# 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学三. 试题详解

# 2010 年考研真题数三试卷详解

### 一 选择题

- (1)  $\lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} (\frac{1}{x} a)e^x \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} (1 e^x) + ae^x \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 e^x}{x} + a \lim_{x \to 0} e^x = -1 + a = 1,$ 因此 a = 2,选 C
- (2) 根据已知有 $\lambda y_1$ "+ $y_1 p(x) = q(x)$ ,  $\lambda y_2$ "+ $y_2 p(x) = q(x)$ 。于是将  $\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2 \, \text{和} \, \lambda y_1 \mu y_2 \, \text{分别代入方程左边得}$

 $(\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2)'' + p(x)(\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2) = (\lambda + \mu)q(x)$ 

$$(\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2)$$
"+  $p(x)(\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2) = (\lambda - \mu)q(x)$ 

 $\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2$  为方程解  $\Rightarrow \lambda + \mu = 1$ , $\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2$  为其次方程解  $\Rightarrow \lambda - \mu = 0$ ,解得  $\lambda = \mu = \frac{1}{2}$ 。选 A

(3) 根据已知得 $g'(x_0)=0$ , $g''(x_0)<0$ 。因此  $[f(g(x))]'|_{x=x_0}=f'(g(x_0))g'(x_0)=0$ ,故要想 $x_0$ 为f(g(x))的极大值点,只需 $[f(g(x))]'|_{x=x_0}<0$ 即可。即

 $[f(g(x))]"|_{x=x_0} = f"(g(x_0))[g'(x_0)]^2 + f'(g(x_0))g"(x_0) = f'(a)g"(x_0) < 0 \text{ a 因此只}$ 需f'(a) > 0。选B

(4) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g'(x)}{h'(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{e^{x/10}}{10}} = 0,$$

$$r > s \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[10]{f(x)}}{\sqrt[10]{g(x)}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(\sqrt[10]{f(x)})'}{\sqrt[10]{g(x)}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(\ln x)'}{\sqrt[10]{x'}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 10 \frac{1}{\sqrt[10]{x}} = 0.$$

因此f(x) < g(x) < h(x), 选 C

- (5) 选 A,如果r>s则向量组 I 一定线性相关。选项 B、D 反例:向 量组 1 为(1,0)、(2,0),向量组 II 也为(1,0)、(2,0)。选项 C 反例 向量组 1 为(1,0)、(2,0),向量组 II 为(1,0)
- (6)根据已知,方阵A的特征值应满足 $\lambda^2+\lambda=0$ ,即 $\lambda=0$  或-1。又 r(A)=3。因此A的特征值为0(一重)和-1(三重)。故A相似

(7) 
$$P(X=1) = F(1) - F(1-0) = 1 - e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-1}$$
, 选 C

(8) 根据密度函数的性质,

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} af_1(x)dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} bf_2(x)dx = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{3b}{4},$$
 因此  $2a + 3b = 4$ , 选

### 二 填空题

(9) 
$$\int_{0}^{x+y} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{x} x \sin t^{2} dt$$
 两边对  $x$  求导得
$$e^{-(x+y)^{2}} (1+y') = \int_{0}^{x} \sin t^{2} dt + x \sin x^{2}.$$

代入
$$x = 0$$
 得 $e^{-y^2}(1+y'|_{x=0}) = 0 \Rightarrow 1+y'|_{x=0} \Rightarrow y'|_{x=0} = -1$ 

(10) 体积
$$V = \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \pi y^2 dx = \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{x(1+\ln^2 x)} dx$$
(做变量替换 $x = e^t$ )

$$= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{e^{t}(1+t^{2})} e^{t} dt = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{e^{t}(1+t^{2})} e^{t} dt = \pi \arctan t \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}$$

(11) 设某商品的收益函数为R(P),收益弹性为 $1+P^3$ ,其中为P价

由己知条件有
$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial P} \cdot \frac{P}{R} = 1 + P^3$$
,即 $\frac{R'(P)}{R} = \frac{1 + P^3}{P} = \frac{1}{P} + P^2$ (分离变量)

两边同时积分有  $\ln R = \ln P + \frac{P^3}{3} + C_1$ , 即  $\ln \frac{R}{P} = \frac{P^3}{3} + C_1$ 

所以有
$$\frac{R}{P} = Ce^{\frac{P^2}{3}}$$
,  $R = CPe^{\frac{P^2}{3}}$  ,再由条件 $R(1) = 1$ ,代入,得 $C = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$  所以 $R(P) = Pe^{\frac{P^2-1}{3}}$ 

- (12) 根据条件得 $y|_{x=1}=0$ ,  $y''|_{x=-1}=0$ 。其中y''=6x+2a。于是得到方程 $\begin{cases} -1+a-b+1=0 \\ -6+2a=0 \end{cases}$ ,解得a=b=3
- (13) 注意到  $A+B^{-1}=A(A^{-1}+B)B^{-1}$ ,因此

$$|A + B^{-1}| = |A| |A^{-1} + B| |B^{-1}| = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

(14) 
$$EX_i^2 = DX_i + (EX_i)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$
,因此

$$ET = E \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} EX_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} n(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

## 三、解答题

$$15 \ \ \stackrel{\text{lim}}{\times} \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \underline{L'P} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = (-1)^0 = 1$$

16 计算二重积分 
$$\iint_{D} (x+y)^{3} dxdy$$
, 其中 D 由曲线  $x = \sqrt{y^{2}+1}$  与直线

$$x+\sqrt{2}y=0$$
 及  $x-\sqrt{2}y=0$  围成。

画图有该区域  $\mathbf{D}$  关于  $\mathbf{x}$  轴对称,令区域  $\mathbf{D}$  在第一象限的区域为  $D_1$ 

$$\iint_{D} (x+y)^{3} dx dy = \iint_{D} (x^{3} + 3x^{2}y + 3xy^{2} + y^{3}) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} (x^{3} + 3xy^{2}) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_{1}} (x^{3} + 3xy^{2}) dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\sqrt{2}+1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} (x^{3} + 3xy^{2}) dx dy$$

$$\iiint_{D} \overrightarrow{A} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{3}{2}x^{2}y^{2}) \Big|_{\sqrt{2}+1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} (-\frac{9y^{4}}{4} + 2y^{2} + \frac{1}{4}) dy$$

$$= 2 (-\frac{9y^{5}}{20} + \frac{2}{3}y^{3} + \frac{1}{4}y) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{14}{15}$$
17

$$\Rightarrow u = f(x, y, z) = xy + 2yz$$
,  $\varphi(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10$ 

构造辅助函数 $F(x,y,z,\lambda) = f(x,y,z) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10)$ ,

求解下列方程组: 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} + \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = \varphi(x, y, z) = 0$$

解得 $\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 时点 $(-1,\sqrt{5},-2)$ 和点 $(1,-\sqrt{5},2)$ 

$$\lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 时点(1, $\sqrt{5}$ ,2)和点(-1, $-\sqrt{5}$ ,-2)

将得到的 4 个点代入u = f(x, y, z) = xy + 2yz 中可得:

$$u = f(-1, \sqrt{5}, -2) = -5\sqrt{5}$$
,  $u = f(1, -\sqrt{5}, 2) = -5\sqrt{5}$ 

$$u = f(1, \sqrt{5}, 2) = 5\sqrt{5}$$
 ,  $u = f(-1, -\sqrt{5}, -2) = 5\sqrt{5}$ 

可知函数在条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$ 下的最大值为 $5\sqrt{5}$ ,最小值为 $-5\sqrt{5}$ 

(1).由题意可知积分区域相同,比较两式的大小只需要比较被积函数在区域内的大小即可

即比较  $\ln t | [\ln(1+t)]^n$  和  $t^n | \ln t |$  的大小

在(0,1)区间上Int<0所以上边两式变为

$$f_1 = (-\ln t)[\ln(1+t)]^n$$
,  $f_2 = (-\ln t)t^n$ 

$$f = \frac{(-\ln t) \left[ \ln(1+t) \right]^n}{(-\ln t) t^n} = \frac{\left[ \ln(1+t) \right]^n}{t^n} = \left( \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} \right)^n$$

当  $n \ge 1$  时,上式 f > -1, 所以积分面积  $\int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt < \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt$ 

(2) 因为 
$$\int_0^1 t^n \ln t \, dt = -\int_0^1 t^n \ln t \, dt = -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \ln t \, dt^{n+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n+1}t^{n+1}\ln t \Big|_{0}^{1} + \frac{1}{n+1}\int_{0}^{1}t^{n+1}d\ln t$$

又因为 
$$\lim_{t\to 0} t^{n+1} \ln t = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\ln t}{t^{-(n+1)}} = 0$$
,所以 $\lim_{n\to \infty} \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt = 0$ 

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 [\ln(1+t)]^n |\ln t| dt \ge \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$$

由夹逼定理可知  $0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt \ge \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 [\ln(1+t)]^n |\ln t| dt \ge \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$  所以所求  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 [\ln(1+t)]^n |\ln t| dt = 0$ 

19: 解

- 1、利用中值定理
- 2、利用两次罗尔定理可得

20.

解.

写出增广矩阵
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
初等行变换
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda^2 & a - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^2 & 1 + a - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
由题意解得
$$\lambda = -1$$

$$a = -2$$
将  $\lambda, a$  代入得通解为:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} + k & -\frac{1}{2} & k \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$$

$$\lambda = -1$$
$$a = -2$$

由题意解得 
$$\lambda = -1$$
  $a = -2$  将  $\lambda$ ,  $a$  代入得通解为:  $\left(\frac{3}{2} + k - \frac{1}{2} k\right)^{\tau}$  21、解:由题意:

n-kaoyan.koolearn.com

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 4 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -1 & 3-\lambda & \alpha & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 4 & \alpha & -\lambda & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$a = -1$$

 $\lambda = 2$ 将 a=-1 代入,又由 $|\lambda E-A|=0$  得特征值:

$$\lambda_1 = -4$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\lambda_3 = 5$$

 $\lambda_3 = 2$   $\lambda_3 = 5$ 由入=-4 求特征向量为

$$x_2 = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由礼=5求特征向量为

$$x_3 = k(1 \quad -1 \quad 1)$$

所以 Q 矩阵为 n-kaoyan.kooleain.com

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\
\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}
\end{pmatrix}$$

22.  $f(x,y)=A \exp^{-2x^2+2xy-y^2}$ 

条件概率密度公式 
$$f(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_x(x)}$$

$$f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A \exp^{-2x^2 + 2xy - y^2} dy = A \sqrt{\pi} e^{-x^2}$$
  
上式利用了公式  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi}$ 。

$$f(y \mid x) = \frac{A \exp^{-2x^2 + 2xy - y^2}}{A\sqrt{\pi} e^{-x^2}} = \frac{\exp^{-(x - y)^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

23: 解:

1、

## 随机变量(X,Y)的概率分布:

Y	0	1
0	$\frac{C_3^2}{C_6^2} = \frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{C_3^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{3}{15}$

大生	Sall.		- 12	1831N.
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	000		CK-P	000
ASU.	1	$\frac{C_2^1 C_3^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{6}{15}$	$\frac{C_2^1}{C_6^2} = \frac{2}{15}$	
U.KSO,	2. C	$\frac{1}{C_6^2} = \frac{1}{15}$	0	是发展, (1)
TO KEN	2,69		大方法	oles/
All Marke	$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$			
13010	$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$ $E(Y) = 1 \times \frac{8}{15} + 2 \times \frac{1}{15}$ $E(XY) = \frac{2}{15} \times 1 = \frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$		
N-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K-K	$E(XY) = \frac{2}{15} \times 1 = \frac{2}{15}$ $cov(X, Y) = E(XY)$			

$$\frac{C_{\delta}^{2}}{15} = \frac{1}{15} \qquad 0$$

$$E(X) = 1 \times \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = 1 \times \frac{8}{15} + 2 \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(XY) = \frac{2}{15} \times 1 = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

$$= \frac{2}{15} - \frac{2}{9} = -\frac{2}{45}$$