

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

(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  $(\alpha, \beta) = 3$ ,  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \left( 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

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

## 二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (D).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } M &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x \, dx = 0, \\ N &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx > 0, \\ P &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) \, dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \, dx < 0, \end{aligned}$$

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  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y)$  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).

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

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

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,(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  $r(A) = 4$ .

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

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

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、

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} - 1 = \frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1 \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^4)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} \quad (-1 < x < 1), \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{【解】} \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x(1+\cos x)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1-\cos x)dx}{\sin^3 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^3 x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^3 x dx + \frac{1}{4\sin^2 x}, \end{aligned}$$

令  $I = \int \csc^3 x dx$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \int \csc x d(\cot x) = -\csc x \cot x - \int \csc x \cot^2 x dx \\ &= -\csc x \cot x - I + \ln |\csc x - \cot x|, \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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  $P(x, y) = xy(x + y) - f(x)y$ ,  $Q(x, y) = f'(x) + x^2y$ ,

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

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

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

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

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

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

于是原方程为

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

其通解是  $-2y \sin x + y \cos x + \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} + 2xy = C$ , 其中  $C$  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

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

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

因为  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f''(0)|}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 所以由正项级数比较审敛法得  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right|$  收敛, 即  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  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  $T(0, 0, z)$ ,

由  $|MT| = |M_0T|$  得  $x^2 + y^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$ ,

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

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

八、【解】 (1) 由(I)有  $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2, \\ x_4 = x_2. \end{cases}$ , 分别取  $\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  和  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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  $a_{ij} = A_{ji} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ ,

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  $P(AB) = P(\overline{A} \overline{B})$  得

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

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)  $E(Z) = \frac{1}{3}E(X) + \frac{1}{2}E(Y) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,

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

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

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

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

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

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

所以

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

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

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