

## <mark>2</mark>024 考研数学(二) 真题

## 试卷及解析

- 一、选择题:  $1\sim10$  小题,每小题 5 分,共 50 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. 函数  $f(x) = |x|^{\frac{1}{(1-x)(x-2)}}$  的第一类间断点的个数是

A.3.

B.2.

C.1.

D.0.

1.【答案】C

【解析】无定义点为 x=1, x=2

对于
$$x = 1$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 1} |x|^{\frac{1}{(1-x)(x-2)}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{(1-x)(x-2)} \cdot (x-1)} = e$ ,

故x=1是可去间断点.

对于 
$$x = 2$$
,  $\lim_{x \to 2^{-}} |x|^{\frac{1}{(1-x)(x-2)}} = +\infty$ ,

故x=2是第二类间断点

另外,x=0是分段点,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} |x|^{\frac{1}{(1-x)(x-2)}} = e^{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{(1-x)(x-2)} \cdot \ln|x|} = +\infty,$$

故x=0是第二类间断点. 因此只有一个第一类间断点

2. 设函数 y = f(x) 由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = 1 + t^3, \\ y = e^{t^2} \end{cases}$  确定,则  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \left[ f\left(2 + \frac{2}{x}\right) - f(2) \right] = 0$ 

A.2e.

B.  $\frac{4e}{3}$ 

 $C.\frac{2e}{3}$ .

 $D.\frac{e}{2}$ .

#### 2.【答案】B

【解析】原式 = 
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f\left(2 + \frac{2}{x}\right) - f(2)}{\frac{2}{x}} \cdot 2 = 2f'_{+}(2) = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dt}{dt}}\Big|_{t=1} = 2 \cdot \frac{2te^{t^{2}}}{3t^{2}}\Big|_{t=1} = \frac{4e}{3}.$$

3. 设函数 
$$f(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^3 dt, g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$
, 则

- A. f(x) 是奇函数, g(x) 是奇函数.
- B. f(x) 是奇函数, g(x) 是偶函数.
- C. f(x) 是偶函数, g(x) 是偶函数.
- D. f(x) 是偶函数, g(x) 是奇函数.

#### 3.【答案】D

【解析】  $f(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^3 dt$ ,  $f'(x) = \sin(\sin x)^3 \cos x$  为奇函数.

所以f(x)为偶函数, $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为奇函数.

4. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}(a_n \neq 0)$ , 若 $\{a_n\}$ 发散,则

A. 
$$\left\{a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}\right\}$$
 发散.

B. 
$$\left\{a_n - \frac{1}{a_n}\right\}$$
 发散.

$$C.\left\{e^{a_n}+\frac{1}{e^{a_n}}\right\}$$
 发散.

D. 
$$\left\{e^{a_n} - \frac{1}{e^{a_n}}\right\}$$
 发散.

## 4.【答案】D

【解析】选项 A: 取  $a_n = 2, \frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{1}{2} \cdots$ ,  $a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$  收敛到 $2 + \frac{1}{2}$ .错误.

选项 B: 取  $a_n$ =1,-1,1,-1,...,  $a_n$ - $\frac{1}{a_n}$ 收敛到0.错误.

选项 C: 取  $a_n = \ln 2$ ,  $-\ln 2$ ,  $\ln 2$ ,  $-\ln 2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $e^{a_n} + \frac{1}{e^{a_n}}$  收敛到 $2 + \frac{1}{2}$ .错误.

5.已知函数 
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{xy}, & xy \neq 0, \\ 0, & xy = 0, \end{cases}$$
 则在点(0,0)处

A. 
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$
连续,  $f(x,y)$ 可微.

B. 
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$
连续,  $f(x,y)$ 不可微.

C. 
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$
不连续,  $f(x,y)$  可微.

D. 
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$
不连续,  $f(x,y)$ 不可微.

### 5.【答案】C

【解析】 
$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x\neq 0 \text{ B},y\neq 0}} \frac{f\left(x,y\right)-f\left(0,0\right)-\left(0\cdot x+0\cdot y\right)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{0-0-\left(0\cdot x+0\cdot y\right)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}0,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x\neq 0 \text{ }\exists y\neq 0}} \frac{f(x,y)-f(0,0)-(0\cdot x+0\cdot y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x\neq 0 \text{ }\exists y\neq 0}} \frac{\left(x^2+y^2\right)\sin\frac{1}{xy}-0}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0,$$

则 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处可微.

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} 2x\sin\frac{1}{xy} + (x^2 + y^2)\cos\frac{1}{xy} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2y}\right), xy \neq 0, \\ 0, xy = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x\neq0\text{ }\exists y\neq0}}\frac{\partial f\left(x,y\right)}{\partial x}=\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x\neq0\text{ }\exists y\neq0}}\left[2x\sin\frac{1}{xy}-\frac{\left(x^2+y^2\right)}{x^2y}\cos\frac{1}{xy}\right]$$
 不存在,

从而 
$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}$$
 在 (0,0) 处不连续.

6. 设 
$$f(x,y)$$
 是连续函数,则  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} f(x,y) dy =$ 

A. 
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

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B. 
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, y) dx$$
.

C. 
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

D. 
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

6.【答案】A

【解析】 
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} f(x, y) dy = = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

选 A.

7.设非负函数 f(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续. 给出以下三个命题:

①若
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$$
 收敛,则 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛;

②若存在 
$$p > 1$$
, 使得  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^p f(x)$  存在,则  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛;

③若
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$
 收敛,则存在 $p > 1$ ,使得 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^p f(x)$ 存在.

其中真命题的个数为

A.0.

B.1.

C.2.

D.3.

【答案】 B

【解析】①取
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$$
 收敛, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x+1} dx$ 发散,错误.

- ②极限比较判别法原话.正确.
- ③极限比较判别法为充分不必要条件.错误.

取
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)\ln^2(x+1)} dx$$
收敛, $p > 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^p f(x) = \infty$ .



8. 设 
$$A$$
 为 3 阶矩阵,  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,若  $P^{T}AP^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ 

A. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

B. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
.

C. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$
.

D. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
.

## 8.【答案】 C

【解析】 
$$\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a + 2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B}, \quad \mathbf{E} \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_{31} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故 
$$\boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{P}^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1} \boldsymbol{B} (\boldsymbol{P}^{2})^{-1} = (\boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{\mathrm{T}}(1))^{-1} \boldsymbol{B} [\boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{2}(1)]^{-1}$$

$$= \left[ \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{-1}(1) \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{-1}(1) \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{-1}(1) = \boldsymbol{E}_{31}^{\mathrm{T}}(-1) \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{E}_{31}(-1) \boldsymbol{E}_{31}(-1)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 0 & c \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 2c & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} .$$

9. 设A为4阶矩阵, $A^*$ 为A的伴随矩阵,若 $A(A-A^*)=O$ 且 $A \neq A^*$ ,则r(A)取值

为

- A.0 或 1.
- B.1 或 3.
- C.2 或 3.
- D.1 或 2.



#### 9.【答案】D

【解析】由题意可知  $A(A-A^*) = O$  , 故  $r(A) + r(A-A^*) \le 4$  .

又
$$A \neq A^*$$
,故 $A - A^* \neq O$ ,即 $r(A - A^*) \ge 1$ 

因此 
$$r(A) \le 3$$
. 又  $A(A-A^*) = A^2 - AA^* = A^2 - |A|E = A^2 = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow r(A) \le 2$$
,此时 $r(A^*) = 0 \Rightarrow A^* = 0$ 

又 $A \neq A^* \Rightarrow r(A) \ge 1$ ,故r(A) = 1或2.

- 10. 设 A, B 为 2 阶矩阵,且 AB = BA,则" A 有两个不相等的特征值"是" B 可对角化"的
- A. 充分必要条件.
- B. 充分不必要条件.
- C. 必要不充分条件.
- D. 既不充分也不必要条件.
- 10.【答案】B

【解析】方法一

充分性,A有两个不相等的特征值,故A必可相似对角化.

又 AB = BA,,且 A 有 2 个不同特征值,故 A 的特征向量都是 B 的特征向量. (利用线代 9 讲结论)

又A有2个线性无关特征向量,故B有2个线性无关特征向量,故B必可相似对角化.

必要性,B可相似对角化,不妨取B = E, A = E,则推翻.

【解析】方法二 因题知 A 有两个不同特征值,不妨设为  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$  且  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$  ,则存在可逆阵 P 使

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

**B** 可相似对角化 ⇔  $P^{-1}BP$  可相似对角化.

设
$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 代入上式
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 b_1 & \lambda_1 b_2 \\ \lambda_2 b_3 & \lambda_2 b_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 b_1 & \lambda_2 b_2 \\ \lambda_1 b_3 & \lambda_2 b_4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 b_2 = \lambda_2 b_2 \Rightarrow b_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 b_3 = \lambda_1 b_3 \Rightarrow b_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{B} \text{ 可对角化 以上推导均基于} \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \text{, 反}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{P} \text{ 可对角化}$$

之B 可对角化无法推出A 有两不同特征值,故A 有两个不同特征值为B 可对角化的充分非必要条件.

二、填空题:  $11\sim16$  小题,每小题 5 分,共 30 分.

11.曲线  $y^2 = x$  在点 (0,0) 处的曲率圆方程为\_\_\_\_\_

11.【答案】 
$$\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

【解析】由图像可转化为 $y = x^2$ 处且

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{\left(1 + (y')^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} y' = 2x \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, y'' = 2 \ k = 2, R = \frac{1}{2}, \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = \frac{1}{4},$$

即

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

12.函数  $f(x,y) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 6y^4 + 12x + 24y$  的极点是\_\_\_\_\_

12. 【答案】(1,1)

【解析】由 
$$\begin{cases} f'_x = 6x^2 - 18x + 12 = 0, \\ f'_y = -24y^3 + 24 = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得驻点为(1,1),(2,1).

又

$$A = f_{xx}'' = 12x - 18, B = f_{xy}'' = 0, C = f_{yy}'' = -72y^2,$$

代入点 (1,1) 得  $AC-B^2=432>0, A=-6$ , 故 (1,1) 是极大值点.

代入点 (2,1) 得  $AC-B^2 = -432 < 0$ , 故 (2,1) 不是极值点.

13.微分方程 
$$y' = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$$
满足条件  $y(1) = 0$  的解为\_\_\_\_\_.

13. 【答案】 
$$\arctan(x+y) = y + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

【解析】方程化为 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = (x+y)^2$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow u = x + y \quad \text{III} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}y} - 1$$

即 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}y} = u^2 + 1$$
 则  $\int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}u = \int \mathrm{d}y$ 

$$arctan u = y + c$$

代 
$$x=1, y=0, u=1$$
. 得  $c=\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

得 
$$\arctan(x+y) = y + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

14.已知函数 
$$f(x) = x^2(e^x + 1)$$
,则  $f^{(5)}(1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_

14.【答案】 31e

【解析】 
$$((e^x + 1)x^2)^{(5)} = (e^x + 1)^{(5)}x^2 + 5 \cdot (e^x + 1)^{(4)} \cdot (x^2)' + C_5^2 (e^x + 1)^{(5)} (x^2)''$$
  
=  $e^x \cdot x^2 + 5 \cdot e^x \cdot 2x + 10 \cdot e^x \cdot 2$ ,

则 
$$f^{(5)}(1) = e + 10e + 20e = 31e$$

15.某物体以速度  $v(t) = t + k \sin \pi t$  作直线运动.若它从 t = 0 到 t = 3 的时间段内平均速度是

$$\frac{5}{2}$$
,  $\emptyset$   $k =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

15.【答案】 $\frac{3}{2}\pi$ 

【解析】 
$$\frac{\int_0^3 (t+k\sin\pi t)dt}{3} = \frac{5}{2}$$
,则  $\int_0^3 (t+k\sin\pi t)dt = \frac{15}{2}$ ,  $\frac{9}{2} - \frac{k}{\pi}\cos\pi t\Big|_0^3 = \frac{15}{2}$ 

$$\frac{9}{2} - \frac{k}{\pi} (-1 - 1) = \frac{15}{2}$$
,  $\emptyset$   $k = \frac{3}{2} \pi$ .

16.设向量 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ b \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 若  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性相关,且其中任意两个向量均线

16.【答案】-4

【解析】由

$$A = (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & b & -1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a^2 \\ 0 & b+1 & a-1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a^2 \\ 0 & b+1 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a^2-a \end{pmatrix}$$

故 
$$r(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = 2$$

① 当a=1时, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$ 与 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 相关,不满足题意

② 
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \neq 1 \text{ fb}, \quad (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \\ 0 & b+1 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a \\ 0 & 0 & -b(a+1)-2 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故要满足题意,则a+2=0且-b(a+1)-2=0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow ab = -4$$

- 三、解答题: 17~22 小题, 共 70 分. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.
- 17. 设平面有界区域 D 位于第一象限由曲线  $xy = \frac{1}{3}$ , xy = 3 与直线  $y = \frac{1}{3}x$ , y = 3x 围成,计 算  $\iint_D (1+x-y) dx dy$ .
- 17.【解】法一: 令u = xy,  $v = \frac{y}{x}$ ,

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} \\ y = \sqrt{uv} \end{cases}$$

(2) 
$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2v}$$

故原式 = 
$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{3} du \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{3} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} - \sqrt{uv}\right) \frac{1}{2v} \cdot dv = \frac{8}{3} \ln 3.$$

法二: 利用轮换对称可知,

$$\iint_{D} (1+x-y) dx dy = \iint_{D} (1+y-x) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D} [(1+y-x)+(1+x-y)] dx dy = \iint_{D} dx dy,$$

原式= 
$$\iint_{D} dxdy = \int_{\arctan\frac{1}{3}}^{\arctan 3} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{\frac{3}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{\sin\theta\cos\theta}}} rdr = \int_{\arctan\frac{1}{3}}^{\arctan 3} \frac{4}{3} \csc 2\theta d2\theta = \frac{4}{3} \ln \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{2\arctan\frac{1}{3}}^{2\arctan 3} = \frac{8}{3} \ln 3.$$

18. 设 
$$y(x)$$
 为微分方程  $x^2y'' + xy' - 9y = 0$ , 满足条件  $y\big|_{x=1} = 2$ ,  $y'\big|_{x=1} = 6$  的解.

(1) 利用变换 $x = e^t$ 将上述方程化为常系数线性方程,并求y(x);

(2) 计算 
$$\int_{1}^{2} y(x) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$
.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right),$$

$$\text{III} \frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} - \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 9y = 0, \text{III} \frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} - 9y = 0,$$

$$y = C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 e^{-3t}, y(x) = C_1 x^3 + \frac{C_2}{x^3}, y(1) = C_1 + C_2 = 2,$$
 ①  
 $y'(x) = 3C_1 x^2 - 3\frac{C_2}{x^4}, y'(1) = 3C_1 - 3C_2 = 6,$  ②

从而 
$$C_1$$
=2,  $C_2$ =0,则 $y(x)$ =2 $x^3$ .

$$(2) \int_{1}^{2} y(x)\sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{2} 2x^{3}\sqrt{4-x^{2}} dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x = 2\sin t}{\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 16\sin^{3}t \cdot 4\cos^{2}t dt = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 64(1-\cos^{2}t)\cos^{2}t d(\cos t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\cos t = u}{64\int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (u^{2} - u^{4}) du = 64\left(\frac{1}{3}u^{3}\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \frac{1}{5}u^{5}\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)$$

$$= 64\left(\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{1}{5}\cdot\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{32}\right) = 64\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{160}\right) = 8\sqrt{3} - \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{22\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

19. 设t > 0, 平面有界区域D由曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}e^{-x}$ 与直线x = t, x = 2t 及x 轴围成,D绕x 轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积为V(t),求V(t)的最大值.

19. 【解】 
$$V(t) = \int_{t}^{2t} \pi y^{2}(x) dx = \int_{t}^{2t} \pi x e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{4} (2x+1) e^{-2x} \Big|_{t}^{2t}$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{4} \Big[ (4t+1) e^{-4t} - (2t+1) e^{-2t} \Big] (t>0)$$
$$V'(t) = -\frac{\pi}{4} \Big( -16t e^{-4t} + 4t e^{-2t} \Big) = 0, \quad t = \frac{1}{2} \ln 4 = \ln 2 \quad , \ t \in (0, \ln 2),$$

$$V'(t) > 0, t \in (\ln 2, +\infty), V'(t) < 0, t = \ln 2, [V(t)]_{\text{max}} = \frac{\pi}{16} \ln 2 + \frac{3\pi}{64}$$

20. 已知函数 f(u,v) 具有 2 阶连续偏导数,且函数 g(x,y) = f(2x+y,3x-y)满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial x \partial y} - 6 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial y^2} = 1.$$

(1) 
$$\vec{x} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v}$$
;

(2) 若
$$\frac{\partial f(u,0)}{\partial u} = ue^{-u}, f(0,v) = \frac{1}{50}v^2 - 1$$
, 求  $f(u,v)$  的表达式.

20. **[**
$$\mathbf{K}$$
**]** (1)  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + 3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot 2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot 3 \right) + 3 \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot 2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \cdot 3 \right) = 4 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + 9 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x \partial y} = 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot (-1) \right) + 3 \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} (-1) \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} - 3 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot (-1) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} (-1)\right) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2},$$

代回原式得, 
$$25\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} = 1$$
, 故

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial v} = \frac{1}{25}$$

(2) 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \int \frac{1}{25} dv = \frac{1}{25} v + c_1(u)$$
,  $\Re \frac{\partial f(u,0)}{\partial u} = ue^{-u} \Re c_1(u) = ue^{-u}$ 

故 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = ue^{-u} + \frac{1}{25}v$$
,则

$$f(u,v) = \int \left(ue^{-u} + \frac{1}{25}v\right)du = -(u+1)e^{-u} + \frac{1}{25}uv + c_2(v).$$

代 
$$f(0,v) = \frac{1}{50}v^2 - 1$$
 得  $c_2(v) = \frac{1}{50}v^2$ 

综上: 
$$f(u,v) = -(u+1)e^{-u} + \frac{1}{25}uv + \frac{1}{50}v^2$$
.

21. 设函数 f(x) 具有 2 阶导数,且  $f'(0) = f'(1), |f''(x)| \le 1$ .证明:

(1) 
$$\exists x \in (0,1)$$
  $\exists f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x \le \frac{x(1-x)}{2}$ ;

(2) 
$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} \right| \le \frac{1}{12}$$
.

21. 证明: (1)

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2$$
 1

$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-1)^2$$
 ②

 $(1)\cdot(1-x)+(2)\cdot x$ 

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x + f'(0)x(1-x) + f'(1)(x-1)x + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}x^2(1-x) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-1)^2x$$

,

$$\left| f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{2}x^2(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}x(1-x) = \frac{1}{2}x(1-x)(x+1-x) = \frac{1}{2}x(1-x).$$

(2) 
$$\left| \int_0^1 \left[ f(x) - f(0)(1-x) - f(1)x \right] dx \right| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - f(0) \cdot \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \right|_0^0 - f(1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} \right| \le \int_0^1 \frac{x(1-x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{12}.$$

22. 设矩阵 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ b & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$ . 已知方程组

Ax = 0 的解均是  $B^{T}x = 0$  的解,但这两个方程组不同解.

- (1) 求a,b的值;
- (2) 求正交变换  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{y}$  将  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  化为标准形.
- 22. 【解】(1) 由题意可知,Ax = 0 的解均是 $B^{T}x = 0$  的解

故
$$r(A) = r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B^T \end{pmatrix}$$
, 且 $r(A) = 2$ 

$$\mathbb{X} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & b \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b - 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b - a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - a \end{pmatrix}$$

故 a = 1, b = 2

(2) 
$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{C}$$

$$f = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\pm r(\mathbf{C}) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = \text{tr}(\mathbf{C}) = 6$$

当 
$$\lambda_1=\lambda_2=0$$
 时,得到线性无关的特征向量为  $\xi_1=\begin{pmatrix}1\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}$ , $\xi_2=\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}$ ,单位化为

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

当 
$$\lambda_3=6$$
 时,得到线性无关的特征向量为  $\boldsymbol{\xi}_3=\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\2\end{pmatrix}$ ,单位化为  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_2=\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\2\end{pmatrix}$ 



故令 
$$Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

则



