

## 2018 考研数学（二）真题及答案解析（文都版）

来源：文都教育

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，只有一个选项是符合题目要求的。

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

答案：（B）

解析： $\because 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ 1 + (e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1) \right]^{\frac{1}{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1} \cdot \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}}$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+b)x + (\frac{1}{2}+a)x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1+b=0, \\ \frac{1}{2}+a=0, \end{cases} \therefore b=-1, a=-\frac{1}{2}.$$

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

答案：（D）

解析：方法一：

(A)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| \sin|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x} \sin|x| = 0$ ，可导

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

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

(D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x}$  不存在，不可导

应选(D).

方法二:

因为  $f(x) = \cos\sqrt{|x|}$ ,  $f(0) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} \text{ 不存在}$$

$\therefore f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处不可导, 选 (D)

对(A):  $f(x) = x \sin x$  在  $x = 0$  处可导

对(B):  $f(x) \sim |x| \cdot \sqrt{|x|} = |x|^{\frac{3}{2}}$  在  $x = 0$  处可导

对(C):  $f(x) = \cos x$  在  $x = 0$  处可导.

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  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续,

则

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

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

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

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

答案: (D)

解析:  $\therefore f(x) + g(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0, \\ 1, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$   $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - ax, & x \leq -1, \\ x, & -1 < x < 0, \\ x - b, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$

$$\therefore f(x) + g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - ax, & x \leq -1, \\ x - 1, & -1 < x < 0, \\ x - b + 1, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

因为  $f(x) + g(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续, 故  $f(x) + g(x)$  在  $x = -1, x = 0$  处连续

$$f(-1-0) = 1 + a, \quad f(-1+0) = -2,$$

$$f(0-0) = -1, \quad f(0+0) = 1 - b,$$

$a = -3, b = 2$ , 选择 D

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,  $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$ .

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

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

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

答案: (D)

解析: (方法一) 取  $f(x) = 2x - 1$ , 和  $f(x) = -2x + 1$ , 可排除 (A) (C).

取  $f(x) = a(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + b$ , 由  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$  得  $b = -\frac{a}{12}$ , 当  $f''(x) = 2a < 0$  时,  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = b = -\frac{a}{12} > 0$ , 排除(B), 故选 (D)

(方法二) 由 Taylor 公式有:  $f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2})^2$

当  $f''(x) > 0$  时,  $f(x) > f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $\xi$  在 0 和  $x$  间.

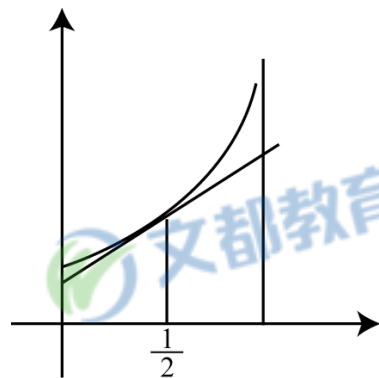
$$\text{于是 } 0 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx > \int_0^1 \left[ f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) \right] dx$$

$$= f(\frac{1}{2}) + 0 = f(\frac{1}{2}), \text{ 故选 (D)}$$

(方法三)  $f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$  凹  $\Rightarrow$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx > f(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0.$$



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

A.  $M > N > K$ .

B.  $M > K > N$ .

C.  $K > M > N$ .

D.  $K > N > M$ .

答案: (C)

解析:  $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$ ,

$N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$ , 因为  $e^x > x+1$ , 所以  $\frac{x+1}{e^x} < 1$

$$K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) dx, \quad 1 + \sqrt{\cos x} > 1$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1+x}{e^x} < 1 < 1 + \sqrt{\cos x}$$

所以由定积分的比较性质  $K > M > N$ ，应选 (C)。

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

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

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

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

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

答案：(C)

解析：积分区域  $D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 0, -x \leq y \leq 2 - x^2\} \cup \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 2 - x^2\}$

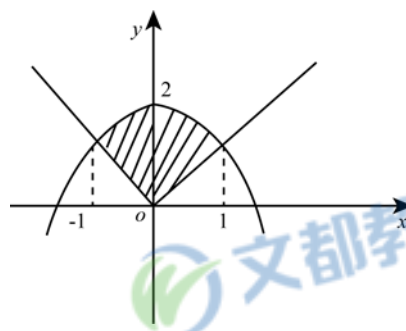
如图所示

因为  $xy$  关于  $x$  为奇函数， $1$  关于  $x$  为偶函数

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

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x^2} 1 dy = 2 \int_0^1 (2 - x^2 - x) dx$$

$$= 2 \left( 2x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{7}{3}, \text{ 应选 (C).}$$



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

答案：(A)

解析：令  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  则  $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \because P^{-1}AP &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

∴ 选项为 A

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.  $r(AAB) = r(A)$ .

B.  $r(ABA) = r(A)$ .

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

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

答案: (A)

解析: 易知选项 C 错

对于选项 B 举反例: 取  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

则  $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, (A, BA) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$r(A, BA) \neq r(A)$

对于选项 D, 举反例:

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

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分。

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

答案: 1

解析:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x]$

由拉格朗日中值定理可得:

原式 =  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+\xi^2} = 1$ . 其中  $x < \xi < x+1$

10. 曲线  $y = x^2 + 2 \ln x$  在其拐点处的切线方程是  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

答案:  $y = 4x - 3$

解析:  $y = x^2 + 2 \ln x, y' = 2x + \frac{2}{x}$

由  $y'' = 2 - \frac{2}{x^2} = 0$  可得  $x = 1, x = -1$  (舍去)

当  $x = 1$  时,  $y' = 4$ , 则切线方程为  $y = 4x - 3$ .

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

答案:  $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

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

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  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

答案:  $\frac{2}{3}$

解析:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3 \sin^2 t \cos t}{3 \cos^2 t (-\sin t)} = -\tan t$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3 \cos^2 t \sin t} = \frac{1}{3 \cos^4 t \sin t} \Big|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

当  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  时,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

$$k = \frac{|y''|}{[1+(y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

答案:  $\frac{1}{4}$

解析:  $\ln z + e^{z-1} = xy$

$$\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^{z-1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y$$

由  $x = 2, y = \frac{1}{2}$  代入  $\ln z + e^{z-1} = 1$ , 可得  $z = 1$

$x = 2, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 1$  代入  $\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + e^{z-1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y$

可得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4}$

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\_\_\_\_\_.

答案: 2

解析:  $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$$\therefore P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \text{ 可逆 } \therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$\therefore |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)[(\lambda - 1)^2 + 2] = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$\therefore B$  的实特征值为 2

$\therefore A$  的实特征值为 2.

三、解答题: 15~23 小题, 共 94 分. 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或写出步骤.

15. (本题满分 10 分)

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^x - 1} \cdot \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} de^x \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{e^x - 1 + 1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \int \left( \sqrt{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} \right) d(e^x - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} \right] + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

16. (本题满分 10 分)

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

(1) 求  $f(x)$ ;

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

解析: (1)  $\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt \stackrel{x-t=u}{=} \int_x^0 (x-u)f(u)(-du)$

$$= \int_0^x xf(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$$

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

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

求导得

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

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) + f(x) = 2a$$

令  $y = f(x)$ , 则  $y' + y = 2a$ .

解之得:  $y = f(x) = Ce^{-x} + 2a$

显然  $f(0) = 0 \therefore C = -2a \Rightarrow f(x) = 2a(1 - e^{-x})$



$$(2) \therefore \frac{\int_0^1 f(x)dx}{1-0} = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 2a(1-e^{-x})dx = 2a(1+e^{-1}-1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{e}{2}$$

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

解析: (利用形心坐标)  $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x dx dy}{\iint_D dx dy} \Rightarrow \iint_D x dx dy = \bar{x} \iint_D dx dy,$

而  $\bar{x} = \pi$ , 于是

$$\iint_D x dx dy = \pi \iint_D dx dy = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) d(t - \sin t)$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = \pi \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$$

$$= \pi \left[ 2\pi - 2\sin t \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[ 2\pi + 0 + \frac{t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right] = 3\pi^2$$

$$\iint_D 2y dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} 2y dy = \int_0^{2\pi} y^2 \Big|_0^{y(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} y^2(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 d(t - \sin t)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 3\cos t + 3\cos^2 t + \cos^3 t) dt$$

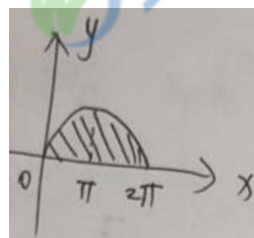
$$= [t - 3\sin t]_0^{2\pi} + 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^2 t) d\sin t$$

$$= 2\pi + 3\pi + 0 = 5\pi.$$

于是:  $\iint_D (x+2y) dx dy = 3\pi^2 + 5\pi.$

18. (本题满分 10 分)

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



证明:  $k \geq \ln 2 - 1$

(i) 当  $0 < x \leq 1$  时, 只需证明:

$$x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \leq 0.$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1, (1 \geq x > 0), F(1) = 0.$$

$$F'(x) = 1 - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2k}{x} = \frac{2k + x - 2 \ln x}{x}$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = 2k + x - 2 \ln x (0 < x \leq 1). \quad G'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x-2}{x} < 0$$

故  $G(x)$  单调递减  $\Rightarrow G(x) \geq G(1) = 2k + 1 \geq 2(\ln 2 - 1) + 1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1 = \ln 4 - 1 > 0$ .

故  $F'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow F(x)$  单增, 从而  $F(x) \leq F(1) = 0$ .

(ii) 当  $x \geq 1$  时, 只需证明:  $x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \geq 0$  即可

$$F(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1. \quad F'(x) = \frac{2k + x - 2 \ln x}{x},$$

$$G(x) = 2k + x - 2 \ln x (x \geq 1), \quad G'(x) = \frac{x-2}{x} (x \geq 1)$$

$$\text{令 } G'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2, \quad \text{令 } G'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2$$

$$\text{令 } G'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow 1 \leq x < 2.$$

故  $G(x)$  在  $x = 2$  处取唯一极小值, 即为最小值,

$$G(2) = 2k + 2 - 2 \ln 2 = 2k + 2(1 - \ln 2) \geq 0.$$

故  $F'(x) \geq 0$ , 所以  $F(x)$  在  $(1, +\infty)$  上单调增加, 从而  $F(x) \geq F(1) = 0$ . 证毕.

19. (本题满分 10 分)

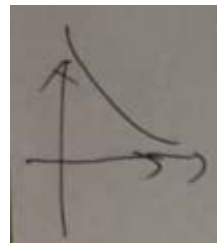
将长为 2m 的铁丝分成三段, 依次围成圆、正方形与正三角形. 三个图形的面积之和是否存在最小值? 若存在, 求出最小值.

解析: 设圆的周长为  $x$ , 正方形的周长为  $y$ , 正三角形的周长为  $z$ , 则  $x + y + z = 2$  为限制条件.

$$\text{目标函数为 } S = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{z^2}{3^2} = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{12\sqrt{3}}$$

方法 1: 拉格朗日乘数法

$$L = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{12\sqrt{3}} + \lambda(x + y + z - 2)$$



$$\text{由} \begin{cases} L'_x = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_y = \frac{y}{8} + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_z = \frac{z}{6\sqrt{3}} + \lambda = 0 \\ L'_\lambda = x + y + z - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{2\pi}{A} \times 2 \\ y = \frac{8}{A} \times 2 \\ z = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{A} \times 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{这里 } A = 2\pi + 8 + 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由实际问题的背景可知: } S_{\min} &= \frac{4\pi}{A^2} + \frac{16}{A^2} + \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{A^2} = \frac{4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}}{A^2} \\ &= \frac{4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}}{(2\pi + 8 + 6\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

方法 2: 记  $x_1 = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$ ,  $y_1 = \frac{y}{\sqrt{16}}$ ,  $z_1 = \frac{z}{\sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}}$

则条件变为  $\sqrt{4\pi}x_1 + \sqrt{16}y_1 + \sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}z_1 = 2$

目标函数变为:  $S = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2$

由 Cauchy 不等式得  $2^2 = (\sqrt{4\pi}x_1 + \sqrt{16}y_1 + \sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}z_1)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ (\sqrt{4\pi}, \sqrt{16}, \sqrt{12\sqrt{3}}) \cdot (x_1, y_1, z_1) \right]^2 \\ &\leq (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) \cdot (4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

所以  $x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 \geq \frac{4}{4\pi + 16 + 12\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore S_{\min} = \frac{1}{\pi + 4 + 3\sqrt{3}}$

方法 3:  $z = 2 - x - y$

$$S = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{(2-x-y)^2}{12\sqrt{3}} \quad *$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} S'_x = \frac{2x}{4\pi} - \frac{2 \cdot (2-x-y)}{12\sqrt{3}} = 0 \\ S'_y = \frac{2y}{16} - \frac{2 \cdot (2-x-y)}{12\sqrt{3}} = 0 \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} x = \frac{2\pi}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}} \\ y = \frac{8}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \text{代入*得}$$

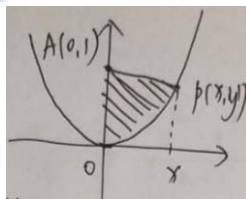
$$S_{\min} = \frac{1}{\pi+4+3\sqrt{3}}$$

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.

解析: 由题意  $\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{x=3} = 4$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2}(1+y)x - \int_0^x y(t)dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{4}{9}x^2\right)x - \int_0^x \frac{4}{9}t^2 dt \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{9}x^3 - \frac{4}{27}x^3 = \frac{2}{27}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{于是} \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \left(\frac{2}{9}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\text{从而} \left. \frac{ds}{dt} \right|_{x=3} = \left(\frac{2}{9} \times 3^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 4 = 10.$$

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  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ .

证明: ①先证  $x_n > 0$ , 易证

$$\text{②再证} \{x_n\} \text{ 单减, 由 } e^{x_{n+1}} = \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} = \frac{e^{x_n} - e^0}{x_n - 0} \text{ 拉格朗日中值定理 } e^\xi, \xi \in (0, x_n)$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} = \xi < x_n$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$  单减有下界, 由此得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n$  存在

$$\text{③设 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = A, \text{ 则 } Ae^A = e^A - 1$$

$\Rightarrow A=0$

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.

(1) 求  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  的解;

(2) 求  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  的规范形.

解析: (1)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$  而  $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ ,

由  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$  得

当  $a \neq 2$  时,  $r(A) = 3$ , 只有零解  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ .

当  $a = 2$  时,  $r(A) = 2$ , 方程有无穷多解,

通解为  $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k$  为任意常数.

(2) 由 (1) 知, 当  $a \neq 2$  时  $A$  可逆,

令  $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ y_3 = x_1 + ax_3 \end{cases}$ , 即  $Y = AX$ ,

则规范形为  $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ ,

当  $a = 2$  时,  $r(A) = 2$ ,

令  $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$ , 则

$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + (y_1 + y_2)^2 = 2(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2)^2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2^2$ ,

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} z_1 = \sqrt{2} \left( y_1 + \frac{1}{2} y_2 \right) \\ z_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} y_2 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 则得规范形为 } f = z_1^2 + z_2^2.$$

23. (本题满分 11 分)

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

(1) 求  $a$ ;

(2) 求满足  $AP=B$  的可逆矩阵  $P$ .

解析: (1)  $\because A$  经过初等列变换化为  $B$

$$\therefore r(A) = r(B)$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 3 & -3a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(A) = 2 \quad \therefore r(B) = 2$$

$$\text{由 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $a = 2$ .

(2) 令  $P_1 = (X_1, X_2, X_3), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$

$$AP_1 = A(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (AX_1, AX_2, AX_3) = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\therefore AX_i = b_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$(A:B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \vdots & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \vdots & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \vdots & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & \vdots & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

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

$$\therefore AX_1 = b_1 \text{ 的通解为 } X_1 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 \\ 2k_1 - 1 \\ k_1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (} k_1 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$AX_2 = b_2 \text{ 的通解为 } X_2 = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_2 + 4 \\ 2k_2 - 1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (} k_2 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$AX_3 = b_3 \text{ 的通解为 } X_3 = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (} k_3 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$\therefore P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数)}$$

$$\therefore |P_1| = \begin{vmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{vmatrix} = k_3 - k_2$$

$$\text{当 } k_2 \neq k_3 \text{ 时, } P_1 \text{ 可逆, 取可逆矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (} k_1 \text{ 为任意常数,}$$

$k_2 \neq k_3$ ), 使得  $AP = B$ .