^2) = \ln(1+x) + \ln C_1 \Rightarrow 1+y'^2 = C_1(1+x)$$

$$\text{代入初始条件 } C_1 = 1 \Rightarrow y'^2 = x \Rightarrow y' = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{曲线方程 } y = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

17. 解: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f + xf_1' + xy^2\varphi'f_2'$; $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} = f_1'(-1) + f_2'\varphi_2'xy + x[(f_{11}''(-1) + f_{12}''\varphi_2'xy)]$
 $+ xy^2\varphi'[(f_{21}''(-1) + f_{22}''\varphi_2'xy)] + xy^2f_2'\varphi'' \cdot 2xy + 2xy\varphi'f_2'$
 $= -f_1' + 4xy\varphi'f_2' - xf_{11}'' + 2x^2y^3\varphi''f_2' + 2x^2y^3\varphi_2'^2f_{22}'' + (2x^2y - xy^2)\varphi f_{12}''$

$$\text{又: } \varphi(x) \text{ 满足 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\varphi(x)-1}{(x-1)^2} = 1 \therefore \varphi(1)=1, \varphi'(1)=0, \varphi''(1)=2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} \Big|_{(1,1)} = -f_1'(0,1) - f_{11}''(0,1) + 4f_2'(0,1)$$

18. 解: 1. 由于 $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - 2e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f(t) dt$ 两边对 x 求导得: $e^x [f(x) + f'(x)] = (1+x)e^x + 2e^x \int_0^x f(t) dt$
 $+ 2e^x f(x) - 2e^x f(x) \rightarrow f(x) + f'(x) = 1+x + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt$
 两边求导: $f'(x) + f''(x) = 1+2f(x)$ 即 $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$ ②
 由 $f(0)=0 \Rightarrow$ 由 ② 得 $f'(0)=1$

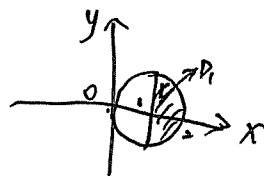
II 解: 由 $f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$ 知 对应齐次微分特征方程 $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = -2 \Rightarrow y^* = a \Rightarrow y^* = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 1$ 通解为
 $f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}$, 由 $f(0)=0, f'(0)=1 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{2}{3}, C_2 = -\frac{1}{6}$
 $\therefore f(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^x - \frac{1}{6}e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}$

19. 解: 由题知: $\iint_D \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = 0$

记 D 为 D 的上半圆, 原式 = $\iint_D \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} d\sigma$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^2} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \frac{1}{r^2} r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{4\cos\theta}) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$$



20

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x, \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \frac{x+1-2\sqrt{x}}{2x\sqrt{x}} > 0.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = f(1) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x < 0 \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x > 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) > f(1) = 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}} - \ln x > 0, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}.$$

$$\text{综上, 当 } x > 0 \text{ 且 } x \neq 1 \text{ 时, 有 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} > \frac{\ln x}{x-1}.$$

21

$$\text{① 在 } D \text{ 内部, 由 } \begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = 2x+y=0 \\ f'_y(x,y) = 8y+x=0 \end{cases} \text{ 求得 } D \text{ 内部的一个驻点 } (0,0), f(0,0)=2.$$

$$\text{② } D \text{ 的边界由 } \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \text{ (} y > \frac{1}{2}x-1 \text{)} \text{ 和 } y = \frac{1}{2}x-1 \text{ (} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \text{)} \text{ 组成.}$$

$$\text{在 } \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 \text{ (} y > \frac{1}{2}x-1 \text{)} \text{ 上, } f(x,y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + xy + 2 = xy + 6$$

$$\text{令 } L(x,y) = xy + 6 + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 4), \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} L'_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ L'_y = x + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 求得驻点 } (\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}), (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \text{ (舍去).}$$

$$\text{且 } f(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = f(-\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 7, f(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 5.$$

$$\text{在 } y = \frac{1}{2}x-1 \text{ (} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \text{)} \text{ 上, } f(x,y) = x^2 + 4y^2 + xy + 2 = \frac{5}{2}x^2 - 5x + 6, \text{ 由 } \frac{df}{dx} = 5(x-1) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$x=1, y=-\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且 } f(1, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{7}{2}, f(0, -1) = f(2, 0) = 6.$$

$$\text{综上所述, } f(x,y) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上的最大值为 } 7, \text{ 最小值为 } 2.$$

22

$$\text{① } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{基础解系为 } \xi = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 通解为 } x = k\xi, \text{ 任意 } k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{② 将 } Ax=0 \text{ 的基础解系代入 } Bx=0 \text{ 中, 得 } -6-5a-4=0 \Rightarrow a=-2. \text{ 此时 } b \text{ 为任意实数.}$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 & b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 & b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 故 } Ax=0 \text{ 与 } Bx=0 \text{ 同解.}$$

① $AB=0, B=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 因为 $r(B)=2 \Rightarrow r(A)=1$, 且 $\frac{2}{3}A$ 的三个特征值为 $1, 0, 0$

由 $AB=0, B=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 知 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=0$ 对应的两个特征向量为 $\alpha_2=\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3=\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

设 $\lambda_1=1$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_1=\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$, 且 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_2+x_3=0 \\ -x_1+x_2=0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\alpha_1=\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$. 将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 正交化

$$j_1=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}, j_2=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}, j_3=\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, P=(j_1, j_2, j_3)=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即为}$$

所求正交矩阵. 在正交变换 $x=Py$ 下, 二次型 f 化为标准型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)=y_1^2$.

② 由 $P^{-1}AP=\Lambda$ 得 $A=P\Lambda P^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

即 f 化为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)=(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{6}x_2^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3^2 + \frac{1}{3}x_1x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_1x_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3$

2015 年模拟二答案

一、选择题.

1. B. $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $f(x)=2, g(x)=x, f(x)=0, g'(x)=1, 2 > x, 1 > 0 > x$ 不成立, 故①错误.

$f(x)=x^2, g(x)=\frac{1}{2}x^2+2, f'(x)=2x, g'(x)=x, \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $f(x) > g(x), 1 \leq f(x) \leq 4$.

$\frac{5}{2} \leq g(x) \leq 4, f(x) \geq g(x)$ 不成立, 故②错误. $\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} > \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dx$, 在 $[0, 1]$ 上 $x > \frac{1}{3}$ 不成立.

故④不成立.

2. B. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x} = 0$, 水平渐近线 $y=0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x}}{x} + 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2} + 1 = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - 2x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \sin^2 x} + x} = 0. \text{ 斜渐近线 } y=2x.$$

(3) 答案: 选 (B).

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(1-x^2)^n + x^{2n}} = \max\{1-x^2, x^2\} = \begin{cases} 1-x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ x^2, & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x \leq 1. \end{cases} \text{ 经验证 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1]$$

上连续, 在点 $x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 处不可导, 在点 $x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 处取极小值, 点 $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$ 为曲线 $y=f(x)$ 的拐点.

4. D. $I_1 - I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx$

$$\text{即 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) (\cos x - \sin x) dx. \text{ 故}$$

$$I_1 - I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - f(x)] (\cos x - \sin x) dx.$$

$\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\pi}{2} - x > x > 0$, 由 $f(x)$ 的单调性及 $\cos x > \sin x$, 所以 $I_1 > I_2$

又 $\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\tan x > \sin x, f(x) > 0$, 故 $I_2 > I_1$.

5、

D. $z = x^2 + y^2$ 当 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时 z 不为极值点, 但满足条件

6、

D. 因为 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处二阶偏导存在, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处关于 x 连续, 同样关于 y 连续, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(0, y) = f(0, 0)$.

7、

D. ②正确. 若 $r(A_{m \times n}) = m$, 则 $r(A_{m \times n}) = r(A_{m \times n}, b) = m$, 故 $AX=b$ 必有解.③正确, 且教材. ④正确. 因为 $r(A^T A) \leq r(A^T A, A^T b) = r(A^T (A, b)) \leq r(A^T) = r(A)$
由③知 $r(A^T A) = r(A^T A, A^T b)$, 且 $A^T A x = A^T b$ 必有解.

8、

C. A, B 为实对称矩阵, 其相似充要条件为特征值相同, 即 $|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$.

二、填空题

(9) 答案: 填 “-2”.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x^{x-1} - 1)}{\ln x - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{(x-1)\ln x} - 1}{\ln x - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\ln x}{\ln x - x + 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x + x - 1}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1 + 1}{-1} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

10. 1. 解: 在 $e^x \sin t - y = 0$ 两边对 t 求导, 得 $e^x \sin t \frac{dy}{dt} + e^x \cos t - \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$.

$$\text{所以 } \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{e^x \cos t}{e^x \sin t - 1}$$

由 $x = t^2 - 1$ 知 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t + 1$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{e^x \cos t}{(2t+1)(e^x \sin t - 1)}$, 当 $t=0$ 时, $x=y=0$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = 1$.11. $2f(0)$. $f(x) = \int_0^x du \int_0^1 f(u) dv = \int_0^x f(u) (1 - e^{-u}) du$. 易知 $f'(x) = f(x^2) (1 - e^{-x^2}) \geq x$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) (1 - e^{-x^2}) x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 f(x^2)}{x^2} = 2f(0).$$

12、

解: $y = x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 的定义域为 $[-1, 1]$, 所以所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 t - \cos^4 t) dt = 2 \left(\frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

13.

$-(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 两边对 x 求导得 $y' = -\frac{y}{y^2 x}$ ，求得 $\frac{dy}{dy} - \frac{1}{y} x = -\sqrt[3]{x}$ 为伯努利方程
 令 $z = \frac{1}{y}$ ， $x = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy}$ ， $(\int -y^2 e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + c) = y(-\frac{1}{2}y^2 + c)$ ，由 $y(\frac{1}{2}) = -1$ ， $\frac{1}{2}c = 0$ ，得 $x = -\frac{1}{2}y^2$
 即 $y = -(2x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

14.

$(A; B) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & k & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 & k-1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 & k-1 & \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k+2 & \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow k=2$

$\geq \frac{7}{9}$ ，由于 $\frac{9x^2}{x^2} \sim x^2(9)$ ，所以 $E = \frac{9x^2}{x^2} = 9$

三、解答题

15. 解：先求齐次方程通解： $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ 即 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ ，得 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$ ∴ 通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$

将原方程为 $\begin{cases} y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{2x}(4x+5) & ① \\ y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{2x} \cos x & ② \end{cases}$

对于①，其特解形式为： $e^{2x} x(Cx+D)$ 对于②，其特解形式为： $e^{2x}(E \cos x + F \sin x)$ 分别代入①、②解得： $C=2, D=1$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}, F = -\frac{1}{2}$$

∴ 通解为： $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + e^{2x} x(2x+1) + e^{2x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{2} - \frac{\sin x}{2} \right)$

$16. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$ ， $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot a + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot a + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$
 $= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$

同理： $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2b \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$ ，由 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$
 $(a^2 - \frac{1}{4}) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (2a - \frac{1}{2}b) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (1 - \frac{1}{4}b^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$

由题设知： $a^2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0, 1 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 = 0, 2a - \frac{1}{2}b \neq 0$ ，故 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -2$ 或 $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 2$ 。

17.

证：因为 $x_n = \int_0^1 \max\{x_{n-1}, t\} dt \geq \int_0^1 x_{n-1} dt = x_{n-1}$ ， $\{x_n\}$ 单调递增。

假设 $0 < x_{n-1} < 1$ ，由 $x_n = \int_0^1 \max\{x_{n-1}, t\} dt = \int_0^{x_{n-1}} x_{n-1} dt + \int_{x_{n-1}}^1 t dt$
 $= x_{n-1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x_{n-1}^2 < 1$

由数学归纳法知，对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ，有 $0 < x_n < 1$ ，数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调有界一定存在极限。设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ ，得到 $a = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2$ ，即 $a^2 = 1$ ，所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$ 。

18、

解: $P(x, y) = y^2$, $Q(x, y) = 2xy + 1$, 取 $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$, 则

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^x P(x, 0) dx + \int_0^y Q(x, y) dy + \int_0^x 0 dx + \int_0^y (2xy + 1) dy = xy^2 + y + C$$

由 $f(0, 0) = 0$ 得 $C = 0$, 所以 $f(x, y) = xy^2 + y$ 即在 xy 面上的投影区域为 $D: x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D f(x, y) dS = \iint_D (xy^2 + y) dS = \iint_D yz dS = \iint_D y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \iint_D y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r \sin\theta \cdot r \cdot r dr d\theta \end{aligned}$$

19、

(16) 解: (I) 设在时刻 t 动点 M 所在的位置为 (x, y) , 则有 $\frac{y}{x-t} = \frac{dy}{dx}$, ①由①解得 $t = x - y \frac{dx}{dy}$, 从而得 $\frac{dt}{dy} = -y \frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$. ② 2分又 $\sqrt{(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 + (\frac{dy}{dt})^2} = 2$, 由于 $\frac{dt}{dy} < 0$, 故 $\sqrt{(\frac{dx}{dy})^2 + 1} = -2 \frac{dt}{dy}$. ③ 3分由②和③可得 $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\frac{dx}{dy})^2 + 1} = y \frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$ 4分令 $p = \frac{dx}{dy}$, 则上述方程为 $\frac{dp}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{y}$, 积分得 $\ln(p + \sqrt{1+p^2}) = \frac{1}{2}(\ln y + \ln C_1)$.当 $y=1$ 时, $p = \frac{dx}{dy} = 0$, 得 $C_1 = 1$. 故 $p + \sqrt{1+p^2} = \sqrt{y}$, $p - \sqrt{1+p^2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$, 所以

$$p = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}), \text{ 即 } \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{y} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}).$$

积分后可得 $x = \frac{1}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_2$ 6分由于 $x=0$ 时, $y=1$, 可得 $C_2 = \frac{2}{3}$, 因而动点 M 的轨迹方程为 $x = \frac{1}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - y^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}$ 8分(II) 当 M 追赶到点 P 时, $y=0$, 此时 P 走过的路程为 $\frac{2}{3}$ 10分

20、

(18) 解: (I) 令 $x = a + b - t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx &= \int_a^b f(a+b-t)g(a+b-t)dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)g(a+b-x)dx \\ &= \int_a^b f(x)[m-g(x)]dx = m \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx, \end{aligned} \quad \text{..... 3分}$$

即有 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{m}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$ 4分(II) 取 $f(x) = \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$, 则 $f(-x) = f(x)$, $g(x) + g(-x) = 1$. 由 (I),

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx. \quad \text{..... 7分}$$

再取 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1}$, $g(x) = x$, 则 $f(\pi-x) = f(x)$, $g(x) + g(\pi-x) = \pi$, 再由 (I),

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^2 x + 1} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}. \quad \text{..... 10分}$$

21、

证: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续, 故存在 m, M , 使 $m = f(x) < M$. 从而

$$m \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cdot x \sin x dx \leq M \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx = (-x \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 1. \text{ 所以 } m \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) x \sin x dx \leq M.$$

由闭区间上连续函数的性质知, 存在 $\xi_1 \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 使 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x f(x) dx = f(\xi_1)$ ①由于 $m \leq f(x_1) \leq M$, $m \leq f(x_2) \leq M$, 所以 $m \leq \frac{1}{2}[f(x_1) + f(x_2)] \leq M$. 故存在 $\xi_2 \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$

$$\text{使 } \frac{1}{2}[f(x_1) + f(x_2)] = f(\xi_2) \text{ ②}$$

由①、②知 $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2)$. 对 $f(x)$ 在 $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 上运用罗尔定理可存在 $\eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (0, \pi)$

$$\text{使得 } f'(\eta) = 0.$$

22、

证. ① 由 $A^2 - 2AB = E$ 得 $A(A - 2B) = E$, 故 $A^{-1} = A - 2B$, 从而 $(A - 2B)A = E$, 故 $AB = BA$.

$$\text{② 由①知 } AB - 2BA + 3A = 3A - AB = A(3E - B)$$

$$\text{由于 } A \text{ 可逆, 从而 } r(AB - 2BA + 3A) = r(A(3E - B)) = r(3E - B) = 2.$$

23、

由于 A 可逆, 从而① 由 $A^3 \alpha = 4\alpha$ 得 $A\alpha = -3\alpha$, 所以 $\alpha = (1, 0, -2)^T$ 是 A 的一个特征值 $\lambda_3 = -3$ 的特征向量;设 A 的另外两个特征值为 λ_1, λ_2 , 则 $\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1 \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = |A| = -12 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$.设 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 对应的特征向量为 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 由 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 2x_3 = 0$, 解得 $x_1 = 0$.

$$\xi_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T.$$

②

$$\text{令 } P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \alpha), P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

② $(A^3 + 6E)x = 0$ 得 $(A^3 + 6A)x = 0$, 即有 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 其通解为

$$x = k_1(0, 1, 0)^T + k_2(2, 0, 1)^T, k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

2015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: 1~8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 32 分. 下列每题给出的四个选项中, 只有一个选项是符合要求的. 请将所选选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

(1) 答案: 选 (C).

解: 在 (C) 中, 因为 $f'(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 $\int_0^x f'(t)dt = f(x) - f(0)$ 为偶函数, 此时 $f(x)$ 也是偶函数, 从而 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 是奇函数.

(A) 不正确. 例如 $\cos x$ 为偶函数, 而 $\int_{2\pi}^x \cos t dt = \sin x$ 是奇函数.

(B) 不正确. 例如 $f(x) = C$ 以任意实数为周期, 但是 $\int_0^x C dt = Cx$ 不是周期函数.

(D) 不正确. 取 $f(x) = x+1$, 则 $f'(x) = 1$ 为偶函数, 但是 $\int_0^x f(t)dt = \int_0^x (t+1)dt = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$ 不是偶函数.

(2) 答案: 选 (B).

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(x) + f'(2x)] = f(0) + f'(0) = 0$, 又因为 $f(0) = 0$, 所以得 $f'(0) = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f'(2x)}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(2x)}{\sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(2x) - f'(0)}{x} = f'(0) + 2f''(0) = 1, \end{aligned}$$

推得 $f''(0) = \frac{1}{2} > 0$, 所以 $f(0)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的极小值, 选 (B).

(3) 答案: 选 (C).

解: 由于 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 故 $f^{(2015)}(x)$ 为奇函数, 所以 (A), (B) 均正确.

又 $f(x) = (x^2 - 1)^{2015} = (x+1)^{2015}(x-1)^{2015}$, 故由莱布尼兹公式

$$f^{(2015)}(x) = 2015!(x-1)^{2015} + 2015^2 \cdot 2015!(x+1)(x-1)^{2014} + \cdots + 2015!(x+1)^{2015},$$

得 $f^{(2015)}(1) = 2015! \cdot 2^{2015}$, $f^{(2015)}(-1) = -2015! \cdot 2^{2015}$, 故 $f^{(2015)}(1) - f^{(2015)}(-1) = 2015! \cdot 2^{2016}$,

(D) 正确.

(4) 答案: 选 (C).

解: $e^x \sin x$ 为一个特解, 则该微分方程有特征根 $1 \pm i$; x 为一个特解, 则该微分方程有特征根 0 (至少二重), 于是该方程至少为 4 阶, 对应特征方程为

$$[r - (1+i)][r - (1-i)]r^2 = 0,$$

即 $r^4 - 2r^3 + 2r^2 = 0$, 故该微分方程至少为 4 阶, 方程为 $y^{(4)} - 2y^{(3)} + 2y'' = 0$.

(5) 答案: 选 (D).

$$\text{解: } f(x+2\pi) = \int_0^{x+2\pi} \sin^n t dt = \int_0^x \sin^n t dt + \int_x^{x+2\pi} \sin^n t dt.$$

当 n 为奇数时, $\int_x^{x+2\pi} \sin^n t dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n t dt = 0$, 故 $f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$, 选 (D).

(6) 答案: 选 (C).

解: 由于 $\ln(1+|xy|) \leq |xy| \leq \frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \leq x^2+y^2 \leq e^{x^2+y^2} - 1$, 故 $I_3 \leq I_1 \leq I_2$, 故选 (C).

(7) 答案: 选 (A).

解: $(\alpha_1 + A\alpha_3, A(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3), A\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_3, \lambda_1\alpha_2 - \lambda_2\alpha_3, \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)$

$$= (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \lambda_2 & -\lambda_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ \lambda_2 & -\lambda_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2\lambda_1^2 = \lambda_1(1 - \lambda_1\lambda_2) = 0$, 得 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 或 $\lambda_1\lambda_2 = 1$, 故选 (A).

(8) 答案: 选 (D).

解: (A), (B) 不正确. 如: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, A^2 正定, 但 A 不正定, A^* 不正定. 又因为 A^2 正定,

所以 $|A^2| = |A|^2 \neq 0$, 即 $|A| \neq 0$, 故 $|A^*| \neq 0$, 从而 $A^*x = 0$ 仅有零解, 因此 (C) 不正确, (D) 正确.

若 $A^*x = 0$ 仅有零解, 故 $|A^*| \neq 0$, 从而 $|A| \neq 0$, 所以 A 的特征值不等于 0, 从而 A^2 的特征值全大于 0,

即 A^2 正定.

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 “ $\lambda > 3$ ”.

解: 显然 $x=0$ 不是 $x^3 - \lambda x + 2 = 0$ 的解. 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $\lambda = x^2 + \frac{2}{x}$.

令 $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{2}{x}$, 则 $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 2}{x^2}$, 由 $f(x) = 0$ 解得 $x = 1$. 并且当 $x < 1$ 时,

$f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 所以在点 $x = 1$ 处, $f(x)$ 取得极小值 $f(1) = 3$.

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$, 故当 $\lambda > 3$ 时, $y = \lambda$ 与 $y = f(x)$ 有三个交点,

即方程 $x^3 - \lambda x + 2 = 0$ 有三个不相等的实根.

(10) 答案: 填 “ $(2x+y)(y-x)^2 = C$ ”.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{1+\frac{y}{x}}$. 令 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 因此, $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2}{1+u}$, 所以 $x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{2-u-u^2}{1+u}$. 分离变量并分解,

得 $-\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{2+u} + \frac{2}{u-1})du = \frac{dx}{x}$. 两边积分得 $-\frac{1}{3}(\ln|2+u| + 2\ln|u-1|) = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{3}\ln|C|$. 将 $u = \frac{y}{x}$ 代入

并化简得所求通解为 $(2x+y)(y-x)^2 = C$.

(11) 答案: 填 “ $\frac{\pi}{6}$ ”.

解法 1: 曲线直角坐标方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \sin \theta \cos \theta, \\ y = \sin^2 \theta. \end{cases}$ 故

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

解法 2: 曲线 $r = \sin \theta$ 在直角坐标系中表示圆周 $x^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 表示 y 轴正半轴, 故旋

转体为半径为 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的球体, 其体积为 $\frac{4}{3}\pi(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{\pi}{6}$.

(12) 答案: 填 “ $(-1, 0)$ ”.

解 1: $2yy' - 2 = 2e^y y'$, 即 $yy' - 1 = e^y y'$; ①

$y'^2 + yy'' = e^y y'^2 + e^y y''$; ②

$3y'y'' + yy''' = e^y y'^3 + 3e^y y'y'' + e^y y'''$. ③

令 $y'' = 0$, 由②得 $y'^2 = e^y y'^2$. 再由①知 $y' \neq 0$, 所以 $e^y = 1$, 得 $y = 0$. 代入原方程得 $x = -1$;

代入①得 $y'(-1) = -1$.

最后将 $x = -1, y(-1) = 0, y'(-1) = -1, y''(-1) = 0$ 代入③ $y'''(-1) = 1 \neq 0$, 故 $y = y(x)$ 的拐点为 $(-1, 0)$.

解 2: 将原方程转化为 $x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - e^y$, 则 $\frac{dx}{dy} = y - e^y, \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = 1 - e^y, \frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = -e^y$.

令 $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = 0$, 得 $y = 0$, 进而有 $x(0) = -1$ 及 $\frac{d^3x}{dy^3}\bigg|_{y=0} = -1 \neq 0$, 所以 $x = \frac{1}{2}y^2 - e^y$ 的拐点为 $(0, -1)$.

再利用反函数的性质知 $y = y(x)$ 的拐点为 $(-1, 0)$.

(13) 答案: 填 “ π ”.

解 1: $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$, $\iint_D \cos^2 x dx dy = \iint_D dx dy - \iint_D \sin^2 x dx dy$.

但 $\iint_D \sin^2 x dx dy = \iint_D \sin^2 y dx dy$, 故原式 $\iint_D dx dy = \pi$.

解 2: 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 y) + (\cos^2 y + \sin^2 x)] dx dy$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 2 dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = \pi$.

(14) 答案: 填 “ $\frac{1}{144}$ ”.

解: $|A| = |B| = 3$, 从而 $\lambda_3 = -3$ 为 A 的特征值, 故 $A - 3E$ 的特征值为 $-4, -2, -6$.

$$|A - 3E| = -48, |(A - 3E)^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{48}.$$

$$B^* + (-\frac{1}{4}B)^{-1} = B^* - 4B^{-1} = |B|B^{-1} - 4B^{-1} = -B^{-1}, \quad |-B^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

原行列式 $= -\frac{1}{48} \times (-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{144}$, 故应填 $\frac{1}{144}$.

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 请将解答写在答题纸指定位置上. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.

(15) 证: (I) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}[(\frac{1}{1+x} - 1)x^2 - 2x \ln(1+x) + 2x^2] = \frac{2x + x^2 - 2(1+x)\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)x^3}$.

……2 分

令 $g(x) = 2x + x^2 - 2(1+x)\ln(1+x)$, 则 $g(0) = 0$, 而

超越考研

$$g'(x) = 2 + 2x - 2\ln(1+x) - 2 = 2[x - \ln(1+x)] > 0, \quad x > 0,$$

故 $g(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时单调递增, $g(x) > g(0) = 0$, 故 $f'(x) > 0$, 从而 $f(x)$ 单调递增. ……6分

$$(II) \text{ 由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} = \ln 2 - 1. \quad \dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故由 (I) 知 } -\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} < \ln 2 - 1.$$

整理即得所证不等式. ……10分

$$(16) \text{ 解: 当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } g(x) = 2x \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt, \quad g'(x) = 2 \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt > 0, \text{ 故当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } g(x) \text{ 单调增加.}$$

$$\text{当 } x < -1 \text{ 时, } g(x) = -2x \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt, \quad g'(x) = -2 \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt < 0 \text{ 故当 } x \leq -1 \text{ 时 } g(x) \text{ 单调减少; } \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

当 $-1 < x < 1$ 时,

$$g(x) = \int_{-1}^x (x-t)e^{t^2} dt + \int_x^1 (t-x)e^{t^2} dt = x \int_{-1}^x e^{t^2} dt - \int_{-1}^x te^{t^2} dt + \int_x^1 te^{t^2} dt - x \int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt,$$

$$g'(x) = \int_{-1}^x e^{t^2} dt - \int_x^1 e^{t^2} dt = \int_{-x}^x e^{t^2} dt. \quad \dots\dots 7 \text{ 分}$$

由 $g'(x) = 0$ 得 $x = 0$. 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $g'(x) < 0$, 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $g'(x) > 0$,

$$\text{故 } x = 0 \text{ 是 } g(x) \text{ 的极小值点, 又 } g(1) = g(-1) = 2 \int_0^1 e^{t^2} dt > 2 \int_0^1 dt = 2, \quad \dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

$$g(0) = 2 \int_0^1 te^{t^2} dt = e^{t^2} \Big|_0^1 = e - 1, \text{ 故 } g(x) \text{ 的最小值为 } g(0) = e - 1. \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(17) \text{ 证: (I) } f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - 0}{x - 0} = 0, \text{ 同理, } f'_y(0,0) = 0. \quad \dots\dots 2 \text{ 分}$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$$f'_x(x,y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + (x^2 + y^2) \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

由对称性,

$$f'_y(x,y) = 2y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \cos \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 沿直线 $y = x$, 有

超越考研

$$\lim_{\substack{y=x \\ x \rightarrow 0}} f'_x(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (2x \sin \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{2x^2}),$$

上述极限不存在, 所以 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处不连续. 同理 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处不连续. ……7分

因为

$$|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| = |(x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}| = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}),$$

所以 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处可微分. ……10分

$$(18) \text{ 证 (I) 令 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a,b], \text{ 则}$$

$$F(a) = F(c) = 0, F(b) = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx = 0,$$

且 $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上二阶可导, $F'(x) = f(x)$, $F''(x) = f'(x)$. ……2分

令 $\varphi(x) = F(x)e^{-x}, x \in [a,b]$, 则 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(c) = \varphi(b) = 0$, 由罗尔中值定理, 存在

$\xi_1 \in (a,c), \xi_2 \in (c,b)$, 使得 $\varphi'(\xi_1) = 0, \varphi'(\xi_2) = 0$, 得 $F'(\xi_1) - F(\xi_1) = 0, F'(\xi_2) - F(\xi_2) = 0$, 即得

$$f(\xi_1) = \int_a^{\xi_1} f(x) dx, f(\xi_2) = \int_a^{\xi_2} f(x) dx. \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) \text{ 令 } \psi(x) = [F'(x) - F(x)]e^x, x \in [a,b], \text{ 则 } \psi(\xi_1) = \psi(\xi_2) = 0, \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

再由罗尔中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a,b)$, 使得 $\psi'(\eta) = 0$, 得 $F''(\eta) - F(\eta) = 0$, 即有

$$f'(\eta) = \int_a^\eta f(x) dx. \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(19) \text{ 证: (I) 令 } f(x) = \tan^n x - \tan x^n (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}), \text{ 则 } f'(x) = n \tan^{n-1} x \sec^2 x - \sec^2 x^n \cdot nx^{n-1}.$$

……3分

当 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, 由于 $\tan x \geq x, x \geq x^n (n=1,2,\dots)$, 故

$$\tan^{n-1} x \geq x, \quad \cos x \leq \cos x^n, \quad \sec^2 x \geq \sec^2 x^n,$$

从而 $f'(x) \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 单调不减, 又 $f(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x) \geq 0$, 即 $\tan^n x \geq \tan x^n$, 所以

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx \geq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x^n dx, \quad \text{即 } a_n \geq b_n (n=1,2,3,\dots). \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$(II) \text{ 由 } a_n + a_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d \tan x = \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 知 } 0 < a_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1}, \text{ 故由夹逼原则知 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0. \text{ 又}$$

超越考研

$a_n \geq b_n \geq 0$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$.

……10分

(20) 解: (I) 由 $f(x)$ 连续知右端函数可导, 从而 $f(x)$ 可导. 在方程两边求导, 得

$$f'(x) = e^x - e^x \int_0^x [f(t)]^2 dt - e^x [f(x)]^2. \quad \text{……2分}$$

再由原方程可知 $f'(x) = f(x) - e^x [f(x)]^2$, 或 $\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x)} = -e^x$. ……4分

(II) 令 $u = \frac{1}{f(x)}$, 则 $u' + u = e^x$, 解得 $u = e^{-x} (\int e^{2x} dx + C) = Ce^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^x$, 故 ……7分

$f(x) = \frac{1}{Ce^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^x}$. 由原方程知 $f(0) = 1$, 代入上式得 $C = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $f(x) = \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x} + 1}$. ……10分

(21) 解: 令 $\sqrt{3-2x^2-2y^2} = x^2 + y^2$, 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. 用半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1 (y \geq 0)$ 把 D 分成两

部分 D_1, D_2 如图所示.

……2分

$$\text{原积分} = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (\sqrt{3-2x^2-2y^2}) d\sigma \quad \text{……5分}$$

$$= \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr + \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{3/2}} \sqrt{3-2r^2} r dr \quad \text{……7分}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) (3-2r^2)^{3/2} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3/2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) (-1) = \frac{5}{12}. \quad \text{……10分}$$

(22) 解: $(A-B)X = A$, 其中 $A-B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A-B| = 0$, 故 $A-B$ 不可逆. ……2分

$$(A-B:A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 7 & 9 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 7 & 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 7 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -9 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{……4分}$$

得 $r(A-B) = r(A-B:A)$, 故存在 X , 使得 $(A-B)X = A$, 且 ……6分

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 7-3k_1 & 5-3k_2 & 7-3k_3 \\ -9+5k_1 & -3+5k_2 & -7+5k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 是任意常数.} \quad \text{……11分}$$

超越考研

(23) 解: 二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ -a & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. ……1分

由二次型正负惯性指数都是1, 可知 $r(A) = 2, |A| = -(a+2)(a-1)^2 = 0$, 所以 $a = -2$ 或 $a = 1$.

……4分

当 $a = 1$ 时, $r(A) = 1$, 不合题意, 故 $a = -2$. 此时 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda+3)(\lambda-3)$, 所以 A 的特征值

是 $3, -3, 0$. ……6分

$$\lambda = 3 \text{ 时, } (\lambda E - A) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda = -3 \text{ 时, } (\lambda E - A) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ 时, } (\lambda E - A) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \text{……8分}$$

将 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 单位化, 得 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$, 取 $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 故所求正交变

$$\text{换为 } x = Py, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得标准型为 } f = 3y_1^2 - 3y_2^2. \quad \text{……11分}$$