

2018 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) 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$, 则()

(A) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -1$.

(B) $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -1$.

(C) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$.

(D) $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 1$.

(2) 下列函数中,在 $x = 0$ 处不可导的是()

(A) $f(x) = |x| \sin |x|$.

(B) $f(x) = |x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}$.

(C) $f(x) = \cos |x|$.

(D) $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$.

(3) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - ax, & x \leq -1, \\ x, & -1 < x < 0, \\ x - b, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$ 若 $f(x) + g(x)$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上连续,

则()

(A) $a = 3, b = 1$.

(B) $a = 3, b = 2$.

(C) $a = -3, b = 1$.

(D) $a = -3, b = 2$.

(4) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导,且 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, 则()

(A) 当 $f'(x) < 0$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$.

(B) 当 $f''(x) < 0$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$.

(C) 当 $f'(x) > 0$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$.

(D) 当 $f''(x) > 0$ 时, $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 0$.

(5) 设 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$, $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$, $K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) dx$, 则()

(A) $M > N > K$.

(B) $M > K > N$.

(C) $K > M > N$.

(D) $K > N > M$.

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

(A) $\frac{5}{3}$.

(B) $\frac{5}{6}$.

(C) $\frac{7}{3}$.

(D) $\frac{7}{6}$.

(7) 下列矩阵中,与矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似的为()

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(B) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$(C) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(D) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(8) 设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 记 $r(X)$ 为矩阵 X 的秩, (X, Y) 表示分块矩阵, 则()

(A) $r(A, AB) = r(A)$.

(B) $r(A, BA) = r(A)$.

(C) $r(A, B) = \max\{r(A), r(B)\}$.

(D) $r(A, B) = r(A^T, B^T)$.

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) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(10) 曲线 $y = x^2 + 2\ln x$ 在其拐点处的切线方程是_____.

(11) $\int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(12) 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t, \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 对应点处的曲率为_____.

(13) 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 由方程 $\ln z + e^{z-1} = xy$ 确定, 则 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2, \frac{1}{2})} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(14) 设 A 为 3 阶矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为线性无关的向量组. 若 $A\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$, $A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, 则 A 的实特征值为_____.

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)

求不定积分 $\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$.

(16) (本题满分 10 分)

已知连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt = ax^2$.

(I) 求 $f(x)$;

(II) 若 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的平均值为 1, 求 a 的值.

(17) (本题满分 10 分)

设平面区域 D 由曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t, \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 与 x 轴围成, 计算二重积分

$$\iint_D (x + 2y) dx dy.$$

(18) (本题满分 10 分)

已知常数 $k \geq \ln 2 - 1$. 证明: $(x - 1)(x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1) \geq 0$.

(19) (本题满分 10 分)

将长为 2m 的铁丝分成三段, 依次围成圆、正方形与正三角形. 三个图形的面积之和是否存在最小值? 若存在, 求出最小值.

(20) (本题满分 11 分)

已知曲线 $L: y = \frac{4}{9}x^2$ ($x \geq 0$), 点 $O(0, 0)$, 点 $A(0, 1)$. 设 P 是 L 上的动点, S 是直线 OA 与直线 AP 及曲线 L 所围图形的面积. 若 P 运动到点 $(3, 4)$ 时沿 x 轴正向的速度是 4, 求此时 S 关于时间 t 的变化率.

(21) (本题满分 11 分)

设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足: $x_1 > 0, x_n e^{x_{n+1}} = e^{x_n} - 1 (n = 1, 2, \dots)$. 证明 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛, 并求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

(22) (本题满分 11 分)

设实二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + ax_3)^2$, 其中 a 是参数.

(I) 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 的解;

(II) 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 的规范形.

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

已知 a 是常数, 且矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix}$ 可经初等列变换化为矩阵 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(I) 求 a ;

(II) 求满足 $\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{B}$ 的可逆矩阵 \mathbf{P} .

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - ax^2 - bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

- (A) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$ (B) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$ (C) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$ (D) $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$

B

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 - (e^x - ax^2 - bx)]^{\frac{1}{e^x - ax^2 - bx - 1} \cdot \frac{e^x - ax^2 - bx - 1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - ax^2 - bx - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 2ax - b}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x - 2ax - b) = 1 - b = 0 \quad b = 1$$

$$e^x - 2ax - b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 2ax - 1}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 2a}{2} = \frac{1 - 2a}{2} = 0 \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

2 $x > 0$

- (A) $f(x) = |x| \sin|x|$ (B) $f(x) = |x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}$
 (C) $f(x) = \cos|x|$ (D) $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{|x|}$

D

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x}$$

- A $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sin|x|}{x} = 0$ B $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sin \sqrt{|x|}}{x} = 0$

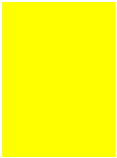
C $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos|x| - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}|x|^2}{x} = 0$

D $f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ **D**

- 3 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & ax, x \neq 1 \\ 0, & 1, x = 0 \\ -x, & b, x = 0 \end{cases}$ $f(x) = g(x)$ **R**

- (A) $a = 3, b = 1$ (B) $a = 3, b = 2$ (C) $a = 3, b = 1$ (D) $a = 3, b = 2$

D



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ b, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad R$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1 - ax) = 1 - a \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x - 1) = 2 \quad \ddot{Y} \quad a = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x - 1) = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x - 1 + b) = 1 - b \quad \ddot{Y} \quad b = 2.$$

$$4 \quad f(x) \in [0, 1] \quad \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$$

(A) $f(x) = 0 \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ (B) $f(x) = 0 \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$

(C) $f(x) \neq 0 \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$ (D) $f(x) \neq 0 \quad f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$



D



$$f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - x \quad A \quad C$$

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

$$f(x) \neq 0 \quad f(x) \neq f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \neq \int_0^1 f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) dx = f(\frac{1}{2}) \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2}) dx = 0 \quad D.$$

$$5 \quad M = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-x)^2}{1-x^2} dx \quad N = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1-x}{e^x} dx \quad K = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{\cos x} dx$$

(A) $M < N < K$ (B) $M < K < N$ (C) $K < M < N$ (D) $K < N < M$



C



$$M = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{(1-x)^2}{1-x^2} dx \quad N = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1-x}{e^x} dx \quad K = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{\cos x} dx$$

$$e^x > 1 - x \quad N < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1-x}{e^x} dx < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 1 dx$$

$$1 < \sqrt{\cos x} < 1 \quad K < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{\cos x} dx < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 1 dx < \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 1 dx < M < N \quad C.$$

$$6 \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x^2} (1-xy) dy \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{x^2} (1-xy) dy$$

- (A) $\frac{5}{3}$ (B) $\frac{5}{6}$ (C) $\frac{7}{3}$ (D) $\frac{7}{6}$

C

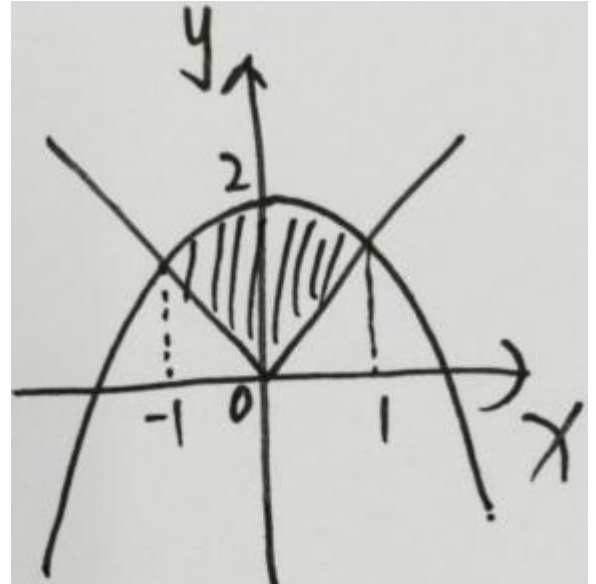
$D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, x \leq y \leq x^2\}$

$\int_1^2 \int_x^{x^2} (1 - xy) dy dx$

$\int_1^2 dx \int_x^{x^2} (1 - xy) dy = \int_1^2 dx \left[y - \frac{xy^2}{2} \right]_x^{x^2}$

$= \int_1^2 dx \left(x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} - x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$

$= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x \right) dx = \left[\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{7}{3}$



7 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(C) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

A

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

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

8. $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ $r(X)$ $X = (X, Y)$
- (A) $r(A, AB) = r(A)$ (B) $r(A, BA) = r(A)$
- (C) $r(A, B) = \max\{r(A), r(B)\}$ (D) $r(A, B) = r(A^T, B^T)$

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$$C \quad B \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad BA \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A, BA) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A, BA) = 2, r(A) = 1$$

$$D \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A, B) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A^T, B^T) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A, B) = 2, r(A^T, B^T) = 1$$

$$A \quad (A, AB) \quad A(E, B) \quad r(E, B) = n \quad r(A) = r(A(E, B))$$

$$r(A, AB) = r(A)$$

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$$9 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 [\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x] = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1.$$

$$10 \quad y = x^2 - 2 \ln x \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$y = 4x - 3$$

$$f(x) = 2x - \frac{2}{x} \quad f'(x) = 2 - \frac{2}{x^2} = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad (1,1)$$

$$f(1) = 4 \quad y = 1 - 4(x-1) \quad y = 4x - 3.$$

$$11 \quad \int_5^f \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

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

12 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sin^3 t} \cdot t \cdot \frac{S}{4}$ _____.

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3\sin^2 t \cos t}{3\cos^2 t (\sin t)} \cdot \tan t = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{3\cos^2 t (\sin t)} = \frac{1}{3\cos^4 t \sin t}$

$t = \frac{S}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 1, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$k = \frac{|y|c}{[1 - (y/c)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{3}$

13 $z = z(x, y) = \ln z = e^{z-1} \cdot xy$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{2})}$ _____.

$\frac{1}{4}$

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

$F(x, y, z) = \ln z = e^{z-1} \cdot xy$

$F_x = y, F_z = \frac{1}{z} e^{z-1} = \frac{z}{x} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{wz}{wx} \Big|_{(2, \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{4}$

14 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & D_1, D_2, D_3 & \\ & & AD_1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot D_1 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3$

$AD_2 = D_2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3, AD_3 = D_3 \cdot 3, |A| = \dots$

2

$A(D_1, D_2, D_3) = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \Rightarrow D_1 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3 \cdot D_1 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3 = D_1 \cdot D_2 \cdot D_3$

$D_1, D_2, D_3 \Rightarrow (D_1, D_2, D_3) \cdot P = P^{-1} \cdot A \cdot P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2.$$

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15 10

$$\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx.$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} [e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{e^x - 1})^3 - \sqrt{e^x - 1}] + C$$

16 10

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - 3 \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt - ax^2$$

1 $f(x)$

2 $f(x)$ $[0,1]$ 1 a .

$$1 - f(x) = 2a(1 - e^{-x}) - 2a \frac{e}{2}.$$

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x f(x-t) dt = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x (x-3u) f(u) du - ax^2$$

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

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

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

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du = F(x) - f(x) - F(0) = 0$$

$$F(x) = F(x) - 2ax$$

$$F(x) = e^{-dx} [\int_0^x a e^{3dx} dx + C] = 2ax - 2a^3 C e^{-x}$$

$$F(0) = 0 = C - 2a = F(x) = 2ax - 2a - 2ae^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = 2a(1 - e^{-x}).$$

17 10

$$D \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sin t} (x-2y) dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2xy \right]_0^{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{1}{2}\sin^2 t - 2\sin^2 t \right] dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} -\frac{3}{2}\sin^2 t dt = -\frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos 2t) dt = -\frac{3}{4} \left[t - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t \right]_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] = -\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

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$$\int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{\cos x} (x-2y) dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2xy \right]_0^{\cos x} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x - 2\cos^3 x \right] dx$$

$$x = t \sin t, y = 1 - \cos t$$

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

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (t \sin t)(1 - \cos t) dt - \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{3}{2} \left[t - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2\pi = 3\pi$$

18 10

$$k \ln 2 \neq 1. \quad (x-1)(x \ln^2 x - 2k \ln x - 1) \neq 0 \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad x \ln^2 x - 2k \ln x - 1 < 0$$

$$f(x) = x \ln^2 x - 2k \ln x - 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{x - 2 \ln x - 2k}{x}, 0 < x < 1$$

$$g(x) = x - 2 \ln x - 2k, 0 < x < 1 \quad g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} < 0$$

$$g(x) < g(1) = 1 - 2k - 2 \ln 2 < 1 - 2 \ln 2 < 0$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x) < f(1) = 0$$

$$x < 1$$

$$x \neq 1 \quad x \ln^2 x - 2k \ln x - 1 < 0$$

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

$$g(x) = x - 2 \ln x - 2k, x < 1 \quad g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} < 0, 1 > x > 2$$

$$g(x) < g(2) = 2 - 2 \ln 2 - 2k < 2 - 2 \ln 2 - 2(\ln 2 - 1) < 0$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x) < f(1) < 0$$

19 10

2m

$$S_{\min} = \frac{1}{S \cdot 4 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x, y, z \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{x}{2S}$$

$$\frac{y}{3} \quad \frac{z}{4}$$

$$S = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4S} + \frac{\sqrt{3}y^2}{36} + \frac{z^2}{16}$$

$$F = \frac{x^2}{4S} + \frac{\sqrt{3}y^2}{36} + \frac{z^2}{16} \quad (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2S} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{6\sqrt{3}} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{8} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{4S}{2S \cdot 8 \cdot 6\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{2S \cdot 8 \cdot 6\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = \frac{16}{2S \cdot 8 \cdot 6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S_{\min} = \frac{1}{S \cdot 4 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}$$

20 11

$L: y = \frac{4}{9}x^2 (x=0) \quad O(0,0) \quad A(0,1) \quad P \quad L \quad S \quad OA \quad AP$

$L \quad P \quad (3,4) \quad x \quad 4 \quad S \quad t$

10.

$$P \quad (x(t), \frac{4}{9}x^2(t))$$

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{4}{9}x^2(t) \right] x(t) = \int_0^{x(t)} \frac{4}{9}u^2 du = \frac{x(t)}{2} = \frac{2}{27}x^3(t)$$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2}x(x) = \frac{2}{9}x^2(t)x(t)$$

$$x(t) = 3 \quad x(x) = 4 \quad S(x) \Big|_{x=3} = 10$$

21 11

$\{x_n\} \quad x_1 \neq 0, x_n e^{x_{n-1}} = e^{x_n} - 1 (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad \{x_n\} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$$

$$\{x_n\} \rightarrow 0$$

$$x_1 > 0 \quad x_k > 0 \quad x > 0 \quad e^x - 1 > x > 0 \quad x_{k+1} = \ln \frac{e^{x_k} - 1}{x_k} > \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\{x_n\} \rightarrow 0$$

$$e^{x_{n+1}} = \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} = \frac{e^{x_n} - e^0}{x_n} \quad e'(0) = 1 \quad (x_n)$$

$$x_{n+1} = \ln \left(\frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} \right) \quad \{x_n\} \rightarrow 0 \quad \{x_n\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A \quad x_n e^{x_{n+1}} = e^{x_n} - 1 \quad A e^A = e^A - 1 \quad A = 0.$$

22 11

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 - x_2 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2 + (x_1 - ax_3)^2 \quad a$$

$$1 \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$$

$$2 \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$1 \quad a = 2 \quad x = k(2, 1, -1)^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a = 2 \quad x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$

$$2 \quad a = 2 \quad y_1^2 = y_2^2 = y_3^2$$

$$a = 2 \quad y_1^2 = y_2^2$$

$$1 \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & 0 \\ \oplus & x_3 & 0 \\ -x_1 & ax_3 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$a = 2 \quad r(A) = 3 \quad x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$$

$$a = 2 \quad r(A) = 2 \quad x = k(2, 1, -1)^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2 \quad 1 \quad a = 2 \quad A$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} -y_1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \\ \oplus_2 & x_2 & x_3 & & Y \quad AX & f & y_1^2 & y_2^2 & y_3^2 \\ -y_3 & x_1 & ax_3 & & & & & & \end{array}$$

$a = 2$ $r(A) = 2$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} \mathcal{O} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \mathcal{O} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathcal{O} & 2 \end{array} \right| 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}_2 \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{Q}_3 \end{array} 0$$

$$2 \quad \quad \quad 0 \quad \quad \quad y_1^2 \quad y_2^2.$$

23 11

$$a \quad \quad \quad A \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & a \end{array} \quad \quad \quad B \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

1 a

2 $AP = B$ P .



1 a 2

$$2 \quad P \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 6k_1 & 3 & 6k_2 \\ 2k_1 & 1 & 2k_2 \\ k_1 & & k_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 6k_3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2k_3 & 1 \\ & k_3 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} k_1, k_2, k_3 \\ k_2, k_3 \end{array}$$



1 $r(A) = r(B)$

$$A \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & a & 1 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 3 & a & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \quad a$$

$$B \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & a & 2 \\ 1 & a & 3 \\ 1 & a & 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \quad a$$

2 $a = 0$ $a = 2$

2 (A, B) $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$

$$AX = B \quad X \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 6k_1 & 3 & 6k_2 \\ 2k_1 & 1 & 2k_2 \\ k_1 & & k_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 6k_3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2k_3 & 1 \\ & k_3 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 |X| & z_0 & k_2 & z k_3 & X & & \\
 & & 6k_1 & 3 & 6k_2 & 4 & 6k_3 & 4 & \dots \\
 P & & 2k_1 & 1 & 2k_2 & 1 & 2k_3 & 1 & \dots \\
 & & k_1 & & k_2 & & k_3 & \textcircled{c} & \\
 & & & & & & & & k_1, k_2, k_3 & & k_2 & z k_3 & .
 \end{array}$$