

一、选择题

(1) C

$$① F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad t=u$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = -\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du$$

因  $f(x)$  为奇函数

$$\therefore F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du = -F(x)$$

故  $F(x)$  为奇函数 ① 正确

$$② \text{ 令 } f(x) = \cos x$$

$$\text{则 } F(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \cos t dt = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

此时  $F(x) \neq F(x+\pi)$  ② 不正确

③ 根据有界函数的定义可得

若  $f(x)$  在  $(0,1)$  内有界, 则存在  $M > 0$

使  $\forall x \in (0,1)$  都有  $|f(x)| \leq M$

$$\text{故 } |F(x)| = \left| \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} \right| \leq \frac{\int_0^x |f(t)| dt}{x}$$

$$\leq \frac{\int_0^x M dt}{x} = M \quad \text{即 } F(x) \text{ 在 } (0,1) \text{ 上有界}$$

③ 正确

$$④ \quad F'(x) = \frac{x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2}$$

$$\text{令 } p(x) = x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{则 } p'(x) = f(x) + x f'(x) - f(x) = x f'(x)$$

$\because f(x)$  为单增  $\therefore f'(x) > 0$

故当  $x \in (-\infty, 0)$  时  $p'(x) < 0$   $p(x) \downarrow$

当  $x \in [0, +\infty)$  时  $p'(x) > 0$   $p(x) \uparrow$

数(一) 模(一) 答案

$\therefore b(x) > 0$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  恒成立

$\therefore F(x) > 0$   $\therefore F(x)$  为单增函数  $\therefore$  ④ 正确

(2) B

$$I_{n+1} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^n dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d e^{-x}$$

$$= -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx^n = n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx$$

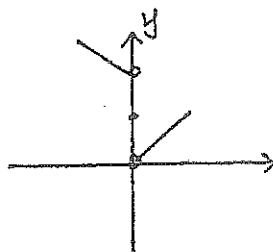
$$= n I_n = n(n-1) I_{n-1} = n(n-1) \cdots [n-(n-2)] [n-(n-1)] I_1$$

$$= n!$$

(3) D

$$\text{取 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x-2 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x = 0 \\ -x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

则  $|f(x)|$  图形如下



从该图形可知 A、B、C 不正确

对于 D 项 证明如下

$$\text{设 } b(x) = \int_0^x t f(t) dt \quad \text{则 } b'(x) = x f(x) \quad \therefore b'(0) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } b'(x) = f(x) + x f'(x) \quad \therefore b'(0) = f(0) \quad \because f(0) f'(0) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore b'(0) \neq 0 \quad \therefore \int_0^x t f(t) dt \text{ 在点 } x=0 \text{ 处取极值}$$

(4) A

$$f(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t \cos \frac{t}{2}}{t} dt \quad \text{积化和差} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{3t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2}}{2t} dt$$

$$\text{第1页} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{3t}{2}}{t} d\frac{3t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{t}{2}}{t} d\frac{t}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t \cos t}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2t}{2t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$I) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t \cos 2t}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3t - \sin t}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3t}{3t} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 0$$

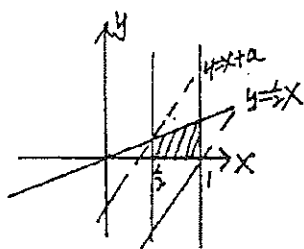
∴ 综上所述  $f(0) = f(\frac{1}{2})$

(15) B

详见多元冲刺串讲

(16) A

平面区域D如下所示



则可知  $\frac{1}{4} < x-y < \frac{1}{2}$

$$\because [ln(x-y)]^3 < 0 \quad (x-y)^3 > 0 \therefore I_2 > I_1$$

$$\because e^{(x-y)^3} > (x-y)^3 \therefore I_3 > I_2$$

∴  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$  也可用赋值法

(17) C

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -6 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

经过初等变换可化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 5 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -32 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

故  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性相关

∴ C 正确

(18) A

① 行变换后其特征值可能会发生变化

② 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  则特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$

但若将 A 改为实对称矩阵, 则命题成立

③ 设  $P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$

由  $AP = P\Lambda$  可知  $A\beta_i = \lambda_i\beta_i$

若  $\beta_i \neq 0$  则  $\beta_i$  是对应于  $\lambda_i$  的特征向量 否则  $\lambda_i = 0$

二、填空题

(19) 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [Hf(x)]^{\frac{1}{\arctan x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [Hf(x)]^{\frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{\arctan x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\arctan x}} = e$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\arctan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = 1$$

(20)  $9e^{2x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{tf'(t) + f(t)}{f(t) + (t-2)f'(t)} = \frac{2t+1}{2t-3}$$

整理得  $f'(t) = 2f(t)$  积分得  $\ln f(t) = 2t + C$

即  $f(t) = e^{2t+C}$  将  $f(\ln 3) = 1$  代入求得  $e^C = 9$

$$\therefore f(x) = 9e^{2x}$$

11. 0

$f(x)$  可导 则有  $f'(0+) = f'(0-) = f'(0)$

$$f'(0+) = f'(0-)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ax + b = b \quad \therefore b = 0$$

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

$$f'(0+) = a \quad \therefore a = 0$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = 0$$

$$12) (1 - \frac{1}{x}) \ln(1+x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{x + \ln(1+x)}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \ln x + \left[ \int \ln(1+x) d\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$= \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) + \int \frac{1}{x^2} d\ln(1+x)$$

$$= \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) - \int \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx$$

$$= (1 - \frac{1}{x}) \ln(1+x) + C$$

$$13) \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 |x^2 - t| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} (t - x^2) dx + \int_{\sqrt{t}}^1 (x^2 - t) dx$$

$$= (tx - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{t}} + (\frac{1}{3}x^3 - tx) \Big|_{\sqrt{t}}^1$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}t\sqrt{t} - t + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(t) = \frac{4}{3}t\sqrt{t} - t + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi'(t) = 2\sqrt{t} - 1 \leq \varphi'(t) = 0 \text{ 得 } t = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{此时 } \varphi(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4}, \varphi(0) = \frac{1}{3}, \varphi(1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \int_0^1 |x^2 - t| dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(14) (2, 4, -1)^T$$

设  $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2)$  由  $AB = C$  可推出方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = (2, 4, -1)^T$$

即  $B$  的第一列  $\beta_1 = (2, 4, -1)^T$

三. 解答题

(15)

解: 由题可知  $g(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - xf(x)}{x^2} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - f(x) - xf'(x)}{2x}$$

$$\text{由此得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} - f(x) - xf'(x) = 0 \quad \text{解得 } f'(0) = 1$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - 2f'(x) - xf''(x) = 1 \quad \text{解得 } f''(0) = -1$$

$$g'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x) - xf(x)}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2}}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\ln(1+x) - 2xf(x) - x^2}{2x^3} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - 2f'(x) - xf''(x)}{6x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - 2f'(x)}{6x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{6}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{6(1+x)^3} - 2f'(x) - \frac{1}{6} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f''(x) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}f'(0) - \frac{1}{6}f''(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore f''(0) = -\frac{4}{3}$$

16.

(I)

证明:

$$f'''(x_0+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0}$$

$$f'''(x_0-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} \frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0}$$

$$\text{因 } f'''(x_0) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0-} \frac{f''(x)}{x - x_0} = f'''(x_0)$$

$\therefore f''(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  左右两侧同号

由拐点定义可知  $(x_0, f(x_0))$  为曲线

$y = f(x)$  的拐点

(II)

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + f''(x)}{\ln(1+x)} = 1 \text{ 可知}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) + f''(x) = 0 \quad \because f'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f''(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + f''(x)}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{\ln(1+x)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{\frac{1}{1+x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(0)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\ln(1+x)}$$

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

由(II)可知  $(0, f(0))$  是曲线  $y = f(x)$  的拐点

17.

解:

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f_1' + (1+y')f_2'$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = f_{11}'' + (1+y')f_{12}'' + y''f_2' + (1+y')[f_{21}'' + (1+y')f_{22}']$$

$$= f_{11}'' + 2(1+y')f_{12}'' + (1+y')^2 f_{22}'' + y''f_2' \quad (1)$$

方程  $x^2(y-1) + e^y = 1$  两边同时对  $x$  求导可得

$$2x(y-1) + x^2y' + e^yy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-2x(y-1)}{x^2 + e^y} \quad (2)$$

再对  $x$  求导可得

$$2(y-1) + 2xy' + 2xy' + x^2y'' + e^yy'' + e^yy'' = 0 \quad (3)$$

当  $x=0$  时  $y=0$  代入 (2), (3) 解得

$$y'|_{x=0} = 0 \quad y''|_{x=0} = 2 \quad \text{代入 (1) 得}$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}|_{x=0} = f_{11}'' + 2f_{12}'' + f_{22}'' + 2f_2' = 1$$

18. 解:

$$\int_0^x \min\{x, y\} f(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^x y f(y) dy + \int_x^x x f(y) dy = 4f(x)$$

方程两边同时对  $x$  求导可得

$$x f(x) + \int_x^x f(y) dy - x f(x) = 4f'(x)$$

$$\text{即 } \int_x^x f(y) dy = 4f'(x) \text{ 再对 } x \text{ 求导可得}$$

$$-f(x) = 4f'(x) \quad \text{积分可得 } y = C \cos \frac{x}{4} + C \sin \frac{x}{4}$$

当  $x=0$  时  $f(0)=0$  代入解得  $C=0$

$$\therefore f(x) = C \sin \frac{x}{4} \quad C \text{ 为任意常数}$$

第4页

19)

解:

$$\text{方程 } x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 4yz + 2z + 3 = 0 \text{ 微分}$$

$$\text{得 } 2xdx + 4ydy + 2zdz - 4(zdy + ydz) + 2dz = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{z-2y+1} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2(z-y)}{z-2y+1}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 解得}$$

$$x=0 \quad y=z=3 \text{ 或 } y=z=-1$$

$$\text{又: } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2(z-2y+1) + x \cdot 2x}{(z-2y+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{x(z-y-2)}{(z-2y+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2(z-y+1)(z-2y+1) - 2(z-y)(2y-2)}{(z-2y+1)^2}$$

① 当  $x=0, y=z=3$  时

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 1$$

$$\therefore B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \quad \Delta A > 0$$

则  $z = z(x, y)$  在  $(0, 3)$  处取极小值且  $z_{\min} = 3$ ② 当  $x=0, y=z=-1$  时

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -1$$

$$\therefore B^2 - AC = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \quad \text{且 } A < 0$$

∴  $z = z(x, y)$  在  $(0, -1)$  处取得极大值

极大值为 -1

(20)

(I) 证明:

$$\text{设 } \varphi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a)f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi'(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - (x-a)f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可得 存在  $\eta \in (x, a)$ 

$$\text{满足 } f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) = f'(\eta) \left(\frac{x-a}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-a)[f'(\eta) - f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)]$$

$$\text{又: } f(x) \text{ 单调不减 } \therefore f'(x) \geq 0 \quad f'(\eta) \geq f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) \geq 0 \quad \therefore \varphi(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调不减}$$

$$\text{又: } \varphi(a) = 0 \quad \therefore \varphi(x) \geq 0 \quad \therefore \varphi(b) \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(t) dt \geq (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

(II) 证明:

$$\text{设 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a)f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{则 } F(b) = 0 \quad \text{又: } F(a) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{由罗尔中值定理}$$

可得 存在一点  $\eta \in (a, b)$  满足  $F'(\eta) = 0$ 

$$\text{即 } F'(\eta) = f(\eta) - f\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right) - \frac{(\eta-a)}{2} f'\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right) = 0$$

由拉格朗日中值定理可得 存在一点  $x_0 \in \left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}, \eta\right)$ 

$$\text{满足 } f(\eta) - f\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right) = \frac{\eta-a}{2} f'(x_0)$$

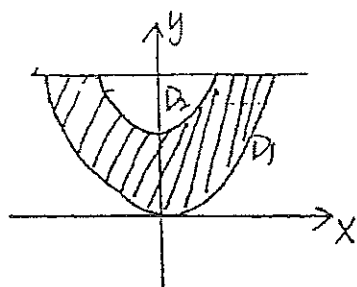
$$\therefore F'(\eta) = \frac{\eta-a}{2} f'(x_0) - \frac{(\eta-a)}{2} f'\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\eta-a}{2} [f'(x_0) - f'\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right)] = 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x_0) = f'\left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}\right)$$

由罗尔中值定理可得 至少存在一点  $\xi \in \left(\frac{a+\eta}{2}, x_0\right) \subset (a, b)$ 满足  $f''(\xi) = 0$  得证

4. 解: 积分区域D如下



$$\iint_D ([4x^2 + 1])^2 d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} 4 d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_D d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} d\sigma + 4 \iint_{D_2} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_D d\sigma + 3 \iint_{D_2} d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^2 dy \int_{-y}^y dx + 3 \int_1^2 dy \int_{\sqrt{y-1}}^{\sqrt{y}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 + 4(y-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2} + 4$$

22.

(1)

证明: 由题可知

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$  线性相关

即存在不全为0的常数  $k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$

满足

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = -\lambda_1 \beta_1 - \lambda_2 \beta_2$$

$$\text{设 } \xi = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2$$

若  $\xi$  为复向量 则  $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = 0$

$$-\lambda_1 \beta_1 - \lambda_2 \beta_2 = 0$$

又  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关,  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  线性无关

∴ 必有  $k_1 = k_2 = 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$

与题设不符 故  $\xi$  为非复向量, 且可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表出,

又可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  线性表出

(II)

解: 由(I)可得  $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 = 0$

$$\text{故 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{Y_2 - 2Y_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{Y_2 \leftrightarrow Y_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{Y_3 - 3Y_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{Y_3 \div 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解得  $(k_1, k_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)^T = \mu (-2, 0, 2, 1)^T$   $\mu$  为任意常数

$$\text{又 } \xi = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 \quad \therefore \xi = -2\mu \alpha_1 = k(1, 2, 2)^T$$

$k$  为任意常数

(23)

解: 由题可知  $A^*$  的特征值为  $1, -2, -2$ ,  $\therefore |A^*| = 4$

$$\therefore |A| = 2 \text{ 或 } -2 \quad \text{又 } |A| > 0 \quad \therefore |A| = 2$$

$\therefore A$  的特征值为  $2, 1, -1$

取  $P$  的第一列为  $(1, 1, -1)^T$   $\therefore \lambda_1 = 2$  所对应的特征向量

为  $(1, 1, -1)^T$  设  $\lambda_2 = -1$  所对应的特征向量  $\xi = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$

$$\text{则有 } x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \xi_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T \quad \xi_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\text{其正交化得 } \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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



2014年数二模二答案

选择题

(1) A

① 设  $f(x) = \tan x$   $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  $g(x) = \cot x$   $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 则  $f(x)g(x) = 1$  命题①不成立② 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  $g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0 \\ -1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ 则  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续

故命题②不成立

③ ②的例子可说明③不成立

④ 设  $f(x) = x^2$   $g(x) = x^2 - 1$ 则  $f(x)g(x) = x^2(x^2 - 1)$ 其在  $x=0$  处取极大值

故命题④不成立

综上所述, 命题①②③④都不正确

故选 A

(2) B

方法一:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(x)^{f(x)} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln[1 + (g(x)^{f(x)} - 1)]}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) \ln g(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^3 \ln x^2}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x^2 = 0 \quad \text{高阶无穷小}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)^{g(x)} - 1}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[f(x)^{g(x)} - 1]}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) \ln f(x)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \ln x^2}{x^2} = \infty \quad \text{低阶无穷小} \end{aligned}$$

方法二:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)^{g(x)} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) \ln f(x)}{x^2} = \infty$$

故选 B

(3) B

令  $t = \sin x$ 

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^1 f(t) d\arcsin t$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

令  $t = \tan x$ 

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(\tan x) dx = \int_0^1 f(t) d\arctan t$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{1+t^2} dt$$

当积分区间相同时, 比较被积函数.

$$\text{在 } [0, 1] \text{ 区间内 } \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} > f(t) > \frac{f(t)}{1+t^2} \therefore I_2 > I_1 > I_3$$

(4)

方法一:

赋值法: 令  $f(x) = x^2$  选 A

方法二:

由于  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $\therefore f(x)$  为凹函数 根据函数定义可知

$$f(0) + f(1) > 2f(\frac{1}{2}) \quad \because f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore f(1) > 2f(\frac{1}{2})$$

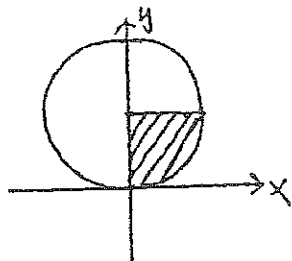
第1页



5) A

详见多元串讲

6) A  
其积分区域如图



7) D

$\because Ax=0$  通解为  $x=k(1, 2, 1, 0)^T$

$$\therefore (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3 = 0$$

$\therefore a_1, a_2, a_3$  线性相关

由齐次线性方程组解的结构可知  $r(A)=3$

$\therefore a_1, a_2, a_3$  任意两个向量都与  $a_4$  线性无关

选 D

18) A

$$A^2 + 2A - 3E = (A + 3E)(A - E) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A + 3E = 0 \text{ 或 } A - E = 0$$

$\therefore A$  的特征值为  $-3$  或  $1$

$\because r(A - E) = 1$  且  $A$  为 4 阶实对称矩阵

$\therefore \lambda = 1$  为  $A$  的三重特征值

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \quad \lambda_4 = -3$$

故选 A

二、填空题

(9)  $2e$

方程  $x^2 - \int_1^{x+y} e^{-t^2} dt = 0$  两边同时对  $x$  求导有

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

再对  $x$  求导可得

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

当  $x=0$  时  $y=1$

由 (1) 可得  $y'(0) = -1$   $\therefore$  由 (2) 可得  $y''(0) = 2e$

(10)  $1 - \frac{4}{e^2}$

分段函数在分段点求导时应利用定义求导

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{f(x) - f(\frac{1}{2})}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{e}}{x - \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{洛必达法则}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x^2}}{1} = 1 - \frac{4}{e^2} = f'(\frac{1}{2})$$

(11) 1

方程  $f(x - \frac{y}{a}) = y - \frac{y}{b}$  两边同时对  $x, y$  分别求导

$$f'(1 - \frac{1}{a} \frac{y}{x}) = -\frac{1}{b} \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{f'ab}{bf' - a}$$

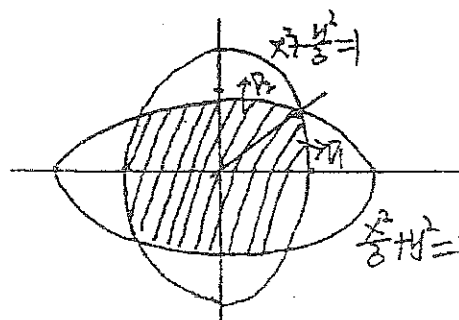
$$f'(-\frac{1}{a} \frac{y}{y}) = 1 - \frac{1}{b} \frac{y}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{ab}{a - bf'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{b} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{f'ab}{bf' - a} + \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{ab}{a - bf'} = 1$$

注：填空题答案一定很简单

(12)  $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\pi$

其图形如图



第 2 页

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{总}} &= \iint_D dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_1} dx dy \\ &= 8 \iint_{D_1} dx dy \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dy \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2-x^2} dx - 3 \frac{4 \times \sqrt{2} \pi}{2} \\ &= 8\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 t dt - 3 = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(13) e^{\frac{y}{x} \arctan \frac{y}{x}} = C \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$(x \frac{dy}{dx} - y) \arctan \frac{y}{x} = x \Rightarrow$$

$$(\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x}) \arctan \frac{y}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{y}{x} \text{ 则 } y' = u + xu'$$

$$\text{代入原方程即 } xu' \arctan u = 1$$

$$\text{解得 } e^{u \arctan u} = Cx \sqrt{u^2+1}$$

$$\text{即 } e^{\frac{y}{x} \arctan \frac{y}{x}} = C \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

(14) 100

$$|B| = 2^4 |(2A)^T - (2A)^*| |A|$$

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

$$= 16 \times |\frac{1}{2}E| = 16 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 100$$

三、解答题

(15) 解:

$$y = e^{\int dx} (\int |x| e^{-\int dx} dx + C)$$

$$= e^x (\int |x| e^{-x} dx + C)$$

① 当  $x > 0$  时

$$y = e^x (\int x e^{-x} dx + C_1)$$

$$= C e^x \cdot x - 1$$

② 当  $x \leq 0$  时

$$y = e^x (\int -x e^{-x} dx + C) = C e^x + x + 1$$

题中暗含条件  $y$  连续且解 即  $y(0^+) = y(0^-)$

容易忽略  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'(0^+) = y'(0^-) \\ \therefore \text{有 } C_1 - 1 = C_2 + 1 \quad \therefore C_2 = C_1 - 2 \\ \therefore y = \begin{cases} C e^x - x - 1 \\ (C-2) e^x + x + 1 \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$

(16)

证明略

(17)

解

方程组  $\begin{cases} x = 4t^2 + 5t - 7y \\ e^{4t} - 6\sin t + ty = 0 \end{cases}$  两边同时对  $t$  求导可得

$$\begin{cases} x' = 8t + 5 - 7y' \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{4t} y' + \sin t + ty' + y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

当  $t=0$  时  $x=7 \quad y=-1$  代入 (3) (4) 可得  $x'|_{t=0} = -2$

$$y'|_{t=0} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}|_{t=0} = -2$$

对 (3) (4) 两边同时对  $t$  再次求导, 可得

$$\begin{cases} x'' = 8 - 7y'' \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{4t} y'' + 4e^{4t} y' + \cos t + ty'' + ty' = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

故解得  $x''|_{t=0} = 36 \quad y''|_{t=0} = -4$

由参数方程求导公式可得

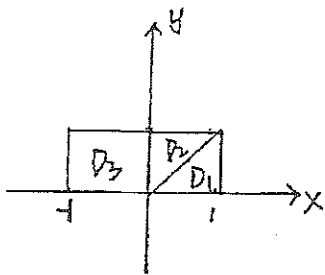
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=0} = \frac{y''(0)x'(0) - y'(0)x''(0)}{[x'(0)]^3} = \frac{7}{2}$$

第3页

(18)

解:

积分区域如下图



$$\text{所以 } I = \iint_D \min\{xy, x^2\} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} xy d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} x^2 d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} xy d\sigma$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x xy dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 x^2 dy$$

$$+ \int_1^0 dx \int_0^1 xy dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^3 dx + \int_0^1 x^2 - x^3 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24}$$

(19)

解:

$$V(x) = \pi \int_0^x f^2(t) dt$$

$$S(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{V(x)}{S(x)} = \frac{\pi \int_0^x f^2(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} = \frac{3}{2} \pi y(x)$$

$$\text{即 } \pi \int_0^x f^2(t) dt = \frac{3}{2} \pi y \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

两边同时对x求导可得

$$\pi f^2(x) = \frac{3}{2} \pi y' \int_0^x f(t) dt + \frac{3}{2} \pi y f(x)$$

整理得

$$2y^2 = 3y' \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{2y^2}{3y'}$$

$$y = \frac{4y y' \cdot 3y' - 2y^2 \cdot 3y''}{9y'^2}$$

整理得

$$y'^2 = 2y y'' \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{2} \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{y''}{y'}$$

$$\text{积分得 } \ln \sqrt{y} = \ln y' \therefore C_1 \sqrt{y} = y'$$

$$\text{再积分得 } C_1 x + C_2 = 2\sqrt{y}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } y=0 \therefore C_2=0 \therefore C_1 x = 2\sqrt{y}$$

$$\text{又 } y=y(x) \text{ 过点 } (1,1) \therefore C_1=2 \therefore y=x^2 \text{ 即为所求曲线}$$

(20)

(I) 解:

$$p(x) = \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt \quad \text{令 } u=x-t$$

$$= \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du = x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du$$

$$\therefore p'(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$$

$$\therefore p''(x) = f(x) \quad p'''(x) = f'(x)$$

(II) 证明: 由(I)可得  $p(0)=0$   $p'(0)=0$   $p''(0)=0$  $p(x)$  在  $x=0$  处由泰勒公式展开可得

$$p(x) = p(0) + p'(0)x + \frac{p''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{p'''(\xi)}{3!}x^3$$

$$= \frac{p'''(\xi)}{6}x^3 \quad \xi \in (0,1)$$

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 则 } p(1) = \int_0^1 t f(1-t) dt = \frac{p'''(\xi)}{6} = \frac{1}{6} f'(\xi)$$

(21)

(I)

证明:  $\because \max_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x) \cdot \min_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x) < 0$   $\therefore$  由零点定理可得至少存在一点  $x_0 \in (a,b)$  满足  $f(x_0)=0$  令  $F(x) = f(x)e^x$ 又  $f(a)=f(b)=0$   $\therefore$  由拉格朗日中值定理可得至少存在一点  $\xi_1 \in (a, x_0)$   $\xi_2 \in (x_0, b)$  满足  $F'(\xi_1)=0$ 

$$F'(\xi_2)=0$$

再由拉格朗日中值定理可得 至少存在一点  $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$  满足

$$F'(\xi)=0$$

$$f''(\xi) = [f''(\xi) - f'(\xi)]e^{-\xi} - [f'(\xi) - f(\xi)]e^{-\xi} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f''(\xi) - f'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - f(\xi)$$

$$\text{即 } f''(\xi) + f(\xi) = 2f'(\xi)$$

1) 证明:

假设  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内有零点, 设该点为  $x_0$

$$\text{即 } f(x_0) = 0$$

其反推过程与 (I) 类似 (证右)

最后可推出至少有一点  $\xi$  满足  $f''(\xi) + f(\xi) = 2f'(\xi)$

与题设矛盾, 故假设不成立

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内没有零点

22)

(I)

证明:

假设  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  同时是一个三元非齐次线性

性方程组的解

$$\text{则有 } A\xi_1 = b, A\xi_2 = b, A\xi_3 = b$$

当  $t = -1$  时

$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1, r_3+2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由于行变换不会改变线性关系}$$

$$\therefore \xi_3 = \frac{1}{3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2) \therefore A\xi_3 = \frac{1}{3}A(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = \frac{2}{3}b$$

与假设矛盾, 故假设不成立, 即  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  不可能同时

是一个三元非齐次线性方程组的解

(II) 证明: 若  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  是一个三元非齐次线性方程组  $AX=b$

的解, 则  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  线性无关

$$A(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = b \therefore Y(A) = Y(b) = 1$$

第 5 页

03)

$$(I) \text{ 解: } Y(A) = 2 \therefore \lambda_3 = 0$$

设  $\lambda = 0$  对应的特征向量为  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2 + 3a - 2a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\therefore AX=0 \text{ 的解为 } k(2, 1, -1)^T \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

(II)

将  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  单位化可得 正交变换  $P$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其标准形为 } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1 + 2y_2$$

绝密 \* 启用前

2014 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. 请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

(1) 答案: 选 (A).

解:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = 0$  (注:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = 0$ );  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} y = \infty$ ;  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} y = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = 1$ .

所以渐近线为  $y = 0, x = 1, x = -1$ , 第一类间断点为  $x = 0$ . 选 (A).

(2) 答案: 选 (C).

解:  $x(1 - \cos x), x^2 \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  为  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$  上的奇函数, 积分值为 0.

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x(1 - \sin x) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x dx - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin x dx = 0 - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin x dx < 0,$$

$x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  为  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$  上的偶函数,  $I = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx > 0$ .

(3) 答案: 选 (D).

解: 令  $x = \sqrt{\ln t}$ , 则  $e^{x^2} = t, dx = \frac{dt}{2t\sqrt{\ln t}}, \int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 2}} e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\ln t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\ln x}}$ .

而  $\int_1^2 \sqrt{\ln x} dx = (x\sqrt{\ln x}) \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\ln x}} = 2\sqrt{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\ln x}}$ , 故

$$\int_1^2 \sqrt{\ln x} dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 2}} e^{x^2} dx = 2\sqrt{\ln 2}.$$

(4) 答案: 选 (C).

解: (A)  $\sin 2x$  与  $\cos 2x$  都是周期为  $\pi$  的方程的解;

(B) 分离变量得方程的解为  $y = \sin(\pm 2x + C)$ , 周期为  $\pi$ ;

(D) 非齐次方程特解形式为  $y^* = a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x$ ;

(C) 非齐次方程特解形式为  $y^* = x(a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x) (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0)$ , 是非周期函数.

(5) 答案: 选 (D).

解:  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln \sqrt{x})^2} dx = -\frac{4}{\ln x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{4}{\ln 2}, \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} 2te^{-t} dt = 2$ .

而  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)} dx$  中第二个反常积分发散;

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx$  中第一个反常积分发散,

所以  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)} dx$  和  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx$  均发散.

(6) 答案: 选 (B).

解: 由题设可知, 一元函数  $f(x, y_0)$  在点  $x = x_0$  处取极小值,  $f(x_0, y)$  在点  $y = y_0$  处取极小值, 故

$f''_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \geq 0$ ,  $f''_{yy}(x_0, y_0) \geq 0$ , 因而应选 (B).

(7) 答案: 选 (C).

解:  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  可能相关, 故①④都不正确, ②显然正确, 下证③也正确.

设  $\eta$  为  $Ax = 0$  的任一解, 由题意知  $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)x = \eta$  有唯一解, 故

$$r(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = r(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3; \eta) = 3.$$

所以  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  线性无关, 从而  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  为  $Ax = 0$  的一个基础解系.

(8) 答案: 选 (B).

解:  $Ax = 0$  的解都是  $Bx = 0$  的解, 则  $Ax = 0$  与  $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} x = 0$  同解, 而  $\begin{pmatrix} A-B \\ A+B \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} x = 0$

与  $\begin{pmatrix} A-B \\ A+B \end{pmatrix} x = 0$  同解, 故 (B) 正确.

## 二、填空题

(9) 答案: 填 “4”.

解: 原式  $= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \ln(1+at) - \sin \ln(1+t)}{t}$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\cos \ln(1+at) \cdot \frac{a}{1+at} - \cos \ln(1+t) \cdot \frac{1}{1+t}] = a - 1 = 3.$$

所以  $a = 4$ .

(10) 答案: 填 “ $e^x$ ”.

解:  $\int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{y(t)} dt = \frac{1}{\int_{-\infty}^x y(t) dt}$ , 两边求导得  $-\frac{1}{y(x)} = -\frac{y(x)}{(\int_{-\infty}^x y(t) dt)^2}$ , 得  $\int_{-\infty}^x y(t) dt = y(x)$ , 进而

有  $y'(x) = y(x)$ , 解得  $y(x) = Ce^x$ . 由  $y(0) = 1$  知,  $C = 1$ , 所以  $y(x) = e^x$ .

(11) 答案: 填 “ $e^{x-1}+2$ ”.

解: 已知等式两边对  $x$  求导数  $\varphi[f(\ln x+1)] \cdot f'(\ln x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x+1$ , 即

$$(\ln x+1) \cdot f'(\ln x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \ln x+1.$$

当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时,  $\ln x+1 \in [1, +\infty)$ , 于是  $f'(\ln x+1) = x$ . 令  $\ln x+1 = t$ , 则  $x = e^{t-1}$ ,  $f'(t) = e^{t-1}$ ,

$f(t) = e^{t-1} + C$ , 由  $f(1) = 3$  知  $C = 2$ , 故  $f(t) = e^{t-1} + 2$ , 所以  $f(x) = e^{x-1} + 2$ .

(12) 答案: 填 “ $a < -1$ ”.

解: 方程变形为  $(x^2 - x - 1)e^{-x} = a$ , 即曲线  $f(x) = (x^2 - x - 1)e^{-x}$  与直线  $y = a$  无交点.

$f'(x) = x(3-x)e^{-x} \Rightarrow x = 0, x = 3$ . 并列表如下

$x$	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	极小值 $f(0) = -1$	$\nearrow$	极大值 $f(3) = 5e^{-3}$	$\searrow$

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 所以  $f(x)$  的值域为  $f(x) \in [-1, +\infty)$ , 则当  $a < -1$  时, 曲线

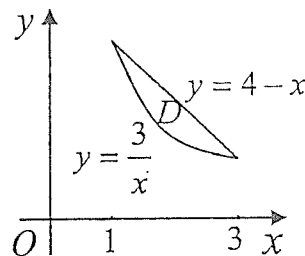
$y = f(x)$  与直线  $y = a$  无交点, 即方程  $x^2 - x - 1 = ae^x$  无实根.

(13) 答案: 填 “ $(\frac{4}{3(4-3\ln 3)}, \frac{4}{3(4-3\ln 3)})$ ”.

解: 由  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{x} \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases}$  解得两曲线的交点为  $(1, 3), (3, 1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D d\sigma &= \int_1^3 \left[ \int_{\frac{3}{x}}^{4-x} dy \right] dx \\ &= \int_1^3 \left( 4 - x - \frac{3}{x} \right) dx = 4 - 3\ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_D x d\sigma = \int_1^3 \left[ \int_{\frac{3}{x}}^{4-x} x dy \right] dx = \int_1^3 (4x - x^2 - 3) dx = \frac{4}{3}.$$





$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x d\sigma}{\iint_D d\sigma} = \frac{4}{3(4-3\ln 3)}, \text{ 由对称性, } \bar{y} = \frac{4}{3(4-3\ln 3)}.$$

形心坐标为  $(\frac{4}{3(4-3\ln 3)}, \frac{4}{3(4-3\ln 3)})$ .

(14) 答案: 填 “-4”.

解:  $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ ,  $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ ,  $A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$ , 故

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4.$$

### 三、解答题

(15) 解: (I) 令  $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{2-x-1}{2-x} = \frac{1-x}{2-x} = 0$ , 解得  $x=1$ .

当  $x < 1$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ; 当  $1 < x < 2$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ , 故当  $x=1$  时  $f(x)$  取得最大值, 最大值为

$$f(1) = 1. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

(II) 由 (I) 知, 当  $x < 2$  时,  $f(x) \leq 1$ . 又  $x_1 = \ln 2 < 1$ , 故当  $n \geq 1$  时,  $x_{n+1} \leq 1$ , 所以, 进而数列  $\{x_n\}$  有上界.

又当  $x \leq 1$  时,  $\ln(2-x) \geq 0$ , 所以  $f(x) \geq x$ , 从而  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n) \geq x_n$ , 因此数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增.

$\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$

由于单调有界数列必有极限, 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在. 令  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ , 在  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$  中令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 则  $a = a + \ln(2-a)$ , 解得  $2-a=1$ ,  $a=1$ , 故  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$ .  $\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

(16) 解: (I) 已知方程两边对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$e^{-y}(-y') + e^{-x^2} - y' + 1 = 0, \quad y' = \frac{e^{-x^2} + 1}{e^{-y} + 1} > 0,$$

故  $y(x)$  单调增加.  $\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$

(II) 由于  $y = y(x)$  单调增加, 所以  $e^{-y}$  单调下降, 且大于零, 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-y}$  存在. 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$  存

在, 于是由  $e^{-y} + \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - y + x = 1$  知, 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $y \rightarrow +\infty$ , 因此  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2} + 1}{e^{-y} + 1} = 1$ .

$\dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$

(17) 解: 因为  $\int_0^1 f(t)|xy-t|dt = \int_0^{xy} f(t)|xy-t|dt + \int_{xy}^1 f(t)|xy-t|dt$ , 所以

$$u(x, y) = xy \int_0^{xy} f(t)dt - \int_0^{xy} tf(t)dt + xy \int_{xy}^1 f(t)dt - \int_{xy}^1 tf(t)dt, \quad \dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{从而 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y \int_0^{xy} f(t)dt + xy^2 f(xy) - xy^2 f(xy) + y \int_{xy}^1 f(t)dt + xy^2 f(xy) - xy^2 f(xy)$$

$$= y \int_0^{xy} f(t)dt + y \int_{xy}^1 f(t)dt,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2y^2 f(xy), \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{同理知 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2x^2 f(xy): \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(18) \text{ 解: } x = e^t, \text{ 即 } t = \ln x, \text{ 则 } y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt},$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \left( \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2},$$

$$\text{代入方程得 } t \left( \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) - \left( \frac{dy}{dt} - y \right) = 0. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{又 } z = \frac{dy}{dt} - y, \text{ 则方程化为 } t \frac{dz}{dt} - z = 0, \text{ 用分离变量法解得 } z = C_1 t, \text{ 从而有 } \frac{dy}{dt} - y = C_1 t, \text{ 解此}$$

$$\text{一阶线性微分方程得 } y = e^{\int dt} \left[ \int C_1 t e^{-\int dt} dt + C_2 \right] = -C_1(t+1) + C_2 e^t = -C_1(\ln x + 1) + C_2 x. \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$(19) \text{ 证法 1: 令 } f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 则 } f'(x) = \frac{1 - x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{再令 } \varphi(x) = 1 - x \sin x - \cos x, \text{ 则 } \varphi'(x) = -x \cos x < 0 \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 从而 } \varphi(x) \text{ 单调递减, 又}$$

$$\varphi(0) = 0, \text{ 故当 } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \varphi(x) < 0, \text{ 由此知 } f'(x) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{x^2} < 0, f(x) \text{ 单调递减.} \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由 } 0 < \alpha < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 知 } f(\beta) < f(\alpha), \text{ 即要证的不等式成立.} \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{证法 2: 在 } [\alpha, \beta] \text{ 上对 } f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \text{ 运用 Lagrange 中值定理有}$$

$$\frac{\cos \beta}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\beta} - \left( \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = (\beta - \alpha) \frac{1 - \xi \sin \xi - \cos \xi}{\xi^2},$$

$$\text{其中 } 0 < \alpha < \xi < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{由证法 1 知 } 0 < \xi < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } 1 - \xi \sin \xi - \cos \xi < 0, \quad \dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

所以  $\frac{\cos \beta}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\beta} < \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha}$ . .....10 分

证法 3: 对  $\frac{\cos x}{x}, \frac{1}{x}$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上运用 Cauchy 中值定理

$$\frac{\frac{\cos \beta}{\beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha}}{\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{-\xi \sin \xi - \cos \xi}{\xi^2} = \xi \sin \xi + \cos \xi, \text{ 其中 } 0 < \alpha < \xi < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad \dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

由证法 1 知  $0 < \xi < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $1 - \xi \sin \xi - \cos \xi < 0$ , 即  $\xi \sin \xi + \cos \xi > 1$ . .....8 分

因此  $\frac{\frac{\cos \beta}{\beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha}}{\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha}} > 1$ , 故  $\frac{\cos \beta}{\beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} < \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha}$ , 即  $\frac{\cos \beta}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\beta} < \frac{\cos \alpha}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha}$ . .....10 分

(20) 解: 以细棒  $L$  的中点为坐标原点建立平面直角坐标系, 并使  $L$  占有  $x$  轴上区间  $[-l, l]$ ,  $L$  上各点处的线密度为  $\rho = |x|, x \in [-l, l]$ , 质点  $M$  位于  $y$  轴上的点  $(0, a)$  处. ....2 分

由于  $\rho = |x|, x \in [-l, l]$  为偶函数, 由对称性知  $L$  对  $M$  的引力  $\vec{F}$  在  $x$  轴方向的分力  $F_x = 0$ . ....4 分

在  $[-l, l]$  上任取小区间  $[x, x+dx]$ , 对应小段细棒对  $M$  的引力在  $y$  轴方向的分力元素为

$$dF_y = -\frac{km|x|dx}{x^2+a^2} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = -\frac{kam|x|}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3}} dx,$$

其中  $k$  为引力常数, 因此  $L$  对  $M$  的引力在  $y$  轴方向的分力为

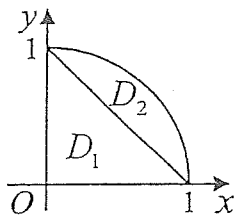
$$F_y = -\int_{-l}^l \frac{kam|x|}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3}} dx = -2 \int_0^l \frac{kamx}{\sqrt{(x^2+a^2)^3}} dx = \frac{2kam}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \Big|_0^l = 2kam \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2+a^2}} - \frac{1}{a} \right), \quad \dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

所以  $L$  对  $M$  的引力  $\vec{F} = \{0, 2kam(\frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2+a^2}} - \frac{1}{a})\}$ . ....11 分

(21) 解: 以直线  $x+y-1=0$  把  $D$  分成两部分  $D_1, D_2$  (如图所示). ....2 分

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

$$= -2 \iint_{D_1} (x^2+y^2) d\sigma + \iint_D (x^2+y^2) d\sigma \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$



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

$$= -2 \int_0^1 \left[ x^2(1-x) + \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3 \right] dx + \frac{\pi}{8} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}$$

(22) 解: (I) 由题意得  $A\xi_1 = \lambda_1\xi_1$  得  $\lambda_1 = 0$ ;  $A\xi_2 = \lambda_2\xi_2$  得  $\lambda_2 = 1$ ;  $A\xi_3 = \lambda_3\xi_3$  得  $\lambda_3 = -3$ . 故

$A$  的特征值为  $0, 1, -3$ ,  $A$  可以相似对角化, 从而  $r(A) = 2$ . \dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}

(II)  $Ax = \xi_3$ ,  $A\xi_3 = -3\xi_3$ ,  $A(-\frac{1}{3}\xi_3) = \xi_3$ ,  $-\frac{1}{3}\xi_3$  为  $Ax = \xi_3$  的一个特解, 故须求出  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系即可, 由于  $r(A) = 2$ ,  $3 - r(A) = 1$ , 故  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系含有一个解向量. 由于  $A\xi_1 = \lambda_1\xi_1 = 0$ , 故  $\xi_1$  为  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系, 从而  $Ax = \xi_3$  的通解为  $x = k\xi_1 - \frac{1}{3}\xi_3$ ,  $\forall k \in R$ .

\dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}

注: 若求出  $a_{ij}$  也可以但很烦.

$$(23) \text{ 解: (I) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } A\alpha = 2\alpha \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2a_{12} - a_{13} = 2, \\ a_{12} - a_{23} = 4, \\ a_{13} + 2a_{23} = -2, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} a_{12} = -a_{23}, \\ a_{12} = 2, \\ a_{23} = -2, \\ a_{13} = 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, f = 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3. \quad \dots\dots 5 \text{ 分}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(II) } |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda+2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 8) = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda+4). \end{aligned}$$

$A$  的特征值为  $2, 2, -4$ , 则在正交变换下的标准形为  $f = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 4y_3^2$ . \dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}

(III)  $A^3 + 2A^2 - 4A + kE$  的特征值为  $8+k, 8+k, k-16$ , 则  $A^3 + 2A^2 - 4A + kE$  正定的充要条件为  $k > 16$ . \dots\dots 11 \text{ 分}