

1994 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{6}$.

【解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x \tan x}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{6}.$

(2) 【答案】 $2x + y - 4 = 0$.

【解】 令 $F = 2xy + z - e^z - 3$,

法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{2y, 2x, 1 - e^z\}_{(1,2,0)} = \{4, 2, 0\}$,

则切平面为 $4(x-1) + 2(y-2) + 0(z-0) = 0$, 即 $2x + y - 4 = 0$.

(3) 【答案】 $\frac{\pi^2}{e^2}$.

【解】 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{e^{-x}}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y}$,
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{x e^{-x}}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} - \frac{e^{-x}}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} + \frac{x e^{-x}}{y^3} \sin \frac{x}{y}$,

故 $\left. \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right|_{(2, \frac{1}{\pi})} = \left(\frac{\pi}{e} \right)^2$.

(4) 【答案】 $\frac{\pi R^4}{4} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$.

【解】 由对称性得

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^3 dr = \frac{\pi R^4}{4},$$

于是 $\iint_D \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dx dy = \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_D x^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{b^2} \iint_D y^2 dx dy$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right).$

(5) 【答案】 $3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

【解】 因为 $(\alpha, \beta) = 3$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{所以 } \mathbf{A}^n = 3^{n-1} \mathbf{A} = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (D).

$$\text{【解】 } M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x \, dx = 0,$$

$$N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx > 0,$$

$$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) \, dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx < 0,$$

则 $P < M < N$, 应选(D).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

$$\text{【解】 取 } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = 0$ 得 $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$, 同理 $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$, 即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导.

因为 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \neq \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=-x}} f(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)$ 不存在, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续;

令 $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$, 显然 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续,

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$ 不存在, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处对 x 不可偏导, 同理 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处对 y 也不可偏导.

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可偏导既非 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续的充分条件也非必要条件, 应选(D).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

$$\text{【解】 } |(-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}}| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda} \right),$$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + \lambda}$ 都收敛, 由正项级数的比较审敛法得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}} \right|$ 收敛,

即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{|a_n|}{\sqrt{n^2 + \lambda}}$ 绝对收敛, 应选(C).

(4) 【答案】 (D).

$$\text{【解】 由 } 2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \tan x + b(1 - \cos x)}{c \ln(1 - 2x) + d(1 - e^{-x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{a \tan x}{x} + \frac{b(1 - \cos x)}{x}}{\frac{c \ln(1 - 2x)}{x} + \frac{d(1 - e^{-x^2})}{x}} = \frac{a}{-2c},$$

得 $a = -4c$, 应选(D).

(5) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 方法一

由 $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) - (\alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = \mathbf{0}$ 得向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1$ 线

性相关, (A) 不对;

由 $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_1) = 0$ 得向量组 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性相关, (B) 不对;

由 $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_1) = 0$ 得向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性相关, (D) 不对, 应选 (C).

方法二 令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 所以 $r(A) = 4$.

$$\text{令 } B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1), \text{ 则 } B = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{因为 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0, \text{ 得 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 满秩,}$$

所以 $r(B) = r(A) = 4$, 故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性无关, 应选 (C).

三、

$$(1) \text{【解】 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos t^2 - 2t^2 \sin t^2 - 2t \cdot \frac{1}{2t} \cos t^2}{-2t \sin t^2} = t, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}};$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1}{-2t \sin t^2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}.$$

$$(2) \text{【解】 } f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x, \quad f(0) = 0,$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} - 1 = \frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^4)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\text{于是 } f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

$$(3) \text{【解】 } \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x (1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1 - \cos x) dx}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^3 x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^3 x dx + \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 x},$$

令 $I = \int \csc^3 x dx$, 则

$$I = -\int \csc x d(\cot x) = -\csc x \cot x - \int \csc x \cot^2 x dx$$

$$= -\csc x \cot x - I + \ln |\csc x - \cot x|,$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} (-\csc x \cot x + \ln |\csc x - \cot x|) + C,$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2 \sin x} = \frac{1}{4} (-\csc x \cot x + \ln |\csc x - \cot x|) + \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 x} + C.$$

四、【解】 令 $\Sigma_1: z = -R(x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2)$, 取下侧,

$\Sigma_2: z = R(x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2)$, 取上侧,

$\Sigma_3: x^2 + y^2 = R^2 (-R \leq z \leq R)$, 取外侧,

$$\text{显然} \iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0,$$

因为 $\frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 为 z 的偶函数, 所以 $\iint_{\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2} \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$, 故 $\iint_S \frac{z^2 dx dy}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0$.

$$\text{于是 } I = \iint_S \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$$

$$\text{再由 } \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0, \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 0, \text{ 得 } I = \iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

令 $\Sigma_3^{(1)}: x^2 + y^2 = R^2 (x \geq 0)$, 取前侧, 因为 $\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 为 x 的奇函数,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } I &= \iint_{\Sigma_3} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2 \iint_{\Sigma_3^{(1)}} \frac{x dy dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ &= 2 \int_{-R}^R dy \int_{-R}^R \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}}{R^2 + z^2} dz = 8 \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy \int_0^R \frac{dz}{R^2 + z^2} \\ &= 8 \times \frac{\pi R^2}{4} \times \frac{1}{R} \arctan \frac{z}{R} \Big|_0^R = \frac{\pi^2 R}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

五、【解】 令 $P(x, y) = xy(x + y) - f(x)y$, $Q(x, y) = f'(x) + x^2y$,

$$\text{由 } [xy(x + y) - f(x)y]dx + [f'(x) + x^2y]dy = 0 \text{ 为全微分方程得 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$$

$$\text{即 } x^2 + 2xy - f(x) = f''(x) + 2xy, \text{ 整理得 } f''(x) + f(x) = x^2,$$

$$\text{特征方程为 } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0, \text{ 特征根为 } \lambda_1 = -i, \lambda_2 = i,$$

$$\text{显然方程 } f''(x) + f(x) = x^2 \text{ 有特解 } f_0(x) = x^2 - 2,$$

$$\text{则通解为 } f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x^2 - 2,$$

$$\text{由 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 2, C_2 = 1, \text{ 故 } f(x) = 2 \cos x + \sin x + x^2 - 2.$$

于是原方程为

$$[xy^2 - (2 \cos x + \sin x)y + 2y]dx + (-2 \sin x + \cos x + 2x + x^2y)dy = 0,$$

$$\text{其通解是 } -2y \sin x + y \cos x + \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + 2xy = C, \text{ 其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

六、【证明】 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$ 得 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$,

由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 的某一邻域内具有二阶连续导数得

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) = \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$\text{从而 } f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right), \text{ 于是 } \left|f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right| \sim \frac{|f''(0)|}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2},$$

$$\text{因为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f''(0)|}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛, 所以由正项级数比较审敛法得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right| \text{ 收敛, 即 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \text{ 绝对收敛.}$$

七、【解】 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{-1, 1, 1\}$, AB 所在的直线 L 的方程为 $\frac{x-1}{-1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{1}$,

任取 $M(x, y, z) \in S$, 其所在的圆对应的直线 L 上的点为 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z)$, 圆心为 $T(0, 0, z)$,

$$\text{由 } |MT| = |M_0T| \text{ 得 } x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2,$$

$$\text{因为 } M_0(x_0, y_0, z) \in L, \text{ 所以 } \frac{x_0-1}{-1} = \frac{y_0}{1} = \frac{z}{1}, \text{ 解得 } x_0 = 1-z, y_0 = z,$$

故曲面 S 的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = (1-z)^2 + z^2$, 即 $S: x^2 + y^2 = 1 - 2z + 2z^2$.

所求的体积为

$$V = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \int_0^1 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1-2z+2z^2} dx dy = \pi \int_0^1 (1-2z+2z^2) dz = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

八、【解】 (1) 由(I) 有 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2, \\ x_4 = x_2. \end{cases}$ 分别取 $\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得(I) 的基础解系为

$$(0, 0, 1, 0)^T, (-1, 1, 0, 1)^T.$$

(2) 有非零公共解. (II) 的通解可表示为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = (-k_2, k_1 + 2k_2, k_1 + 2k_2, k_2)^T$, 将其代入(I) 得

$$\begin{cases} -k_2 + (k_1 + 2k_2) = 0, \\ (k_1 + 2k_2) - k_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 $k_1 = -k_2$.

当 $k_1 = -k_2 \neq 0$ 时, (II) 的通解化为

$$k_1(0, 1, 1, 0)^T + k_2(-1, 2, 2, 1)^T = k_2[(0, -1, -1, 0)^T + (-1, 2, 2, 1)^T] = k_2(-1, 1, 1, 1)^T,$$

此向量即是(I) 与(II) 的非零公共解, 故方程组(I)(II) 的所有非零公共解是

$$k(-1, 1, 1, 1)^T (k \text{ 是不为零的任意常数}).$$

九、【证明】 由 $A^* = A^T$ 得 $a_{ij} = A_{ij} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

因为 A 为非零矩阵, 所以矩阵 A 中有非零元素, 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$,

$$\text{故 } |A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n} = a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \dots + a_{1n}^2 > 0.$$

十、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $1-p$.

【解】 由 $P(AB) = P(\overline{A+B})$ 得

$$P(AB) = P(\overline{A+B}) = 1 - P(A+B) = 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(AB),$$

即 $1 - P(A) - P(B) = 0$, 解得 $P(B) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - p$.

(2) 【答案】 $Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$.

【解】 Z 的可能取值为 $0, 1$,

$$P\{Z=0\} = P\{\max(X, Y) = 0\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\}$$

$$= P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$P\{Z=1\} = 1 - P\{Z=0\} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 则 } Z \text{ 的分布律为 } Z \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

十一、【解】 (1) $E(Z) = \frac{1}{3}E(X) + \frac{1}{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\text{又 } D(X) = 9, D(Y) = 16, \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \cdot \sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Y)} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times 3 \times 4 = -6,$$

$$\text{则 } D(Z) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 D(X) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 D(Y) + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}D(X) + \frac{1}{4}D(Y) + \frac{1}{3}\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 1 + 4 - 2 = 3.$$

$$(2) \operatorname{Cov}(X, Z) = \operatorname{Cov}\left(X, \frac{X}{3}\right) + \operatorname{Cov}\left(X, \frac{Y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Cov}(X, X) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Cov}(X, Y),$$

$$\text{又 } \operatorname{Cov}(X, X) = D(X) = 9, \quad \operatorname{Cov}(X, Y) = -6,$$

$$\text{则 } \operatorname{Cov}(X, Z) = \frac{1}{3} \times 9 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-6) = 3 - 3 = 0.$$

$$\text{所以 } \rho_{xz} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X, Z)}{\sqrt{D(X)} \cdot \sqrt{D(Z)}} = 0.$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 因为 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 可逆, 且 } (X, Y) \text{ 服从二维正态分布, 故 } (X, Z) \text{ 也服从二维}$$

正态分布, 又因为 $\rho_{xz} = 0$, 所以 X 与 Z 相互独立.