

1990 年数学(一) 真题解析

一、填空题

(1) 【答案】 $x - 3y - z + 4 = 0$.

【解】 显然所求平面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{-1, 3, 1\}$,

所求平面为 $-(x-1) + 3(y-2) + (z+1) = 0$, 即 $x - 3y - z + 4 = 0$.

(2) 【答案】 e^{2a} .

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

(3) 【答案】 1.

【解】 $f[f(x)] = \begin{cases} 1, & |f(x)| \leq 1, \\ 0, & |f(x)| > 1. \end{cases}$

因为 $|f(x)| \leq 1$, 所以 $f[f(x)] = 1$.

(4) 【答案】 $\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^4} \right)$.

【解】 改变积分次序得

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^2 e^{-y^2} dy = \int_0^2 e^{-y^2} dy \int_0^y dx = \int_0^2 y e^{-y^2} dy = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^4} \right).$$

(5) 【答案】 2.

【解】 $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

因为 $r(A) = 2$, 所以该向量组的秩为 2.

二、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 $F'(x) = f(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' - f(x) = -e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) - f(x)$, 应选(A).

(2) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 由 $f'(x) = [f(x)]^2$ 得

$$f''(x) = 2f(x)f'(x) = 2[f(x)]^3,$$

$$f'''(x) = 2 \times 3[f(x)]^2 f'(x) = 3! [f(x)]^4,$$

由归纳法得 $f^{(n)}(x) = n! [f(x)]^{n+1}$, 应选(A).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 因为 $\left| \frac{\sin na}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin na}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛;

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 发散, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin na}{n^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$ 发散, 应选(C).

(4) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} = 2$, 所以由极限保号性, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 时, $\frac{f(x)}{1 - \cos x} > 0$.

因为 $1 - \cos x > 0$, 所以 $f(x) > 0 = f(0)$, 故 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 应选(D).

(5)【答案】 (B).

【解】 令 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = \mathbf{0}$, 即 $(k_1 + k_2)\alpha_1 - k_2\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0}$,

因为 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 所以 $k_1 + k_2 = 0, -k_2 = 0$, 或 $k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0$, 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ 线性无关,

又因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ 为齐次线性方程组 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ 的解, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ 为齐次线性方程组 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ 的基础解系;

而 $\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$ 为非齐次线性方程组 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{b}$ 的解, 故 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$ 为 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{b}$ 的通解, 应选(B).

三、

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{【解】 } \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2-x)^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) d\left(\frac{1}{2-x}\right) \\ &= \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+1)} dx \\ &= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{【解】 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2f'_1 + y \cos x \cdot f'_2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= 2(-f''_{11} + \sin x \cdot f''_{12}) + \cos x \cdot f'_2 + y \cos x (-f''_{21} + \sin x \cdot f''_{22}) \\ &= -2f''_{11} + (2\sin x - y \cos x) \cdot f''_{12} + \cos x \cdot f'_2 + y \sin x \cos x \cdot f''_{22}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{【解】 特征方程为 } \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0, \text{ 特征根为 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2.$$

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

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

$$\text{故 } y'' + 4y' + 4y = e^{-2x} \text{ 的通解为}$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{-2x} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

$$\text{四、【解】 由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1 \text{ 得幂级数的收敛半径 } R = 1,$$

当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, $(2n+1)(\pm 1)^n \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 即 $x = \pm 1$ 时, 幂级数发散,

故幂级数的收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)x^n,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S(x) &= 2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 2x \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' + \frac{1}{1-x} \\ &= 2x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

五、【解】 方法一

令 $\Sigma_0: z = 0 (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$, 取下侧,

$$I = \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_0} yz dz dx + 2dx dy &= \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^2 r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^2 r^3 dr = 4\pi; \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_0} yz \, dz \, dx + 2 \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\Sigma_0} 2 \, dx \, dy = -2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} dx \, dy = -8\pi,$$

故 $I = 12\pi$.

方法二

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} yz \, dz \, dx + 2 \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\Sigma} yz \, dz \, dx + 2 \iint_{\Sigma} dx \, dy,$$

令曲面 Σ 位于 xOz 平面右侧的部分为 Σ_1 , 由对称性得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} yz \, dz \, dx &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma_1} yz \, dz \, dx = 2 \iint_{D_{xz}} z \sqrt{4-x^2-z^2} \, dz \, dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{4-r^2} \, dr = 4 \int_0^2 r^2 \sqrt{4-r^2} \, dr \\ &\stackrel{r=2\sin t}{=} 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \sin^2 t \cdot 4 \cos^2 t \, dt = 64 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 t - \sin^4 t) \, dt \\ &= 64 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 4\pi; \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \iint_{\Sigma} dx \, dy = 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} dx \, dy = 2 \times 4\pi = 8\pi,$$

$$\text{故 } I = \iint_{\Sigma} yz \, dz \, dx + 2 \, dx \, dy = 12\pi.$$

六、【证明】 因为 $f(x)$ 不恒为常数, 且 $f(a) = f(b)$, 所以存在 $c \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(c) \neq f(a)$,

不妨设 $f(c) > f(a)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $\xi \in (a, c) \subset (a, b)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} > 0.$$

七、【解】 由 $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{B})^T \mathbf{C}^T = \mathbf{E}$ 得 $\mathbf{A}[\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{B})]^T = \mathbf{E}$, 即 $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{E}$, 解得

$$\mathbf{A} = [(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B})^T]^{-1},$$

$$\text{而 } \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{B})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right], \text{得}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

八、【解】 令 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $f = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}$,

$$\text{由 } |\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 9) = 0, \text{得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 9,$$

由 $0\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

由 $9\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $\lambda_3 = 9$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{令 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{规范化得 } \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所求的正交变换为 } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Y},$$

$$\text{则 } f = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \stackrel{\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Y}}{=} 9y_3^2.$$

九、【解】 设点 P 的坐标为 (x, y) , $\overrightarrow{OP} = \{x, y\}$, $|\mathbf{F}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,

因为 \mathbf{F} 的方向垂直于 OP 且与 y 轴正向的夹角小于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\text{所以 } \mathbf{F}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \{-y, x\}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{F} = |\mathbf{F}| \cdot \mathbf{F}^0 = \{-y, x\},$$

$$W = \int_L (-y)dx + xdy = \oint_{L+\overline{BA}} (-y)dx + xdy + \int_{\overline{AB}} (-y)dx + xdy,$$

$$\text{而 } \oint_{L+\overline{BA}} (-y)dx + xdy = 2 \iint_D dx dy = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \pi (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2\pi,$$

$\overline{AB}: y = x + 1$ (起点 $x = 1$, 终点 $x = 3$), 则

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} (-y)dx + xdy = \int_1^3 -(x+1)dx + xdx = -2,$$

$$\text{故 } W = 2(\pi - 1).$$

十、填空题

$$(1) \text{【答案】} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x, & x < 0, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{【解】 } F(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x) dx,$$

$$\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^x e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x;$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{-x} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x},$$

$$\text{故 } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} e^x, & x < 0, \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 【答案】 0.3.

【解】 由 $P(A) = 0.4, P(B) = 0.3, P(A+B) = 0.6$ 得

$$P(AB) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A+B) = 0.1,$$

$$\text{故 } P(\overline{AB}) = P(A) - P(AB) = 0.4 - 0.1 = 0.3.$$

(3) 【答案】 4.

【解】 因为 X 服从参数为 2 的泊松分布, 所以 $E(X) = 2$,

$$\text{于是 } E(Z) = 3E(X) - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4.$$

十一、【解】 区域 D 的面积 $S = 1$, 则 (X, Y) 的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \in D, \\ 0, & (x, y) \notin D. \end{cases}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy,$$

$$\text{当 } x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f_X(x) = \int_{-x}^x 1 dy = 2x,$$

$$\text{则随机变量 } X \text{ 的边缘概率密度为 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } E(X) = \int_0^1 x f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^3 dx = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得 } D(X) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18},$$

$$\text{故 } D(Z) = D(2X + 1) = 4D(X) = \frac{2}{9}.$$