

1999 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{3}$.

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

(2) 【答案】 $\sin x^2$.

【解】 由 $\int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = \int_x^0 \sin u^2 (-du) = \int_0^x \sin u^2 du$ 得
 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin u^2 du = \sin x^2$.

(3) 【答案】 $C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

【解】 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$, 特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 2$,

则 $y'' - 4y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x}$;

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

故 $y'' - 4y = e^{2x}$ 的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x}$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

(4) 【答案】 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$

【解】 方法一 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n) = 0$ 得

A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$.

方法二 因为 $A^T = A$, 所以 A 可对角化, 从而 A 的非零特征值的个数与 $r(A)$ 相同,
由 $r(A) = 1$ 得 A 只有一个非零特征值,

又因为 $\text{tr } A = n = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n$, 所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$.

(5) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{4}$.

【解】 令 $P(A) = p$,

而 $P(A \cup B \cup C) = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(AB) - P(AC) - P(BC) + P(ABC)$
 $= 3p - 3p^2$,

则 $3p - 3p^2 = \frac{9}{16}$, 解得 $p = \frac{1}{4}$ 或 $p = \frac{3}{4}$,

由 $P(A) < \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$.

二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,

$$\text{则 } F(-x) = \int_a^{-x} f(t) dt \xrightarrow{t = -u} \int_{-a}^x f(-u)(-du) = \int_{-a}^x f(u) du \\ = \int_{-a}^a f(u) du + \int_a^x f(u) du = \int_a^x f(u) du = F(x),$$

即 $F(x)$ 为偶函数, 应选(A).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

$$【解】 f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sqrt{x}} = 0;$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x g(x) = 0,$$

因为 $f'_+(0) = f'_-(0)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 应选(D).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

$$【解】 显然 $S(x)$ 是以 2 为周期的偶函数, 则 $S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right),$$$

$$\text{而 } S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{2}-0\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}+0\right)}{2} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 应选(C).}$$

(4) 【答案】 (B).

$$【解】 \text{当 } m > n \text{ 时, } r(\mathbf{A}) \leq n, r(\mathbf{B}) \leq n,$$

因为 $r(\mathbf{AB}) \leq \min\{r(\mathbf{A}), r(\mathbf{B})\}$, 所以 $r(\mathbf{AB}) \leq n$,

于是 $r(\mathbf{AB}) < m$, 即 \mathbf{AB} 为降秩矩阵, 故 $|\mathbf{AB}| = 0$, 应选(B).

(5) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 因为 X, Y 相互独立且 $X \sim N(0, 1), Y \sim N(1, 1)$,

$$\text{所以 } X + Y \sim N(1, 2), \text{ 故 } P\{X + Y \leq 1\} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 应选(B).}$$

三、【解】 $z = xf(x+y)$ 与 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 两边对 x 求导得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) f', \\ F'_x + F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} -xf' \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = f + xf', \\ F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = -F'_x, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{(f + xf')F'_y - xf'F'_x}{F'_y + xf'F'_z} \quad (F'_y + xf'F'_z \neq 0).$$

四、【解】 令 $P(x, y) = e^x \sin y - b(x+y)$, $Q(x, y) = e^x \cos y - ax$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - a, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - b,$$

$$I = \left(\oint_{L+\overline{OA}} - \int_{\overline{OA}} \right) [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy,$$

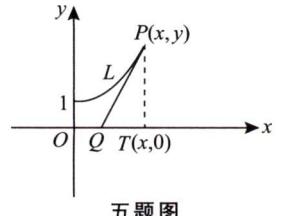
$$\text{而} \oint_{L+\overline{OA}} [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy = \iint_D (b-a) dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2}(b-a)a^2,$$

$$\int_{\overline{OA}} [e^x \sin y - b(x+y)] dx + (e^x \cos y - ax) dy = - \int_0^{2a} bx dx = -2a^2 b,$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{\pi}{2}(b-a)a^2 + 2a^2 b = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)a^2 b - \frac{\pi}{2}a^3.$$

五、【解】 方法一 曲线 $y = y(x)$ 上任一点 $P(x, y)$ 处的切线为

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



五题图

令 $Y = 0$ 得 $X = x - \frac{y}{y'}$, 切线与 x 轴的交点为 $Q\left(x - \frac{y}{y'}, 0\right)$, 垂足为 $T(x, 0)$,

$$\text{则 } S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{y'} \cdot y = \frac{y^2}{2y'}, \quad S_2 = \int_0^x y(t) dt,$$

$$\text{由 } 2S_1 - S_2 = 1 \text{ 得 } \frac{y^2}{y'} - \int_0^x y(t) dt = 1,$$

两边对 x 求导并整理得 $yy'' = y'^2$.

$$\text{令 } y' = p, \text{ 则 } y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}, \text{ 代入得 } yp \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2,$$

$$\text{因为 } p \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } \frac{dp}{dy} - \frac{1}{y}p = 0, \text{ 解得 } p = C_1 e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = C_1 y,$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 1, \text{ 即 } \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } y = C_2 e^{-\int dx} = C_2 e^x, \text{ 再由 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 1, \text{ 故 } y = e^x.$$

方法二 曲线 $y = y(x)$ 上任一点 $P(x, y)$ 处的切线为 $Y - y = y'(X - x)$,

令 $Y = 0$ 得 $X = x - \frac{y}{y'}$, 切线与 x 轴的交点为 $Q\left(x - \frac{y}{y'}, 0\right)$, 垂足为 $T(x, 0)$,

$$\text{则 } S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{y'} \cdot y = \frac{y^2}{2y'}, \quad S_2 = \int_0^x y(t) dt,$$

$$\text{由 } 2S_1 - S_2 = 1 \text{ 得 } \frac{y^2}{y'} - \int_0^x y(t) dt = 1,$$

$$\text{两边对 } x \text{ 求导并整理得 } yy'' = y'^2, \text{ 从而 } \frac{yy'' - y'^2}{y^2} = 0, \text{ 即 } \left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)' = 0, \text{ 于是 } \frac{y'}{y} = C_1,$$

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_1 = 1, \text{ 即 } y' - y = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } y = C_2 e^{-\int dx} = C_2 e^x,$$

$$\text{再由 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 得 } C_2 = 1, \text{ 故 } y = e^x.$$

六、【证明】 令 $f(x) = (x^2 - 1) \ln x - (x - 1)^2$, $f(1) = 0$,

$$f'(x) = 2x \ln x + x - \frac{1}{x} - 2(x - 1) = 2x \ln x - x - \frac{1}{x} + 2, \quad f'(1) = 0,$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \ln x + 2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 2 \ln x + 1 + \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad f''(1) = 2 > 0,$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^3} = \frac{2(x^2 - 1)}{x^3},$$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时 $f'''(x) < 0$; 当 $x > 1$ 时 $f'''(x) > 0$, 则 $x = 1$ 为 $f''(x)$ 的最小值点,

由 $f''(1) = 2 > 0$ 得 $f''(x) \geq 2 > 0$,

由 $\begin{cases} f'(1) = 0, \\ f''(x) > 0 (x > 0) \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, & 0 < x < 1, \\ f'(x) > 0, & x > 1, \end{cases}$ 从而 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最小值点,

于是当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$, 故当 $x > 0$ 时 $(x^2 - 1) \ln x \geq (x - 1)^2$.

七、【解】 设将空斗从井底拉至井口拉力做功为 W_1 , 则

$$W_1 = 400 \times 30 = 12000(J);$$

设拉力对绳做功为 W_2 , 取井底起点为原点, x 轴垂直向上,

取 $[x, x + dx] \subset [0, 30]$, $dW_2 = 50(30 - x)dx$, 则

$$W_2 = 50 \int_0^{30} (30 - x) dx = 50 \times 450 = 22500(J);$$

设拉力对污泥做功为 W_3 , 取 $[t, t + dt] \subset [0, 10]$, $dW_3 = (2000 - 20t) \cdot 3dt$, 则

$$W_3 = 3 \int_0^{10} (2000 - 20t) dt = 57000(J),$$

故拉力所做的功为 $W = 12000 + 22500 + 57000 = 91500(J)$.

八、【解】 法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \langle x, y, 2z \rangle$, 切平面为

$$\pi: x(X-x) + y(Y-y) + 2z(Z-z) = 0,$$

整理得 $\pi: \frac{x}{2}X + \frac{y}{2}Y + zZ - 1 = 0$,

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2}},$$

$$S: z = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}}, \quad D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\},$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{2z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{2z} \text{ 得 } dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}}{2z} dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \iint_S \frac{z}{\rho(x, y, z)} dS &= \iint_{D_{xy}} z \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + z^2} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \iint_{D_{xy}} (4 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (4r - r^3) dr = \frac{3\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

九、【解】 (1) $a_{n+2} + a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n+2} x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x)$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)},$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1 \text{ 得 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = 1.$$

$$(2) a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \frac{\tan x = t}{\int_0^1 \frac{t^n}{1+t^2} dt} \leq \int_0^1 t^n dt = \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

于是 $0 \leq \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \leq \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+1}}$, 由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\lambda+1}}$ 收敛得出 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$ 收敛.

+、【解】 由 $\begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & c \\ 5 & b & 3 \\ 1-c & 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mu \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $\begin{cases} -a+1+c=-\mu, \\ -b-2=-\mu, \\ c-1-a=\mu, \end{cases}$

解得 $a = c, \mu = -1, b = -3$;

再由 $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & a \\ 5 & -3 & 3 \\ 1-a & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} = -1$ 得 $a = 2, c = 2$,

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{|\mathbf{A}|}{\mu} = 1, \text{ 故 } a = 2, b = -3, c = 2, \lambda_0 = 1.$$

十一、【证明】 (必要性) 设 $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$ 为正定矩阵, 由正定矩阵的定义, 对任意的 $\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 有

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{B} \mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{B} \mathbf{X}) > 0,$$

再由 A 为正定矩阵得 $BX \neq 0$, 即 $BX = 0$ 只有零解, 故 $r(B) = n$.

(充分性) 设 $r(B) = n$, 对任意的 $X \neq 0$, $X^T B^T A B X = (BX)^T A (BX)$,

令 $BX = Y$, 显然 $Y \neq 0$.

若 $Y = 0$, 即 $BX = 0$, 由 $r(B) = n$ 得 $X = 0$, 矛盾.

因为 $Y \neq 0$ 且 A 为正定矩阵, 所以 $X^T B^T A B X = Y^T A Y > 0$, 即 $B^T A B$ 为正定矩阵.

十二、【解】 由 $p_{11} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{6}$ 得 $p_{11} = \frac{1}{24}$.

因为 X, Y 相互独立, 所以 $p_{1.} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{24}$, 解得 $p_{1.} = \frac{1}{4}$.

由 $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{8} + p_{13} = \frac{1}{4}$ 得 $p_{13} = \frac{1}{12}$.

由 $p_{.2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ 得 $p_{.2} = \frac{1}{2}$,

由 $\frac{1}{8} + p_{22} = \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $p_{22} = \frac{3}{8}$,

由 $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} + p_{.3} = 1$ 得 $p_{.3} = \frac{1}{3}$,

由 $\frac{1}{12} + p_{23} = \frac{1}{3}$ 得 $p_{23} = \frac{1}{4}$,

再由 $\frac{1}{4} + p_{2.} = 1$ 得 $p_{2.} = \frac{3}{4}$.

十三、【解】 (1) $E(X) = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{6x}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta (\theta x^2 - x^3) dx = \frac{\theta}{2}$,

由 $E(X) = \bar{X}$ 得 θ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$.

(2) $E(X^2) = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{6x}{\theta^3} (\theta - x) dx = \frac{6}{\theta^3} \int_0^\theta (\theta x^3 - x^4) dx = \frac{3\theta^2}{10}$,

$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{3\theta^2}{10} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \frac{\theta^2}{20}$,

故 $D(\hat{\theta}) = D(2\bar{X}) = \frac{4}{n} D(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{5n}$.