

1992 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $\frac{e^{x+y} - y \sin(xy)}{x \sin(xy) - e^{x+y}}$.

【解】 $e^{x+y} + \cos(xy) = 0$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$e^{x+y} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) - \sin(xy) \cdot \left(y + x \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0, \text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{x+y} - y \sin(xy)}{x \sin(xy) - e^{x+y}}.$$

(2) 【答案】 $\left\{\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{4}{9}\right\}$.

【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$

$$\left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right|_M = \frac{2}{9}, \quad \left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right|_M = \frac{4}{9}, \quad \left.\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right|_M = -\frac{4}{9}, \text{ 则 } \left.\text{grad } u\right|_M = \left\{\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{4}{9}\right\}.$$

(3) 【答案】 $\frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

【解】 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $x = \pi$ 处收敛于

$$\frac{f(\pi-0) + f(\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{f(\pi-0) + f(-\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

(4) 【答案】 $y = (x+C)\cos x$ (C 为任意常数).

【解】 微分方程 $y' + y \tan x = \cos x$ 的通解为

$$y = \left(\int \cos x \cdot e^{\int \tan x dx} dx + C\right) \cdot e^{-\int \tan x dx} = (x+C)\cos x \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

(5) 【答案】 1.

【解】 方法一 因为 A 的任意两行都成比例, 所以 $r(A) \leq 1$,

又因为 $A \neq O$, 所以 $r(A) \geq 1$, 故 $r(A) = 1$.

方法二

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = \alpha \beta^T, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$r(A) = r(\alpha \beta^T) \leq r(\alpha) = 1,$$

再由 $a_i \neq 0, b_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 得 $A \neq O$, 于是 $r(A) \geq 1$, 故 $r(A) = 1$.

二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = +\infty,$

得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} e^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$ 不存在但不是 ∞ , 应选(D).

(2) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 $\left|(-1)^n \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n}\right)\right| = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2n} \sim \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2},$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right) \right|$ 收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)$ 绝对收敛, 应选(C).

(3) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 曲线的切线向量为 $T = \{1, -2t, 3t^2\}$,

由 $\{1, -2t, 3t^2\} \cdot \{1, 2, 1\} = 0$ 得 $t_1 = \frac{1}{3}, t_2 = 1$, 故与平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$ 平行的切线有 2 条, 应选(B).

(4) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^3, & x < 0, \\ 4x^3, & x \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 6x^2, & x < 0, \\ 12x^2, & x > 0, \end{cases}$

显然 $f'(0) = f''(0) = 0, \quad f''(x) = \begin{cases} 12x, & x < 0, \\ 24x, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$

$f'''_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f''(x)}{x} = 12, \quad f'''_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f''(x)}{x} = 24,$

因为 $f'''_-(0) \neq f'''_+(0)$, 所以 $f^{(n)}(0)$ 存在的最高阶数 $n = 2$, 应选(C).

(5) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 因为 ξ_1 与 ξ_2 线性无关, 所以三元齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系中至少含 2 个解向量,

即 $3 - r(A) \geq 2$, 得 $r(A) \leq 1$, 而选项(B)(C)(D) 中矩阵的秩都大于 1, 所以均不对, 只有选项(A) 正确.

三、

(1) 【解】 由 $1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} = -[(1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1] \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 (x \rightarrow 0)$, 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - 1}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - 1}{\frac{1}{2}x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + \sin x) = 1.$$

(2) 【解】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot e^x \sin y + 2xf'_2,$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= e^x \sin y \cdot (f''_{11} \cdot e^x \cos y + 2yf''_{12}) + f'_1 \cdot e^x \cos y + 2x(f''_{21} \cdot e^x \cos y + 2yf''_{22}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \sin 2y \cdot f''_{11} + 2e^x (y \sin y + x \cos y) f''_{12} + f'_1 \cdot e^x \cos y + 4xy f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 【解】 $\int_1^3 f(x-2)dx = \int_1^3 f(x-2)d(x-2) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$
 $= \int_{-1}^0 (1+x^2)dx + \int_0^1 e^{-x}dx = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{e}.$

四、【解】 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$, 特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 1$,

$y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x$;

令 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3x}$ 的特解为 $y_0(x) = ax e^{-3x}$, 代入得 $a = -\frac{1}{4}$,

故 $y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^{-3x}$ 的通解为

$$y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^x - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-3x} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

五、【解】 补充 $\Sigma_1: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2)$, 取下侧,

$$I = \iiint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + az^2) dy dz + (y^3 + ax^2) dz dx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy$$

$$= \left(\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \right) (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy,$$

$$\text{而 } \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy$$

$$= 3 \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{6\pi}{5} a^5,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma_1} ay^2 dx dy = -a \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} y^2 dx dy = -\frac{a}{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$= -\frac{a}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr = -\frac{\pi}{4} a^5,$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_{\Sigma} (x^3 + az^2) dydz + (y^3 + ax^2) dzdx + (z^3 + ay^2) dx dy = \frac{6\pi}{5} a^5 + \frac{\pi}{4} a^5 = \frac{29}{20} \pi a^5.$$

六、【解】 不妨设 $0 < x_1 < x_2$, 由拉格朗日中值定理得

$$f(x_1) = f(x_1) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1)x_1, \text{ 其中 } 0 < \xi_1 < x_1,$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2) = f'(\xi_2)x_1, \text{ 其中 } x_2 < \xi_2 < x_1 + x_2,$$

因为 $f''(x) < 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单调递减, 又因为 $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, 所以 $f'(\xi_1) > f'(\xi_2)$,

即 $f(x_1) > f(x_1 + x_2) - f(x_2)$, 故 $f(x_1 + x_2) < f(x_1) + f(x_2)$.

七、【解】 直线段 $OM: x = \xi t, y = \eta t, z = \zeta t, t$ 从 0 到 1, 功 W 为

$$W = \int_{OM} yz dx + zx dy + xy dz = \int_0^1 3\xi\eta\zeta t^2 dt = \xi\eta\zeta.$$

下面求 $W = \xi\eta\zeta$ 在条件 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 1 (\xi \geq 0, \eta \geq 0, \zeta \geq 0)$ 下的最大值.

$$\text{令 } F(\xi, \eta, \zeta, \lambda) = \xi\eta\zeta + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} - \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} \right).$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{得 } \begin{cases} \eta\zeta = \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}\xi, \\ \xi\zeta = \frac{2\lambda}{b^2}\eta, \\ \xi\eta = \frac{2\lambda}{c^2}\zeta, \\ 1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} - \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

从而 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} = \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} = \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2}$, 即得 $\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} = \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} = \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}$. 于是得

$$\xi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \eta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \zeta = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}},$$

由问题的实际意义知 $W_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} abc$.

八、【证明】 (1) 因为 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 所以 α_2, α_3 线性无关,

又因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 所以 α_1 可由 α_2, α_3 线性表示.

(2) α_4 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,

若 α_4 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 因为 α_1 可由 α_2, α_3 线性表示,

所以 α_4 可由 α_2, α_3 线性表示, 从而 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, 矛盾, 所以 α_4 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示.

九、【解】 (1) 设

$$\beta = x_1 \xi_1 + x_2 \xi_2 + x_3 \xi_3 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

对此方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换

$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3 | \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right),$$

得唯一解 $(2, -2, 1)^T$, 故有 $\beta = 2\xi_1 - 2\xi_2 + \xi_3$.

(2) 由于 $A\xi_i = \lambda_i \xi_i$, 故 $A^n \xi_i = \lambda_i^n \xi_i, i = 1, 2, 3$. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} A^n \beta &= A^n (2\xi_1 - 2\xi_2 + \xi_3) = 2A^n \xi_1 - 2A^n \xi_2 + A^n \xi_3 \\ &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2^{n+1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + 3^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2^{n+1} + 3^n \\ 2 - 2^{n+2} + 3^{n+1} \\ 2 - 2^{n+3} + 3^{n+2} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

十、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $\frac{5}{12}$.

【解】 由 $ABC \subset AB$ 且 $P(AB) = 0$ 得 $P(ABC) = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C}) &= P(\overline{A+B+C}) = 1 - P(A+B+C) \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) - P(C) + P(AB) + P(AC) + P(BC) - P(ABC) \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 【答案】 $\frac{4}{3}$.

【解】 随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X + e^{-2X}) &= \int_0^{+\infty} (x + e^{-2x}) e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx \\ &= \Gamma(2) + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-3x} d(3x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

十一、【解】 随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty;$$

随机变量 Y 的概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi}, & -\pi < y < \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

因为随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 (X, Y) 的联合密度函数为

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & -\infty < x < +\infty, -\pi < y < \pi, \\ 0, & \text{其他}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_Z(z) &= P\{X+Y \leq z\} = \iint_{x+y \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dy \int_{-\infty}^{z-y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \\
 &= \frac{\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = t}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dy \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Phi\left(\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) dy \\
 &= -\frac{\sigma}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Phi\left(\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) d\left(\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{\frac{z-y-\mu}{\sigma} = t}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma}}^{\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}} \Phi(t) dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

故随机变量 Z 的概率密度为

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\Phi\left(\frac{z+\pi-\mu}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{z-\pi-\mu}{\sigma}\right) \right].$$