

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

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

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

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{(1,0,1)} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right|_{(1,0,1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \{2, -2, 1\},$$

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

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

(5) 【答案】 2.

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

由矩阵秩的性质得 $r(\mathbf{AB}) = r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$.

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、

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{【解】} \quad \text{弧长 } l &= 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{a^2(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} a \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta = 4a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 8a \int_0^\pi \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 8a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = 8a. \end{aligned}$$

(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 $S_1: z = 1(x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1)$, 取下侧, 则

$$\iint_S (2x+z) dy dz + z dx dy = \iint_{S+S_1} (2x+z) dy dz + z dx dy - \iint_{S_1} (2x+z) dy dz + z dx dy,$$

由高斯公式得

$$\iint_{S+S_1} (2x+z) dy dz + z dx dy = -3 \iiint_n dv = -3 \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant z} dx dy = -3\pi \int_0^1 z dz = -\frac{3\pi}{2};$$

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

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

(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 $[xf'(x)]' = 0$,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 ξ 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 $\lambda_1 = \xi^T \xi = 1, \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$,

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

故 $r(A) < n$, 即 A 不可逆.

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

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 A 的秩是 2, A 的特征多项式为

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

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 $A_1 = \{\text{抽取的为 } A \text{ 产品}\}, A_2 = \{\text{抽取的为 } B \text{ 产品}\}, B = \{\text{抽取的为次品}\}$,

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

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

(2) 【答案】 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$.

【解】 令 $U = \xi - \eta$,

因为 ξ, η 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 $E(X) = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{6}{9} + \frac{15}{9} = \frac{22}{9}.$