## 2020年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

# 数学(二)试题与参考答案

#### 一、选择题

(1) 当 $x \to 0^+$ 时,下列无穷小量最高阶是

(A) 
$$\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt$$
.

(B) 
$$\int_0^x \ln\left(1+\sqrt{t^3}\right) dt.$$

(C) 
$$\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt.$$

(D) 
$$\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin t^2} dt.$$

#### (1) 【答案】 (D).

【解析】因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \left(e^{t^2}-1\right) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{e^{x^2}-1}{3x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

故 $x \to 0^+$ 时, $\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1) dt \ \mathcal{L} x$  的 3 阶无穷小;

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} \ln\left(1+\sqrt{t^{3}}\right) dt}{x^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln\left(1+\sqrt{x^{3}}\right)}{\frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x\to 0^{+}} \frac{\sqrt{x^{3}}}{\frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{5},$$

故  $x \to 0^+$ 时,  $\int_0^x \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{t^3}\right) dt$  是 x 的  $\frac{5}{2}$  阶无穷小;

故 $x \to 0^+$ 时, $\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt \, \exists x$ 的 3 阶无穷小;

因为 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin t^2} \, dt}{\int_0^{1-\cos x} t \, dt} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\sin(1-\cos x)^2} \cdot \sin x}{(1-\cos x) \cdot \sin x} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \sqrt{\frac{\sin(1-\cos x)^2}{(1-\cos x)^2}} = 1,$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \int_0^{1-\cos x} t dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{1-\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos x)^2 \sim \frac{1}{8} x^4,$$

故 $x \to 0^+$ 时, $\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin t^2} dt$  是x 的 4 阶无穷小;

综上, $x \to 0^+$ 时,无穷小量中最高阶的是 $\int_0^{1-\cos x} \sqrt{\sin t^2} dt$ .

故应选(D).

(2) 若 
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln|1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x-2)}$$
,则  $f(x)$  第二类间断点的个数为

(B) 2. (C) 3.

### (2) 【答案】(C).

【解析】由f(x)表达式知,间断点有 $x=0,\pm1,2$ .

因 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln|1+x|}{(e^x-1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \cdot x}{x(x-2)}$$
 存在,故  $x=0$  为可去间断点;

因 
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln|1+x|}{(e^x-1)(x-2)} = \infty$$
,故  $x=1$  为第 2 类间断点;

因 
$$\lim_{x \to -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln|1+x|}{(e^x - 1)(x-2)} = \infty$$
,故  $x = -1$  为第 2 类间断点;

因 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln|1+x|}{(e^x-1)(x-2)} = \infty$$
,故  $x=2$  为第 2 类间断点;

综上, 共有3个第2类间断点. 故应选(C).

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx =$$

(A) 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$
. (B)  $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ .

(B) 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{\varrho}$$

(C) 
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

(C) 
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
. (D)  $\frac{\pi}{8}$ .

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx \frac{\frac{2\pi\sqrt{x}=t}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{t\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \arcsin t dt = 2 \int_0^1 \cot t dt = 2 \int$$

故应选(A).

(4) 
$$f(x) = x^2 \ln(1-x)$$
,  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n \ge 3 \text{ He}$ ,  $f^{(n)}(0) =$ 

$$(A) -\frac{n!}{n-2}$$

(B) 
$$\frac{n!}{n-2}$$

(A) 
$$-\frac{n!}{n-2}$$
. (B)  $\frac{n!}{n-2}$ . (C)  $-\frac{(n-2)!}{n}$ . (D)  $\frac{(n-2)!}{n}$ .

(D) 
$$\frac{(n-2)!}{n}$$

#### (4) 【答案】(A).

【解析】由 
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^{n-2}}{n-2} + \dots$$
知,

$$\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots - \frac{x^{n-2}}{n-2} - \dots$$

故 
$$f(x) = x^2 \ln(1-x) = -x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^5}{3} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n-2} - \dots$$

$$X = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

由泰勒展开的唯一性知,
$$\frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = -\frac{1}{n-2}$$
,得 $f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{n!}{n-2}$ .

故应选(A).

(5) 关于函数 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy, & xy \neq 0, \\ x, & y = 0,$$
 给出下列结论  $y, & x = 0. \end{cases}$ 

$$\Im \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0.$$

$$4 \lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) = 0.$$

正确的个数为 ( )

- (A) 4.
- (B) 3. •
- (C) 2.
- (D) 1.

#### (5) 【答案】(B).

【解析】

①因
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - 0}{x} = 1$$
,故①正确.

②因
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f'_x(0,y) - f'_x(0,0)}{y - 0}$$
, 先求  $f'_x(0,y)$ ,

$$\overline{\text{mi}} f'_{x}(0,y) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,y)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - y}{x},$$

当 
$$y \neq 0$$
 时,  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,y)-y}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xy-y}{x}$  不存在;

当 
$$y = 0$$
 时,  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - y}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$ ;

综上可知, $f'_{x}(0,y)$ 不存在.

故
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)}$$
不存在,因此②错误.

③ 
$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} xy \neq 0$$
  $\stackrel{\triangle}{\mapsto}$ ,  $\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\xy\neq 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\xy\neq 0}} xy = 0$ ,

当
$$(x,y)$$
沿着 $y$  轴趋近于 $(0,0)$  点时,  $\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x=0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{x=0\\y\to 0}} y = 0$ ,

当
$$(x,y)$$
沿着 $x$ 轴趋近于 $(0,0)$ 点时,  $\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y=0\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{y=0\\x\to 0}} x = 0$ ,

等上可知,  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$  ,故③正确.

当
$$y = 0$$
时, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} x = 0$ ;

$$\stackrel{\text{up}}{=} y \neq 0$$
 时,  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \to 0} xy = 0$ ,

故 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = 0$$
,则  $\lim_{y\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{y\to 0} 0 = 0$ ,故④正确.

综上,正确个数为3. 故应选(B).

(6) 设函数
$$f(x)$$
在区间 $[-2,2]$ 上可导,且 $f'(x) > f(x) > 0$ ,则

$$(A) \frac{f(-2)}{f(-1)} > 1.$$

(B) 
$$\frac{f(0)}{f(-1)} > e$$
.

(C) 
$$\frac{f(1)}{f(-1)} < e^2.$$

$$(D) \frac{f(2)}{f(-1)} < e^2.$$

#### (6) 【答案】(B).

【解析】因 f'(x) > f(x) > 0,故 f'(x) - f(x) > 0,从而

$$e^{-x} [f'(x)-f(x)] > 0, \mathbb{P}[e^{-x}f(x)]' > 0.$$

从而  $e^{-x} f(x)$  在 [-2,2] 上单调递增,故  $e^{-0} f(0) > e^{1} f(-1)$ , 得  $f(0) > e^{f}(-1)$ .

又
$$f(x) > 0$$
, 故 $\frac{f(0)}{f(-1)} > e$ . 故应选(B).

由 
$$e^{-1}f(1) > e^{1}f(-1)$$
, 得  $\frac{f(1)}{f(-1)} > e^{2}$ , 选项 (C) 错;

由 
$$e^{-2}f(2) > e^{1}f(-1)$$
, 得  $\frac{f(2)}{f(-1)} > e^{2}$ , 选项(D)错;

对于选项 (A): 因 f'(x) > 0,故 f(x) 单调递增,从而

$$f(-1) > f(-2)$$
,得 $\frac{f(-2)}{f(-1)} < 1$ ,选项(A)错.

(7) 设 4 阶矩阵  $A = (a_{ij})$  不可逆,元素  $a_{12}$  对应的代数余子式  $A_{12} \neq 0$  ,  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  为矩阵 A 的列向量组,  $A^*$  为 A 的伴随矩阵,则  $A^*x = 0$  的通解为

- (A)  $x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3$ , 其中 $k_1, k_2, k_3$ 为任意常数.
- (B)  $x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_4$ , 其中 $k_1, k_2, k_3$ 为任意常数.
- (C)  $x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_3 + k_3 \alpha_4$ , 其中 $k_1, k_2, k_3$ 为任意常数.
- (D)  $x = k_1 \alpha_2 + k_2 \alpha_3 + k_3 \alpha_4$ , 其中 $k_1, k_2, k_3$ 为任意常数.

#### (7) 【答案】(C).

【解析】由A不可逆知,r(A) < 4,又元素 $a_{12}$ 对应的代数余子式 $A_{12} \neq 0$ ,故 $r(A) \geq 3$ ,从而r(A) = 3.

由 
$$\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}^*) = \begin{cases} n, & \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}) = n, \\ 1, & \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}) = n - 1, \ \exists \ \exists \ \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}^*) = 1. \\ 0, & \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}) < n - 1, \end{cases}$$

故  $A^*x = 0$  的基础解系含有 3 个解向量.

因  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  为矩阵 A 的列向量组,则  $a_1, a_3, a_4$  可看作  $A_{12}$  对应矩阵列向量组的延长组,故  $a_1, a_3, a_4$  线性无关.

又  $A^*A = A^*(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = |A|E = 0$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  均为  $A^*x = 0$  的解.

综上, $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  为  $A^*x = \mathbf{0}$  的一个基础解系,故  $A^*x = \mathbf{0}$  的通解为  $x = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_3 + k_3\alpha_4$ , 其中 $k_1, k_2, k_3$ 为任意常数.

故应选(C).

(8)设A为 3 阶矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 为A 的属于特征值 1 的线性无关的特征向量, $\alpha_3$ 为A 的 属于特征值-1的特征向量,则满足 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}A\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的可逆矩阵 $\mathbf{P}$ 为 ( )

(A) 
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, -\alpha_2)$$

(A) 
$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)$$
. (B)  $(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)$ .

(C) 
$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)$$
. (D)  $(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)$ .

(D) 
$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)$$

#### (8) 【答案】(D).

【解析】 $a_1, a_2$ 是 A 属于特征值 1 的线性无关的特征向量,即  $Aa_1 = a_1, Aa_2 = a_2$ , 故 $A(a_1 + a_2) = a_1 + a_2$ ,即 $a_1 + a_2$ 也是A属于特征值1的特征向量.

设
$$k_1(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1+\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)+k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2=\mathbf{0}$$
,即 $k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1+(k_1+k_2)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2=\mathbf{0}$ ,

由于 $\alpha_1$ , $\alpha_2$ ,线性无关,故 $k_1 = k_2 = 0$ 可知 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ , $\alpha_2$ ,线性无关.

 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$  是  $\boldsymbol{A}$  属于特征值 -1 的特征向量, 即  $\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ , 因此  $\boldsymbol{A}(-\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = -(-\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)$ , 即  $-\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 也是A属于特征值-1的特征向量

可取 
$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2, -\mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_2)$$
,则  $\mathbf{P}$  是可逆矩阵,且满足  $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

故应选(D).

#### 二、填空题

9. 已知 
$$\left\{ x = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}, \\ y = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}), \right. \left. \bigcup \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

### (9) 【答案】 -√2.

#### 【解析】因为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\frac{1}{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}\right)}{\frac{2t}{2\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}} = \frac{1}{t},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = -\frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} = -\frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}{t^3},$$

$$\pm \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}\right|_{t=1} = -\frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}}{t^3}\bigg|_{t=1} = -\sqrt{2}.$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

# (10) 【答案】 $\frac{4}{9}\sqrt{2}-\frac{2}{9}$ .

#### 【解析】交换积分次序,得

$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{1} \sqrt{x^{3} + 1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{x^{3} + 1} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \sqrt{x^{3} + 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x^{3} + 1} d(x^{3} + 1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (x^{3} + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{9}.$$

(11) 设 
$$z = \arctan\left[xy + \sin\left(x + y\right)\right]$$
, 则  $dz|_{(0,\pi)} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

### (11) 【答案】 $(\pi-1)dx-dy$ .

#### 【解析】因为

$$z'_{x} = \frac{y + \cos(x + y)}{1 + \left[xy + \sin(x + y)\right]^{2}},$$
$$z'_{y} = \frac{x + \cos(x + y)}{1 + \left[xy + \sin(x + y)\right]^{2}},$$

从而

$$z'_{x}|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{\pi + \cos \pi}{1 + (\sin \pi)^{2}} = \pi - 1,$$

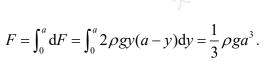
$$z'_{y}|_{(0,\pi)} = \frac{0 + \cos \pi}{1 + (\sin \pi)^{2}} = -1,$$

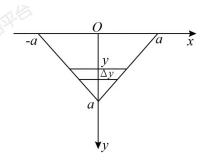
故 
$$dz|_{(0,\pi)} = (\pi-1)dx - dy$$
.

(12) 斜边为2a 的等腰直角三角形平板铅直地沉没在水中,且斜边与水面相齐,设重力加速度为g,水密度为 $\rho$ ,则该平板一侧所受的水压力为 .

# (12) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{3}\rho ga^3$ .

【解析】如图建立坐标系,在[0,a]上任取小区间  $[y,y+\Delta y],\;\; 则\,\Delta F=\rho gy\cdot 2(a-y)\cdot \Delta y\;,\;\; 从而$   $\mathrm{d}F=2\rho gy(a-y)\mathrm{d}y\;,\;\; 故$ 





$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \mathrm{d}x =$$

#### (13) 【答案】1.

【解析】解方程 
$$y'' + 2y' + y = 0$$
, 得  $y = y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x}$ .

又 
$$y(0) = 0$$
,  $y'(0) = 1$ , 故  $C_1 = 0$ ,  $C_2 = 1$ .从而  $y(x) = xe^{-x}$ , 故

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x de^{-x}$$
$$= -\left[ x e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \right]$$
$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = 1.$$

14. 行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

# (14) 【答案】 $a^2(a^2-4)$ .

#### 【解析】

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= a \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix} = a (a^3 - 4a) = a^2 (a^2 - 4).$$

#### 三、解答题

#### (15) (本题满分 10 分)

求曲线 
$$y = \frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^x}(x>0)$$
的斜渐近线方程

#### (15)【解析】因为

$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{x}}{(1+x)^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x}} = \frac{1}{e},$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(y - kx\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^{x}} - \frac{x}{e}\right) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{x}} - \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \frac{e - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x}}{e\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \frac{e - e^{\sinh\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}}{e^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^{2}} \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot e\left(1 - e^{\sinh\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left(1 - x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2e},$$

从而曲线的斜渐近线方程为 $y = \frac{1}{e}x + \frac{1}{2e}$ .

(16) (本题满分10分)

已知函数 f(x) 连续且  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$  ,  $g(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt$  , 求 g'(x) 并证明 g'(x) 在 x = 0 处连续.

(16) 【解析】 由 f(x) 连续且  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$  知,  $f(0) = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0$ .

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = 0 \text{ iff}, \quad g(0) = \int_0^1 f(0) dt = 0;$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \neq 0$$
 Fig.  $g(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 f(xt) d(xt) = \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x}$ .

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

当
$$x \neq 0$$
时, $g'(x) = \frac{f(x)x - \int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} = \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2}$ .

因为 $\lim_{x\to 0} g'(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(u) du}{x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = g'(0)$ ,所以g'(x)在x = 0处连续.

(17) (本题满分10分)

求 
$$f(x, y) = x^3 + 8y^3 - xy$$
 的极值.

(17) 【解析】 因为  $f'_{x} = 3x^{2} - y$ ,  $f'_{y} = 24y^{2} - x$ ,

联立方程组 
$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 3x^2 - y = 0, \\ f'_y = 24y^2 - x = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得 
$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = 0, \\ y = 0, \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{6}, \\ y = 0, \end{cases}$$

故驻点为(0,0),  $\left(\frac{1}{6},\frac{1}{12}\right)$ .

在点(0,0)处:

$$A = f_{xx}''(0,0) = 0, B = f_{xy}''(0,0) = -1, C = f_{yy}''(0,0) = 0,$$

 $AC - B^2 = -1 < 0$ , 故(0,0) 不是极值点.

在点
$$\left(\frac{1}{6},\frac{1}{12}\right)$$
处:

$$A = f_{xx}''\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = 1 > 0, \ B = f_{xy}''\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = -1, \ C = f_{yy}''\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = 4,$$

 $AC-B^2 = 4-1 > 0$ ,故 $\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right)$ 是极小值点,极小值为

$$f\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{1}{216}.$$

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 f(x) 的定义域为 $(0,+\infty)$ 且满足  $2f(x)+x^2f(\frac{1}{x})=\frac{x^2+2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ ,求 f(x),并求

曲线  $y = f(x), y = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  及 y 轴所围图形绕 x 轴旋转所成旋转体的体积.

(18) 【解析】 因为 
$$2f(x) + x^2 f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$
, (1)

所以2
$$f(\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{1}{x^2}f(x) = \frac{1+2x}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
, (2)

$$(1) \times 2 - (2) \times x^2$$
,  $\mathcal{H} f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}, x \in (0, +\infty)$ .

故旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \sqrt{3} - \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \pi \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)^2 dx$$
$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi - \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx$$
$$= \pi \arctan x \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

(19) (本题满分10分)

设平面区域D由直线x=1, x=2, y=x与x轴所围,计算 $\iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x} dxdy$ .

#### (19) 【解析】

$$\iint\limits_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} dxdy = \iint\limits_{D} \frac{r}{\cos \theta} drd\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}^{\frac{2}{\cos \theta}} \frac{r}{\cos \theta} dr = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 \theta d\theta,$$

因为

$$\int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \int \sec \theta \tan \theta = \sec \theta \tan \theta - \int \tan \theta d\sec \theta = \sec \theta \tan \theta - \int \tan \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$
$$= \sec \theta \tan \theta - \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \sec \theta d\theta = \sec \theta \tan \theta - \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta + \int \sec \theta d\theta$$
$$= \sec \theta \tan \theta - \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|,$$

所以  $\int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sec \theta \tan \theta + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \sec \theta + \tan \theta \right| + C$ ,

从前 
$$\iint\limits_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \frac{3}{4} \Big( \sec\theta \tan\theta + \ln\left|\sec\theta + \tan\theta\right| \Big) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} \Big[ \sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \Big].$$

(20) (本题满分11分)

已知 
$$f(x) = \int_1^x e^{t^2} dt$$
,证明:

- (I) 存在 $\xi \in (1,2)$ , 使得 $f(\xi) = (2-\xi)e^{\xi^2}$
- (II) 存在 $\eta \in (1,2)$ , 使得 $f(2) = \ln 2 \cdot \eta e^{\eta^2}$ .

(20) 【解析】 (I) 令
$$F(x) = f(x) - (2-x)e^{x^2}$$
,有 $F(x)$ 在[1,2]上连续,且

$$F(1) = f(1) - e = -e < 0$$
,  $F(2) = f(2) = \int_{1}^{2} e^{t^{2}} dt > 0$ 

由零点定理,存在 $\xi \in (1,2)$ ,使得 $F(\xi) = 0$ ,即 $f(\xi) = (2-\xi)e^{\xi^2}$ .

(II) 因为 f(x) 及  $\ln x$  在 [1,2] 上连续,在 (1,2) 内可导,且  $f'(x) = e^{x^2}$ ,所以由柯西中值定理,存在  $\eta \in (1,2)$ ,使得

$$\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{\ln 2 - \ln 1} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{\frac{1}{\eta}}, \quad \mathbb{R}^{1} f(2) = \ln 2 \cdot \eta e^{\eta^{2}}.$$

#### (21) (本题满分11分)

已知 f(x) 可导,且  $f'(x)>0(x\geq0)$ . 曲线 y=f(x) 的图象过原点 O,曲线上任意一点 M 的切线与 x 轴交于 T,  $MP \perp x$  轴,曲线 y=f(x), MP, x 轴围成面积与  $\Delta MTP$  面积比为 3:2,求曲线方程.

(21) 【解析】设点M 的坐标为(x,y),则曲线y=f(x)经过点M(x,y)处的切线方程为Y-y=y'(X-x),从而点T 的坐标为 $\left(x-\frac{y}{y'},0\right)$ ,故

$$S_{\Delta MTP} = \frac{1}{2} |MP| |PT| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot y \cdot \frac{y}{y'} = \frac{y^2}{2y'},$$
 $S_{\oplus$ 
过三角形 $OMP} = \int_0^x y dt,$ 

由题意知,  $\frac{\int_0^x y dt}{\frac{y^2}{2y'}} = \frac{3}{2}$ , 即  $\int_0^x y dt = \frac{3y^2}{4y'}$ , 两边对 x 求导, 得

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

整理得 $2yy'^2 = 3y^2y''$  (1)

由已知,得y(0)=0,y'(x)>0,故x>0时,y(x)>0,则(1)式可化为 $y'^2=\frac{3}{2}yy''$ (2),此方程为可降阶的微分方程,令P=y',则(2)式可化为

$$P^2 = \frac{3}{2} y \cdot P \frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}y},$$

又P = y' > 0,故有 $P = \frac{3}{2}y\frac{dP}{dy}$ ,解方程,得 $\ln P = \frac{2}{3}\ln y + C_1$ ,则 $P = C_2y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ,其中

$$C_2 = e^{C_1} > 0$$
. 即有  $y' = C_2 y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ , 分离变量,得  $\frac{dy}{y^{\frac{2}{3}}} = C_2 dx$ , 两边积分,得

$$3y^{\frac{1}{3}} = C_2x + C_3(x > 0).$$

因 y(0) = 0, 又 y = f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,故  $\lim_{x \to 0} y = 0$ , 得  $C_3 = 0$ ,故  $3y^{\frac{1}{3}} = C_2 x$ ,

即 
$$y = \left(\frac{C_2}{3}\right)^2 x^3$$
. 令  $C = \left(\frac{C_2}{3}\right)^2 > 0$ , 得  $y = Cx^3(x > 0)$ ,  $C$  为大于 0 的任意常数.

(22) (本题满分11分)

设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2ax_1x_2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 2ax_2x_3$ 经可逆线性变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 化为二次型  $g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 + 2y_1y_2$ .

- (I) 求*a*的值;
- (II) 求可逆矩阵 P.

(22) 【解析】 (I) 设二次型矩阵为
$$A$$
,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , $f$  经过可逆线性变换

X = PY 化成  $g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 + 2y_1y_2$ ,即

$$f = \boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{X} \stackrel{\boldsymbol{X} = \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{Y}}{=} \boldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{P}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{Y}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}.$$

易知  $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{B}) = 2$ ,故  $|\mathbf{A}| = (2a+1)(1-a)^2 = 0$ ,解得  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ 或1,又 a = 1时, $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}) = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{k}$ ,故  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

排除,故
$$a=-\frac{1}{2}$$
.

(II)由(I)知,

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 - x_2 x_3$$

$$= \left(x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2} - \frac{x_3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}x_2^2 + \frac{3}{4}x_3^2 - \frac{3}{2}x_2 x_3$$

$$= \left(x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2} - \frac{x_3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(x_2 - x_3)^2,$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2} - \frac{x_3}{2} = z_1, \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x_2 - x_3) = z_2, & \text{ID} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z_2 + z_3, \\ x_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}z_2 + z_3, & \text{ID} \end{cases} f = z_1^2 + z_2^2. \\ x_3 = z_3, & x_3 = z_3, \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{i} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{P}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{y} \mathbf{P}_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbb{X} g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 + 2y_1y_2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 + 4y_3^2$$

$$\diamondsuit \begin{cases} y_1 + y_2 = z_1, \\ y_2 = z_3, \\ 2y_3 = z_2, \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{III} \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 - z_3, \\ y_2 = z_3, \\ y_3 = \frac{z_2}{2}, \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{III} f = z_1^2 + z_2^2.$$

因此 $P_1^T A P_1 = P_2^T B P_2$ , 则  $(P_2^T)^{-1} P_1^T A P_1 P_2^{-1} = B$ ,

可取 
$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{P}_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P}$$
为所求的可逆矩阵

(23) (本题满分11分)

设A为 2 阶矩阵, $P = (\alpha, A\alpha)$ ,其中 $\alpha$ 是非零向量,且不是A 的特征向量.

- (I)证明**P**为可逆矩阵;
- (II) 若 $A^2\alpha + A\alpha 6\alpha = 0$ , 求 $P^{-1}AP$  并判断A 是否相似于对角阵.

#### (23)【解析】

(I) 若 $\alpha$ 与 $A\alpha$ 线性相关,则 $\alpha$ 与 $A\alpha$ 成比例,即有 $A\alpha = k\alpha$ .

由于 $\alpha$ 是非零向量,故根据特征值、特征向量的定义知, $\alpha$ 是A的属于特征值k的特征向量.与已知矛盾,故 $\alpha$ 与 $A\alpha$ 无关,从而P可逆.

(II)  $\pm A^2\alpha + A\alpha - 6\alpha = 0$   $\pm$ ,  $A^2\alpha = -A\alpha + 6\alpha$ ,  $\pm$ 

$$AP = A(\alpha, A\alpha) = (A\alpha, A^{2}\alpha) = (A\alpha, -A\alpha + 6\alpha)$$
$$= (\alpha, A\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

记  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则有  $\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{PB}$ , 得  $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{B}$ , 故  $\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{B}$  相似.

因为
$$|\mathbf{B} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 6 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 2),$$

可知,**B** 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 2$ .

故 A 的特征值也为  $\lambda_1 = -3$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 2$ .

因此A可相似对角化.

