# 2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试(数学二)试题及答案解析

# 一、选择题

1.曲线 
$$y = x \ln \left( e + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right)$$
 的斜渐近线方程为

$$A.y = x + e.$$

$$B.y = x + \frac{1}{e}.$$

$$C.y = x.$$

$$D.y = x - \frac{1}{e}.$$

### 【答案】B

【解析】 
$$y = x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x - 1}\right), k = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x - 1}\right) = \ln e = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ x \ln \left( e + \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) - x \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{r-1} = t$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) \ln(e + t) - \left( \frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) \right] = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{(1 + t) \ln(e + t) - (t + 1)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\ln(e+t) + (1+t) \cdot \frac{1}{e+t} - \frac{1}{t+1}}{1} = \ln e + \frac{1}{e} - 1 = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{e}$$

$$2.函数 f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, & x \le 0, \\ (x+1)\cos x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

A.
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x), & x \le 0, \\ (x+1)\cos x - \sin x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

B.
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) + 1, & x \le 0, \\ (x+1)\cos x - \sin x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

C.
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x), & x \le 0, \\ (x+1)\sin x + \cos x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$C.F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x), & x \le 0, \\ (x+1)\sin x + \cos x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$D.F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x) + 1, & x \le 0, \\ (x+1)\sin x + \cos x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

### 【答案】D

### 【解析】

$$\int (x+1)\cos x dx = \int (x+1)d\sin x = (x+1)\sin x - \int \sin x dx = (x+1)\sin x + \cos x + c$$

故排除 AB, 由于  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} F(x) = 1 \neq \lim_{x\to 0^-} F(x) = 0$ , 排除 C, 故选 D.

3.已知
$$\{x_n\},\{y_n\}$$
满足:  $x_1=y_1=\frac{1}{2},x_{n+1}=\sin x_n,y_{n+1}=y_n^2$   $(n=1,2,\cdots),\in$ 则当 $n\to\infty$ 时,

 $A.x_{"}$ 是 $y_{"}$ 的高阶无穷小.

 $B.y_{n}$ 是 $x_{n}$ 的高阶无穷小.

 $C.x_n$ 与 $y_n$ 是等价无穷小.

 $D.x_n$ 与 $y_n$ 是同阶但不等价的无穷小.

### 【答案】B

【解析】首先  $x_n > 0, x_{n+1} = \sin x_n < x_n$ , 由单调有界准则可知  $\{x_n\}$  收敛,其次

$$0 < y_n \leq \frac{1}{2}, y_{n+1} = y_n^2 < y_n$$
 由单调有界准则可知  $\{y_n\}$  也收敛,令  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = a, \lim_{n \to \infty} y_{n+1} = b$ 

则  $a = \sin a, b = b^2 \Rightarrow a = 0, b = 0$ , 又由基础 30 讲 104 页例 7.9, 可知当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,

$$\sin x > \frac{2x}{\pi} \perp y_{n+1} = y_n^2 = y_n \cdot y_n \le \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_n$$

可 得 
$$0 < \frac{y_{n+1}}{x_{n+1}} = \frac{y_n \cdot y_n}{\sin x_n} < \frac{\frac{1}{2} y_n}{\frac{2x_n}{\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{y_n}{x_n} < \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \frac{y_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}} < \dots < \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^n \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^n$$
 , 又 因 为

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^n = 0$$
,根据夹逼准则可知  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{y_{n+1}}{x_{n+1}} = 0$ ,故选 B.

4.若微分方程 y'' + ay' + by = 0 的解在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上有界,则

A. a < 0, b > 0.

B. a > 0, b > 0.

C. a = 0, b > 0.

D. a = 0, b < 0.

### 【答案】C

【解析】当 y'' + ay' + by = 0 有实根时, $a^2 - 4b \geqslant 0$ ,设根为  $r_1, r_2$ ,则  $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$  或  $y = (c_1 + c_r) e^{r_1 x} (r_1 = r_2)$ .故此时 不可能有解在( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ )有界.当  $a^2 - 4b < 0$  时.  $y = (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \cos \beta x) e^{ax}$ ,若想解在( $-\infty$ ,  $+\infty$ )有界,因此 a = 0,结合  $a^2 - 4b < 0$  可得 b > 0.故选 C.

5.设函数 
$$y = f(x)$$
 由 
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t|, \\ y = |t| \sin t \end{cases}$$
 确定,则

A.f(x)连续, f'(0)不存在

B. f'(0)存在, f'(x)在x = 0处不连续.

C. f'(x)连续, f"(0)不存在.

D.f''(0)存在, f''(x)在x = 0处不连续.

### 【答案】C

【解析】 
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t| \\ y = |t| \sin t \end{cases}$$

当
$$t < 0$$
, 
$$\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -t \sin t \end{cases}$$
,  $x < 0$  时  $y = -x \sin x$ 

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}\sin\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{9}\cos\frac{x}{3} & x > 0\\ 0 & x = 0, \lim_{x \to 0} y'(x) = y'(0) = 0, y'(x) \text{ if } x = 0 \text{ which the expectation of } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y''_{+}(0) = \frac{2}{9}$$
,  $y''_{-}(0) = -2$ ,  $y''(0)$  不存在.

故选 C.

6.若函数 
$$f(\alpha) = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{\alpha+1}} \mathrm{d}x$$
 在  $\alpha = \alpha_0$  处取得最小值,则  $\alpha_0 = \alpha_0$ 

A. 
$$-\frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$$
 B.  $-\ln(\ln 2)$  C.  $\frac{1}{\ln 2}$  D.  $\ln 2$ 

$$B.-\ln(\ln 2)$$

$$C.\frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

【答案】A

【解析】 
$$f(\alpha) = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{\alpha+1}} d(\ln x) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln x)^{-\alpha} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha (\ln 2)^{\alpha}}$$

$$(\ln 2)^{\alpha} (1 + \alpha \ln \ln 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$$
, 故选 A

7.设函数  $f(x) = (x^2 + a)e^x$ ,若 f(x) 没有极值点,但曲线 y = f(x) 有拐点,则 a 的取值范围

$$B.[1,+\infty)$$

$$D.[2,+\infty)$$

【答案】C.

【解析】 
$$f'(x) = (x^2 + 2x + a)e^x$$
,  $\Delta = 4 - 4a \le 0 \Rightarrow a \ge 1$ ,

$$f''(x) = (x^2 + 4x + a + 2)e^x$$
,  $\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 16 - 4(a + 2) > 0 \Rightarrow a < 2$ , 故选 C.

则 $\begin{pmatrix} A & E \\ O & R \end{pmatrix}^* =$ 8.设A,B 为n 阶可逆矩阵,E 为n 阶单位矩阵, $M^*$  为矩阵 M 的伴随矩阵,

$$A. \begin{pmatrix} |A|B^* & -B^*A^* \\ O & |B|A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B.\begin{pmatrix} |A|B^* & -A^*B^* \\ O & |B|A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C.\begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & -B^*A^* \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D.\begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & -A^*B^* \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$

【答案】D

【解析】 
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{vmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 A & X_1 + X_2 B \\ X_3 A & X_3 + X_4 B \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}B^{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}B^{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{bmatrix}^* = |A| \cdot |B| \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A^{-I} & -A^{-I}B^{-I} \\ \mathbf{0} & B^{-I} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} |B| \cdot A^* & -A^*B^* \\ \mathbf{0} & |A| \cdot B^* \end{bmatrix}.$$

9.二次型 
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_3)^2 - 4(x_2 - x_3)^2$$
的规范形为

A. 
$$y_1^2 + y_2^2$$

B. 
$$y_1^2 - y_2^2$$

A. 
$$y_1^2 + y_2^2$$
 B.  $y_1^2 - y_2^2$  C.  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 4y_3^2$  D.  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$ 

D. 
$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

### 【答案】B.

【解析】 
$$f(x_1, x_2x_3) = 2x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 7 + \lambda & -7 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3\lambda & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 7 + \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(7+\lambda)\lambda(3-\lambda)$$
. 故选 B.

10.已知向量 
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . 若  $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$  既可由  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$  线性表示,也可由

 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2$  线性表示,则 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$  =

$$A.k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$B.k\begin{pmatrix} 3\\5\\10 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

A. 
$$k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $k \in \mathbf{R}$  B.  $k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{R}$  C.  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{R}$  D.  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{R}$ 

$$D. k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}$$

【答案】D

【解析】

$$\gamma = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = l_1 \beta_1 + l_2 \beta_2$$
,  $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 - l_1 \beta_1 - l_2 \beta_2 = 0$ ,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = k_1 \\ x_2 = k_2 \\ x_3 = -l_1 \\ x_4 = -1_2 \end{cases} x_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + x_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + x_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + x_4 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \boldsymbol{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3k \\ x_2 = -k \end{cases}, \gamma = 3k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - k \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

# 二、填空题

11. 当
$$x \to 0$$
时,函数 $f(x) = ax + bx^2 + \ln(1+x)$ 与 $g(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x$ 是等价无穷小,则 $ab = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

# 【答案】-2

【解析】 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{ax + bx^2 + \ln(1+x)}{e^{x^2} - \cos x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax + bx^2 + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)}{1 + x^2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+1) = 0$$
  $b - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$   $\Rightarrow a = -1, b = 2 \Rightarrow ab = -2$ .

12.曲线 
$$y = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{x} \sqrt{3 - t^2} dt$$
 的弧长为\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】 
$$\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

【解析】

$$y = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{x} \sqrt{3 - t^2} dt$$
,  $y' = \sqrt{3 - x^2}$ ,  $\pm 3 - x^2 \ge 0$ ,  $x \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}] = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + 3 - x^2} dx$ 

$$= \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{4 - x^2} + \frac{4}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right]_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3} \pi.$$

13.设函数
$$z = z(x, y)$$
由 $e^z + xz = 2x - y$ 确定,则 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{(1,1)} = _____$ 

【答案】 $-\frac{3}{2}$ 

【解析】利用隐函数公式法可知  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{z-2}{e^z + x}$ ,当  $x = 1, y = 1 \Rightarrow z = 0$ ,则

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{z=0,x=1} = -\frac{z-2}{\mathrm{e}^z + x} \Big|_{z=0,x=1} = 1,$$

可得
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x}(e^z + x) - \left(e^z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} + 1\right)(z-2)}{\left(e^z + x\right)^2}\Big|_{x=1} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

 $14.曲线3x^3 = y^5 + 2y^3$ 在x = 1对应点处的法线斜率为\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】 $-\frac{11}{9}$ 

【解析】

利用隐函数公式法可知
$$\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{x=1,y=1} = -\frac{9x^2}{-5y^4-6y^2}\Big|_{x=1,y=1} = \frac{9}{11}$$
,则法线斜率为 $-\frac{11}{9}$ .

15. 设连续函数 
$$f(x)$$
 满足:  $f(x+2)-f(x)=x$ ,  $\int_0^2 f(x)dx=0$ , 则  $\int_1^3 f(x)dx=$ \_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

【解析】

$$\int_{1}^{3} f(x)dx = \int_{1}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{2} f(x)dx + \int_{2}^{3} f(x)dx, \quad \text{iff } \exists f(x) dx = 0$$

所 以 原 式 为 =  $-\int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_2^3 f(x) dx$  , 由 于  $\int_2^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x+2) dx$  , 故 原 式

$$= \int_0^1 [f(x+2) - f(x)] dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}.$$

16.已知线性方程组 
$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$
 有解,其中 $a$ ,  $b$ 为常数,若  $\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix}$  =4, 则  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix}$  =

#### 【答案】8

#### 【解析】

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0, r \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3, r \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 3,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

## 三、解答题

17. 设曲线L: y = y(x)(x > e)经过点 $(e^2, 0), L$ 上任一点P(x, y)到y轴的距离等于该点处的切线在y轴上的截距.

- (1) 求y(x);
- (2)在 L 上 求 一 点 , 使 该 点 处 的 切 线 与 两 坐 标 轴 所 围 三 角 形 的 面 积 最 小 , 并 求 此 最 小 面 积 .

# 【解析】

由题意得 y = y'(x-x) + y 为切线方程, 切线在 y 轴上得截距为  $-x \cdot y' + y$ 

$$\mathbb{Al} x = -x \cdot y' + y \Rightarrow y' - \frac{y}{x} = -1.$$

$$y(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ \int +e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$= x \left[ \int \frac{1}{x} dx + c \right]$$

$$=x(-\ln x+c)$$

又
$$x = 1$$
,  $y = 2$  则  $c = 2$  因此  $y(x) = x(-\ln x + 2)$ 

$$(2) f'(x) = y(x) = x(-\ln x + 2) = 0$$

则
$$x = 0$$
 或  $x = e^2$ .

又
$$x > 0$$
故 $f(x)$ 的驻点为 $x = e^2$ 

$$f''(x) = -\ln x + 2 + x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f'(e^2) = -2 + 2 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

故
$$f(e^2)$$
为最大值, $\int_1^{e^2} x(-\ln x + 2) dx = \frac{e^4 - 5}{4}$ 

18. 求函数
$$f(x, y) = xe^{\cos y} + \frac{x^2}{2}$$
的极值.

## 【解析】

$$\begin{cases} f_x' = e^{\cos y} + x = 0 \\ f_y' = ke^{\cos y}(-\sin y) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 得驻点  $(-e, 2n\pi), \left(-\frac{1}{e}, (2n+1)\pi\right);$ 

$$f_{xx}^{"}=1$$

$$f_{xy}'' = e^{\cos y}(-\sin y)$$

$$f_{yy}^{"} = xe^{\cos y}\sin^2 y + ke^{\cos y}(-\cos y)$$

对于 
$$(-e, 2n\pi)$$
,  $A = 1, B = 0, C = e^2, AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ . 有极小值  $f(-e, 2n\pi) = -\frac{e^2}{2}$ 

对于
$$\left(-\frac{1}{e},(2n+1)\pi\right)$$
,  $A=1,B=0,C=-\frac{1}{e^2}$ ,  $AC-B^2<0$ , 无极值.

19.已知平面区域 
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le y \le \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}, x \ge 1\}.$$

- (1)求D的面积;
- (2)求D绕x轴旋转所成旋转体的体积.

#### 【解析】

(1) 
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan t \cdot \sec t} \cdot \sec^{2} t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t}{\tan t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc t dt = \ln\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)$$

$$(2) \int_{1}^{+\infty} \pi \left( \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)^2 dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \pi \frac{1}{x^2 \left( 1+x^2 \right)} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \pi \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \pi \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

20.(12分)设平面有界区域D位于第一象限,由曲线 $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 2$ 与直线  $y = \sqrt{3}x$ , y = 0围成,计算 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3x^2 + y^2} dx dy$ .

# 【解析】

$$\iint\limits_{D} \frac{1}{3x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{2}{1-\cos\theta\sin\theta}}} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2 + 2r^2\cos^2\theta} \cdot rdr$$

$$=\pi\frac{\sqrt{3}\ln 2}{24}$$

21. (12 分) 设函数 f(x) 在 [-a,a] 上具有 2 阶连续导数,证明:

(1) 若 
$$f(0) = 0$$
,则存在  $\xi \in (-a,a)$ ,使得  $f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{a^2} [f(a) + f(-a)];$ 

(2) 若 f(x) 在 (-a,a) 内取得极值,则存在  $\eta \in (-a,a)$  使得

$$|f'(\eta)| \ge \frac{1}{2a^2} |f(a) - f(-a)|.$$

### 【解析】

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

则 
$$f(a) = f'(0)a + \frac{1}{2}f''(\varepsilon_2)a^2$$
 ,  $f(-a) = f'(0)(-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\varepsilon_1)a^2$  , 其中  $\xi_1 \in (-a,0)$  ,

 $\xi_2 \in (0,a)$ .

$$f(-a) + f(a) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ f''(\varepsilon_1) + f''(\varepsilon_2) \right] a^2$$

由介值定理可知平均值  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ f''(\varepsilon_1) + f''(\varepsilon_2) \right] = \frac{f(-a) + f(a)}{a^2} = f''(\xi), \xi \in [\xi, \xi_2] \subset (-a, a),$ 

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(2)

设f(x)在 $x=x_0$ 处取得极值 即 $x_0\in (-a\cdot a), f'(x_0)=0$ 

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$$

代入 
$$x = -a$$
,  $x = a$ 

$$f(-a) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2} (a + x_0)^2$$
 (1)  $, \eta_1 \in (-a, x_0)$ 

$$f(a) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(n_1)}{2} (a - x_0)^2$$
 (2)  $, \eta_2 \in (x_0, a)$ 

$$f(a) - f(-a) = \frac{f'(\eta_2)}{2} (a - x_0)^2 - \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2} (a + x_0)^2$$

$$|f(a)-f(-a)| = \left| \frac{f''(\eta_2)}{2} (a-x_0)^2 - \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2} (a+x_0)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} (a - x_0)^2 \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} (a + x_0)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \right| \left[ \left( a - x_0 \right)^2 + \left( a + x_0 \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{f''(\eta)}{2}\right) \left(2a^2 + 2x_0^2\right)$$

$$=|f''(\eta)|(a^2+x_0^2)$$

$$\leq |f''(\eta)| \cdot 2a^2$$
,  $\sharp + f''(\eta) = \max\{f''(\eta_1) \cdot f''(\eta_2)\}, \eta \in (-a, a)$ 

$$\therefore |f''(\eta)| \geqslant \frac{1}{2a^2} |f(a) - f(-a)|.$$

22.设矩阵 
$$\boldsymbol{A}$$
 满足对任意  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  均有  $\boldsymbol{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2 - x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

- (1) 求**A**;
- (2) 求可逆矩阵 P 与对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ .

### 【解析】

解(1) 由题可知, 
$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(2) 
$$|A - \lambda E| = -(2 + \lambda)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore A + \lambda_1 = 2, \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \quad \lambda_3 = -2$$

A 中 $\lambda_1$  对应的线性无关特征向量 $\alpha_1 = (4,3,1)^T$ .

$$A$$
 中 $\lambda_2$  对应的线性无关特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2},0,1\right)^T$ 

A 中 $\lambda_3$  对应的线性无关特征向量  $\alpha_3 = (0,-1,1)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 

$$\therefore p = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

