

2015 年新东方版考研数学二答案

(1) 选 D

(A) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$, 发散

(B) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2 \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$, 发散

(C) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$, 发散

(D) 当 x 足够大时, $\frac{x}{e^x} < \frac{1}{x^2}$, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 收敛, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} dx$ 收敛

(2) 选 B

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $f(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin t - x^2}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{\sin t - x^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{\sin t}{x}\right)^{\frac{x \sin t}{\sin t - x^2}} = e^x$

(3) 选 A

$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\alpha-1} \cos \frac{1}{x^\beta}$ 存在



所以 $\alpha-1 > 0$, 且 $f'(0) = 0$

$f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \cos \frac{1}{x^\beta} + \beta x^{\alpha-\beta-1} \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta}$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = f'(0) = 0$, 得 $\alpha - \beta - 1 > 0$, $\alpha - \beta > 1$

(4) 选 C

由图易知, 拐点为原点和与 x 正半轴的交点, 所以拐点数 2

(5) 选 D

法一： $u = x + y, v = \frac{y}{x}$

所以 $x = \frac{u}{v+1}, y = \frac{uv}{v+1}$

所以 $f(u, v) = \frac{u^2}{(v+1)^2} - \frac{u^2 v^2}{(v+1)^2} = \frac{u^2(1-v)}{v+1}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{2u(1-v)}{v+1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = u^2 \frac{-2}{(v+1)^2}$

$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 考研 XDF.CN kaoyan.xdf.cn

法二： $f(x + y, \frac{x}{y}) = x^2 - y^2 \quad (1)$

(1) 式对 x 求导得, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 2x \quad (2)$

(1) 式对 y 求导得, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = -2y \quad (3)$ 考研 XDF.CN kaoyan.xdf.cn

由 $u=1, v=1$, 得 $x=y=\frac{1}{2}$, 代入 (2)(3)

解得 $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = 0, \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{\substack{u=1 \\ v=1}} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(6) 选 B

由 $y = x$ 得, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

由 $y = \sqrt{3}x$ 得, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 考研 XDF.CN kaoyan.xdf.cn

由 $2xy = 1$ 得, $2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = 1, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}$

由 $4xy = 1$ 得, $4r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = 1, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \sin 2\theta}}$

所以 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \sin 2\theta}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$

(7) 解析:

$$[A, b] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a & d \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & d^2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & d-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-1)(a-2) & (d-1)(d-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$Ax = b$ 有无穷多解 $\leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b) < 3$

$\leftrightarrow a = 1$ 或 $a = 2$ 且 $d = 1$ 或 $d = 2$, 故选 (D)

(8)

设二次型对应的矩阵为 A , $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$, 二次型在正交变换 $x = Py$ 下的标准型为

$$2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 若 } Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2), \text{ 则}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

故在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准型为 $2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$, 故选 (A)。

(9) 答案: 48.

$$\text{解: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3+3t^2}{1+t^2} = 3(1+t^2)^2,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dx/dt} = \frac{12t(1+t^2)}{1+t^2} = 12t(1+t^2)^2,$$

因此, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\Big|_{t=1} = 12 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 48.$

(10) 答案: $n(n-1)(\ln 2)^{n-2}.$

$$\text{解: } f^{(n)}(x) = (2^x \cdot x^2)^{(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) &= C_n^2 (x^2)^2 (2^x)^{(n-2)} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^0 \cdot (\ln 2)^{n-2} \Big|_{x=0} \\ &= n(n-1)(\ln 2)^{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

11.

$$\varphi'(x) = x \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt + x \cdot 2x \cdot f(x^2)$$

$$\varphi'(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + 2f(1) = 5$$

$$\varphi(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

12.

$$\text{通解是 } y = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^x$$

$$y(0) = 3 = c_1 + c_2 = 3$$

$$y'(0) = 0 = -2c_1 + c_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = 1, c_2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^{-2x} + 2e^x$$

13.

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy, x=0 \quad y=0 \quad z=0$$

两边对 x 求导

$$e^{x+2y+3z} \cdot (3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 1) + yz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

代入 $x=0, y=0$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

两边对 y 求导

$$e^{x+2y+3z} \cdot (3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2) + xz + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

代入 $x=0, y=0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow dz \Big|_{(0,0)} = -\frac{1}{3} dx - \frac{2}{3} dy$$

(14)

A 的特征值为2,-2,1, 又由于 $B = A^2 - A + E$,
所以 B 的特征值为3,7,1, 故 $|B| = 21$ 。

(15)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x + a \ln(1+x) + bx \cdot \sin x \\ &= x + a \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) \right] + bx \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) \right] \\ &= (1+a)x + \left(-\frac{a}{2} + b \right) x^2 + \frac{a}{3} x^3 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 与 $g(x) = kx^3$ 是等价无穷小

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 1+a=0 \\ -\frac{a}{2}+b=0 \\ \frac{a}{3}=k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-\frac{1}{2} \\ k=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

16. 解:

由题意得:

$$V_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \cdot (A \sin x)^2 dx$$

$$V_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi \cdot x \cdot (A \cdot \sin x) dx$$

$$\therefore V_1 = V_2$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \pi \cdot (A \sin x)^2 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi \cdot x \cdot (A \cdot \sin x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} A \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x \cdot \sin x dx$$

得

$$A \cdot \left. \left(\frac{x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x}{2} \right) \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \cdot \left. (-x \cos x + \sin x) \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

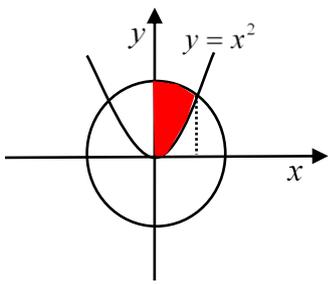
$$\text{得: } A = \frac{8}{\pi}$$

(17) 已知函数 $f(x, y)$ 满足 $f_{xy}''(x, y) = 2(y+1)e^x$, $f_x'(x, 0) = (x+1)e^x$,

$f(0, y) = +2y$, 求 $f(x, y)$ 的极值。题干缺条件, 无正解。

18. $\therefore D$ 关于 y 轴对称, xy 关于 x 为奇函数,

$$\therefore \iint_D (x^2 + xy) d\sigma = \iint_D x^2 d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D^+} x^2 d\sigma \quad (D^+ \text{ 为 } D \text{ 在第 1 象限的部分})$$



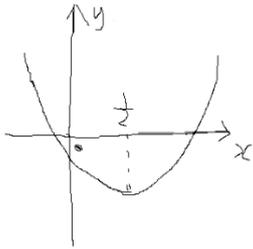
$$= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 (\sqrt{1-x^2} - x^2) dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \int_0^1 x^4 dx \right] = 2 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt - \frac{2}{5} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cdot (1 - \sin^2 t) dt - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{2}{5}$$

19. 解:



$$\because f(x) = \int_x^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t} dt$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -\sqrt{1+x^2} + 2x \cdot \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} (2x-1)$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f'(x) > 0 \\ x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } f'(x) < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ 为极小值}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{1+t} dt$$

$$\because \int_1^{\frac{1}{4}} \sqrt{1+t} dt = -\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^1 \sqrt{1+t} dt \stackrel{t=u^2}{=} -\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1+u^2} \cdot 2udu$$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (1-2u) \sqrt{1+u^2} du < 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(+\infty) &= \int_{+\infty}^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = -\int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{1+u^2} \cdot 2udu \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} (2u-1) \sqrt{1+u^2} du > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(-\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^1 \sqrt{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{1+t} dt > 0$$

\therefore 由图知 $f(x) = 0$ 有 2 个根

20. 解：令物体在 t 时刻温度为 $f(t)$,

$$\text{依题意知, } f'(t) = k[f(t) - 20]$$

$$f'(t) - kf(t) = -20k$$

$$\text{所以, } e^{-kt} f(t) = \int -20ke^{-kt} dt = 20e^{-kt}$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = 20 + ce^{kt}$$

$$\text{而 } f(0) = 120, f(30) = 30 \Rightarrow c = 100, k = -\frac{\ln 10}{30}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(t) = 20 + 100 \cdot 10^{-\frac{t}{30}}$$

$$\text{令 } f(t) = 21, \text{ 解得 } t = 60$$

所以物体温度继续降至 21°C , 还需冷却 30 分钟。

(21)

$\therefore y = f(x)$ 在 $(b, f(b))$ 处的切线方程为： $y - f(b) = f'(b)(x - b)$

$$\therefore \text{交点 } (x_0, 0) = \left(b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)}, 0\right)$$

$\therefore f'(x) > 0, f(a) = 0 \therefore f(b) > f(a) = 0$, 即 $f(b) > 0$

又 $f'(x) > 0 \therefore f'(b) > 0$,

$$\therefore \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} > 0 \therefore x_0 = b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} < b .$$

下证： $x_0 > a$, 即证明： $b - \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} > a$ 成立.

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, $\therefore f(b) - f(a) \stackrel{L}{=} f'(\xi)(b - a) \quad \xi \in (a, b)$

$$\therefore f(b) = f'(\xi)(b - a)$$

$\therefore f''(x) > 0, \therefore f'(x)$ 单调递增 $\therefore f'(\xi) < f'(b)$

$$\therefore f(b) = f'(\xi)(b - a) < f'(b)(b - a) , \therefore b - a > \frac{f(b)}{f'(b)} ,$$

$$\therefore a < x_0 < b .$$

22

解:(1) $A^3 = 0, |A| = 0$. 则 $\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 解得 $a = 0$

(2) $(E - A)X(E - A^2) = E$, 故 $X = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A^2)^{-1}$

$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(E - A^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (E - A^2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A^2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

23.

解: 由 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 相似于 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\begin{cases} 0+3+a=1+b+1 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{cases}$, 解得, $a=4, b=5$

$f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-5) = 0$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$,

$(\lambda E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

特征向量 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

当 $\lambda_3 = 5, (\lambda E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则特征向量 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$