2018 年考研数学二试题与答案解析(完整版)

一、选择题: 1~8 小题,每小题 4 分,共 32 分,下列每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项 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.若
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$
,则

A.
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1$$

A.
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1$$
 B. $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -1$

C.
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$$

C.
$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$$
 D. $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1$

【答案】B

【解析】

$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(e^x + ax^2 + bx \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln\left(e^x + ax^2 + bx\right)}{x^2}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x + 2ax + b}{2x\left(e^x + ax^2 + bx\right)}}$$

$$=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x+2ax+b}{2x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + 2ax + b}{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lim_{x \to 0} \left(e^x + 2ax + b \right) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + 2ax + b}{2x} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

2.下列函数中, 在x = 0处不可导的是

$$A. \quad f(x) = |x| \sin(x)$$

A.
$$f(x) = |x| \sin(x)$$
 B. $f(x) = |x| \sin(x)$

C.
$$f(x) = \cos |x|$$

C.
$$f(x) = \cos|x|$$
 D. $f(x) = \cos\sqrt{|x|}$

【答案】D

【解析】

A 正确

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{|x| \sin(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-x \cdot \sin(x)}{x} = 0$$
$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{|x| \sin(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x \cdot \sin(x)}{x} = 0$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{|x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-x \cdot \sin \sqrt{-x}}{x} = 0$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{|x|\sin\sqrt{|x|}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x \cdot \sin\sqrt{x}}{x} = 0$$

C正确

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\cos|x| - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}}{x} = 0$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\cos|x| - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}}{x} = 0$$

D 不正确
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(-x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{x} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
$$f'_{+}(0) \neq f'_{-}(0)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}, g(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - ax, x \le -1 & \text{若 } f(x) + g(x) \text{ 在 } R \text{ 上连续,} \\ x, & -1 < x < 0, \\ x - b, x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

则

A.
$$a = 3, b = 1$$

B.
$$a = 3, b = 2$$

C.
$$a = -3, b = 3$$

C.
$$a = -3, b = 1$$
 D. $a = -3, b = 2$

【答案】B

【解析】

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left[f(x) + g(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) + \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} g(x) = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \left[f(x) + g(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} g(x) = 1 - b$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -1 = 1 - $b \Rightarrow b = 2$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{-}} \left[f(x) + g(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} f(x) + \lim_{x \to -1^{-}} g(x) = -1 + 2 + a = 1 + a$$

$$\lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \left[f(x) + g(x) \right] = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} f(x) + \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} g(x) = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 -2 = 1 + $a \Rightarrow a = 3$

4. .设函数
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上二阶可导,且 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$,

A.当
$$f'(x) < 0$$
时, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$

B. 当
$$f''(x) < 0$$
 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$

C. 当
$$f'(x) > 0$$
时, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$

D. 当
$$f''(x) > 0$$
 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$

【答案】D

【解析】

A错误

$$f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{2}, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(-x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = 0$$
$$f'(x) = -1 < 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

B错误

$$f(x) = -x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}, \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(-x^{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx = 0$$
$$f''(x) = -2 < 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12} > 0$$

C错误

$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx = 0$$
$$f'(x) = 1 > 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

D正确

$$f(x) = x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}, \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) dx = 0$$
$$f''(x) = 2 > 0, f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12} < 0$$

5.设
$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx, N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx, K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\sqrt{\cos x}) dx,$$
则

$$B.M > K > N$$

$$D. K > N > M$$

【答案】C

【解析】

$$e^{x}$$

6.
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{x}^{2-x^{2}} (1-xy) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{2-x^{2}} (1-xy) dy =$$

$$A.\frac{5}{3}$$

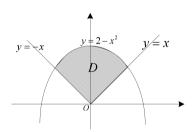
B.
$$\frac{5}{6}$$

$$C.\frac{7}{3}$$

$$D.\frac{7}{6}$$

【答案】C

【解析】如图,
$$\int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-x}^{2-x^2} (1-xy)dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{2-x^2} (1-xy)dy = \iint_{D} (1-xy)dxdy = \iint_{D} dxdy = S_{D} = \frac{7}{3}$$
.



7.下列矩阵中,与矩阵
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
相似的为

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

A.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
B.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

C.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

C.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 D.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

【答案】A

【解析】令
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
与 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 相似

故选 (A)

8.设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵,记 r(X) 为矩阵 X 的秩, (X, Y) 表示分块矩阵,则

$$A. r(A AB) = r(A).$$

B.
$$r(A BA) = r(A)$$
.

$$C.r(A \ B) = \max\{r(A), r(B)\}.$$
 $D.r(A \ B) = r(A^T \ B^T).$

$$D. r(A B) = r(A^T B^T)$$

【答案】(A)

【解析】
$$r(E,B) = n \Rightarrow r(A,AB) = r[A(E,B)] = r(A)$$

故选(A)

- 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.
- 9. $\lim x^2 [\arctan(x+1) \arctan x] =$ ______

【答案】1

【解析】令
$$t = \frac{1}{x}$$
,则

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

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{2t + t^{2}}{2t}$$

$$= 1$$

10. 曲线 $y = x^2 + 2 \ln x$ 在其拐点处的切线方程是

【答案】
$$y = 4x - 3$$

【解析】
$$y'=x+\frac{2}{x}$$
, $y"=2-\frac{2}{x^2}$, 令 $y"=0$, 则 $x_0=\pm 1$, 由于 $x>0$, 故 $x_0=1$

 $y'(x_0) = 4$,则过拐点(1,1)的切线方程为y-1 = 4(x-1)即y = 4x-3.

11.
$$\int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

【解析】
$$\int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x - 3)(x - 1)} dx$$

$$=\int_{5}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{x-3}-\frac{1}{x-1})dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{x-3}{x-1}\Big|_{5}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{x-3}{x-1} - \ln \frac{5-3}{5-1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

12. 曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t, \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 对应点处的曲率为_____.

【答案】
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

【解析】
$$y' = \frac{-\sin^2 t \cos t}{3\cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = -\tan t$$
 , $y'|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1$,

$$y''|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{1}{3\cos^4 t \sin t}, \quad y''|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{3(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^5} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3},$$

$$k = \frac{|y"|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}}{(1+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

13.设函数 z = z(x, y) 由方程 $\ln z + e^{z-1} = xy$ 确定,则 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{2})} =$ ______

【答案】 $\frac{1}{4}$

【解析】根据题意,得 $z(2,\frac{1}{2})=1$,对方程两边同时对 x 偏导数并讲点代入,得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\bigg|_{(2,\frac{1}{2})}=\frac{1}{4}$.

14.设 A 为 3 阶矩阵, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 为线性无关的向量组.若 $A\alpha_1$ = $2\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3$,

$$A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$$
, $A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$,则 A 的实特征值为_____

【答案】2

【解析】

三、解答题: 15—23 小题, 共 94 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.

15. (本题满分 10 分)

求不定积分 $\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$ 的值

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2}(e^{2x}arc\tan\sqrt{e^x-1}-\frac{1}{3}(e^x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}+\sqrt{e^x-1})+C$$

【解析】

原式 =
$$\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^{2x}$$

= $\frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \int e^{2x} \frac{1}{1 + e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx)$
= $\frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \int \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx)$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx \, \, \, \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{e^x - 1} = t, e^x = t^2 + 1, x = \ln(t^2 + 1)$$

原式

$$= \int \frac{(t^2 + 1)^2}{2t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$= \int (t^2 + 1) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} t^3 + t + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C$$

故原式 =
$$\frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} arc \tan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{e^x - 1}) + C$$

16. (本题满分 10 分)

已知连续函数 f(x) 满足 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = ax^2$.

(I) 求f(x); (II) 若f(x)在区间[0,1]上的平均值为1,求a的值。

【答案】(I)
$$f(x) = e^{-x}(2ae^x - 2a)$$
; (II) $a = \frac{e}{2}$

【解析】(I)

$$\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt \underline{\underbrace{\Rightarrow x-t=u}} x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$$

则有 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x u f(u)du = ax^2$,两边同时对x 求导,则有

$$f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du = 2ax,$$

$$f'(x) + f(x) = 2a$$
, $Bdf(x) = e^{-x}(2ae^x + C)$, $Bdf(x) = 0$, $df(x) = 0$,

则C = -2a,综上 $f(x) = e^{-x}(2ae^x - 2a)$.

(II)
$$ext{d} \mp \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$
, $ext{M} \int_0^1 e^{-x} (2ae^x - 2a) dx = 1 \Rightarrow 2a + 2a(e^{-1} - 1) = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{e}{2}$.

17. (本题满分 10 分)

设平面区域 D 由曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le 2\pi) = x$ 轴围成, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D (x + 2y) dx dy$.

【答案】
$$\frac{5\pi}{2}$$

【解析】

$$\iint_{D} (x+2y)dxdy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} dx \int_{0}^{\varphi(x)} (x+2y)dy$$

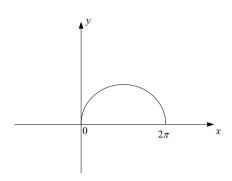
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} [(xy+y^{2})|_{0}^{\varphi(x)}]dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} [x\varphi(x) + (\varphi(x))^{2}]dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = t \sin t$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t) + (1 - \cos t)^{3}dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)d(t - \sin t) + \int_{0}^{2\pi} 8\sin^{6}\frac{t}{2}dt$$



$$=0+\frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$=\frac{5\pi}{2}$$

18. (本题满分10分)

已知常数 $k \ge \ln 2 - 1$,证明: $(x-1)(x-\ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1) \ge 0$

【解析】

当0 < x < 1时, x-1 < 0. 只需证明 $x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \le 0$ 即可.

设
$$f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$$
, 则

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2k}{x} = \frac{x - 2 \ln x + 2k}{x}$$

设
$$g(x) = x - 2 \ln x + 2k$$
,则

$$g'(x)=1-\frac{2}{x}=\frac{x-2}{x}<0.$$

故
$$g(x) \ge g(1) = 1 + 2k \ge 1 + 2 \ln 2 - 2 = 2 \ln 2 - 1 = \ln \frac{4}{e} \ge 0$$

$$f'(x) \ge 0$$
, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 内单增, 故 $f(x) \le f(1) = 0$.

当 $x \ge 1$ 时, $x-1 \ge 0$.只需证明 $x-\ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \ge 0$ 即可.

设
$$f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$$
, $g(x) = x - 2 \ln x + 2k$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2k}{x} = \frac{x - 2 \ln x + 2k}{x}$$

$$g'(x)=1-\frac{2}{x}=\frac{x-2}{x}<0.$$

故g(x)在 $[1,+\infty)$ 单减, $g(x) \ge g(+\infty) \ge 0$

所以 $f'(x) \ge 0$, 故 f(x) 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内单增, 故 $f(x) \ge f(1) = 0$.

综上得证.

19. (本题满分10分)

将长为 2m 的铁丝分成三段,依次围城圆、正方形与正三角形,三个图形的面积之和是否存在最小值?若存在,求出最小值。

【解析】假设圆的半径为 x, 正方形边长为 y, 正三角形边长为 z, 则有

$$2\pi x + 4y + 3z = 2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$$

$$f(x,y,z) = \pi x^{2} + y^{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}z^{2} + \lambda (2\pi x + 4y + 3z - 2)$$

$$f(x,y,z) = \pi x^2 + y^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}z^2 + \lambda (2\pi x + 4y + 3z - 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2\pi x + 2\pi \lambda = 0\\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + 4\lambda = 0\\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}z + 3\lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2\pi x + 4y + 3z - 2 = 0$$

求解上述方程得到,驻点为 $\frac{1}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}(1,2,2\sqrt{3})$

最小面积为,
$$S_{\min} = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$$
。

20. (本题满分11分)

已知曲线 L: $y = \frac{4}{9}x^2 (x \ge 0)$,点 O(0,0),点 A(0,1),设 P 是 L 上的动点,S 是直线 OA

与直线 AP 及曲线 L 所围成图形的面积,若 P 运动到点 (3,4) 时沿 x 轴正向的速度是 4,求此时 S 关于时间 t 的变化率。

【答案】

【解析】
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{4}{9} x^2 \right) x - \int_0^x \frac{4}{9} x^2 dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2x^3}{27}$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{x'(t)}{2} + \frac{6x^2x'(t)}{27}$$

将
$$x = 3, x'(t) = 4$$
, 代入有 $S' = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4}{27} = 10$

21. (本题满分11分)

设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足: $x_1 > 0$, $x_n e^{x_{n+1}} = e^{x_n} - 1(n = 1, 2, ...)$, 证明 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$ 。

【答案】0

【解析】

则
$$x_2 = \ln \frac{e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1}$$

设
$$f(x) = e^x - 1 - x$$

$$:: f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0(x > 0)$$
, 且 $f(0) = 0$

$$\therefore f(x)$$
 单调递增,故 $f(x) > 0$ 而 $e^x - 1 > x(x > 0)$

因此
$$\frac{e^{x_1}-1}{x_1}$$
 在 x_1 时大于 1,而 $x_2 = \ln \frac{e^{x_1}-1}{x_1} > 0$,

用数学归纳法可证之. 对 $\forall n, x_n > 0$

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} - \ln e^{x_n} = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}}$$

设
$$g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = -xe^x$$

显然当x > 0时,g'(x) < 0,则g(x)单调递减,又:g(0) = 0

$$\therefore g(x) < g(0) = 0, \therefore e^x - 1 < xe^x \Rightarrow \frac{e^x - 1}{xe^x} < 1$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}} < 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

故 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减

综上可知 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减且存在下界, $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在.

(2) 设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$
, 故 $ae^n = e^a - 1$, 因此 $a = 0$.

22. (本题满分11分)

设实二次型 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + ax_3)^2$, 其中a是参数。

- (1) $\vec{x} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 的解
- (2) 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 的规范形

【解析】

(1)

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

①
$$\stackrel{.}{=}$$
 $a-2=0$, 即 $a=2$ 时, $r(A)=2<3$, $A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 有非零解

通解为
$$x = k \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in R$$

②当 $a-2 \neq 0$,即 $a \neq 2$ 时, $r(A) = 3, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 只有0解

$$\mathbb{P} x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$

(2)当 $a \neq 2$ 时

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}, |A| \neq 0$$

∴ \diamondsuit y = Ax 为非退化的线性变换

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

当a=2时

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3$$
$$= 2\left(x_1 - \frac{x_2 + 3x_3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}(x_2 - x_3)^2$$

令:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - \frac{x_2 + 3x_3}{2} \\ y_2 = x_2 - x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

- ::二次型的标准型为 $2y_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2^2$
- ::二次型的规范型为 $z_1^2 + z_2^2$

23. (本题满分11分)

已知
$$a$$
 是常数,且矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix}$ 可经初等列变换化为矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- (1) 求*a*
- (2) 求满足 AP = B 的可逆矩阵 P

【答案】

(1) a = 2

(2)
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

【解析】

(1)

::矩阵 A 经过初等列变换得到矩阵 B

∴ 矩阵 A,B 等价

$$\therefore r(A) = r(B)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 2 - a = 0, a = 2$$

(2)

$$(A,B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & a & 1 & a & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -a & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 \\ 2k_1 - 1 \\ k_1 \end{bmatrix}, Y = \begin{bmatrix} -6k_2 + 4 \\ 2k_2 - 1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix}, Z = \begin{bmatrix} -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & k_3 - k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$:: P$$
 可逆, $:: k_2 \neq k_3$

$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k_2 \neq k_3, k_1, k_2, k_3 \in R$$