

## 2018 考研数学二参考答案

### 一、选择题

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.C 7.A 8.A

### 二、填空题

9. 1 10.  $y = 4x - 3$  11.  $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$  12.  $\frac{2}{3}$  13.  $\frac{1}{4}$  14. 2

### 三、解答题

15. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} d e^{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}}}{1 + (e^x - 1)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^x - 1 + 1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d e^x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

16.

$$(1) \text{对} \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = ax^2$$

$$\because \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_0^x (x-u)f(u)du$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du = ax^2$$

$$\text{两边对} x \text{求导有: } f(x) + \int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x) - xf(x) = 2ax$$

$$\therefore f(x) + \int_0^x f(u)du = 2ax, \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } f(0)=0$$

$$\text{两边再对 } x \text{求导有: } f'(x) + f(x) = 2a$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{-\int dx} \left[ \int 2ae^{\int dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-x} [2ae^x + C]$$

$$\because f(0)=0 \quad \therefore C = -2a$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 2a - 2ae^{-x}$$

$$(2) \text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, 由 } f(x) + \int_0^x f(u)du = 2ax \text{ 得 } f(1) + \int_0^1 f(t)dt = 2a$$

$$\text{由 } f(1) = 2a - 2ae^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f(t)dt = 2ae^{-1}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\int_0^1 f(t)dt}{1-0} = 1, \therefore 2ae^{-1} = 1$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{e}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D (x+2y) dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} (x+2y) dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (xy + y^2) \Big|_0^{y(x)} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (xy(x) + y^2(x)) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t) + (1 - \cos t)^2] (1 - \cos t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^2 + (1 - \cos t)^3] dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^2 dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) 4 \sin^4 \frac{t}{2} dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} 4t \sin^4 \frac{t}{2} dt - \int_0^{2\pi} 4 \sin^4 \frac{t}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt + \int_0^{2\pi} 8 \sin^6 \frac{t}{2} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi} 16t \sin^4 t dt - 16 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^5 \frac{t}{2} d\left(\sin \frac{t}{2}\right) + 16 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 t dt \\
 &= 16 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 t dt - 16 \times \frac{1}{6} \sin^6 \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + 16 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt \\
 &= 16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt - \frac{8}{3} (0 - 0) + 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt \\
 &= 16\pi \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 32 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \\
 &= 3\pi^2 + 5\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

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①当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时, 令 $f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$

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

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上单调递增

$$\therefore f(x) < f(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x - 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore (x-1)(x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1) \geq 0 \text{ 成立}$$

②当 $x \geq 1$ 时, 令 $f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2k + x - 2 \ln x}{x}$$

$$\text{再令 } g(x) = 2k + x - 2 \ln x$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x-2}{x}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \in (1,2) \text{ 时, } g'(x) < 0$$

$$\text{当 } x \in (2, +\infty) \text{ 时, } g'(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore g(x) \geq g(2) = 2k + 2 - 2 \ln 2$$

$$\therefore k \geq \ln 2 - 1$$

$$\therefore g(x) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore f'(x) \geq 0,$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } (1, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{此时 } x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore (x-1)(x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1) \geq 0 \text{ 成立}$$

综上, 结论得证。

19 解:

设圆的周长为 $x$ , 正三角周长为 $y$ , 正方形的周长为 $z$ , 由题设 $x + y + z = 2$ , 则目标函数:

$$S = \pi \left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} y^2 + \frac{z^2}{16}, \text{ 故拉格朗日函数为}$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} y^2 + \frac{z^2}{16} + \lambda(x + y + z - 2) \text{ 则:}$$

$$L_x = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0$$

$$L_y = \frac{2\sqrt{3}y}{36} + \lambda = 0$$

$$L_z = \frac{2z}{16} + \lambda = 0$$

$$L_\lambda = x + y + z - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } x = \frac{2\pi}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}, y = \frac{6\sqrt{3}\pi}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}, z = \frac{8}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}, \lambda = \frac{-1}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}.$$

$$\text{此时面积和有最小值 } S = \frac{1}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}.$$

20.

$$\text{令点 } P \text{ 为 } \left(x_0, \frac{4}{9}x_0^2\right), \therefore \text{直线 } AP \text{ 为 } y = \frac{\frac{4}{9}x_0^2 - 1}{x_0}x + 1$$

$$S = \int_0^{x_0} \left( \frac{\frac{4}{9}x_0^2 - 1}{x_0}x + 1 - \frac{4}{9}x^2 \right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x_0 + \frac{2}{27}x_0^3$$

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{dS}{dx_0} \cdot \frac{dx_0}{dt} = \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{9}x_0^2 \right) \cdot \frac{dx_0}{dt}$$

$$\because x_0 = 3, \frac{dx_0}{dt} = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{上式} = \left( \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) \times 4 = 10$$

21.

证明：设  $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x, x > 0$ , 则有

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0, \text{ 因此 } f(x) > 0, \frac{e^x - 1}{x} > 1,$$

$$\text{从而 } e^{x_2} = \frac{e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1} > 1, x_2 > 0;$$

猜想  $x_1 > 0$ , 现用数学归纳法证明;

$n=1$ 时,  $x_1 > 0$ , 成立;

$n=k(k=1,2,\dots)$ 时, 有  $x_k > 0$ , 则  $n=k+1$  时有

假设  $e^{x_{k+1}} = \frac{e^{x_k} - 1}{x_k} > 1$ , 所以  $x_{k+1} > 0$ ;

因此  $x_n > 0$ , 有下界.

$$\text{又 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} - \ln e^{x_n} = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}};$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x,$$

$$x > 0 \text{ 时, } g'(x) = e^x - e^x - xe^x = -xe^x < 0.$$

22 解: (1) 由  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  得 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{系数矩阵}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$a \neq 2$  时,  $r(A) = 3$ , 方程组有唯一解:  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ ;

$a = 2$  时,  $r(A) = 2$ , 方程组有无穷解:  $x = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in R.$

(2)  $a \neq 2$  时, 令 
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3, \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3, \\ y_3 = x_1 + ax_3, \end{cases} \quad \text{这是一个可逆变换,}$$

因此其规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} a = 2 \text{ 时, } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + 2x_3)^2 \\ &= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 6x_1x_3 \\ &= 2\left(x_2 - \frac{x_2 - 3x_3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3(x_2 + x_3)^2}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

此时规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$ .

因此其规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ ;

23 解:

(1) A 与 B 等价, 则  $r(A)=r(B)$ ,

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{又所以 } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2-a=0,$$

$$a=2$$

(2)  $AP=B$ , 即解矩阵方程  $AX=B$ :

$$(A, B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1+3 & -6k_2+4 & -6k_3+4 \\ 2k_1-1 & 2k_2-1 & 2k_3-1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

又  $P$  可逆, 所以  $|P| \neq 0$ , 即  $k_2 \neq k_3$ ,

$$\text{最终 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1+3 & -6k_2+4 & -6k_3+4 \\ 2k_1-1 & 2k_2-1 & 2k_3-1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数, 且 } k_2 \neq k_3$$

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