

## 2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学二试题

一、选择题:1118 小题,每小题 4 分,共 32 分.下列每题给出的四个选项中,只有一个选项符合题目要求的,请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.

- (1) 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时,若  $\ln^\alpha(1+2x)$ ,  $(1-\cos x)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$  均是比  $x$  高阶的无穷小,则  $\alpha$  的取值范围是 ( )
- (A)  $(2, +\infty)$  (B)  $(1, 2)$  (C)  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  (D)  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$
- (2) 下列曲线有渐近线的是 ( )
- (A)  $y = x + \sin x$  (B)  $y = x^2 + \sin x$
- (C)  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  (D)  $y = x^2 + \sin^2 x$
- (3) 设函数  $f(x)$  具有 2 阶导数,  $g(x) = f(0)(1-x) + f(1)x$ , 则在区间  $[0, 1]$  上 ( )
- (A) 当  $f'(x) \geq 0$  时,  $f(x) \geq g(x)$  (B) 当  $f'(x) \geq 0$  时,  $f(x) \leq g(x)$
- (C) 当  $f''(x) \geq 0$  时,  $f(x) \geq g(x)$  (D) 当  $f''(x) \geq 0$  时,  $f(x) \leq g(x)$
- (4) 曲线  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 7 \\ y = t^2 + 4t + 1 \end{cases}$  上对应于  $t = 1$  的点处的曲率半径是 ( )
- (A)  $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{50}$  (B)  $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{100}$  (C)  $10\sqrt{10}$  (D)  $5\sqrt{10}$
- (5) 设函数  $f(x) = \arctan x$ , 若  $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\xi^2}{x^2} =$  ( )
- (A) 1 (B)  $\frac{2}{3}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (6) 设函数  $u(x, y)$  在有界闭区域  $D$  上连续, 在  $D$  的内部具有 2 阶连续偏导数, 且满足  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \neq 0$  及  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 则 ( )

- (A)  $u(x, y)$  的最大值和最小值都在  $D$  的边界上取得
- (B)  $u(x, y)$  的最大值和最小值都在  $D$  的内部上取得
- (C)  $u(x, y)$  的最大值在  $D$  的内部取得, 最小值在  $D$  的边界上取得
- (D)  $u(x, y)$  的最小值在  $D$  的内部取得, 最大值在  $D$  的边界上取得

(7) 行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} =$$

- (A)  $(ad-bc)^2$  (B)  $-(ad-bc)^2$
- (C)  $a^2d^2-b^2c^2$  (D)  $b^2c^2-a^2d^2$

- (8) 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  均为 3 维向量, 则对任意常数  $k, l$ , 向量组  $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$  线性无关是向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关的 ( )
- (A) 必要非充分条件 (B) 充分非必要条件
- (C) 充分必要条件 (D) 既非充分也非必要条件

**二、填空题: 9L 14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分. 请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.**

- (9)  $\int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (10) 设  $f(x)$  是周期为 4 的可导奇函数, 且  $f'(x) = 2(x-1), x \in [0, 2]$ , 则  $f(7) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (11) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $e^{2x} + x^2 + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$  确定的函数, 则  $dz \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (12) 曲线  $L$  的极坐标方程是  $r = \theta$ , 则  $L$  在点  $(r, \theta) = (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  处的切线的直角坐标方程是 \_\_\_\_\_.
- (13) 一根长为 1 的细棒位于  $x$  轴区间  $[0, 1]$  上, 若其线密度  $\rho(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 1$ , 则该细棒的质心

坐标  $\bar{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(14) 设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$  的负惯性指数是 1, 则  $a$  的取值范围  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

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

(15) (本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{求极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x \left[ t^2 \left( e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1 \right) - t \right] dt}{x^2 \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}.$$

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

已知函数  $y = y(x)$  满足微分方程  $x^2 + y^2 y' = 1 - y'$ , 且  $y(2) = 0$ , 求  $y(x)$  的极大值与极小值.

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{设平面区域 } D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}, \text{ 计算 } \iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy.$$

(18) (本题满分 10 分) 设函数  $f(u)$  具有 2 阶连续导数,  $z = f(e^x \cos y)$  满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y) e^{2x}. \text{ 若 } f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, \text{ 求 } f(u) \text{ 的表达式.}$$

(19) (本题满分 10 分) 设函数  $f(x), g(x)$  的区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x)$  单调增加,  $0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$ ,

证明:

$$(I) \quad 0 \leq \int_a^x g(t) dt \leq x - a, x \in [a, b],$$

$$(II) \quad \int_a^{a+\int_a^b g(t) dt} f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx.$$

(20) (本题满分 11 分) 设函数  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}, x \in [0, 1]$ , 定义函数列

$$f_1(x) = f(x), f_2(x) = f(f_1(x)), \dots, f_n(x) = f(f_{n-1}(x)), \dots, \text{ 记 } S_n \text{ 是曲线 } y = f_n(x), \text{ 直线 } x = 1$$

及  $x$  轴所围成平面图形的面积, 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nS_n$ .

(21) (本题满分 11 分) 已知函数  $f(x, y)$  满足  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(y+1)$ , 且  $f(y)y = y + (y^2 - 2)y$

求曲线  $f(x, y) = 0$  所围成的图形绕直线  $y = -1$  旋转所成的旋转体的体积.

(22) (本题满分 11 分) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $E$  为 3 阶单位矩阵.

(I) 求方程组  $Ax = 0$  的一个基础解系;

(II) 求满足  $AB = E$  的所有矩阵  $B$ .

(23) (本题满分 11 分) 证明  $n$  阶矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}$  相似.

## 2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 数学二试题答案

一、选择题：1~8 小题，每小题 4 分，共 32 分，下列每小题给出的四个选项中，只有一项符合题目要求的，请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上。

(1) B

(2) B

(3) D

(4) C

(5) D

(6) A

(7) B

(8) A

二、填空题：9~14 小题，每小题 4 分，共 24 分，请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上。

(9)  $\frac{3\pi}{8}$

(10)  $f(-1)=1$

(11)

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

(13)  $\frac{11}{20}$

(14)  $[-2,2]$

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

(15) 【答案】

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x [t^2(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1) - t] dt}{x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) \int_1^x t^2 dt - \int_1^x t dt}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2(e-1) - x \\ & \text{令 } u = \frac{1}{x}, \\ & \text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2(e-1) - x \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^u - 1 - u}{u^2} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^u - 1}{2u} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(16) 【答案】

因为

$$x^2 + y^2 y' = 1 - y', \quad \textcircled{1}$$

得到  $x^2 = 1, x = \pm 1$

$$2x + 2y(y')^2 + y^2 y'' = -y'',$$

$$2 + y^2(1)y''(1) = -y''(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y''(1) = \frac{-2}{y^2(1)+1} < 0, \quad -2 + y^2(-1)y''(-1) = -y''(-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y''(-1) = \frac{2}{y^2(-1)+1} > 0.$$

所以  $x=1$  时, 取极大值  $y(1)$ 。

$x=-1$  时, 取极小值  $y(-1)$ 。

由①可知,

$$(y^2 + 1)dy = (1 - x^2)dx$$

$$\frac{y^3}{3} + y = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + C,$$

因为  $y(2) = 0$ , 所以  $C = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{y^3}{3} + y = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ 。

所以  $x=1$  时, 取极大值  $y(1) = 1$ 。

$x = -1$  时, 取极小值  $y(-1) = 0$ 。

(17) 【答案】

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{\rho \cos \theta \sin \pi \rho}{\rho \cos \theta + \rho \sin \theta} \rho d\rho \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho \sin \pi \rho d\rho \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho d \cos \pi \rho \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta (\rho \cos \pi \rho \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^2 \cos \pi \rho d\pi \rho) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \cdot (2+1) \\
 &= -\frac{3}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(18) 【答案】

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = f'(e^x \cos y) e^x \cos y$$

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

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

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

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

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

令  $e^x \cos y = u$ ,

则  $f''(u) = 4f(u) + u$ ,

故  $f(u) = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} - \frac{u}{4}$ , ( $C_1, C_2$  为任意常数)

由  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$ , 得

$$f(u) = \frac{e^{2u}}{16} - \frac{e^{-2u}}{16} - \frac{u}{4}$$

(19) 【答案】

证明: 1) 因为  $0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$ , 所以有定积分比较定理可知,  $\int_a^x 0 dt \leq \int_a^x g(t) dt \leq \int_a^x 1 dt$ , 即

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

2) 令

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

$$F(a) = 0$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)g(x) - f[a + \int_a^x g(t) dt]g(x)$$

$$= g(x)\{f(x) - f[a + \int_a^x g(t) dt]\}$$

由 1) 可知  $\int_a^x g(t) dt \leq x - a$ ,

所以  $a + \int_a^x g(t) dt \leq x$ 。

由  $f(x)$  是单调递增, 可知

$$f(x) - f[a + \int_a^x g(t) dt] \geq 0$$

由因为  $0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$ , 所以  $F'(x) \geq 0$ ,  $F(x)$  单调递增, 所以  $F(b) > F(a) = 0$ , 得证。

(20) 【答案】

因为

$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}, x \in [0,1]$$

$$f_2(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x}}{1 + \frac{x}{1+x}} = \frac{x}{1+2x}$$

∴

$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx}$$

所以

$$S = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{1+nx-1}{1+nx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+nx}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(x - \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+nx)\right)_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln(1+n)\right)$$



所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left( 1 - \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} \right) \\ &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(21) 【答案】

(22) 【答案】 ①  $(-1, 2, 3, 1)^T$     ②  $B = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 + 2 & -k_2 + 6 & -k_3 - 1 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 3 & 2k_3 + 1 \\ 3k_1 - 1 & 3k_2 - 4 & 3k_3 + 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2, k_3 \in R)$

(23) 【答案】 利用相似对角化的充要条件证明。

## 2014 考研数学真题答案（数二）

## 新东方在线

2014 考研数学已经结束，新东方在线网络课堂考研辅导团队力邀名师第一时间对真题进行深度解析，以下是新东方在线考研数学辅导团队为大家总结的数学答案，供广大考生参考。

## 一、选择题

1.B

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\alpha} - 1 > 0 \therefore \alpha < 2$$

2、C

$$y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x + \sin \frac{1}{x}}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\therefore y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x} \text{ 存在斜渐近线 } y = x$$

3、D

令  $f(x) = x^2$ , 则在  $[0, 1]$  区间

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

举例：

$$\therefore g(x) = 0 \cdot (1-x) + 1 \cdot x = x$$

$$\therefore f(x) \leq g(x)$$

$$\text{又 } f''(x) = 2 \geq 0 \therefore D$$

4. C

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t+4}{2t}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=1} = 3$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{2 \cdot 2t - 2(2t+4)}{(2t)^2} = \frac{-8}{(2t)^3}$$

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

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{(1+3^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{1}{k} = (1+3^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 10^{\frac{3}{2}} = 10\sqrt{10}$$

5、

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

6、

排除法当  $B = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} > 0$ , 因为  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ , 故  $A = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  与  $B = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$  异号.

$AC - B^2 < 0$ , 函数  $u(x, y)$  在区域  $D$  内没有极值.

连续函数在有界闭区域内有最大值和最小值, 故最大值和最小值在  $D$  的边界点取到.

7、B

解析:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a \times (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} + c \times (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ c & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -a \times d \times (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} - c \times b \times (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -ad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + bc \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (bc - ad) \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -(ad - bc)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

8、A

解析:

已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关

设 $\lambda_1(\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3) + \lambda_2(\alpha_2 + l\alpha_3) = 0$

即 $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + (k\lambda_1 + l\lambda_2)\alpha_3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = k\lambda_1 + l\lambda_2 = 0$

从而 $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$ 无关

反之, 若 $\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + l\alpha_3$ 无关, 不一定有 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关

例如,  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

二、填空题

$$9. \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x+1}{2} \Big|_{-\infty}^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

10.

$$f'(x) = 2(x-1)x \in [0, 2]$$

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 - 2x + c$$

又 $f(x)$ 是奇函数

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

$$\therefore f(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

$$x \in [0, 2]$$

$f(x)$ 的周期为4

$$\therefore f(7) = f(3) = f(-1) = -f(1) = -(1-2) = 1$$

11、解：方程两边对 $x$ 求偏导：

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

代入 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 解得：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{e^{z(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} + 1}$$

两边对 $y$ 求偏导

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

代入 $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 解得：

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1 - z(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) e^{z(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}}{e^{z(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} + 1}$$

12. 解：把极坐标方程化为直角坐标方程  
令

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta = \theta \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta = \theta \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0}{0 - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1} = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = \theta \cos \theta = 0 \\ y = \theta \sin \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

则切线方程为

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

化简为

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

13、质心的横坐标:

$$\frac{\int_0^1 x f(x) dx}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx} = \frac{\int_0^1 x(-x^2 + 2x + 1) dx}{\int_0^1 (-x^2 + 2x + 1) dx} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2) \Big|_0^1}{(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x) \Big|_0^1} = \frac{11}{20}$$

14、

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2a x_1 x_3 + 4 x_2 x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + a x_3)^2 - (x_2 - 2 x_3)^2 + 4 x_3^2 - a^2 x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$  的负惯性指数为 1

$$\therefore 4 - a^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore -2 \leq a \leq 2$$

三、解答题

15.

解:

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

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{t^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+t+\frac{1}{2}t^2+O(t^2)-1-t}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

16、

解:

$$\because x^2 + y^2 y' = 1 - y'$$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{1-x^2}{y^2+1}$$

$$\text{令 } y' = 0, \therefore x = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore y'' = \frac{-2x(y^2+1) - (1-x^2) \cdot 2yy'}{(y^2+1)^2}$$

$$\text{又 } \because y'(1) = y'(-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore y''(1) = \frac{-2}{y^2(1)+1} < 0, \therefore y(1) \text{ 为极大值}$$

$$y''(-1) = \frac{2}{y^2(1)+1} > 0, y(-1) \text{ 为极小值}$$

下求极值

$$\because y' = \frac{1-x^2}{y^2+1}, \therefore (y^2+1)dy = (1-x^2)dx, \therefore \int (y^2+1)dy = \int (1-x^2)dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}y^3 + y = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c$$

$$\text{又 } y(2) = 0$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}y^3 + y = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}$$

代入  $x=1$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}y^3(1) + y(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore y(1) = 1$$

代入  $x=-1$ ,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}y^3(-1) + y(-1) = -1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$$\therefore y(-1) = 0$$

17、

解：积分区域  $D$  关于  $y=x$  对称，利用轮换对称行，

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} dx dy &= \iint_D \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \frac{x \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} + \frac{y \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x+y} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \sin(\pi r) r dr = -\frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 r d \cos(\pi r) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} r \cos(\pi r) \Big|_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 \cos(\pi r) dr \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

18、

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot e^x \cdot \cos y,$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } t = e^x \cdot \cos y, \therefore f''(t) = 4f(t) + t$$

$$\therefore y'' - 4y = x$$



求特征值:

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm 2 \quad \therefore \widetilde{y(x)} = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

再求非其次特征值。

$$y^* = (ax + b) \quad \text{代入} \quad \therefore y^* = -\frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\therefore y = \widetilde{y(x)} + y^* = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$y(0) = 0 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$y'(0) = 0 = 2C_1 - 2C_2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ 2C_1 - 2C_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{16} \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(\mu) = \frac{1}{16} e^{2\mu} - \frac{1}{16} e^{-2\mu} - \frac{1}{4} \mu$$

19.

解: (I)

$$h_1(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt$$

$$h_1(a) = 0$$

$$h_1'(x) = g(x) \geq 0$$

$\therefore h_1(x)$  单调不减

$\therefore$  当  $x \in [a, b]$  时,  $h_1(x) \geq 0$

$$h_2(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt - x + a$$

$$h_2'(x) = g(x) - 1$$

$\therefore 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1 \therefore h_2'(x) \leq 0$

$\therefore h_2(x)$  单调不增又  $h_2(a) = 0$

$\therefore$  当  $x \in [a, b]$  时,  $h_2(x) \leq 0$

$$p(x) = \int_a^x f(u)g(u)du - \int_a^{a+\int_a^x g(t)dt} f(u)du$$

$$p'(x) = f(x)g(x) - f[a + \int_a^x g(t)dt] \cdot g(x) = \left[ f(x) - f[a + \int_a^x g(t)dt] \right] g(x)$$

$$\because 0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore \int_a^x g(t)dt \leq \int_a^x dt = x - a \therefore a + \int_a^x g(t)dt \leq x$$

又 $f(x)$ 单调增加

$$(II) \therefore f(x) \geq f[a + \int_a^x g(t)dt] \therefore p'(x) \geq 0$$

$\therefore p(x)$ 单调不减

$$\text{又 } p(a) = 0 \therefore p(b) \geq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_a^{a+\int_a^b g(t)dt} f(x)dx$$

20、

解:

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}, f_1(x) = f(x)$$

$$f_2(x) = f(f_1(x)) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x}}{1 + \frac{x}{1+x}} = \frac{x}{1+2x}$$

$$f_3(x) = f(f_2(x)) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+2x}}{1 + \frac{x}{1+2x}} = \frac{x}{1+3x}$$

$$\text{用归纳法知: } f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx}, x \in [0, 1]$$

$$S_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+nx} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{nx+1-1}{1+nx} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+nx} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(1+n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(1+n) \right] = 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n}$$

$$= 1$$

21.

解:

因  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(y+1)$  则

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

$$\begin{cases} f(y, y) = (y+1)^2 - (2-y) \\ f(y, y) = y^2 + 2y + \varphi(y) \end{cases}$$

则  $\varphi(y) = y - 1$

故  $f(x, y) = y^2 + 2y + x - 1$

$$f(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -y^2 - 2y + 1$$

$$V = \int_0^2 \pi (f(x) + 1)^2 dx = \int_0^2 \pi [f^2(x) + 2f(x) + 1] dx = \int_0^2 \pi (2-x) dx = \pi \left( 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^2 = 2\pi$$

22、

解:

$$(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-4r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3+r_2 \\ -3r_3+r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4 \\ x_2 = 2x_4 \\ x_3 = 3x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases} = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c \text{ 为任意常数}$$

设  $B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & \vdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 5 & \vdots & 4 & 12 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & \vdots & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} -c_1+2 & -c_2+6 & -c_3-1 \\ 2c_1-1 & 2c_2-3 & 2c_3+1 \\ 3c_1-1 & 3c_2-4 & 3c_3+1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$c_1, c_2, c_3$ 为任意常数

23、

解:

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{bmatrix}$$

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

所以  $A$  的  $n$  个特征值为  $\lambda_1=n, \lambda_2=\cdots=\lambda_n=0$

又因为  $A$  是一个实对称矩阵，所以  $A$  可以相似对角化，且

$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} n & & & & \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 & -2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda - N \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - n)\lambda^{n-1}$$

所以  $B$  的  $n$  个特征值为  $\lambda_1' = n, \lambda_2' = \cdots = \lambda_n' = 0$

$$\text{又 } |0E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix}$$

所以  $r(0E - B) = 1$

故  $B$  的  $n-1$  重特征值  $0$  有  $n-1$  个线性无关的特征向量

$$\text{所以 } B \text{ 也可以相似对角化，且 } B \sim \begin{bmatrix} n & & & & \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以  $A$  与  $B$  相似。