2007年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学二试题

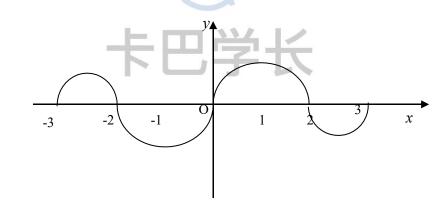
- 一、选择题: $1 \sim 10$ 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分,下列每题给出的四个选项中,只有一个选项符合题目要求,请将所选项前的字母填在答题纸指定位置上.
- (1) 当 $x \to 0^+$ 时,与 \sqrt{x} 等价的无穷小量是()

$$A.1-e^{\sqrt{x}}$$
 $B.\ln\frac{1+x}{1-\sqrt{x}}$ $C.\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}-1$ $D.1-\cos\sqrt{x}$

(2) 函数 $f(x) = \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e) \tan x}{\frac{1}{x(e^x - e)}}$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的第一类间断点是 x = ()

A. 0 B. 1 C.
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 D. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(3) 如图,连续函数 y = f(x) 在区间[-3, -2],[2, 3]上的图形分别是直径为 1 的上、下半圆周,在区间[-2, 0],[0, 2]上的图形分别是直径为2 的上、下半圆周.设 $F(x) = \int_{-x}^{x} f(t)dt$,则下列结论正确的是(



$$A. F(3) = -\frac{3}{4}F(-2) \qquad B. F(3) = \frac{5}{4}F(2)$$

$$C. F(-3) = \frac{3}{4}F(2) \qquad D. F(-3) = -\frac{5}{4}F(-2)$$

(4) 设函数 f(x) 在 x = 0 连续,则下列命题错误的是()

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(5) 曲线
$$y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x)$$
 渐近线的条数为()

A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

- (6) 设函数 f(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上具有二阶导数,且 f''(x) > 0 , 令 $u_n = f(n)(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$,则 下列结论正确的是()
 - A. 若 $u_1 > u_2$,则 $\left\{u_n\right\}$ 必收敛 B. 若 $u_1 > u_2$,则 $\left\{u_n\right\}$ 必发散
 - C. $Eu_1 < u_2$,则 $\{u_n\}$ 必收敛 D. $Eu_1 < u_2$,则 $\{u_n\}$ 必发散
- (7) 二元函数 f(x, y) 在点 (0,0) 处可微的一个充分条件是()

A.
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} [f(x,y)-f(0,0)] = 0$$

B.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left[f(x,0) - f(0,0) \right]}{x} = 0 \text{ } \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\left[f(0,y) - f(0,0) \right]}{y} = 0$$
C.
$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{\left[f(x,y) - f(0,0) \right]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$$

C.
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\left[f(x,y)-f(0,0)\right]}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$$

$$D. \lim_{x \to 0} \left[f_x'(x,0) - f_x'(0,0) \right] = 0 \, \text{Im} \left[\int_{y \to 0}^{y} \left[f_y'(0,y) - f_y'(0,0) \right] = 0 \, \text{Im} \left[\int_{y \to 0}^{y} \left[f_y'(0,y) - f_y'(0,0) \right] \right] = 0$$

- (8) 设函数 f(x, y) 连续,则二次积分 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_{\sin x}^{\pi} f(x, y) dy$ 等于()

 A. $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\pi+\arcsin y}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx$ B. $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\pi-\arcsin y}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx$ C. $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx$ D. $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx$
- (9) 设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,则下列向量组线性相关的是 (

A.
$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha$$

A.
$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$$
 B. $\alpha_2 + \alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$

$$C. \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1$$
 $D. \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1$

$$D$$
, $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$, $\alpha_4 + 2\alpha_4$

(10) 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $A \ni B$ ()

A. 合同,且相似

$$B$$
. 合同, 但不相似

C. 不合同,但相似

D. 既不合同,也不相似

二、填空题: 11-16 小题,每小题 4分,共 24分,请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \underline{\qquad}$$

(12) 曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t + \cos^2 t \\ y = 1 + \sin t \end{cases}$$
 上对应于 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 的点处的法线斜率为

(13) 设函数
$$y = \frac{1}{2x+3}$$
,则 $y^{(n)}(0) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

(14) 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程 $y'' - 4y' + 3y = 2e^{2x}$ 的通解为 y =_____

(15) 设
$$f(u,v)$$
 是二元可微函数, $z = f(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{x}{y})$, 则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} =$ ______

(16) 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 A^3 的秩为______.

三、解答题: 17-24 小题, 共 86 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.

(17)(本题满分 10 分)
$$\pi$$
 设 $f(x)$ 是区间[0, $\frac{1}{4}$]上的单调、可导函数,且满足 $\int_0^{f(x)} f(t)dt = \int_0^x t \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$ 其中 f^{-1} 是 f 的反函数,求 $f(x)$.

(18)(本题满分 11 分)

设D是位于曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}a^{\frac{x}{2a}}(a > 1, 0 \le x < +\infty)$ 下方、x轴上方的无界区域.

- (I) 求区域 D绕x轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积V(a);
- (II) 当a为何值时,V(a)最小?并求出最小值.

(19)(本题满分 11 分)

求微分方程 $y''(x+y'^2)=y'$ 满足初始条件 y(1)=y'(1)=1的特解.

(20)(本题满分 10 分)

已知函数 f(u) 具有二阶导数,且 f'(0) = 1 ,函数 y = y(x) 由方程 $y - xe^{y-1} = 1$ 所确定.

设
$$z = f(\ln y - \sin x)$$
, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}\Big|_{x=0}$, $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=0}$.

(21)(本题满分 11 分)

设函数 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b]上连续, 在(a,b)内二阶可导且存在相等的最大值,又 f(a) = g(a), f(b) = g(b), 证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = g''(\xi)$.

(22)(本题满分 11 分)

设二元函数
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} x^2, & |x| + y \nleq 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & 1 < |x| + y \nleq 2 \end{cases}$$

计算二重积分
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$$
,其中 $D = \{(x,y) ||x| + y \nmid 2\}$

(23)(本题满分 11 分)

设线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \\ x + 4x + a^2 x = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

与方程
$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = a - 1$$
 (2) 有公共解,求 a 得值及所有公共解.

(24)(本题满分 11 分)

设 3 阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2, \alpha = (1, -1, 1)^T$ 是 A 的属于 λ 的一

个特征向量.记 $B = A^5 - 4A^3 + E$, 其中 E 为 3 阶单位矩阵.

- (I)验证 α_1 是矩阵 B 的特征向量,并求 B 的全部特征值与特征向量;
- (II) 求矩阵 B.

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一、选择题

(1)【答案】B

【详解】

方法 1: 排除法: 由几个常见的等价无穷小, 当 $x \to 0$ 时,

$$e^{x}-1 \sim x; \sqrt{1+x}-1 \sim \frac{1}{2}x; 1-\cos x = 2\sin_{2}\frac{x}{2} \sim 2(\frac{x^{2}}{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{2}, \exists x \to 0^{+} \text{ 时,此时}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \to 0, \quad \text{所以}1-e^{\sqrt{x}} \sim (-\sqrt{x}); \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}-1 \sim \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}; 1-\cos\sqrt{x} \sim \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x})^{2}, \text{ 可以}$$
排除 $A \subset C \subset D$, 所以选(B).

方法 2:
$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-\sqrt{x}} = \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}+x}{1-\sqrt{x}} = \ln \left[1+\frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}}\right]$$

当
$$x \to 0^+$$
时, $1-\sqrt{x} \to 1$, $\frac{x}{1-\sqrt{x}} \to 0$,又因为 $x \to 0$ 时, $\ln(1+x) \sim x$,

所以
$$\ln[1+\frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}}] \sim \frac{x+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \sim x+\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right) \sim \sqrt{x}$$
,选(B).

方法 3:
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-\sqrt{x}})}{x}$$
 洛
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-\sqrt{x}})}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+x}(\frac{1+x}{1-\sqrt{x}})}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{x} + \frac{1 - (1 + x)}{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1 + x}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{x}\right)^{2}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2\sqrt{x}\left(2\sqrt{x} + 1 - x\right)}{(1 + x)\left(1 - \sqrt{x}\right)}$$

设
$$\frac{2\sqrt{(2\sqrt{x}+1-x)}}{(1+x)(1-\sqrt{x})} = \frac{A}{1+x} + \frac{B}{1-\sqrt{x}}$$
, 则 $A(1-\sqrt{x})+B(1+x)=4x+2\sqrt{x}-2x\sqrt{x}$

对应系数相等得: $A=2\sqrt{x}$, B=1, 所以

原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x}(2\sqrt{x}+1-x)}{(1+x)(1-\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left[\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1+x} + \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} = 0 + 1 = 1, \quad \text{\r{E}}(B).$$

(2)【答案】(A)

【详解】首先找出 f(x) 的所有不连续点, 然后考虑 f(x) 在间断点处的极限.

f(x) 的不连续点为 $0.1.\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$, 第一类间断点包括可去间断点及跳跃间断点.逐个考 虑各个选项即可.

$$\frac{x!}{A}: \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e) \tan x}{\frac{1}{x}(e^{x} - e)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{\frac{1}{x}(e^{x} - e)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e(1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}})}{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}}} = 1,$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{e^{x} - e} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e) \tan x}{\frac{1}{x}(e^{x} - e)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{\frac{1}{x}(e^{x} - e)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{\frac{1}{x}(e^{x} - e)} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} + e}{\frac{1}{x}(e^{x} - e)} = 1.$$

f(x) 在 x = 0 存在左右极限,但 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x)$,所以 x = 0 是 f(x) 的第一类 间断点,选(A);

「庶,姓(A); 同样,可验证其余选项是第二类间断点,
$$\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = \infty$$
, $\lim_{x\to \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \infty$, $\lim_{x\to \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \infty$.

(3)【答案】C

【详解】由题给条件知,f(x)为x的奇函数,则f(-x) = -f(x),由 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$,知 $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}t = -u}_{0} \int_0^{x} f(-u)d(-u) \underline{\boxtimes \not \exists f(-u) = -f(u)}_{0} \int_0^{x} f(u)du = F(x) ,$

故 F(x) 为 x 的偶函数, 所以 F(-3) = F(3).

而
$$F(2) = \int_0^2 f(t)dt$$
 表示半径 $R=1$ 的半圆的面积,所以 $F(2) = \int_0^2 f(t)dt = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $F(3) = \int_0^3 f(t)dt = \int_0^2 f(t)dt + \int_2^3 f(t)dt$,其中 $\int_2^3 f(t)dt$ 表示半径 $r = \frac{1}{2}$ 的半圆的面积的负值,所以 $\int_2^3 f(t)dt = -\frac{\pi r^2}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{8}$ 所以 $F(3) = \int_0^2 f(t)dt + \int_2^3 f(t)dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} F(2)$ 所以 $F(-3) = F(3) = \frac{3\pi}{4} F(2)$,选择 C

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(4)【答案】(D)

【详解】

方法 1: 论证法,证明 A.B.C 都正确,从而只有 D. 不正确.

由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$
 存在及 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续,所以

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0,$$
所以(A)正确;

由选项(A)知,
$$f(0) = 0$$
, 所以 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 存在, 根据导数定义,

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$$
存在,所以(C)也正确;

由 f(x) 在 x=0 处连续, 所以 f(-x) 在 x=0 处连续, 从而

$$\lim_{x \to 0} [f(x) + f(-x)] = \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) + \lim_{x \to 0} f(-x) = f(0) + f(0) = 2f(0)$$

所以
$$2f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left| \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x} \cdot x \right| = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} x = 0 \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{x} = 0$$

即有 f(0) = 0.所以(B)正确,故此题选择(D).

方法 2: 举例法,举例说明(D)不正确. 例如取 f(x) = |x|,有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x| - |-x|}{x} = 0 \ \text{ f im }$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{-x - 0}{x - 0} = -1, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{x - 0}{x - 0} = 1,$$

左右极限存在但不相等,所以 f(x) = x + x = 0 的导数 f'(0) 不存在. (D)不正确,选(D).

(5)【答案】D

【详解】因为
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} y = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x) \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln(1 + e^x) = \infty$$

所以 x = 0 是一条铅直渐近线;

所以
$$x = 0$$
 是一条铅直渐近线;
因为 $\lim_{x \to 0} y = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \ln(1 + e^x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + \lim_{x \to 0} \ln(1 + e^x)} = 0 + 0 = 0$,

所以 y = 0 是沿 $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 方向的一条水平渐近线;

$$\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^{x}) \qquad (1 \quad \ln(1+x))$$

$$u - \min \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(\frac{e^{x}}{x^{2}} + \frac{e^{y}}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+e^{x})}{x} \qquad \text{洛达法则 } 0 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1+e^{x}}{1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (y - a \cdot x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (1 + \ln(1+e^{x}) - x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1+e^{x}) - x) \qquad x = \ln e^{x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1+e^{x}) - \ln e^{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1+e^{x}) - x) \qquad x = \ln e^{x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1+e^{x}) - \ln e^{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1+e^{x}) - x) \qquad x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln(1+e^{x}) - \ln e^{x})$$

所以 y=x 是曲线的斜渐近线, 所以共有 3条, 选择(D)

(6)【答案】(D)

【详解】 $u_n = f(n)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 有

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = f(n+1) - f(n) = f'(\xi_n)(n+1-n) = f'(\xi_n), (n=1,2,\cdots),$$

其中 $n < \xi_n < n+1$, $\xi_1 < \xi_2 < \dots < \xi_n < \dots$ 由 f''(x) > 0, 知 f'(x) 严格单调增,故

$$f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2) < \cdots < f'(\xi_n) < \cdots$$

若
$$u_1 < u_2$$
,则 $f'(\xi_1) = u_2 - u_1 > 0$,所以 $0 < f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2) < \cdots < f'(\xi_n) < \cdots$.

$$u_{n+1} = u_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (u_{k+1} - u_k) = u_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} f'(\xi_k) > u_1 + nf'(\xi_1).$$

而 $f'(\xi_1)$ 是一个确定的正数. 于是推知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_{n+1} = +\infty$, 故 $\{u_n\}$ 发散. 选(D)

(7)【答案】(C)

【详解】一般提到的全微分存在的一个充分条件是: 设函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处存在全微分,但题设的 A.B.C.D. 中没有一个能推出上述充分条件,所以改用全微分的定义检查之. 全微分的定义是: 设 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 的某领域内有定义,且 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处的全增量可以写成 $f(x_0+\Delta x,y_0+\Delta y)-f(x_0,y_0)=A\Delta x+B\Delta y+o(\rho)$,其中 A,B 为与

 Δx , Δy 无关的常数, $\rho = \sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}$, $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} = 0$, 则称 f(x, y) 在点 $\left(x_0, y_0\right)$ 处

可微, $A\Delta x + B\Delta y$ 称为 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 处的全微分,对照此定义,就可解决本题.

选项 A. 相当于已知 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处连续; 选项 B. 相当于已知两个一阶偏导数 $f_x'(0,0)$, $f_y'(0,0)$ 存在,因此 A.B.均不能保证 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处可微. 选项 D.相当 于已知两个一阶偏导数 $f_x'(0,0)$, $f_y'(0,0)$ 存在, 但不能推导出两个一阶偏导函数 $f_x'(x,y)$, $f_y'(x,y)$ 在点(0,0) 处连续,因此也不能保证 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处可微.

曲
$$C$$
. $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\left[f(x,y)-f(0,0)\right]}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0$,推知

$$f(x,y)-f(0,0) = \alpha \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + o(\rho),$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{o(\rho)}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \alpha = 0$.对照全微分定义,相当于

$$x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0, \Delta x = x, \Delta y = y, A = 0, B = 0.$$

可见 f(x, y) 在(0, 0) 点可微, 故选择(C).

(8)【答案】(B)

交换为先 x 后 y ,则积分区域可化为: $0 \le y \le 1, \pi - \arcsin y \le x \le \pi$

所以
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} dx \int_{\sin x}^{1} f(x, y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{\pi-\arcsin y}^{\pi} f(x, y) dx, \quad \text{所以选择(B)}.$$

(9) 【答案】A

【详解】

方法 1: 根据线性相关的定义,若存在不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, k_3 ,使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$ 成立,则称 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性相关.

因
$$(\alpha_1-\alpha_2)+(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)+(\alpha_3-\alpha_1)=0$$
,故 $\alpha_1-\alpha_2$, $\alpha_2-\alpha_3$, $\alpha_3-\alpha_1$ 线性相关,所以选择(A).

方法 2: 排除法

因为
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1)$$

$$= (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) C, \sharp + C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbb{E} \quad \left| C_2 \right| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{1}{17} \times (-1) + 2}_{17} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{(-1)}_{1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times 1 - 1 \times (-1) = 2 \neq 0.$$

故 C_2 是可逆矩阵,由可逆矩阵可以表示为若干个初等矩阵的乘积, C_2 右乘

 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$ 时,等于作若干次初等变换,初等变换不改变矩阵的秩,故有

$$r(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$

所以, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 线性无关,排除(B).

因为
$$(\alpha_1-2\alpha_2,\alpha_2-2\alpha_3,\alpha_3-2\alpha_1)$$

$$= (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) \begin{pmatrix} C \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp + C_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} C \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{1}{17} \times 2 + 27}_{0} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=1\times1-(-2)\times(-4)=-7\neq0.$$

故 C,是可逆矩阵,由可逆矩阵可以表示为若干个初等矩阵的乘积, C,右乘

 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$ 时,等于作若干次初等变换,初等变换不改变矩阵的秩,故有

$$r(\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$

所以, $\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1$ 线性无关,排除(C).

因为 $(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1)$

$$= (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha, \alpha, \alpha) C, \quad \sharp + C_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} C_4 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \times (-2) + 277 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $=1\times1-2\times(-4)=9\neq0.$

故 C_4 是可逆矩阵,由可逆矩阵可以表示为若干个初等矩阵的乘积, C_4 右乘

 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$ 时,等于作若干次初等变换,初等变换不改变矩阵的秩,故有

$$r(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$

所以, $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1$ 线性无关,排除(D).

综上知应选(A).

(10) 【答案】B

【详解】

方法 1:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\underbrace{\frac{2.3列分别加到1列}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} - 2}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2} \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 2}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 2}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} - 3}_{\lambda 1 \lambda - 2}$ $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{$

则 A 的特征值为 3, 3, 0; B 是对角阵,对应元素即是的特征值,则 B 的特征值为 1, 1, 0. A, B 的特征值不相同,由相似矩阵的特征值相同知, A与B 不相似.

由 A, B 的特征值可知, A, B 的正惯性指数都是 2,又秩都等于 2 可知负惯性指数 也相同,则由实对称矩阵合同的充要条件是有相同的正惯性指数和相同的负惯性指数,知 $A \cup B$ 合同,应选(B).

二、填空题

(11)【答案】
$$-\frac{1}{6}$$

【详解】由洛必达法则,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan x - \sin x}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3x^{2} + x^{2}} - \cos x = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \to 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{3(1 + x_{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 + x^{2})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - (1 + x^{2})\cos x}{3x^{2} (1 +$$

(12) 【答案】 $1+\sqrt{2}$

【详解】
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\left(1 + \sin t\right)'}{\left(\cos t + \cos^2 t\right)'} = \frac{\cos t}{-\sin t - 2\sin t\cos t}$$

把
$$t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
代入, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}$,所以法线斜率为 $1+\sqrt{2}$.

(13) 【答案】
$$\frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{3^{n+1}}$$

【详解】 $y = \frac{1}{2x+3} = (2x+3)^{-1}$,
 $y' = (-1) \cdot (2x+3)^{-1-1} \cdot (2x)' = (-1)^1 \cdot 1! \cdot 2^1 \cdot (2x+3)^{-1-1}$,
 $y'' = (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot 2^2 \cdot (2x+3)^{-3} = (-1)^2 2! \cdot 2^2 \cdot (2x+3)^{-2-1}$,…,

由数学归纳法可知 $y^{(n)} = (-1)^n 2^n n! (2x+3)^{-n-1}$,

把
$$x = 0$$
 代入得
$$y^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{3^{n+1}}$$

(14) 【答案】
$$C_1e^x + C_2e^{3x} - 2e^{2x}$$

【详解】这是二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程,且函数 f(x) 是 $P_m(x)e^{\lambda x}$ 型(其中 $P_m(x)=2,\lambda=2$).

所给方程对应的齐次方程为 y''-4y'+3y=0 ,它的特征方程为 $r^2-4r+3=0$,得特征根r=1,r=3 ,对应齐次方程的通解 $y=Ce^{r_1x}+Ce^{r_2x}=Ce^x+Ce^{3x}$

由于这里 $\lambda = 2$ 不是特征方程的根,所以应设该非齐次方程的一个特解为 $y^* = Ae^{2x}$,

所以 $(y^*)' = 2 A e^{2x}$, $(y^*)'' = 4 A e^{2x}$,代入原方程: $4 A e^{2x} - 4 \cdot 2 A e^{2x} + 3 A e^{2x} = 2 e^{2x}$,则 A = -2, 所以 $y^* = -2 e^{2x}$. 故得原方程的通解为 $y = C e^x + C e^{3x} - 2 e^{2x}$.

(15) 【答案】
$$2(-\frac{y}{x}f_{1}^{'}+\frac{x}{y}f_{2}^{'})$$

【详解】
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{\partial x} + f' \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x}\right) + f' \cdot \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\frac{y}{y}\right)}{\partial x} + f' \cdot \frac{\partial \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{\partial y} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

所以 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot \left[f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right] - \left[-\frac{1}{y^2} + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y^2}\right)\right]$

$$= \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) \cdot f' + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) \cdot f' + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right) + f' \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{y}\right)$$

(16) 【答案】1

【详解】

由阶梯矩阵的行秩等于列秩,其值等于阶梯形矩阵的非零行的行数,知 $r\left(A^3\right)=1$.

三、解答题.

(17)【分析】本题要求函数详解式,已知条件当中关于函数有关的式子只有

$$\int_{0}^{f(x)} f^{-1}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{t} dt,$$

这是一个带有积分符号的式子,如果想求出函数的详解式,首先要去掉积分符号,即求导.

这是一个带有积分符号的式子,如果想求出函数的详解式,首先要去掉积分符号,即求导. 【详解】方程
$$\int_0^{f(x)} f^{-1}(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{t} dt$$
 两边对 x 求导, 得
$$f^{-1}[f(x)] \sim f'(x) = x \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}, \quad \text{即 } xf'(x) = x \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$$
 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,对上式两边同时除以 x ,得 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$,所以
$$f(x) = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{a(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} + C \sin x + \cos x$$
 在已知等式中令 $x = 0$,得 $\int_0^{f(0)} f^{-1}(t) dt = 0$.因 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, \frac{1}{4}]$ 上的单调可导函数, $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{a(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C$$

的值域为 $[0,\frac{n}{4}]$,它是单调非负的,故必有f(0)=0,从而两边对上式取 $x\to 0$ 极限

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = C = 0$$

于是 $f(x) = \ln |\sin x + \cos x|$, 因为 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$, 故 $f(x) = \ln (\sin x + \cos x), x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$.

(18) 【详解】(I)
$$V(a) = \pi \int_0^b x a^{-x} dx = -\frac{a}{\ln a} \pi \int_0^\infty x d \left(a^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{\ln a} \pi \left[x a^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \frac{a}{\ln a} \pi \int_0^\infty a^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{\ln a} \pi \left[x a^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \frac{a}{\ln a} \pi \int_0^\infty a^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2$$

$$= 2a \ln a - 2a \qquad \left(a \left(\ln a - 1 \right) \right)$$

令V'(a) = 0, 得 $\ln a = 1$, 从而a = e. 当1 < a < e时, V'(a) < 0, V(a) 单调减少; 当a>e时,V'(a)>0,V(a)单调增加. 所以a=e时V最小,最小体积为 $V_{\min}(a)=\pi e$

(19) 【详解】令 y' = p ,则 y'' = p' ,原方程化为 $p'(x + p^2) = p$.

两边同时除以
$$p'p$$
 ,得 $\frac{x}{p} + p = \frac{1}{p'}$

将
$$p' = \frac{dp}{dx}$$
 带入上式,得 $\frac{dx}{dp} - \frac{x}{p} = p$

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按一阶线性方程求导公式,得

$$x = e^{\int_{-p}^{1} dp} \left(\int p e^{\int_{-p}^{1} dp} dp + C \right) = e^{\ln p + C} \left(\int p e^{\int_{-p}^{1} dp} dp \right) = p \left[\int dp + C \right] = p (p + C)$$
 带入初始条件得 $C = 0$,于是 $p^2 = x$. 由 $y'(1) = 1$ 知 $p = \sqrt{x}$,即 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x}$ 解得 $y = \frac{2}{3} x^2 + C_1$,带入初始条件得 $C_1 = \frac{1}{3}$,所以特解为 $y = \frac{2}{3} x^2 + \frac{1}{3}$.

(20)【详解】在
$$y - xe^{y-1} = 1$$
 中,令 $x = 0$,得 $y = 1$,即 $y(0) = 1$

$$v - xe^{y^{-1}} = 1$$
 两边对 x 求导,得 $v' - (xe^{y^{-1}})' = 1' = 0 \Rightarrow v' - x'e^{y^{-1}} - x(e^{y^{-1}})' = 0$

 $\Rightarrow y' - e^{y^{-1}} - xe^{y^{-1}}y' = 0$ (y = y(x) 是 x 的函数,故 $e^{y^{-1}}$ 是关于 x 的复合函数,在求导时要用复合函数求导的法则)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(2-y)y'-e^{y-1}=0$ (*) (曲 $y-xe^{y-1}=1$ 知, $xe^{y-1}=y-1$, 把它代入)

在(*)中令
$$x = 0$$
, 由 $x = 0, y = 1$, 得 $y'_{x=0} = 1$

在(*)两边求导,得
$$(2-y)y''-y'^2-e^{y-1}y'=0$$
. 令 $x=0$,由 $x=0,y=1,y'=1$ 得, $y''\mid_{x=0}=2$

因为 $z = f(\ln y - \sin x)$, 令 $u = \ln y - \sin x$, 根据复合函数的求导法则,

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$
 (**)

在 $u = \ln y - \sin x$ 中把 x, y 看成独立的变量,两边关于 x 求导,得 $u'_x = -\cos x$

在
$$u = \ln y - \sin x$$
 中把 x, y 看成独立的变量,两边关于 y 求导,得 $u'_y = \frac{1}{y}$

把以上两式代入(**)中,
$$\frac{dz}{dx} = f'(u) \cdot (-\cos x) + f'(u) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot y'$$

$$\mathbb{R} \frac{dz}{dx} = f'(\ln y - \sin x)(\frac{y'}{y} - \cos x) \quad (***)$$

把
$$x = 0, y = 1, y' = 1$$
代入(***),得 $\frac{dz}{dx}\Big|_{x=0} = f'(\ln 1 - \sin 0)(\frac{1}{1} - \cos 0) = 0$

在(***)左右两端关于 x 求导,

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{y'}{y'} - \frac{y'}{y'} -$$

根据复合函数的求导法则 $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{dz}{du} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$, 有

$$[f'(\ln y - \sin x)]' = f''(\ln y - \sin x)(-\cos x) + f''(\ln y - \sin x) \cdot \frac{y'}{y} = f''(\ln y - \sin x)(\frac{y'}{y} - \cos x)$$

$$\left(\frac{y'}{y} - \cos x\right)' = \left(\frac{y'}{y}\right)' - \left(\cos x\right)' = -\frac{y'^2}{y^2} + \frac{y''}{y} + \sin x$$

$$\frac{a z}{dx^2} = " \qquad y' \qquad z \qquad , \qquad \left[y'^2 \quad y'' \right]$$

$$\frac{dx^2}{dx^2} \qquad \frac{y' \quad y' \quad y'' \quad y''}{y' \quad y'' \quad y''} \qquad \frac{y''}{y''} \qquad \frac{y'$$

把 x = 0, y = 1, y' = 1, y'' = 2 代入上式, 得

$$\frac{a z}{z} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{$$

(21) 【详解】欲证明存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使得 $f''(\xi) = g''(\xi)$,可构造函数 $\varphi(f(x),g(x)) = 0$,从而使用介值定理、微分中值定理等证明之.

令 $\varphi(x) = f(x) - g(x)$,由题设 f(x), g(x) 存在相等的最大值,设 $x_1 \in (a,b)$, $x_2 \in (a,b)$

使得
$$f(x_1) = \max_{[a.b]} f(x) = g(x_2) = \max_{[a.b]} g(x)$$
. 于是 $\varphi(x_1) = f(x_1) - g(x_1) \ge 0$, $\varphi(x_2) = f(x_2) - g(x_2) \le 0$

若 $\varphi(x_1) = 0$, 则取 $\eta = x_1 \in (a,b)$ 有 $\varphi(\eta) = 0$.

若 $\varphi(x_2) = 0$, 则取 $\eta = x_2 \in (a,b)$ 有 $\varphi(\eta) = 0$.

若 $\varphi(x_1) > 0, \varphi(x_2) < 0$,则由连续函数介值定理知,存在 $\eta \in (x_1, x_2)$ 使 $\varphi(\eta) = 0$.

不论以上哪种情况,总存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, 使 $\varphi(\eta) = 0$.

再 $\varphi(a) = f(a) - g(a) = 0, \varphi(b) = f(b) - g(b) = 0$,将 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间[a, η],[η, b] 分别应

用罗尔定理,得存在 $\xi_1 \in (a, \eta), \xi_2 \in (\eta, b)$,使得 $\varphi'(\xi_1) = 0$, $\varphi'(\xi_2) = 0$;再由罗尔定理知, 存在 $\xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ 使 $\varphi''(\xi) = 0$.即有 $f''(\xi) = g''(\xi)$.

(22) 【详解】记
$$D_1 = \{(x,y) | |x| + |y| \le 1\}$$
, $D_2 = \{(x,y) | < |x| + |y| \le 2\}$ 则
$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} x^2 d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} d\sigma$$
再记 $\sigma_1 = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x + y \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$, $\sigma_2 = \{(x,y) | 1 \le x + y \le 2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}$ 由于 $D_1 = D_2$ 都与 x 轴对称,也都与 y 轴对称,函数 x^2 与 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 都是 x 的偶函数,

也都是
$$y$$
 的偶函数,所以由区域对称性和被积函数的奇偶性有
$$\iint_{D_1}^2 \int_{0}^2 \int_{0}^2 x \, d\sigma = 4 \int_{0}^1 dx \int_{0}^{1-x} x \, dy \quad 4 \int_{0}^1 x \, (1-x) dx = 4 \int_{0}^1 (x^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \, d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \, d\sigma.$$

对第二个积分采用极坐标, 令 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.则x + y = 1化为

所以
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} f(x,y)d\sigma + \iint_{D_{2}} f(x,y)d\sigma = \frac{1}{3} + 2\sqrt{2 \ln(3 + 2\sqrt{2})}$$

(23) 【详解】

方法 1: 因为方程组(1)、(2)有公共解,将方程组联立得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x + 2x + ax = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x + 2x + ax = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{cases}$$

对联立方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换

$$(A|b) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & a & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 & 1 - a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 & 1 - a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & 1 - a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & 1 - a \end{vmatrix}$$

由此知,要使此线性方程组有解,a必须满足(a-1)(a-2)=0,即a=1或a=2.

当
$$a=1$$
 时, $r(A)=2$, 联立方程组(3)的同解方程组为 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left[x_1+x_2+x_3=0\right]\\ x_2=0 \end{array}\right.$,由

r(A) = 2 , 方程组有n - r = 3 - 2 = 1个自由未知量. 选 x_1 为自由未知量,取 $x_1 = 1$,解得两方程组的公共解为 $k(1,0,-1)^T$,其中k是任意常数.

当
$$a=2$$
 时,联立方程组(3)的同解方程组为 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1+x_2+x_3=0\\x=0\\x=-1\\ \end{bmatrix}$,解得两方程的公共

解为 $(0,1,-1)^T$.

方法 2: 将方程组(1)的系数矩阵 A 作初等行变换

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{1 \text{ ff} \times (-1) + 2 \text{ ff}}_{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 3 & a^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}} \underbrace{2 \text{ ff} \times (-3) + 3 \text{ ff}}_{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a - 1)(a - 2) \end{bmatrix}}_{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a - 1)(a - 2) \end{bmatrix}}$$
当 $a = 1$ 时, $r(A) = 2$, 方程组(1)的同解方程组为

方程组有n-r=3-2=1个自由未知量.选 x_1 为自由未知量,取 $x_1=1$,解得(1)的通解为 $k\left(1,0,-1\right)^T$,其中k是任意常数.将通解 $k\left(1,0,-1\right)^T$ 代入方程(2)得k+0+(-k)=0,对任意的k成立,故当a=1时, $k\left(1,0,-1\right)^T$ 是(1)、(2)的公共解.

当
$$a=2$$
 时, $r(A)=2$,方程组(1)的同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1+x_2+x_3=0 \\ x_2+x_3=0 \end{cases}$$
 ,由 $r(A)=2$,

方程组有n-r=3-2=1个自由未知量.选 x_2 为自由未知量,取 $x_2=1$,解得(1)的通解为 $\mu \left(0,1,-1\right)^T$,其中 μ 是任意常数.将通解 $\mu \left(0,1,-1\right)^T$ 代入方程(2)得 $2\mu-\mu=1$,即 $\mu=1$,故当 $\alpha=2$ 时,(1)和(2)的公共解为 $\left(0,1,-1\right)^T$.

(24) 【详解】 (I) 由
$$A\alpha_1=\alpha_1$$
,可得 $A_k\alpha=A_{k-1}(A\alpha)=A_{k-1}\alpha=\cdots=\alpha$, k 是正整数,故

$$B\alpha = (A^5 - 4A^3 + E)\alpha = A^5\alpha - 4A^3\alpha + E\alpha = \alpha_1 - 4\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = -2\alpha_1$$

于是 α_1 是矩阵 B 的特征向量(对应的特征值为 $\lambda_1' = -2$).

若 $Ax = \lambda x$, 则 $(kA)x = (k\lambda)x$, $A^m x = \lambda^m x$ 因 此 对 任 意 多 项 式 f(x), $f(A)x = f(\lambda)x$,即 $f(\lambda)$ 是 f(A) 的特征值.

故 B 的特征值可以由 A 的特征值以及 B 与 A 的关系得到, A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = -2$, 则 B 有特征值 $\lambda_1' = f(\lambda_1) = -2$, $\lambda_2' = f(\lambda_2) = 1$, $\lambda_3' = f(\lambda_3) = 1$,所以 B 的全部特征值为-2,1,1.

由 A 是实对称矩阵及 B 与 A 的关系可以知道, B 也是实对称矩阵,属于不同的特征值

的特征向量正交. 由前面证明知 α_1 是矩阵 B 的属于特征值 $\lambda_1' = -2$ 的特征向量,设 B 的属于 1 的特征向量为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ 正交,所以有方程如下:

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

选 x_2, x_3 为自由未知量,取 $x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1$ 和 $x_2 = 1, x_3 = 0$,于是求得 B 的属于 1 的特征向量

为
$$\alpha_2 = k (-1, 0, 1)^T, \alpha = (1, 1, 0)^T$$

故 B 的所有的特征向量为: 对应于 $\lambda_1'=-2$ 的全体特征向量为 $k_1\alpha_1$,其中 k_1 是非零任意常数,对应于 $\lambda_2'=\lambda_3'=1$ 的全体特征向量为 $k_2\alpha_2+k_3\alpha_3$,其中 k_2,k_3 是不同时为零的任意常数.

(II) 方法 1: 令矩阵
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \ , \alpha \ , \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求逆矩阵 P^{-1} .
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2/3 & -2/3 & -1/3 \ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 2/3 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由 $P^{-1}BP = diag(-2,1,1)$,所以

$$B = P \cdot diag(-2,1,1) \cdot P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

方法 2: 由(I) 知 α_1 与 α_2 , α_3 分别正交,但是 α_2 和 α_3 不正交,现将 α_2 , α_3 正交化:

取
$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + k_{12}\beta_2 = (1,1,0) + (-\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2},1,\frac{1}{2}).$$

其中, $k = -\frac{(\alpha_3,\beta_2)}{(\beta_2,\beta_2)}\beta_2 = -\frac{1\times(-1)}{(-1)\times(-1)+1\times1} \frac{(-1,0,1)^T = (-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})}{2}$

再对 α_1 , β_2 , β_3 单位化:

$$\xi_{1} = \frac{\alpha}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1), \xi_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2}}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1) = \xi = \frac{\beta_{3}}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\sharp +, \quad \|\alpha_1\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} \quad \overline{=} \sqrt{3}, \quad \|\beta_2\| \quad \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}, \quad \|\beta_3\| = \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

合并成正交矩阵,

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

由 $Q^{-1}BQ = diag(-2,1,1)$,有 $B = Q \cdot diag(-2,1,1) \cdot Q^{-1}$. 又由正交矩阵的性质: $Q^{-1} = Q^{T}$,得

$$B = Q \cdot diag(-2,1,1) \cdot Q = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ -1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sqrt{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & | = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

