2015年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学(二)试题

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) 下列反常积分收敛的是 ()

(A)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

(B)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

(C)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$$

(D)
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^{x}} dx$$

【答案】(D)

【解析】
$$\int \frac{x}{e^x} dx = -(x+1)e^{-x}$$
,则 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} dx = -(x+1)e^{-x}\Big|_2^{+\infty} = 3e^{-2} - \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x+1)e^{-x} = 3e^{-2}$.

(2) 函数
$$f(x) = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{x})^{\frac{x^2}{t}}$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内

- (A) 连续
- (B) 有可去间断点
- (C) 有跳跃间断点
- (D) 有无穷间断点

【答案】(B)

【解析】
$$f(x) = \lim_{t \to 0} (1 + \frac{\sin t}{x})^{\frac{x^2}{t}} = e^{\lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\sin t}{x} \frac{x^2}{t}} = e^x$$
, $x \neq 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 有可去间断点 $x = 0$.

(3) 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}}, x > 0 \\ 0, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 (\$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0\), 若 $f'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续则:()

(A)
$$\alpha - \beta > 0$$
 (B) $0 < \alpha - \beta \le 1$

(C)
$$\alpha - \beta > 2$$
 (D) $0 < \alpha - \beta \le 2$

【答案】(A)

【解析】x < 0时,f'(x) = 0f'(0) = 0

$$f'_{+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{\alpha} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{\alpha - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}}$$

$$x > 0$$
 H, $f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} + (-1)x^{\alpha} \sin \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} (-\beta) \frac{1}{x^{\beta + 1}}$

$$= \alpha x^{\alpha - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} + \beta x^{\alpha - \beta - 1} \sin \frac{1}{x^{\beta}}$$

$$f'(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处连续则: $f'(0) = f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x^{\alpha - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} = 0$ 得 $\alpha - 1 > 0$

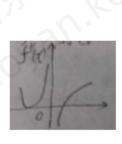
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(\alpha x^{\alpha - 1} \cos \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} + \beta x^{\alpha - \beta - 1} \sin \frac{1}{x^{\beta}} \right) = 0$$

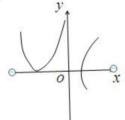
得: $\alpha - \beta - 1 > 0$, 答案选择 A

(4)设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,其中二阶导数 f''(x) 的图形如图所示,则曲线

$$y = f(x)$$
的拐点的个数为 $($ $)$

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3





【答案】(C)

【解析】根据图像观察存在两点,二阶导数变号.则拐点个数为2个。

(5) 设函数
$$f(u,v)$$
满足 $f\left(x+y,\frac{y}{x}\right) = x^2 - y^2$, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{\substack{u=1\\v=1}}$ 与 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{\substack{u=1\\v=1}}$ 依次是 ()

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$, 0
- (B) $0, \frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $-\frac{1}{2}$, 0
- (D) $0, -\frac{1}{2}$

【答案】(D)

【解析】此题考查二元复合函数偏导的求解.

令
$$u = x + y, v = \frac{y}{x}$$
, 则 $x = \frac{u}{1+v}$, $y = \frac{uv}{1+v}$, 从而 $f(x+y, \frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$ 变为

$$f(u,v) = \left(\frac{u}{1+v}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{uv}{1+v}\right)^2 = \frac{u^2(1-v)}{1+v} . \text{th} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{2u(1-v)}{1+v}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = -\frac{2u^2}{(1+v)^2},$$

因而
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}\Big|_{v=1}^{u=1} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\Big|_{v=1}^{u=1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
.故选(D).

(6)设D是第一象限由曲线2xy=1,4xy=1与直线y=x, $y=\sqrt{3}x$ 围成的平面区域,

函数
$$f(x,y)$$
 在 D 上连续,则 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy =$

(A)
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2\sin 2\theta}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

(B)
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

(C)
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{2\sin 2\theta}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) dr$$

(D)
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) dr$$

【答案】(B)

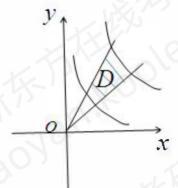
【解析】根据图可得,在极坐标系下计算该二重积分的积分区域为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \middle| \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}} \le r \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}} \right\}$$

所以

$$\iint_{\mathbf{D}} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sin 2\theta}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

故选 B.



(7) 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ d \\ d^2 \end{pmatrix}$. 若集合 $\Omega = \{1, 2\}$,则线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无

穷多解的充分必要条件为:

- (A) $a \notin \Omega, d \notin \Omega$
- (B) $a \notin \Omega, d \in \Omega$
- (C) $a \in \Omega, d \notin \Omega$
- (D) $a \in \Omega, d \in \Omega$

【答案】D

【解析】
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a & d \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & d^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & d-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-1)(a-2) & (d-1)(d-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

由r(A) = r(A,b) < 3, 故a = 1或a = 2, 同时d = 1或d = 2。故选(D)

(8) 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{y}$ 下的标准形为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$, 其中

$$P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$$
,若 $Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2)$ 则 $f = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Qv$ 下的标准形

为:

(A)
$$2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

(B)
$$2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

(C)
$$2y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

(D)
$$2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

【答案】(A)

【解析】由 $x = P_V$,故 $f = x^T A x = y^T (P^T A P) y = 2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$.且

$$P^{T}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$Q = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = PC$$

$$Q^{T}AQ = C^{T}(P^{T}AP)C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$f = x^T A x = y^T (Q^T A Q) y = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$$
。选(A)

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)
$$\begin{cases} x = \arctan t \\ y = 3t + t^3 \end{cases} \quad \text{if } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=1} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

【答案】48

【解析】
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3+3t^2}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 3(1+t^2)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}[3(1+t^2)^2] = \frac{\frac{d[3(1+t^2)^2]}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{12t(1+t^2)}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = 12t(1+t^2)^2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{x=48}$$

$$(1●)$$
函数 $f(x) = x^2 \cdot 2^x$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的 n 阶导数 $f''(0) =$

【答案】
$$n(n-1)(\ln 2)^{n-2}$$

【解析】根据莱布尼茨公式得:

$$f^{(n)}(0) = C_n^2 2(2^x)^{(n-2)} \bigg|_{x=0} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} 2(\ln 2)^{n-2} = n(n-1)(\ln 2)^{n-2}$$

【解析】 已知 $\varphi(x) = x \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt$, 求导得 $\varphi'(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt + 2x^2 f(x^2)$, 故有 $\varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt = 1$, $\varphi'(1) = 1 + 2f(1) = 5$, 则 f(1) = 2.

(12)设函数 y = y(x) 是微分方程 y'' + y' - 2y = 0 的解,且在 x = 0 处 y(x) 取得极值 3,则 $y(x) = ______$ 。

【答案】 $e^{-2x} + 2e^x$

【解析】由题意知: y(0)=3, y'(0)=0, 由特征方程: $\lambda^2+\lambda-2=0$ 解得 $\lambda_1=1,\lambda_2=-2$

所以微分方程的通解为: $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$ 代入 y(0) = 3, y'(0) = 0 解得: $C_1 = 2$ $C_2 = 1$

解得: $y = 2e^x + e^{-2x}$

(13)若函数
$$Z = z(x, y)$$
 由方程 $e^{x+2y+3z} + xyz = 1$ 确定,则 $dz \Big|_{(\bullet, \bullet)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

【答案】 $-\frac{1}{3}(dx + 2dy)$

【解析】当x = 0, y = 0时z = 0,则对该式两边求偏导可得 $(3e^{x+2y+3z} + xy)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -yz - e^{x+2y+3z}$

$$(3e^{x+2y+3z}+xy)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-xz-2e^{x+2y+3z}$$
。将(\emptyset , \emptyset , \emptyset) 点值代入即有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (0,0) = -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (0,0) \qquad \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int \int \int \int dz \, dz \, dz = \frac{1}{3} dx - \frac{2}{3} dy = -\frac{1}{3} (dx + 2dy).$$

(14) 若 3 阶矩阵 A 的特征值为 2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2, | -2,

【答案】21

【解析】 A 的所有特征值为2, $^{-2,1}$. B 的所有特征值为3,7.1.

所以 $|B| = 3 \times 7 \times 1 = 21$ 。

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1●分)

设函数 $f(x) = x + a \ln(1+x) + bx \sin x$, $g(x) = kx^3$. 若 f(x) 与 g(x) 在 $x \to 0$ 时是等价无穷小,求 a,b,k 的值.

【答案】
$$a = -1, k = -\frac{1}{3}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

【解析】

1

方法一:

因为
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$
, $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$,

那么,

$$1 = \lim_{x \to \mathbf{0}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to \mathbf{0}} \frac{x + a \ln(1 + x) + bx \sin x}{kx^3} = \lim_{x \to \mathbf{0}} \frac{(1 + a)x + (b - \frac{a}{2})x^2 + \frac{a}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{kx^3}$$

可得:
$$\begin{cases} 1+a=0 \\ b-\frac{a}{2}=0, \text{ 所以, } \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-\frac{1}{2}, \\ k=-\frac{1}{3}. \end{cases}$$

方法二: 由题意得

$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + a \ln(1+x) + bx \sin x}{kx^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{a}{1+x} + b \sin x + bx \cos x}{3kx^2}$$

由分母 $\lim_{x\to 0} 3kx^2 = 0$,得分子 $\lim_{x\to 0} (1 + \frac{a}{1+x} + b\sin x + bx\cos x) = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+a) = 0$,求得 c;

于是
$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x} + b \sin x + bx \cos x}{3kx^2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + b(1+x)\sin x + bx(1+x)\cos x}{3kx^2(1+x)}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + b(1+x)\sin x + bx(1+x)\cos x}{3kx^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 + b \sin x + b(1+x) \cos x + b(1+x) \cos x + bx \cos x - bx(1+x) \sin x}{6kx}$$

由分母 $\lim_{x\to 0} 6kx = 0$,得分子

$$\lim_{x\to 0} [1+b\sin x + 2b(1+x)\cos x + bx\cos x - bx(1+x)\sin x] = \lim_{x\to 0} (1+2b\cos x) = 0,$$

求得
$$b = -\frac{1}{2}$$
;

进一步,b值代入原式

$$1 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin x - (1 + x)\cos x - \frac{1}{2}x\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x(1 + x)\sin x}{6kx}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \bullet} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\cos x - \cos x + (1+x)\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\cos x + \frac{1}{2}x\sin x + \frac{1}{2}(1+x)\sin x + \frac{1}{2}x\sin x + \frac{1}{2}x(1+x)\cos x}{6k}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{6k}, \quad \text{i} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(16)(本题满分 1●分)

设 A>lacksquare,D 是由曲线段 $y = A \sin x (0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2})$ 及直线 y = 0, $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的平面区域, V_1 , V_2

分别表示 D 绕x 轴与绕y 轴旋转成旋转体的体积, 若 $V_1 = V_2$, 求 A 的值。

【答案】
$$\frac{8}{\pi}$$

【解析】由旋转体的体积公式,得

$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \int_{\bullet}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi f^2(x) dx = \int_{\bullet}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi (A \sin x)^2 dx = \pi A^2 \int_{\bullet}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi^2 A^2}{4} \\ V_2 &= \int_{\bullet}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi x f(x) dx = -2\pi A \int_{\bullet}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \cos x = 2\pi A \\ &\pm \mathbb{E}[V_1 = V_2, \, \text{R} \, \mathcal{F}] A = \frac{8}{\pi}. \end{split}$$

(17)(本题满分11分)

已知函数 f(x,y) 满足 $f_{xy}(x,y) = 2(y+1)e^x$, $f_x(x,0) = (x+1)e^x$, $f(0,y) = y^2 + 2y$, 求 f(x,y) 的极值。

【答案】极小值 f(0,-1)=-1

【解析】 $f_{xy}''(x,y) = 2(y+1)e^x$ 两边对 y 积分,得

$$f'_x(x,y) = 2(\frac{1}{2}y^2 + y)e^x + \varphi(x) = (y^2 + 2y)e^x + \varphi(x)$$

故 $f'_x(x,0) = \varphi(x) = (x+1)e^x$,

求得 $\varphi(x) = e^x(x+1)$,

故
$$f'_x(x,y) = (y^2 + 2y)e^x + e^x(1+x)$$
, 两边关于 x 积分, 得

$$f(x, y) = (y^2 + 2y)e^x + \int e^x (1+x)dx$$

$$= (y^2 + 2y)e^x + \int (1+x)de^x$$

$$= (y^{2} + 2y)e^{x} + (1+x)e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx$$

$$= (y^{2} + 2y)e^{x} + (1+x)e^{x} - e^{x} + C$$

$$=(y^2+2y)e^x+xe^x+C$$

由
$$f(0,y) = y^2 + 2y + C = y^2 + 2y$$
, 求得 $C = 0$.

所以
$$f(x,y) = (y^2 + 2y)e^x + xe^x$$
.

$$\mathbb{X} f_{xx}'' = (y^2 + 2y)e^x + 2e^x + xe^x,$$

$$f''_{xy} = 2(y+1)e^x$$
, $f''_{yy} = 2e^x$,

当
$$x = 0, y = -1$$
 时, $A = f''_{xx}(0, -1) = 1$, $B = f''_{xy}(0, -1) = 0$, $C = f''_{yy}(0, -1) = 2$,

$$AC-B^2 > 0$$
, $f(0,-1) = -1$ 为极小值.

(18)(本题满分 1●分)

计算二重积分
$$\iint x(x+y) dxdy$$
, 其中 $\mathbf{D} = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 2, y \ge x^2 \}$

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{5}$$

【解析】
$$\iint x(x+y)dxdy = \iint x^2 dxdy$$

$$= 2\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x^2 dy$$

$$= 2\int_0^1 x^2 (\sqrt{2-x^2} - x^2) dx$$

$$= 2\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{2-x^2} dx - \frac{2}{5} = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\sin^2 t 2\cos^2 t dt - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 2t dt - \frac{2}{5} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 u du - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{5}.$$

(19)(本题满分 11 分)

已知函数
$$f(x) = \int_{x}^{1} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_{1}^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 零点的个数?

【答案】2个

【解析】
$$f'(x) = -\sqrt{1+x^2} + 2x\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2}(2x-1)$$

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
, 得驻点为 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,

在
$$(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$$
, $f(x)$ 单调递减, 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$, $f(x)$ 单调递增

故
$$f(\frac{1}{2})$$
为唯一的极小值, 也是最小值.

$$\overline{m} f(\frac{1}{2}) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{1+t} dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt - \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{1} \sqrt{1+t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt{1+t^2} \, dt - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt{1+t} \, dt - \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1+t} \, dt$$

在
$$(\frac{1}{2},1)$$
, $\sqrt{1+t^2} < \sqrt{1+t}$, 故 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1+t} dt < 0$

从而有
$$f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\int_{x}^{1} \sqrt{1 + t^2} dt + \int_{1}^{x^2} \sqrt{1 + t} dt \right] = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\int_{x}^{1} \sqrt{1+t^{2}} dt + \int_{1}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{1+t} dt \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\int_{1}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{1+t} dt - \int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^{2}} dt \right]$$

考虑
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{1}^{x^{2}} \sqrt{1+t} dt}{\int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1+t^{2}} dt} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x\sqrt{1+x^{2}}}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = +\infty$$
,所以 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$.

所以函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$ 及 $(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty)$ 上各有一个零点,所以零点个数为 2.

(2●) (本题满分 1● 分)

已知高温物体置于低温介质中,任一时刻该物体温度对时间的变化率与该时刻物体和介质的温差成正比,现将一初始温度为 $120^{\circ}C$ 的物体在 $20^{\circ}C$ 的恒温介质中冷却, $3\bullet$ min 后该物体降至 $30^{\circ}C$,若要将该物体的温度继续降至 $21^{\circ}C$,还需冷却多长时间?

【答案】30min

【解析】设t时刻物体温度为x(t), 比例常数为k(>0), 介质温度为m,则

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -k(x-m), \quad \text{M} \, \overline{m} \, x(t) = Ce^{-kt} + m,$$

$$x(0) = 120, m = 20$$
, 所以 $C = 100$, 即 $x(t) = 100e^{-kt} + 20$

又
$$x(\frac{1}{2}) = 30$$
, 所以 $k = 2 \ln 10$, 所以 $x(t) = \frac{1}{100^{t-1}} + 20$

当x=21时,t=1,所以还需要冷却 3 0 min.

(21) (本题满分 1●分)

已知函数 f(x) 在区间 $[a,+\infty]$ 上具有 2 阶导数, f(a)=0, f'(x)>0, f''(x)>0,设 b>a,

曲线 y = f(x) 在点(b, f(b)) 处的切线与 x 轴的交点是 $(x_{\bullet}, 0)$, 证明 $a < x_{\bullet} < b$ 。

【证明】根据题意得点(b, f(b))处的切线方程为y-f(b)=f'(b)(x-b)

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 0$$
,得 $x_{\bullet} = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)}$

因为 f'(x) > 0 所以 f(x) 单调递增,又因为 f(a) = 0

所以 f(b) > 0,又因为 f'(b) > 0

所以
$$x_{\bullet} = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} < b$$

又因为 $x_0 - a = b - a - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)}$,而在区间(a,b)上应用拉格朗日中值定理有

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(\xi), \xi \in (a, b)$$

所以
$$x_{\bullet} - a = b - a - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} = \frac{f(b)}{f'(\xi)} - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} = f(b) \frac{f'(b) - f'(\xi)}{f'(b)f'(\xi)}$$

因为 f''(x) > 0 所以 f'(x) 单调递增

所以 $f'(b) > f'(\xi)$

所以 $x_0 - a > 0$, 即 $x_0 > a$, 所以 $a < x_0 < b$, 结论得证.

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
且 $A^3 = O$.

- (1) 求 a 的 值;
- (2) 若矩阵 X 满足 $X-XA^2-AX+AXA^2=E$, E 为 3 阶单位阵,求 X.

【答案】

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

【解析】

(I)
$$A^3 = O \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 - a^2 & a & -1 \\ -a & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

(II)由题意知

$$X - XA^{2} - AX + AXA^{2} = E \Rightarrow X(E - A^{2}) - AX(E - A^{2}) = E$$

$$\Rightarrow (E - A)X(E - A^{2}) = E \Rightarrow X = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A^{2})^{-1} = \left[(E - A^{2})(E - A)\right]^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = (E - A^{2} - A)^{-1}$$

$$E - A^{2} - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & M1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & M0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & M0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & M0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & M1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & M0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1M0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1M-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1M0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1M0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1M-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1M-2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \text{M2} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \text{M1} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \text{M2} & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \text{M3} & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \text{M1} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \text{M2} & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
相似于矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 求 a,b 的值;
- (2) 求可逆矩阵P, 使 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵.

【答案】

(1)
$$a=4, b=5$$
;

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

【解析】(I) $A \sim B \Rightarrow tr(A) = tr(B) \Rightarrow 3 + a = 1 + b + 1$

$$|A| = |B| \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a-b=-1 \\ 2a-b=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=4 \\ b=5 \end{cases}$$

(II)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = E + C$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -2 \quad 3)$$

$$C$$
的特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 4$

$$\lambda = 0$$
 时 $(0E - C)x = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\xi_1 = (2,1,0)^T$; $\xi_2 = (-3,0,1)^T$

$$\lambda = 5$$
时 $(4E - C)x = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\xi_3 = (-1, -1, 1)^T$

A 的特征值
$$\lambda_A = 1 + \lambda_C : 1, 1, 5$$

$$\Rightarrow P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$