

# 1996 年数学(一) 真题解析

## 一、填空题

(1) 【答案】  $\ln 2$ .

【解】 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{3a}} \right]^{x \cdot \frac{3a}{x-a}} = e^{3a} = 8$ ,

得  $3a = 3 \ln 2$ , 即得  $a = \ln 2$ .

(2) 【答案】  $2x + 2y - 3z = 0$ ,

【解】 设所求的平面方程为  $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ ,

因为该平面经过原点, 所以  $D = 0$ ,

又因为该平面经过点  $(6, -3, 2)$ , 所以  $6A - 3B + 2C = 0$ ,

又因为该平面与平面  $4x - y + 2z = 8$  垂直, 则  $4A - B + 2C = 0$ ,

解得  $B = A, C = -\frac{3}{2}A$ , 故所求平面为  $\pi: Ax + Ay - \frac{3}{2}Az = 0$ , 即  $\pi: 2x + 2y - 3z = 0$ .

(3) 【答案】  $y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + e^x (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$ .

【解】 特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0$ , 特征根为  $\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$ ,

$y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$  的通解为  $y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$ ;

显然  $y = e^x$  为方程  $y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^x$  的一个特解,

故  $y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^x$  的通解为  $y = e^x (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + e^x (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$ .

(4) 【答案】  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

【解】  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$ ,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$ ,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} \cdot \frac{z}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$ ,

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \vec{AB} = \{2, -2, 1\},$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \beta = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{3},$

则所求的方向导数为  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{(1,0,1)} \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(5) 【答案】 2.

【解】 因为  $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \neq 0$ , 所以矩阵  $B$  可逆,

由矩阵秩的性质得  $r(AB) = r(A) = 2$ .

## 二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (D).

【解】  $P(x, y) = \frac{x+ay}{(x+y)^2}, \quad Q(x, y) = \frac{y}{(x+y)^2},$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{a(x+y)^2 - 2(x+y)(x+ay)}{(x+y)^4} = \frac{a(x+y) - 2(x+ay)}{(x+y)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{-2y}{(x+y)^3},$$

由  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$  得  $a(x+y) - 2(x+ay) = -2y$ , 得  $a = 2$ , 应选(D).

(2) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x)}{|x|} = 1 > 0$ , 所以由极限保号性, 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 当  $0 < |x| < \delta$  时,  $\frac{f''(x)}{|x|} > 0$ , 即  $f''(x) > 0$ ,

从而  $f'(x)$  在  $(-\delta, \delta)$  内单调递增.

再由  $f'(0) = 0$  得  $\begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, x \in (-\delta, 0), \\ f'(x) > 0, x \in (0, \delta) \end{cases}$  得  $f(0)$  为  $f(x)$  的极小值, 应选(B).

(3) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 因为正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 所以  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n}$  收敛,

由  $\left| (-1)^n \left( n \tan \frac{\lambda}{n} \right) a_{2n} \right| \sim \lambda a_{2n}$  得级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \left( n \tan \frac{\lambda}{n} \right) a_{2n} \right|$  收敛,

故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( n \tan \frac{\lambda}{n} \right) a_{2n}$  绝对收敛, 应选(A).

(4) 【答案】 (C).

【解】  $F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f(t) dt = x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f(t) dt$ ,  $F'(x) = 2x \int_0^x f(t) dt$ ,

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x)}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = f'(0) \neq 0$  得  $k = 3$ .

(5) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 将行列式按第一行展开, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 A_{11} + b_1 A_{14} = a_1 M_{11} - b_1 M_{14} \\ = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} - b_1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = a_1 a_4 (a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3) - b_1 b_4 (a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3) \\ = (a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4) (a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3),$$

应选(D).

三、

(1) 【解】 弧长  $l = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta = 4a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= 8a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 8a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = 8a.$$

(2) 【解】 令  $y = f(x) = \sqrt{6+x}$ ,

因为  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6+x}} > 0$ , 所以  $\{x_n\}$  单调.

由  $x_1 = 10 > x_2 = 4$  得数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递减,

再由  $x_n > 0$  得数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递减且有下界, 故数列  $\{x_n\}$  收敛.

令  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 由  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+x_n}$  得  $A = \sqrt{6+A}$ , 解得  $A = 3$ .

#### 四、

(1) 【解】 令  $S_1: z = 1(x^2 + y^2 \leq 1)$ , 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_S (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy = \oint_{S+S_1} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy - \iint_{S_1} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy,$$

由高斯公式得

$$\oint_{S+S_1} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy = -3 \iiint_{\Omega} dv = -3 \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} dx dy = -3\pi \int_0^1 z dz = -\frac{3\pi}{2};$$

$$\iint_{S_1} (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy = - \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = -\pi,$$

$$\text{故} \iint_S (2x+z)dydz + zdx dy = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2) 【解】  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a-2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + a \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= -2 \left( -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) + a \left( -2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right)$$

$$= 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

代入整理得

$$(5a+10) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} + (-a^2+a+6) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0,$$

于是  $\begin{cases} 5a+10 \neq 0, \\ -a^2+a+6 = 0, \end{cases}$  解得  $a = 3$ .

五、【解】 令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2-1} (-1 < x < 1)$ ,

$$\text{则 } S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n-1} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1} \right),$$

$$S(0) = 0;$$

当  $x \neq 0$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n-1} - \frac{1}{2x} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - \frac{1}{2x} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \\ &= -\frac{x}{2} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2x} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} - x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{4},$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2-1)2^n} = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4} \ln 2.$$

六、【解】 曲线  $y = f(x)$  在点  $(x, f(x))$  的切线为

$$Y - f(x) = f'(x)(X - x),$$

令  $X = 0$  得  $Y = f(x) - xf'(x)$ ,

$$\text{由题意得 } f(x) - xf'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt, \text{ 整理得 } xf(x) - x^2 f'(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt,$$

两边求导得  $f'(x) + xf''(x) = 0$ , 即  $[xf'(x)]' = 0$ ,

解得  $xf'(x) = C_1$ , 或  $f'(x) = \frac{C_1}{x}$ , 故  $f(x) = C_1 \ln x + C_2$  ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数).

七、【证明】 (1) 由泰勒公式得

$$f(0) = f(c) + f'(c)(0-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(0-c)^2, \quad 0 < \xi_1 < c,$$

$$f(1) = f(c) + f'(c)(1-c) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(1-c)^2, \quad c < \xi_2 < 1,$$

两式相减得

$$f'(c) = f(1) - f(0) + \frac{c^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) - \frac{(1-c)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2).$$

$$(2) |f'(c)| \leq |f(1)| + |f(0)| + \frac{c^2}{2} |f''(\xi_1)| + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2} |f''(\xi_2)|$$

$$\leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}[c^2 + (1-c)^2],$$

由  $c^2 \leq c, (1-c)^2 \leq 1-c$  得  $c^2 + (1-c)^2 \leq 1$ , 故  $|f'(c)| \leq 2a + \frac{b}{2}$ .

八、【证明】 (1) 令  $\xi^T \xi = k$ ,

$$A^2 = (E - \xi \xi^T)(E - \xi \xi^T) = E + (k-2)\xi \xi^T,$$

则  $A^2 = A$  的充分必要条件是  $k = 1$ , 即  $\xi^T \xi = 1$ .

(2) 方法一 当  $\xi^T \xi = 1$  时, 由  $A^2 = A$  得  $A(E - A) = O$ , 从而  $r(A) + r(E - A) \leq n$ ;

再由  $r(A) + r(E - A) \geq r(E) = n$  得  $r(A) + r(E - A) = n$ ,

因为  $\xi$  为非零向量, 所以  $\xi \xi^T \neq O$ , 从而  $E - A = \xi \xi^T \neq O$ , 即  $r(E - A) \geq 1$ ,

故  $r(A) < n$ , 即  $A$  是不可逆矩阵.

方法二 令  $B = \xi \xi^T$ , 矩阵  $B$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \xi^T \xi = 1, \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$ ,

矩阵  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 1$ , 则  $|A| = |E - B| = 0$ ,

故  $r(A) < n$ , 即  $A$  不可逆.

$$\text{九、【解】 (1) 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & c \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X^T A X,$$

因为二次型的秩为 2, 所以  $|A| = 0$ ,

$$\text{由 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & c \end{vmatrix} = 24c - 72 = 0, \text{ 得 } c = 3.$$

容易验证,此时  $\mathbf{A}$  的秩是 2.  $\mathbf{A}$  的特征多项式为

$$|\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 9),$$

故所求特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 9$ .

(2) 二次型  $f$  的标准形为  $f = 4y_2^2 + 9y_3^2$ ,

由此可知  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 1$  所表示的曲面是椭圆柱面.

#### 十、填空题

(1) 【答案】  $\frac{3}{7}$ .

【解】 设  $A_1 = \{\text{抽取的为 } A \text{ 厂产品}\}, A_2 = \{\text{抽取的为 } B \text{ 厂产品}\}, B = \{\text{抽取的为次品}\}$ ,

$$P(A_1) = 0.6, \quad P(A_2) = 0.4, \quad P(B | A_1) = 0.01, \quad P(B | A_2) = 0.02,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad P(A_1 | B) &= \frac{P(A_1 B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A_1)P(B | A_1)}{P(A_1)P(B | A_1) + P(A_2)P(B | A_2)} \\ &= \frac{0.6 \times 0.01}{0.6 \times 0.01 + 0.4 \times 0.02} = \frac{3}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 【答案】  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$ .

【解】 令  $U = \xi - \eta$ ,

因为  $\xi, \eta$  相互独立且都服从正态分布  $N\left(0, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right)$ , 所以  $U \sim N(0, 1)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } E(|\xi - \eta|) &= E(|U|) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} d\left(\frac{u^2}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \Gamma(1) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}. \end{aligned}$$

十一、【解】 (1)  $P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = P\{\xi = 1, \eta = 1\} = P\{\xi = 1\}P\{\eta = 1\} = \frac{1}{9}$ ,

$$P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} = 0, \quad P\{X = 1, Y = 3\} = 0;$$

$$P\{X = 2, Y = 1\} = P\{\xi = 1, \eta = 2\} + P\{\xi = 2, \eta = 1\} = \frac{2}{9},$$

$$P\{X = 2, Y = 2\} = P\{\xi = 2, \eta = 2\} = P\{\xi = 2\}P\{\eta = 2\} = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$P\{X = 2, Y = 3\} = 0;$$

$$P\{X = 3, Y = 1\} = P\{\xi = 3, \eta = 1\} + P\{\xi = 1, \eta = 3\} = \frac{2}{9},$$

$$P\{X = 3, Y = 2\} = P\{\xi = 3, \eta = 2\} + P\{\xi = 2, \eta = 3\} = \frac{2}{9},$$

$$P\{X = 3, Y = 3\} = \frac{1}{9},$$

故  $(X, Y)$  的联合分布律为

| $X$ | $Y$           |               |               |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|     | 1             | 2             | 3             |
| 1   | $\frac{1}{9}$ | 0             | 0             |
| 2   | $\frac{2}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | 0             |
| 3   | $\frac{2}{9}$ | $\frac{2}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ |

(2) 随机变量  $X$  的边缘分布律为

$$X \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{3}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{pmatrix},$$

故  $E(X) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{6}{9} + \frac{15}{9} = \frac{22}{9}.$