

2016 考研数学（二）真题及答案解析

来源：文都教育

一、选择：1~8 小题，每小题 4 分，共 32 分。下列每题给出的四个选项中，只有一个选项是符合题目要求的。

(1) 设 $a_1 = x(\cos\sqrt{x} - 1)$, $a_2 = \sqrt{x} \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})$, $a_3 = \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1$. 当 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时，以上 3 个无穷小量按照从低阶到高阶的排序是

(A) a_1, a_2, a_3 .

(B) a_2, a_3, a_1 .

(C) a_2, a_1, a_3 .

(D) a_3, a_2, a_1 .

解析：选择 B

$$\text{当 } x \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时 } a_1 = x \cos\sqrt{x} - 1 \sim x \left(-\frac{1}{2}x \right) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln(1 + \sqrt[3]{x}) \sim x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^{\frac{5}{6}}$$

$$a_3 = \sqrt[3]{x+1} - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x$$

∴ 从低到高的顺序为 a_2, a_3, a_1 选择 B

(2) 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1), & x < 1, \\ \ln x, & x \geq 1, \end{cases}$ 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是

(A) $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1), & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

(B) $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x + 1) - 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

(C) $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x + 1) + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

(D) $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

解析：由原函数的定义知， $f(x) = \int f(x) dx$

$$x < 1, f(x) = \int 2(x-1) dx = (x-1)^2 + C_1.$$

$$x > 1, f(x) = \int \ln x dx = x(\ln x - 1) + C_2.$$

又原函数必可导，则 $f(x)$ 一定连续。

∴ $F(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 连续

$$\therefore C_1 = C_2 - 1$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + c, & x < 1 \\ x(\ln x - 1) + c + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}, \quad c \in R. \text{ 当 } c=0 \text{ 时, 选 D.}$$

(3) 反常积分 ① $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^x dx$, ② $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^x dx$ 的敛散性为

- (A) ①收敛, ②收敛. (B) ①收敛, ②发散.
 (C) ①收敛, ②收敛. (D) ①发散, ②发散.

解析: ① $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^x dx = -\int_{-\infty}^0 e^x d\frac{1}{x}$

$$= -\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x \right] = -(0-1) = 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

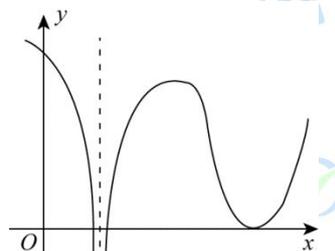
$$\textcircled{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^x dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^x d\frac{1}{x} = -e^x \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x \right] = +\infty \quad \text{发散}$$

∴ 应选 B.

(4) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 其导函数的图形如图所示, 则

- (A) 函数 $f(x)$ 有 2 个极值点, 由线 $y=f(x)$ 有 2 个拐点.
 (B) 函数 $f(x)$ 有 2 个极值点, 由线 $y=f(x)$ 有 3 个拐点.
 (C) 函数 $f(x)$ 有 3 个极值点, 由线 $y=f(x)$ 有 1 个拐点.
 (D) 函数 $f(x)$ 有 3 个极值点, 由线 $y=f(x)$ 有 2 个拐点.



(4) 解析: 导函数图形如图
 极值的怀疑点为: a, b, c, d

① $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < a \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0 \\ \text{当 } x > a \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \text{ 为极大值点}$

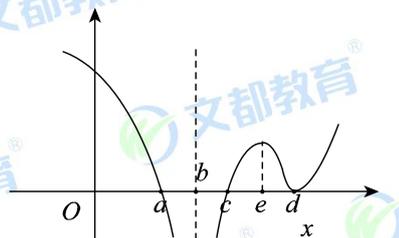
② $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < b \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } x > b \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \text{ 不是极值点}$

③ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < c \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } x > c \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow c \text{ 为极小值点}$

④ 当 $x < d$ 和 $x > d$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$ 故 $x = d$ 不是极值点

∴ 有 2 个极值点 排除 C, D.

又 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } x < b \text{ 时, } f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f''(x) < 0 \\ \text{当 } b < x < c \text{ 时, } f'(x) \uparrow \therefore f''(x) > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x = b \text{ 为拐点.}$



当 $b < x < e$ 时, $f'(x) \uparrow \therefore f''(x) > 0$
 当 $e < x < d$ 时, $f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f''(x) < 0$ } $\Rightarrow x = e$ 为拐点.

当 $e < x < d$ 时, $f'(x) \downarrow \therefore f''(x) < 0$
 当 $x > d$ 时, $f'(x) \uparrow \therefore f''(x) > 0$ } $\Rightarrow x = d$ 为拐点.

\therefore 有 3 个拐点, 排除 A
 \therefore 应选 B.

(5) 设函数 $f_i(x) (i=1, 2)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 且 $f_i''(x_0) < 0 (i=1, 2)$, 若两条曲线 $y = f_i(x) (i=1, 2)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处具有公切线 $y = g(x)$, 且在该点处曲线 $y = f_1(x)$ 的曲率大于曲线 $y = f_2(x)$ 的曲率, 则在 x_0 的某个邻域内, 有

- (A) $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq g(x)$ (B) $f_2(x) \leq f_1(x) \leq g(x)$
 (C) $f_1(x) \leq g(x) \leq f_2(x)$ (D) $f_2(x) \leq g(x) \leq f_1(x)$

解析:

因 $y = f_1(x)$ 与 $y = f_2(x)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 有公切线,

则 $f_1(x_0) = f_2(x_0), f_1'(x_0) = f_2'(x_0)$.

又 $y = f_1(x)$ 与 $y = f_2(x)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处的曲率关系为 $k_1 > k_2$.

$$\text{因 } k_1 = \frac{|f_1''(x_0)|}{[1 + f_1'^2(x_0)]^{3/2}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{|f_2''(x_0)|}{[1 + f_2'^2(x_0)]^{3/2}}$$

又 $f_1''(x_0) < 0, f_2''(x_0) < 0$, 则 $f_1''(x_0) < f_2''(x_0) < 0$.

从而在 x_0 的某个领域内 $f_1(x)$ 与 $f_2(x)$ 均为凸函数, 故 $f_1(x) \leq g(x), f_2(x) \leq g(x)$, 排除 (C), (D).

令 $F(x) = f_1(x) - f_2(x)$, 则 $F(x_0) = 0, F'(x_0) = 0, F''(x_0) < 0$.

由极值的第二充分条件得 $x = x_0$ 为极大值点.

则 $F(x) \leq F(x_0) = 0$, 即: $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$.

综合上述, 应选 (A).

(6) 已知函数 $f(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{x-y}$, 则

(A) $f'_x - f'_y = 0$.

(B) $f'_x + f'_y = 0$.

(C) $f'_x - f'_y = f$.

(D) $f'_x + f'_y = f$.

解析: $f(x, y) = \frac{e^x}{x-y}$

$$f'_x = \frac{e^x(x-y) - e^x}{(x-y)^2} \quad f'_y = \frac{0 + e^x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2}$$

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

应选 (D).

(7) 设 A, B 是可逆矩阵, 且 A 与 B 相似, 则下列结论错误的是

(A) A^T 与 B^T 相似.

(B) A^{-1} 与 B^{-1} 相似.

(C) $A + A^T$ 与 $B + B^T$ 相似.

(D) $A + A^{-1}$ 与 $B + B^{-1}$ 相似.

解析: $\because A$ 与 B 相似

\therefore 存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $B = P^{-1}AP$

故 $B^T = P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = [(P^T)^{-1}]^{-1} A^T [(P^T)^{-1}] \therefore A^T$ 与 B^T 相似 (A) 正确

又 $B^{-1} = P^{-1}A^{-1}P$, 故 B^{-1} 与 A^{-1} 相似, (B) 正确

$B + B^{-1} = P^{-1}(A + A^{-1})P$, 故 $A + A^{-1}$ 与 $B + B^{-1}$ 相似, (D) 正确,

所以应选 (C).

(8) 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_1x_3$ 的正、负惯性指数分别为 1, 2,

则

(A) $a > 1$.

(B) $a < -2$.

(C) $-2 < a < 1$

(D) $a = 1$ 与 $a = -2$

解析: 二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

$\therefore A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = a + 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = a - 1$

\therefore 二次型的正、负惯性指数分别为 1, 2, 则 $\begin{cases} a + 2 > 0 \\ a - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$

所以 $-2 < a < 1$, 所以选 (C)

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分.

(9) 曲线 $y = \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} + \arctan(1+x^2)$ 的斜渐近线方程为_____.

解析: $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^3}{x(1+x^2)} + \frac{\arctan(1+x^2)}{x} \right] = 1,$

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

所以斜渐近线方程为 $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(10) 极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + n \sin \frac{n}{n}) =$ _____.

解析: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = \sin 1 - \cos 1$$

(11) 以 $y = x^2 - e^x$ 和 $y = x^2$ 为特解的一阶非齐次线性微分方程为_____.

解析: $x^2 - (x^2 - e^x)$ 为对应齐次方程的解, 即 e^x 是 $y' - y = 0$ 的解;

设非齐次方程为 $y' - y = f(x)$, 将 $y = x^2$ 代入得 $f(x) = 2x - x^2$,

所求方程为 $y' - y = 2x - x^2$.

(12) 已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) = (x+1)^2 + 2\int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则当 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$f^{(n)}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: $f(x) = (x+1)^2 + 2\int_0^x f(t)dt$

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

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

$f^{(n)}(x) = 2^{n-2} f''(x) (n \geq 2),$

$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2 + 2 = 4, f''(0) = 10$

$f^{(n)}(0) = 2^{n-1} \cdot 10 = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$

(13) 已知动点 P 在曲线 $y = x^3$ 上运动, 记坐标原点与点 P 间的距离为 l . 若点 P 的横坐标时间的变化率为常数 v_0 , 则当点 P 运动到点 $(1, 1)$ 时, l 对时间的变化率是 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: 设 P 的坐标为 (x, x^3) , 则由题意

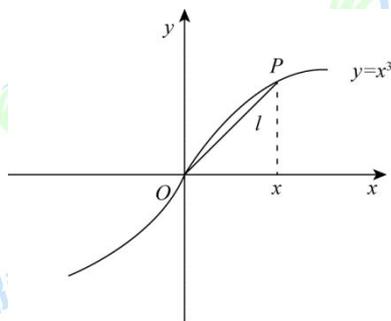
$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$

$L = \sqrt{(x^3)^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{x^6 + x^2}$

则 L 对 t 的变化率为

$\frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{dl}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{6x^5 + 2x}{2\sqrt{x^6 + x^2}} \cdot v_0$

$\therefore \left. \frac{dl}{dt} \right|_{x=1} = \frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot v_0 = 2\sqrt{2}v_0$



(14) 设矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{bmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 等价, 则 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解析: $\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 等价

$\therefore r(A) = r(B)$

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

$$\therefore r(B) = 2$$

$$\therefore |A| = 0, \text{ 即 } \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得 } a = 2 \text{ 或 } a = -1$$

$$\text{当 } a = -1 \text{ 时, } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 此时 } r(A) = 1 \text{ 不合题意}$$

$$\therefore a = 2$$

解答题：15~23 小题，共 94 分。解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t^2 - x^2| dt (x > 0)$, 求 $f'(x)$ 并求 $f(x)$ 的最小值。

解析： $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t^2 - x^2| dt (x > 0)$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_0^x |t^2 - x^2| dt + \int_x^1 |t^2 - x^2| dt \\ &= \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) dt + \int_x^1 (t^2 - x^2) dt \\ &= x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \int_x^1 t^2 dt - x^2(1-x) \\ &= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - t^2) dt = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = 2x$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2 - 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2x & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

当 $0 < x < 1$ 时，令 $f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f''(x) = 8x - 2, f''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 为最小值点, 最小值为 } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, 令 $f'(x) = 2x = 0$ 得 $x = 0$ (舍)

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{1}{4}$$

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

已知函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $(x^2 + y^2)z + \ln z + 2(x + y + 1) = 0$ 确定, 求 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极值.

解析: (1) 方程 $(x^2 + y^2)z + \ln z + 2(x + y + 1) = 0$ ① 两边对 x 、 y 分别求偏导得

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

$$2yz + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2 = 0 \quad ③$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} xz + 1 = 0 \\ yz + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } z = 0 \text{ (舍) 或 } y = x$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \begin{cases} z = -\frac{1}{x} \\ y = x \end{cases} \text{ 代入原式 } (x^2 + y^2)z + \ln z + 2(x + y + 1) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$2x^2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + \ln\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) + 2(2x + 1) = 0$$

解得 $x = -1, y = -1, z = 1$

当 $x = 0$ 时 无解

(2) ②式两边对 x, y 分别求偏导得

$$2z + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{z^2}\right) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad ④$$

$$2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \quad ⑤$$

③式两边对 y 求偏导得

$$2z + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad ⑥$$

$$\text{将 } x = -1, y = -1, z = 1 \text{ 代入 } ⑤⑥ \text{ 得 } A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2}{3}, B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$AC - B^2 = \frac{4}{9} > 0, A < 0$$

$\therefore x = -1, y = -1$ 为极大值点, 极大值为 $z = 1$

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

设 D 是由直线 $y = 1, y = x, y = -x$ 围成的有界区域, 计算二重积分 $\iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$

解析: ① 积分区域如图:

② D 关于 y 轴对称而 $\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 与 $\frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ 关于 x 为偶函数.

$$\therefore \iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy - \iint_D \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{D_1} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy - 0$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2} r dr$$

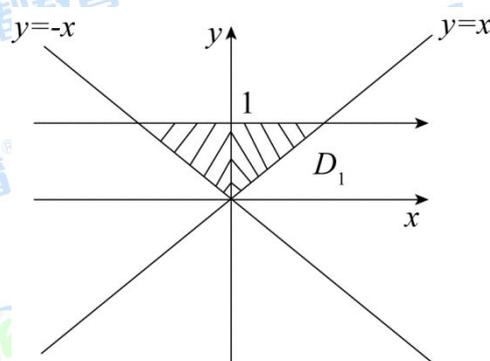
$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) dr$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \frac{1}{2} r^2 \Big|_0^1 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \theta - 1) d\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \cot \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$



(19) (本题满分 10 分)

已知 $y_1(x) = e^x$, $y_2(x) = u(x)e^x$ 是二阶微分方程 $(2x-1)y'' - (2x+1)y' + 2y = 0$ 的解, 若

$u(-1) = e, u(0) = -1$, 求 $u(x)$, 并写出该微分方程的通解.

解析: $y_2'(x) = (u' + u)e^x, y_2''(x) = (u'' + 2u' + u)ex$, 代入方程得

$$(2x-1)u'' + (2x-3)u' = 0,$$

令 $p = u', p' = u''$, 则 $(2x-1)p' + (2x-3)p = 0$,

解得 $p = c(2x-1)e^{-x}$, 即 $\frac{du}{dx} = c(2x-1)e^{-x}$,

解得 $u(x) = -c(2x+1)e^{-x} + c_1$,

又 $u(-1) = e, u(0) = -1$, 则 $u(x) = -(2x+1)e^{-x}$,

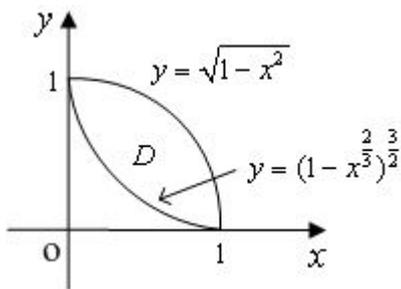
方程的通解为 $y(x) = c_1e^x + c_2(2x+1)e^{-x}$.

(20)(本题满分 11 分)

设 D 是由曲线 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2} (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ 与 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$ 围成的平面区域, 求 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得

旋转体的体积和表面积.

解析: D 的图形如下图所示, D 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积可看作两个体积之差, 即



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \left(\sqrt{1-x^2} \right)^2 dx - \pi \int_0^1 \left(\left(1-x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx - \pi \int_0^1 \left(1-x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^3 dx$$

$$= \pi \times \frac{2}{3} - \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^6 t \cdot 3 \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi - 3\pi \times (I_7 - I_9) = \frac{2}{3} \pi - 3\pi \times \frac{16}{9 \times 7 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{18\pi}{35}$$

表面积 $A = A_1 + A_2$, 其中

$$A_1 = 2\pi \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1+y^2(x)} dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2\pi,$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ 得 } y = \left(1-x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$A_2 = 2\pi \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1+y^2(x)} dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(1-x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \times x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = -6\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^4 t \cos t dt$$

$$= 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t d(\sin t) = 6\pi \times \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{6\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{故 } A = 2\pi + \frac{6\pi}{5} = \frac{16\pi}{5}$$

(21)(本题满分 11 分)

已知 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ 上连续, 在 $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 内是函数 $\frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi}$ 的一个原函数 $f(0)=0$.

(I) 求 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的平均值;

(II) 证明 $f(x)$ 在区间 $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 内存在唯一零点.

解析: (1) 由题设知 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt + c$. $\because f(0) = 0 \therefore c = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt$

$$\text{则函数平均值为 } \frac{\int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx}{\frac{3}{2}\pi - 0} = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} dt \int_t^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - t\right) dt = -\frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{-1}{3\pi} \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3\pi}$$

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

\therefore 当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\pi\right)$ 时 $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow$ 当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\pi\right)$ 时 $f(x)$ 单调减少

而 $f(0) = 0$, 当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时, $f(x) < 0$, 即 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内无零点

当 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 则当 $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$ 时, $f(x)$ 单调增加.

由题意知, 显然 $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) &= \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx \quad \underline{x = \frac{3}{2}\pi - t} \quad \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u}{\pi+u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{\pi+t}\right) \sin t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt > 0 \end{aligned}$$

由零点定理知: $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 内有唯一的零点。

综上知: $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 有唯一零点。

(22)(本题满分 11 分)

设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2a-2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 无解。

(I) 求 a 的值;

(II) 求方程组 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 的通解。

解析: $\because Ax = \beta$ 无解

$$(1) \because |A| = 0, \text{ 即 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a & 0 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ a & 2a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - 2a = a(a-2) = 0$$

$\therefore a = 0$ 或 $a = 2$

当 $a = 0$ 时,

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

$\because r(A) \neq r(A, \beta) \quad \therefore$ 当 $a = 0$ 时, $Ax = \beta$ 无解

$$\text{当 } a = 2 \text{ 时, } (A, \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\because r(A) = r(A, \beta) = 2 < 3 \quad \therefore a \neq 2 \quad \therefore a = 0$

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

$$\therefore A^T A x = A^T \beta \text{ 的通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

(23)(本题满分 11 分)

已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(I) 求 A^{99} ;

(II) 设 3 阶矩阵 $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 满足 $B^2 = BA$. 记 $B^{100} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 将 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 分别表示为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的线性组合.

解析:

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

$\therefore A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$

当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时解 $(0E - A)x = 0$ 即 $Ax = 0$

$$\text{由 } Ax = 0 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 A 对应于 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的无关特征向量 $d_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时 解 $(-E - A)x = 0$

$$\text{由 } -E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 A 对应于 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的无关特征向量 $d_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 时 解 $(-2E - A)x = 0$

$$\text{由 } (-2E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 A 对应于 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 的无关特征向量 $d_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $P = (d_1, d_2, d_3)$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

$$\therefore A^{99} = P\Lambda^{99}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -2^{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

$$\therefore A^{99} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2^{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2^{99} \\ 0 & -1 & -2^{100} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 + 2^{99} & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ -2 + 2^{100} & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \because B^2 = BA \quad \therefore B^{100} = BA^{99}$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \beta_1 = (-2+2^{99})\alpha_1 + (-2+2^{100})\alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 = (1-2^{99})\alpha_1 + (1-2^{100})\alpha_2 \\ \beta_3 = (2-2^{98})\alpha_1 + (2-2^{99})\alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A^{99} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2^{99} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2^{99} \\ 0 & -1 & -2^{100} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2+2^{99} & 1-2^{99} & 2-2^{98} \\ -2+2^{100} & 1-2^{100} & 2-2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \because B^2 = BA \quad \therefore B^{100} = BA^{99}$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \beta_1 = (-2+2^{99})\alpha_1 + (-2+2^{100})\alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 = (1-2^{99})\alpha_1 + (1-2^{100})\alpha_2 \\ \beta_3 = (2-2^{98})\alpha_1 + (2-2^{99})\alpha_2 \end{cases}$$