

## 2021 研究生入学考试考研数学试卷 (数学一)

三、解答题: 17~22 小题, 共 70 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.

17. ( 本题满分10分 )

求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$

【解】

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) - (e^x - 1)}{\sin x (e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x (1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) - (e^x - 1)}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x (1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) + e^x \sin x - e^x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \cos x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt + e^x \sin x + 1 - e^x}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x}{2x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^x}{2x} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

18. ( 本题满分12分 )

设  $u(x) = e^{-nx} + \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  的收敛域及和函数

【解】

设  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = S_1(x) + S_2(x)$

当  $e^{-x} < 1$  时, 则  $x > 0$ , 此时  $S_1(x)$  收敛,  $S_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx} = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 - e^{-x}}, x > 0$

$S_2(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$ , 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+1)(n+1)}}{\frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}} = |x| < 1$  得收敛区间为  $(-1, 1)$ ,

在  $x = \pm 1$  时, 当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $|\frac{(\pm 1)^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}| \sim \frac{1}{n^2}$ , 且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pm 1)^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}$  收敛

故  $S_2(x)$  的收敛域为  $[-1, 1]$ , 原级数的收敛域为  $(0, 1]$ .

$S_2'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ ,

$S_2''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$ ,

$S_2'(x) = \int_0^x S_2''(t) dt + S_2'(0) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln(1+x)$ ,

$$S_2(x) = \int_0^x S_2'(t)dt + S_2(0) = \int_0^x -\ln(1+t) dt = (1-x)\ln(1+x) + x, x \in (0,1)$$

$$\text{当 } x=1 \text{ 时, } S_2(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] = 1$$

$$\text{故 } S(x) = S_1(x) + S_2(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1-e^{-x}} + (1-x)\ln(1+x) + x, x \in (0,1)$$

$$S(1) = S_1(1) + S_2(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n} + 1 = \frac{e^{-1}}{1-e^{-1}} + 1 = \frac{e}{e-1}$$

综上所述：

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-x}}{1-e^{-x}} + (1-x)\ln(1+x) + x, & x \in (0,1) \\ \frac{e}{e-1}, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

21. 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$

(1) 求正交矩阵  $P$ , 使  $P^T A P$  为对角矩阵

(2) 求正定矩阵  $C$ , 使  $C^2 = (a+3)E - A$ ,  $E$  为 3 阶单位矩阵.

【解】

$$(1) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a + 1)^2(\lambda - a - 2)$$

令  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$ , 解得  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a - 1, \lambda_3 = a + 2$

$$(\lambda_1 E - A)x = 0, \text{ 解得 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_3 E - A)x = 0, \text{ 解得 } \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

施密特正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

将单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得正交矩阵  $P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 使  $P^T A P = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) 因为  $P^T A P = \Lambda$  可知  $A = P^T \Lambda P$ ,

$$C^2 = (a+3)E - A = (a+3)P P^T - P A P^T = P((a+3)E - A)P^T = P \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^T P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

所以  $C = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^T = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$