2010 考研数学二真题及答案

一选择题

1.函数
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$
的无穷间断点的个数为

A0 B1 C2 D3

2.设 y_1, y_2 是一阶线性非齐次微分方程 y' + p(x)y = q(x) 的两个特解,若常数 λ, μ 使 $\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2$ 是该方程的解, $\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2$ 是该方程对应的齐次方程的解, 则

A
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = \frac{1}{2}$$
 B $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{1}{2}$
C $\lambda = \frac{2}{3}, \mu = \frac{1}{3}$ D $\lambda = \frac{2}{3}, \mu = \frac{2}{3}$

3.曲线 $y = x^2$ 与曲线 $y = a \ln x (a \neq 0)$ 相切,则a =

A4e B3e C2e De

4.设 $_{m,n}$ 为正整数,则反常积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[n]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$ 的收敛性

A 仅与m取值有关 B 仅与n取值有关

- C 与 m,n 取值都有关 D 与 m,n 取值都无关
- 5.设函数 z = z(x, y) 由方程 $F(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}) = 0$ 确定,其中 F 为可微函数,且 $F_2' \neq 0$,则

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$$

 $\mathbf{A} x$ $\mathbf{B} z$

C-x

D-z

6.(4)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^2+j^2)} =$$

$$A \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dy \qquad B \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)} dy$$

$$C \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)} dy$$
 $D \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dy$

7.设向量组 $I:\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...$, $\alpha_{r \to h \to h \to h}$ II: β_1 , $\beta_2,...$, β_s 线性表示,下列命题正确

的是:

A 若向量组 I 线性无关,则 $r \le s$ B 若向量组 I 线性相关,则 r > s

C 若向量组 II 线性无关,则 $r \le s$ D 若向量组 II 线性相关,则 r > s

8.设 A 为 4 阶对称矩阵,且 $A^2 + A = 0$, 若 A 的秩为 3,则 A 相似于

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \ B \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \ D \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

二填空题

9.3 阶 常 系 数 线 性 齐 次 微 分 方 程 y''' - 2y'' + y' - 2y = 0 的 通 解

y=____

10.曲线
$$y = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 1}$$
 的渐近线方程为_____

13.已知一个长方形的长1以2cm/s的速率增加,宽w以3cm/s的速率

增加,则当 l=12cm,w=5cm 时,它的对角线增加的速率为_____

三解答题

15. 求函数
$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x^2} (x^2 - t)e^{-t^2} dt$$
的单调区间与极值。

16.(1)比较
$$\int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt$$
 与 $\int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt (n=1,2,\cdots)$ 的大小,说明理由.

$$(2)记 u_n = \int_0^1 \left| \ln t \right| \left[\ln(1+t) \right]^n dt (n=1,2,\cdots), 求极限 \lim_{x\to\infty} u_n.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + t^2, \\ y = \psi(t), \end{cases}$$
 ($t > -1$)所确定,其中 $\psi(t)$ 具有2阶导数,且 $\psi(1) = \frac{5}{2}$,
$$\psi'(1) = 6$$
,已知 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3}{4(1+t)}$,求函数 $\psi(t)$ 。

18.一个高为1的柱体形贮油罐,底面是长轴为2a,短轴为2b的椭圆。

现将贮油罐平放,当油罐中油面高度为 $\frac{3}{2}$ b时,计算油的质量。

(长度单位为m,质量单位为kg,油的密度为 $\rho kg/m^3$)

19.

设函数u = f(x, y)具有二阶连续偏导数,且满足等式 $4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$ 确定a,b的值,使等式在变换 $\xi = x + ay, \eta = x + by$ 下简化 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$

20. 计算二重积分
$$I = \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta} dr d\theta$$
,其中 $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \le r \le \sec \theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}\}$.

21.设函数 f(x)在闭区间[0,1]上连续,在开区间(0,1)内可导,且

$$f(0)=0, f(1)=\frac{1}{3}$$
,证明:存在 $\xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$,使得 $f'(\xi)+f'(\eta)=\xi^2+\eta^2$.

22.

22.
$$\partial A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. 已知线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 存在 2 个不同的解。$$

- (1) 求*λ、a*.
- (2)求方程组Ax = b的通解。

23.设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 正交矩阵 Q 使得 $Q^{T}AQ$ 为对角矩阵,若 Q 的第

一列为
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$
(1,2,1)^T,求 a、Q.

答案:

BACD BDAD

9.
$$C_1e^{2x} + C_2\cos x + C_3\sin x$$
 10. $y=2x$ 11. $-2^n \cdot (n-1)!$

12.
$$\sqrt{2}(e^{\pi} - 1)$$
 13.3cm/s 14. 3

三解答题

15.

解:
$$f(x)$$
的定义域 $(-\infty,+\infty)$,由于 $f(x) = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} t e^{-t^2} dt$, $f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$,所以驻点为 $x = 0,\pm 1$.

列表讨论如下:

X	(-∞,1)	-1	(-1,0)	0	(0,1)	1	(1,+∞)
f'(x)	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
f(x)	_	极小		极大	_	极小	/

因此,f(x)的单调增加区间为(-1,0)及 $(1,+\infty)$,单调递减区间为

$$(-\infty,-1)$$
 及 $(0,1)$; 极小值为 $f(\pm 1) = 0$,极大值为 $f(0) = \int_0^1 t e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-t})$.

16.

解:(1)当
$$0 \le t \le 1$$
,:: $\ln(1+t) \le t$,:: $\left| \ln t | [\ln(1+t)]^n \le t^n | \ln t | \right|$

因此,
$$\int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt \le \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt$$
.

(2)由(1)知0
$$\leq u_n = \int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt \leq \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt = -\int_0^1 t^n \ln t dt = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 t^n dt = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt = 0, \text{ Min} \lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$$

17

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{2+2t}, \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{(2+2t)\psi''(t)-2\psi'(t)}{(2+2t)^2}}{(2+2t)} = \frac{(1+t)\psi''(t)-\psi'(t)}{4(1+t)^3}$$
由题设 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3}{4(1+t)}$, 故 $\frac{(1+t)\psi''(t)-\psi'(t)}{4(1+t)^3} = \frac{3}{4(1+t)}$,
从而, $\psi''(t) - \frac{1}{1+t}\psi'(t) = 3(1+t)$.
$$\frac{1}{1+t}\psi'(t) = 3(1+t),$$

$$u = e^{\int_{1+t}^{1-t}^{1-t}^{1-t}} [\int_{1+t}^{1-t} 3(1+t)e^{-\int_{1+t}^{1-t}^{1-t}^{1-t}} dt + C_1]$$

$$= (1+t)(3t+C_1).$$
由 $u|_{t=1} = \psi'(t) = 6$, 知 $C_1 = 0$, 于是 $\psi'(t) = 3t(1+t)$. $\psi(t) = 3\int_{1+t}^{1-t} (t+t^2) dt = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + t^3 + C_2$.

由 $\psi(1) = \frac{5}{2}$, 知 $C_2 = 0$, 于是 $\psi(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + t^3(t > -1)$.

18 解:

如下图建立坐标系,则油罐底面椭圆方程为 $\frac{x^2}{h^2} + \frac{y^2}{h^2} = 1$.

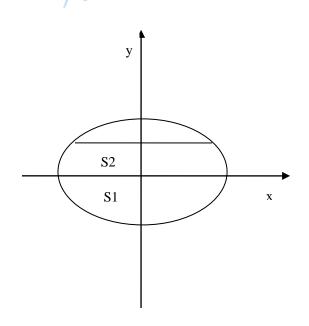
图中阴影部分为油面与椭圆所围成的图形。

记 S_1 为下半椭圆面积,则 $S_1 = \frac{1}{2} mab$.记 S_2 是位于x轴上方阴影部分的面积,则

$$S_2 = 2\int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} a \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dy, \quad \exists y = b \sin t, \quad \exists dy = b \cos t dt,$$

$$S_2 = 2ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cos t dt = 2ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = ab (\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}),$$

于是油的质量为
$$(S_1 + S_2)$$
 $lp = (\frac{1}{2}\pi ab + \frac{\pi}{6}ab + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}ab)$ $lp = (\frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})ablp.$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$
19 解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$
将以上各式代入原等式,得
$$(5a^2 + 12a + 4) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + [10ab + 12(a + b) + 8] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + (5b^2 + 12b + 4) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0.$$
由题意,令 $\begin{cases} 5a^2 + 12a + 4 = 0 \\ 5b^2 + 12b + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得
$$\begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = -\frac{2}{5}, \\ b = -2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = -\frac{2}{5}, \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$b = -2, \begin{cases} a = -\frac{2}{5} \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$b = -2, \begin{cases} a = -\frac{2}{5} \\ b = -\frac{2}{5}, \end{cases}$$

$$b, \quad a = -2, b = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$d, \quad a = -2, b = -\frac{2}{5}$$

20.

曲题设知,
$$I = \iint_D r^2 \sin\theta \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos^2\theta + r^2 \sin^2\theta} dr d\theta = \iint_D y \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{1 - x^2 + y^2} d(1 - x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1 - x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 [1 - (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] dx.$$

设
$$x = \sin t$$
,则 $I = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{(4)} t dt = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\pi}{16}$.

21.

证: 设函数
$$F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$
, 由题意知 $F(0) = 0$, $F(1) = 0$.

在 $[0,\frac{1}{2}]$ 和 $[\frac{1}{2},1]$ 上分别应用拉格朗日中值定理,有

$$F(\frac{1}{2}) - F(0) = F'(\xi)(\frac{1}{2} - 0) = \frac{1}{2}[f'(\xi) - \xi^2].\xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}),$$

$$F(1) - F(\frac{1}{2}) = F'(\eta)(1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[f'(\eta) - \eta^2], \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1).$$

二式相加,得:
$$F(1)-F(0)=\frac{1}{2}[f'(\xi)-\xi^2]+\frac{1}{2}[f'(\eta)-\eta^2]=0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2].$$

22.

(1)设 η_1, η_2 为Ax = b的2个不同的解,则 $\eta_1 - \eta_2$ 是Ax = 0的一个非零解,故 $|A| = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1) = 0$, + 2 = 1, + 2 = 1, + 3 = 1.

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,因为 $r(A) \neq r(A,b)$,所以Ax = b,舍去。

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时,对Ax = b的增广矩阵施以初等行变换

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & | & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & a+2 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

 $\therefore Ax = b$ 有解,∴ a = -2.

(2)当 $\lambda = -1, a = -2$ 时,

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$
所以 $Ax = b$ 的通解为 $x = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k 为任意常数。

23.

解:由题设, (1,2,1) 为A的一个特征向量,于是

解: 田越设,
$$(1,2,1)^2$$
 为A的一个特征问重, 于是
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 解得 a = -1, \lambda_1 = 2.$$

由于A的特征多项式 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 4)$, 所以A的特征值为2,5,-4.

属于特征值5的一个单位特征向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1,-1,1)^T$;

属于特征值 – 4的一个单位特征向量为 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1,0,1)^T$

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