

## 2021年数学(二) 真题解析

### 一、选择题

(1) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 由  $\int_0^{x^2} (e^t - 1) dt \sim \int_0^{x^2} t^3 dt = \frac{1}{4}x^8 (x \rightarrow 0)$  得  $\int_0^{x^2} (e^t - 1) dt$  为  $x^7$  的高阶无穷小, 应选(C).

(2) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 = f(0)$ , 所以  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续;

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{e^x - 1}{x} - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$  得

$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ , 应选(D).

(3) 【答案】 (C).

【解】 设圆柱体的底面半径为  $r(t)$ , 高为  $h(t)$ , 且  $\frac{dr}{dt} = 2, \frac{dh}{dt} = -3$ ,

圆柱体的体积为  $V(t) = \pi r^2 h$ , 表面积为  $S(t) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \cdot h$ ,

则  $\frac{dV}{dt} = 2\pi r h \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} + \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{dh}{dt}$ ,  $\frac{dS}{dt} = 4\pi r \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} + 2\pi h \frac{dr}{dt} + 2\pi r \frac{dh}{dt}$ ,

代入  $r=10, h=5, \frac{dr}{dt}=2, \frac{dh}{dt}=-3$  得,  $\frac{dV}{dt} = -100\pi, \frac{dS}{dt} = 40\pi$ , 应选(C).

(4) 【答案】 (A).

【解】 因为  $f(x) = ax - b \ln x$  有两个零点, 所以由罗尔定理, 存在  $c \in (0, +\infty)$ , 使得

$f'(c) = a - \frac{b}{c} = 0$ , 从而  $b = ac > 0$ .

令  $f'(x) = a - \frac{b}{x} = 0$  得  $x = \frac{b}{a}$ ,

因为  $f''(x) = \frac{b}{x^2} > 0$ , 所以  $x = \frac{b}{a}$  为函数  $f(x) = ax - b \ln x$  的极小值点, 极小值为

$f\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = b - b \ln \frac{b}{a} = b\left(1 - \ln \frac{b}{a}\right)$ ,

又  $f(0+0) = +\infty, f(+\infty) = +\infty$ ,

所以  $f(x) = ax - b \ln x$  有两个零点等价于  $b\left(1 - \ln \frac{b}{a}\right) < 0$ , 即  $\frac{b}{a} > e$ , 应选(A).

(5) 【答案】 (D).

【解】  $f'(x) = \sec x \tan x, f'(0) = 0$ ,

$f''(x) = \sec^2 x \tan x + \sec^3 x, f''(0) = 1$ ,

则  $a = f'(0) = 0, b = \frac{f''(0)}{2!} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 应选(D).

(6) 【答案】 (C).

【解】  $f(x+1, e^x) = x(x+1)^2$  两边对  $x$  求导得

$$f'_1(x+1, e^x) + e^x f'_2(x+1, e^x) = (x+1)^2 + 2x(x+1),$$

取  $x=0$ , 得  $f'_1(1, 1) + f'_2(1, 1) = 1$ ;

$f(x, x^2) = 2x^2 \ln x$  两边对  $x$  求导得

$$f'_1(x, x^2) + 2x f'_2(x, x^2) = 4x \ln x + 2x,$$

取  $x=1$ , 得  $f'_1(1, 1) + 2f'_2(1, 1) = 2$ ,

解得  $f'_1(1, 1) = 0, f'_2(1, 1) = 1$ , 故  $df(1, 1) = dy$ , 应选(C).

(7) 【答案】 (B).

【解】  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n}\right) \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{2k}{2n}\right) \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ ,

应选(B).

(8) 【答案】 (B).

【解】 由题可得  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$ ,

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda) = 0,$$

得  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 3$ , 应选(B).

(9) 【答案】 (D).

【解】 令  $\alpha_1 = k_{11}\beta_1 + k_{12}\beta_2 + k_{13}\beta_3, \alpha_2 = k_{21}\beta_1 + k_{22}\beta_2 + k_{23}\beta_3, \alpha_3 = k_{31}\beta_1 + k_{32}\beta_2 + k_{33}\beta_3$ ,

$$\text{即 } \mathbf{A} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{21} & k_{31} \\ k_{12} & k_{22} & k_{32} \\ k_{13} & k_{23} & k_{33} \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \mathbf{K} = \mathbf{BK}, \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{K}^T \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{K}^T \mathbf{B},$$

若  $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{X}_0 = \mathbf{0}$ , 从而  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}_0 = \mathbf{K}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{X}_0 = \mathbf{0}$ ,

即  $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$  的解均为  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$  的解, 应选(D).

(10) 【答案】 (C).

$$\text{【解】 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{(A) 不对;}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{(B) 不对;}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

应选(C).

## 二、填空题

(11) 【答案】  $\frac{1}{\ln 3}$ .

【解】 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| 3^{-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x 3^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} 3^{-x^2} d(x^2)$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} 3^{-t} dt = -\frac{3^{-t}}{\ln 3} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\ln 3}.$$

(12) 【答案】  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

【解】 
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{4te^t + 2t}{2e^t + 1} = 2t,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(2t)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2}{2e^t + 1}, \text{ 则 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

(13) 【答案】 1.

【解】 当  $x=0, y=2$  时,  $z=1$ ,

$(x+1)z + y \ln z - \arctan 2xy = 1$  两边对  $x$  求偏导得

$$z + (x+1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{2y}{1+4x^2y^2} = 0,$$

将  $x=0, y=2, z=1$  代入得  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,2)} = 1$ .

(14) 【答案】  $\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{2}{\pi}$ .

【解】 改变积分次序得

$$f(t) = \int_1^t dy \int_1^{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} dx = - \int_1^t y \cos \frac{x}{y} \Big|_1^{y^2} dy = \int_1^t \left( y \cos \frac{1}{y} - y \cos y \right) dy,$$

$$f'(t) = t \cos \frac{1}{t} - t \cos t, \text{ 则 } f' \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

**方法点评:** 直角坐标法计算二重积分时, 若累次积分中表达式为如下形式时需要改变积分次序:

(1)  $x^{2n} e^{\pm x^2} dx$ ;

(2)  $e^{\frac{k}{x}} dx$ ;

(3)  $\sin \frac{k}{x} dx$  或  $\cos \frac{k}{x} dx$ .

(15) 【答案】  $y = C_1 e^x + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left( C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$  ( $C_1, C_2, C_3$  为任意常数).

【解】 微分方程的特征方程为  $\lambda^3 - 1 = 0$ , 特征根为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ ,

则方程的通解为  $y = C_1 e^x + e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \left( C_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + C_3 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$  ( $C_1, C_2, C_3$  为任意常数).

(16) 【答案】 -5.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解】 } f(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} x & x & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & x & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & x-4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1-x & -x & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1-x^2 & x & -3 \\ 3 & -1-x & 1 & x-4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & -x & -3 \\ 1 & 1-x^2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1-x & x-4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -x & 0 \\ x^2 & 1-x^2 & 3x^2-3 \\ 4+x & -1-x & 4x+8 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-x^2)(4x+8) + (1+x)(3x^2-3) + \\ &\quad x[x^2(4x+8) - (x+4)(3x^2-3)], \end{aligned}$$

整理得  $x^3$  项的系数为 -5.

### 三、解答题

(17) 【解】 方法一

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \sin x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1) \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt) \sin x - e^x + 1}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin x - x}{x^2} + \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot \sin x - e^x + 1 + x}{x^2} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot \sin x - e^x + 1 + x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{2x} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

方法二

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

$$\text{由 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^x} = 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1) \sin x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - e^x + 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^x}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\sin x - e^x) = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 得}$$

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

方法三

由泰勒公式得  $e^{t^2} = 1 + t^2 + o(t^2)$ ,

从而  $\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 + \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1 + x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1+x}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right) = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - e^x + 1}{(e^x - 1)\sin x} \\ &= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - e^x + 1}{x^2} = 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^x}{2x} \\ &= 1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x - e^x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(18) 【解】 函数  $f(x)$  的定义域为  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$ ,

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

当  $x < 0$  且  $x \neq -1$  时,  $f'(x) = -\frac{x^2 + 2x}{(1+x)^2}$ ,  $f''(x) = -\frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$ ;

当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{(1+x)^2}$ ,  $f''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$ ,

当  $x \in (-\infty, -1)$  时,  $f''(x) > 0$ ; 当  $x \in (-1, 0)$  时,  $f''(x) < 0$ ; 当  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  时,  $f''(x) > 0$ ,

故  $(-\infty, -1)$  及  $(0, +\infty)$  为曲线的凹区间,  $(-1, 0)$  为曲线的凸区间.

因为  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \infty$ , 所以  $x = -1$  为曲线的铅直渐近线;

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = -1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( -\frac{x^2}{1+x} + x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{1+x} = 1$  得  $y = -x + 1$  为曲线的一条斜渐近线;

由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{x^2}{1+x} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-x}{1+x} = -1$  得  $y = x - 1$  为曲线的另一条斜渐近线.

(19) 【解】  $\int \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{6}x^2 - x + C$  两边对  $x$  求导得  $\frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x}{3} - 1$ ,

从而  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

$$s = \int_4^9 \sqrt{1 + f'^2(x)} dx = \int_4^9 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_4^9 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_4^9 + 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_4^9 \right) = \frac{22}{3}.$$

$$A = 2\pi \int_4^9 f(x) ds = 2\pi \int_4^9 \left( \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_4^9 \left( \frac{1}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \left( x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \pi \int_4^9 \left( \frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x - 1 \right) dx = \frac{425}{9} \pi.$$

(20) 【解】 (I) 由  $xy' - 6y = -6$  得  $y' - \frac{6}{x}y = -\frac{6}{x}$ , 解得

$$y = \left[ \int \left( -\frac{6}{x} \right) e^{\int -\frac{6}{x} dx} dx + C \right] e^{-\int -\frac{6}{x} dx} = Cx^6 + 1,$$

由  $y(\sqrt{3}) = 10$  得  $C = \frac{1}{3}$ , 故  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^6 + 1$ .

(II) 设  $P(x, y)$  为曲线  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^6 + 1$  上的一点, 则法线方程为

$$Y - y = -\frac{1}{2x^5}(X - x),$$

取  $X = 0$  得法线在  $y$  轴上的截距为  $I_P = \frac{1}{2x^4} + y = \frac{1}{3}x^6 + 1 + \frac{1}{2x^4}$ ,

由  $\frac{d}{dx}I_P = 2x^5 - 2x^{-5} = 2x^5 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^{10}} \right) = 0$  得  $x = 1$  ( $x = -1$  舍去),

当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $\frac{d}{dx}I_P < 0$ , 当  $x > 1$  时,  $\frac{d}{dx}I_P > 0$ ,

故  $I_P$  在  $x = 1$  时有极小值, 此时  $P$  点的坐标为  $\left( 1, \frac{4}{3} \right)$ ,  $I_P = \frac{11}{6}$ .

(21) 【解】 令  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \left( 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \right)$ , 则

$$\iint_D xy dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2\theta d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r^3 dr = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2\theta \cos^2 2\theta d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\theta d(\cos 2\theta) = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{48}.$$

(22) 【解】

$$\text{由 } |\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - b \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3)(\lambda - b) = 0 \text{ 得}$$

特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = b$ .

情形一:  $b = 1$

因为  $\mathbf{A}$  相似于对角矩阵, 所以  $r(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) = 1$ ,

而  $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $a = 1$ .

由  $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $\lambda = 1$  的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

由  $3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $\lambda = 3$  的特征向量为  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

令  $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

情形二:  $b = 3$

因为  $\mathbf{A}$  相似于对角矩阵, 所以  $r(3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) = 1$ ,

而  $3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $a = -1$ .

由  $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $\lambda = 1$  的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

由  $3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  得  $\lambda = 3$  的线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

令  $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .