



## 2023年全国硕士研究生招生考试（数学二）试题及答案解析

### 一、选择题

1. 曲线  $y = x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)$  的斜渐近线方程为

- A.  $y = x + e.$
- B.  $y = x + \frac{1}{e}.$
- C.  $y = x.$
- D.  $y = x - \frac{1}{e}.$

【答案】B

【解析】 $y = x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x-1}\right)$   $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) = \ln e = 1$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ x \ln\left(e + \frac{1}{x-1}\right) - x \right]$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x-1} = t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) \ln(e+t) - \left( \frac{1}{t} + 1 \right) \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+t) \ln(e+t) - (t+1)}{t}$$

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

$$y = x + \frac{1}{e}$$

2. 函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}, & x \leq 0, \\ (x+1)\cos x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  的一个原函数为

A.  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x), & x \leq 0, \\ (x+1)\cos x - \sin x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

B.  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) + 1, & x \leq 0, \\ (x+1)\cos x - \sin x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

C.  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x), & x \leq 0, \\ (x+1)\sin x + \cos x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

D.  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x) + 1, & x \leq 0, \\ (x+1)\sin x + \cos x, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

**【答案】D**

**【解析】**

$$\int (x+1)\cos x dx = \int (x+1)d\sin x = (x+1)\sin x - \int \sin x dx = (x+1)\sin x + \cos x + C$$

故排除 AB，由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = 1 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F(x) = 0$ ，排除 C，故选 D

3. 已知  $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$  满足：  $x_1 = y_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_{n+1} = \sin x_n, y_{n+1} = y_n^2 (n=1,2,\dots)$ ，则当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时，

- A.  $x_n$  是  $y_n$  的高阶无穷小.
- B.  $y_n$  是  $x_n$  的高阶无穷小.
- C.  $x_n$  与  $y_n$  是等价无穷小.
- D.  $x_n$  与  $y_n$  是同阶但不等价的无穷小.

**【答案】B**

**【解析】**  $y_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y_{n+1} = y_n^2, y_n = \frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}$  又， $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ ，所以  $x_n$  趋近于 0 的速度

显然比  $y_n$  要慢，因此答案选 B

4. 若微分方程  $y'' + ay' + by = 0$  的解在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上有界，则

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. $a < 0, b > 0.$ | B. $a > 0, b > 0.$ |
| C. $a = 0, b > 0.$ | D. $a = 0, b < 0.$ |

**【答案】C**

**【解析】** 当  $y'' + ay' + by = 0$  有实根时， $a^2 - 4b \geq 0$ ，设根为  $r_1, r_2$ ，则  $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$  或



$y = (c_1 + c_r)e^{r_1 x}$  ( $r_1 = r_2$ ). 故此时不可能有解在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  有界. 当  $a^2 - 4b < 0$  时.

$y = (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)e^{ax}$ , 若想解在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  有界, 因此  $a=0$ , 结合  $a^2 - 4b < 0$  可得  $b > 0$ . 故选 C

5. 设函数  $y = f(x)$  由  $\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t|, \\ y = |t| \sin t \end{cases}$  确定, 则

- A.  $f(x)$  连续,  $f'(0)$  不存在.
- B.  $f'(0)$  存在,  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续.
- C.  $f'(x)$  连续,  $f''(0)$  不存在.
- D.  $f''(0)$  存在,  $f''(x)$  在  $x=0$  处不连续.

【答案】C

【解析】 $\begin{cases} x = 2t + |t| \\ y = |t| \sin t \end{cases}$

当  $t \geq 0$ ,  $\begin{cases} x = 3t \\ y = t \sin t \end{cases}$ , 即  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y = \frac{x}{3} \sin \frac{x}{3}$

当  $t < 0$ ,  $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = -t \sin t \end{cases}$ ,  $x < 0$  时  $y = -x \sin x$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{9} \cos \frac{x}{3} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y'(x) = y'(0) = 0, y'(x) \text{ 在 } x=0 \text{ 处连续.} \\ -\sin x - x \cos x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y''_+(0) = \frac{2}{9}, \quad y''_-(0) = -2, \quad y''(0) \text{ 不存在.}$$

故选 C

6. 若函数  $f(\alpha) = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{\alpha+1}} dx$  在  $\alpha = \alpha_0$  处取得最小值, 则  $\alpha_0 =$

- A.  $-\frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$
- B.  $-\ln(\ln 2)$
- C.  $\frac{1}{\ln 2}$
- D.  $\ln 2$

【答案】A

**【解析】**  $f(\alpha) = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{\alpha+1}} d(\ln x) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln x)^{-\alpha} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha(\ln 2)^\alpha}$

令  $g(\alpha) = \alpha \cdot (\ln 2)^\alpha$ ,  $g'(\alpha) = (\ln 2)^\alpha + \alpha \cdot (\ln 2)^\alpha \ln \ln 2 = 0$

$$(\ln 2)^\alpha (1 + \alpha \ln \ln 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}, \text{ 故选 A}$$

7. 设函数  $f(x) = (x^2 + a)e^x$ , 若  $f(x)$  没有极值点, 但曲线  $y = f(x)$  有拐点, 则  $a$  的取值范围

- A.  $[0, 1)$       B.  $[1, +\infty)$       C.  $[1, 2)$       D.  $[2, +\infty)$

**【答案】** C.

**【解析】**  $f'(x) = (x^2 + 2x + a)e^x, \Delta = 4 - 4a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq 1,$

$$f''(x) = (x^2 + 4x + a + 2)e^x \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 16 - 4(a + 2) > 0 \Rightarrow a < 2, \text{ 故选 C}$$

8. 设  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶可逆矩阵,  $E$  为  $n$  阶单位矩阵,  $M^*$  为矩阵  $M$  的伴随矩阵, 则  $\begin{pmatrix} A & E \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}^* =$

A.  $\begin{pmatrix} |A|B^* & -B^*A^* \\ O & |B|A^* \end{pmatrix}$

B.  $\begin{pmatrix} |A|B^* & -A^*B^* \\ O & |B|A^* \end{pmatrix}$

C.  $\begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & -B^*A^* \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$

D.  $\begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & -A^*B^* \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$

**【答案】** D

**【解析】**  $\begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{vmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1A & X_1 + X_2B \\ X_3A & X_3 + X_4B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}B^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}B^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & E \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}^* = |A| \cdot |B| \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}B^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} |B| \cdot A^* & -A^*B^* \\ 0 & |A| \cdot B^* \end{bmatrix}$$

9. 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_1 + x_3)^2 - 4(x_2 - x_3)^2$  的规范形为

- A.  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$       B.  $y_1^2 - y_2^2$       C.  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 4y_3^2$       D.  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

**【答案】B.**

**【解析】**  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$

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

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 7+\lambda & -7-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 7+\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= (7+\lambda)\lambda(3-\lambda)$ . 故选 B

10. 已知向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . 若  $\gamma$  既可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表示, 也可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  线性表示, 则  $\gamma =$

- A.  $k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}$       B.  $k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}$       C.  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}$       D.  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}$

10 【答案】D

**【解析】**

$$\gamma = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = l_1\beta_1 + l_2\beta_2, \quad k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 - l_1\beta_1 - l_2\beta_2 = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = k_1 \\ x_2 = k_2 \\ x_3 = -l_1 \\ x_4 = -l_2 \end{cases} \quad x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\beta_1 + x_4\beta_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3k \\ x_2 = -k \end{cases}, \gamma = 3k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - k \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 二、填空题

11. 当  $x \rightarrow 0$  时, 函数  $f(x) = ax + bx^2 + \ln(1+x)$  与  $g(x) = e^{x^2} - \cos x$  是等价无穷小, 则  $ab = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【答案】** -2

**【解析】**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + bx^2 + \ln(1+x)}{e^{x^2} - \cos x} = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + bx^2 + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)}{1 + x^2 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+1)=0 \quad b-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{3}{2} \quad \Rightarrow a=-1, b=2 \Rightarrow ab=-2.$$

12. 曲线  $y = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^x \sqrt{3-t^2} dt$  的弧长为  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**【答案】**  $\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi$

**【解析】**

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^x \sqrt{3-t^2} dt, y' = \sqrt{3-x^2}, \text{ 由 } 3-x^2 \geqslant 0, x \in [-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}] = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1+3-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{2} \right]_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

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

**【答案】**  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2(1+e^2).$

**【解析】**

把  $x=1, y=1$  代入  $e^2 + xz = 2x - y \Rightarrow z = 1 - e^2$

对  $e^2 + xz = 2x - y$  两边同时对  $x$  求导,  $0 + z + x \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2$ , 将  $x=1, z=1-e^2$  代入

$0 + z + x \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2$ , 得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + e^2$ . 对  $0 + z + x \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2$  两边同时对  $x$  求导得

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$ . 将  $x=1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + e^2$  代入  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$  得  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2(1+e^2)$

14. 曲线  $3x^2 = y^5 + 2y^3$  在  $x=1$  对应点处的法线斜率为\_\_\_\_\_.

**【答案】**  $-\frac{11}{6}$

**【解析】**

$x=1$  代入  $3x^2 = y^5 + 2y^3$  得  $y^5 + 2y^3 = 3$ , 则  $y=1$ .  $3x^2 = y^5 + 2y^3$  两边同时对  $x$  求导得

$6x = 5y^4 \cdot y' + 6y^2 \cdot y'$ . 将  $x=1, y=1$  代入  $6x = 5y^4 \cdot y' + 6y^2 \cdot y'$  得  $6 = 5y' + 6y'$

故  $y' = \frac{6}{11}$ . 法线斜率为  $-\frac{11}{6}$ .

15. 设连续函数  $f(x)$  满足:  $f(x+2) - f(x) = x, \int_0^2 f(x)dx = 0$ , 则  $\int_1^3 f(x)dx = _____$ .

**【解析】**

$\int_1^3 f(x)dx = \int_1^0 f(x)dx + \int_0^2 f(x)dx + \int_2^3 f(x)dx$ , 由于  $\int_0^2 f(x)dx = 0$

所以原式为  $= -\int_0^1 f(x)dx + \int_2^3 f(x)dx$ , 由于  $\int_2^3 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 f(t+2)dt$ , 故原式  
 $= \int_0^1 [f(t+2) - f(t)]dt = \int_0^1 tdt = \frac{1}{2}$

16. 已知线性方程组  $\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = 0, \\ ax_1 + bx_2 = 2 \end{cases}$  有解, 其中  $a, b$  为常数, 若  $\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = 4$ , 则  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$

**【答案】** 8

**【解析】**

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0, r \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3, r \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

### 三、解答题

17. 设曲线  $L: y = y(x) (x > e)$  经过点  $(e^2, 0)$ ,  $L$  上任一点  $P(x, y)$  到  $y$  轴的距离等于该点处的切线在  $y$  轴上的截距.

- (1) 求  $y(x)$ ;
- (2) 在  $L$  上求一点, 使该点处的切线与两坐标轴所围三角形的面积最小, 并求此最小面积.

#### 【解析】

由题意得  $y' = y'(x-x) + y$  切线, 切线在  $y$  轴上的截距为  $-x \cdot y' + y$

则  $x = -x \cdot y' + y$ .

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = -1.$$

$$y(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left[ \int + e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} dx + c \right]$$

$$= x \left[ \int \frac{1}{x} dx + c \right]$$

$$= x(-\ln x + c)$$

又  $x=1, y=2$  则  $c=2$  因此  $y(x) = x(-\ln x + 2)$

$$(2) f'(x) = y(x) = x(-\ln x + 2) = 0$$

则  $x = 0$  或  $x = e^2$ .

又  $x > 0$  故  $f(x)$  的驻点为  $x = e^2$

$$f''(x) = -\ln x + 2 + x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$f'(e^2) = -2 + 2 - 1 = -1 < 0$$

故  $f(e^2)$  为最大值,  $\int_1^{e^2} x(-\ln x + 2)dx = \frac{e^4 - 5}{4}$

18. 求函数  $f(x, y) = xe^{\cos y} + \frac{x^2}{2}$  的极值.

**【解析】**

$$\begin{cases} f'_x = e^{\cos y} + x = 0 \\ f'_y = ke^{\cos y}(-\sin y) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{得驻点 } (-e, 2n\pi), \left(-\frac{1}{e}, (2n+1)\pi\right);$$

$$f''_{xx} = 1$$

$$f''_{xy} = e^{\cos y}(-\sin y)$$

$$f''_{yy} = xe^{\cos y} \sin^2 y + ke^{\cos y}(-\cos y)$$

对于  $(-e, 2n\pi)$ ,  $A = 1, B = 0, C = e^2, AC - B^2 > 0, A > 0$ . 有极小值  $f(-e, 2n\pi) = -\frac{e^2}{2}$

对于  $\left(-\frac{1}{e}, (2n+1)\pi\right)$ ,  $A = 1, B = 0, C = -\frac{1}{e^2}, AC - B^2 < 0$ , 无极值.

19. 已知平面区域  $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}, x \geq 1\}$ .

(1) 求  $D$  的面积;

(2) 求  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转所成旋转体的体积.

**【解析】**

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan t \cdot \sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t}{\tan t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \csc t dt = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \pi \left( \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)^2 dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \pi \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \pi \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \pi \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

20.(12分) 设平面有界区域  $D$  位于第一象限, 由曲线  $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 - xy = 2$  与直线  $y = \sqrt{3}x$ ,  $y = 0$  围成, 计算  $\iint_D \frac{1}{3x^2 + y^2} dxdy$ .

**【解析】**

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_D \frac{1}{3x^2 + y^2} dxdy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta\sin\theta}}{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta\sin\theta}}}^{\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta\sin\theta}}} \frac{1}{r^2 + 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta} \cdot r dr \\ &= \pi \frac{\sqrt{3} \ln 2}{24} \end{aligned}$$

21. (12 分) 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[-a, a]$  上具有 2 阶连续导数, 证明:

- (1) 若  $f(0)=0$ , 则存在  $\xi \in (-a, a)$ , 使得  $f''(\xi) = \frac{1}{a^2}[f(a)+f(-a)]$ ;
- (2) 若  $f(x)$  在  $(-a, a)$  内取得极值, 则存在  $\eta \in (-a, a)$  使得

$$|f''(\eta)| \geq \frac{1}{2a^2} |f(a) - f(-a)|.$$

**【解析】**

$$(1) \quad f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)x^2$$

$$f(x) = f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)x^2$$

$$f(a) = f'(0)a + \frac{1}{2} f''(\varepsilon_2)a^2.$$

$$f(-a) = f'(0)(-a) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\varepsilon_1)a^2$$

$$f(-a) + f(a) = \frac{1}{2} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] a^2$$

$$\text{由介值定理可知平均值 } \frac{1}{2} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] = \frac{f(-a) + f(a)}{a^2} = f''(\xi)$$

∴ 即证

(2) 设  $f(x)$  在  $x=x_0$  处取得极值 即  $x_0 \in (-a, a)$ ,  $f'(x_0)=0$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2$$

代入  $x = -a, x = a$

$$f(-a) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2}(a + x_0)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$f(a) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2}(a - x_0)^2 \quad (2)$$

(2) - (1) 得

$$f(a) - f(-a) = \frac{f'(\eta_2)}{2}(a - x_0)^2 - \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2}(a + x_0)^2$$

$$|f(a) - f(-a)| = \left| \frac{f''(\eta_2)}{2}(a - x_0)^2 - \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2}(a + x_0)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(a - x_0)^2 \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(a + x_0)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \right| [(a - x_0)^2 + (a + x_0)^2]$$

$$= \left( \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \right) (2a^2 + 2x_0^2)$$

$$= |f''(\eta)| (a^2 + x_0^2)$$

$$\leq |f''(\eta)| \cdot 2a^2, \quad \text{其中 } f''(\eta) = \max \{f''(\eta_1), f''(\eta_2)\}$$

$$\therefore |f''(\eta)| \geq \frac{1}{2a^2} |f(a) - f(-a)|$$

22. 设矩阵  $A$  满足对任意  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  均有  $A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2 - x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(1) 求  $A$ ;

(2) 求可逆矩阵  $P$  与对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ .

**【解析】**

解(1) 由题可知,  $A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2)  $|A - \lambda E| = -(2 + \lambda)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) = 0$

$\therefore A$  中  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$

$A$  中  $\lambda_1$  对应的特征向量  $\alpha_1 = (4, 3, 1)^T$ .

$A$  中  $\lambda_2$  对应的特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1\right)^T$

$A$  中  $\lambda_3$  对应的特征向量  $\alpha_3 = (0, -1, 1)^\top$

$$\therefore p = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

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