

2021 考研数学试卷答案速查 (数学二)

一、选择题

- (1) (C) (2) (D) (3) (C) (4) (A) (5) (D)
(6) (C) (7) (B) (8) (B) (9) (D) (10) (C)

二、填空题

- (11) $\frac{1}{\ln 3}$ (12) $\frac{2}{3}$ (13) 1
(14) $\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{2}{\pi}$ (15) $y = C_1 e^x + e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \left(C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \right)$
(16) -5

三、解答题

(17) 【解析】原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right) \sin x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1) \sin x}$ (2 分)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1) \sin x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{(e^x - 1) \sin x} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + o(x^2) + 1 - \left[1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)\right]}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^2} \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

(18) 【解析】 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2x+x^2}{(1+x)^2}, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ \frac{2x+x^2}{(1+x)^2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, $f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, & x < 0 \\ \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$. (4 分)

凹区间: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$; 凸区间: $(-1, 0)$ (6 分)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x|x|}{1+x} = \infty, \text{ 垂直渐近线: } x = -1. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x(1+x)} = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - x^2}{1+x} = -1, \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2}{x(1+x)} = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x^2 + x + x^2}{1+x} = 1, \quad (11 \text{ 分})$$

斜渐近线: $y = x - 1$ 和 $y = -x + 1$. (12 分)

(19) 【解析】等式左右两边对 x 求导, $\frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (2 分)

$$\text{长度 } s = \int_4^9 \sqrt{1+f^2(x)} dx = \int_4^9 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \int_4^9 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2} dx \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \int_4^9 \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \Big|_4^9 = \frac{22}{3}. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{面积 } A = \int_4^9 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1+f^2(x)} dx = \int_4^9 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \pi \int_4^9 \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x + 1\right) dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{9}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 + x\right) \Big|_4^9 = \frac{425}{9}\pi. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

(20) 【解析】(1) 求解微分方程: $y' - \frac{6}{x}y = -\frac{6}{x}$, (1 分)

$$\text{则: } y = e^{\int \frac{6}{x} dx} \left[\int -\frac{6}{x} e^{\int \frac{6}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = x^6 \left[\int -\frac{6}{x} x^{-6} dx + C \right] = Cx^6 + 1, \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{且 } y(\sqrt{3}) = 10, \text{ 故: } y(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^6 + 1, \quad (x > 0). \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 设 p 点的坐标为: (x, y) , 法线: $Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'(x)}(X - x)$,

$$\text{过 } p \text{ 点的法线方程为: } Y - y = -\frac{1}{2x^5}(X - x), \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$X = 0 \text{ 时, } y \text{ 轴上的截距: } I_p = Y = \frac{1}{2x^4} + y = \frac{1}{2x^4} + \frac{1}{3}x^6 + 1, \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } I_p' = -\frac{2}{x^5} + 2x^5 = 0, \text{ 得驻点: } x = 1, \text{ 唯一的极值点为最值点,} \quad (11 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{则 } I_p \text{ 最小时, } p \text{ 的坐标为 } (1, \frac{4}{3}). \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

(21) 【解析】 $\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr$

(6 分)

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \sin \theta \cdot \cos^2 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos^2 2\theta d\theta \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\theta d \cos 2\theta = -\frac{1}{48} \cos^3 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{48}. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

(22) 【解析】

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - b \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - b)[(\lambda - 2)^2 - 1] = (\lambda - b)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1) = 0 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

(1) 当 $b=1$ 时, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 3$, A 相似于对角矩阵, 则 $r(E - A) = 1$, $a = 1$ (4 分)

$$(E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令可逆矩阵 } P = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \text{ 使得 } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 当 $b=3$ 时, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 1$, A 相似于对角矩阵, 则 $r(3E - A) = 1$, $a = -1$ (9 分)

$$(3E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令可逆矩阵 } P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), \text{ 使得 } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$