

2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

数 学(二)

(科目代码: 302)

考试时间: 180 分钟, 试卷总分: 150 分

考生注意事项

- 1. 答题前,考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名;在答题卡指 定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号,并涂写考生编号信息点。
- 2. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上,非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
- 3. 填(书)写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写,字迹工整、笔迹清楚,涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
- 4. 考试结束,将答题卡和试题册按规定交回。

(以下信息考生必须认真填写)

考生编号															
考生姓名															

一、选择题: 1~10 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.当 $x \to 0, \alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 是非零无穷小量,给出以下四个命题.

①若
$$\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$$
,则 $\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$.

②若
$$\alpha^2(x) \sim \beta^2(x)$$
,则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$.

③若
$$\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$$
,则 $\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$.

④若
$$\alpha(x) - \beta(x) = o(\alpha(x))$$
, 则 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$.

所有真命题的序号:

A.(1)(3)

B.(1)(4)

C.(1)(3)(4)

D.(2)(3)(4)

【答案】选 C.

【解析】

$$4 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\alpha(x)} - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\beta(x)}{\alpha(x)} = 1 , \text{ (A)} \quad \alpha(x) \sim \beta(x) ,$$

正确;

而
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\beta(x) + o(\alpha(x))}{\beta(x)} = 1$$
,取 $\alpha(x) = x$, $\beta(x) = -x$,则②错误,故选 C.

$$2. \int_0^2 dy \int_y^2 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx =$$

A.
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

B.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

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

D.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

【答案】选 D.



【解析】

$$\Re x = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^x \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dy = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{6} (1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(x^3+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2(1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

故选 D.

3.设函数 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处有 2 阶导数,则

A.当 f(x) 在 x_0 的某邻域内单调增加时, $f'(x_0) > 0$

B.当 $f'(x_0) > 0$ 时, f(x) 在 x_0 的某邻域内单调增加

C.当 f(x) 在 x_0 的某邻域内是凹函数时, $f''(x_0) > 0$

D.当 $f''(x_0) > 0$ 时, f(x) 在 x_0 的某邻域内是凹函数

【答案】B.

【解析】由于 f(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处有 2 阶导数,故 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f'(x) = f'(x_0) > 0$,

 $x \in \overset{\circ}{U}(x_0, \delta) \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$, f(x) 在 x_0 的某邻域内单调增加,选择 B

4.设函数 f(t) 连续,令 $F(x,y) = \int_0^{x-y} (x-y-t) f(t) dt$,则

A.
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

B.
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

C.
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$

D.
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}$$



【答案】选 C.

【解析】
$$F(x,y) = x \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt - y \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt - \int_0^{x-y} t f(t) dt$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt + x f(x-y) - y f(x-y) - (x-y) f(x-y) = \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = f(x-y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -x f(x-y) - \int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt + y f(x-y) + (x-y) f(x-y) = -\int_0^{x-y} f(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = f(x-y), \quad \text{in} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \quad \text{in the C.}$$

5.设P为常数,若反常积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^p (1-x)^{1-p}} \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,则P 的取值范围是

A.
$$(-1,1)$$
 B. $(-1,2)$ C. $(-\infty,1)$ D. $(-\infty,2)$

【答案】选 A.

【解析】原式为
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{x^p (1-x)^{1-p}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{x^p (1-x)^{1-p}} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x^{p}(1-x)^{1-p}}}{\frac{1}{x^{p+\varepsilon}}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{\varepsilon} \cdot \ln x (\varepsilon > 0) = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x^{p+\varepsilon}} dx \, |x| \, dx \Rightarrow p < 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x^p (1-x)^{1-p}}}{\frac{-1}{(1-x)^{-p}}} = 1 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{-1}{(1-x)^{-p}} dx = 0 \text{ with } A.$$



6.已知数列 $\{x_n\}$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le x_n \le \frac{\pi}{2}$.则()

A. 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\cos(\sin x_n)$ 存在时, $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n$ 存在

B. 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sin(\cos x_n)$ 存在时 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在

C. 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\cos(\sin x_n)$ 存在时, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sin x_n$ 存在,但 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n$ 不一定存在

D. 当 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sin(\cos x_n)$ 存在时, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\cos x_n$ 存在,但 $\lim_{n\to\infty}x_n$ 不一定存在

【答案】选 D

【解析】 $x_n = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ 发散. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \cos(\sin x_n) = \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sin(\cos x_n)=\sin\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\,,\quad \lim_{n\to\infty}\sin\left((-1)^n\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 不存在,故选 D.

7.已知 $I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2(1+\cos x)} \, dx, I_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+\cos x} \, dx, I_3 = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+\sin x} \, dx$ 则

A. $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$ B. $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$ C. $I_1 < I_3 < I_2$ D. $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$

【答案】选A

【解析】 $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - \ln(1+x)$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x-1}{2(1+x)} < 0, x \in (0,1)$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \le \ln(1+x), I_1 < I_2.$$

现比较 I_2 和 I_3 ,即比较 $\frac{2\ln(1+x)}{2(1+\cos x)}$ 与 $\frac{2x}{1+\sin x}$

$$\cos\frac{x}{2} > \sin\frac{x}{2}, x \in (0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(2\cos\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 > \left(\cos\frac{x}{2} + \sin\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\cos^2\frac{x}{2} > 1 + \sin x$$

$$2(1 + \cos x) > 1 + \sin x$$

$$\mathbb{P}\frac{1}{2(1 + \cos x)} < \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$\overrightarrow{m} 2\ln(1+x) < 2x x \in (0,1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\square} I_2 < I_3.$$

故选 A.

8.设
$$\mathbf{A}$$
 为 3 阶矩阵, $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,则 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为1, -1 , $\mathbf{0}$ 的充分必要条件是

A.存在可逆矩阵 P,Q,使得 $A = P\Lambda Q$

B.存在可逆矩阵 P,使得 $A = P \Lambda P^{-1}$

C.存在正交矩阵 Q,使得 $A = Q\Lambda Q^{-1}$

D.存在可逆矩阵 P,使得 $A = P \Lambda P^{T}$

【答案】选B

【解析】根据相似对角化定义,B 选项可以直接推出 A 的特征值为1,-1,0,又若 A 的特征值为1,-1,0,互不相同,则 A 一定可相似对角化,可推出 B. 故选 B.

9.设矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{cases}, b = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{cases}$$
,则线性方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 解的情况为

A. 无解 **B**. 有

B.有解 C.有无穷多解或无解

D.有唯一解或无解

【答案】选D

【解析】
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & 2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(b-1)(a-1)$$

$$|A|\neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A)=r(A,b)=3$$
, 有唯一解

 $|A|=0 \Rightarrow r(A) \neq r(A,b)$ 无解, 故选 D.

$$10. \ \ \mathcal{C}_{1} = \left\{\begin{matrix} \lambda \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}\right\}, \alpha_{2} = \left\{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ 1 \end{matrix}\right\}, \alpha_{3} = \left\{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \lambda \end{matrix}\right\}, \alpha_{4} = \left\{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ \lambda \end{matrix}\right\}, 若向量组 \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} 与 \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{4} 等价,则$$

λ的取值范围是

A.
$$\{0,1\}$$
 B. $\{\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -2\}$ C. $\{\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1, \lambda \neq -2\}$ D. $\{\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1\}$

【答案】选C

【解析】

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\
1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^{2}
\end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\
0 & 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & \lambda^{2}-\lambda \\
0 & 0 & -(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1) & (1+\lambda)(1-\lambda^{2})
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \implies r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$$
,等价

$$\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$
, $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 2$, 不等价

$$\lambda = -2 \implies r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2$$
, $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 3$, 不等价

其他时,
$$r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_4)=r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=3$$
,等价

故 $\{\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1, \lambda \neq -2\}$, 故选 C.

二、填空题(11-16 小题,每小题 5 分,共 <mark>30</mark> 分)

11.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1+e^x}{2}\right)^{\cot x} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【答案】 $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$



【解析】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\ln\left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2}\right)^{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1 + e^x}{2} - 1\right) = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{2\sin x}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\exists \vec{x} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

12. 已知函数 y = y(x) 由方程 $x^2 + xy + y^3 = 3$ 确定,则 y''(1) = _____.

【答案】
$$-\frac{31}{32}$$

【解析】

$$2x + xy' + y + 3y^{2} \cdot y' = 0$$
 (①)
将 $x = 1$ 代入 $x^{2} + xy + y^{3} = 3$, 得 $y = 1$
将 $x = 1, y = 1$ 代入,得 $y' = -\frac{3}{4}$

对①两边求导:

$$2 + y' + xy'' + y' + 6y \cdot y' \cdot y' + 3y^2 \cdot y'' = 0$$
,
代入 $y = 1, x = 1, y' = -\frac{3}{4}$,
解得 $y''(1) = -\frac{31}{32}$

13.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{2x+3}{x^2-x+1} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【答案】
$$\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi$$

【解析】

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{2x+3}{x^{2}-x+1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2x-1+4}{x^{2}-x+1} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}-x+1} d\left(x^{2}-x+1\right) + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{4}{x^{2}-x+1} dx$$

$$= \ln\left(x^{2}-x+1\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} + 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}-x+1} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{2}} d\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 4 \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi.$$

14.
$$y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 0$$
, 通解 $y(x) =$ _____.

【答案】
$$C_1 + e^x (C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x)$$

【解析】特征方程为 $r^3 - 2r^2 + 5r = 0$,分解因式,则 $r(r^2 - 2r + 5) = 0$,得

 $r_1 = 0, r_{2,3} = 1 \pm 2i$, 则通解为 $y = C_1 + e^x (C_2 \cos 2x + C_3 \sin 2x)$.

15.已知曲线 L 的极坐标方程为 $r = \sin 3\theta \left(0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$,则 L 围成有界区域的面积为_____.

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{12}$

【解析】

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 3\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{6} \sin^2 3\theta d3\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 u du = \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

16.设A为3阶矩阵,交换A的第2行和第3行,再将第2列的-1倍加到第一列,得到矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}}$$
的迹 $\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = \underline{\qquad}$

【答案】-1

【解析】
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; tr(\mathbf{A}^{-1}) = -1.$$

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. (本题满分 10 分)

已知函数
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = 1$ 处可导,且 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin^2 x)}{x^2} = 2$,求 $f'(1)$.

【解析】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(e^{x^2}) - 3f(1 + \sin^2 x)}{x^2} = 2$$

由题意,得:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[f\left(e^{x^2}\right) - 3f\left(1 + \sin^2 x\right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(e^{x^{2}}) - 3f(1 + \sin^{2} x)}{x^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(e^{x^{2}}) - f(1)}{e^{x^{2}} - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{x^{2}} - 1}{x^{2}}$$

$$-3 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(1 + \sin^{2} x) - f(1)}{\sin^{2} x} \cdot \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x^{2}}$$

$$= f'(1) - 3f'(1) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) = -1$$

18. (本题满分 12 分)

设函数 y(x) 是微分方程 $2xy'-4y=2\ln x-1$,满足条件 $y(1)=\frac{1}{4}$ 的解,求曲线 $y=y(x)(1 \le x \le e)$ 的弧长.

【解析】

$$y = e^{\int_{x}^{2} dx} \left[\int \frac{2 \ln x - 1}{2x} e^{-\int_{x}^{2} dx} dx + C \right]$$
$$= x^{2} \left[\int \frac{2 \ln x - 1}{2x^{3}} dx + C \right]$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln x + Cx^{2}$$

代入x=1, 得: $C=\frac{1}{4}$, 所以: $y=-\frac{1}{2}\ln x+\frac{1}{4}x^2$.

则:

$$s = \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx$$
$$= \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2x}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

19. (本题满分12分)

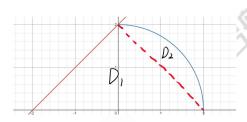
已知平面区域 $D = \{(x,y) | y-2 \le x \le \sqrt{4-y^2}, 0 \le y \le 2\}$, 计算 $I = \iint_{0} \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2+y^2} dxdy$.

【解析】



已知平面区域
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid y-2 \le x \le \sqrt{4-y^2}, 0 \le y \le 2\}$$
, 计算 $I = \iint_D \frac{(x-y)^2}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$.

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$$
$$= \iint_{D} \left(1 - \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}\right) d\sigma$$
$$= \iint_{D} d\sigma - \iint_{D} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$$



补线x+y=2 (图中虚线), 根据对称性

$$= \iint_{D} d\sigma - \iint_{D_2} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$$

$$= \pi + 2 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{2}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^{2} 2r\cos\theta \sin\theta dr$$

$$= \pi + 2 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(4 - \frac{4}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2}\right) \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$= \pi + 2 - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sin 2\theta d\theta + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \pi + 2 - 2 + \pi - 2 = 2\pi - 2.$$

20. (本题满分 12 分)

已知可微函数 f(u,v) 满足 $\frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial f(u,v)}{\partial v} = 2(u-v)e^{-(u+v)}$, 且 $f(u,0) = u^2e^{-u}$.

(1)
$$\exists g(x,y) = f(x,y-x), \ \ \forall \frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x};$$

(2) 求f(u,v)的表达式和极值.

【解析】(1)

$$\frac{\partial g(x,y)}{\partial x} = f'_u - f'_v$$

$$= 2(x - y + x)e^{-y}$$

$$= 2(2x - y)e^{-y}$$

(2)

$$g(x,y) = \int 2(2x - y)e^{-y} dx$$

$$= 2x^{2}e^{-y} - 2xye^{-y} + \varphi(y) = f(x, y - x)$$

$$= 2x(x - y)e^{-y} + \varphi(y) = f(x, y - x)$$

$$f(u,v) = -2uve^{-(u+v)} + \varphi(u+v)$$

代入v = 0, 得 $\varphi(u) = u^2 e^{-u}$, 有:

$$f(u,v) = -2uve^{-(u+v)} + (u+v)^{2}e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$= (u^{2} + v^{2})e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$f'_{u} = 2ue^{-(u+v)} - (u^{2} + v^{2})e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$f'_{v} = 2ve^{-(u+v)} - (u^{2} + v^{2})e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2u - u^{2} - v^{2} = 0 \\ 2v - u^{2} - v^{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = v$$

代回有:
$$u(u-1) = 0$$
 得: $u = v = 0$ 或 $u = v = 1$

$$A = f'''_{uu} = 2e^{-(u+v)} - 2ue^{-(u+v)} - 2ue^{-(u+v)} + (u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$= (2 - 4u + u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$B = -2ue^{-(u+v)} - 2ve^{-(u+v)} + (u^2 + v^2)e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$= (u^2 + v^2 - 2u - 2v)e^{-(u+v)}$$

$$C = f'''_{vv} = (2 - 4v + v^2 + u^2)e^{-(u+v)}$$

代入坐标有:

$$A(0,0) = 2$$
 $A(1,1) = 0$
 $B(0,0) = 0$ $B(1,1) = -2e^{-2}$
 $C(0,0) = 2$ $C(1,1) = 0$

对于(0,0)点,有 $AC-B^2=4>0,A>0$,这一点取得极小值0,

对于(1,1)点,有 $AC-B^2<0$,不是极值.

21. (本题满分 12 分)



设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有 2 阶连续导数,证明: $f''(x) \ge 0$ 的充分必要条件是对不同的实数 a,b , $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \le \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

【解析】证明: 由泰勒公式:

$$f(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2}, \quad \xi \uparrow \exists \frac{a+b}{2} \ge \exists$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left[f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) + \int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2} \right] dx$$

必要性: 若
$$f''(x) \ge 0$$
,则 $f''(\xi) \ge 0$,有 $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \le \frac{1}{(b-a)} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

充分性: 若存在 x_0 使得 $f''(x_0) < 0$,因为f(x)有二阶连续导数,故存在 $\delta > 0$ 使得f''(x)在

$$[x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$$
内恒小于零,记 $a = x_0 - \delta, b = x_0 + \delta$,此时:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a) + \int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^{2} \right] dx < f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b-a)$$

矛盾,故 $f''(x) \ge 0$.综上,充分性必要性均得证.

22. (本题满分 12 分)

已知二次型
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3$$
.

(1)求正交变换 x = Qv 将 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化为标准形;

(2)证明
$$\min_{x\neq 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^{\mathrm{T}}x} = 2.$$

【解析】(1)已知:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (\lambda - 4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4) (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 - 1)$$
$$= (\lambda - 4) (\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 4)^2$$

$$\lambda = 2$$
 时, $2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,解得: $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

$$\lambda = 4$$
 时, $4E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,解得: $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

已正交,直接单位化:

$$m{eta}_1 = m{lpha}_1 = egin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, m{eta}_2 = m{rac{m{lpha}_2}{\|m{lpha}_2\|}} = egin{pmatrix} rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, m{eta}_3 = m{rac{m{lpha}_3}{\|m{lpha}_3\|}} = egin{pmatrix} -rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

令:

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

得标准型:

$$f = 4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$$

(2)证明:因为 2 可逆:



$$\min_{x \neq 0} \frac{f}{\mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}} = \min_{y \neq 0} \frac{f}{(\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y})^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \min_{y \neq 0} \frac{f}{\mathbf{y}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \min_{y \neq 0} \frac{4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2}{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2}$$

$$\frac{4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2}{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2} \geqslant \frac{2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 2y_3^2}{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2} = 2$$

今:

$$\begin{cases} y_1^2 = 0 \\ y_2^2 = 0 \\ y_3^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

得: f = 2

故最小值为 2.