

## 2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学(二)真题

一、选择题:1~8 小题,每小题 4 分,共 32 分. 下列每题给出的四个选项中,只有一个选项是符合题目要求的.

- (1) 当  $x \rightarrow 0$ ,  $x - \tan x$  与  $x^k$  是同阶无穷小,求  $k$  ( )  
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
- (2)  $y = x \sin x + 2 \cos x$  [ $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi)$ ] 的拐点坐标是 ( )  
 (A)  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$  (B)  $(0, 2)$   
 (C)  $(\pi, -2)$  (D)  $(\frac{3}{2}\pi, -\frac{3}{2}\pi)$
- (3) 下列反常积分发散的是 ( )  
 (A)  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$  (B)  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$   
 (C)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$  (D)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$
- (4) 已知微分方程  $y'' + ay' + by = ce^x$  的通解为  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x} + e^x$ , 则  $a, b, c$  依次为 ( )  
 (A) 1, 0, 1 (B) 1, 0, 2 (C) 2, 1, 3 (D) 2, 1, 4
- (5) 已知平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ ,  $I_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ ,  $I_2 = \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ ,  
 $I_3 = \iint_D (1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$ , 试比较  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  的大小 ( )  
 (A)  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$  (B)  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$   
 (C)  $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$  (D)  $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$
- (6) 已知  $f(x), g(x)$  二阶导数且在  $x = a$  处连续, 请问  $f(x), g(x)$  相切于  $a$  且曲率相等是  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{(x - a)^2} = 0$  的什么条件? ( )  
 (A) 充分非必要条件 (B) 充分必要条件  
 (C) 必要非充分条件 (D) 既非充分又非必要条件
- (7) 设  $A$  是四阶矩阵,  $A^*$  是  $A$  的伴随矩阵, 若线性方程  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系中只有 2 个向量, 则  $A^*$  的秩是 ( )  
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3
- (8) 设  $A$  是三阶实对称矩阵,  $E$  是三阶单位矩阵, 若  $A^2 + A = 2E$ . 且  $|A| = 4$ , 则二次型  $x^T A x$  规范形为 ( )  
 (A)  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$  (B)  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$   
 (C)  $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$  (D)  $-y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$

二、填空题:9~14 小题,每小题 4 分,共 24 分.

(9)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 2^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

(10) 曲线  $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$  在  $t = \frac{3}{2}\pi$  对应点处切线在  $y$  轴上的截距为\_\_\_\_\_.

(11) 设函数  $f(u)$  可导,  $z = yf(\frac{y^2}{x})$ , 则  $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(12) 设函数  $y = \ln \cos x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6})$  的弧长为\_\_\_\_\_.

(13) 已知函数  $f(x) = x \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(14) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A_{ij}$  表示  $|A|$  中  $(i, j)$  元的代数余子式, 则

$$A_{11} - A_{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

三、解答题: 15 ~ 23 小题, 共 94 分, 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或验算步骤.

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

已知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2x}, & x > 0, \\ xe^x + 1, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$  求  $f'(x)$ , 并求  $f(x)$  的极值.

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

求不定积分  $\int \frac{3x+6}{(x+1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx$ .

(17)(本题满分10分)

$y = y(x)$  是微分方程  $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x}{2}}$  满足  $y(1) = \sqrt{e}$  特解.

(I) 求  $y(x)$ ;

(II) 设平面区域  $D = \{(x, y)\}, D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)\}$ , 求  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

(18)(本题满分10分)

已知平面区域  $D$  满足  $|x| \leq y, (x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq y^4$ , 求  $\iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$ .

(19)(本题满分 10 分)

设  $n$  是正整数, 记  $S_n$  为  $y = e^{-x} \sin x (0 \leq x \leq n\pi)$  与  $x$  轴所围图形的面积, 求  $S_n$ , 并求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ .

(20)(本题满分 11 分)

已知函数  $u(x, y)$  满足  $2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ , 求  $a, b$  的值, 使得在变换  $u(x, y) = v(x, y) e^{ax+by}$  之下, 上述等式可化为函数  $v(x, y)$  的不含一阶偏导数的等式.

(21)(本题满分 11 分)

已知函数  $f(x, y)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上具有二阶导数, 且  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$ , 证明:

(I) 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ ;

(II) 存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f''(\eta) < -2$ .

(22)(本题满分 11 分)

已知向量组 (I)  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a^2 + 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , (II)  $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a + 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 - a \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ a^2 + 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 若向量组 (I) 和向量组 (II) 等价, 求  $a$  的取值, 并将  $\beta_3$  用  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

(23)(本题满分 11 分)

已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & x & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{pmatrix}$  相似,

(I) 求  $x, y$ ;

(II) 求可逆矩阵  $P$  使得  $P^{-1}AP = B$ .

## 2019 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学(二) 参考答案

### 一、选择题

- (1) C 【解析】因  $x - \tan x \sim -\frac{1}{3}x^3$ , 若要  $x - \tan x$  与  $x^k$  是同阶无穷小, 则  $k=3$ , 故选 C.
- (2) B 【解析】 $y' = \sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x$ ,  $y'' = -x \sin x$ , 令  $y'' = 0$  得  $x=0, x=\pi$ , 又因为  $y''' = -\sin x - x \cos x$ , 将上述两点代入  $y'''(\pi) \neq 0$ , 所以  $(\pi, -2)$  是拐点.
- (3) D 【解析】对 A:  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x d(-e^{-x}) = -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$ ;  
 对 B:  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 对 C:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ ;  
 对 D:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$ . 发散.
- (4) D 【解析】由条件知特征根为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ , 特征方程为  $(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$ , 故  $a=2, b=1$ , 而  $y^* = e^x$  为特解, 代入得  $c=4$ , 故选 D.
- (5) A 【解析】因为  $\sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, 1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ , 所以  $I_2 < I_1, I_3 < I_1$ .  
 因为  $1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2}$ ,  
 $\sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2}$ ,  
 因为  $x^2+y^2 < \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  
 所以  $\sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2} < \cos \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{2}$ ,  
 所以  $1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \sin \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ,  
 所以  $I_3 < I_2$ , 所以  $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ , 故选 A.
- (6) B 【解析】必要性:  $f(x), g(x)$  相切于  $a$ , 则  $f(a) = g(a), f'(a) = g'(a)$ ,  
 $P = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, y''(a) = \pm g''(a)$ ,  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{(x-a)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - g'(x)}{2(x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x) - g''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(a) - g''(a)}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2f''(a) \end{cases}$ .  
 充分性:  $0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{(x-a)^2}, \therefore f(a) = g(a)$ .  
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - g'(x)}{2(x-a)}, \therefore f'(a) = g'(a)$ .  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x) - g''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(a) - g''(a)}{2} \therefore f''(a) = g''(a)$ .  
 $f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  相切于点  $a$ , 且曲率相等, 故选 B.
- (7) A 【解析】因为  $Ax=0$  的基础解系中只有 2 个向量,  $\therefore 4 - r(A) = 2$ , 则  $r(A) = 2$ .

$\therefore r(A^*) = 0$ , 故选 A.

(8) C 【解析】设  $\lambda$  为  $A$  的特征值, 由  $A^2 + A = 2E$  得  $\lambda^2 + \lambda = 2$ ,

解得  $\lambda = -2$  或  $1$ , 所以  $A$  的特征值是  $1$  或  $-2$ .

又  $|A| = 4$ , 所以  $A$  的三个特征值为  $1, -2, -2$ ,  $\therefore$  二次型  $x^T A x$  的规范形为  $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$ , 故选 C.

## 二、填空题

(9)  $4e^2$  【解析】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 2^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x + 2^x - 1)^{\frac{1}{x+2^x-1} \cdot \frac{2(x+2^x-1)}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+2^x-1)}{x}$   
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^x \ln 2}{1}} = e^{2+2\ln 2} = 4e^2$ .

(10)  $\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2$  【解析】当  $t = \frac{3}{2}\pi$  时,  $x = \frac{3}{2}\pi - \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 1, y = 1 - \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = 1$ ,  
 即为点  $(\frac{3}{2}\pi + 1, 1)$ .

$$k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \sin \frac{1}{1 - \cos t} \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{3}{2}\pi} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1,$$

$$y - 1 = (x - \frac{3}{2}\pi - 1) \Rightarrow y - 1 = -x + \frac{3}{2}\pi + 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x + \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2.$$

在  $y$  轴上的截距为  $\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2$ .

(11)  $yf(\frac{y^2}{x})$  【解析】 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'(\frac{y^2}{x})(-\frac{y^2}{x^2}) = -\frac{y^2}{x^2}f'(\frac{y^2}{x})$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(\frac{y^2}{x}) + yf'(\frac{y^2}{x})(\frac{2y}{x}) = f(\frac{y^2}{x}) + \frac{(2y^2)}{x}f'(\frac{y^2}{x}),$$

$$\text{所以 } 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = yf(\frac{y^2}{x}).$$

(12)  $\frac{1}{2}\ln 3$  【解析】 $y = \ln \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x})^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x dx = \ln(\sec x + \tan x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}\ln 3.$$

(13)  $\frac{1}{4}(\cos 1 - 1)$  【解析】 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt) dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (\int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt) dx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{x} dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (- \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx^2 = -\frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 1 - 1).$$

(14) -4 【解析】

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} - A_{12} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4. \end{aligned}$$

### 三、解答题

(15) 解: 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x) = x^{2x} = e^{2x \ln x}$ ,  $f'(x) = e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2) = 2x^{2x} (\ln x + 1)$

当  $x < 0$  时,  $f'(x) = e^x + x e^x = (x+1)e^x$

当  $x = 0$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x e^x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{2x \ln x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x \ln x}{x} = -\infty$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x)$ , 故  $f'(0)$  不存在.

$\therefore$  有  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  点不可导.

于是  $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^{2x} (\ln x + 1), & x > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \\ (x+1)e^x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

令  $f'(x) = 0$  得  $x_1 = \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ , 于是有下表

$x$	$(-\infty, -1)$	$-1$	$(-1, 0)$	$0$	$(0, \frac{1}{e})$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	不存在	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$\searrow$	极小值	$\nearrow$	极大值	$\searrow$	极小值	$\nearrow$

于是有  $f(x)$  的极小值为  $f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $f(\frac{1}{e}) = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$ , 极大值为  $f(0) = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (16) \text{ 解: 令 } \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1} \\ &= \frac{A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

则  $3x+6 = A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2$

令  $x=1$  得  $9=3B$ ,  $B=3$

令  $x=0$  得  $6=-A+B+D$

令  $x=-1$  得  $3=-2A+B+4(D-C)$

令  $x=2$  得  $12=7A+7B+2C+D$

解得  $A=-2$ ,  $B=3$ ,  $C=2$ ,  $D=1$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{故原式} &= -2 \frac{1}{x-1} dx + 3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ &= -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln(x^2+x+1) + C.\end{aligned}$$

$$(17) \text{解: (I)} y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{通解 } y = e^{\int x dx} \left( \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{(-x) dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left( \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (\sqrt{x} + C)$$

$$\text{由 } f(1) = e = (C+1)\sqrt{e} \text{ 得 } C=0,$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$(II) V_x = \pi \int_1^2 (\sqrt{x} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}})^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_1^2 x \cdot e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - e).$$

$$(18) \text{解: } (x^2 + y^2)^3 = y^4 \text{ 的极坐标方程为 } r = \sin^2 \theta, \text{ 由对称性:}$$

$$\iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma = \iint_D \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma = 2 \iint_D \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} r dr d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \int_0^{\sin^2 \theta} r \sin \theta dr \right) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 \theta d\theta$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2 d\cos \theta$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) d\cos \theta$$

$$= - \left( \cos \theta - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 \theta + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 \theta \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{32} \right) = \frac{43}{120} \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(19) \text{解: 设区间 } [k\pi, (k+1)\pi] \ (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1) \text{ 上所围的面积记为 } u_k, \text{ 则}$$

$$u_k = \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx;$$

$$\text{记 } I = \int e^{-x} \sin x dx, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= - \int e^{-x} d\cos x = - (e^{-x} \cos x - \int \cos x de^{-x}) \\
 &= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} d\sin x = -e^{-x} \cos x - (e^{-x} \sin x - \int \sin x de^{-x}) \\
 &= -e^{-x} (\cos x + \sin x) - I
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(\cos x + \sin x) + C;$$

$$\text{因此 } u_k = (-1)^k \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-k} (\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-(k+1)\pi} + e^{-k\pi})$$

(这里需要注意  $\cos k\pi = (-1)^k$ )

$$\text{因此 } S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u_k = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-k\pi} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi} - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\pi} - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\pi} - 1}.$$

$$(20) \text{ 解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} e^{ax+by} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} a e^{ax+by} + a \left[ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a e^{ax+by} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} e^{ax+by} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} 2a e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a^2 e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} e^{ax+by} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} 2b e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) b^2 e^{ax+by}$$

代入已知条件

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + 4a \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + (3 - 4b) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + (2a^2 - 2b^2 + 3b) v(x, y) = 0$$

根据已知条件, 上式不含一阶偏导, 故  $a = 0, 3 - 4b = 0$

$$\text{即 } a = 0, b = \frac{3}{4}.$$

(21) 证明: (I) 设  $f(x)$  在  $\xi$  处取得最大值,

$$\text{则由条件 } f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

可知  $f(\xi) > 1$ , 于是  $0 < \xi < 1$ ,

由费马引理得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

(II) 若不存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使  $f(\eta) < -2$ ,

则对任何  $x \in (0, 1)$ , 有  $f(x) \geq -2$ ,

由拉格朗日中值定理得:

$$f(x) - f(\xi) = f'(\eta)(x - \xi), \eta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } \xi \text{ 之间,}$$

不妨设  $x < \xi, f'(\eta) \leq -2(x - \xi)$ ,

$$\text{积分得 } \int_0^\xi f'(x) dx \leq -2 \int_0^\xi (x - \xi) dx = \xi^2 < 1,$$

于是  $f(\xi) - f(0) < 1$ , 即  $f(\xi) < 1$ ,

这与  $f(\xi) > 1$  相矛盾, 故存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使  $f''(\eta) < -2$ .

(22) 解: 由等价的定义可知  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  都能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示, 则有

$$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

对  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  作初等行变换可得:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & a^2+3 & a+3 & 1-a & a^2+3 \end{array} \right) \\ \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-1 & a-1 & 1-a & a^2-1 \end{array} \right),$$

当  $a = -1$  时, 有  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) < r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ ;

当  $a = 1$ , 则  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 2$

可知  $a \neq 1$  且  $a \neq -1$  时, 此时  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 3$

则由  $a = 1$  或者  $a \neq 1$  且  $a \neq -1$  时,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

此时, 要保证  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性表示,

对  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  作初等行变换可得:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ a+3 & 1-a & a^2+3 & 4 & 4 & a^2+3 \end{array} \right) \\ \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-1 & 1-a & \frac{3}{2}(1-a) & \frac{2a^2-a-1}{2} \end{array} \right),$$

当  $a = 1$  时, 有  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 2$

可知当  $a \neq 1$  且  $a \neq -1$  时, 此时  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 3$

此时,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性表示,

综上所述: 当  $a = -1$  时, 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  与向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  可相互线性表示.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_3) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-1 & a^2-1 & & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & & \end{array} \right)$$

当  $a \neq 1$  时, 则  $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ .

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_3) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 & & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \end{array} \right)$$

当  $a = 1$  时,

基础解系为  $k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (k \in R)$ , 则  $\beta_3 = (3-2k)\alpha_1 + (k-2)\alpha_2 + k\alpha_3$ .

(23) (I)  $\because$  相似矩阵有相同的特征值, 因此有  $\begin{cases} -2+x-2=2-1+y, \\ |A|=|B|, \end{cases}$

又  $|A| = -2(4-2x)$ ,  $|B| = -2y$ , 所以  $x=3, y=-2$ .

$$(II) |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)(\lambda-2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } A+E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ 时, } A+2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_2 = (-1, 2, 4)^T$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 时, } A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = (-1, 2, 0)^T$$

$$P_1 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 时, } B+E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 = (-1, 3, 0)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2 \text{ 时, } B+2E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 时, } B-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$P_2 = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = P_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} P_2^{-1}$$

$$B = P_2 P_1^{-1} (A_2) P_1 P_2^{-1}$$

$$\text{故 } P = P_1 P_2^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$