

2022 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

数学 (二)

一、选择题 (本题共 10 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 50 分. 每小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一个选项是符合题目要求, 把所选选项前的字母填在答题卡指定位置上.)

1. 【解析】选 C.

(1) 若 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$, 则 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$

由 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x) \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha^2(x)}{\beta^2(x)} = 1$, 故 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$ 成立;

(2) 若 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$, 则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$

反例 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{-x})^2}{(-e^{-x})^2} = 1$, 但 $e^{-x} = -e^{-x}$;

(3) 若 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$, 则 $\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$

由 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x) \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = 1$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)}{\beta(x)} = 0$

所以 $\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$

(4) 若 $\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$, 则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$

2. 【解析】选 D

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 dy \int_y^2 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx \int_0^x y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx^3 = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 【解析】选 B

因为函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处有 2 阶导数, 即

$$f''(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(x_0)}{x - x_0} \text{ 存在, 故可得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = f'(x_0).$$

当 $f'(x_0) > 0$ 时, 由极限局部保号性知, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $x \in \overset{\circ}{U}(x_0, \delta)$ 时, 有 $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 的某个邻域内单调增加.

4. 【解析】选 C

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^{x-y} (x-y-t)f(t)dt, \text{ 则 } F(x, y) = (x-y) \int_0^{x-y} f(t)dt - \int_0^{x-y} tf(t)dt$$

$$F'_x(x, y) = \int_0^{x-y} f(t)dt, F'_y(x, y) = -\int_0^{x-y} f(t)dt$$

$$F''_x(x, y) = f(x-y), F''_y(x, y) = f(x-y)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}. \text{ 故选 C.}$$

5. 【解析】选 A.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{x^p(1-x)^{1-p}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^p(1-x)^{1-p}} dx$$

对于 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{x^p(1-x)^{1-p}} dx$, $x=0$ 为瑕点. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha \frac{\ln x}{x^p} = A$, ($0 < \alpha < 1$), 则收敛.

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\alpha-p} \ln x = A$, 故 $\alpha - p > 0$, 又 $0 < \alpha < 1$, 所以 $0 < p < 1$

对于 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^p(1-x)^{1-p}} dx$, $x=1$ 为瑕点. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x)^\beta \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^p} = B$, ($0 < \beta < 1$), 则收敛.

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x)^\beta \frac{\ln(1+x-1)}{(1-x)^{1-p}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1-x)^{\beta+p} = B$$

要使极限存在, 则只需

$$\beta + p > 0, \text{ 又 } 0 < \beta < 1, \text{ 所以 } -1 < p < 0$$

$$\text{当 } p=0 \text{ 时, 原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx < \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1-x} dx \text{ 收敛,}$$

所以 p 的范围为 $(-1, 1)$, 故选 A

6. 【解析】选 D.

令 $x_n = (-1)^n$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos(\sin x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos[\sin(-1)^n] = \cos(\sin 1)$ 存在,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin[\cos(-1)^n] = \sin(\cos 1)$ 存在, 但 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$ 不存在; 也不存在, 故 A, B, C 排除.

当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(\cos x_n)$ 存在时, 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(\cos x_n) = A$, 则 $-1 \leq A \leq 1$,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arcsin[\sin(\cos x_n)] = \arcsin A$ 存在,

故当 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(\cos x_n)$ 存在时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos x_n$ 存在;

7. 【解析】选 A.

因为 $I_2 - I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \cos x} dx$, 令 $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{2}$,

则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2} > 0$ ($x \in [0,1]$), 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x \in [0,1]$ 上有 $f(x) > 0$, 即 $I_2 > I_1$;

令 $I_3 - I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{x}{2(1 + \cos x)} dx$,

因为 $\frac{2x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{x}{2(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{2x}{1 + \sin 2x} - \frac{2x}{4 + 2\cos x} > 0$, 所以 $I_3 > I_1$;

令 $I_3 - I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1 + \cos x} dx$,

因为 $\frac{2x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1 + \cos x} > \frac{2x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{2x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{2x}{2 + 2\cos x} > 0$, 所以

$I_3 > I_2$. 综上, $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$

8. 【解析】选 B

由题知, 矩阵的特征值无重根, 故该矩阵可相似对角化;

又因为若存在可逆矩阵 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 则矩阵 A 可相似对角化, 即 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$.

故选 B.

9. 【解析】选 D

因为 $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & 2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & a^2-1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-1 & b^2-1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) 当 $a=1$ 或 $b=1$ 时, 无解;

(2) 当 $a=-1, b \neq \pm 1$ 或 $a \neq \pm 1, b=-1$ 时, 方程有唯一解.

10. 【解析】选 C

$I: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \leftrightarrow II: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$.

向量组 (I) 与 (II) 等价 $\Leftrightarrow r(I) = r(II) = r(I, II)$,

$(I:II) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & : & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & : & 1 & \lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & : & 1 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \lambda & 1 & 1 & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & & 1-\lambda & 0 & \lambda-1 & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(2+\lambda) & 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(\lambda+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 $\lambda=1$ 时, $r(I) = r(II) = r(I, II) = 1$,

$\lambda \neq 1$ 时, $\lambda \neq -1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, $r(I) = r(II) = r(I, II) = 3$,

所以 $\{\lambda \mid \lambda \in R, \lambda \neq -1 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq -2\}$.

二、填空题 (本题共 6 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 30 分. 请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.)

11. 【答案】 $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

【解析】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1+e^x}{2} \right)^{\cot x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2 \tan x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

12. 【答案】 $-\frac{31}{32}$

【解析】 对 $x^2 + xy + y^3 = 3$ 两边同时求导得: $2x + y + xy' + 3y^2 y' = 0$

当 $x = 1$ 时, $y^3 + y - 2 = 0$, 解得 $y = 1$, 代入上式得 $3 + 4y'(1) = 0, y'(1) = -\frac{3}{4}$

$$2 + 2y' + xy'' + 6yy'^2 + 3y^2 y'' = 0$$

当 $x = 1, y = 1, y'(1) = -\frac{3}{4}$ 时, $2 + 2 \times (-\frac{3}{4}) + y''(1) + 6 \times (-\frac{3}{4})^2 + 3y''(1) = 0$

解得 $y''(1) = -\frac{31}{32}$.

13. 【答案】 $\frac{8\sqrt{3}\pi}{9}$

【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{x^2-x+1} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{d(x^2-x+1)}{x^2-x+1} + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1} = \ln(x^2-x+1) \Big|_0^1 + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = 4 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{8\sqrt{3}\pi}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

14. 答案】 $y(x) = C_1 + e^x(C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x)$

【解析】

$y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 0$ 的特征方程为 $r^3 - 2r^2 + 5r = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = 0, r_2 = 1 + 2i, r_3 = 1 - 2i$,

所以微分方程的通解为 $y(x) = C_1 + e^x(C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x)$, C_1, C_2, C_3 为任意常数.

15. 【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{12}$

【解析】

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos 6\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos 6\theta d\theta \right) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{24} \sin 6\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

16. 【答案】 -1

【解析】

$$\text{设 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P_1 A P_2 = B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\therefore A = P_1^{-1} B P_2^{-1}, \therefore A^{-1} = P_2 B^{-1} P_1$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{tr}(A) = -1$$

三、解答题（本题共 6 小题，共 70 分。请将解答写在答题纸指定位置上，解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。）

17. 【解析】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin^2 x)}{x^2} = 2$ 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin^2 x)] = -2f(1) = 0, f(1) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin^2 x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[f(e^{x^2}) - f(1)] - 3[f(1 + \sin^2 x) - f(1)]}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(e^{x^2}) - f(1)}{e^{x^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x^2} - 3 \frac{f(1 + \sin^2 x) - f(1)}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right]$$

$$= f'(1) - 3f'(1) = -2f'(1) = 2$$

$$\text{故 } f'(1) = -1$$

18. 【解析】 由 $2xy' - 4y = 2\ln x - 1$ 得: $y' - \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{2\ln x - 1}{2x}$

$$y = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \left(\int \frac{2\ln x - 1}{2x} \cdot e^{\int \frac{-2}{x} dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{2\ln x} \left(\int \frac{2\ln x - 1}{2x} \cdot e^{-2\ln x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x^2 \left(\int \frac{2\ln x - 1}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx + C \right)$$

$$= x^2 \left(\int \frac{2\ln x - 1}{2x^3} dx + C \right)$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx = \int \ln x \cdot x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \ln x dx - \frac{1}{2} x = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x^2} - \int x^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$$

$$\text{所以 } y = x^2 \left(\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx - \int \frac{1}{2x^3} dx + c \right) = x^2 \left(-\frac{\ln x}{2x^2} + C \right) = Cx^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

$$\text{由 } y(1) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 得 } C = \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 故 } y(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln x$$

$$\text{从而 } S = \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2x} \right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_1^e \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2} + \frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_1^e \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2x} \right)^2} dx$$

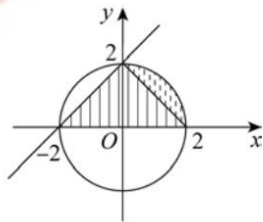
$$= \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2x} \right) dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{2}x dx + \int_1^e \frac{1}{2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2}(\ln e - \ln 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1)$$

19. 【解析】根据题意可得积分区域如图所示，设

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, 0 \leq r \leq 2,$$



$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^2 \frac{r^2(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2}{r^2} r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{2}{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}} \frac{r^2(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2}{r^2} r dr$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 d\theta \int_0^2 r dr + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2 \frac{2}{(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 d\theta$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi - 2$$

20. 【答案】(1) $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2e^{-y}(2x - y)$; (2) $f(u, v) = (u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$, 极小值 $f(0, 0) = 0$.

【解析】(1) 由 $g(x, y) = f(x, y - x)$ 得 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f'_1(x, y - x) - f'_2(x, y - x)$

又 $\frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial v} = 2(u - v)e^{-(u+v)}$ 即 $f'_1(x, y) - f'_2(x, y) = 2(x - y)e^{-(x+y)}$

将 y 换为 $y - x$ 得 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2e^{-y}(2x - y)$.

(2) 由 $f(u, 0) = u^2 e^{-u}$ 及 $g(u, v) = f(u, v - u)$ 得 $g(u, u) = f(u, 0) = u^2 e^{-u}$,

对 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = 2e^{-y}(2x - y)$ 两边关于 x 积分得 $g(x, y) = 2e^{-y}(x^2 - xy) = f(x, y - x)$,

令 $\begin{cases} u = x \\ v = y - x \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} x = u \\ y = u + v \end{cases}$ 代入上式得 $f(u, v) = (u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$;

$\begin{cases} f'_u = (2u - u^2 - v^2)e^{-(u+v)} = 0 \\ f'_v = (2v - u^2 - v^2)e^{-(u+v)} = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得驻点 $(0, 0), (1, 1)$,

又 $f''_{uu} = (2 - 4u + u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$, $f''_{uv} = (u^2 + v^2 - 2u - 2v)e^{-(u+v)}$,

$f''_{vv} = (2 - 4v + u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$

对 $(0, 0)$ 点, $A = 2, B = 0, C = 2, AC - B^2 = 4 > 0, A > 0$, 在 $(0, 0)$ 处取得极小值 $f(0, 0) = 0$;

对 $(1, 1)$ 点, $A = 0, B = -2e^{-2}, C = 0, AC - B^2 < 0$, 故 $(1, 1)$ 不是极值点.

21. 【证明】必要性: 根据泰勒公式可得

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2, \text{ 因为 } f''(x) > 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_a^b f(x) dx &\geq \int_a^b f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + \int_a^b f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \\ &= (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

充分性: 假设存在 m , 使得 $f''(m) < 0$, 则存在 m 的某邻域 (x_1, x_2) 有 $f''(x) < 0$, 所以,

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \int_{x_1}^x f(t) dt - (x-x_1)f\left(\frac{x+x_1}{2}\right), \text{ 则}$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{x+x_1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}(x-x_1)f'\left(\frac{x+x_1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(x-x_1)[f'(\xi) - f'\left(\frac{x+x_1}{2}\right)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x-x_1)\left(\xi - \frac{x+x_1}{2}\right)f''(\eta) < 0$$

$$\text{所以 } F(x) \text{ 递减, 故 } F(x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) dt - (x_2-x_1)f\left(\frac{x_2+x_1}{2}\right) < F(x_1) = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x_2-x_1)} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) dt < f\left(\frac{x_2+x_1}{2}\right),$$

这与题设条件 $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 矛盾, 假设不成立, 所以

$$\text{当 } f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ 时 } f''(x) > 0$$

22. 【解析】 (1) 二次型的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)^2(\lambda-2) = 0$$

所以矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 2$.

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \text{ 解 } (4E - A)X = 0 \text{ 得 } A \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4 \text{ 的特征向量 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 时, 解 } (2E - A)X = 0 \text{ 得 } A \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 的特征向量 } \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 已经两两正交, 只需将其正交化, 得

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$, 做正交变换 $X = QY$, 化二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 为标准型

准型为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \underset{X=QY}{=} 4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$.

$$(2) \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \underset{X=QY}{=} 4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2 \geq 2(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2)$$

因为 $X = QY$ 为正交变换, 所以 $\|X\| = \|Y\|$,

$$\text{所以 } \min_{X \neq 0} \frac{f(X)}{X^T X} = 2.$$