

2019 考研数学二考试真题及答案详解

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. 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时， $x - \tan x$ 与 x^k 同阶，求 k ()

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

解析：

$\because x - \tan x \sim -\frac{x^3}{3}$ 若要 $x - \tan x$ 与 x^k 同阶无穷小， $\therefore k = 3$

\therefore 选 C

2. $y = x \sin x + 2 \cos x \left[x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi\right) \right]$ 的拐点坐标

- A. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right)$
- B. $(0, 2)$
- C. $(\pi, -2)$
- D. $\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi, -\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)$

$y' = \sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x, y'' = -x \sin x$, 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.

选 C

3. 下列反常积分发散的是

- A. $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$
- B. $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$
- C. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$

$$D. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

解析:

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

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

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

选 A

4. 已知微分方程 $y'' + ay' + by = ce^x$ 的通解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x} + e^x$, 则 a, b, c 依次为

A. 1, 0, 1

B. 1, 0, 2

C. 2, 1, 3

D. 2, 1, 4

解析:

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. 已知积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$,

$$I_1 = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy, I_2 = \iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy, I_3 = \iint_D (1 - \cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy, \text{ 试比较 } I_1, I_2, I_3 \text{ 的大}$$

小

A. $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$

B. $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$

C. $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$

D. $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$

解析:

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

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

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

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

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

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. 已知 $f(x), g(x)$ 二阶导数且在 $x=a$ 处连续, 请问 $f(x), g(x)$ 相切于 a 且曲率相等是

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{(x-a)^2} = 0$ 的什么条件?

- A. 充分非必要条件.
- B. 充分必要条件.
- C. 必要非充分条件.
- D. 既非充分又非必要条件.

解析:
必要性

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

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

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

充分性

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

$$\therefore f(a) = g(a)$$

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

$$\therefore f'(a) = g'(a)$$

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

$$\therefore f''(a) = g''(a)$$

$f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 相切于点 a .且曲率相等.选择(B)

7. 设 A 是四阶矩阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵,若线性方程 $Ax=0$ 的基础解系中只有2个向量,则 A^* 的秩是()

A.0

B.1

C.2

D.3

解析:

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

$\therefore r(A^*)=0$ \therefore 选A

8. 设 A 是3阶实对称矩阵, E 是3阶单位矩阵,若 $A^2+A=2E$.且 $|A|=4$,则二次型 $x^T Ax$ 规范形为

A. $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$

B. $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

C. $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$

D. $-y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$

解析:

由 $A^2+A=2E$ 得 $\lambda^2+\lambda=2$, λ 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)

二、填空题: 9~14 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 24 分.

9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+2^x)^{\frac{2}{x}} =$ _____.

解析:

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

10. 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases}$ 在 $t = \frac{3}{2}\pi$ 对应点处切线在 y 轴上的截距为_____.

解析: 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 $(\frac{3}{2}\pi + 1, 1)$.

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

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

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

在 y 轴上的截距为 $\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2$

11. 设函数 $f(u)$ 可导, $z = yf(\frac{y^2}{x})$, 则 $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ _____.

解析: $\frac{z}{x} = y f \left| -\frac{y^2}{x^2} \right| = -\frac{y^3}{x^2} f$; $\frac{z}{y} = f + y f \left| \frac{2y}{x} \right| = f + \frac{2y^2}{x} f$

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

12. 设函数 $y = \ln \cos x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6})$ 的弧长为_____.

解析:

$$y = \ln \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$l = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

13. 已知函数 $f(x) = x \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx =$ _____.

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. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, A_{ij} 表示 $|A|$ 中 (i, j) 元的代数余子式, 则 $A_{11} - A_{12} =$ _____.

解析:

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

三、解答题:15~23 小题, 共 94 分, 解答应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤。

15. (本题满分 10 分)

已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{2x}, & x > 0 \\ xe^x + 1, & x \leq 0, \end{cases}$ 求 $f'(x)$, 并求 $f(x)$ 的极值.

解析: 当 $x > 0$ 时 $f(x) = x^{2x} = e^{2x \ln x}$ $f'(x) = e^{2x \ln x} (2 \ln x + 2)$

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. (本题满分 10 分)

求不定积分 $\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} dx$.

解析:

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

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

$$\text{令 } x=1 \text{ 得 } 9 = 3B, B=3$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \text{ 得 } 6 = -A+B+D$$

$$\text{令 } x=-1 \text{ 得 } 3 = -2A+B+4(D-C)$$

$$\text{令 } x=2 \text{ 得 } 12 = 7A+7B+2C+D$$

$$\text{解得 } A=-2, B=3, C=2, D=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故原式} &= -2 \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ &= -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln(x^2+x+1) + C \end{aligned}$$

17. (本题满分 10 分)

$y = y(x)$ 是微分方程 $y' - xy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 满足 $y(1) = \sqrt{e}$ 特解.

(1) 求 $y(x)$:

(2) 设平面区域 $D = \{(x, y)\}$, $D = \{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq y(x)\}$ 求 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. 已知平面区域 D 满足 $|x| \leq y, (x^2 + y^2)^3 \leq y^4$, 求 $\iint_D \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$.

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. $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, S_n 是 $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq n\pi$ 的图像与 x 轴所围图形的面积, 求 S_n , 并求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} S_n$

解析:

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

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

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

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

下, 上述等式可化为 $v(x, y)$ 不含一阶偏导数的等式。

解析:

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

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

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

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

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

代入已知条件

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

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

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 $f''(\eta) < -2$.

解析:

证: (1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 ξ 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 $x < \xi$, $f'(x) \leq -2(x - \xi)$,

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

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 $f(\eta) < -2$.

$$22. \text{ 已知向量组 (I) } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a^2 + 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{(II) } \beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a+3 \end{bmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1-a \end{bmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ a^2+3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 若向量组 (I) 和向量组 (II) 等价, 求 } a \text{ 的取值, 并将 } \beta_3,$$

用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

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

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

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.

③若 $a \neq 1, -1$, 则 $(A, B) \rightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{a-1}{a+1} & \frac{2a+1}{a+1} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a+1} & -\frac{2a+3}{a+1} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{a+1} & -\frac{1}{a+1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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. 已知矩形 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & x & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{bmatrix}$ 相似,

(I) 求 x, y ;

(II) 求可逆矩阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP=B$

解析: (1)

(1)

$\therefore A \sim B$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{令 } P_1 = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{有 } P_1^{-1}AP_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时, } B + E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = (-1, 3, 0)^T$$

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ 时, } B + 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 时, } B - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\text{令 } P_2 = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad \text{有 } P_2^{-1}BP_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = P_2P_1^{-1}AP_1P_2^{-1}, \text{ 故 } P = P_1P_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$