

1995 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1) 【答案】 e^6 .

$$\text{【解】 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 3x)^{\frac{2}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [(1 + 3x)^{\frac{1}{3x}}]^{\frac{6x}{\sin x}} = e^6.$$

(2) 【答案】 $-\int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt - 2x^2 \cos x^4$.

$$\text{【解】 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_{x^2}^0 x \cos t^2 dt = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(x \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt \right) = -\int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt - 2x^2 \cos x^4.$$

(3) 【答案】 4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } [(a+b) \times (b+c)] \cdot (c+a) &= (a \times b + a \times c + b \times c) \cdot (c+a) \\ &= (a \times b) \cdot c + (b \times c) \cdot a = 2(a \times b) \cdot c = 4. \end{aligned}$$

(4) 【答案】 $\sqrt{3}$.

$$\text{【解】 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \left| \frac{2^n + (-3)^n}{2^{n+1} + (-3)^{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 得收敛半径 } R = \sqrt{3}.$$

(5) 【答案】 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \text{由 } A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA \text{ 得 } BA &= 6A^2 + ABA, \text{ 然后右乘 } A^{-1} \text{ 得 } B = 6A + AB, \\ \text{解得 } B &= 6(E - A)^{-1}A = 6[A^{-1}(E - A)]^{-1} = 6(A^{-1} - E)^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } A^{-1} - E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } (A^{-1} - E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (C).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } \text{直线 } L \text{ 的方向向量为 } s &= \{1, 3, 2\} \times \{2, -1, -10\} = \{-28, 14, -7\} \\ &= -7\{4, -2, 1\}, \end{aligned}$$

因为平面 π 的法向量平行于 L 的方向向量, 所以 $L \perp \pi$, 选(C).

(2) 【答案】 (B).

$$\text{【解】 } \text{由拉格朗日中值定理得 } f(1) - f(0) = f'(c), \text{ 其中 } 0 < c < 1,$$

由 $f''(x) > 0$ 得 $f'(x)$ 单调递增, 再由 $0 < c < 1$ 得 $f'(1) > f'(c) > f'(0)$, 应选(B).

(3) 【答案】 (A).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } F'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)(1 - \sin x) - f(0)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = f'(0) - f(0); \end{aligned}$$

$$F'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)(1 + \sin x) - f(0)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} + f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] = f'(0) + f(0),$$

$F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导的充分必要条件是 $f'(0) - f(0) = f'(0) + f(0)$, 即 $f(0) = 0$, 即 $f(0) = 0$ 是 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导的充分必要条件, 应选(A).

(4) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 由 $\left\{ \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \right\}$ 单调递减且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) = 0$ 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛,

由 $u_n^2 = \ln^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \sim \frac{1}{n}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n^2$ 发散, 应选(C).

(5) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 将 A 的第 1 行加到第 3 行, 再将第 1 行与第 2 行对调得 B , 即

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = P_1 P_2 A, \text{ 应选(C).}$$

三、

(1) 【解】 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + f'_3 \cdot \frac{dz}{dx};$$

$\varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$2x\varphi'_1 + \varphi'_2 \cdot e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + \varphi'_3 \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0,$$

又 $y = \sin x$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$, 解得 $\frac{dz}{dx} = -2x \frac{\varphi'_1}{\varphi'_3} - \frac{\varphi'_2}{\varphi'_3} e^{\sin x} \cos x$,

故 $\frac{du}{dx} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \cos x - f'_3 \cdot \left(2x \frac{\varphi'_1}{\varphi'_3} + \frac{\varphi'_2}{\varphi'_3} e^{\sin x} \cos x \right)$.

(2) 【解】 方法一 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, $F(1) = A$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_x^1 f(y) dy = \int_0^1 f(x) [F(1) - F(x)] dx \\ &= A \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) F(x) dx = A^2 - \int_0^1 F(x) dF(x) \\ &= A^2 - \frac{1}{2} F^2(x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} A^2. \end{aligned}$$

方法二

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_x^1 f(y) dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_x^1 f(y) dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x)f(y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(y)f(x) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^x f(y) dy, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_x^1 f(y) dy + \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^x f(y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 f(y) dy = \left[\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right]^2 = A^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故} \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x)f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} A^2.$$

四、

(1) 【解】 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \iint_{\Sigma} z \, dS &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \, dx \, dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 \, dr = \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{32}{9} \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 【解】 将 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓再进行周期延拓, 则

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) \, dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) \, dx = 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{2}{2} \int_0^2 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \, dx = \int_0^2 (x-1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^2 (x-1) d\left(\sin \frac{n\pi x}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{n\pi} (x-1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^2 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} [(-1)^n - 1] = \begin{cases} -\frac{8}{n^2 \pi^2}, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots, \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 则

$$x-1 = -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{1^2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos \frac{3\pi x}{2} + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos \frac{5\pi x}{2} + \dots \right), \text{ 其中 } 0 \leq x \leq 2.$$

五、【解】 设 $M(x, y)$ 为 L 上的任意一点, L 上 M 处的切线方程为

$$Y - y = y'(X - x),$$

令 $X = 0$ 得 $Y = y - xy'$, 即 $A(0, y - xy')$,

$$|\overline{MA}| = x \sqrt{1 + y'^2}, \quad |\overline{OA}| = y - xy',$$

由 $|\overline{MA}| = |\overline{OA}|$, 有

$$|y - xy'| = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-y+xy')^2},$$

化简后得

$$2xyy' - y^2 + x^2 = 0.$$

再令 $z = y^2$, 得 $\frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{z}{x} = -x$,

解得

$$z = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left(-\int x e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = x(-x + C),$$

即

$$y^2 = -x^2 + Cx.$$

由于所求曲线在第一象限内, 知 $y > 0$, 故

$$y = \sqrt{Cx - x^2}.$$

将已知条件 $y\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$ 代入上式, 得 $C = 3$, 于是曲线方程为

$$y = \sqrt{3x - x^2} \quad (0 < x < 3).$$

六、【解】 由 $\int_L 2xy \, dx + Q(x, y) \, dy$ 与路径无关得 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$, 则 $Q(x, y) = x^2 + \varphi(y)$,

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy \, dx + Q(x, y) \, dy = \int_0^t 0 \, dx + \int_0^1 [t^2 + \varphi(y)] \, dy = t^2 + \int_0^1 \varphi(y) \, dy,$$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xydx + Q(x,y)dy = \int_0^1 0dx + \int_0^t [1 + \varphi(y)]dy = t + \int_0^t \varphi(y)dy,$$

$$\text{由 } t + \int_0^t \varphi(y)dy = t^2 + \int_0^1 \varphi(y)dy \text{ 得 } \varphi(t) = 2t - 1,$$

$$\text{故 } Q(x,y) = x^2 + 2y - 1.$$

七、【证明】 (1)(反证法) 设存在 $c \in (a,b)$, 使得 $g(c) = 0$,

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (a,c), \xi_2 \in (c,b)$, 使得 $g'(\xi_1) = g'(\xi_2) = 0$,

再由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $g''(\xi) = 0$, 矛盾, 故在 (a,b) 内 $g(x) \neq 0$.

(2) 令 $\varphi(x) = f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$,

则 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$, 由罗尔定理知, 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$f(\xi)g''(\xi) - f''(\xi)g(\xi) = 0,$$

因 $g(\xi) \neq 0, g''(\xi) \neq 0$, 故得

$$\frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}, \quad \xi \in (a,b).$$

八、【解】 设 $\xi = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ 为 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 对应的特征向量,

由 $\xi_1^T \xi = 0$ 得 $x_2 + x_3 = 0$, 则 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为

$$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

九、【解】 方法一 由 $AA^T = E$ 得 $|A| \cdot |A^T| = 1$, 即 $|A|^2 = 1$,

再由 $|A| < 0$ 得 $|A| = -1$.

于是 $|A + E| = |A + AA^T| = |A| \cdot |E + A^T| = -|(E + A)^T| = -|E + A|$,

故 $|E + A| = 0$.

方法二 令 $AX = \lambda X (X \neq 0)$,

由 $AX = \lambda X$ 得 $X^T A^T = \lambda X^T$, 两边右乘 AX 得

$X^T A^T \cdot AX = \lambda X^T \cdot AX$, 即 $X^T X = \lambda^2 X^T X$, 或 $(\lambda^2 - 1)X^T X = 0$,

由 $X^T X = \|X\|^2 > 0$ 得 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$, 即 $\lambda = \pm 1$,

因为 $|A| < 0$, 所以 A 至少有一个特征值为 -1 , 从而 $A + E$ 的特征值至少有一个为 0 ,

故 $|A + E| = 0$.

十、填空题

(1) 【答案】 18.4.

【解】 显然 $X \sim B(10, 0.4)$,

由 $E(X) = np = 4$, $D(X) = np(1-p) = 10 \times 0.4 \times 0.6 = 2.4$, 得

$$E(X^2) = D(X) + [E(X)]^2 = 2.4 + 16 = 18.4.$$

(2)【答案】 $\frac{5}{7}$.

【解】 令 $A = \{X \geq 0\}, B = \{Y \geq 0\}$, 则 $P(A) = P(B) = \frac{4}{7}, P(AB) = \frac{3}{7}$,

于是 $P\{\max(X, Y) \geq 0\} = 1 - P\{\max(X, Y) < 0\} = 1 - P\{X < 0, Y < 0\}$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) = 1 - P(\overline{A+B}) = P(A+B)$$

$$= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{5}{7}.$$

十一、【解】 $F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = P\{e^X \leq y\}$,

当 $y < 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 0$;

当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P\{X \leq \ln y\} = \int_0^{\ln y} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y}$,

即 $F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{y}, & y \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 故 $Y = e^X$ 的概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1, \\ \frac{1}{y^2}, & y \geq 1. \end{cases}$$