

2016 年数学(二) 真题解析

一、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 因为 $\alpha_1 \sim x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}x\right) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$, $\alpha_2 \sim \sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{5}{6}}$, $\alpha_3 \sim \frac{1}{3}x$,

所以上三个无穷小量从低阶到高阶的次序为 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_1$, 应选(B).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 $F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + C, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + C + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

取 $C=0$ 得 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$ 应选(D).

(3) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -(0-1) = 1$,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty,$$

所以 $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$ 收敛, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$ 发散, 应选(B).

(4) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 如图所示, $f'(x)$ 的零点从左到右依次为 $x_1 (< 1), x_2, x_3$.

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0, & x < x_1, \\ f'(x) < 0, & x_1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = x_1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极大值点;

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, & x_1 < x < 1, \\ f'(x) < 0, & 1 < x < x_2 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = 1$ 不是 $f(x)$ 的极值点;

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) < 0, & 1 < x < x_2, \\ f'(x) > 0, & x_2 < x < x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = x_2$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小

值点;

由 $\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0, & x_2 < x < x_3, \\ f'(x) > 0, & x > x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $x = x_3$ 不是 $f(x)$ 的极值点,

故 $f(x)$ 有两个极值点.

$f''(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处不存在, 又 $f'(x)$ 切线水平对应的点为 x_0 及 x_3 ,

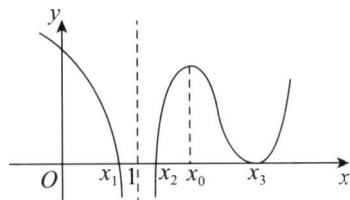
即 $f''(x_0) = 0, f''(x_3) = 0$.

由 $\begin{cases} f''(x) < 0, & x < 1, \\ f''(x) > 0, & 1 < x < x_0 \end{cases}$ 得 $(1, f(1))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点;

由 $\begin{cases} f''(x) > 0, & 1 < x < x_0, \\ f''(x) < 0, & x_0 < x < x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点;

由 $\begin{cases} f''(x) < 0, & x_0 < x < x_3, \\ f''(x) > 0, & x > x_3 \end{cases}$ 得 $(x_3, f(x_3))$ 为曲线 $y = f(x)$ 的拐点,

即 $y = f(x)$ 有三个拐点, 应选(B).



—(4) 题图

(5) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 $f'_1(x_0) = f'_2(x_0) = g'(x_0)$,

由 $\frac{-f''_1(x_0)}{[1+f'_1(x_0)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} > \frac{-f''_2(x_0)}{[1+f'_2(x_0)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 得 $f''_1(x_0) < f''_2(x_0) < 0 = g''(x_0)$,

存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} f'_1(x) > f'_2(x) > g'(x), & x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0), \\ f'_1(x) < f'_2(x) < g'(x), & x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta). \end{cases}$$

再由 $f_1(x_0) = f_2(x_0) = g(x_0)$, 得在 x_0 的邻域内有 $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq g(x)$, 从而 $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq g(x)$, 应选(A).

(6) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 $f'_x = \frac{e^x(x-y) - e^x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{e^x(x-y-1)}{(x-y)^2}$,

$$f'_y = -\frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2} \cdot (-1) = \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2},$$

则 $f'_x + f'_y = \frac{e^x(x-y-1)}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{e^x}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{e^x}{x-y} = f$, 应选(D).

(7) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 由 A 与 B 相似可知, 存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

对 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 两边取转置得 $P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = B^T$, 或 $[(P^T)^{-1}]^{-1} A^T [(P^T)^{-1}] = B^T$,

即 A^T 与 B^T 相似, (A) 正确;

由 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 得 $P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$, 即 A^{-1} 与 B^{-1} 相似, (B) 正确;

由 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 及 $P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$, 得 $P^{-1}(A + A^{-1})P = B + B^{-1}$,

即 $A + A^{-1}$ 与 $B + B^{-1}$ 相似, (D) 正确, 应选(C).

(8) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 方法一 二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - a - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - a + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a - 2)(\lambda - a + 1)^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

得 $\lambda_1 = a + 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = a - 1$.

因为正、负惯性指数分别为 1, 2, 所以 $\begin{cases} a + 2 > 0, \\ a - 1 < 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $-2 < a < 1$, 应选(C).

方法二 取 $a = 0$, 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$,

二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$, 此时二次

型的正惯性指数为 1, 负惯性指数为 2, 满足题设的条件, 故 $a = 0$ 时成立, 应选(C).

二、填空题

(9) 【答案】 $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$.

【解】 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^3}{1+x^2} - x + \arctan(1+x^2) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

得 $y = \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} + \arctan(1+x^2)$ 的斜渐近线为 $y = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(10) 【答案】 $\sin 1 - \cos 1$.

【解】 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2\sin \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + n\sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \sin \frac{i}{n} = \int_0^1 x \sin x dx = - \int_0^1 x d(\cos x) = -x \cos x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \cos x dx$
 $= -\cos 1 + \sin 1 = \sin 1 - \cos 1$.

(11) 【答案】 $y' - y = 2x - x^2$.

【解】 方法一 设所求方程为 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$,

将 $y_1 = x^2 - e^x, y_2 = x^2$ 代入所设方程得

$$\begin{cases} 2x - e^x + (x^2 - e^x)p(x) = q(x), \\ 2x + x^2 p(x) = q(x). \end{cases}$$

解得 $p(x) = -1, q(x) = 2x - x^2$, 故所求的微分方程为 $y' - y = 2x - x^2$.

方法二 设所求的微分方程为 $y' + p(x)y = q(x)$.

令 $y_1 = x^2 - e^x, y_2 = x^2$,

由线性微分方程解的结构得 $y_2 - y_1 = e^x$ 为 $y' + p(x)y = 0$ 的解, 代入得 $p(x) = -1$,

将 $y_2 = x^2$ 代入 $y' - y = q(x)$ 得 $q(x) = 2x - x^2$,

故所求的微分方程为 $y' - y = 2x - x^2$.

(12) 【答案】 $5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$.

【解】 方法一

由 $f'(x) = 2(x+1) + 2f(x) = 2[x + f(x)] + 2$ 得 $f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 4$,

由 $f''(x) = 2[1 + f'(x)]$, 得 $f''(0) = 2 \cdot 5$,

由 $f'''(x) = 2f''(x)$, 得 $f'''(0) = 2^2 \cdot 5$,

依次类推, 由 $f^{(n)}(x) = 2f^{(n-1)}(x)$, 得 $f^{(n)}(0) = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$.

方法二 由 $f(x) = (x+1)^2 + 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 得 $f'(x) - 2f(x) = 2(x+1)$, 解得

$$f(x) = \left[\int 2(x+1)e^{-2dx} dx + C \right] e^{-2dx} = Ce^{2x} - x - \frac{3}{2},$$

由 $f(0) = 1$ 得 $C = \frac{5}{2}$, 故 $f(x) = \frac{5}{2}e^{2x} - x - \frac{3}{2}$.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $f^{(n)}(x) = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}e^{2x}$, 故 $f^{(n)}(0) = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$.

(13) 【答案】 $2\sqrt{2}v_0$.

【解】 设 t 时刻 P 点的坐标为 $(x(t), y(t))$, $l = \sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t)} = \sqrt{x^2(t) + x^6(t)}$,

由题意得 $\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$,

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{2x(t) + 6x^5(t)}{2\sqrt{x^2(t) + x^6(t)}} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt},$$

取 $x(t) = 1$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0$, 则 $\frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{8}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot v_0 = 2\sqrt{2}v_0$.

(14) 【答案】 2.

【解】 令 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

因为 \mathbf{A} 与 \mathbf{B} 等价, 所以 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\mathbf{B})$,

由 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $r(\mathbf{B}) = 2$, 从而 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$, 于是 $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$.

$$\text{由 } |\mathbf{A}| = (a-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & a & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-2)(a+1)^2 = 0,$$

得 $a = 2$ 或 $a = -1$,

而当 $a = -1$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$, $a = -1$ 舍去, 故 $a = 2$.

三、解答题

(15) 【解】 方法一 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{4}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4}}$,

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1 + (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1)]}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin 2x + 2\sin x + 2x \cos x}{4x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\cos 2x + 2\cos x - x \sin x}{6x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\sin 2x - 3\sin x - x \cos x}{12x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{x} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin x}{x} - \frac{\cos x}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{3},$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

方法二 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ [1 + (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1)]^{\frac{1}{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}} \right\}^{\frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4}},$$

由 $\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} + o(x^4) = 1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)$,

$$x \sin x = x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3!} + o(x^4),$$

$$\text{得 } \cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1 \sim \frac{1}{3}x^4,$$

$$\text{于是 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x + 2x \sin x - 1}{x^4} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos 2x + 2x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{4}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

(16) 【解】 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) dt + \int_x^1 (t^2 - x^2) dt = x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1-x^3}{3} - x^2(1-x) \\ &= \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - x^2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - t^2) dt = x^2 - \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - x^2, & 0 < x < 1, \\ x^2 - \frac{1}{3}, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < x < 1 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = 4x^2 - 2x;$$

$$\text{当 } x > 1 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = 2x.$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3} - x^2 - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = 2, \text{ 即 } f'_-(1) = 2;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}}{x - 1} = 2, \text{ 即 } f'_+(1) = 2,$$

$$\text{得 } f'(1) = 2,$$

$$\text{于是 } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^2 - 2x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 2x, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{2},$$

当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当 $x > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 故 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的最小值点,

$$\text{最小值为 } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(17) 【解】 $(x^2 + y^2)z + \ln z + 2(x + y + 1) = 0$ 两边分别对 x, y 求偏导得

$$\begin{cases} 2xz + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2 = 0, \\ 2yz + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 得 } x = -\frac{1}{z}, y = -\frac{1}{z},$$

代入 $(x^2 + y^2)z + \ln z + 2(x + y + 1) = 0$ 中得

$\ln z - \frac{2}{z} + 2 = 0$, 解得 $z = 1$, 从而 $\begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = -1. \end{cases}$

上面方程组中的两式分别对 x, y 求偏导得

$$\begin{cases} 2z + 4x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0, \\ 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0, \\ 2z + 4y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{z^2} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

将 $x = -1, y = -1, z = 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ 代入得

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(-1,-1)} = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(-1,-1)} = 0, \quad C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(-1,-1)} = -\frac{2}{3},$$

由 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 $A < 0$ 得 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极大值为 $z(-1, -1) = 1$.

(18) 【解】 由奇偶性得

$$\iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy.$$

方法一 令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$, $\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \csc \theta \right)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\csc \theta} r (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\csc^2 \theta - 2) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\cot \theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - \pi \right) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{x^2 - xy - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \iint_D \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= \iint_D dx dy - 2 \iint_D \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \\ &= 1 - 4 \int_0^1 y^2 dy \int_0^y \frac{dx}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= 1 - 4 \int_0^1 \left(y \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_0^y \right) dy \\ &= 1 - \pi \int_0^1 y dy \\ &= 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(19) 【解】 将 $y_2 = u(x)e^x$ 代入原方程得

$$(2x - 1)u'' + (2x - 3)u' = 0, \text{ 或 } u'' + \left(1 - \frac{2}{2x - 1} \right) u' = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } u'(x) = C_1 e^{-\int (1 - \frac{2}{2x-1}) dx} = C_1 (2x - 1) e^{-x},$$

从而 $u(x) = \int C_1(2x-1)e^{-x} dx + C_2 = -C_1(2x+1)e^{-x} + C_2$,

由 $u(-1) = e, u(0) = -1$ 得 $\begin{cases} C_1 e + C_2 = e, \\ -C_1 + C_2 = -1. \end{cases}$

解得 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$, 于是 $u(x) = -(2x+1)e^{-x}$,

故原方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^x + C_2(2x+1)$ (C_1, C_2 为任意常数).

(20) 【解】 区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{2}{3}\pi - \pi \int_0^1 y^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^6 t \cdot (-3\cos^2 t \sin t) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t \cdot (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = \frac{2}{3}\pi - 3\pi(I_7 - I_9) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{16}{105}\pi = \frac{18}{35}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的表面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi + 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt \\ &= 2\pi + 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \sqrt{9\sin^4 t \cos^2 t + 9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= 2\pi + 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t dt \\ &= 2\pi + \frac{6\pi}{5} = \frac{16\pi}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

(21) (I) 【解】 方法一 由题意, 得 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt$,

$f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的平均值为 $\bar{f} = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx &= x f(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} x \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{3\pi}{2} f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{3\pi}{2} \frac{\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx - \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{(3\pi-2x)\cos x}{2x-3\pi} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{3\pi}$.

方法二 由题意, 得 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt$,

$f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的平均值为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f} &= \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^x \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dt = \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} dt \int_t^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{2t-3\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - t\right) dt = -\frac{1}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{3\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

(II)【证明】 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{2x - 3\pi}$,

当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上单调递减,

再由 $f(0) = 0$ 得 $f(x) < 0$ ($0 < x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$), 特别地, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < 0$.

由积分中值定理, 存在 $c \in \left[0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$, 使得 $f(c) = \bar{f} = \frac{1}{3\pi} > 0$, 显然 $c \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$.

由零点定理, 存在 $\xi \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, c\right) \subset \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$.

因为 $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 内最多只有一个零点,

故 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ 内存在唯一的零点.

(22)【解】 (I) $(A \mid \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 & 2a-2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2a-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a^2+2a & a-2 \end{array} \right).$

因为 $AX = \beta$ 无解, 所以 $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$,

从而 $-a^2 + 2a = 0$, 于是 $a = 0$ 或 $a = 2$.

当 $a = 2$ 时, $(A \mid \beta) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

此时 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$, 所以 $a = 2$ 时, 方程组有无数个解, 矛盾, 故 $a = 0$.

(II) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$

由 $(A^T A \mid A^T \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

得方程组 $A^T A X = A^T \beta$ 的通解为 $X = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (k 为任意常数).

(23)【解】 (I) 由 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda+3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2) = 0$, 得矩阵 A 的特征

值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 0$.

将 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$,

由 $-E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 得

$\lambda_1 = -1$ 对应的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

将 $\lambda_2 = -2$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$,

$$\text{由 } -2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\lambda_2 = -2$ 对应的特征向量为 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

将 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 代入 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$,

$$\text{由 } -A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$\lambda_3 = 0$ 对应的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{99} &= P \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{99} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^{99} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2^{99} - 2 & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ 2^{100} - 2 & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(II) 由 $B^2 = BA$ 得 $B^{100} = B^{98}B^2 = B^{99}A = \cdots = BA^{99}$,

$$\text{即 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{99} - 2 & 1 - 2^{99} & 2 - 2^{98} \\ 2^{100} - 2 & 1 - 2^{100} & 2 - 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = (2^{99} - 2)\alpha_1 + (2^{100} - 2)\alpha_2 + 0\alpha_3, \\ \beta_2 = (1 - 2^{99})\alpha_1 + (1 - 2^{100})\alpha_2 + 0\alpha_3, \\ \beta_3 = (2 - 2^{98})\alpha_1 + (2 - 2^{99})\alpha_2 + 0\alpha_3. \end{cases}$$