

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学三模拟试题参考答案

一、选择题

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

二、填空题

(9) $x_0 f'(x_0) - f(x_0)$ (10) $g'(0)$ (11) $y = x \cos x$ (12) z (13) 2

(14) 1

三、解答题

(15)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
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x - e]x}{e} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} - e}{t} = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [(1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}}]'$$

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

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

(16)解:
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = f'_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = y f'_u + x f'_v, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = f'_u \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + f'_v \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x f'_u - y f'_v$$

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

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

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

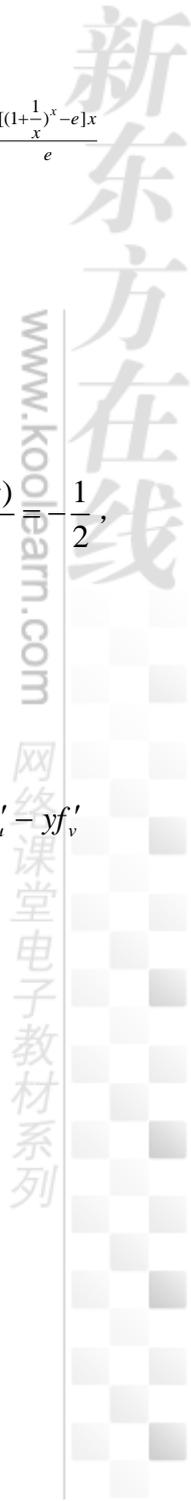
$$= x^2 f''_{uu} - x y f''_{uv} - f'_v - x y f''_{vu} + y^2 f''_{vv} = x^2 f''_{uu} + y^2 f''_{vv}$$

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

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

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

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



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

(18) 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 $f'(\xi) + \lambda f(\xi) = 0$

(19)解: 先求收敛域: 令 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2 x^{n+1}}{n^2 x^n} \right| < 1$ 可得, $|x| < 1$, 故幂级数的收敛半径为 1, 收

敛区间为 $(-1, 1)$, 当 $x = \pm 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n$ 发散, 故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$;

再求和函数 $s(x)$: 令 $s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n^2 x^{n-1} dx \right]' = x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \right]'$

又 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n x^{n-1} dx \right]' = x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right]' = x \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$

故 $s(x) = x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n \right]' = x \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}$

在上式中令 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 可得 $s\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}(1+\frac{1}{3})}{(1-\frac{1}{3})^3} = \frac{3}{2}$.

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

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

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

$$(21)\text{解: 1) 由题设知, 对于二次型对应的实对称矩阵 } A, \text{ 有 } Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即}$$

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

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

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

$$(22) \text{解: (1) } f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} ye^{-y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P(X + Y \leq 1) = \iint_{x+y \leq 1} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 + e^{-1} - 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(23) \text{解: 令 } E(X) = \bar{X}, \text{ 即 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf_X(x) dx = \int_0^1 x\theta dx + \int_1^2 (1-\theta)x dx = \bar{X}, \text{ 故 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{3}{2} - \bar{X}.$$

构造似然函数

$$L(\theta) = \theta \times \theta \times \theta \times \dots \times \theta (N \uparrow) \times (1-\theta) \times (1-\theta) \times \dots \times (1-\theta) (n-N \uparrow) \text{ 化简后即}$$

$$L(\theta) = \theta^N (1-\theta)^{n-N}$$

左右两端取对数并令其导数为零，即

$$\text{令 } \frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta} = \frac{N}{\theta} - \frac{n-N}{1-\theta} = 0, \text{ 可得 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{N}{n}.$$

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