2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学二试题答案

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,只有一个选项符合题目要求的,请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.)

(1)【答案】(C).

【解析】因为
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin x \cos 2x - \cos x \sin 2x}{cx^k}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x \left(3 - \cos 2x - 2\cos^2 x\right)}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3 - \cos 2x - 2\cos^2 x}{cx^{k-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3 - \left(2\cos^2 x - 1\right) - 2\cos^2 x}{cx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4 - 4\cos^2 x}{cx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4\sin^2 x}{cx^{k-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{4}{cx^{k-3}} = 1.$$

所以c=4,k=3,故答案选(C).

(2)【答案】(B).

【解析】
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} - 2\frac{f(x^3) - f(0)}{x^3} \right]$$

$$= f'(0) - 2f'(0) = -f'(0).$$

故答案选(B).

(3)【答案】(C).

【解析】
$$f(x) = \ln|x-1| + \ln|x-2| + \ln|x-3|$$

 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x-3}$
 $= \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 11}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$

令 f'(x) = 0 , 得 $x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$, 故 f(x) 有两个不同的驻点.

(4)【答案】(C).

【解析】微分方程对应的齐次方程的特征方程为 $r^2-\lambda^2=0$,解得特征根 $r_1=\lambda, r_2=-\lambda$.

所以非齐次方程 $y'' - \lambda^2 y = e^{\lambda x}$ 有特解 $y_1 = x \cdot a \cdot e^{\lambda x}$,

非齐次方程
$$y'' - \lambda^2 y = e^{-\lambda x}$$
 有特解 $y_2 = x \cdot b \cdot e^{-\lambda x}$,

故由微分方程解的结构可知非齐次方程 $y'' - \lambda^2 y = e^{\lambda x} + e^{-\lambda x}$ 可设特解 $y = x(ae^{\lambda x} + be^{-\lambda x})$.

(5)【答案】(A).

【解析】由题意有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x)g(y)$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x)g'(y)$

所以,
$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = f'(0)g(0) = 0$$
, $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(0,0)} = f(0)g'(0) = 0$,即 $(0,0)$ 点是可能的极值点.

又因为
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(x)g(y)$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'(x)g'(y)$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = g''(y)f(x)$,

所以,
$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}|_{(0,0)} = f''(0) \cdot g(0)$$
, $B = \frac{\alpha^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}|_{(0,0)} = f'(0) \cdot g'(0) = 0$,

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}|_{(0,0)} = f(0) \cdot g''(0),$$

根据题意由(0,0)为极小值点,可得 $AC-B^2 = A \cdot C > 0$,且 $A = f''(0) \cdot g(0) > 0$,所以有

 $C = f(0) \cdot g''(0) > 0$. 由题意 f(0) > 0, g(0) < 0,所以 f''(0) < 0, g''(0) > 0,故选(A).

(6)【答案】(B).

【解析】因为
$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$
时, $0 < \sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$,

又因 $\ln x$ 是单调递增的函数,所以 $\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$. 故正确答案为(B).

(7)【答案】 (D).

【解析】由于将A的第2列加到第1列得矩阵B,故

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B ,$$

 $\mathbb{H} AP_1 = B , \quad A = BP_1^{-1}.$

由于交换 B 的第 2 行和第 3 行得单位矩阵,故

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} B = E ,$$

即 $P_2B=E$,故 $B=P_2^{-1}=P_2$. 因此, $A=P_2P_1^{-1}$,故选(D).

(8)【答案】(D).

【解析】由于 $(1,0,1,0)^T$ 是方程组Ax=0的一个基础解系,所以 $A(1,0,1,0)^T=0$,且 r(A)=4-1=3 ,即 $\alpha_1+\alpha_3=0$,且 |A|=0 .由此可得 $A^*A=|A|E=O$,即 $A^*(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=O$,这说明 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 是 $A^*x=0$ 的解.

由于 r(A)=3 , $\alpha_1+\alpha_3=0$, 所以 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性无关. 又由于 r(A)=3 , 所以 $r(A^*)=1$,因此 $A^*x=0$ 的基础解系中含有 4-1=3 个线性无关的解向量. 而 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性无关,且为 $A^*x=0$ 的解,所以 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 可作为 $A^*x=0$ 的基础解系,故选 (D) .

- 二、填空题(9~14 小题,每小题 4 分,共 24 分.请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.)
- (9)【答案】 $\sqrt{2}$.

【解析】原式=
$$e^{\lim_{x\to 0}(\frac{1+2^x}{2}-1)\frac{1}{x}}=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x-1}{2x}}=e^{\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x\cdot \ln 2}{2}}=e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln 2}=\sqrt{2}$$
.

(10)【答案】 $y = e^{-x} \sin x$.

【解析】由通解公式得

$$y = e^{-\int dx} \left(\int e^{-x} \cos x \cdot e^{\int dx} dx + C \right)$$
$$= e^{-x} \left(\int \cos x dx + C \right)$$
$$= e^{-x} (\sin x + C).$$

由于 y(0) = 0, 故 C = 0. 所以 $y = e^{-x} \sin x$.

- (11) 【解析】选取 x 为参数,则弧微元 $ds = \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \sec x dx$ 所以 $s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$.
- (12)【答案】 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$.

【解析】原式=
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x\lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} xde^{-\lambda x}$$

$$= -xe^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{e^{\lambda x}} + 0 - \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$
$$= -\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda e^{\lambda x}} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{\lambda x}} - e^{0} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda}.$$

(13)【答案】 $\frac{7}{12}$.

【解析】原式 =
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r\cos\theta \cdot r\sin\theta r dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r\cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r^{3} dr$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16\sin^{4}\theta d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4\cos\theta \cdot \sin^{5}\theta d\theta = 4\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta d\sin\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{6}\sin^{6}\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{7}{12}.$$

(14)【答案】2.

【解析】方法 1: f 的正惯性指数为所对应矩阵的特征值中正的个数.

二次型
$$f$$
 对应矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -\lambda \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4),$$

故 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$. 因此f的正惯性指数为2.

方法 2: f 的正惯性指数为标准形中正的平方项个数.

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 - x_3^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + 2x_2^2,$$

令
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3, \\ y_2 = x_2, \\ y_3 = x_3, \end{cases} 则 f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2, \text{ 故 } f \text{ 的正惯性指数为 2.}$$

三、解答题(15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 请将解答写在答题纸指定位置上. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤.)

(15) (本题满分10分)

【解析】如果
$$a \le 0$$
时, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{-a} \cdot \int_0^x \ln(1+t^2)dt = +\infty$,

显然与已知矛盾,故a > 0.

当
$$a>0$$
 时 又 因

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^{a-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{ax^{a-1}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{a} \cdot x^{3-a} = 0.$$

所以3-a>0即a<3.

又因为
$$0 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2)dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^{a-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{a(a-1)x^{a-2}} = \frac{2}{a(a-1)} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{3-a}}{1+x^2}$$

所以3-a < 2, 即a > 1, 综合得1 < a < 3.

(16) (本题满分11分)

【解析】因为
$$y'(x) = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1}$$
,

$$y''(x) = \frac{d(\frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1})}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{dt} = \frac{2t(t^2 + 1) - (t^2 - 1) \cdot 2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{4t}{(t^2 + 1)^3},$$

<math> <math>

当
$$t=1$$
时, $x=\frac{5}{3}$, $y=-\frac{1}{3}$,此时 $y''>0$,所以 $y=-\frac{1}{3}$ 为极小值.

当
$$t = -1$$
时, $x = -1$, $y = 1$,此时 $y'' < 0$,所以 $y = 1$ 为极大值.

$$\Rightarrow y''(x) = 0 \ \# \ t = 0, \quad x = y = \frac{1}{3}.$$

当
$$t < 0$$
时, $x < \frac{1}{3}$,此时 $y'' < 0$;当 $t > 0$ 时, $x > \frac{1}{3}$,此时 $y'' > 0$.

所以曲线的凸区间为
$$\left(-\infty,\frac{1}{3}\right)$$
, 凹区间为 $\left(\frac{1}{3},+\infty\right)$, 拐点为 $\left(\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{3}\right)$.

(17) (本题满分9分)

【解析】
$$z = f[xy, yg(x)]$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_1'[xy, yg(x)] \cdot y + f_2'[xy, yg(x)] \cdot yg'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f_1' [xy, yg(x)] + y [f_{11}''(xy, yg(x))x + f_{12}''(xy, yg(x))g(x)]$$

$$+g'(x) \cdot f_2'[xy, yg(x)] + yg'(x) \{f_{12}''[xy, yg(x)] \cdot x + f_{22}''[xy, yg(x)]g(x)\}.$$

因为g(x)在x=1可导,且为极值,所以g'(1)=0,则

$$\frac{d^2z}{dxdy}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = f_1'(1,1) + f_{11}''(1,1) + f_{12}''(1,1) .$$

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

【解析】由题意可知当x=0时,y=0,y'(0)=1,由导数的几何意义得 $y'=\tan \alpha$

即
$$\alpha = \arctan y'$$
, 由题意 $\frac{d}{dx} (\arctan y') = \frac{dy}{dx}$, 即 $\frac{y''}{1 + y'^2} = y'$.

令
$$y' = p$$
 , $y'' = p'$, 则 $\frac{p'}{1+p^2} = p$, $\int \frac{dp}{p^3 + p} = \int dx$, 即

$$\int \frac{dp}{p} - \int \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} dp = \int dx \,, \quad \ln|p| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(p^2 + 1) = x + c_1 \,, \quad \mathbb{P} p^2 = \frac{1}{ce^{-2x} - 1} \,.$$

当
$$x = 0$$
 , $p = 1$, 代入得 $c = 2$, 所以 $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e^{-2x} - 1}}$,

$$\text{If } y(x) - y(0) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{2e^{-2t} - 1}} = \int_0^x \frac{e^t dt}{\sqrt{2 - e^{2t}}}$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{d\left(\frac{e^t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{e^t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}} = \arcsin\frac{e^t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^x = \arcsin\frac{e^x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

又因为
$$y(0) = 0$$
,所以 $y(x) = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^x - \frac{\pi}{4}$

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

【解析】(I)设
$$f(x) = \ln(1+x), x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right]$$

显然 f(x) 在 $\left[0,\frac{1}{n}\right]$ 上满足拉格朗日的条件,

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(0\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln 1 = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + \xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

所以
$$\xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
时,

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1+0} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \quad \exists 1: \quad \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{n},$$

亦即:
$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}.$$

结论得证.

先证数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减.

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k} - \ln\left(n+1\right)\right] - \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n\right] = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right),$$

利用(I)的结论可以得到 $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1+\frac{1}{n})$,所以 $\frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) < 0$ 得到 $a_{n+1} < a_n$,即

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递减。

再证数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界.

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n > \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) - \ln n ,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) = \ln \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k+1}{k} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdots \frac{n+1}{n} \right) = \ln \left(n+1 \right) ,$$

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n > \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{k} \right) - \ln n > \ln \left(n+1 \right) - \ln n > 0 .$$

得到数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界. 利用单调递减数列且有下界得到 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

(20) (本题满分 11 分)

【解析】(I)容器的容积即旋转体体积分为两部分

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (2y - y^2) dy + \pi \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - y^2) dy$$

$$= \pi \left(y^2 - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 + \pi \left(y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pi \left(5 + \frac{1}{4} - 3 \right) = \frac{9}{4} \pi.$$

(II) 所做的功为

$$dw = \pi \rho g (2 - y)(1 - y^2) dy + \pi \rho g (2 - y)(2y - y^2) dy$$

$$w = \pi \rho g \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (2 - y)(1 - y^2) dy + \pi \rho g \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (2 - y)(2y - y^2) dy$$

$$= \pi \rho g \left(\int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (y^3 - 2y^2 - y + 2) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} + y^3 - 4y^2 + 4y) dy \right)$$

$$= \pi \rho g \left(\frac{y^4}{4} \Big|_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2y^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2y \Big|_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{y^2}{4} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} - \frac{4y^3}{3} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} + 2y^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{27 \times 10^3}{8} \pi g = 3375 g \pi.$$

(21) (本题满分11分)

【解析】因为f(x,1)=0,f(1,y)=0,所以 $f'_x(x,1)=0$.

$$I = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y f_{xy}''(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y df_x'(x, y)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx \left[y f_x'(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy \right] = \int_0^1 x dx \left(f_x'(x, 1) - \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy \right)$$

$$= -\int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 f_x'(x, y) dy = -\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 x f_x'(x, y) dx = -\int_0^1 dy \left[x f(x, y) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right]$$

$$= -\int_0^1 dy \left[f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right] = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a.$$

(22) (本题满分11分)

【解析】(I)由于 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 不能由 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性表示,对 $(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$ 进行初等行变换:

$$(\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}, \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & a & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & a - 3 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 5 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 a=5 时, $r(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)=2\neq r(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\alpha_1)=3$,此时, α_1 不能由 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性表示,故 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 不能由 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性表示.

(II) 对 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 进行初等行变换:

$$(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3},\beta_{1},\beta_{2},\beta_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

故 $\beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, $\beta_3 = 5\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

【解析】(I)由于
$$A\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,设 $\alpha_1 = (1,0,-1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$,则

 $A(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)=(-lpha_1,lpha_2)$,即 $Alpha_1=-lpha_1,Alpha_2=lpha_2$,而 $lpha_1\neq 0,lpha_2\neq 0$,知 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=-1,\lambda_2=1$,对应的特征向量分别为 $k_1lpha_1ig(k_1\neq 0ig)$, $k_2lpha_2ig(k_2\neq 0ig)$.

由于
$$r(A)=2$$
,故 $|A|=0$,所以 $\lambda_3=0$.

由于 A 是三阶实对称矩阵,故不同特征值对应的特征向量相互正交,设 $\lambda_3=0$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_3=\left(x_1,x_2,x_3\right)^T$,则

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1^T \alpha_3 = 0, \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_3 = 0, \end{cases} \exists \exists \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解此方程组,得 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1,0 \end{pmatrix}^T$,故 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 对应的特征向量为 $k_3\alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} k_3 \neq 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(II) 由于不同特征值对应的特征向量已经正交,只需单位化:

$$\beta_{1} = \frac{\alpha_{1}}{\|\alpha_{1}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, -1)^{T}, \beta_{2} = \frac{\alpha_{2}}{\|\alpha_{2}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1)^{T}, \beta_{3} = \frac{\alpha_{3}}{\|\alpha_{3}\|} = (0, 1, 0)^{T}.$$

$$\diamondsuit Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), \quad \emptyset Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = Q\Lambda Q^T$$