

## 2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(B).

【详解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1, \therefore$  左边  $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(e^x + ax^2 + bx)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}} = 1,$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2} = 0 \therefore \text{上式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + a)x^2 + (1 + b)x + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1 + b = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} + a = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = -1 \end{cases}, \text{选(B)}.$$

(2)【答案】(D).

【详解】对于(D):由定义得  $f_+'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} = -\frac{1}{2};$

$$f_-'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} = \frac{1}{2}, f_+'(0) \neq f_-'(0), \text{所以不可导}.$$

(3)【答案】(D)

【详解】分段点为  $x = -1, x = 0$ , 当  $x \leq -1$  时,  $f(x) + g(x) = -1 + 2 + ax = 1 - ax$ , 当  $-1 < x < 0$  时,  $f(x) + g(x) = -1 + x$ , 当  $x \geq 0$  时,  $f(x) + g(x) = 1 + x - b$ , 综上知:

$$f(x) + g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - ax, & x \leq -1, \\ -1 + x, & -1 < x < 0, \\ 1 + x - b, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (f(x) + g(x)) = 1 + a, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (f(x) + g(x)) = -2, \therefore a = -3,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (f(x) + g(x)) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (f(x) + g(x)) = 1 - b, \therefore b = 2, \text{选(D)}.$$

(4)【答案】(D)

【详解】对于选项(A):取  $f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{2}, f'(x) < 0$ , 但是  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ ,

对于选项(B):取  $f(x) = -(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1$ ,  $f''(x) < 0$ , 但是  $f(\frac{1}{2}) > 0$ ,

对于选项(C):取  $f(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f'(x) < 0$ , 但是  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ ,

选(D).

(5)【答案】(C).

【详解】 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x^2+2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \pi$ ;

$N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx < \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = M$ , 所以  $N < \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = M$ ;

$K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \pi$ , 所以  $K > M > N$ . 选(C).

(6)【答案】(C)

$$\int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x}^{2-x^2} (1-xy) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x^2} (1-xy) dy$$

$\because D$  关于  $y$  轴对称

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iint_D (1-xy) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x^2} dy = 2 \int_0^1 (2-x^2-x) dx = 2(2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{7}{3}, \text{选(C)}$$

(7)【答案】(A).

【详解】 $\because A \sim B, \therefore E-A \sim E-B \therefore r(E-A) = r(E-B)$

各选项中:  $B: r(E-B) = 1; C: r(E-B) = 1; D: r(E-B) = 1$  选(A).

(8)【答案】(A)

【详解】设  $AB=C$ , 则矩阵  $A$  的列向量组可以表示  $C$  的列向量组,

所以  $(A \ AB) \rightarrow (A \ O)$ , 即  $r(A \ AB) = r(A \ O) = r(A)$ , 故答案选(A).

(9)【答案】1

【详解】由拉格朗日中值定理得:

$$\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}, \xi \in (x, x+1).$$

且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$ .

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} = 1.$$

(10)【答案】 $y = 4x - 3$

【详解】定义域  $(0, +\infty)$

$$y' = 2x + \frac{2}{x}, y'' = 2 + \frac{-2}{x^2}. \text{令 } y'' = 2 + \frac{-2}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 > 0.$$

∴ 拐点为 (1, 1). 斜率  $k = y'(1) = 4$ .

∴ 切线方程为  $y = 4x - 3$ .

(11)【答案】 $\frac{\ln 2}{2}$

【详解】
$$\int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-3)} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_5^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x-1} \right| \Big|_5^{+\infty} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

(12)【答案】 $\frac{2}{3}$

【详解】
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = -\tan t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3 \cos^2 t \sin t}.$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{2}}. \therefore K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(13)【答案】 $\frac{1}{4}$

【详解】 $\ln z + e^{z-1} = xy \quad x=2, y=\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } z=1.$

方程两边对  $x$  求偏导得:  $\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^{z-1} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y.$

将  $x=2, y=\frac{1}{2}, z=1$  代入得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{4}.$

(14)【答案】2

【详解】由题可得  $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

∵  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  可逆. ∴  $A \sim B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

∴  $A, B$  的特征值相等.

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) [(\lambda - 1)^2 + 2] = 0$$

∴ A 的实特征值为 2.

(15)【详解】  $\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^{2x}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}}}{1 + (e^x - 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^x - 1 + 1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} de^x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int (\sqrt{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}) d(e^x - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.$$

(16)【详解】 (1)  $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt$

令  $u = x - t$  则  $t = x - u$ ,  $dt = -du$

$$\therefore \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) \cdot (-du)$$

$$= \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du$$

原方程可化为:

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

两边对  $x$  求导得

$$f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du + x f(x) - x f(x) = 2ax$$

$$\therefore f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du = 2ax$$

$$\therefore f(0) = 0$$

设  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u)du$  则  $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\therefore F'(x) + F(x) = 2ax$$

$$\therefore F(x) = e^{-\int 1dx} [C + \int e^{-\int 1dx} 2ax dx]$$

$$= e^{-x} [C + \int 2axe^x dx]$$

$$= e^{-x} [C + 2a(x-1)e^x]$$

将  $F(0) = 0$  代入得:  $C = 2a$

$$\therefore F(x) = 2ae^{-x} + 2a(x-1)$$

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

$$(2) \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}{1} = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 (-2ae^{-x} + 2a) dx = 2ae^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + 2a = 2a(e^{-1} - 1) + 2a = 2ae^{-1} = 1$$

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

(17)【详解】原式 =  $\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} (x+2y) dy$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (xy + y^2) \Big|_0^{y(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [xy(x) + y^2(x)] dx$$

换元  $x = t - \sin t$   $y(x) = 1 - \cos t$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} [(t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t) + (1 - \cos t)^2] d(t - \sin t)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [(t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^2 + (1 - \cos t)^3] dt$$

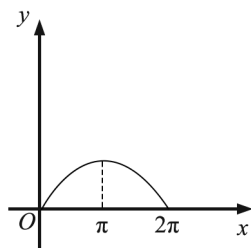
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [t(1 - \cos t)^2 - \sin t(1 - \cos t)^2 + (1 - \cos t)^3] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - 2t \cos t + t \cos^2 t) dt - \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos t)^3 \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - 3 \cos t + 3 \cos^2 t - \cos^3 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 2(t \sin t + \cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{t^2}{4} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 0 + 2\pi -$$

$$3 \sin t \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + 3 \left( \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left( \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= 2\pi^2 + \pi^2 + 2\pi + 3\pi$$



$$= 3\pi^2 + 5\pi$$

(18)【详解】讨论:(I)  $x=1$  时,不等式成立

(II)  $0 < x < 1$  时只需证  $x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \leq 0$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$$

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

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x - 2\ln x + 2k, x \in (0, 1)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} < 0, \text{故 } g(x) \text{ 单调递减, 则}$$

$$g(x) > g(1) = 1 + 2k \geq 1 + 2(\ln 2 - 1) = 2\ln 2 - 1 > 0$$

则  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调递增, 故  $f(x) \leq f(1) = 0$ , 结论成立.

(III)  $x > 1$  只需证  $x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \geq 0$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$$

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

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x - 2\ln x + 2k, (x > 1)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x}, \begin{cases} 1 < x < 2, g'(x) < 0, g(x) \text{ 递减} \\ x > 2, g'(x) > 0, g(x) \text{ 递增} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } g(x) \geq g(2) = 2 + 2k - 2\ln 2 \geq 2 + 2(\ln 2 - 1) - 2\ln 2 = 0$$

故  $f'(x) \geq 0$ ,  $f(x)$  单调增加,  $f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$ , 结论成立.

综上, 不等式成立.

(19)【详解】设  $x + y + z = 2$

$$2\pi r = x, r = \frac{x}{2\pi}, S_1 = \pi r^2 = \frac{x^2}{4\pi}$$

$$4a = y, a = \frac{y}{4}, S_2 = a^2 = \frac{y^2}{16}$$

$$3b = z, b = \frac{z}{3}, S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2}{36}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{16} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{12\sqrt{3}} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x + y + z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{即} \begin{cases} x = -2\pi\lambda \\ y = -8\lambda \\ z = -6\sqrt{3}\lambda \end{cases}, \begin{cases} y = \frac{4x}{\pi} \\ z = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}x \end{cases},$$

$$\text{则 } x(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}) = 2, \text{故} \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi})} \\ y = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{2}{(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi})} \\ z = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \frac{2}{(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi})} \end{cases}$$

那么此时的  $(x, y, z, \lambda)$  就是使  $S$  最小的点

$$S \text{ 最小值为 } S = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2}{36} = \frac{1}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}$$

(20)【详解】由题意  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 4$

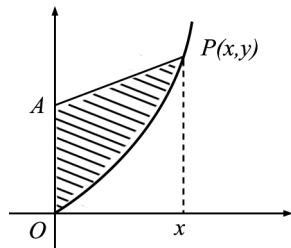
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2}(1+y)x - \int_0^x y(u)du \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{4}{9}x^2)x - \int_0^x \frac{4}{9}u^2 du \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{9}x^3 - \frac{4}{27}x^3 \\ &= \frac{2}{27}x^3 + \frac{x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此由 } \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = (\frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\text{可得 } \left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{x=3} = (\frac{2}{9} \cdot 3^2 + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 4 = 10$$

(21)【详解】设  $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x, x > 0$ , 则有

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



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

猜想  $x_n > 0$ , 现用数学归纳法证明:

$n=1$  时,  $x_1 > 0$ , 成立;

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

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

因此  $x_n > 0$ , 有下界.

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

$$\text{设 } g(x) = e^x - 1 - x e^x,$$

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

所以  $g(x)$  单调递减,  $g(x) < g(0) = 0$ , 即有  $e^x - 1 < x e^x$ ,

$$\text{因此 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}} < \ln 1 = 0, x_n \text{ 单调递减.}$$

由单调有界准则可知  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在.

$$\text{设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A, \text{ 则有 } A e^A = e^A - 1;$$

因为  $g(x) = e^x - 1 - x e^x$  只有唯一的零点  $x=0$ , 所以  $A=0$ .

**(22)【详解】** (I) 由  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + a x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

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

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

因此其规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ ;



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

此时规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$ .

**(23)【详解】** (I)  $A$  与  $B$  等价, 则  $r(A) = r(B)$ .

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

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

$a = 2$ .

(II)  $AP = B$ , 即解矩阵方程  $AX = B$ :

$$(A, B) = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{r} \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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

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

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

## 2017 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(A)

【详解】由

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \cos \sqrt{x}}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{(\sqrt{x})^2}{2}}{ax} = \frac{1}{2a}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} b = b$$

函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 则有  $\frac{1}{2a} = b$ , 即  $ab = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)【答案】(B)

【详解】特殊值法. 由题意可知,  $f(x)$  为凹函数, 又由  $f(1) = f(-1) = 1, f(0) = -1$  令  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ , 可得

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - 1) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx - \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = \frac{2}{3} - 2 = -\frac{4}{3} < 0$$

(B) 正确. (A)、(C)、(D) 错误.

(3)【答案】(D)

【详解】数列  $\{x_n\}$  收敛, 不妨设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ .

选项(A): 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ , 得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin x_n = \sin a$ ,

所以,  $\sin a = 0$ . 解得,

$$a = k\pi, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

选项(A)错误.

选项(B): 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n (x_n + \sqrt{|x_n|}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + \sqrt{|x_n|}) = a \cdot (a + \sqrt{|a|})$$

所以,  $a \cdot (a + \sqrt{|a|}) = 0$ . 解得  $a \leq 0$ . 选项(B)错误

选项(C): 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + x_n^2) = a + a^2,$$

所以,有  $a + a^2 = 0$ ,解得,  $a = 0$  或  $-1$ .选项(C)错误  
选项(D):因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + \sin x_n) = a + \sin a,$$

所以,有  $a + \sin a = 0$ ,解得,  $a = 0$ .选项(D)正确

(4)【答案】(C)

【详解】 $y'' - 4y' + 8y = 0$  的特征方程为  $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 8 = 0$ ,解得特征根为  $2 \pm 2i$

则  $y'' - 4y' + 8y = e^{2x}$  的特解可设为

$$y_1^* = Ae^{2x};$$

$y'' - 4y' + 8y = e^{2x} \cos x$  的特解可设为

$$y_2^* = xe^{2x} (B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x)$$

所以,  $y'' - 4y' + 8y = e^{2x} (1 + \cos 2x)$  的特解可设为

$$y^* = Ae^{2x} + xe^{2x} (B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x)$$

正确答案为(C)

(5)【答案】(D)

【详解】由  $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} > 0$  得  $f(x, y)$  关于  $x$  为增函数,则有

$$f(0, 0) < f(1, 0), f(0, 1) < f(1, 1)$$

由  $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} < 0$  得到  $f(x, y)$  关于  $y$  为减函数,则有

$$f(1, 0) > f(1, 1), f(0, 0) > f(0, 1)$$

因此,我们只能得出

$$f(1, 0) > f(0, 0) > f(0, 1)$$

正确答案为(D)

(6)【答案】(C)

【详解】从 0 到  $t_0$  这段时间内甲乙的位移分别为  $\int_0^{t_0} v_1(t) dt, \int_0^{t_0} v_2(t) dt$ , 则乙要追上

甲,即乙比甲多跑  $10m$ , 因此  $\int_0^{t_0} v_2(t) dt - \int_0^{t_0} v_1(t) dt = 10$ .由定积分的几何意义及图可知  
 $t_0 = 25$ .

(7)【答案】(B)

【详解】对  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  两边同时左乘以  $P$ ,得

$$AP = P \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

把  $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  代入上式, 则

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (0, \alpha_2, 2\alpha_3)$$

因此,

$$A\alpha_1 = 0, A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2, A\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_3$$

所以,

$$A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2 + A\alpha_3 = 0 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$$

正确答案(B)

**(8)【答案】**(B)

**【详解】** 令  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$ , 解得  $\lambda = 2, 2, 1$ . 即  $A$  的特征值为  $2, 2, 1$ . 又  $3 - r(2E - A) = 1$ . 因此,  $A$  可相似对角化.

令  $|\lambda E - B| = 0$ , 解得  $B$  的特征值为  $2, 2, 1$ . 又  $3 - r(2E - B) = 2$ . 因此,  $B$  不可相似对角化.  $C$  为对角形矩阵. 所以,  $A$  与  $C$  相似,  $B$  与  $C$  不相似. 正确答案选(B)

**(9)【答案】** $y = x + 2$

**【详解】**  $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \arcsin \frac{2}{x} \right) = 1$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \arcsin \frac{2}{x} = \lim_{t = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin 2t}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2t}{t} = 2$$

因此, 斜渐近线方程为  $y = x + 2$

**(10)【答案】** $-\frac{1}{8}$

**【详解】**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\cos t}{1 + e^t}$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{d\left(\frac{\cos t}{1 + e^t}\right)}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{-\sin t \cdot (1 + e^t) - \cos t \cdot e^t}{(1 + e^t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$= \frac{-e^t(\sin t + \cos t) - \sin t}{(1 + e^t)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + e^t} = \frac{-e^t(\sin t + \cos t) - \sin t}{(1 + e^t)^3}$$

因此,  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{-1}{2^3} = -\frac{1}{8}$

(11)【答案】1

【详解】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \ln(1+x) d \frac{1}{1+x}$

$$= -\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x} \Big|_0^A - \int_0^A \frac{1}{1+x} d \ln(1+x) \right]$$

$$= -\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+A)}{1+A} - \int_0^A \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \right]$$

$$= -\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+A)}{1+A} + \frac{1}{1+x} \Big|_0^A \right] = -\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{\ln(1+A)+1}{1+A} - 1 \right] = 1$$

(12)【答案】 $xye^y$

【详解】 因为

$$ye^y dx + x(1+y)e^y dy = d(xye^y + c)$$

所以,

$$f(x, y) = xye^y + c$$

把  $f(0, 0) = 0$  代入  $f(x, y) = xye^y + c$ , 解得,  $c = 0$

因此,  $f(x, y) = xye^y$ .

(13)【答案】 $-\ln \cos 1$

【详解】 交换积分次序

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_y^1 \frac{\tan x}{x} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{\tan x}{x} dy = \int_0^1 \tan x dx$$

$$= \ln |\sec x| \Big|_0^1 = \ln \sec 1 = -\ln \cos 1$$

(14)【答案】-1

【详解】 设特征向量  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  对应的特征值为  $\lambda$ , 则

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \\ 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

又因为,

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3+2a \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3+2a \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \\ 2\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

因此,

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \lambda \\ 3 + 2a = \lambda \\ 2 = 2\lambda \end{cases}$$

解得,  $\begin{cases} \lambda = 1 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$ .

(15)【详解】  $\int_0^x \sqrt{x-t} e^t dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 \sqrt{u} e^{x-u} d(x-u)$

$$= \int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{x-u} du = e^x \int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{x-t} e^t dt}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x \int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du}{\sqrt{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{u} e^{-u} du}{\sqrt{x^3}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} e^{-x}}{\frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x} e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(16)【详解】 令  $u = e^x, v = \cos x$ , 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \sin x$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \sin x \right)}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} e^x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} e^x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \sin x - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \sin x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cos x$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot e^x \sin x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v \partial u} \cdot e^x \sin x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \sin^2 x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cos x$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot e^{2x} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot e^x \sin x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \sin^2 x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \sin x \right) \Big|_{x=0} = f'_u(1,1) e^0 - f'_v(1,1) \sin 0 = f'_u(1,1) \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=0} &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} \cdot e^{2x} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u \partial v} \cdot e^x \sin x + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \sin^2 x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot e^x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cos x \right) \Big|_{x=0} \\ &= f''_{uu}(1,1) \cdot e^0 - 2f''_{uv}(1,1) \cdot e^0 \cdot \sin 0 + f''_{vv}(1,1) \sin^2 0 + f'_u(1,1) e^0 - f'_v(1,1) \cos 0 \\ &= f''_{uu}(1,1) + f'_u(1,1) - f'_v(1,1)\end{aligned}$$

(17)【详解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x \ln(1+x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx^2$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 d \ln(1+x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(x^2-1)+1}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x-1) dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

(18)【详解】方程  $x^3 + y^3 - 3x + 3y - 2 = 0$  两边同时对  $x$  求导,得

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 3 + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

解,得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1-x^2}{1+y^2}$

令  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ , 解得  $x = \pm 1$ , 分别代入方程  $x^3 + y^3 - 3x + 3y - 2 = 0$ , 得

$$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=1, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

因此,驻点为  $(1,1), (-1,0)$ .

对①两边再同时对  $x$  求导,得

$$6x + 6y \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 3y^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \quad (2)$$

把点  $(1,1)$  及  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  代入②,得  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -1 < 0$

因此,  $(1,1)$  为函数  $y(x)$  的极大值点

把点  $(-1, 0)$  及  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  代入②, 得  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 > 0$

因此,  $(-1, 0)$  为函数  $y(x)$  的极小值点.

综上所述,  $y(x)$  在  $x=1$  处有极大值 1, 在  $x=-1$  处有极小值 0.

(19)【详解】(I) 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$ , 由极限的保号性可知, 存在  $c \in U^+(0)$  使得,  $\frac{f(c)}{c} < 0$ , 即  $f(c) < 0$ . 又  $f(1) > 0$ , 由零点定理可得, 存在  $\xi \in (c, 1)$ , 使得  $f(\xi) = 0$ .

因此, 方程  $f(x) = 0$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  至少存在一个根.

(II) 令  $F(x) = f(x)f'(x)$  则

$$F'(x) = f(x)f''(x) - [f'(x)]^2$$

一方面, 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$ , 可得  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ .

另一方面, 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上具有二阶导数, 则  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

因此,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$  即,  $f(0) = 0$ . 有  $F(0) = f(0)f'(0) = 0$

而由(I)知,  $f(\xi) = 0$ , 有  $F(\xi) = f(\xi)f'(\xi) = 0$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) < 0$$

及  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上具有二阶导数, 得  $f'(0) < 0$

$f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上由拉格朗日中值定理得存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得

$$\frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = f'(\eta)$$

由  $f(1) > 0, f(0) = 0$  可得  $f'(\eta) > 0$

由零点定理得存在,  $\xi_1 \in (0, \eta)$  使得  $f'(\xi_1) = 0$

即

$$F(\xi_1) = f(\xi_1)f'(\xi_1) = 0$$

综上所述  $F(0) = F(\xi) = F(\xi_1) = 0$

由罗尔定理可得存在  $\eta_1 \in (0, \xi), \eta_2 \in (\xi, \xi_1)$ , 使得,

$$F'(\eta_1) = 0, F'(\eta_2) = 0$$

因此,  $F'(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上至少有两个零点, 即方程  $f(x)f''(x) - [f'(x)]^2 = 0$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  内至少存在两个不同的实根.

(20)【详解】区域 D 关于 y 轴对称, 所以,



$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (x+1)^2 dx dy &= \iint_D (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx dy = \iint_D x^2 dx dy + 2 \iint_D x dx dy + \iint_D dx dy \\&= 2 \iint_{\substack{D \\ x>0}} x^2 dx dy + 0 + S_D = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^2 \cos^2\theta \cdot r dr + \pi \\&= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta \cdot \sin^4\theta d\theta + \pi = \frac{5\pi}{4}\end{aligned}$$

(21)【详解】 $L$  在点  $P(x, y)$  处的切线方程为:

$$Y - y(x) = y'(x)(X - x)$$

令  $X=0$ , 得

$$Y_P = y(x) - y'(x)x$$

$L$  在点  $P(x, y)$  处的法线方程为:

$$Y - y(x) = -\frac{1}{y'(x)}(X - x)$$

令  $Y=0$ , 得

$$X_P = x + y(x)y'(x)$$

由已知  $X_P = Y_P$  得,

$$y(x) - y'(x)x = x + y(x)y'(x)$$

整理, 得

$$y'(x) = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$$

解微分方程可得

$$\ln(x^2 + y^2) + 2\arctan \frac{y}{x} = C$$

又由已知  $y(1)=0$  代入, 得  $C=0$

因此,  $L$  上的点  $(x, y)$  满足的方程为

$$\ln(x^2 + y^2) + 2\arctan \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

(22)【详解】(I) 因为  $A$  有 3 个不同的特征值, 所以, 0 至多是矩阵  $A$  的单根, 因此,  $r(A) \geq 2$

又因为  $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ , 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关; 所以,  $r(A) \leq 2$ . 综上所述,  $r(A) = 2$

(II) 由 (I)  $r(A) = 2$  可得  $AX = 0$  的基础解系有一个向量. 而由  $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ , 即  $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$ , 得

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

所以,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  为  $AX=0$  的基础解系. 因为,  $\beta=\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3$  则

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \beta,$$

即  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \beta$ , 所以,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  为  $Ax=\beta$  的特解.

因此, 方程  $Ax=\beta$  的通解为  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(23)【详解】设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  对应的矩阵为  $A$ , 则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$

由  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在正交变换下的标准形为  $\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2$ , 可知, 矩阵  $A$  的特征值为

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 0. \text{ 即 } r(A)=2. \text{ 所以 } |A|=0. \text{ 解 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得 } a=2$$

令  $|\lambda E - A|=0$ , 解得  $\lambda = -3, 6, 0$

$(-3E - A)X=0$  的基础解系为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其单位向量为  $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$(6E - A)X=0$  的基础解系为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其单位向量为  $\beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$(0E - A)X=0$  的基础解系为  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其单位向量为  $\beta_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

令  $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 6$ . 则

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

## 2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(B)

【详解】当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时,

$$\alpha_1 = x(\cos \sqrt{x} - 1) \sim -\frac{1}{2}x^2, \alpha_2 = \sqrt{x} \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x}) \sim x^{\frac{5}{6}}, \alpha_3 = \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x$$

所以 3 个无穷小量按照从低阶到高阶的顺序是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ , 故选(B)

(2)【答案】(D)

【详解 1】排除法:

由原函数可导知,原函数一定连续,所以原函数在  $x=1$  处连续,排除(A)和(C)由已知条件,可知原函数满足  $F'(1)=f(1)=0$ .

(B)选项中:

$$F'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{F(x) - F(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x(\ln x + 1) - 1 - 0}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x + 2}{1} = 2$$

所以(B)错误,选(D)

【详解 2】直接法:

对选项(D)中的函数求导,

$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1), & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & x > 1 \end{cases},$$

又由  $F'_+(1) = F'_-(1) = 0$ , 得  $F'(1) = 0$

所以,  $f(x) = F'(x)$  因此(D)选项是正确答案.

(3)【答案】(B)

【详解】 $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\frac{1}{x}} d \frac{1}{x} = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = 1$ ; 收敛

同理,  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$ ; 发散.

(4)【答案】(B)

【详解】根据极值的必要条件可知,极值点可能是驻点或者导数不存在的点,根据极值

得充分条件可知,在某点左右导数符号发生改变,则该点是极值点,因此从图形可知函数  $f(x)$  有 2 个极值点

根据拐点的必要条件可知,拐点可能是二阶导数为零的点或二阶导数不存在的点,根据拐点的充分条件可知,曲线在某点左右导函数的单调性发生改变,则该点是曲线的拐点,因此曲线  $y=f(x)$  有 3 个拐点,故选(B)

(5)【答案】(A)

【详解】因为  $f''_i(x)$  连续且  $f''_i(x_0) < 0$ , 所以根据连续的定义和极限的保号性在  $x_0$  的某邻域  $U(x_0)$  内有  $f''_i(x) < 0$ . 所以  $f_i(x)$  在  $U(x_0)$  内是凸的, 又因为在  $x=x_0$  处具有公切线  $y=g(x)$ , 根据凸函数的几何意义可知曲线与切线位置关系为  $f_i(x) \leq g(x)$ . 在  $x_0$  处  $y=f_1(x)$  曲率大于  $y=f_2(x)$ , 所以  $f''_1(x_0) < f''_2(x_0) < 0$ . 令  $F(x)=f_1(x)-f_2(x)$ , 因为在  $x=x_0$  处具有公共切线  $y=g(x)$ , 所以  $F(x_0)=0, F'(x_0)=0$ . 再由  $F''(x_0) < 0$  得,  $F(x_0)=0$  为  $F(x)$  的极大值. 所以在  $x_0$  的某邻域  $U_1(x_0)$  内  $F(x) \leq 0$ , 故  $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$ , 从而  $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq g(x)$ , 故选(A)

(6)【答案】(D)

【详解】因为

$$f'_x(x,y) = \frac{e^x(x-y)-e^x}{(x-y)^2}, f'_y(x,y) = \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2},$$

所以

$$f'_x(x,y) + f'_y(x,y) = \frac{e^x}{x-y},$$

故选(D)

(7)【答案】(C)

【详解】A 与 B 相似, 即存在可逆矩阵 P, 使  $P^{-1}AP=B$ , 则

$$B^T = (P^{-1}AP)^T = P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = ((P^T)^{-1})^{-1} A^T (P^T)^{-1},$$

即(A)是正确的

$$B^{-1} = (P^{-1}AP)^{-1} = P^{-1}A^{-1}P$$

进一步有

$$B+B^{-1} = P^{-1}AP + P^{-1}A^{-1}P = P^{-1}(A+A^{-1})P$$

即(B)(D)都是正确的; 故选(C)

(8)【答案】(C)

【详解】二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  对应矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

由

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2)(\lambda - a + 1)^2 = 0$$

得,  $A$  的特征值为  $a+2, a-1$ , 由于  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  的正、负惯性指数为 1, 2, 且正、负惯性指数恰好等于特征值中正、负数的个数, 所以  $a+2 > 0, a-1 < 0$ , 即  $-2 < a < 1$ . 故选 (C)

(9)【答案】 $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

【详解】因为

$$a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} + \arctan(1+x^2) \right) = 1,$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} + \arctan(1+x^2) - x \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

所以, 斜渐近线为  $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

(10)【答案】 $\sin 1 - \cos 1$

【详解】因为

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \sin \frac{k}{n} \end{aligned}$$

所以, 由定积分定义得,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = (-x \cos x + \sin x) \Big|_0^1 = \sin 1 - \cos 1$$

(11)【答案】 $y' - y = 2x - x^2$

【详解】设一阶非齐次线性方程微分方程为  $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ , 根据线性微分方程齐次与非齐次解之间的关系知  $x^2 - (x^2 - e^x) = e^x$  为  $y' + p(x)y = 0$  的解, 所以  $p(x) = -1$ , 又因为  $y = x^2$  为  $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$  的解, 所以  $q(x) = 2x - x^2$ , 故一阶非齐次线性微分方程为  $y' - y = 2x - x^2$

(12)【答案】 $\frac{5}{2} \times 2^n$

【详解】当  $x=0$  时,  $f(0)=1$ ;

$f(x)=(x+1)^2+2\int_0^x f(t)dt$  两边同时对  $x$  求导,得

$$f'(x)=2(x+1)+2f(x),$$

$$f'(0)=4;$$

$f'(x)=2(x+1)+2f(x)$  两边同时对  $x$  求导,得

$$f''(x)=2+2f'(x),$$

$$f''(0)=10;$$

$f''(x)=2+2f'(x)$  两边同时对  $x$  求导,得

$$f'''(x)=2f''(x);$$

依次求导得

$$f^{(n)}(x)=2^{n-1}f''(x);$$

所以,  $f^{(n)}(0)=2^{n-1}f''(0)=\frac{5}{2} \times 2^n$

(13)【答案】 $2\sqrt{2}v_0$

【详解】 $l=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=\sqrt{x^2+x^6}$ , 同时对  $t$  求导得,

$$\frac{dl}{dt}=\frac{dl}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}=\frac{2x+6x^5}{2\sqrt{x^2+x^6}} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

又因为  $x=1$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt}=v_0$ , 所以  $\left.\frac{dl}{dt}\right|_{x=1}=\frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}}v_0=2\sqrt{2}v_0$

(14)【答案】2

【详解】设  $A=\begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

由

$$B=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $r(B)=2$ ,

因为  $A$  与  $B$  等价, 所以  $r(A)=r(B)=2$ , 于是

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

即  $a=2$  或  $a=-1$

而  $a=-1$  时,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  此时  $r(A)=1$ , 不合题意; 故  $a=2$ .

**(15)【详解 1】**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(2x)^4 + 2x \left( -\frac{x^3}{3!} \right) + o(x^4)}{x^4}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

**【详解 2】**

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x^4}} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin 2x + 2\sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 2\cos x + 2\cos x - 2x \sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4\cos 2x + 4\cos x - 2x \sin x}{12x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8\sin 2x - 4\sin x - 2\sin x - 2x \cos x}{24x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8\sin 2x - 6\sin x - 2x \cos x}{24x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{16\cos 2x - 6\cos x - 2\cos x + 2x \sin x}{24}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

**(16)【详解】**  $f(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) dt + \int_x^1 (t^2 - x^2) dt = \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3}$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x$$

令  $f'(x) = 0$ , 得  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , 且

当  $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$  时,  $f'(x) < 0$ ; 当  $x \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ,

从而  $f(x)$  在  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  处取极小值且为最小值  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$

**(17)【详解】** 由  $(x^2 + y^2)z + \ln z + 2(x + y + 1) = 0$ , 两边分别同时对  $x, y$  求偏导数得

$$\begin{cases} 2xz + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2 = 0 & (1) \\ 2yz + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

令  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  (3) 得

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = -1 \\ z = 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

又对(1)分别关于  $x$  求偏导数,关于  $y$  求偏导数,(2)关于  $y$  求偏导数;再把(3)、(4)代入即得:

$$2z + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$(x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$$2z + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

解得,

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

又  $AC - B^2 > 0, A < 0$ , 故  $z = z(x, y)$  在  $(-1, -1)$  取得极大值, 极大值为  $z = z(-1, -1) = 1$

$$(18) \text{【详解】} D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} r dr \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left( \csc^2 \theta - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} - 2 \right) d\theta \\ &= 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(19)【详解】把  $y_2(x) = \mu(x)e^x$  代入原方程得,

$$(2x-1)e^x [\mu''(x) + 2\mu'(x) + \mu(x)] - (2x+1)e^x (\mu'(x) + \mu(x)) + 2\mu(x)e^x = 0$$

即

$$(2x-1)\mu''(x) + (2x-3)\mu'(x) = 0$$

整理得,

$$\frac{d\mu'(x)}{dx} = \mu''(x) = -\frac{2x-3}{2x-1}\mu'(x)$$

变量分离得,

$$\frac{d\mu'(x)}{\mu'(x)} = -\frac{2x-3}{2x-1} dx$$

两边积分



$$\int \frac{d\mu'(x)}{\mu'(x)} = - \int \frac{2x-3}{2x-1} dx$$

即

$$\ln |\mu'(x)| = - \int \left( 1 - \frac{2}{2x-1} \right) dx = -x + \ln |2x-1| + \ln C_1$$

所以  $\mu'(x) = C_1 (2x-1) e^{-x}$ , 两边积分

$$\int \mu'(x) dx = C_1 \int (2x-1) e^{-x} dx$$

得,

$$\mu(x) = C_1 (-2x-1) e^{-x} + C_2$$

由已知  $\mu(-1) = C_1 e + C_2 = e$ ,  $\mu(0) = -C_1 + C_2 = -1$ , 解得  $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$

所以,  $\mu(x) = -(2x+1) e^{-x}$

根据二阶齐次线性方程解得结构得, 原方程通解为

$$y(x) = D_1 y_1 + D_2 y_2 = D_1 e^x + D_2 \mu(x) e^x$$

其中,  $D_1, D_2$  为任意常数.

**(20)【详解】** 由于, 则可以化成直角坐标系下的方程, 可得

$$(x^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 + (y^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 = 1,$$

从而有  $y^2 = (1 - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3$

所以, 有

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx - \int_0^1 \pi (1-x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{16\pi}{105} = \frac{18\pi}{35}$$

表面积

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \times 1^2 + 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \sqrt{(3 \cos^2 t (-\sin t))^2 + (3 \sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= 2\pi + 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t dt = \frac{16\pi}{5} \end{aligned}$$

**(21)【详解】** (I) 由已知

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt, f(0) = 0$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) d\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) f(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

所以  $f(x)$  在  $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$  上的平均值为

$$\frac{1}{\frac{3\pi}{2} - 0} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\frac{3\pi}{2} - 0} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3\pi}$$

(II) 由  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t - 3\pi} dt$  得,

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2x - 3\pi},$$

令  $f'(x) = 0$ ; 解得在  $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$  上唯一驻点为  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

且当  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  时  $f'(x) < 0$ ; 当  $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$ ;

所以  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  为  $f(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$  内的极值点, 也是最小值点

故  $f_{\min}(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{2t - 3\pi} dt < 0, f(0) = 0$ .

$f(\pi) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos t}{2t - 3\pi} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \sin t}{2t - 3\pi} dt = \frac{\sin t}{2t - 3\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin t d \frac{1}{2t - 3\pi} = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{(2t - 3\pi)^2} dt > 0$  函数  $f(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  内无零点; 函数  $f(x)$  在  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$  内唯一零点. 综上所述,  $f(x)$  在  $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$  内唯一零点.

$$(22) \text{【详解】} (I) (A, \beta) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 & 2a-2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1-a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-2a & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2a-a^2 & a-2 \end{array} \right)$$

当  $a=0$  时,  $r(A)=2, r(A, \beta)=3, Ax=\beta$  无解

$$(II) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A, A^T \beta) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

所以,  $A^T A = 0$  的基础解析系为  $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A^T A = \beta$  的特解为  $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 因此,  $A^T A =$

$\beta$  的通解为  $x = k\xi + \eta$ , 其中  $k$  为任意常数.

(23)【详解】(I)  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda + 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)$

所以,  $A$  的特征值为  $-1, -2, 0$

其对应的特征向量分别为

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

有  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ , 易知

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

所以,  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{99} &= P\Lambda^{99}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0^{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 + 2^{99} & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ -2 + 2^{100} & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(II)

$$B^2 = BA$$

$$B^3 = B(B^2A) = B(BA) = B^2A = BAA = BA^2$$

$$B^4 = B^2 A^2 = B A A^2 = B A^2 = B A A^2 = B A^3$$

依次类推得,

$$B^{100} = B A^{99}$$

所以,有

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A^{99} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} -2 + 2^{99} & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ -2 + 2^{100} & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而有

$$\beta_1 = (-2 + 2^{99}) \alpha_1 + (-2 + 2^{100}) \alpha_2$$

$$\beta_2 = (1 - 2^{99}) \alpha_1 + (1 - 2^{100}) \alpha_2$$

$$\beta_3 = (2 - 2^{98}) \alpha_1 + (2 - 2^{99}) \alpha_2$$

## 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(D)

【详解】选项(A)根据  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \begin{cases} q > 1 & \text{收敛} \\ p \leq 1 & \text{发散} \end{cases}$ , 所以  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$  发散.

选项(B)  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \ln^2 t - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 = +\infty$ , 发散

选项(C)  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln(\ln x) \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \infty$ , 发散

选项(D)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} dx &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^A x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left( - \int_2^A x d e^{-x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left( - x e^{-x} \Big|_2^A + \int_2^A e^{-x} dx \right) = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} (-A e^{-A} + 2e^2 - e^{-A}) \\ &= 2e^2. \text{收敛.} \end{aligned}$$

(2)【答案】(B)

【详解】 $x \neq 0$ ,

$$f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin t}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{t}} = e^x, \text{ 则,}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = 1$$

所以  $x=0$  为可去间断点.

(3)【答案】(A)

【详解】因为,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^\alpha \cos \frac{1}{x^\beta}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

当  $x > 0$  时

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

当  $x < 0$  时,

$$f'(x) = 0$$

若要  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} \alpha - 1 > 0 \\ \alpha - \beta - 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

解得,

$$\alpha - \beta > 1$$

(4)【答案】(C)

【详解】对于连续函数的曲线而言, 拐点处的二阶导数等于零或者不存在. 从图上可以看出有两个二阶导数等于零的点, 以及一个二阶导数不存在的点  $x = 0$ . 但对于这三个点, 最左边的二阶导数等于零的点的两侧二阶导数都是正的, 所以对应的点不是拐点. 而另外两个点的两侧二阶导数是异号的, 对应的点才是拐点, 所以应该选(C)

(5)【答案】(D)

$$\text{【详解】 } 2x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \quad (1),$$

$$-2y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \quad (2)$$

(1)与(2)联立可解得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 2(x - y) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = -2x^2 \end{cases}$$

由

$$\begin{cases} u = 1 = x + y \\ v = 1 = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

解得,

$$x = y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{所以, } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(6)【答案】(B)

【详解】先画出区域 D, 如图所示. 转化为极坐标表示即可, 即

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

选择(B).

(7)【答案】(D)

【详解】因为,

$$Ax = b \text{ 有无穷多解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(\bar{A}) < 3,$$

得  $|A| = 0$ . 即  $dz|_{(0,1)} = -dx$ , 从而  $a = 1$  或  $a = 2$

当  $a = 1$  时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & : & \alpha \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & : & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & \alpha - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & : & \alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而  $\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$  或  $\alpha = 2$  时  $x, y, z$  有无穷多解

当  $a = 2$  时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & : & \alpha \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & : & \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & : & \alpha - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & : & \alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而  $\alpha^2 - 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$  或  $\alpha = 2$  时  $x, y, z$  有无穷多解

所以选(D)

(8)【答案】(A)

【详解】由已知得

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = Y^T P^T A P Y = 2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2, Q = P E_{23} E_2 (-1),$$

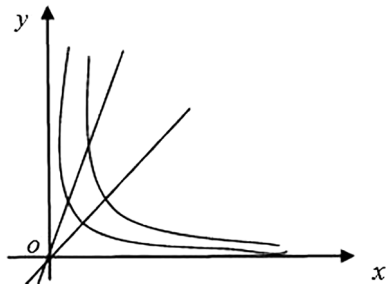
从而

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= Y^T Q^T A Q Y = Y^T E^T 2(-1) E_{23}^T P^T A P E_{23} E_2 (-1) Y, \\ &= Y^T E_2 (-1) E_{23} P^T A P E_{23} E_2 (-1) Y = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$E_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_2(-1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

均为初等矩阵, 所以选(A).



(9)【答案】48

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (1+t^2) \cdot 2t \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{-1}} = 12t(1+t^2)^2$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = 48$$

(10)【答案】 $n(n-1)(\ln 2)^{n-2}$

【详解】 $f^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (x^2)^{(k)} (2^x)^{(n-k)} = C_n^0 (x^2)^{(0)} (2^x)^{(n)} + C_n^1 2x (2^x)^{(n-1)} + C_n^2 2(2^x)^{(n-2)}$

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

(11)【答案】 $f(1) = 2$

【详解】把  $x=1$  代入方程  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} xf(t)dt$  可得

$$\varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt$$

而已知  $\varphi(1) = 1$  所以,  $\int_0^1 f(t)dt = 1$  (1)

对方程  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} xf(t)dt$  两边同时对  $x$  求导,得

$$\varphi'(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt + 2x^2 f(x^2),$$

把  $x=1$  代入上式,得

$$\varphi'(1) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt + 2f(1).$$

而由已知  $\varphi'(1) = 5$ , 及(1)可得

$$1 + 2f(1) = 5,$$

解得,  $f(1) = 2$

(12)【答案】 $y(x) = e^{-2x} + 2e^x$

【详解】特征方程为  $r^2 + r - 2 = 0$ , 解得特征根为  $r_1 = -2, r_2 = 1$ , 所以, 微分方程的通解为

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^x,$$

由已知条件得

$$y'(0) = 0, y(0) = 3,$$



则  $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 2$ , 则  $y(x) = e^{-2x} + 2e^x$ .

(13)【答案】  $-\frac{1}{3}dx - \frac{2}{3}dy$

【详解】对方程  $e^{x+2y+3z} + 2xyz = 1$  两边分别关于  $x, y$  求导, 得

$$e^{x+2y+3z} \left( 2 + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + 2y \left( z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 0,$$

$$e^{x+2y+3z} \left( 2 + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + 2x \left( z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 0,$$

再将  $(0, 0)$  代入得,

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

则

$$dz \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3}dx - \frac{2}{3}dy.$$

(14)【答案】 21

【详解】设  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda$ , 对应的特征向量为  $\alpha$ , 则  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$ ,

$$A^2\alpha = \lambda A\alpha$$

$$\beta\alpha = (A^2 - A + E)\alpha = (\lambda^2 - \lambda + 1)\alpha$$

由  $A$  的特征值为  $2, -2, 1$ , 可知  $B$  的所有特征值为  $3, 7, 1$  故

$$|B| = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 = 21$$

(15)【详解】由题意,

$f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  在  $x \rightarrow 0$  时为等价无穷小, 所以,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$

即

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + a \ln(1+x) + bx \sin x}{kx^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + a \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right) + bx \left( x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)}{kx^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+1)x + \left( b - \frac{a}{2} \right)x^2 + \frac{a}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)}{kx^3} \end{aligned}$$

得,

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

(16)【详解】由旋转体的体积公式可得,

$$V_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi (A \sin x)^2 dx = \pi A^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2 A^2}{4},$$

$$V_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi A \sin x dx = 2\pi A,$$

由已知  $V_1 = V_2$  得,

$$\frac{\pi^2 A^2}{4} = 2\pi A.$$

解得,

$$A = \frac{8}{\pi}$$

(17)【详解】由  $f''_{xy}(x, y) = 2(y+1)e^x$  两边同时对  $y$  积分可得

$$f'_x(x, y) = (y^2 + 2y + c_1)e^x$$

可得  $f'_x(x, 0) = ce^x$  又由已知  $f'_x(x, 0) = (x+1)e^x$ ,

解得,  $c_1 = x+1$

代入(1)可得

$$f'_x(x, y) = (y^2 + 2y + x + 1)e^x,$$

两边同时对  $x$  积分,得

$$f(x, y) = (y+1)^2 e^x + x e^x - e^x + c$$

由已知  $f(0, y) = y^2 + 2y$  可知  $c = 0$

故

$$f(x, y) = (y+1)^2 e^x + x e^x - e^x$$

令

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = (y^2 + 2y)e^x + e^x + x e^x = 0 \\ f'_y(x, y) = (2y + 2)e^x = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

由题意可知唯一驻点为  $(1, -1)$ , 即为极值点, 所以极值为  $f(1, -1) = 0$

(18)【详解】根据对称性可得,

$$I = \iint_D x(x+y) dx dy = \iint_D x^2 dx dy + \iint_D xy dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy,$$

其中  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, y \geq x^2, x \geq 0\}$ ,

所以,

$$I = \iint_D x(x+y) dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} x^2 dy = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{5}.$$

(19)【详解】因为

$$f(x) = \int_x^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt,$$

则

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

由

$$F'(x) = 0, \text{得 } x = \frac{1}{2},$$

因为  $x < \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $F'(x) < 0$ ,

$x > \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $F'(x) > 0$ , 所以  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  为极值点.

故  $F(\frac{1}{2}) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{1+t} dt$ , 又  $F(1) = 0$ , 故  $F(\frac{1}{2})$  必小于 0.

$$\begin{aligned} F(-\infty) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\int_x^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-\int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_x^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t} dt) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\int_1^x (\sqrt{1+t} - \sqrt{1+t^2}) dt + \int_x^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_1^x (\frac{t-t^2}{\sqrt{1+t} + \sqrt{1+t^2}}) dt + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_x^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_1^x (\frac{t-t^2}{\sqrt{1+t} + \sqrt{1+t^2}}) dt < 0, \int_x^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt > 0$$

所以  $f(x)$  有两个零点

(20)【详解】由题意可知

$$V'(t) = k(V(t) - 20)$$

所以

$$V'(t) - kV(t) = -20k$$

解得

$$V(t) = e^{kt} [20e^{-kt} + c] = 20 + ce^{kt}$$

又因为  $V(0) = 120$ , 所以  $c = 100$

$V(30) = 30$  所以  $e^{30k} = \frac{1}{10}$ , 解得

$$k = \frac{-\ln 10}{30}$$

代入  $V(t_0) = 21$  可得  $t_0 = 60$ . 所以还需要 30 分钟就 21°了

(21)【证明】切线方程为  $y = f'(b)(x - b) + f(b)$

与  $x$  轴的交点为  $x_0 = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)}$

(1) 证明  $x_0 < b$

因为  $f'(x) > 0$ , 所以  $f'(b) > 0$  且  $f(x)$  单调增加,

可知  $f(b) > f(a) = 0$ , 易得  $x_0 = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} < b$

(2) 证明  $x_0 > a$

欲证  $x_0 > a$ , 等价于证明

$$b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} > a,$$

因为  $f'(b) > 0$ , 所以原不等式等价于证明

$$f'(b)(b - a) > f(b)$$

令

$$b = x, F(x) = f'(x)(x - a) - f(x), x > a$$

易知

$$F(a) = 0, F'(x) = f''(x)(x - a), \quad (x > a)$$

又因为  $f''(x) > 0$ , 所以  $F'(x) > 0$ , 即  $F(x)$  单调递增.

易得  $F(b) > F(a) = 0$ , 原不等式得证.

(22)【详解】(I)

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + 1 & 2a & -1 \\ 2a & a^2 & -2a \\ 1 & 2a & a^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + 1 & 2a & -1 \\ 2a & a^2 & -2a \\ 1 & 2a & a^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^3 + 3a & 3a^2 & -3a \\ 3a^2 & a^2 & -3a^2 \\ 3a & 3a^2 & a^3 - 3a \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

解得,  $a = 0$ .

(II) 由  $X - XA^2 - AX + AXA^2 = E$  得,

$$X(E - A^2) - AX(E - A^2) = E$$

即

$$(E - A)X(E - A^2) = E$$

所以,

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

当  $a = 0$  时,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

则

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

进而

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

所以,

$$X = (E - A)^{-1} (E - A^2)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(23)【详解】(I)

由

$$|B - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)^2 (b - \lambda) = 0$$

得 B 特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = b$

由

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 - \lambda & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)[\lambda^2 - (a + 2)\lambda + 2a - 3]$$

由  $A \sim B$  则 A 与 B 有相同的特征值

解得,  $a = 4, b = 5$

(II)由(I)得

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

其中特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 5$ ,

当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时,解  $(A - E)x = 0$  方程的基础解系为

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix};$$

当  $\lambda_3 = 5$  时,解  $(A - 5E)x = 0$  方程的基础解系为

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

从而  $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, 5\alpha_3)$

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关,所以令  $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ , 即  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 使得

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

## 2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(B)

【详解】由已知条件可得,

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln^a(1+2x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x)^a}{x} = 2^a \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{a-1}$$

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)^{\frac{1}{a}}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{a}}}{x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{a}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{2}{a}-1}$$

两式联立解得  $1 < a < 2$

(2)【答案】(C).

【详解】(A)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sin x) = \infty$ , 所以  $y = x + \sin x$  无水平渐近线, 又可知  $y = x + \sin x$  无垂直渐近线, 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin x}{x} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sin x - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x$  极限不存在, 所以  $y = x + \sin x$  无斜渐近线,

(B)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + \sin x) = \infty$ , 所以  $y = x^2 + \sin x$  无水平渐近线, 又可知  $y = x^2 + \sin x$  无垂直渐近线, 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \sin x}{x} = \infty$ , 极限不存在, 所以  $y = x^2 + \sin x$  无斜渐近线,

(C)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sin \frac{1}{x}) = \infty$ , 所以  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  无水平渐近线, 又可知  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  无垂直渐近线, 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sin \frac{1}{x} - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ , 所以  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  有斜渐近线  $y = x$ ,

(D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}) = \infty$ , 所以  $y = x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  无水平渐近线, 又可知  $y = x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  无垂直渐近线, 又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = \infty$ , 极限不存在, 所以  $y = x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  无斜渐近线,

(3)【答案】(D)

【详解】 $g(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x$ , 实质为一条连接  $[0, f(0)]$ ,  $[1, f(1)]$  的直线, 所以当  $f''(x) \geq 0$  时,  $f(x)$  为凹的, 由凹凸性的定义或者图形可得,

$$f(x) \leq f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x = g(x)$$

(4)【答案】(C)

【详解】直接代入曲率公式可得曲率

$$k = \frac{|x'(t) \cdot y''(t) - x''(t) \cdot y'(t)|}{[x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{|2t \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot (2t+4)|}{[(2t+4)^2 + (2t)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Big|_{t=1} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{10}}$$

所以, 曲率半径

$$R = \frac{1}{k} = 10\sqrt{10}$$

(5)【答案】(D)

【详解】由  $f(x) = xf'(\xi)$  可得  $\arctan x = \frac{x}{1+\xi^2}$  所以,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x}{\arctan x} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(6)【答案】(A)

【详解】由  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \neq 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 < 0$$

即函数  $u(x, y)$  在区域 D 内没有极值, 所以函数  $u(x, y)$  的最值只能在边界上取得

(7)【答案】(B)

【详解 1】利用行列式性质把此行列式化为拉普拉斯形式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d & c \\ 0 & 0 & b & a \end{vmatrix} = -(ad-bc)^2$$

【详解 2】按第一列展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = -a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} - c \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ c & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -ad(ad-bc) + bc(ad-bc) = -(ad-bc)^2$$



所以正确答案为 (B)

(8)【答案】(A)

【详解】①充分性

若向量组  $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$  线性无关, 令  $k=0, l=0$ , 得  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关

但  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  不一定线性无关, 比如若  $\alpha_3=0$  时,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关.

从而任意常数  $k, l$ , 向量组  $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$  线性无关不是向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关的充分条件.

②必要性

$$(\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ k & l \end{pmatrix}$$

令

$$C = (\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3), A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ k & l \end{pmatrix}$$

从而  $C = AB$

因为, 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 所以,  $r(A) = 3$

所以,  $r(C) = r(AB) = r(B) = 2$

因此, 对于任意常数  $k, l$ , 向量组  $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$  线性无关

所以正确答案为 (A).

(9)【答案】 $\frac{3}{8}\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【详解】} \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx &= \lim_{A \rightarrow -\infty} \int_A^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow -\infty} \int_A^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 4} dx \\ &= \lim_{A \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} \Big|_A^1 = \frac{3\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(10)【答案】1.

【详解】由  $f'(x) = 2(x-1)$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$  可解得

$$f(x) = x^2 - x + c, x \in [0, 1]$$

又因为  $f(x)$  为奇函数, 则  $f(0) = 0$  代入  $f(x) = x^2 - x + c$ , 解得,  $c = 0$

所以,  $f(x) = x^2 - x$

另一方面,  $f(x)$  是周期为 4 的奇函数,

$$f(7) = f(-1) = -f(1)$$

因此,

$$f(7) = -f(1) = 1$$

(11)【答案】 $-\frac{1}{2}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy$

【详解】把  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$  代入  $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$  得  $z = 0$

对方程  $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$  两边同时对  $x$  求导得

$$e^{2yz} \left( 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

把  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 0$  代入解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

对方程  $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$  两边同时对  $y$  求导得

$$e^{2yz} \left( 2z + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + 2y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

把  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 0$  代入解得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

所以,

$$dz \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = -\frac{1}{2}dx - \frac{1}{2}dy$$

(12)【答案】 $y = -x + \frac{\pi}{2}$

【详解】 $r = \theta$  转换成直角坐标方程为  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ , 方程两边同时对  $x$  求导, 得

$$\frac{x + yy'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{xy' - y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

即

$$x + yy' = \frac{xy' - y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

点  $(r, \theta) = \left( \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ , 即  $(x, y) = \left( 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  代入上式, 得  $y' \Big|_{(0, \frac{\pi}{2})} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$

于是,切线方程为

$$y - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{2}{\pi}(x - 0)$$

即

$$y = -\frac{2}{\pi}x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(13)【答案】 $\frac{11}{20}$

【详解】 $\int_0^1 (-x^2 + 2x + 1) dx = \left( -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{5}{3}$

$$\int_0^1 x(-x^2 + 2x + 1) dx = \int_0^1 (-x^3 + 2x^2 + x) dx = \left( -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{11}{12}$$

(14)【答案】 $[-2, 2]$

【详解】二次型的矩阵

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

从而知其三个特征值之和为 0

又因为其负惯性指数为 1, 所以  $|A| \leq 0$ , 即

$$|A| = a^2 - 4 \leq 0 \Rightarrow -2 \leq a \leq 2$$

(15)【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$

【详解】

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x [t^2(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1) - t] dt}{x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x [t^2(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1) - t] dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x^2(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) - x]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{t} \right)^2 (e^t - 1) - \frac{1}{t} \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{(e^t - 1) - t}{t^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

(16)【详解】 $(1 + y^2) dy = (1 - x^2) dx$ , 由初始条件  $y(2) = 0$ , 得  $y + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = x -$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}$$

又驻点为  $(1, 1)(-1, 0)$ , 则对方程两边求导, 推出:  $y''(1) = -1, y''(-1) = 2$ , 所以, 函数的极大值点为 1, 极小值点为 0.

(17)【详解】由轮换对称性得,

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \sin(\pi r) r dr = -\frac{3}{4}$$

18.【详解】由于

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(e^x \cos y) e^x \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -f'(e^x \cos y) e^x \sin y,$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(e^x \cos y) e^{2x} \cos^2 y + f'(e^x \cos y) e^x \cos y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(e^x \cos y) e^{2x} \sin^2 y - f'(e^x \cos y) e^x \cos y$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(e^x \cos y) e^{2x} = (4z + e^x \cos y) e^{2x}$$

得

$$f''(e^x \cos y) = 4z + e^x \cos y = 4f(e^x \cos y) + e^x \cos y$$

所以  $f''(u) = 4f(u) + u$ , 对应的微分方程为  $y'' - 4y = x$ , 为二阶非齐次线性微分方程, 其齐次通解为  $Y(x) = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}$ , 非齐次特解为  $Y^*(x) = ax + b$  代入原微分方程得  $a = -\frac{1}{4}, b = 0$ , 所以  $Y^*(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x$ , 所以非齐次通解  $y(x) = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}x$ , 由  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$ , 得  $C_1 = 0, C_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ , 所以  $y(x) = \frac{1}{4}x(e^{2x} - 1)$ , 即  $f(u) = \frac{1}{4}u(e^{2u} - 1)$ .

(19)【详解】(I) 由  $g(x)$  在闭区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$ , 由积分的性质可得

$$\int_a^x 0 dt \leq \int_a^x g(t) dt \leq \int_a^x 1 dt$$

所以,

$$0 \leq \int_a^x g(t) dt \leq x - a$$

(II) 令

$$F(t) = \int_a^{a+\int_t^x g(x) dx} f(x) dx - \int_a^t f(x) g(x) dx$$

则  $F(a) = 0$

$$F'(t) = f\left(\int_a^t g(x)dx\right)g(t) - f(t)g(t)$$

由  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  单调增, 且  $0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$ , 可得

$$F'(t) = f\left(a + \int_a^t g(x)dx\right)g(t) - f(t)g(t) \leq f(a + t - a)g(t) - f(t)g(t) = 0$$

所以,  $F(t)$  为减函数. 因此

$$F(b) = \int_a^{a+\int_a^b g(x)dx} f(x)dx - \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq F(a) = 0$$

即

$$\int_a^{a+\int_a^b g(x)dx} f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

(20)【详解】 $f_1(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$ ,  $f_2(x) = \frac{x}{1+2x}$

$f_3(x) = \frac{x}{1+3x}$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx}$

$S_n(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+nx} dx$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nS_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+nx} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+nx} dx\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\ln(1+nx)}{n} \Big|_0^1\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n}\right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(21)【详解】由已知

$$f(x, y) = (y+1)^2 + \varphi(x),$$

且  $\varphi(x) = -(2-x)\ln x$ , 则

$$V = \int_1^2 \pi(2-x)\ln x dx = \left(2\ln 2 - \frac{5}{4}\right)\pi$$

(22)【详解】(I)

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

从而同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4 \\ x_2 = 2x_4 \\ x_3 = 3x_4 \end{cases}$$

所以方程组  $Ax=0$  的一个基础解系为  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(II) 令  $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$(A : \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & : & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & : & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以  $Ax = \beta_1$  的一个特解为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ax = \beta_2$  的一个特解为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ax = \beta_3$  的一个特解为  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

所以

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 + 2 & -k_2 + 6 & -k_3 - 1 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 3 & 2k_3 + 1 \\ 3k_1 - 1 & 3k_2 - 4 & 3k_3 + 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, (k_1, k_2, k_3 \in R)$$

(23)【详解】令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n) = 0$$

解得,  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$

因为  $A^T = A$ , 即  $A$  为实对称矩阵,

所以  $A$  可相似对角化, 即  $A \sim \Lambda$ , 其中  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} n & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \cdots & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \cdots & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda - n \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0, \lambda_n = n$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0 \text{ 时, } -B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即  $r(-B) = 1$

所以  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0$  对应  $n - 1$  个线性无关的特征向量

从而  $B$  可相似对角化, 即  $B \sim \Lambda$ , 其中  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} n & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

所以  $A$  与  $B$  相似.

## 2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(C)

【详解】因为  $\cos x - 1 \sim -\frac{x^2}{2}$ ,  $\sin \alpha(x) \sim \alpha(x)$ , 所以  $\alpha(x) \sim -\frac{x}{2}$

所以  $\alpha(x)$  为  $x$  的同阶且不等价无穷小量

(2)【答案】(A)

【详解】令  $x=0$  代入  $\cos(xy) + \ln y - x = 1$ , 得  $y=1$ , 即  $f(0)=1$

对方程  $\cos(xy) + \ln y - x = 1$  两边同时求导, 得

$$-\sin(xy)(y+y') + \frac{y}{y} - 1 = 0$$

把  $x=0, y=1$  代入解得  $y'|_{x=0}=2$ , 即  $f'(0)=2$

所以,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [f(\frac{2}{n}) - 1] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{1}{n}} = f'(0) = 2$$

(3)【答案】(C)

【详解】在  $[0, 2\pi]$  内,  $x=\pi$  是仅有的第一类间断点,  $f(x)$  有界, 故  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 2\pi]$  上可积,  $F(x)$  在  $[0, 2\pi]$  连续, 但由于  $x=\pi$  是第一类间断点, 所以  $F(x)$  在该点处不可导

(4)【答案】(D)

【详解】 $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx + \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} dx$

瑕积分  $\int_1^e \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx$  的瑕点为  $x=1$ , 故  $\alpha-1 < 1$  时瑕积分收敛;

所以, 要使  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln x)^{-\alpha} \Big|_e^{+\infty}$  收敛, 只需  $\alpha > 0$ .

(5)【答案】(A)

【详解】因为



$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x^2} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} \cdot y \cdot f'(xy), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} f(xy) + \frac{y}{x} \cdot x \cdot f'(xy)$$

所以有

$$\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2yf'(xy),$$

(6)【答案】(B)

【详解】由轮换对称性,可知

$$I_1 = I_3 = 0$$

第二象限横坐标为负,纵坐标为正;第四象限横坐标为正,纵坐标为负.所以,

$$I_2 > 0, I_4 < 0$$

(7)【详解】由已知  $AB = C$ , 即

$$A(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$$

得  $Ab_i = c_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 即  $C$  的每一列向量可由  $A$  的列向量组线性表示.

因为  $B$  为可逆矩阵, 从而  $A = CB^{-1}$ ; 同理可得  $A$  的每一列向量可由  $C$  的列向量组线性表示.

故  $A$  的列向量组与  $C$  的列向量组等价, 正确选项为 (B)

(8)【答案】(B)

【详解】由  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  为实对称矩阵,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & b & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  为对角矩阵.

故矩阵  $A$  与  $B$  相似的充分必要条件是特征值都相同. 而  $B$  的特征值为  $2, b, 0$

由

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & 1 \\ a & b-\lambda & a \\ 1 & a & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda [2a^2 - (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - b)] = 0$$

可得  $A$  的特征值为  $2a^2 + 2, b, 0$ , 从而  $a = 0, b$  为任意实数, 正确选项为 (B)

(9)【答案】 $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

【详解】 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2 - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \left[ 2 - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} \right]}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(10)【答案】 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-1}}}$

【详解】由题可知,

$$f(-1)=0, f'(x)=\sqrt{1-e^x} \Rightarrow f'(-1)=\sqrt{1-e^{-1}},$$

所以有,

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dy} \right|_{y=0} = \frac{1}{f'(-1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{-1}}}$$

(11)【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{12}$

【详解】由题知,

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 6\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

(12)【答案】 $y = -x + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \sqrt{2}$

【详解】由题知,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{1+t^2}}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2}} = t,$$

所以  $t=1$  相对应点处导数

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = t \Big|_{t=1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ y_0 = \ln \sqrt{1+1^2} = \ln \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

过  $(x_0, y_0)$  的法线方程为  $y - y_0 = -1(x - x_0)$  即为

$$y = -x + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \sqrt{2}$$

(13)【答案】 $y = e^{3x} - e^x - xe^{2x}$

【详解】根据题意可知, 对应的齐次微分方程的 2 个线性无关的解为  $e^{3x}, e^x$

所以, 齐次微分方程的通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x$$

所以, 非齐次微分方程的通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^x - xe^{2x}$$

$y|_{x=0}=0, y'|_{x=0}=1$  代入非齐次通解, 解得  $C_1=1, C_2=-1$

所以, 微分方程的解为:

$$y = e^{3x} - e^x - xe^{2x}$$

(14)【答案】-1

【详解】由已知  $A_{ij} + a_{ij} = 0$ , 得  $A_{ij} = -a_{ij}$ , 即  $A^* = -A^T$

两边取行列式得

$$|A^*| = |-A^T| \Rightarrow |A^*| = -|A|$$

又因为

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} = |A|^2$$

从而  $|A|^2 = -|A|$  解得,  $|A| = 0, -1$

由  $A^* = -A^T$  得,  $A^T A = -|A|E$

若  $|A| = 0$ , 则  $A^T A = 0$ , 与已知  $A$  为三阶非零矩阵相矛盾

故  $|A| = -1$

**(15)【详解】** 利用泰勒公式有:

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2 + o(x^2) = 1 - 2x^2 + o(x^2),$$

$$\cos 3x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(3x)^2 + o(x^2) = 1 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x &= [1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)] \cdot [1 - 2x^2 + o(x^2)] \cdot [1 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)] \\ &= 1 - [1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + o(x^2)] = 7x^2 + o(x^2) \end{aligned}$$

可得, 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $1 - \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x \sim 7x^2$ , 所以当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时,  $7x^2 \sim ax^n$ , 所以有  $a = 7, n = 2$ .

**(16)【详解】** 由旋转体的体积公式:  $V_x = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$

得  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转体的体积

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^a (x^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 dx = \frac{3\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{3}},$$

又因为  $D$  绕  $y$  轴旋转体的体积, 可以由整个圆柱体体积减去  $D_1$  绕  $y$  轴旋转体的体积得到, 其中  $D_1$  是由  $x = y^3, y = a^{\frac{1}{3}}, x = 0$  所围成. 所以

$$V_y = \pi a^2 a^{\frac{1}{3}} - \pi \int_0^{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} (y^3)^2 dy = \frac{6\pi}{7} a^{\frac{7}{3}},$$

又由  $V_y = 10V_x$ , 所以

$$\frac{6\pi}{7} a^{\frac{7}{3}} = 10 \frac{3\pi}{5} a^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

解得,  $a = 7\sqrt{7}$ .

(17)【详解】由于区域  $D$  为非  $X$  非  $Y$  型区域, 将其分成两个  $X$  型区域  $D_1, D_2$ , 所以

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_2} x^2 dx dy,$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{D_1} x^2 dx dy &= \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{3x} x^2 dy = \frac{32}{3} \\ \iint_{D_2} x^2 dx dy &= \int_2^6 dx \int_{\frac{x}{3}}^{8-x} x^2 dy = 128\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\iint_D x^2 dx dy = \frac{416}{3}$$

(18)【详解】(I) 做辅助函数

$$F(x) = f(x) - x, x \in [0, 1]$$

由题意得  $F(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  可导, 又  $f(x)$  是奇函数, 所以  $f(0) = 0$ , 故

$$F(0) = f(0) - 0$$

又  $f(1) = 1$ , 所以

$$F(1) = f(1) - 1 = 0$$

故  $F(0) = F(1)$ . 由罗尔定理得在  $(0, 1)$  内至少存在一点  $\xi$ , 使得

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$

即  $f'(\xi) = \xi$

(II) 做辅助函数

$$G(x) = e^x (f'(x) - 1), x \in [-1, 1]$$

所以  $G(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(-1, 1)$  可导,

由 (1)  $f'(\xi) = 1$  知,  $G(\xi) = 0$

又  $f(x)$  是奇函数, 所以  $f'(x)$  是偶函数. 故  $f'(-\xi) = 1$

所以  $G(-\xi) = 0 = G(\xi)$ .  $G(x)$  在  $[-\xi, \xi]$  上满足罗尔定理,

所以在  $(-\xi, \xi)$  上至少存在一点  $\eta$  使得  $G'(\eta) = 0$  即

$$f''(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 1$$

(19)【详解】根据题意可知, 只需求

函数  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ , 在条件  $x^3 - xy + y^3 - 1 = 0$  下的最值即可

构造拉格朗日函数:

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x^3 - xy + y^3 - 1),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + \lambda(3x^2 - y) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 2y + \lambda(-x + 3y^2) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x^3 - xy + y^3 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解上述程组得

$$x = 1, y = 1$$

$f(1, 1) = 2$ , 可得距离为  $\sqrt{2}$ .

再求边界上的  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  最值,

当  $x = 0$  时, 由

$$x^3 - xy + y^3 - 1 = 0$$

得  $y = 1$ , 所以  $f(0, 1) = 1$ , 可得距离为 1.

当  $y = 0$  时, 由

$$x^3 - xy + y^3 - 1 = 0$$

得  $x = 1$ , 所以  $f(1, 0) = 1$ , 可得距离为 1.

综上可得最小距离为 1, 最大距离为  $\sqrt{2}$ .

(20)【详解】(I) 由函数

$$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x}, x > 0,$$

得

$$f'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2},$$

所以  $f(x)$  的唯一驻点为  $x = 1$ , 又因为  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  单调递减, 在  $(1, +\infty)$  单调递增, 所以  $x = 1$  为极小值点, 也是最小值点, 所以  $f(1) = 1$  是最小值.

(II) 利用单调有界准则证明

由(1)知任意  $x > 0$ ,  $\ln x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 1$ , 所以

$$\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} = \ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{x_n} < 1,$$

又因  $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \geq 1$ , 所以

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{x_n} < 0,$$

即  $x_n < x_{n+1}$ , 所以  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增.

因  $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1$ , 得

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} > 0,$$

所以  $\ln x_n < 1$ , 所以  $x_n < e$ , 即  $\{x_n\}$  有上界.

所以  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ , 对  $\ln x_n + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} < 1$  两边同时取极限, 得

$$\ln A + \frac{1}{A} < 1,$$

又由(1)知  $\ln A + \frac{1}{A} \geq 1$ , 故

$$\ln A + \frac{1}{A} = 1,$$

所以  $A = 1$ , 即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$ .

(21)【详解】(I)

由弧长公式得

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

(II) 由形心公式得

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_1^e x \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) dx}{\int_1^e \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) dx} = \frac{3(e^4 - 2e^2 - 3)}{4(e^2 - 7)}.$$

(22)【详解】设矩阵

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + ax_3 & x_2 + ax_4 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ CA &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 & ax_1 \\ x_3 + x_4 & ax_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC - CA &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + ax_3 & x_2 + ax_4 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 & ax_1 \\ x_3 + x_4 & ax_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 + ax_3 & -ax_1 + x_2 + ax_4 \\ x_1 - x_3 - x_4 & x_2 - ax_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

由  $AC - CA = B$ , 得

$$\begin{cases} -x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \\ -ax_1 + x_2 + ax_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 - ax_3 = b \end{cases}$$

此为 4 元非齐次线性方程组, 欲使得矩阵  $C$  存在, 则此非齐次线性方程组必有解, 从而增广矩阵

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+a \end{pmatrix}$$

所以当  $1+a=0, b=0$ , 即  $a=-1, b=0$  时, 非齐次线性方程组有解, 存在矩阵  $C$ , 使得

$$AC - CA = B$$

又

$$\overline{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + 1 \\ -c_1 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + 1 & -c_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意实数})$$

(23)【详解】(I)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 2(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3)^2 + (b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3)^2 \\ &= 2 \begin{bmatrix} (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} (b_1, b_2, b_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= X^T (2\alpha\alpha^T) X + X^T (\beta\beta^T) X = X^T (2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T) X \end{aligned}$$

故二次型  $f$  对应的矩阵

$$A = 2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T$$

(II) 因为  $\alpha, \beta$  正交且都为单位向量, 即

$$\beta^T \alpha = 0, \alpha^T \beta = 0, \alpha^T \alpha = 1, \beta^T \beta = 1$$

故

$$A\alpha = (2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T)\alpha = 2\alpha$$

从而矩阵  $A$  的其中一个特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 2$

同理可得

$$A\beta = (2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T)\beta = \beta,$$

即矩阵  $A$  的其中一个特征值为  $\lambda_2 = 1$

又因为

$$r(\alpha\alpha^T) = 1, r(\beta\beta^T) = 1$$

所以

$$r(A) = r(2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T) \leq 2$$

从而矩阵  $A$  的其中一个特征值为  $\lambda_3 = 0$

故若  $\alpha, \beta$  正交且都为单位向量, 二次型  $f$  经正交变换后的标准形为  $2y_1^2 + y_2^2$



## 2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(C)

【详解】

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x - 1} = \infty,$$

有 1 条垂直渐近线;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x - 1} = 1,$$

有 1 条水平渐近线;

(2)【答案】(A)

【详解】由已知  $f(0) = 0$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)(e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n)}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^{2x} - 2) \cdots (e^{nx} - n) = (-1) n - 1(n - 1)! \end{aligned}$$

(3)【答案】(B).

【详解】 $\{s_n\}$  有界可得出  $\{a_n\}$  部分和有界, 则得出  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ , 反过来  $\{a_n\}$  收敛, 得不出  $\{s_n\}$  有界, 比如调和级数.

(4)【答案】(D)

【详解】 $I_1 = \int_0^\pi e^{x^2} \sin x dx > 0,$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi e^{x^2} \sin x dx - \int_0^\pi e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx = I_1 - \int_0^\pi e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx < I_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_2 + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi e^{x^2} \sin x dx - \int_0^\pi e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx + \\ &\quad \int_0^\pi e^{(x+2\pi)^2} \sin x dx \\ &= I_1 + \int_0^\pi (e^{(x+2\pi)^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}) \sin x dx > I_1 \end{aligned}$$

(5)【答案】(D)

【详解】由已知,  $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} > 0$ , 则若  $x_1 < x_2$ , 有

$$f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_1),$$

$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} < 0$ , 则若  $y_1 > y_2$ , 有

$$f(x_2, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2),$$

于是有

$$f(x_1, y_1) < f(x_2, y_2).$$

(6)【答案】(D)

【详解】二重积分化累次积分计算即可.

$$\iint_D (xy^2 - 1) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\arcsin y} (xy^2 - 1) dx = -\pi$$

(7)【答案】(C).

【详解】由  $\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ c_5 \end{pmatrix}$  必与  $\alpha_1$  线性相关, 从而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关, 故应选(C).

(8)【答案】(B).

【详解】由题设,

$$Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1}AQ &= \left( (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} P^{-1}AP \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

故应选(B).

(9)【答案】1

【详解】等式两边同时对等式两边对  $x$  求导,即可得出

$$2x - y' = e^y y'$$

两边同时再对  $x$  求导

$$2 - y'' = e^y y'^2 + e^y y'',$$

又

$$y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$$

所以,  $y''(0) = 1$

(10)【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【详解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{1}{1+n^2} + \frac{1}{2+n^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2+n^2} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx =$

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

(11)【答案】0

【详解】

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{y^2} \right),$$

于是

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

(12)【答案】 $y = \sqrt{x}$

【详解】方程可整理为

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{1}{y}x = 3y,$$

将  $x$  看做因变量,为一阶线性非齐次微分方程,代公式得

$$x = e^{-\int \frac{1}{y} dy} \left( \int 3ye^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} dy + C \right),$$

整理计算,得

$$x = (y^3 + C) \frac{1}{y},$$

又

$$y(1) = 1,$$

于是,特解为  $y = \sqrt{x}$ .

(13)【答案】 $(-1, 0)$

【详解】

$$y' = 2x + 1, y'' = 2.$$

代入曲率公式,可解得,

$$x = -1, y = 0.$$

(14)【答案】 $-27$ .

【详解】设

$$E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $B = E_{12}A$ , 从而

$$|BA^*| = |E_{12}AA^*| = -|A|^3 = -27.$$

(15)【详解】(I)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+x) - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1+x) - \sin x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2x - \cos x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 + \sin x}{2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

解得  $a = 1$

(II)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x^k}$  不为 0 的常数. 即,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 1}{x^k} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x - x \sin x}{x^{k+1} \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - \sin x - x \sin x}{x^{k+2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x + x^2 - x - \frac{x^3}{6} - x \left( x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) + o(x^3)}{x^{k+2}} \end{aligned}$$

解得,  $k = 1$

(16)【详解】令

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} (1 - x^2) = 0 \\ f'_y = -xye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 0, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$$

又

$$A = f''_{xx} = -xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}(1-x^2) - 2xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}, B = f''_{xy} = -ye^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}(1-x^2),$$

$$C = f''_{yy} = xe^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}}(-1+y^2)$$

分别把  $\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=0, \end{cases}$  和  $\begin{cases} x=-1, \\ y=0. \end{cases}$  代入 A, B, C 中可知

$\begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=0, \end{cases}$  为函数的极大值点, 极大值为  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$\begin{cases} x=-1, \\ y=0, \end{cases}$  是极小值点, 极小值为  $-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

(17)【详解】切点 A 坐标为  $(x_0, \ln x_0)$ , 斜率为  $\frac{1}{x_0}$ , 这样, 切线方程为

$$y - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(x - x_0),$$

过  $(0, 1)$  点, 可求得  $x_0 = e^2$ , 切线方程为

$$y = \frac{1}{e^2}x + 1,$$

B 点坐标为  $(-e^2, 0)$ , 区域 D 的面积为

$$S = \int_0^2 (e^y - e^2(y-1)) dy = e^2 - 1,$$

$$V = \int_{-e^2}^{e^2} \pi \left( \frac{1}{e^2}x + 1 \right)^2 dx - \int_1^{e^2} \pi (\ln x)^2 dx = \left( \frac{2e^2}{3} + 2 \right) \pi$$

(18)【详解】

$$\iint_D xy d\sigma = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^3 \cos\theta \sin\theta dr = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \cos\theta \sin\theta (1+\cos\theta)^4 d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi \cos\theta (1+\cos\theta)^4 d\cos\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 t(1+t)^4 dt = \frac{16}{15}$$

(19)【详解】(I) 解二阶齐次微分方程及一阶线性微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) + f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0 \\ f''(x) + f(x) = 2e^x \end{cases}$$

解得

$$f(x) = e^x$$

(II) 由  $f(x) = e^x$  可得

$$y = f(x^2) \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt = e^{x^2} \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt$$

$$y' = 2xe^{x^2} \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt + e^{x^2} f(-x^2) = 2xe^{x^2} \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt + 1$$

$$y'' = (2e^{x^2} + 4x^2 e^{x^2}) \int_0^x f(-t^2) dt + 2x$$

二阶导数存在,且当  $x=0$  时,二阶导数等于零,三阶导数

$$y'''(0) = 4 \neq 0$$

所以  $(0,0)$  点为其拐点.

**(20)【详解】** 令

$$f(x) = x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x - 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}, \text{ 则 } f(0) = 0$$

$f(x)$  为偶函数,我们只需要证明  $0 < x < 1$ ,

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

$$f'(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + x \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) - \sin x - x,$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) + x \left( -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right) - \cos x - 1$$

$$= \frac{4}{1-x^2} + x \left( -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right) - \cos x - 1$$

由  $0 < x < 1$  可得,

$$\frac{4}{1-x^2} > 4,$$

$$x \left( -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right) > 0,$$

$$-2 \leq -\cos x - 1 \leq -1;$$

所以当  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $f''(x) > 0$ .

因此,当  $0 < x < 1$  时  $f'(x)$  单调递增.而  $f'(0) = 0$ ,所以

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 0.$$

得出  $f(x)$  为增函数,又由  $f(0) = 0$ ,得出当  $0 < x < 1$ ,

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

$$\text{即 } x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \cos x > 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

**(21)【详解】** (I) 证明:令  $f(x) = x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + x - 1$  ( $n > 1$ )

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2^n} < 0$$

$$f(1) = n - 1 > 0.$$

由零点定理可得,  $f(x) = x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + x - 1$  在区间  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$  上至少有一个零点.

又因为

$$f'(x) = nx^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \cdots + 1 > 0,$$

所以,  $f(x)$  在  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$  上单调增, 所以,

$$f(x) = x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + x - 1$$

在区间  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$  上有且仅有一个零点.

(II) 由  $f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_n) = 0$  可得出

$$x_{n+1}^{n+1} + (x_{n+1}^n - x_n^n) + \cdots + (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0,$$

得,  $x_{n+1} - x_n < 0$ , 数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调减, 又  $\{x_n\}$  满足方程

$$x^n + x^{n-1} + \cdots + x = 1,$$

知  $\{x_n\}$  有界.

综上所述,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ . 对等式

$$f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_n) = 0$$

两边同时取极限, 可得  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ .

**(22)【详解】**(I) 按照第一列展开, 得

$$|A| = 1 + (-1)^5 a^4 = 1 - a^4.$$

(II) 若  $Ax = \beta$  有无穷多解, 则  $|A| = 0$ , 即  $1 - a^4 = 0$ , 解得  $a = 1$  或  $a = -1$ .

当  $a = 1$  时,

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

$r(A) < r(\bar{A})$ , 方程组  $Ax = \beta$  无解.

当  $a = -1$  时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组  $Ax = \beta$  有无穷多解, 其通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

(23)【详解】(I) 对  $A$  初等行变换,

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

由  $r(A) = r(A^T A) = 2$ , 得  $a = -1$ .

(II)

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

由  $A^T A$  的特征多项式

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A^T A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -2 \\ -(\lambda - 2) & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 6) \end{aligned}$$

得矩阵  $A^T A$  的特征值  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 6, \lambda_3 = 0$ .

当  $\lambda_1 = 2$  时, 解得  $(2E - A^T A)x = 0$  的基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T;$$

当  $\lambda_2 = 6$  时, 解得  $(6E - A^T A)x = 0$  的基础解系

$$\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 2)^T;$$

当  $\lambda_3 = 0$  时, 解得  $(0E - A^T A)x = 0$  的基础解系

$$\alpha_3 = (1, 1, -1)^T;$$

由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  已是正交向量组, 只需单位化,



$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$ , 经过正交变换  $x = Qy$ , 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T (A^T A) x$  化成标准形

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2y_1^2 + 6y_2^2.$$

## 2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(C)

【详解 1】 $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$ ,  $\sin 3x = 3x - \frac{27x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{9x^3}{2} + o(x^3)}{cx^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3}{cx^k} = 1$$

所以  $c = 4, k = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【详解 2】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{cx^k} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cos x - 3\cos 3x}{ckx^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{ck} - \frac{2\sin 2x \sin(-x)}{x^{k-1}} \\ &= \frac{12}{ck} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^{k-1}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $k - 1 = 2, ck = 12$ , 即  $k = 3, c = 4$

(2)【答案】(B)

$$\text{【详解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(0)}{x^3} - \frac{2f(x^3) - 2f(0)}{x^3}$$

因为  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2f(x^3)}{x^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(0)}{x^3} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2f(x^3) - 2f(0)}{x^3} \\ &= f'(0) - 2f'(0) = -f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

(3)【答案】(C)

【详解】令  $f'(x) = 0$ , 解得驻点  $x = 2 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

(4)【答案】(C)

【详解】特征值为  $\pm \lambda$ , 非齐次项中  $\pm \lambda$  分别与特征根相等, 则特解可设为

$$xae^{\lambda x} + xbe^{-\lambda x}$$

整理得

$$x(ae^{\lambda x} + be^{-\lambda x})$$

(5)【答案】(A)

【详解】根据

$$\begin{cases} z_x = f'(x)g(y) = 0 \\ z_y = f(x)g'(y) = 0 \end{cases},$$

$$z_{xx} = f''(x)g(y), z_{yy} = f(x)g''(y), z_{xy} = f'(x)g'(y)$$

对于  $(0,0)$ ,

$$z_{xx}(0,0) = f''(0)g(0), z_{yy} = f(0)g''(0), z_{xy} = f'(0)g'(0)$$

已知  $f(0) > 0, g(0) < 0, f'(0) = g'(0) = 0$

根据题意可判断  $f''(0) < 0, g''(0) > 0$

(6)【答案】(B)

【详解】在区间  $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$  上,

$\sin x < \cos x < \cot x, \ln x$  是增函数,

所以

$$\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x,$$

由定积分比较大小的性质可知, 应选(B)

(7)【答案】(D).

【详解】由初等变换及初等矩阵的性质易知  $P_2AP_1 = E$ , 从而

$$A = P_2^{-1}P_1^{-1} = P_2P_1^{-1},$$

答案应选(D).

(8)【答案】(D).

【详解】由  $(1, 0, 1, 0)^T$  是方程  $AX = 0$  的一个基础解系, 知  $r(A) = 3$ , 从而

$$r(A^*) = 1, |A| = 0,$$

于是

$$A^*A = |A|E = 0,$$

即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为  $A^*X = 0$  的解.

由  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0$ , 知  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3$  线性相关, 由  $r(A) = 3$ , 知  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关,  $r(A^*) = 1$ , 从而  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为  $A^*X = 0$  的基础解系, 故应选(D).

(9)【答案】 $\sqrt{2}$

$$\text{【详解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1+2^x}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1+2^x}{2} - 1 \right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \frac{2^x - 1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

(10)【答案】 $e^{-x} \sin x$

【详解】 $y = e^{-\int 1 dx} (C + \int e^{-x} \cos x e^{\int 1 dx} dx) = e^{-x} (C + \sin x)$ , 由于  $y(0) = 0$ , 所以  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$

(11)【答案】 $\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

【详解】 $s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

(12)【答案】 $\frac{1}{\lambda}$

【详解 1】 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

【详解 2】由题意可知, 此函数为指数函数的概率密度函数, 要求的是指数函数的数学期望, 直接可得答案为  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ .

(13)【答案】 $\frac{7}{12}$

【详解】 $\iint_D x y d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta dr = \frac{7}{12}$

(14)【答案】2.

【详解 1】二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$  易经过配方法化为  $y_1^2 + 4y_2^2$ , 从而正惯性指数为 2.

【详解 2】本题亦可通过求二次型矩阵的特征值进一步得到正惯性指数为 2.

(15)【详解】由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} F(x) = 0$ , 易知  $a > 0$ ,

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 0$ , 得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^{a-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{x^2}{ax^{a-1}} = 0$$

故  $2 > a - 1$ , 所以  $a < 3$

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = 0$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t^2) dt}{x^a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{ax^{a-1}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \frac{1}{a(a-1)x^{a-2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^{3-a}}{1+x^2} \frac{1}{a(a-1)} = 0 \text{ 故 } 3-a < 2, \text{ 所以 } a > 1 \end{aligned}$$

综上  $1 < a < 3$

(16)【详解】 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{t^2-1}{t^2+1}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{y''(t)x'(t) - y'(t)x''(t)}{(x'(t))^3} = \frac{4t}{(t^2+1)^3}$

当  $t = 1$  时,

$$x = \frac{5}{3}, y' = 0, y'' > 0,$$

从而  $y = -\frac{1}{3}$  是极小值;

当  $t = -1$  时,

$$x = -1, y' = 0, y'' < 0,$$

从而  $y = 1$  是极大值;

当  $t = 0$  时,  $x = \frac{1}{3}, y'' = 0$

当  $t < 0$  时,

$$x \in (-\infty, \frac{1}{3}), y'' < 0$$

从而  $(-\infty, \frac{1}{3})$  为凸区间,

当  $t > 0$  时,

$$x \in (\frac{1}{3}, +\infty), y'' > 0$$

从而  $(\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$  为凹区间, 所以  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$  为拐点.

**(17)【详解】** 由于  $g(x)$  可导且在  $x = 1$  处取得极值, 故必有  $g'(1) = 0$ .

由题又知

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot y + f'_2 \cdot yg'(x),$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} = f'_1(y, y) \cdot y$$

故

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=1} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} (f'_1(y, y) \cdot y) = [f''_{11}(y, y) + f''_{12}(y, y)] y + f'_1(y, y)$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11}(1, 1) + f''_{12}(1, 1) + f'_1(1, 1)$$

**(18)【详解】** 由题意知  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ , 因为  $\alpha$  为曲线  $l$  在点  $(x, y)$  外切线的倾角, 所以  $\tan \alpha = \frac{dy}{dx}$ , 两边同时对  $x$  求导数, 得

$$\sec^2 \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

由题知  $\frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ , 并且  $\sec^2 \alpha = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha$  所以得微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3, \\ y(0) = 0, \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

此方程是不显含  $x$  的微分方程

令  $y' = p$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 代入方程得

$$\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dy,$$

解得  $y' = \tan(y + C_1)$  由  $y'(0) = 1$  解得  $C_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

微分方程  $y' = \tan(y + \frac{\pi}{4})$  是可分离变量方程, 解得

$$\sin(y + \frac{\pi}{4}) = Ce^x$$

由  $y(0) = 0$  解得  $C = 1$ .

所以

$$y(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}e^x\right) - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(19)

(I)【详解 1】转化为函数不等式, 先证明  $0 < x \leq 1$ , 有  $\frac{x}{x+1} < \ln(1+x) < x$ .

设  $f(x) = \ln(1+x) - x$ , 则当  $0 < x \leq 1$  时, 有

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - 1 < 0$$

$f(x)$  单调减少, 故  $f(x) < f(0) = 0$ , 所以  $\ln(1+x) < x$ ;

设  $g(x) = \ln(1+x) - \frac{x}{1+x}$ , 当  $0 < x \leq 1$  时, 有

$$g'(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} > 0,$$

$g(x)$  单调增加, 故  $g(x) > g(0) = 0$ , 所以

$$\ln(1+x) > \frac{x}{1+x};$$

故  $0 < x \leq 1$ , 有

$$\frac{x}{x+1} < \ln(1+x) < x$$

成立.

令  $x = \frac{1}{n}$ , 即有  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$  成立.

【详解 2】设  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ , 在  $[0, x]$  上应用拉格朗日中值定理, 有

$$f(x) - f(0) = \frac{1}{1+\xi}(x-0), 0 < \xi < x$$

即  $\ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1+\xi}$ , 又  $0 < \xi < x$ , 有  $\frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\xi} < x$ , 于是,

$$\frac{x}{x+1} < \ln(1+x) < x,$$

令  $x = \frac{1}{n}$ , 即有  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$  成立.

(II) 【详解】由题设, 考查

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) + \ln n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < 0,$$

故数列  $\{a_n\}$  为单调递减数列;

又由①可知,

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}),$$

故

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > \ln(1 + \frac{1}{1}) + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{2}) + \dots + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - \ln n = \ln(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}) = \ln \frac{n+1}{n} > 0$$

所以, 由单调有界数列收敛准则知, 数列  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

(20) 【详解】(I) 容积

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = 2V_1 = 2\pi \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-y^2) dy = \frac{9}{4}\pi$$

$$(II) W = F \cdot S = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2-y) \rho g \pi x_1^2 dy + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (2-y) \rho g \pi x_2^2 dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi \rho g \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2-y)(2y-y^2) dy + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (2-y)(1-y^2) dy \right) \\
 &= \frac{27}{8} \pi \rho g
 \end{aligned}$$

(21)【详解】根据二重积分的计算

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D xy f''_{xy}(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 x \left( \int_0^1 y f''_{xy}(x, y) dy \right) dx \\
 \int_0^1 y f''_{xy}(x, y) dy &= \int_0^1 y df'_x(x, y) = (y f'_x(x, y)) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \\
 &= f'_x(x, 1) - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy = - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \\
 \text{则原式} &= \int_0^1 x \left( - \int_0^1 f'_x(x, y) dy \right) dx = - \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 x f'_x(x, y) dx \right) dy \\
 &= - \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 x f'_x(x, y) dx \right) dy = - \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^1 x df(x, y) \right) dy \\
 &= - \int_0^1 \left( (xf(x, y)) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy \\
 &= - \int_0^1 \left( f(1, y) - \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = a
 \end{aligned}$$

(22)【详解】(I) 易知  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 由其不能被  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性表出, 得到  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性相关, 从而  $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) < 3$ .

由

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

得  $a = 5$ .

(II)

由

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{得} \quad (\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \beta_3) = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(23)【详解】

$$(I) \text{易知特征值 } -1 \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{特征值 } 1 \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又由  $r(A) = 2$  知  $A$  的另一个特征值为  $0$ . 因为实对称矩阵不同特征值对应的特征向量正交, 从而特征值  $0$  对应的特征向量为  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(II) 由

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

得

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

## 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(B).

【详解】函数在  $x=0, \pm 1$  处无定义, 所以间断点有 3 个, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+1} = -1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x+1} = \infty$$

因此,  $x=0$  是跳跃间断点,  $x=1$  是可去间断点,  $x=-1$  是无穷间断点, 故应选(B)

(2)【答案】(A)

【详解】由题意知  $\begin{cases} y'_1 + p(x)y_1 = q(x) & (1) \\ y'_2 + p(x)y_2 = q(x) & (2) \end{cases}$

$\lambda(1) + \mu(2)$  得:

$$(\lambda y'_1 + \mu y'_2) + p(x)(\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2) = (\lambda + \mu)q(x)$$

所以

$$\lambda + \mu = 1$$

$\lambda(1) - \mu(2)$  得:

$$(\lambda y'_1 - \mu y'_2) + p(x)(\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2) = (\lambda - \mu)q(x)$$

所以

$$\lambda - \mu = 0$$

综上  $\lambda = \mu = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(3)【答案】(C)

【详解】 $(x^2)' = 2x = (a \ln x)' = \frac{a}{x}$ , 可得,

$$x^2 = \frac{a}{2},$$

由  $x^2 = a \ln x$ , 可得,

$$x = e^{\frac{1}{2}}, a = 2e$$

(4)【答案】(D)

【详解】显然  $x=0, x=1$  是两个瑕点, 有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$$

对于  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$  的瑕点  $x=0$ , 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时

$$\frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} = \ln^{\frac{2}{m}}(1-x) x^{-\frac{1}{n}} \text{ 等价于 } (-1)^{\frac{2}{m}} x^{\frac{2}{m}-\frac{1}{n}},$$

而  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{2}{m}-\frac{1}{n}} dx$  收敛 (因  $m, n$  是正整数  $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{m} - \frac{1}{n} > -1$ ), 故  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$  收敛;

对于  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$  的瑕点  $x=1$ , 当  $x \in (1-\delta, 1) (0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2})$  时

$$\frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} < 2^{\frac{1}{n}} \ln^{\frac{2}{m}}(1-x) < 2^{\frac{1}{n}} (1-x)^{\frac{2}{m}}, \text{ 而 } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x)^{\frac{2}{m}} dx \text{ 显然收敛,}$$

故  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$  收敛. 所以选择 (D).

(5)【答案】(B)

【详解】等式两边求全微分得:

$$(F'_1 u_x + F'_2 v_x) dx + (F'_1 u_y + F'_2 v_y) dy + (F'_1 u_z + F'_2 v_z) dz = 0,$$

所以有,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_1 u_x + F'_2 v_x}{F'_1 u_z + F'_2 v_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_1 u_y + F'_2 v_y}{F'_1 u_z + F'_2 v_z},$$

其中,

$$u_x = -\frac{y}{x^2}, u_y = \frac{1}{x}, u_z = 0, v_x = -\frac{z}{x^2}, v_y = 0, v_z = \frac{1}{x},$$

代入即可.

(6)【答案】(D).

【详解】

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^2+j^2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+\frac{i}{n})} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{(1+(\frac{j}{n})^2)} \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dy$$

(7)【答案】(A)

【详解】设  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$ ,

由题设知

向量组 I:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$  可由向量组 II:  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$  线性表示,

即

$$A = BK_{s \times r} \text{ (其中 } K \text{ 为系数矩阵)}$$

令  $Ax = 0$  (其中  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r)^T$ ), 即在等号  $A = BK_{s \times r}$  两侧同乘以  $x$

若向量组 I 线性无关, 则  $R(A) = r$

则  $Ax = 0$  只有零解; 即  $BK_{s \times r}x = 0$  只有零解.

(利用反证法) 若  $r > s$ , 有  $R(K) \leq s < r \Rightarrow BKx = 0$  有非零解, 与之相矛盾,

所以  $r \leq s$ , 所以正确答案为(A).

(8)【答案】(D)

【详解】设  $A$  的特征值为  $r$ , 因为  $A^2 + A = 0$  所以  $\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$

即

$$\lambda(\lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = -1$$

又因为  $R(A) = 3$ ,  $A$  必可相似对角化, 且对角阵的秩也是 3.

所以  $\lambda = -1$  是三重特征根

故

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以正确答案为(D)

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

【详解】解特征方程,

$$\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0,$$

特征值为,  $1, \pm i$ , 于是可得通解

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x.$$

(10)【答案】 $y = 2x$

【详解】首先定义域是全体实数, 故不存在垂直渐近线;

其次,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \infty$$

所以不存在水平渐近线.

最后,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 2,$$

而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - 2x) = 0$ , 故斜渐近线为  $y = 2x$ .

(11)【答案】 $-2^n(n-1)!$

【详解】由泰勒展开可得:

$$\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}t^n}{n} + \cdots,$$

令  $t = -2x$

代入可得:

$$\frac{(-1)^{n-1}(-2x)^n}{n} = \frac{y^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n,$$

比较系数可得答案.

(12)【答案】 $\sqrt{2}(e^\pi - 1)$

【详解】由弧长公式:

$$\int ds = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r(\theta)^2 + r'(\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2} e^\theta d\theta = \sqrt{2}(e^\pi - 1)$$

(13)【答案】 $3\text{cm/s}$

【详解】对对角线求导数:  $\frac{d\sqrt{l^2+w^2}}{dt} = \frac{ll' + ww'}{\sqrt{l^2+w^2}}$ , 代入数据即可.

(14)【答案】3

【详解】 $|A + B^{-1}| = |B^{-1}(BA + E)| = |B^{-1}(BA + A^{-1}A)|$

$$= |B^{-1}(B + A^{-1})A| = |B^{-1}| |(B + A^{-1})| |A| = \frac{1}{|B|} |(B + A^{-1})| |A|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = 3$$

(15)【详解】由

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t} dt = 0,$$

可得,  $x = 0, \pm 1$

在区间  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $(1, +\infty)$ ,  $f'(x) \geq 0$ , 函数单增

在区间  $(-\infty, -1)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $f'(x) \leq 0$ , 函数单减.

所以,极小值为  $f(1)=f(-1)=0$  极大值为  $f(0)=1-\frac{2}{e}$

所以,单增区间  $(-1,0)$ ,  $(1,\infty)$ , 单减区间  $(-\infty,-1)$ ,  $(0,1)$

**(16)【详解】** 令  $f(t)=\ln(1+t)-t$

当  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  时,

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t} - 1 \leq 0$$

故当  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  时

$$f(t) \leq f(0) = 0$$

即  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  时

$$0 \leq \ln(1+t) \leq t \leq 1$$

从而  $(\ln(1+t))^n \leq t^n (n=1,2,\dots)$  又由  $|\ln t| \geq 0$

$$\text{得 } \int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt \leq \int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt (n=1,2,\dots)$$

$$\int_0^1 |\ln t| t^n dt = - \int_0^1 (\ln t) t^n dt = -(\ln t) \frac{1}{n+1} t^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{n+1} t^n dt = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 |\ln t| t^n dt = 0 \quad M_n \geq 0$$

由夹逼定理得

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

**(17)【详解】**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{2+2t}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\psi''(t)(2+2t) - 2\psi'(t)}{(2+2t)^3} = \frac{3}{4(1+t)}$$

得到二阶微分方程:

$$\psi'' - \frac{1}{1+t}\psi' = 3(1+t),$$

所以

$$\psi' = (1+t)(3t+c_1)$$

由  $\psi'(1)=6$ , 得到  $c_1=0$ , 所以

$$\psi'(t) = 3t(1+t)$$

又因为

$$\psi(1) = \frac{5}{2},$$

所以

$$\psi(t) = t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2$$

(18)【详解】由已知, 质量  $M = \rho V$ , 求得相应的体积即可,  $V = S_{\text{侧}} \times h, h = 1$ ,

$$S_{\text{侧}} = \pi ab - \int_{-a\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{b^2}(\frac{b}{2})^2}}^{a\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{b^2}(\frac{b}{2})^2}} (b\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{a^2}} - \frac{b}{2}) dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi ab$$

所以油的质量为

$$\frac{2\pi}{3}\rho abl \text{ (kg)}$$

(19)【详解】

$$\mu_{\xi} = \mu_x x_{\xi} + \mu_y y_{\xi},$$

$$\mu_{\xi\eta} = (\mu_{xx}x_{\eta} + \mu_{xy}y_{\eta})x_{\xi} + (\mu_{yx}x_{\eta} + \mu_{yy}y_{\eta})y_{\xi}$$

$$= x_{\xi}x_{\eta}\mu_{xx} + (x_{\xi}y_{\eta} + x_{\eta}y_{\xi})\mu_{xy} + y_{\xi}y_{\eta}\mu_{yy} = 0$$

坐标变换可得,

$$x = \frac{b\xi - a\eta}{b-a}, y = \frac{\eta - \xi}{b-a},$$

所以,

$$x_{\xi} = \frac{b}{b-a}, x_{\eta} = \frac{-a}{b-a}, y_{\xi} = \frac{-1}{b-a}, y_{\eta} = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

代入上式, 并对比

$$4 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

比较系数可得

$$a + b = -\frac{12}{5}, ab = \frac{4}{5}$$

所以答案为

$$\begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = -\frac{2}{5} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -\frac{2}{5} \\ b = -2 \end{cases}$$

(20)【详解】将极坐标转化为直角坐标可得积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_D r^2 \sin\theta \sqrt{1-r^2 \cos\theta} dr d\theta = \iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} d(1-x^2+y^2) = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 [1 - (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}] dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

(21)【详解】令

$$F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$F(1) = F(0) = 0$$

分别由拉格朗日中值定理可得存在  $\xi \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \eta \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ , 使得

$$F'(\xi) = \frac{F(1) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}} = -2F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), F'(\eta) = \frac{F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - F(0)}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

两式相加可得,

$$F'(\xi) + F'(\eta) = f'(\xi) - \xi^2 + f'(\eta) - \eta^2 = 0$$

即

$$f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$$

(22)【详解】(I)由题意知,  $Ax=b$  的增广矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A} = (A : b) &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & : & a \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & : & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & : & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & : & a \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & : & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & : & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - \lambda r_1} \\ &\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & : & a \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 & : & a-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & : & a \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & : & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda^2 & : & a+1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$Ax=b$  有 2 个不同的解, 则

$$R(\overline{A}) = R(A) < 3$$

得,

$$1-\lambda^2=0, a+1-\lambda=0$$

解得

$$\lambda=1 \text{ 或 } \lambda=-1, a+1-\lambda=0$$

得,

$$a=\lambda-1$$

但  $\lambda=1$  时  $R(A)=1 < R(\overline{A})=2$ , 方程组  $Ax=b$  无解

所以

$$\lambda=-1, a=\lambda-1$$



(II)由(I)知,

$$\overline{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

等价方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ -2x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\because R(A) = R(\overline{A}) = 2$$

$\therefore$  对应齐次线性方程组  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系含 1 个解向量,即

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$Ax = b$  的一个特解为

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \text{ 的通解为 } k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数).}$$

(23)【详解】设  $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  所属的特征值为  $\lambda_1$

得

$$A \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5+a \\ 4+2a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 2\lambda_1 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 \\ 2\lambda_1 = 5 + a \\ \lambda_1 = 4 + 2a \end{cases}$$

解得,

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_3 - r_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ -4 - \lambda & 0 & \lambda + 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{c_1 + c_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda + 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 4)((\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

解得,

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -4, \lambda_3 = 5$$

当  $\lambda_2 = -4$  时,

$$-4E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -7 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & -4 \\ -4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + 4r_1]{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 1 \\ 0 & -27 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其等价方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 7x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -27x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此得其基础解系含有 1 个解向量,即

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $\lambda_3 = 5$  时,

$$5E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & -4 \\ -4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + 4r_1]{r_2 - 5r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{9}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其等价方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此得其基础解系含有一个解向量,即

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

把  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  单位化得:

$$\beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

## 2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学(二)试题详解

(1)【答案】(C)

【详解】由  $f(x) = \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x}$ , 则当  $x$  取任何整数时,  $f(x)$  均无意义.

故  $f(x)$  的间断点有无穷多个, 但可去间断点为极限存在的点, 故应是  $x - x^3 = 0$  的点  $x_{1,2,3} = 0, \pm 1$ , 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 3x^2}{\pi \cos \pi x} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - 3x^2}{\pi \cos \pi x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x - x^3}{\sin \pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - 3x^2}{\pi \cos \pi x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

故可去间断点为 3 个, 即  $0, \pm 1$

(2)【答案】(A)

【详解】

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{x^2 \ln(1 - bx)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin ax}{x^2(-bx)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - a \cos x}{-3bx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 \sin ax}{-6bx} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 \sin ax}{-\frac{6b}{a}ax} = -\frac{a^3}{6b} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$a^3 = -6b$  意味选项(B), (C)错误.

再由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - a \cos ax}{-3bx^2}$  存在, 故有  $1 - a \cos ax \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow 0)$ , 故(A)=1, (D)错误, 所以选

(A).

(3)【答案】(D)

【详解】因  $dz = xdx + ydy$  可得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 1, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 1$$

又在(0,0)处,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$AC - B^2 = 1 > 0$ , 故(0,0)为函数  $z = f(x, y)$  的一个极小值点

**【答案】**(C)

**【详解】**  $\int_1^2 dx \int_x^2 f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dy \int_x^2 f(x, y) dx$  的积分区域为两部分:

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, x \leq y \leq 2\}, D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq y \leq 2, y \leq x \leq 4 - y\}$$

将其写成一块

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq y \leq 2, 1 \leq x \leq 4 - y\}$$

故二重积分可以表示为  $\int_1^2 dx \int_1^{4-y} f(x, y) dx$ , 故答案为(C).

**【答案】**(B)

**【详解】** 由题意知,  $f(x)$  是一个凸函数, 即  $f''(x) < 0$ , 且在点(1,1)处的曲率

$$\rho = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \text{ 而 } f'(1) = -1, \text{ 由此可得 } f''(1) = -2$$

在[1,2]上,  $f'(x) \leq f'(1) = -1 < 0$ , 即  $f(x)$  单调减少, 没有极值点.

对于  $f(2) - f(1) = f'(\xi) < -1, \xi \in (1, 2)$ , (拉格朗日中值定理)

所以  $f(2) < 0$  而  $f(1) = 1 > 0$

由零点定理知, 在[1,2]上  $f(x)$  没有零点. 故选(B)

**【答案】**(D).

**【详解】**  $x \in (-1, 0)$  时,  $f(x) > 0$  且为常数, 应有  $F(x)$  单调递增且为直线函数.

$x \in (0, 1)$  时,  $f(x) < 0, F(x) \leq 0$ , 且单调递减.  $x \in (1, 2)$  时,  $f(x) > 0, F(x)$  单调递增.  $x \in (2, 3)$  时,  $f(x) = 0, F(x)$  为常值函数. 正确选项为(D).

**【答案】**(B)

**【详解】** 由于分块矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 0A \\ B0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2 \times 2} |A| |B| = 2 \times 3 = 6$ , 即分块

矩阵可逆, 根据公式  $C^* = |C| C^{-1}$ , 可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}^* = \begin{vmatrix} 0A \\ B0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{|B|} B^* \\ \frac{1}{|A|} A^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3}B^* \\ \frac{1}{2}A^* & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2B^* \\ 3A^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{故答案为(B).}$$

(8)【答案】(A).

【详解】 $Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) E_{12}(1)$ , 即:

$$Q = P E_{12}(1)$$

$$Q^T A Q = [P E_{12}(1)]^T A [P E_{12}(1)] = E_{12}^T(1) [P^T A P] E_{12}(1)$$

$$= E_{12}^T(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(9)【答案】 $y = 2x$

【详解】 $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t \ln(2 - t^2) - t^2 \cdot \frac{2t}{2 - t^2} \Big|_{t=1} = -2$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = e^{-(1-t)^2} \cdot (-1) \Big|_{t=1} = -1$$

所以  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$ , 所以切线方程为  $y = 2x$

(10)【答案】-2.

【详解】 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{k|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{kx} dx = 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \Big|_0^b = -\frac{2}{k}$

解得,  $k = -2$ .

(11)【答案】0.

【详解】 $I_n = \int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-x} \sin nx + n \int e^{-x} \cos nx dx$

$$= -e^{-x} \sin nx - n e^{-x} \cos nx - n^2 I_n$$

所以

$$I_n = -\frac{n \cos nx + \sin nx}{n^2 + 1} e^{-x} + C$$

即

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{n \cos nx + \sin nx}{n^2 + 1} e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{n \cos n + \sin n}{n^2 + 1} e^{-1} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \right) = 0$$

(12)【答案】-3.

【详解】对方程  $xy + e^y = x + 1$  两边关于  $x$  求导有

$$y + xy' + y'e^y = 1,$$

得

$$y' = \frac{1-y}{x+e^y}$$

对  $y + xy' + y'e^y = 1$  再次求导可得

$$2y' + xy'' + y'e^y + (y')^2 e^y = 0,$$

得

$$y'' = -\frac{2y' + (y')^2 e^y}{x + e^y} \quad (*)$$

当  $x=0$  时,  $y=0$ ,  $y'_{(0)} = \frac{1-0}{e^0} = 1$ , 代入(\*)得

$$y'_{(0)} = -\frac{2y'(0) + (y'(0))^2 e^0}{(0 + e^0)^3} = -(2+1) = -3$$

(13)【答案】 $e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$ .

【详解】因为  $y' = x^{2x}(2\ln x + 2)$ , 令  $y' = 0$  的驻点为  $x = \frac{1}{e}$ .

又

$$y'' = x^{2x}(2\ln x + 2)^2 + x^{2x} \cdot \frac{2}{x},$$

得

$$y''\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 2e^{-\frac{2}{e}+1} > 0,$$

故  $x = \frac{1}{e}$  为  $y = x^{2x}$  的极小值点, 此时  $y = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$ ,

又当  $x \in (0, \frac{1}{e})$  时,

$$y'(x) < 0;$$

$x \in (\frac{1}{e}, 1]$  时,

$$y'(x) > 0,$$

故  $y$  在  $(0, \frac{1}{e})$  上递减, 在  $(\frac{1}{e}, 1]$  上递增.

而  $y(1) = 1$ ,

$$y_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{2x \ln x} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x \ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-2x)} = 1$$

所以  $y = x^{2x}$  在区间  $(0, 1]$  上的最小值为  $y(\frac{1}{e}) = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$

(14)【答案】2.

【详解】因为  $\alpha\beta^T$  相似于  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 根据相似矩阵有相同的特征值, 得到  $\alpha\beta^T$  特征值是

2, 0, 0, 而  $\beta^T\alpha$  是一个常数, 是矩阵  $\alpha\beta^T$  的对角元素之和, 则  $\beta^T\alpha = 2 + 0 + 0 = 2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (15) \text{【详解】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)[x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{\sin^4 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2[x - \ln(1 + \tan x)]}{\sin^4 x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1 + \tan x)}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(16) \text{【详解】} \text{令 } \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}, dx = \frac{-2tdt}{(t^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \ln(1+t) \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt = \int \ln(1+t) \frac{-1}{(t^2-1)^2} d(t^2-1) \\ &= \int \ln(1+t) d\left(\frac{1}{t^2-1}\right) = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} dt \\ &= \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} - \int \left(\frac{1}{4(t-1)} + \frac{-1}{4(t+1)} + \frac{-1}{2(t+1)^2}\right) dt = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2(t+1)} + C \\ &= x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + 1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} - 1} - \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + 1)} + C \\ &= x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(17) \text{【详解】} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 + yf'_3, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 - f'_2 + xf'_3$$

所以

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (f'_1 + f'_2 + yf'_3) dx + (f'_1 - f'_2 + xf'_3) dy$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} \cdot 1 + f''_{12} \cdot (-1) + f''_{13} \cdot x + f''_{21} \cdot 1 + f''_{22} \cdot (-1) + f''_{23} \cdot x + f'_{31} \cdot 1 + f''_{32} \cdot (-1) + f''_{33} \cdot x]$$

$$= f'_{31} + f''_{11} - f''_{22} + xy f''_{33} + (x+y) f''_{13} + (x-y) f''_{23}$$

(18)【详解】解微分方程  $xy'' - y' + 2 = 0$  得其通解

$$y = C_1 + 2x + C_2 x^2, \text{ 其中 } C_1, C_2 \text{ 为任意常数}$$

又因为  $y = y(x)$  通过原点时与实现  $x = 1$  及  $y = 0$  围成平面区域的面积为 2, 于是可得

$$C_1 = 0$$

$$2 = \int_0^1 y(x) dx = \int_0^1 (2x + C_2 x^2) dx = (x^2 + \frac{C_2}{3} x^3) \Big|_0^1 = 1 + \frac{C_2}{3}, \text{ 从而 } C_2 = 3$$

于是, 所求非负函数

$$y = 2x + 3x^2 (x \geq 0)$$

又由  $y = 2x + 3x^2$  可得, 在第一象限曲线  $y = f(x)$  表示为

$$x = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{1+3y} - 1)$$

于是 D 围绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积为  $V = 5\pi - V_1$ , 其中

$$V_1 = \int_0^5 \pi x^2 dy = \int_0^5 \pi \cdot \frac{1}{9} (\sqrt{1+3y} - 1) dy = \frac{\pi}{9} \int_0^5 (2 + 3y - 2\sqrt{1+3y}) dy = \frac{39}{18}\pi$$

$$V = 5\pi - \frac{39}{18}\pi = \frac{51}{18}\pi = \frac{17}{6}\pi$$

(19)【详解】由  $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 2$  得

$$r \leq 2(\sin\theta + \cos\theta),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x-y) dx dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)} (r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta) r dr \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \cdot r^3 \Big|_0^{2(\sin\theta+\cos\theta)} \right] d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \cdot (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) \cdot (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \cdot (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^3 d\theta \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^3 d(\sin\theta + \cos\theta) = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^4 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = -\frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(20)【详解】由题意,当  $-\pi < x < 0$  时,  $y = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 即

$$ydy = -xdx,$$

得

$$y^2 = -x^2 + c,$$

又  $y(-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$  代入  $y^2 = -x^2 + c$  得  $c = \pi^2$ , 从而有

$$x^2 + y^2 = \pi^2$$

当  $0 \leq x < \pi$  时,  $y'' + y + x = 0$ ;  $y'' + y = 0$  的通解为  $y' = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$

令解为  $y_1 = Ax + b$ , 代入  $y'' + y + x = 0$ , 可得,

$$0 + Ax + b + x = 0,$$

解得

$$A = -1, b = 0,$$

故  $y_1 = -x$ , 得  $y'' + y + x = 0$  的通解为

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x - x$$

由于  $y = y(x)$  是  $(-\pi, \pi)$  内的光滑曲线, 故  $y$  在  $x = 0$  处连续

于是由  $y(0^-) = \pm\pi$ ,  $y(0^+) = c_1$ , 故  $c_1 = \pm\pi$  时,  $y = y(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处连续

又当  $-\pi < x < \pi$  时, 有  $2x + 2yy' = 0$ , 得

$$y'_{-}(0) = -\frac{x}{y} = 0,$$

当  $0 \leq x < \pi$  时, 有  $y' = -c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x - 1$ , 得

$$y'_{+}(0) = c_2 - 1$$

由  $y'_{-}(0) = y'_{+}(0)$  得  $c_2 - 1 = 0$ , 即  $c_2 = 1$

故  $y = y(x)$  的表达式为

$$y = \begin{cases} -\sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ -\pi \cos x + \sin x - x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \pi \cos x + \sin x - x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases},$$

又过点  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,

所以

$$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\pi^2 - x^2}, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ \pi \cos x + \sin x - x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}.$$

(21)【详解】(I) 过  $(a, f(a))$  与  $(b, f(b))$  的直线方程为

$$y(x) = f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(x - a)$$

取辅助函数

$$F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}(x - a), \text{ 则 } F(a) = F(b);$$

$F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导, 且

$$F'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}.$$

由罗尔定理, 存在  $\zeta \in (a, b)$ , 使  $F'(\zeta) = 0$ , 即

$$f'(\zeta) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0, \text{ 或 } f(b) - f(a) = f'(\zeta)(b - a).$$

(II) 任取  $x \in (0, \delta)$ , 则函数  $f(x)$  满足: 在闭区间  $[0, x]$  上连续, 开区间  $(0, x_0)$  内可导, 由拉格朗日中值定理可得:  $\exists \zeta \in (0, x) \subset (0, \delta)$ , 使得

$$f'(\zeta) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0},$$

两边取  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时的极限, 注意到  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = A$ , 可得

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(\zeta) = A$$

于是  $f'_+(0)$  存在, 且  $f'_+(0) = A$

**(22)【详解】**(I) 解方程  $A\zeta_2 = \zeta_1$ ,

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{故 } \zeta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1 \text{ 为任意常数. 解方程 } A^2\zeta_3 = \zeta_1,$$

$$\overline{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } \zeta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

(II) 证明: 由于

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}k_1 - \frac{1}{2} - k_2 & 0 & 0 - \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}k_1 k_2 & 1 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}k_1 k_2 & 1 \\ -2k_1 k_3 & -2k_1 k_3 & -2k_1 k_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}(k_1 + 1 - k_1) = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$$

故  $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3$  线性无关.

(23)【详解】(I) 由  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - a + 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & \lambda - a & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - a + 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda - a + 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\lambda - a)((\lambda - a)^2 + (\lambda - a) - 2) = (\lambda - a)(\lambda - a - 1)(\lambda - a + 2).$$

所以二次型的矩阵  $A$  的特征值为  $a - 2, a, a + 1$ .

(II) 若规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$ , 说明有两个特征值为正, 一个为 0,

当  $a = 2$  时, 三个特征值为  $0, 2, 3$ , 二次型的规范形为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$ .