

2019 考研数学二考试真题答案解析（完整版）

来源：文都教育

1. (C)  $x - \tan x \sim -\frac{x^3}{3}$

2. (B)  $y' = \sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x, y'' = -x \sin x$ , 令  $y'' = 0$  得  $x = 0, x = \pi$ , 又因为  $y''' = -\sin x - x \cos x$ , 将上述两点代入得  $y'''(\pi) \neq 0$ , 所以  $(\pi, -2)$  是拐点.

3. (A)  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = P(2) = 1$  发散 (A)

或  $-\int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-x} = -\left[ x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \right]$

$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -[0 - 1] = 1$

4. (D)

解：由条件知特征根为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ , 特征方程为  $(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$ , 故  $a=2, b=1$ , 而  $y^* = e^x$  为特解, 代入得  $C=4$ , 选 (D)

5. 因为  $\sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\therefore I_2 < I_1 \quad I_3 < I_1$

因为  $1 - \cos \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$

$\sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$

因为  $x^2 + y^2 < \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} < \frac{\pi}{4}$

$\therefore \sin \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2} < \cos \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2}$

$\therefore 1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$\therefore I_3 < I_2$

$\therefore I_3 < I_2 < I_1$

选 A

6. 解, 必要性

$$f(x), g(x) \text{ 相切于 } a \text{ 则 } f(a) = g(a) \quad f'(a) = g'(a)$$

$$P = \frac{|y''|}{[1+y'^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad y''(a) = \pm g''(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{(x-a)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - g'(x)}{2(x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x) - g''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(a) - g''(a)}{2} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2f''(a) \end{cases}$$

充分性

$$O = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{(x-a)^2} \quad \therefore f(a) = g(a)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) - g'(x)}{2(x-a)} \quad \therefore f'(a) = g'(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f''(x) - g''(x)}{2} = \frac{f''(a) - g''(a)}{2} \quad \therefore f''(a) = g''(a)$$

$f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  相切于点  $a$ , 且曲率相等. 选择 (B)

7. 因为  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系中只有 2 个向量  $\therefore n - r(A) = 2 = 4 - r(A)$

$\therefore r(A^*) = 0 \quad \therefore$  选 A

8. 选 (C)

解: 由  $A^2 + A = 2E$  得  $\lambda^2 + \lambda = 2$ ,  $\lambda$  为  $A$  的特征值,  
 $\lambda = -2$  或  $1$ ,

又  $|A| \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 4$ , 故  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 1$ ,

规范形为  $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$ , 选 (C)

$$9. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 2^x)^{\frac{2}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + 2^x - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{x+2^x-1} \cdot \frac{2(x+2^x-1)}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{2(x+2^x-1)}{x}} \\ = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+2 \cdot 2^x \ln 2}{1}} = e^{2+2 \ln 2} = 4e^2$$

10. 当  $t = \frac{3}{2}\pi$  时,  $x = \frac{3}{2}\pi - \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 1, y = 1 - \cos \frac{3}{2}\pi = 1$ , 即为点  $|\frac{3}{2}\pi + 1, 1|$

$$k = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \sin \frac{1}{1 - \cos t} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{t=\frac{3}{2}\pi} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$y - 1 = -|x - \frac{3}{2}\pi - 1| \Rightarrow y - 1 = -x + \frac{3}{2}\pi + 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -x + \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2$$

在  $y$  轴上的截距为  $\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2$

$$11. \frac{z}{x} = y f \quad \left| -\frac{y^2}{x^2} \right| = -\frac{y^3}{x^2} f; \quad \frac{z}{y} = f + y f \quad \left| \frac{2y}{x} \right| = f + \frac{2y^2}{x} f$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x \frac{z}{x} + y \frac{z}{y} &= -2x \cdot \frac{y^3}{x^2} f + y \cdot f + \frac{2y^2}{x} f \\ &= -\frac{2y^3}{x} f + yf + \frac{2y^2}{x} f \\ &= yf \left| \frac{y^2}{x} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \text{解析: } y = \ln \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \right)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

13. 解析:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \left( x \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt \right) dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{\sin x^2}{x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( - \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx^2 = -\frac{1}{4} (-\cos x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 1 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

14. 解析:

$$A_{11} - A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$15. \text{解: 当 } x > 0 \text{ 时 } f(x) = x^{2x} = e^{2x \ln x} \quad f'(x) = e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2)$$

当  $x < 0$  时  $f'(x) = e^x + xe^x$

当  $x = 0$  时  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{xe^x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x = 1$

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

$\therefore$  有  $f(x)$  在  $x = 0$  点不可导.

于是

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2), & x > 0 \\ \text{不存在}, & x = 0 \\ e^x + xe^x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $f'(x) = 0$  得  $x_1 = \frac{1}{e}, x_2 = -1$ , 于是有下列表

$x$	$(-\infty, -1)$	$-1$	$(-1, 0)$	$0$	$(0, \frac{1}{e})$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	不存在	-	0	+
$f(x)$	$\downarrow$	极小值	$\nearrow$	极大值	$\downarrow$	极小值	$\nearrow$

于是有  $f(x)$  的极小值为  $f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $f|\frac{1}{e}| = e^{-\frac{2}{e}}$ , 极大值为  $f(0) = 1$

16. 解析: 令

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1} \\ &= \frac{A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

则  $3x+6 = A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2$

令  $x=1$  得  $9 = 3B, B=3$

令  $x=0$  得  $6 = -A+B+D$

令  $x=-1$  得  $3 = -2A+B+4(D-C)$

令  $x=2$  得  $12 = 7A+7B+2C+D$

解得  $A=-2, B=3, C=2, D=1$

故原式  $= -2 \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx$

$$= -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln(x^2+x+1) + C$$

17. 解析: (1)  $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{通解 } y &= e^{\int x dx} \left| \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{S(-x) dx} dx + C \right| \\
 &= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left| \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + C \right| \\
 &= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \left| \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx + C \right| \\
 &= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (\sqrt{x} + C)
 \end{aligned}$$

由  $f(1) = \sqrt{e} = (C+1)\sqrt{e}$  得  $C = 0$

所以  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$

$$V_x = \pi \int_1^2 \left| \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \right|^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad &= \pi \int_1^2 x \cdot e^{x^2} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - e)
 \end{aligned}$$

18. (本题满分 10 分)

已知平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x \leq y, (x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq y^4\}$ , 计算二重积分  $\iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$ .

【解析】  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = y^4$  的极坐标方程为  $r = \sin^2 \theta$ , 由对称性:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma &= \iint_D \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma \\
 &= \iint_{D_1} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} d\sigma = 2 \iint_D \frac{r \sin \theta}{r} r dr d\theta \\
 &= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\sin^2 \theta} r \sin \theta dr \right] d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 \theta d\theta \\
 &= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2 d \cos \theta \\
 &= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) d \cos \theta \\
 &= -\left[ \cos \theta - \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 \theta + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 \theta \right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{32} \right] = \frac{43}{120} \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

19. 设  $n$  为正整数, 记  $S_n$  为曲线  $y = e^{-x} \sin x$  与  $x$  轴所围图形的面积, 求  $S_n$ , 并求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ .

解：设在区间  $[k\pi, (k+1)\pi] (k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$  上所围的面积记为  $u_k$ ，则

$$u_k = \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx = (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx;$$

记  $I = \int e^{-x} \sin x dx$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\int e^{-x} d \cos x = -(e^{-x} \cos x - \int \cos x d e^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} d \sin x = -e^{-x} \cos x - (e^{-x} \sin x - \int \sin x d e^{-x}) \\ &= -e^{-x} (\cos x + \sin x) - I \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\cos x + \sin x) + C;$$

$$\text{因此 } u_k = (-1)^k \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-k} (\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-(k+1)\pi} + e^{-k\pi});$$

(这里需要注意  $\cos k\pi = (-1)^k$ )

因此

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u_k = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{-k\pi} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi} - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\pi} - e^{-(n+1)\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{e^{-\pi}}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\pi} - 1}$$

20. (本题满分 11 分)

已知函数  $u(x, y)$  满足  $2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ，求  $a, b$  的值，使得在变换  $u(x, y) = v(x, y) e^{ax+by}$  之下，上述等式可

化为函数  $v(x, y)$  的不含一阶偏导数的等式。

[解析]  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a e^{ax+by}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} e^{ax+by} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} a e^{ax+by} + a \left[ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a e^{ax+by} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} e^{ax+by} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} 2a e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) a^2 e^{ax+by}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} e^{ax+by} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} 2b e^{ax+by} + v(x, y) b^2 e^{ax+by}$$

代入已知条件

$$2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\text{得 } 2\left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}\right) + 4a \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + (3-4b) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + (2a^2 - 2b^2 + 3b)v(x, y) = 0$$

根据已知条件, 上式不含一阶偏导, 故  $a=0, 3-4b=0$

$$\text{即 } a=0, b=\frac{3}{4}$$

21. 已知函数  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上具有二阶导数, 且  $f(0)=0, f(1)=1, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$ , 证明:

(1) 存在  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ ;

(2) 存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得  $f''(\eta) < -2$ .

证: (1) 设  $f(x)$  在  $\xi$  处取得最大值,

$$\text{则由条件 } f(0)=0, f(1)=1, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

可知  $f(\xi) > 1$ , 于是  $0 < \xi < 1$ ,

由费马引理得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

(2) 若不存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使  $f''(\eta) < -2$ ,

则对任何  $x \in (0, 1)$ , 有  $f''(x) \geq -2$ ,

由拉格朗日中值定理得,

$$f(x) - f(\xi) = f'(c)(x - \xi), \quad C \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } \xi \text{ 之间,}$$

不妨设  $x < \xi$ ,  $f'(x) \leq -2(x - \xi)$ ,

$$\text{积分得 } \int_0^\xi f'(x) dx \leq \int_0^\xi -2(x - \xi) dx = \xi^2 < 1'$$

于是  $f(\xi) - f(0) < 1$ , 即  $f(\xi) < 1$ ,

这与  $f(\xi) > 1$  相矛盾, 故存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使  $f''(\eta) < -2$ .

22. 解:  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & a^2+3 & a+3 & 1-a & a^2+3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-1 & a-1 & 1-a & a^2-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

①若  $a=1$ , 则  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$

此时向量组 (I) 与 (II) 等价,

$$\text{令 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3),$$

$$\text{则 } (A, B) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{此时 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 = 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 \\ \beta_3 = 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

②若  $a = -1$ , 则  $r(A) = 2 \neq r(A, B) = 3$ , 向量组 (I) 与 (II) 不等价.

$$\text{③若 } a \neq 1, -1, \text{ 则 } (A, B) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{a-1}{a+1} & \frac{2a+1}{a+1} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a+1} & -\frac{2a+3}{a+1} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{a+1} & -\frac{1}{a+1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{此时 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \frac{a-1}{a+1}a_1 + \frac{1}{a+1}a_2 + \frac{1}{a+1}a_3 \\ \beta_2 = \frac{2a+1}{a+1}a_1 - \frac{2a+3}{a+1}a_2 - \frac{1}{a+1}a_3 \\ \beta_3 = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 \end{cases}$$

$$23. A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & x & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 与 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix} \text{ 相似}$$

(1)



$\therefore$

$$\therefore A \sim B$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{tr}(A) = \operatorname{tr}(B) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-4=1+y \\ y=-2x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } A + E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xi_1 = (-2 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ 时, } A + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xi_2 = (-1 \ 2 \ 4)^T$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 时, } A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = (-1 \ 2 \ 0)^T$$

$$P_1 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_1^{-1} A P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } B + E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = (-1 \ 3 \ 0)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2 \text{ 时, } B + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = (0 \ 0 \ 1)^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 时, } B - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = (1 \ 0 \ 0)^T$$

$$P_2 = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \quad P_2^{-1} B P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix} P_2^{-1}$$

$$B = P_2 P_1^{-1} (A_2) P_1 P_2^{-1}$$

$$\text{故 } P = P_1 P_2^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$