

2018 考研数学二 答案解析

一、选择题: 1~8 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 32 分. 请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.

(1) 【答案】选 B.

$$\text{【解答】} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + ax^2 + bx)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1, \therefore \text{左边} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(e^x + ax^2 + bx)}, = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2}} = 1,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + ax^2 + bx - 1}{x^2} = 0 \therefore \text{上式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + a)x^2 + (1 + b)x + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 0,$$

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

(2) 【答案】选 D.

$$\text{【解答】} \text{对于 D: 由定义得 } f_+'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} = -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$f_-'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cos \sqrt{|x|} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}|x|}{x} = \frac{1}{2}, f_+'(0) \neq f_-'(0), \text{所以不可导.}$$

(3) 【答案】选 D

【解答】分段点为 $x = -1, x = 0$, 当 $x \leq -1$ 时, $f(x) + g(x) = -1 + 2 + ax = 1 - ax$, 当 $-1 < x < 0$ 时, $f(x) + g(x) = -1 + x$, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) + g(x) = 1 + x - b$, 综上知:

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (f(x) + g(x)) = 1 + a, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (f(x) + g(x)) = -2, \therefore a = -3,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (f(x) + g(x)) = -1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (f(x) + g(x)) = 1 - b, \therefore b = 2, \text{选 D.}$$

(4) 【答案】选 D

【解答】对于选项 A: 取 $f(x) = -x + \frac{1}{2}, f'(x) < 0$, 但是 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$,

对于选项 B: 取 $f(x) = -(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + 1, f''(x) < 0$, 但是 $f(\frac{1}{2}) > 0$,

对于选项 C: 取 $f(x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}, f'(x) < 0$, 但是 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$,

选 D.

(5) 【答案】选 C.

$$\text{【解答】 } M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x^2+2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \pi;$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-1} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx \\ &+ \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx, \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-1} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx < 0, \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx < \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1+x}{e^{x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} dx < \int_{-1}^1 1 dx = 2; \\ \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx &< \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore N < \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = M. \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\sqrt{\cos x}) dx > \pi, \therefore K > M > N \text{ .选 C.}$$

(6) 【答案】 C

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

$\therefore D$ 关于 y 轴对称

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \iint_D (1-xy) dx dy = \iint_D dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2-x^2} dy = 2 \int_0^1 (2-x^2-x) dx = 2(2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{7}{3}, \text{选 C}$$

(7) 【答案】选 A.

$$\text{【解答】 } \because A \sim B, \therefore E-A \sim E-B \therefore r(E-A) = r(E-B)$$

各选项中： $B: r(E-B) = 1; C: r(E-B) = 1; D: r(E-B) = 1$ 选 A.

(8) 【答案】 A

【解答】 设 $AB = C$ ，则矩阵 A 的列向量组可以表示 C 的列向量组，

所以 $(A \ AB) \rightarrow (A \ O)$ ，即 $r(A \ AB) = r(A \ O) = r(A)$ ，故答案选 A.

二、填空题：9~14 小题，每小题 4 分，共 24 分。请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上。

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

解：由拉格朗日中值定理得：

$$\arctan(x+1) - \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}, \xi \in (x, x+1).$$

且当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$.

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+\xi^2} = 1.$$

(10) 曲线 $y = x^2 + 2 \ln x$ 在其拐点处的切线方程是_____.

解: 定义域 $(0, +\infty)$

$$y' = 2x + \frac{2}{x}, y'' = 2 + \frac{-2}{x^2}.$$

$$\text{令 } y'' = 2 + \frac{-2}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 > 0.$$

\therefore 拐点为 $(1, 1)$. 斜率 $k = y'(1) = 4$.

\therefore 切线方程为 $y = 4x - 3$.

(11) $\int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx =$ _____.

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

(12) 曲线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 对应点的曲率为_____.

解: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = -\tan t, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\sec^2 t}{-3\cos^2 t \sin t}$.

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = -1, \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

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

解: $\ln z + e^{z-1} = xy \quad x = 2, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $z = 1$.

方程两边对 x 求偏导得:

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

将 $x = 2, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 1$ 代入得 $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2, \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{4}$.

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

解: 由题可得 $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

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

$\therefore A, B$ 的特征值相等.

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

$\therefore A$ 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、证明过程或演算步骤. 请将答案写在答题纸指定位置上.

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} de^{2x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{e^x - 1}}}{1 + (e^x - 1)} dx \end{aligned}$$

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

16. (1) $\int_0^x t f(x-t) dt$

令 $u = x - t$ 则 $t = x - u$, $dt = -du$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt &= \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) \cdot (-du) \\ &= \int_0^x (x-u) f(u) du - \int_0^x u f(u) du \end{aligned}$$

原方程可化为：

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

两边对 x 求导得

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

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

$$\therefore f(0) = 0$$

设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$ 则 $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\therefore F'(x) + F(x) = 2ax$$

$$\therefore F(x) = e^{-\int 1 dx} \left[C + \int e^{\int 1 dx} 2ax dx \right]$$

$$= e^{-x} \left[C + \int 2axe^x dx \right]$$

$$= e^{-x} \left[C + 2a(x-1)e^x \right]$$

将 $F(0) = 0$ 代入得： $C = 2a$

$$\therefore F(x) = 2ae^{-x} + 2a(x-1)$$

$$f(x) = -2ae^{-x} + 2a$$

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

$$\int_0^1 (-2ae^{-x} + 2a) dx = 2ae^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + 2a = 2a(e^{-1} - 1) + 2a = 2ae^{-1} = 1$$

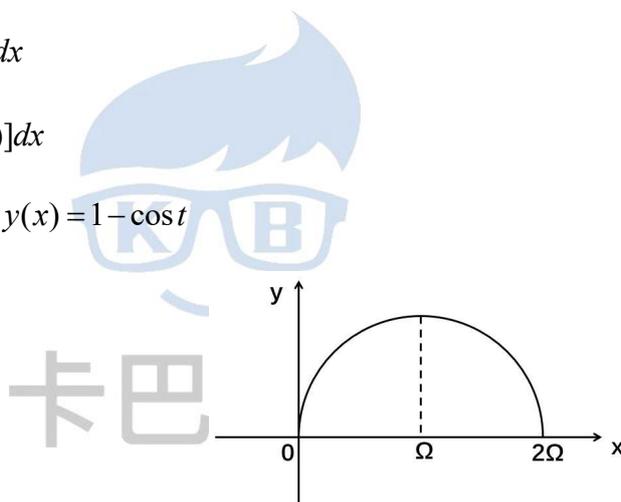
$$\therefore a = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$17. \text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} dx \int_0^{y(x)} (x+2y) dy$$

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

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [xy(x) + y^2(x)] dx$$

$$\text{换元 } x = t - \sin t \quad y(x) = 1 - \cos t$$



$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{2\pi} [(t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t) + (1 - \cos t)^2] d(t - \sin t)$$

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

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

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - 2t \cos t + t \cos^2 t) dt - \frac{1}{3} (1 - \cos t)^3 \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - 3 \cos t + 3 \cos^2 t - \cos^3 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 2(t \sin t + \cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{t^2}{4} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 0 + 2\pi - 3 \sin t \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$+ 3 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \left(\sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$

$$= 2\pi^2 + \pi^2 + 2\pi + 3\pi$$

$$= 3\pi^2 + 5\pi$$

18. 讨论：(I) $x=1$ 时，不等式成立

(II) $0 < x < 1$ 时 只需证 $x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \leq 0$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$$

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

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x - 2 \ln x + 2k, x \in (0, 1)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x} < 0, \text{ 故 } g(x) \text{ 单调递减, 则}$$

$$g(x) > g(1) = 1 + 2k \geq 1 + 2(\ln 2 - 1) = 2 \ln 2 - 1 > 0$$

则 $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调递增, 故 $f(x) \leq f(1) = 0$, 结论成立。

(III) $x > 1$ 只需证 $x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1 \geq 0$

$$\text{设 } f(x) = x - \ln^2 x + 2k \ln x - 1$$

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

$$\text{设 } g(x) = x - 2 \ln x + 2k, (x > 1)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{x}, \begin{cases} 1 < x < 2, & g'(x) < 0, & g(x) \text{ 递减} \\ x > 2, & g'(x) > 0, & g(x) \text{ 递增} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } g(x) \geq g(2) = 2 + 2k - 2 \ln 2 \geq 2 + 2(\ln 2 - 1) - 2 \ln 2 = 0$$

故 $f'(x) \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 单调增加, $f(x) \geq f(1) = 0$, 结论成立。

综上, 不等式成立。

19. 设 $x + y + z = 2$

$$2\pi r = x, r = \frac{x}{2\pi}, S_1 = \pi r^2 = \frac{x^2}{4\pi}$$

$$4a = y, a = \frac{y}{4}, S_2 = a^2 = \frac{y^2}{16}$$

$$3b = z, b = \frac{z}{3}, S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{3} \frac{z}{3} \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2}{36}$$

$$\text{令 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2}{36} + \lambda(x + y + z - 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{2\pi} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{16} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{12\sqrt{3}} + \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = x + y + z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x = -2\pi\lambda \\ y = -8\lambda \\ z = -6\sqrt{3}\lambda \end{cases}, \begin{cases} y = \frac{4x}{\pi} \\ z = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}x \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } x\left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\right) = 2, \text{ 故 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\right)} \\ y = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\right)} \\ z = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \frac{2}{\left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{\pi}\right)} \end{cases}$$

那么此时的 (x, y, z, λ) 就是使 S 最小的点

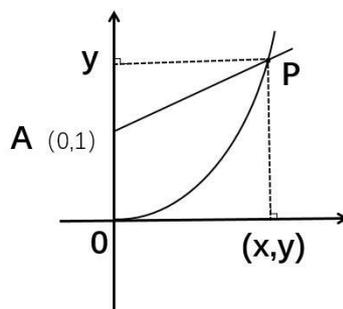
$$S \text{ 最小值为 } S = \frac{x^2}{4\pi} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{\sqrt{3}z^2}{36} = \frac{1}{\pi + 3\sqrt{3} + 4}$$

$$20. S = \int_0^y \sqrt{\frac{9y}{4}} dy - \frac{1}{2}(y-1)\sqrt{\frac{9y}{4}}$$

$$S = \frac{(1+y)x}{2} - \int_0^x \frac{4}{9}x^2 dx$$

$$S(x) = \frac{(1 + \frac{4}{9}x^2)x}{2} - \frac{4}{9} \int_0^x x^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dS(x)}{dx} \Big|_{(3,4)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 \frac{dx}{dt} \right) - \frac{4}{9} \frac{dx}{dt} x^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(4 + \frac{4}{9} \cdot 3 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \right) - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$



21. 证明: 设 $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x, x > 0$, 则有

$$f'(x) = e^x - 1 > 0, \text{ 因此 } f(x) > 0, \frac{e^x - 1}{x} > 1,$$

$$\text{从而 } e^{x_2} = \frac{e^{x_1} - 1}{x_1} > 1, x_2 > 0;$$

猜想 $x_n > 0$, 现用数学归纳法证明:

$n = 1$ 时, $x_1 > 0$, 成立;

假设 $n = k (k = 1, 2, \dots)$ 时, 有 $x_k > 0$, 则 $n = k + 1$ 时有

$$e^{x_{k+1}} = \frac{e^{x_k} - 1}{x_k} > 1, \text{ 所以 } x_{k+1} > 0;$$

因此 $x_n > 0$, 有下界.

$$\text{又 } x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n} - \ln e^{x_n} = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}};$$

$$\text{设 } g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x,$$

$x > 0$ 时, $g'(x) = e^x - e^x - xe^x = -xe^x < 0$,

所以 $g(x)$ 单调递减, $g(x) < g(0) = 0$, 即有 $e^x - 1 < xe^x$,

因此 $x_{n+1} - x_n = \ln \frac{e^{x_n} - 1}{x_n e^{x_n}} < \ln 1 = 0$, x_n 单调递减.

由单调有界准则可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ 存在.

设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$, 则有 $Ae^A = e^A - 1$;

因为 $g(x) = e^x - 1 - xe^x$ 只有唯一的零点 $x = 0$, 所以 $A = 0$.

(22)解:(I)由 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$,

$a \neq 2$ 时, $r(A) = 3$, 方程组有唯一解: $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$;

$a = 2$ 时, $r(A) = 2$, 方程组有无穷解: $x = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in R$.

(II) $a \neq 2$ 时, 令 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3, \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3, \\ y_3 = x_1 + ax_3, \end{cases}$ 这是一个可逆变换,

因此其规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$;

$$\begin{aligned} a = 2 \text{ 时, } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + 2x_3)^2 \\ &= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 6x_1x_3 \\ &= 2\left(x_1 - \frac{x_2 - 3x_3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3(x_2 + x_3)^2}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

此时规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

(23)解:(I) A 与 B 等价, 则 $r(A) = r(B)$.

$$\text{又 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - a = 0,$$

$a = 2$.

(II) $AP = B$, 即解矩阵方程 $AX = B$:

$$(A, B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

又 P 可逆, 所以 $|P| \neq 0$, 即 $k_2 \neq k_3$.

$$\text{最终 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -6k_1 + 3 & -6k_2 + 4 & -6k_3 + 4 \\ 2k_1 - 1 & 2k_2 - 1 & 2k_3 - 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数, 且 } k_2 \neq k_3.$$