

# 2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试试题

一、选择题(本题共8小题,每小题4分,共32分.在每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项符合题目要求,把所选项前的字母填在题后的括号内.)

(1) 当  $x \rightarrow 0^+$  时, 若  $\ln^\alpha(1 + 2x)$ ,  $(1 - \cos x)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$  均是比  $x$  高阶的无穷小量, 则  $\alpha$  的取值范围是( )

- (A)  $(2, +\infty)$ . (B)  $(1, 2)$ . (C)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ . (D)  $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

(2) 下列曲线中有渐近线的是( )

- (A)  $y = x + \sin x$ . (B)  $y = x^2 + \sin x$ . (C)  $y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ . (D)  $y = x^2 + \sin \frac{1}{x}$ .

(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  $f(x) = xf'(\xi)$ , 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.

考途



## 二、填空题(本题共 6 小题,每小题 4 分,共 24 分,把答案填在题中横线上.)

(9)  $\int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(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  $f(7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(11) 设  $z = z(x, y)$  是由方程  $e^{2yz} + x + y^2 + z = \frac{7}{4}$  确定的函数,则  $dz \Big|_{(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(12) 曲线  $L$  的极坐标方程是  $r = \theta$ , 则  $L$  在点  $(r, \theta) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  处的切线的直角坐标方程是  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(13) 一根长度为 1 的细棒位于  $x$  轴的区间  $[0, 1]$  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  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$  的负惯性指数为 1, 则  $a$  的取值范围是  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

## 三、解答题(本题共 9 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)

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

(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)

设平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ . 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

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

若  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$ , 求  $f(u)$  的表达式.

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

设函数  $f(x), g(x)$  在区间  $[a, b]$  上连续, 且  $f(x)$  单调增加,  $0 \leq g(x) \leq 1$ . 证明:

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

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

(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:

$$f_1(x) = f(x), \quad f_2(x) = f(f_1(x)), \quad \dots, \quad f_n(x) = f(f_{n-1}(x)), \quad \dots.$$

记  $S_n$  是由曲线  $y = f_n(x)$ , 直线  $x = 1$  及  $x$  轴所围平面图形的面积. 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  $f(y, y) = (y + 1)^2 - (2 - y)\ln y$ , 求曲线  $f(x, y) = 0$  所围图形绕直线  $y = -1$  旋转所成旋转体的体积.

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $E$  为 3 阶单位矩阵.

(I) 求方程组  $Ax = \mathbf{0}$  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  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}$  相似.



# 2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学二试题答案

1.B

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

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

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

2、C

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

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

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

$\therefore y = x + \sin \frac{1}{x}$  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、D

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

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

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

6、A

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:



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

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

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

10.



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

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

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：

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

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

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

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

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

12. 解：把极坐标方程化为直角坐标方程

令



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

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

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

当  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  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:

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

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

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

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



15.

解：

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

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

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，

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

18、

解

:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

求特征值:

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

再求非其次特征值。

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

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

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

$$y'(0) = 0 = x_1 - x_2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

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,  $h_1(x) \geq 0$

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

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

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

$\therefore h_2(x)$  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

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:



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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+nx} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{nx+1-1}{1+nx} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+nx}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(1+n) \end{aligned}$$

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

21.

解:

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

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

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

$$\text{则 } \varphi(y) = y - 1$$

$$\text{故 } f(x, y) = y^2 + 2y + x - 1$$

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

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

22、

解:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

$c_1, c_2, c_3$  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

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

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



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

所以  $A$  与  $B$  相似。

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考路艰辛，征途有我

