

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学二模拟试题参考答案

一、 选择题

- (1) B (2) C (3) D (4) C (5) A (6) B (7) D (8) A

二、 填空题

- (9) $x_0 f'(x_0) - f(x_0)$ (10) $g'(0)$ (11) $6a$ (12) z (13) $y = x \cos x$

- (14) 2

三、解答题

(15)解:

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \sqrt{6+x_n} - x_n = \frac{6+x_n-x_n^2}{\sqrt{x_n+6}+x_n} = \frac{(3-x_n)(2+x_n)}{\sqrt{x_n+6}+x_n}$$

$x_1 = 10 > 3$, 设 $x_n > 3$ 又 $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{6+x_n} > 3$

故 $x_n > 3$ 对所有的 n 均成立, 故 $x_{n+1} - x_n < 0$ 即数列是单调下降且有下界, 故有极限.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \quad (a \geq 3)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{6+x_n}$ 即 $a = \sqrt{6+a}$ 故 $a = 3$

(16)解:
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})^x}{e} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})^x - e}{e} \right\}^{\frac{[(1+\frac{1}{x})^x - e]x}{e}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(1+\frac{1}{x})^x - e]x}{e}}$$

而
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(1+\frac{1}{x})^x - e]x}{e} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e}{t} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}]'$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} \cdot \frac{\frac{t}{1+t} - \ln(1+t)}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t - (1+t)\ln(1+t)}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

则
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{(1+\frac{1}{x})^x}{e} \right] = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(17)解:
$$f(x) = \int_0^x t(x-t)dt + \int_x^1 t(t-x)dt = \int_0^x (tx-t^2)dt + \int_x^1 (t^2-tx)dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}xt^2 - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^x + \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{1}{2}xt^2 \right) \Big|_x^1 = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}.$$

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

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. 因为 $0 < x < 1$, 所以 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

又当 $0 < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 因此 $f(x)$ 的单调减区间

是 $(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$; 单调增区间是 $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1)$.

由 $f''(x) = 2x > 0$, $0 < x < 1$, 知 $(0, 1)$ 为凹区间.

又由 $f'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 0$, $f''(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) > 0$ 知 $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$ 为极小值

(18)解: (1) 设切点为 (x_0, x_0^2) , 则切线方程为 $y - x_0^2 = 2x_0(x - x_0^2)$, 故

$$\frac{1}{12} = \int_0^{x_0^2} (\frac{y + x_0^2}{2x_0} - \sqrt{y}) dy, \text{ 故切点为 } (1, 1)$$

故切线方程为 $y = 2x - 1$

$$(2) V = \pi \int_0^1 x^4 dx - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{30}$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f'_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = yf''_{uu} + xf''_{vv}, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = f'_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f'_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = xf''_{uu} - yf''_{vv}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} = y \cdot [f''_{uu} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{uv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}] + f''_{vv} + x \cdot [f''_{vu} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f''_{vv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}]$$

$$= y^2 f''_{uu} + xyf''_{uv} + f''_{vv} + xyf''_{vu} + x^2 f''_{vv} = y^2 f''_{uu} + x^2 f''_{vv}$$

(19)解:

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = x \cdot [f''_{uu} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{uv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}] - f''_{vv} - y \cdot [f''_{vu} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f''_{vv} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}]$$

$$= x^2 f''_{uu} - xyf''_{uv} - f''_{vv} - xyf''_{vu} + y^2 f''_{vv} = x^2 f''_{uu} + y^2 f''_{vv}$$

$$D = (x^2 + y^2) \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial v^2} \right) = x^2 + y^2$$

(20)解: 利用 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 将原来的积分区域 D 一分为二并记

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 > 1\},$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{于是} \quad \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 1| d\sigma &= -\iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy \\
 &= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^2 - 1) r dr + \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy - \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dx dy \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} + \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x^2 + y^2 - 1) dy - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^2 - 1) r dr = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(21) 证明:

构造函数 $F(x) = f(x)e^{\lambda x}$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导,

且 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$, 由罗尔中值定理知: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$.

$[f'(\xi) + \lambda f(\xi)]e^{\lambda \xi} = 0$, 而 $e^{\lambda \xi} \neq 0$, 故 $f'(\xi) + \lambda f(\xi) = 0$

(22) 解: 由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关与 $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ 可知, $r(A) = 3$

$$\text{又由 } \alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \text{ 可知, } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - 0\alpha_4 = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0. \text{ 故, } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } Ax = 0 \text{ 的基础解系.}$$

$$\text{另外, } \beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \text{ 可知, } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = \beta, \text{ 故 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为 $Ax = \beta$ 的一个特解.

$$\text{因此, } Ax = \beta \text{ 的通解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(23) \text{ 解: } 1) \text{ 由题设知, 对于二次型对应的实对称矩阵 } A, \text{ 有 } Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

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即通过正交变换 Q 使得 A 对角化为一个对角阵 Λ , Λ 中对角线上的元素分别为 A 的三个特征值. 则可知 A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0$, 由 Q 的第三列为 $(\sqrt{2}/2, 0, \sqrt{2}/2)^T$, 可知 $(\sqrt{2}/2, 0, \sqrt{2}/2)^T$ 为 A 对应于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 的单位化后的特征向量. 又由 A 为实对称矩阵, 其不同特征值对应的特征向量必正交, 故可据此求得 A 中对应特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 所对应的两个特征向量. 设 $\xi_3 = (\sqrt{2}/2, 0, \sqrt{2}/2)^T$, 与其正交的向量为 $\beta = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, 有 $(\xi_3, \beta) = 0$, 即 $\sqrt{2}/2 x_1 + \sqrt{2}/2 x_3 = 0$, 也相当于 $x_1 + x_3 = 0$, 解此齐次线性方程组可得其基础解系中两个线性无关的解向量 $\eta_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T$, $\eta_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$, 可以得到 $(\eta_1, \eta_2) = 0$, 即 η_1 与 η_2 正交, 故将 η_1 与 η_2 分别单位化得 $\xi_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T$, $\xi_2 = (-\sqrt{2}/2, 0, \sqrt{2}/2)^T$, 则有正交矩阵

$$Q = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 使得 } Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & 0 & \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(II) A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 先要证其为正定矩阵, 有两种方法:}$$

方法 1: 求其全部特征值, 若均大于零, 则可得 $A + E$ 为正定矩阵. 设 $B = A + E$, 有

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & \lambda - 3/2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_1+r_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & \lambda - 3/2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & \lambda - 3/2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_3 - 1/2 r_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0, \text{ 得 } A + E \text{ 的全部特征值为}$$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$, 均大于零, 故 $A + E$ 为正定矩阵.

方法 2: 证 $A + E$ 的各阶顺序主子式均大于零, 1 阶主子式 $D_1 = 3/2 > 0$, 2 阶主子式

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 > 0, \text{ 3 阶主子式}$$

$$D_3 = |A+E| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) = 4 > 0, \text{ 即得 } A+E \text{ 为正定矩阵.}$$

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