2020 考研数学真题

(数学二)

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题目要求的.请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

1. 当 $x \rightarrow 0^{+}$ 时,下列无穷小量中最高阶的是()

A.
$$\int_0^x (e^{t^2} - 1)dt$$
 B. $\int_0^x \ln(1 + \sqrt{t^3})dt$ C. $\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt$ D. $\int_0^{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{\sin^3 t} dt$

解析:本题选 D.考查了无穷小量的阶的比较,同时考查了变上限积分的函数的求导方法、洛必达法则等。用求导定阶法来判断。在 $x \to 0^+$ 时,

$$\left(\int_{0}^{x} (e^{t^{2}} - 1)dt\right)' = e^{x^{2}} - 1 \square x^{2};$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{x} \ln(1 + \sqrt{t^{3}})dt\right)' = \ln(1 + \sqrt{x^{3}}) \square x^{\frac{3}{2}};$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{\sin x} \sin t^{2} dt\right)' = \sin(\sin x)^{2} \cos x \square x^{2};$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{1 - \cos x} \sqrt{\sin^{3} t} dt\right)' = \sqrt{\sin^{3}(1 - \cos x)} \sin x \square x \sqrt{(\frac{x^{2}}{2})^{3}} \square \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} x^{3} |x|.$$

2.函数
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln(1+x)}{(e^x - 1)(x-2)}$$
 的第二类间断点的个数为(
A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4

解析:本题选 C.本题考查了间断点的概念与分类、极限的计算。间断点有 x = -1,0,1,2,由于

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

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} \ln(1+x)}{(e^x - 1)(x-2)} = -\frac{1}{2e};$$

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

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

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

A.
$$\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$
 B. $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ D. $\frac{\pi}{8}$

解析: 本题选 A。本题考查了定积分的计算,主要内容是第二换元积分法。

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{\sin t \cos t} 2\sin t \cos t dt = t^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

4. 己知
$$f(x) = x^2 \ln(1-x)$$
, 当 $n \ge 3$ 时, $f^{(n)}(0) = ($

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

解析:选A。本题考查了函数在0处的高阶导数的计算。有泰勒公式求解:

$$f(x) = x^{2} \ln(1-x) = x^{2} \left(-x - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \dots - \frac{1}{n-2}x^{n-2}\right) + o(x^{n})$$

$$\therefore \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = -\frac{1}{n-2}, f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{n!}{n-2}.$$

5.关于
$$f(x, y) =$$

$$\begin{cases} xy, xy \neq 0, \\ x, y = 0, \end{cases}$$
 给出下列结论:
$$y, x = 0,$$

$$(1) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = 1 \qquad (2) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = 1 \qquad (3) \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

(2)
$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = 1$$

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

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

其中正确的个数为()

A.4

B. 3 C. 2 D. 1

解析:本题考查了分块函数在分界线上某点处的偏导数求法,二元函数极限与累次极限等计算。需要用到偏导数的 定义式等。

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

(2)因为
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy, xy \neq 0, \\ x, y = 0, \\ y, x = 0, \end{cases}$$
,当 $xy \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y$,

此时
$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f_x(0,y) - f_x(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y - 1}{y} = \infty$$

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

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(0,0)}$$

(3) 因为
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy, xy \neq 0, \\ x, y = 0, \\ y, x = 0, \end{cases}$$
 所以当 $xy \neq 0$ 时, $\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} xy = 0$,当 $y = 0$ 时,

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} x = 0$$
, $\pm x = 0$ by,

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y = 0, \text{ 所以点}(x,y) 沿着任意方向趋近于(0,0) 时, 极限均为 0,故 \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = 0.$

(4)因为
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy, xy \neq 0, \\ x, y = 0, \\ y, x = 0, \end{cases}$$
 所以当 $xy \neq 0$ 时,
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} xy = \lim_{y \to 0} 0 = 0, \quad \exists y = 0$$
时,
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} xy = \lim_{y \to 0} y = 0, \quad \exists y = 0$$
 时,
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} y = \lim_{y \to 0} y = 0, \quad \exists y = 0$$
 计,
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} y = \lim_{y \to 0} y = 0, \quad \exists y = 0$$
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 计,
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} y = \lim_{y \to 0} y = 0.$$

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

选 B。

6.设 f(x) 在[-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. $\frac{f(2)}{f(-1)} < e^3$

解析: 本题选 B。考查了函数的单调性,辅助函数构造等问题。

由 f'(x) > f(x) > 0, 可知 f'(x) - f(x) > 0, 可以构造辅助函数: $F(x) = \frac{f(x)}{c^x}$,

由导数符号可知函数 F(x)在(-2,2)单调递增。由F(0) > F(-1)容易推得选 B。

7.四阶矩阵 A 不可逆, $A_{12} \neq 0$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 为矩阵 A 的列向量组,则 A*X=0 的通解为(

A.
$$x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3$$
 B. $x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_4$

B.
$$x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_4$$

$$B. \quad x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_3 + k_3 \alpha_4$$

B.
$$x = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_3 + k_3 \alpha_4$$
 D. $x = k_1 \alpha_2 + k_2 \alpha_3 + k_3 \alpha_4$

解析:本题选C。考查了线性齐次方程组通解的结构、伴随矩阵秩的公式、AA*的公式。

由于
$$A_{12} \neq 0$$
,故 $r(A^*) \geq 1$,再由伴随矩阵秩的公式 $r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, r(A) = n \\ 1, r(A) = n - 1 \end{cases}$,可知 $r(A^*) = 1, r(A) = 3$ 。 $0, r(A) < n - 1$

A*x=0的基础解系由 3 个解向量构成。又因为A*A=|A|E=O,A 的每一列都 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 是A*x=0的解向 量。 只要找到 A*x=0的 3 个无关解就构成基础解系。 抓住 $A_{1,2}\neq 0$ 这一条件。 由

$$AA^*=(lpha_1,lpha_2,lpha_3,lpha_4)$$
 $egin{bmatrix} A_{11} \ A_{12} \ A_{13} \ A_{14} \ \end{pmatrix} = O$ 可知,

 $A_{11}\alpha_1 + A_{12}\alpha_2 + A_{13}\alpha_3 + A_{14}\alpha_4 = 0$,因为 $A_{12} \neq 0$,因此 α_2 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性表示,故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关。 原因是 $r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$,若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关,则其中有一个向量可由其余两个线性表示, 秩就小于3了,可推出矛盾。因此 $\alpha_1,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 为基础解系,选C。

8. A 为 3 阶方阵, α_1,α_2 为属于特征值 1 的线性无关的特征向量, α_3 为 A 的属于-1 的特征向量,满足

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
的可逆矩阵 P 为(

A.
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3)$$

A.
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3)$$
 B. $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3)$

B.
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$$
 D. $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$

D.
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$$

解析:本题选 D。考查了矩阵相似对角化的相关理论与特征向量的性质。

矩阵P的每一列要与特征值对应起来。由题目已知,P的第一列与第三列必须是1的特征向量,P的 第二列必须是-1 的特征向量。由特征向量的性质可知选 D。

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.

答案:
$$-\sqrt{2}$$

【解析】

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \qquad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \qquad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^{2}}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{t^{2}+1}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{t^{2}+1}}{t^{3}} \qquad \therefore \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}}\Big|_{t=1} = -\sqrt{2}$$

10.
$$\vec{x} \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

答案:
$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$$

【解析】: 交换积分次序,

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

答案:
$$(\pi-1)dx-dy$$

【解析】:
$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{y + \cos(x + y)}{1 + [xy + \sin(x + y)]^2}$$
, $\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{x + \cos(x + y)}{1 + [xy + \sin(x + y)]^2}$, 代入(0, π),

$$\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\pi + \cos \pi}{1 + (\sin \pi)^2} = \pi - 1, \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\cos \pi}{1 + (\sin \pi)^2} = -1;$$

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

12. 斜边长为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,记重力加速度为g,水密度为 ρ ,则三角形平板的一侧收到的压力为______.

答案: $\frac{1}{3}\rho ga^3$

【解析】
$$F = \int_0^a 2\rho g(a-y)ydy = 2\rho g \int_0^a (ay-y^2)dy = 2\rho g (\frac{1}{2}a^3 - \frac{1}{3}a^3) = \frac{1}{3}\rho g a^3$$

13. 设
$$y = y(x)$$
满足 $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$, 且 $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$, 则 $\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx =$ ______.

答案: 1

【解析】
$$y'' + 2y' + y = 0$$
, 所以特解方程: $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$, $(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$;

$$\therefore y_{\text{iff}} = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}; \quad y_{\text{iff}} = e^{-x}(C_2 - C_1 - C_2 x); \quad X : y(0) = 0, \quad y(0) = 1;$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 - C_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases}, \quad \therefore y_{\text{id}} = xe^{-x}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} (x+1) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[-e^{-x} (x+1) \right] - \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left[-e^{-x} (x+1) \right] = 1$$

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

答案: $a^4 - 4a^2$

【解析】
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{第47m}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & a \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{第19}}{=} a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & a \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & a \end{vmatrix}$$

继续将第1列展开,

原式=
$$a \cdot \left(a^3 + (-1)(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ a & a \end{vmatrix} \right) + (-1)(-1)^{1+2} \cdot a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ a & a \end{vmatrix} = a^4 + 2a \cdot (-2a) = a^4 - 4a^2$$

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

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。

【解析】: 斜率
$$k = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^{1+x}}{(1+x)^x}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{x})^x} = \frac{1}{e}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t) - 1}{t} = -\frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(1+t) - t}{t^{2}} = -\frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^{2}}{t^{2}} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

所以斜渐近线方程为:
$$y = \frac{1}{e}x + \frac{1}{2e}$$

16. (本题满分 10 分)

设
$$f(x)$$
 连续,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, $g(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt$,求 $g'(x)$ 且证明 $g'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

【解析】: 因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$
,且 $f(x)$ 连续,则

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$
, $f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$,

$$\Leftrightarrow xt = u , \quad \text{Mig}(x) = \int_0^1 f(xt) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) dt$$

当
$$x \neq 0$$
 时, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} f(x) - \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(u) du$

因为
$$g(0) = \int_0^1 f(0) dt = 0$$

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

则
$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(u) du, x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

则 $\lim_{x\to 0} g'(x) = g(0)$

所以g'(x)在x=0处连续

17. (本题满分10分)

求
$$f(x) = x^3 + 8y^3 - xy$$
 的极值。

解:
$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - y = 0\\ f'_y(x,y) = 24y^2 - x = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{6} \\ y = \frac{1}{12} \end{cases}$ 所以驻点为 $(0,0)$ 或 $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12})$

$$A = f_{xx}''(x, y) = 6x$$

$$B = f_{xy}''(x, y) = -1$$

$$C = f''_{yy}(x, y) = 48y$$

代入(0,0), 此时 $AC-B^2<0$ 所以不是极值点

代入
$$\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right)$$
, $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A > 0$, 所以 $f = \left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\right) = -\frac{1}{216}$ 为极小值

18. (本题满分10分)

设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上有定义,且满足 $2f(x)+x^2f(\frac{1}{x})=\frac{x^2+2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

(I) 求f(x);

(II) 求曲线 y = f(x), $y = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 及 y 围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周的体积。

【解析】 (1): 由
$$2f(x) + x^2 f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$
.....①

得
$$2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{x^2}f\left(x\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \frac{2x + 1}{x\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

则
$$2x^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$
....②

①×2-② 得:
$$3f(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

故
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, x \in (0, +\infty)$$
(2) 体积: $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} yg(y) dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 t dt = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt = \pi \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \times 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{6}^2$$

19. (本题满分10分)

计算二重积分
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x} d\sigma$$
, 其中区域 D 由 $x=1, x=2, y=x$ 及 x 轴围成.

【解析】:
$$\iint_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}{x} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}^{\frac{2}{\cos \theta}} \frac{r}{r \cos \theta} r dr = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} r^{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}}^{\frac{2}{\cos \theta}} d\theta$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos^{3} \theta} d\theta$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^{3} \theta d\theta$$

其中
$$\int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \int \sec \theta d\tan \theta = \sec \theta \tan \theta - \int \tan \theta d\sec \theta$$

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

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

$$\text{III} \iint\limits_{D} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} d\sigma = \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\sec\theta \tan\theta + \ln\left|\sec\theta + \tan\theta\right| \right)_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} \left[\sqrt{2} + \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{2}\right) \right]$$

20. (本题满分11分)

已知
$$f(x) = \int_1^x e^{t^2} dt$$

(1) 证明: $\exists \xi \in (1,2), s.t. f(\xi) = (2-\xi)e^{\xi^2}$

(2) 证明: $\exists \eta \in (1,2), s.t f(2) = \ln 2 \cdot \eta \cdot e^{\eta^2}$

解答: $f(x) = \int_{1}^{x} e^{t^2} dt$ 所以 f(1) = 0, 且 $f'(x) = e^{x^2}$, 当 x > 1 时, f(x) > 0

(1) 构造 $F(x) = f(x) - (2-x)e^{x^2}$, 则 F(x) 在 [1,2] 上连续,

$$\mathbb{E} F(1) = f(1) - e = -e < 0, F(2) = f(2) - 0 = f(2) > 0,$$

由零点定理知 $\exists \xi \in (1,2)$, st $F(\xi) = 0$, 即 $f(\xi) = (2-\xi)\xi^2$

(2) 构造 $g(x) = \ln x$, $x \in [1,2]$

则 f(x), g(x)在(1,2)上可导.

由柯西中值定理知:

$$\exists \eta \in (1,2)s, t \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{g(2) - g(1)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{g'(\eta)}$$

日
$$\eta \in (1,2)s, t \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{g(2) - g(1)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{g'(\eta)}$$
即 $\frac{f(2)}{\ln 2} = \frac{e^{\eta^2}}{\frac{1}{\eta}}$,所以 $f(2) = \ln 2 \cdot \eta \cdot e^{\eta^2}$

21. (本题满分 11 分)

已知 f(x)可导,且 $f'(x) > 0(x \ge 0)$.曲线 y = f(x) 过原点,点 M 为曲线 y = f(x) 上任意一点,过点 M 的切线 与 x 轴相交于点 T , 过点 M 做 MP 垂直于 x 轴于点 P , 且曲线 y = f(x) 与直线 MP 以及 x 轴所围成图形的面积 与三角形 MTP 的面积比恒为3:2, 求曲线满足的方程.

【解析】: 设M(a, f(a))

所以切线方程: y-f(a)=f'(a)(x-a)

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y = 0, \ x = a - \frac{f(a)}{f'(a)}$$

$$S_{\Delta}MTP = \frac{1}{2} \cdot f(a) \cdot \left[a - \left(a - \frac{f(a)}{f'(a)} \right) \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{f^{2}(a)}{f'(a)}$$

由题意得:
$$\frac{\int_0^a f(x) dx}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{f^2(a)}{f'(a)}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

整理得:
$$\int_0^a f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4} \frac{f^2(x)}{f'(a)}$$

换成熟悉的公式:
$$\int_0^x f(t)dt = \frac{3}{4} \frac{f^2(x)}{f'(x)}$$
 (1) 且 $f(0) = 0$

对(1)两边同时求导整理后得:

$$\frac{3}{2}f''(x)\cdot f(x) = [f'(x)]^2$$
,所以 $f'(0) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = y, f'(x) = p, \quad f''(x) = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p\frac{dp}{dy}$$

整理,得
$$\frac{3}{2}p\frac{dp}{dy}y=p^2$$

分离变量得,
$$\frac{3}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y}$$

$$p^{\frac{3}{2}} = C_1 y$$

所以
$$y' = C_2 y^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

再分离变量,得
$$\int y^{-\frac{2}{3}} dy = \int C_2 dx$$

所以
$$3y^{\frac{1}{3}} = C_2x + C_3$$

$$\mathbb{M} y = \left(\frac{C_2 x + C_3}{3}\right)^3$$

$$X f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$$

所以
$$C_3 = 0$$

则
$$y = Cx^3$$
, C 为任意常数。

22. (本题满分11分)

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 x = Py 变 换 为 $g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 + 2y_1y_2$

- (I) 求*a*的值;
- (II) 求可逆矩阵P.

【解析】: (I)
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
 的二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$g(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$
的二次型矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

显然 r(B) = 2, 经可逆线性变换 x = Py, 则 r(A) = r(B) = 2

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1+2a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1+2a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ 0 & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a \end{vmatrix} = (1+2a)(1-a)^2 = 0$$

$$a=1$$
或 $a=-\frac{1}{2}$

当
$$a=1$$
时, $r(A)=1$, 舍去。

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故
$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$
.

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

= $\left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}(x_2 - x_3)^2$

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

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 + 2y_1y_2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2 + 4y_3^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
z_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\
z_2 = y_2 \\
z_3 = 2y_3
\end{cases}$$

得
$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

所求可逆矩阵
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

23. (本题满分11分)

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

- (I) 证明矩阵**P** 可逆:
- (II) 若 $A^2\alpha + A\alpha 6\alpha = 0$, 求 $P^{-1}AP$ 并判断A是否相似于对角矩阵。

【解析】(I)设 $k_1\alpha + k_2A\alpha = 0$

- ② 若 $k_2 \neq 0$,则 $A\alpha = -\frac{k_1}{k_2}\alpha$,所以 α 是 A 的属于特征值 $-\frac{k_1}{k_2}$ 的特征向量,与已知条件产生矛盾。 所以, $k_1 = k_2 = 0$,向量组 α , $A\alpha$ 线性无关,故矩阵 P 可逆。
- (II) 因为 $A^2\alpha = 6\alpha A\alpha$,所以,

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

$$A(\alpha, A\alpha) = (\alpha, A\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即
$$AP = PB$$
,由 P 可逆知 A , B 相似且 $P^{-1}AP = B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

由
$$\left|\lambda \boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{B}\right| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -6 \\ -1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) = 0$$
知,矩阵 $\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{B}$ 的特征值均为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -3$,

因为特征值互不相同,故矩阵A相似于对角矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ 。