

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

数学二试题参考答案

一、选择题：1~8 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，请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上。

(1) 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$ 的无穷间断点数为 ()

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

答案：B

详解： $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 - 1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$ 有间断点 $x = 0, \pm 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = -1$$

所以 $x = 0$ 为第一类间断点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ 所以 } x = 1 \text{ 为连续点}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \infty, \text{ 所以 } x = -1 \text{ 为无穷间断点.}$$

所以选择 B.

(2) 设 y_1, y_2 是一阶非齐次微分方程 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ 的两个特解，若常数 λ, μ 使

$\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2$ 是该方程的解， $\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2$ 是该方程对应的齐次方程的解，则 ()

(A) $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}, \mu = \frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}, \mu = -\frac{1}{2}$

(C) $\lambda = \frac{2}{3}, \mu = \frac{1}{3}$ (D) $\lambda = \frac{2}{3}, \mu = \frac{2}{3}$

答案：A

详解：因 $\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2$ 是 $y' + p(x)y = 0$ 的解；故 $(\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2)' + p(x)(\lambda y_1 - \mu y_2) = 0$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda(y_1' + p(x)y_1) - \mu(y_2' + p(x)y_2) = 0$$

而由已知 $y_1' + p(x)y_1 = q(x), y_2' + p(x)y_2 = q(x)$

所以 $(\lambda - \mu)q(x) = 0$

又 $\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2$ 是非齐次 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$ 的解;

故 $(\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2)' + p(x)(\lambda y_1 + \mu y_2) = q(x)$

所以 $(\lambda + \mu)q(x) = q(x)$

所以 $\lambda = \mu = \frac{1}{2}$.

(3) 曲线 $y = x^2$ 与曲线 $y = a \ln x (a \neq 0)$ 相切, 则 $a =$ ()

(A) $4e$ (B) $3e$ (C) $2e$ (D) e

答案: C

详解: 因 $y = x^2$ 与 $y = a \ln x (a \neq 0)$ 相切, 故 $2x = a \cdot \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}$

在 $y = x^2$ 上, $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}$ 时 $y = \frac{a}{2}$

在 $y = a \ln x (a \neq 0)$ 上, $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}$ 时 $y = a \ln \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{a}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \ln \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \ln \frac{a}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} = e \Rightarrow a = 2e$

所以选择 C

(4) 设 m, n 是正整数, 则反常积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$ 的收敛性 ()

(A) 仅与 m 的取值有关 (B) 仅与 n 的取值有关
(C) 与 m, n 取值都有关 (D) 与 m, n 取值都无关

答案: B

详解: $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx,$

对于 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$, 瑕点为 $x=0$

设 $n > 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\ln^2(1-x)]^{\frac{1}{m}}}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0, 0 < \frac{1}{n} < 1$ 故收敛。

设 $n=1, m=1, 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\ln^2(1-x)]^{\frac{1}{m}}}{x}$ 存在, $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$ 不是反常积分

设 $n=1, m > 2, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[\ln^2(1-x)]^{\frac{1}{m}}}{x} \cdot x^{1-\frac{2}{m}}$ 存在, $0 < 1 - \frac{2}{m} < 1$, 故 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$ 收敛。

对于, $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$, 瑕点为 $x=1$, 当 m 为正整数时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{[\ln^2(1-x)]^{\frac{1}{m}}}{x^{\frac{1}{n}}} \cdot (1-x)^\delta = 0$,

其中 $0 < \delta < 1$, 故 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$ 收敛

故选(D)。

(5) 设函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 由方程 $F\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right) = 0$ 确定, 其中 F 为可微函数, 且 $F'_2 \neq 0$, 则

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \quad ()$$

- (A) x (B) z (C) $-x$ (D) $-z$

答案: B

详解:
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_z} = -\frac{F'_1\left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) + F'_2\left(-\frac{z}{x^2}\right)}{F'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{F'_1 \cdot \frac{y}{x} + F'_2 \cdot \frac{z}{x}}{F'_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_y}{F'_z} = -\frac{F'_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{F'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{F'_1}{F'_2}$$

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{yF'_1 + zF'_2}{F'_2} - \frac{yF'_1}{F'_2} = \frac{F'_2 \cdot z}{F'_2} = z$$

(6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+i)(n^2+j^2)} = \quad ()$

- (A) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dy$ (B) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)} dy$
 (C) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)} dy$ (D) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y^2)} dy$

答案: D

(9) 3阶常系数线性齐次微分方程 $y''' - 2y'' + y' - 2y = 0$ 的通解为 $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$

详解: $y''' - 2y'' + y' - 2y = 0$, 对应方程为 $\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$,

$$\lambda^2(\lambda - 2) + (\lambda - 2) = 0, (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 + 1) = 0. \quad \lambda = 2, \lambda = \pm i$$

所以通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$

(10) 曲线 $y = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 1}$ 的渐近线方程为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $y = 2x$

详解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 1} = 2$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 1} - 2x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^3 - 2x^3 - 2x}{x^2 + 1} = 0, \text{ 所以 } y = 2x$$

(11) 函数 $y = \ln(1 - 2x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的 n 阶导数 $y^{(n)}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $-2^n \cdot (n-1)!$

详解: 由麦克劳林展开有:

$$(-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} (-2x)^n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n, \quad \frac{-2^n}{n} = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}, \quad \therefore f^{(n)}(0) = -2^n (n-1)!$$

(12) 当 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ 时, 对数螺线 $r = e^\theta$ 的弧长为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: $\sqrt{2}(e^\pi - 1)$

详解: $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, r = e^\theta$.

$$\int_0^\pi \sqrt{(e^\theta)^2 + (e^\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2} e^\theta d\theta = \sqrt{2}(e^\pi - 1)$$

(13) 已知一个长方形的长 l 以 2cm/s 的速率增加, 宽 w 以 3cm/s 的速率增加. 则当

$l = 12\text{cm}, w = 5\text{cm}$ 时, 它的对角线增加速率为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: 3cm/s

详解: 设 $l = x(t), w = y(t)$,

由题意知, 在 $t = t_0$ 时刻 $x(t_0) = 12, y(t_0) = 5$, 且 $x'(t_0) = 2, y'(t_0) = 3$,

$$\text{又 } S(t) = \sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t)},$$

$$\text{所以 } S'(t) = \frac{x(t)x'(t) + y(t)y'(t)}{\sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t)}}$$

$$\text{所以 } S'(t_0) = \frac{x(t_0)x'(t_0) + y(t_0)y'(t_0)}{\sqrt{x^2(t_0) + y^2(t_0)}} = \frac{12 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3}{\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2}} = 3$$

(14) 设 A, B 为 3 阶矩阵, 且 $|A| = 3, |B| = 2, |A^{-1} + B| = 2$, 则 $|A + B^{-1}| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: 3

详解: 由于 $A(A^{-1} + B)B^{-1} = (E + AB)B^{-1} = B^{-1} + A$, 所以

$$|A + B^{-1}| = |A(A^{-1} + B)B^{-1}| = |A||A^{-1} + B||B^{-1}|$$

因为 $|B| = 2$, 所以 $|B^{-1}| = |B|^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$, 因此

$$|A + B^{-1}| = |A||A^{-1} + B||B^{-1}| = 3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3.$$

三、解答题: 15—23 小题, 共 94 分. 请将解答写在答题纸指定的位置上. 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)

求函数 $f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} (x^2 - t)e^{-t^2} dt$ 的单调区间与极值.

$$\text{详解: } f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} (x^2 - t)e^{-t^2} dt = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} te^{-t^2} dt$$

$$\text{所以 } f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt + 2x^3 e^{-x^4} - 2x^3 e^{-x^4} = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$$

令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x = 0, x = \pm 1$

$$\text{又 } f''(x) = 2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt + 4x^2 e^{-x^4}$$

$$f''(0) = 2 \int_1^0 e^{-t^2} dt < 0, \text{ 所以 } f(0) = \int_1^0 (0-t)e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}) \text{ 是极大值.}$$

$f''(\pm 1) = 4e^{-1} > 0$, 所以 $f(\pm 1) = 0$ 为极小值.

因为当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $0 \leq x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$,

$-1 \leq x < 0$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, $x < -1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$

所以 $f(x)$ 的单调递减区间为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 1)$

$f(x)$ 的单调递增区间为 $[-1, 0) \cup [1, +\infty)$

(16)(本题满分 10 分)

(I)比较 $\int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt$ 与 $\int_0^1 t^n |\ln t| dt$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 的大小, 说明理由(II)记 $u_n = \int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n$ 详解: (I)当 $0 < x < 1$ 时 $0 < \ln(1+x) < x$,

$$\text{故 } [\ln(1+t)]^n < t^n, \text{ 所以 } |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n < |\ln t| t^n$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 |\ln t| [\ln(1+t)]^n dt < \int_0^1 |\ln t| t^n dt \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$(II) \int_0^1 |\ln t| t^n dt = -\int_0^1 \ln t \cdot t^n dt = -\frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \ln t d(t^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\text{故由 } 0 < u_n < \int_0^1 |\ln t| t^n dt = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}, \text{ 根据夹逼定理得 } 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0.$$

(17)(本题满分 11 分)

设函数 $y = f(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = 2t + t^2 \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ ($t > -1$) 所确定, 其中 $\psi(t)$ 具有 2 阶导数, 且

$$\psi(1) = \frac{5}{2}, \quad \psi'(1) = 6, \quad \text{已知 } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{3}{4(1+t)}, \quad \text{求函数 } \psi(t)$$

详解: 根据题意得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{2t+2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d\left(\frac{\psi'(t)}{2t+2}\right)}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{\psi''(t)(2t+2) - 2\psi'(t)}{(2t+2)^2}}{2t+2} = \frac{3}{4(1+t)}$$

$$\text{即 } \psi''(t)(2t+2) - 2\psi'(t) = 6(t+1)^2$$

$$\text{整理有 } \psi''(t)(t+1) - \psi'(t) = 3(t+1)^2$$

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} \psi''(t) - \frac{\psi'(t)}{t+1} = 3(t+1) \\ \psi(1) = \frac{5}{2}, \psi'(1) = 6 \end{cases}$$

令 $y = \psi'(t)$ 即 $y' - \frac{1}{1+t}y = 3(1+t)$

$$\therefore y = e^{\int \frac{1}{1+t} dt} \left(\int 3(1+t) e^{-\int \frac{1}{1+t} dt} dt + C \right) = (1+t)(3t+C)$$

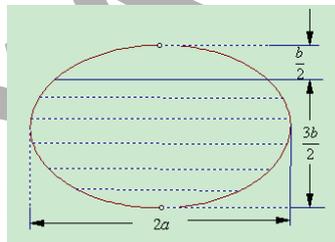
$\therefore y(1) = \psi'(1) = 6 \therefore C = 0 \therefore y = 3t(t+1)$ 即 $\psi'(t) = 3t(t+1)$

$$\text{故 } \psi(t) = \int 3t(t+1) dt = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + t^3 + C_1$$

又由 $\psi(1) = \frac{5}{2} \therefore C_1 = 0 \therefore \psi(t) = \frac{3}{2}t^2 + t^3$.

(18)(本题满分 10 分)

一个高为 l 的柱体形贮油罐，底面是长轴为 $2a$ ，短轴为 $2b$ 的椭圆，现将贮油罐平放，当油罐中油面高度为 $\frac{3}{2}b$ 时 (如图)，计算油的质量。



(长度单位为 m，质量单位为 kg，油的密度为常数 $\rho \text{ kg/m}^3$)

详解：

油的质量 $M = \rho V$ ，其中油的体积 $V = S_{\text{底}} \cdot h_{\text{高}} = l \cdot S_{\text{底}}$

$$\text{又} \because S_{\text{底}} = S_{\text{椭圆}} - S_1 = \pi ab - 2 \iint_{S_1} dx dy$$

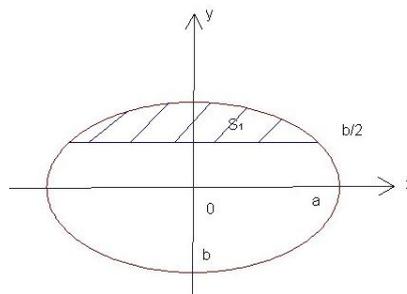
$$= \pi ab - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} dx \cdot \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} dy$$

$$= \pi ab - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \left(b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} - \frac{b}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \pi ab - 2b \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx + b \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} a$$

$$= \pi ab + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ab - 2ab \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} d \frac{x}{a}$$

$$= \pi ab + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ab - 2ab \left(\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a}$$



$$= \pi ab + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ab - 2ab \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi ab + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ab$$

$$\text{故 } M = S \cdot h \cdot \rho = \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi ab + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} ab \right) \cdot l \cdot \rho$$

(19)(本题满分 11 分)

设函数 $\mu = f(x, y)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足等式 $4 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} = 0$,

确定 a, b 的值, 使等式在变换 $\xi = x + ay, \eta = x + by$ 下化简为 $\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$.

详解: 由复合函数链式法则得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \cdot a + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \\ &= a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + (a+b) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = a \left(a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + b \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right) + b \left(a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right) \\ &= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + b^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + 2ab \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 12 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= (5a^2 + 12a + 4) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (5b^2 + 12b + 4) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + (12(a+b) + 10ab + 8) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$$

$$\text{当} \begin{cases} 5a^2 + 12a + 4 = 0 & (1) \\ 5b^2 + 12b + 4 = 0 & (2) \text{ 时满足等式, 则 } a = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ 或 } -2, b = -\frac{2}{5} \text{ 或 } -2 \\ 12(a+b) + 10ab + 8 \neq 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

又因为当 (a, b) 为 $(-2, -2), (-\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{2}{5})$ 时方程(3)不满足,

所以当 (a, b) 为 $(-\frac{2}{5}, -2), (-2, -\frac{2}{5})$ 满足题意.

(20)(本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{计算二重积分 } I = \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1-r^2 \cos \theta} dr d\theta,$$

$$\text{其中 } D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \sec \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}.$$

$$\text{详解: } I = \iint_D r^2 \sin \theta \sqrt{1-r^2 \cos 2\theta} dr d\theta$$

$$= \iint_D r \sin \theta \sqrt{1-r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= \iint_D y \sqrt{1-(r \cos \theta)^2 + (r \sin \theta)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dx dy$$

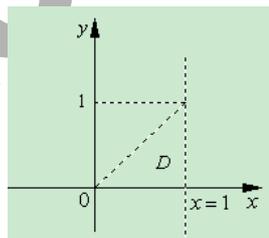
$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x y \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2+y^2} d(1-x^2+y^2)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} dx - \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{16} \pi$$



(21)(本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在开区间 $(0,1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0)=0, f(1)=\frac{1}{3}$.

证明: 存在 $\xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), \eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$.

证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$

对于 $F(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 上利用 L -中值定理, 得 $\exists \xi \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - F(0) = \frac{1}{2}F'(\xi)$ ①

对于 $F(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上利用 L -中值定理, 得 $\exists \eta \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), F(1) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}F'(\eta)$ ②

两式相加得 $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = \xi^2 + \eta^2$

(22)(本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

已知线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 存在两个不同的解

(I) 求 λ, a ;

(II) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解析: 方法一: (I) 已知 $Ax = b$ 有 2 个不同的解 $\therefore r(A) = r(A, b) < 3$, 对增广矩阵进行初等行变换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} (A, b) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 & a-\lambda \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda^2 & a-\lambda+1 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$(A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

此时, $r(A) = 1 \neq r(A, b) = 2$, $Ax = b$ 无解, 所以 $\lambda \neq 1$.

$$\text{当 } \lambda = -1, (A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{array} \right)$$

由于 $r(A) = r(A, b) < 3$, 所以 $a = -2$ 。因此, $\lambda = -1, a = -2$ 。

$$(II) (A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{原方程组等价于} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = \frac{3}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 即} \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + \frac{3}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore Ax = b \text{ 的通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ k 为任意常数.}$$

方法二: (I) 已知 $Ax = b$ 有 2 个不同的解

$$\therefore r(A) = r(A, b) < 3$$

$$\text{又 } |A| = 0, \text{ 即 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0, \text{ 知 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } -1.$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, $r(A) = 1 \neq r(A, b) = 2$, 此时, $Ax = b$ 无解, $\therefore \lambda = -1$. 代入由 $\therefore r(A) = r(A, b)$ 得 $a = -2$.

$$(II) (A, b) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{原方程组等价于} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = \frac{3}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}, \text{ 即} \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + \frac{3}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}, \therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore Ax=b \text{ 的通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ k 为任意常数.}$$

(23)(本题满分 11 分)

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 正交矩阵 } Q \text{ 使得 } Q^T A Q \text{ 为对角矩阵, 若 } Q \text{ 的第 1 列为}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 2, \bar{1}), \text{ 求 } a, Q$$

详解: 由于 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 存在正交矩阵 Q , 使得 $Q^T A Q$ 为对角阵, 且 Q 的第一列为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 2, 1)^T, \text{ 故 } A \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_1 \text{ 的特征向量为 } \xi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 2, 1)^T, \text{ 故 } A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & a \\ 4 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由此可得 } a = -1, \lambda_1 = 2.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 可得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ -4-\lambda & 0 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+4)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-5) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -4, \lambda_3 = 5$ ，且对应于 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 2, 1)^T$ 。

$$\text{由 } (\lambda_2 E - A)x = 0, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -7 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -7 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 1 \\ 0 & -27 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得对应于 $\lambda_2 = -4$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$ 。

$$\text{由 } (\lambda_3 E - A)x = 0, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得对应于 $\lambda_3 = 5$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = (1, -1, 1)^T$ 。

由于 A 为实对称矩阵， ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 为对应于不同特征值的特征向量，所以 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 相互正交，只需单位化：

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\xi_1}{\|\xi_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 2, 1)^T, \eta_2 = \frac{\xi_2}{\|\xi_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1)^T, \eta_3 = \frac{\xi_3}{\|\xi_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T,$$

$$\text{取 } Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -4 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$